

Challenges and Opportunities of Development Induced-Displaced Households:
The Impact of Adama II Wind Power Project in Focus

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe challenges and opportunities of development induced displacement on the life situation of displaced households. This research is qualitative and follows phenomenological research design and pays attention to the life experience of development project affected households. Purposive sampling method was used to select eighteen participants. Participants of the study were some of households dislocated from their home and land, and compensation evaluation committees who were participating in facilitating the construction procedures by mediating between project affected households and the project owner. This committee was participant of the focus group discussion. The major data collecting techniques were interview, focus group discussion, observation and informal discussions. The data obtained from the participants were transcribed and analyzed thematically. The finding indicates that displaced households at the result of *Adama II* Wind Power Project have a number of challenges such as land take, inability to use farm land because of erosion, lack of re-location land for displaced households, inadequacy of compensation money and a lack of rehabilitative schemes for development dislocated households. In contrary to the listed problems, there are also opportunities obtained at the result of *Adama II* Wind Power Project. Local youth has gained knowledge during their participation on construction activities. Employment opportunity to rural community also helped the rural community increase their income. Social integrity facilitated through access roads. The study finding implies the need for advocacy of social workers in relation to Wind Power Development challenges and opportunities. Beyond that, study also calls for social work intervention to minimize the adverse impacts and mitigate by careful planning that specifically targets relocates.

Table of contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
Abstract.....	4
Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	8
Chapter One	9
Introduction	9
1.1 Background of the Study.....	9
1.2 Statement of the Problem	11
1.3. Rationale for the Study.....	14
1.4. Objectives of the Study	14
1.4.1. General Objective.....	14
1.4.2. Specific Objectives.....	15
1.5 Research Questions	15
1.6. Significance of the Study	16
1.7. Scope of the Study.....	16
1.8 Limitations of the study.....	17
1.9. Organization of the Study.....	17
1.10. Operational Definitions	18
Chapter Two	20
Review of Related Literature	20
2.1. The Concept of Displacement	20
2.2. Impact of Development Induced Displacement	22
2.2.1 The Economic Impact of Development Induced-Displacement.....	22
2.2.2 Socio-Cultural Impact of Development- Induced Displacement.....	24
2.2.3 Guidelines and Frameworks for Addressing Displacement Issues.....	28
2.2.3.1 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).....	29
2.2.3.2 Coping Strategies of Development Induced Displaced Households	30
2.2.3.3 Community Participation and Social Relationships	31

2.2.3.4 Government Responsibility in Dealing with Displacement	32
2.2.4 Outcomes of Development Induced Displacement	33
Chapter Three	35
Research Methodology.....	35
3.1. Philosophical Stance	35
3.2 Research Design.....	36
3.3. Study Area.....	36
3.4 Sampling Technique.....	37
3.4.1 Inclusion Criteria.....	38
3.5 Study Participant	39
3.6 Data Collection Methods.....	40
3.6.1 In-Depth Interview	41
3.6.2 Focus Group Discussion.....	42
3.7. Data Collection Procedure.....	42
3.8 Data Analysis Techniques	43
3.9 Trustworthiness	44
3.10 Ethical Consideration	45
Chapter Four	47
Finding of the Study	47
4.1. Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of the Participants	47
4.1.1 Age, Sex, Educational Status and Household Size of the Participants	47
4.2 The Impacts of Displacement on the Livelihoods of Displaced People	49
4.2.1 Household's main sources of income before displacement.....	49
4.2.2 Household's main Sources of Income after Displacement.....	51
4.3 Challenges associated with displacement in the area	52
4.3.1 Challenges with relocation of dwelling house.....	53
4.3.2 Challenges with Agricultural and Grazing Land	54
4.3.3 Challenges with Compensation and Household Satisfaction	56

4.3.4 Challenges with Social Relationships and Neighborhoods	59
4.4 Affected Household and their participation in decisions affecting their life	61
4.5 Displaced Households versus Government Contribution.....	62
4.6. Coping strategies exercised by project affected households	63
4.7 Opportunities due to displacement in the area.....	65
4.7.1 Employment opportunity.....	66
4.7.2 Technological Diffusion.....	67
4.7.3 Scaling Up of Social Integration	68
4.7.4. Environment friendly	69
Chapter Five	70
Discussions.....	70
5.1 Livelihood Impact of Adama II Wind Power Project and Its Benefit	70
5.2 The Impact of the Project on Social Relationship	72
5.3. Government Responsibility versus Affected People	73
5.4 Community Participation versus Displacement	75
5.5 Coping with Adverse Impact of the Project	75
Chapter Six	78
Conclusion and Implication for Social Work.....	78
6.1. Conclusion.....	78
6.2. Implication for Social Work.....	80
6.2.1. Implication to Practice.....	81
6.2.2 Implication to Policy	82
6.2.3 Implication to Education	84
6.2.4 Implication to Research.....	85
References.....	86
Annexes.....	95
Appendix 1: Informed Consent Form.....	95
Appendix II: Interview and FGD Guides.....	95

Acronyms and Abbreviations

DID -	Development induced displacement
ADWPP -	Adama Wind Power Project
IFC's -	International Finance Corporation
ADB-	African Development Bank
RPF-	Resettlement Policy Framework
RO -	Wright-of-way
WBOP-	World Bank Operational Policy
RAP -	Resettlement Action Plan
WTG-	Wind Turbine Generator
DRDIP-	Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project
IDMC -	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
ARID-	African Report on Internal Displacement
WB-IFC-	World Bank –International Financial Corporation
IRM-	Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction
ANRS -	Amharic National Regional State
ELAP -	Ethiopia - Strengthening Land Administration Program
DPs -	Displaced Households
ESIA - -	Environmental Social Impact Analysis
MW -	Mega Watt
PAPs -	With project affected people

Chapter One

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the challenges and opportunities of Adama II Wind Farm Project. The major focuses are on the social problems occurred due to the construction of development project. Although developing power project is one of the major pillars of economic growth, such development of big power projects have the negative consequences by affecting the livelihood of households dislocated from their resource base. Therefore, this chapter presents an introduction to an overview of the study. It begins with the background, the statement of the problem, rational, objective of the study. It continues with major research question and specific questions, followed by the significance of the study, and operational definitions of terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

People are displaced by development projects, whether dams, roads, reservoirs or oil, gas and mining projects. While such projects can bring enormous benefit to the wider section of the community in the country, they also impose costs, where land holders and rural households are mostly affected. For millions of the people around the world; development has cost them their homes, their farm lands, their livelihoods, their health and even their lives (Terminisk, 2013). . Such kind of development project has been common problem in both developed and developing countries (Endeshaw, 2016).

In Ethiopia wind power projects are the recent phenomenon and become source of energy. Adama II Wind power Project is the third Wind Power Project next to Ashegoda and Adama I Wind power which have the generating capacity of one hundred twenty (120), fifty one (51) Mega Watt (MW) respectively (Dawit, 2004). Adama II Wind Power Project (ADWPP) has

the generating capacity of one hundred fifty three (153) MW of electricity of which each Turbine generates 1.5 MW of electricity (ESIA, 2013). It has 102 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG) scattered on large area of six peasant Associations (ESIA, 2013). As a renewable and locally available energy source, harnessing energy from Wind will have a positive contribution to national economic growth with the added benefit of mitigating climate change by reducing carbon emission (ESIA, 2013). Wind power's displaces the use of fossil fuel plants (Charles, 2009). It is clean and environmental friendly energy, it will contribute to tackle global Climate change by reducing carbon emission (ESIA, 2013).

On the other hand, an energy development project has been universally recognized as one of the most important inputs for economic growth and human development (Hull, 2009). Dawit (2004) in his thesis about Ethiopian 'Energy Systems Potentials' stated that, development projects benefit the world population by enhancing renewable energy demands in order to promote sustainable growth of the country. Wind Farm Power Project (WFPP) is one of such kind of development project under study. Dawit (2004) defined that Wind Farm is a group of wind turbines in the same location used for production of electric power. A large Wind Farm may consist of several hundred Individual Wind Turbines, and cover an extended area of hundreds of square kilo meters (Dawit, 2004).

The wind power project under study also occupied large area of farm land. It covers 4,644 hectares of land within the boundary of the project. The total land use of the construction for the project is about 128 hectares (ESIA report of EEP, 2013). Wind Turbines functions when Wind rotates Turbine blade. It converts wind energy to rotational energy. The rotational energy produces electricity (ESIA report EEP, 2013). The Wind Farm under study is located in the eastern part of the country at 98 km. east of the capital city, Addis Ababa along the upper rift

valley basin. Since electrical energy can be produced from available wind source, Wind Farm Turbines are planted in the Windy area of Rift valley at 4.5 km distance to Adama city. Wind Farms are the new technology in our country. It has challenges' and opportunities on people reside in project site. But for some the impacts are positive but for others not. Most People around power project see it as contribute for them and the country whereas others see it negatively. Therefore, in this study the impact of ADWPP in relation with the livelihood of project affected people (PAPs), social network, community participation and government role in rehabilitation of PAP's and coping mechanisms for the impact would have been discussed.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Development and displacement may appear contradictory terms, but they are facts ongoing with developing countries. In any country undertaking development project displacement of people reside in the project area is common. It can be from partial or complete loss of land, fixed assets, or access to assets. Such kind of displacement may affect displaced households in many directions. But the form and size of the displacement unit will depend on the severity of impact and the scale of displacement and resettlement (ADB, 1998). There is an inverse relationship between scale of displacement and extent of achieving successful resettlement outcomes even in countries with best policy (Terminski, 2013). The different forms of displacement are the major challenges that hinders project located dwellers and land holders from access to resources. Different researchers such as: Nebiyu (2000), Dawit (2004), Worede (2011), Asrat (2009), Teferi (2014), Yidnekachew (2015), Endeshaw (2016) and Bikila (2014) conducted researches at national, regional and international level on challenges with displacement at urban expansion or inner city development dislocation or on renewable energy resources.

All displacement issues were dealing with challenges' of displacement on local community around the development project and the opportunities related with displacement. Even planned displacement has its own effect on the livelihood of the displaced farmers (Teketel, 2015). Nebiyu's (2000) study on communities displaced from the inner city to another destination shows that more of relocates claimed that the relocation scheme brought about break up of former neighborhood ties. A phenomenological research conducted by Getu and Assefa (2015) identified that the urban relocation caused a variety of livelihood risks such as loss of home or shelter, lack of urban infrastructures such as road facilities, electricity, job opportunities, and cash compensation for re housing, as well as landlessness and separation of small cohesive social groups.

A study conducted by Asrat (2009) using empirical evidence provided largely by the affected people themselves showed that resettlement scheme had both positive and negative aspects. It could have multiple negative impacts, both on resettles and the environment. Similarly, Yidnekachew (2015) indicated that development and its induced impacts have been affecting millions of people all over the world. In addition, Haynes (2011) described that currently, more than 25 million people have been uprooted within their own country as result of natural disasters and infrastructural projects.

Development projects affect local community by isolating them from existing original cultural and social institutions, from their farm land or fixed assets. Development induced displacement has multiple aspects for both the affected people and government. Participation of the affected people has been superficial or treated as unimportant by those responsible for the project (Timinisk, 2013). International Financial Corporation's (2002) describes that; 'the project should compensate affected people for loss of physical assets, revenue, and income resulting from economic displacement or physical relocation whether these losses are temporary or

permanent. Just as displacement is not an inevitable consequence of infrastructure development; resettlement need not necessarily result in impoverishment. Central to positive resettlement and rehabilitation would be the empowering of people, particularly the economically and socially marginalized as a result of both the process and outcomes of resettlement with development (Terminski, 2013). For successful resettlement with development, the role of state is a fundamental. The state has policies and proclamation in rehabilitating state development affected citizens (WB, 2016). The state should put remedy to social problems around the project, whether or not displaced people would be able to draw up on previously existing resources or aid them in their recovery.

However, studies that have seen above were focusing on different development induced displacement issues like urban based displacement, road, and dams and others. But as the world moves increasingly toward green energy studies like wind power development, geothermal and solid waste power developments projects are important to be able to fully understand impacts on the local community. Which capital resources:-physical, social, and cultural capital that had been affected with the introduction of wind power project in the area would be studied. But the extent of the impact may vary. The Project under study took farmers land by its four main structures (Installation of Wind turbines, substation construction, land used for access road to each turbine and the transmission lines that overhead dwellers house) through which its construction affected or dislocated community around the project. Therefore the study analyzes the differential impacts of Wind Power Project on the lives of those displaced households. In addition, the study was conducted with the objective of filling the existing gap related to impact of Wind Power Project.

1.3. Rationale for the Study

During my engagement in different social work activities I have seen that a lot of social issues. There are complexities of social problem around development activities. There was a public grievance in many parts of the country regarding uprooting of indigenous land owner for the purpose of development. Social work as a profession operates in different contexts with a range of players in complex situations like displacement, whose interests, perceptions, culture, social functions are different, the researcher preferred to undertake the study to be part of the solution. Therefore, the researcher has a vision of solving the complexity of displacement issues by up grading professional experience while interacting with community. Societal problems like displacement need appropriate mitigation measure. To enhance development activity without costing the life of others need professional intervention. Then, the study focuses on challenges' and opportunities of affected household. To this effect, it becomes appropriate for the researcher to assess the impact in line with the benefit of the project affected people, and reduction in productivity occurred due to development project in the area.

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective

The overall objective of the study is to assess the challenges' and opportunities of Adama II Wind Power Project for displaced households

1.4.2. Specific Objectives

This study has the following specific objectives

- To assess the challenges of displaced households face because of Adama II Wind Power Projects.
- To assess opportunities of households displaced because of Adama II Wind Power Projects.
- To know whether or not displaced household's participate in decisions affecting their life.
- To identify whether or not affected households were supported by government
- To identify coping strategies exercised by the displaced individual to overcome the challenges

1.5 Research Questions

This study answer the following research questions

Major Research Question: What are the challenges' and opportunities of Adama II wind Power Project for displaced households?

Specific research questions

- What are the challenges of households displaced because of Adama Wind Power Projects?
- What are the opportunities of households displaced because of Adama Wind Power Projects?
- What are the experiences of displaced households in terms of participation in the planning process of their displacement?
- Is displaced people were supported by government during their relocation?
- What are the coping strategies of the displaced households to overcome the challenges?

1.6. Significance of the Study

The impact of Wind Power Project induced displacement on the socioeconomic condition of displaced people in Ethiopia is not yet studied. The project covers a large area that scattered in productive agricultural land so such research would bring additional knowledge expansion and displacement in the country. It is intended to contribute to awareness of the actual outcomes of expanding development projects causing displacement in Ethiopia and enable policy-makers to make more informed and responsible decisions about vulnerable. The research would indicate socio-economic problems and gains experienced by this new technology and it helps to forward mechanisms of solving or reducing challenges faced by displaced households. The study will serve as a bridge for further studies regarding the socio-economic impact of Wind Farm and its relationships with local community in the future on same and related social issues.

1.7. Scope of the Study

Ethiopian Electric Power Projects have displaced farmers at different construction sites. Adama II Wind Farm is also one of such projects constructed to fill the demand of the country for power consumption. This newly introduced power project has located in seven farmers association and small town near Koka hydropower plant. There is transmission line over heading *Sire Robi* town, and members who live under the transmission line are affected by this development project. The study focuses on the impact of Wind Power project that displaced households and in what way it can impact the lives of the peasants and dislocated households. It also focuses on policies and strategies applied to compensate the project affected peoples. The study is limited to examine the impacts of power development induced displacement on the lives

of displaced people in Adama and some places of Lume districts since 2013. It is confined to examine challenges and opportunities of displaced persons or peasants.

1.8 Limitations of the study

This study was conducted to understand the impacts of development project induced displacement on the livelihoods of displaced households. For this purpose, I selected Adama II Wind power project displaced households from Adama district and Lume district of seven rural peasant associations and a town locally named *Sire Robi*. However, the research has short comings. Since the project covers large area it was difficult to include the views and attitude of the many. But some households dislocated from their house and the most wind turbine populated area where large number of population evicted from their farm land gets priority. It may be necessary to involve from all *Kebele's* or representative from each association but far located areas were less considered. Hence, the findings of this study may not reflect the fleeing of all displaced population. The second limitation is that such kind of power projects were not studied before in Ethiopia. Hence the researcher lacks supportive literatures.

1.9. Organization of the Study

This study examines challenges and opportunities of development induced displaced households Adama II Wind Power Project. The study report is organized in six parts. The first part is introduction; in which back ground of the study, the problem of the statement, the scope of the study and the purpose of the study were discussed the second chapter gives a brief overview of literatures related to the subject under discussion. Some of these include concepts of development induced displacement, impact of development projects. Part three deals with research design and methods, which begins with sources of data, study population, sampling,

methods of data collection, process of data collection, data analysis and ethical considerations and limitations of the study. In the result section, the study approaches that the research findings as well as the discussion part. Here is the section where most research objectives with systematic analysis of the major findings are discussed. Finally, conclusion and major social work implications of the paper pointed out about displaced households practices and the existing gap in the relocation schemes.

1.10. Definitions of Terms

In situating the concept of development-induced displacement within the global context of power development projects, it may be useful, to view the meaning's and definition of the following terms.

Displacement: Displacement according to this study context refers to is a situation in which a person has been forced to leave his/her proper or usual place/farm land or dwelling house because of the developmental projects

Development-induced Displacement: In this study it refers to the forcing of communities and individuals out of their homes or their farm lands, for the purposes of economic development.

Project-Affected Households: all members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.

Involuntary resettlement: According to this study resettlement is involuntary when affected households give consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Resettlement: is the physical relocation of people (voluntarily or involuntarily), whose homes, land or common property resources are affected by a development.

Compensation: According to this study it refers to the amounts, in money that paid or given as a coping for the properties being acquired, or used by the project.

A Household: In this study it refers to “a person or group of persons, who live together in the same dwelling, share the same resource.

Vulnerable People: In this thesis context vulnerable groups are distinct groups of people who might lose more of their farm land or the disadvantaged section of the community.

Physical displacement: In this study it refers to loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location

Coping Strategies: is referred as activities that project affected households engage at to copy with challenge of displacement

Opportunities: is referred as things done for development affected households as a result development plans that might facilitate or create conducive environment for local community

Challenges: Challenge in this context refers to obstacles or impediments that hinder effective Land use and affect the ability to re-locate, and copy with the impact of development induced Displacement.

Impact: impact refers to any challenge happening to local community due to wind power project that might result from loss of farm land or dislocation from dwelling house.

Chapter Two

Review of Related Literature

This chapter deals with the review of literature from different sources which are relevant to the study on the impacts of development induced displacement on displaced households. Various literatures were reviewed in relation with the research objectives to form the conceptual, theoretical and empirical part of the study. Therefore, in this chapter challenges and opportunities of development induced displacement in economic, social and cultural adverse impacts have been discussed. In addition compensation and displacement concepts are explained in view of compensation policy framework.

2.1. The Concept of Displacement

Displacement is broadly defined as the uprooting of people from their place of habitual residence (Cernea cited in Getu, 2005). Whilst some scholars like Meikael Cernea (2004) see displacement as ‘inevitable and unintended’, forced dislocations of people from their original place for the purpose of development. But it seeks solutions to the socio-economic impacts of displacement through well-planned and well-managed resettlements, focused on the well-being of those affected. According to Australian Government Department of Foreign affairs and trade (2014), displacement refers to “both physical and economic impacts occurring as a result of development-induced land acquisition or restrictions on access to land or other natural resources that is imposed by a partner government on individuals, families or communities”.

Australian Government Displacement Policy (2014) defines Physical displacement as: “partial or complete loss of residential land, shelter, or other structures”. In addition, the International Financial Corporation,(IFC) also defines: Economic displacement as” partial or complete loss of

land, fixed assets, or access to assets, leading to loss of wealth, income sources or other means of livelihood”.

Land acquisition, or restrictions on access to land or other natural resources, may be either temporary or permanent. On the other hand, Marianna Wallin (2014) defined displacement as a form of population redistribution used by the government to develop environmental resource utilization for the sake of benefiting the national economy. Displacement is the movement of population from their place of usual residence to another area. As it is defined by IFC (2002) displacement may be either physical or economic: Physical displacements are the actual physical relocation of people resulting in a loss of shelter, productive assets or access to productive assets (such as land, water, and forests). Economic displacement is results from an action that interrupts or eliminates people’s access to productive assets without physically relocating the people themselves.

As Endeshaw (2016) discussed while land acquisition and eviction may be necessary in exceptional circumstances, displacement caused by development largely occurs in a manner that violates human rights and leads to the increased impoverishment of the displaced. IFC (2002) policy principle land acquisition does not necessarily require the displacement of people occupying or using the land, it may have an effect on the living standards of people who depend on resources located in, on, or around that land. For example, a farming family may lose a Portion of their land to a project without having to vacate its homestead. Nevertheless, the loss of even a portion of its land may reduce the overall productivity of that farm. This threat is magnified among agrarian populations of developing countries where farm fields are typically small and often widely scattered.

2.2. Impact of Development Induced Displacement

Development-caused displacement has had especially negative social consequences in countries characterized by a land-based economy and low employment flexibility, together with strongly rooted social stratification (Bikila, 2014). For instance, Downing (2002) pointed out that displaced household's experience reduction of income, loss of assets and means of livelihoods and reduction of production. Even if displaced people's rights to compensation and resettlement are fully respected, people forced to leave their homes and land to make way for development projects considered internally displaced people (IDP) because they have no choice to remain (IDMC, 2016). Cernea (2004) argues that in order to mitigate these risks, the identification and application of a viable conceptual framework is of paramount importance.

2.2.1 The Economic Impact of Development Induced-Displacement

When people move to a new place in a planned and controlled manner, they are faced with various challenges in adapting to the altered circumstances (Cernea, 2004). Displacement of people in rural areas typically results from a project's acquisition of farm land, pasture, or grazing land or the obstruction of access to natural resources on which affected populations rely for livelihoods. Expropriation of land removes the main foundation upon which people's productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods are constructed. This often resulted in de-capitalization and pauperization of the people who are displaced as both natural and man-made capital are lost (Bikila, 20014).

Different researchers such as (Cernea 2004, Hull, 2009) have shown that hydro Power projects are the common and widely used power project in Ethiopia. Flooding land for a hydroelectric reservoir has an extreme environmental impact: it destroys forest, wildlife habitat,

agricultural land, and scenic lands. Even though the intensity and severity of the impact may vary, every development project has both negative and positive consequence. One of the negative aspects of Wind Power development is its Land Occupation. One turbine doesn't occupy large piece of land. To be effective and helpful as possible many turbines on a large track of land installed. According to Cernea (2000) Land taken away from people in the name of development is often lost forever; sometimes partially replaced, seldom fully replaced or fully compensated. This often resulted in impoverishment of the people who are displaced as both natural and man-made capital is lost. Wind turbines are all expected affecting the cultivated lands. There is a permanent loss of land of crop production due to the occupation of a number of wind turbines, access roads, and buildings.

The economic gain of individual had been affected by wind turbine installed at agricultural farm land, grazing lands, and health impacts that happen in line with Wind turbine location (Murray, 2012). The exposed hilly areas, less agriculturally productive elevated landscapes which offer the most suitable sites for energy generation from wind farms are also the best for wind turbine erection rather than agricultural land. Disturbance to the soil during the construction of onshore wind farms, which involves the construction of access tracks as well as excavation to install the turbine bases (Murray, 2012). The Environmental Social Impact Assessment, of Adama II Wind report had categorized the potential negative impacts of wind energy as: avian interaction with wind turbines, visual impact of wind turbines, wind turbine noise, electromagnetic interference effects of wind turbines, land-use impact of wind power systems (amount of land potentially disturbed by a wind farm, access roads and erosion and/or dust emission, etc.

Dislocating people in rural areas typically results from a project's acquisition of farm land, pasture, or grazing land or the barrier of access to natural resources on which affected populations rely for livelihoods. Power Development Projects are known in their dislocation of indigenous land holders and affect the life condition of the community. According to Study done by Cernea (2004), dams have physically displaced 40-80million people worldwide, and most of these people have never regained their former livelihoods'. In many cases, dams have led to a significant and irreversible loss of species and ecosystems, and efforts to mitigate these impacts have often not been successful (Worede, 2011). Worede (2011) construction of development Power projects like hydropower plants can alter sizable portions of land when dams are constructed and lakes are created, flooding land that may have formerly served as wildlife habitat, farmland, and scenic retreats. It is known that dam projects have been implemented to provide single or multiple benefits such as Provision of hydroelectricity, creation of waterways, flood control and provision of water for agricultural activities, especially in drought-prone regions. Nevertheless, worldwide studies of dams and other watershed development projects have shown that their implementation often comes with negative environmental, social and economic impacts. In most cases, the implementation of dam projects has led to increased poverty, food insecurity; health problems and property loss amongst people living in the catchment area (Abbink, 2012). People are susceptible to ecosystem changes as well. Flora and fauna are also affected by degradation to the landscape from the flooding.

2.2.2 Socio-Cultural Impact of Development- Induced Displacement

The social impacts of displacement are difficult to measure, and are often underestimated and undercompensated. Cernea (2000) studied that the availability and participation in

social capital creates a strong and mutually reinforcing relationship between family members, relatives and kin groups, neighbors and determines community cohesion and the dislocates capacity to cope with the impoverishments and shocks associated with displacement. Displaced people lose natural capital, human capital and social capital (Cernea 1996). Land is one of such capitals. Landlessness; is the principal form of de-capitalization and pauperization of displaced people, as they lose both natural and human-made capital. Expropriation of land removes the main foundation upon which people's productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods are constructed. This Leads to Loss of house and shelter. But for some, homelessness remains a chronic problem. Downing (2002) point out that expropriation of land in a broader cultural sense, homelessness is place lessens loss of the group's cultural space and identity.

Displacement necessarily changes people's relationships and identification with specific places, and can introduce cleavages between groups of people which can prove irreparable. Similarly, the creation of reservoirs for hydropower and irrigation projects can result in significant economic and physical displacement of rural communities. Reservoirs for water supply, irrigation or power generation can create wide-scale disruption. Wind power stations can impact on important sight relations, Coastal areas and areas of higher altitude such as ridgelines are considered prime for wind farms, due to constant wind speeds. However, Impacts on Physical Cultural Resources (archaeological, fossil, historical, religious, sacred sites or objects): Need protection or salvage; communities' Conflicts between heritage status of certain areas and wind power projects have arisen in various countries. For example, regarding the cultural impacts of Wind Farms residents near turbines may complain of "shadow flicker" caused by rotating turbine blades, when the sun passes behind the turbine.

Turbines require aircraft warning lights, which may create light pollution- allowing fewer lights per turbine in certain areas. Although wind power plants have relatively less impact on the environment compared to fossil fuel power plants, concerns have been raised over the noise produced by the rotor blades, visual impacts, and deaths of birds and bats that fly into the rotors (avian/bat mortality). A large concern that many have with wind farms is the effect that the spinning blades and the extensive pathways needed for transmission lines or roads have on wildlife. Barthold (2015) described that a new Wind Farm leaves a very large physical footprint which creates disruption of the habitat and also damage to migratory species who do not know how to navigate spinning turbine blades.

The study teaches humanitarian actors that they must grasp the prior social structures and histories of the displaced in order to offer effective assistance. In the event that it considered investment in a project with such potentially large and controversial effects. Resettlement losses most often arise because of land acquisition, through expropriation and the use of eminent domain or other regulatory measures, to obtain land. Housing, community structures and systems, social networks, and social services can be disrupted (IFC, 2002). Obour, Owusu, Agyeman, Ahenkan & Madird (2015) study impact of dams on local livelihoods in Ghana; the implementation of dam projects has led to increased poverty, food insecurity, health problems and property loss amongst people living in the catchment area. Cao (2012) also added that a displacement also affects depression and self-rated health indirectly by changing social integration, socioeconomic status, and community resources.

Productive assets, including land, income sources, and livelihoods can be lost. Cultural identity and potential for mutual help may be diminished. Loss of resources for subsistence and income may lead to exploitation of fragile ecosystems, hardship, social tensions, and

impoverishment (ADB, 1998).Resettlement effects result from a wide range of project.

Displacement is often experienced and expressed as loss: loss of home, of possessions, of social networks, and even of culture and identity. Although the latter may not in fact be lost, pressures put on them often contribute to a feeling of loss and affect people's perceptions of self and society. However, not everything changes due to displacement – the levels of cultural continuity are often remarkable and the continuance of everyday practices is often noted as a coping strategy and a starting point for life in a new place.

Studies have shown that Wind Power projects have an impact on peoples' Physical Cultural Resources. Study done by Philipp(2011) on the environmental Impacts of Wind Parks, Demonstrated at the Wind Park Project in Al Hijana, Syria, reported that "Wind power stations can impact on important sight relations, Coastal areas and areas of higher altitude such as ridgelines are considered prime for wind farms, due to constant wind speeds. However, Impacts on Physical Cultural Resources (archaeological, fossil, historical, religious, sacred sites or objects): Need protection or salvage; communities' Conflicts between heritage status of certain areas and wind power projects have arisen in various countries. There is a visual impact of the turbines, which changes the overall landscape appearance, and can have negative aspects of cultural and natural values". In line with this, Philipp (2011) reported that residents near turbines may complain of "shadow flicker" caused by rotating turbine blades, when the sun passes behind the turbine. Turbines require aircraft warning lights, which may create light pollution- allowing fewer lights per turbine in certain areas.

Although wind power plants have relatively less impact on the environment compared to fossil fuel power plants, concerns have been raised over the noise produced by the rotor blades, visual impacts, and deaths of birds and bats that fly into the rotors (avian/bat mortality). A large

concern that many have with wind farms is the effect that the spinning blades and the extensive pathways needed for transmission lines or roads have on wildlife. A new wind farm leaves a very large physical footprint which creates disruption of the habitat and also damage to migratory species who do not know how to navigate spinning turbine blades (Barthold, 2015).

2.2.3 Guidelines and Frameworks for Addressing Displacement Issues

Olawepo (2008) indicated that Africa's development has been largely influenced by international financial institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. In their attempt to attract development assistance and foreign investments, many African and Asian governments have been compelled to agree to large infrastructure, industrial and dam projects in the name of development. Bikila (2014) point out that the influence of global institutions in developing countries development has necessitated the consideration and adoption of global policies, principles and frameworks that exist for managing the adverse impacts of development projects.

Most governments have policies, laws, and regulations requiring compensation for people losing assets, yet these might not be sufficient to restore livelihoods and living standards as required by Bank policy. Asian Development Bank, ADB (1998) state that; "The objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement should be to i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible; and (ii) minimize resettlement where population displacement is unavoidable, and ensure that displaced people receive assistance". Therefore, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is an important procedure of managing the adverse impacts of development induced displacement.

2.2.3.1 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

RPF has been helpful for the purpose of establishing the principles and procedures to be applied in the event that involuntary resettlement, loss of land or other fixed assets, disturbance affecting livelihood or natural resource limitations leading to nonphysical displacement would arise as a result of the development project. The RPF is developed based on the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 and the relevant national laws and regulations will form the basis for resettlement planning. The RPF addresses issues of social impacts of the project like issues of land acquisition resulting from implementation of subproject investments that may or will result in loss of property or disturbance affecting livelihoods.

The RPF seeks to ensure that affected communities are meaningfully consulted, participated in the planning process, adequately compensated to the extent that their pre-displacement incomes have been restored, and the process is a fair and transparent. This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) outlines overall resettlement objectives and principles as well as funding mechanisms and organizational arrangements for any resettlement operation including the preparation, review, approval and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). A key element of resettlement activities is the development and implementation of cost effective and accessible grievance handling mechanism. Grievances will be actively managed and tracked to ensure that appropriate resolution and actions are taken. A clear time schedule will be defined for resolving grievances, ensuring that they are addressed in an appropriate and timely manner, with corrective actions being implemented and the complainant handled as early as possible to address specific concerns raised by the project affected persons in timely fashion and in an impartial manner.

2.2.3.2 Coping Strategies of Development Induced Displaced Households

Agricultural land impacts can be compensated at replacement value either with replacement plots of the same value of the land lost and at location acceptable to affected peoples (APs) where feasible, or in cash free of transaction costs at current market rates or based on the reproduction cost of the affected land. According to Cernea (1997) settling displaced people back on farm land or in income-generating employment is the determinant of livelihoods reconstruction method. This could be achieved by identifying equivalent lands; bringing new lands into production through land recovery; crop intensification or a shift to more valuable crops; diversification of on-farm/off-farm activities; and use of project-created productive resources such as reservoirs, irrigated areas downstream, etc.

To ensure sustainability of household's income investments for creating sustainable new development one of the fundamental tenets of the involuntary resettlement policy is that, where feasible and where desired by the affected people, land-based resettlement options(land-for-land compensation) should be provided to displaced people whose livelihoods are based on use of the land (IFC,2002). Land-for-land compensation may reverse opportunities for reconstruction, such that resettlement becomes resettlement with development, leaving the resettled people better-off than before (Cernea cited in Asrat, 2009).

For each project with adverse social impacts, a monitoring and an evaluation plan of the mitigation measures should be established. The scope of the plan will, however, take into account the size of the social impacts to be mitigated while respecting the basic monitoring principles. Land acquisition and compensation issues will be monitored with the requirements of Ethiopian law and international financial institutions. In line with discussed mechanisms of rehabilitating displaced households there are strategies used by affected people to come up with

socio-economic challenges of displacement. Some of the important coping strategies adopted by displaced households include diversifying of income sources, crop intensification and changing of work conditions. Share cropping and contract farming are the commonly applied method in rural settings. Land less rural people also engage in selling their labor as day worker, renting farm land on annual basis and small business activities are the widely practiced copy strategy.

2.2.3.3 Community Participation and Social Relationships

It is imperative that the institutional and organizational set-up of each project takes into account the social and political context in which it is located and the participation of all the negatively affected people. Yidnekachew (2015) described that capacity building means building abilities, relationships and values that will enable organizations, groups and individuals to improve their performance and achieve their development objectives. The extent to which project-specific institutional arrangements allow for the participation of negatively affected people is critical to the efficacy of any resettlement program. The question is not one of community participation but community control and ownership of the resettlement program, with the most responsible facilitation, and support of the project proponent and the State and its agencies. Real participation implies the capacity to influence or even modify decisions. In peoples Participation of resettlement principles: - one basic principle says success resettlement is critically dependent upon the extent to which it can account for the most localized and specific needs of the displaced communities.

Displacement refers not only to those who are forced to physically relocate in order to make way for the project and its related aspects but also includes those who are displaced from their resource base and livelihoods. Displacement is commonly experienced through the loss of

land and the disruption of social and economic relationships. Forced relocation disrupts, or even destroys, social organization of production, networks of relationships, allocation of resources, and an entire complex of rights, individual and communal. These cannot be restored by the mere provision of alternative land and housing. The social resources upon which people draw, in pursuit of their livelihood, is important that resettle are able to make friends and feel connected to their surroundings is important (DFID, 1999). This can indicate that good personal relationships can increase production through mutual support and information sharing objectives (Kurt, 2013). The local economy can operate efficiently if households cooperate and share tasks. However, there may be a negative impact on social capital if some individuals are excluded from these groups (Kurt, 2013).

2.2.3.4 Government Responsibility in Dealing with Displacement

Stakeholders include any individual or group affected by, or that believes it is affected by, the project; and any individual or group that can play a significant role in shaping or affecting the project, either positively or negatively. The intention of having discussion with government authorities/experts is to know the type and system of support mechanisms made for project affected communities; identify the type and adequacy of social services as well as assess role played in effectively implementing the project. Besides Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project, DRDIP (2015) have conducted high level interview to identify vulnerable groups, land acquisition and compensation issues, etc. Early consultation of project affected people helps to manage public expectations concerning the impact of a project and its expected benefits (DRDIP, 2015).

Countries have policies and regulation to compensate development affected people of their nation. Project located government stakeholders are responsible for appropriate mitigation measures in order to rehabilitate dislocated people. The involvement of the displaced population and other stakeholders in the resettlement and relocation process, local leaders, nongovernmental organizations and host population bring great significance in rebuilding the livelihood of affected populations (Bikila, 2014).

2.2.4 Outcomes of Development Induced Displacement

Wind power and hydropower power can be complemented with each other well in Ethiopia. The widespread burning of wood is one of the foremost problems in Ethiopia. Therefore, Wind Power projects will also contribute to reduce the need for fuel wood. Even though there is a huge hydropower potential in the country the amount of available water in reservoirs is greatly seasonal and sometimes heavily affected by shortage of rain which in turn affects the total energy generated from the available plants. However, depending fully on hydropower has associated risks as the output energy from the turbines is directly dependent on the amount of water in reservoirs and speed of water flow which in turn might vary seasonally. According to Mijena (2001) climate changes or the absence of rainfall could also have severe impact on these energy systems. Consequently, building other alternative renewable energy systems, such as wind and solar, could be of great importance to supplement hydropower plants. In the case of Ethiopian, the dry and long summer season is most favorable time to generate peak energy from wind and solar energies while dams and rivers are at their maximum potential during the rainy season, mid June through late September. As a result, integrating the different systems would highly benefit as when one is at its highest peak, the other is at its lowest peak and vice versa and the net energy would always be at the possible high(Dawit ,2010).

Therefore, contrary to the negative consequence of development projects a lot of opportunities and economic gains are also registered. It is explained that the project during its construction and operation phases would have Positive impacts like generating employment especially for the local community. Landowners also benefit in the form of compensation payments. Development of wind power is an important method of easing the shortage of electric power supply in Ethiopia. Wind is a clean source of energy; wind power projects produce no air or water pollution because for the power generation is not derived by fossil fuel. The generation of electricity via wind will add power supply to the national grid, making it more reliable.

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This section presents research methodology which deals with a way through which research problem is systematically solved. It constitutes the research method, study design and reasons of following the stated design, sampling techniques, description of the study participants and sampling criteria, data collection tools and procedures, data analysis strategies, trustworthiness' and ethical consideration.

3.1. Philosophical Stance

Given (2008) defined a paradigm as a set of assumptions and perceptual orientations shared by members of a research community. Paradigms determine how researchers view both the phenomena under study and the research methodology that should be employed to study those phenomena. Here in this study the researcher preferred to employ constructivism and interpretive approach because they are interested in understanding how people give meaning to their lives by interpreting their thoughts, experiences, actions and expressions Corbin (2007) argues that qualitative research allows researchers to get at the inner experience of participants, to determine how meanings are formed and to discover rather than test variables. In this study individual participants give meaning to the existing problem because of the project. As it described by participants their views and opinions' would be reconstructed in the study. Their analysis is geared toward the interpretation of human experience and behavior.

As this phenomenological qualitative study emphasize on exploring the lived experience of selected project affected households, it holds the constructivism paradigm as a philosophical stance. Constructivism examines the meanings individuals create to describe the world around

them. The researcher believed that the reality in the experience of the affected households lies in the definition they provide. The goal of research, then, is to rely as much as possible on the participant views of the situation and construct meaning out of it.

3.2 Research Design

Research design stands for advance planning of the methods to be adopted for collecting the relevant data and the techniques to be used in their analysis, keeping in view the objectives of the research, time and money. It was designed to collect the required data for the study and to analyze it using the research techniques within the domain of qualitative methodology. The reason why the researcher mainly used qualitative method is due to the fact that data related to the issue of development related displacement can be collected by taking into account the views and opinions of displaced community through an interview . Focus group discussion with evaluation committee members of different experts helped to substantiate the views and opinion of affected households. Thus, opinions and experiences of the participants could be properly collected through qualitative method and thematically analyzed to indicate the finding of the study.

3.3. Study Area

The study was carried out at the eastern part of Oromia regional state at distance 98 km from Addis Ababa and 4.5 km from Adama. Adama II Wind Farm is one of the power projects constructed to fill the demand of the country for power consumption. The project found in two districts of east *Showa Zone*. It is located in the moderate hilly region of Ethiopian plateau within the east range of Rift Valley. The Project covers more than 4,644 hectares of land in the area. Its wind turbine installation was carried out in six peasant associations, and its transmission part

also extends to a small town near *Koka* hydropower plant crossing Kobo Luto peasant association of Lume *Woreda*. The project affected people from seven farmers association and Sire Robi town were estimated to be 1200 out of which 40 households are displaced but most of the displaces are due to the construction of the wind turbine of 102 WTG (Wind Turbine Generator) installation yards and access roads. Majority of Peasants were dislocated from their farm lands and valuable immovable properties. Though there are seven *kebele* members and a small town which are affected by this development project, the study focus on the factors affecting the life situation of displaced households (DPs) from their farm land and living house, and in what way wind power project can impact the lives of the peasants and dislocated households in the town because of the over heading 230 kv transmission line.

3.4 Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling helps to find those interviewee's participants who have available knowledge and experience that the researchers/investigators need, are capable of reflection, are articulate, have time to be interviewed and are willing to take part in the research / investigation. According to Creswell (2003), the aim of purposive sampling is to select participants that will best answer the research question so that no attempt is made to randomly select research participant. Therefore, the selected one to one interview participants are individuals that are affected by the project. In addition, focus group discussions held with evaluation committee helps to meet the objectives of the study. Then, participants are first selected through information obtained from Administration office of Adama *woreda* and Ethiopia Electric Power social affair representative of the project. They pointed out that within displaced community there are public figures or community leaders who can explain about the challenges' and opportunities of the

development project. Within each kebele the community had representative who were following during the implementation of the project, and after live in the community. Through the informal talk under taken with member of the affected community ensured that selected participants are the true representative the affected households.

Experts who were engage in Focus Group Discussion were also selected based on their prior participation and detail knowledge as compensation committee member of the *Woreda*. Therefore, in this thesis project participants are selected based on their detail knowledge of the area and the project. Hence selected participants are supposed to be better source of information about the issue at hand. Participants for interviews were informed of the purpose of the study through a written document to participate in the study.

3.4.1 Inclusion Criteria

The following criteria are used to select the participants:

Inclusion in the study is based on the information participants have about the project due to their participation and their voluntarism to be interviewed. Field observation is also another way of collecting relevant data for the study.

Focus group discussion participants: Focus group discussion participants were selected on the basis of their prior participation during the construction period of the project and they were from different professional back ground. Being they have detail knowledge of the area and project implementation process. An EEP site representative informed that combinations of expert from different back ground were following the compensation and evaluation process of the project. These experts were facilitating during construction representing land and environmental

protection office. They were member of compensation and evaluation committee. Therefore, Focus group discussion with these experts was helpful for fruitful finding of the study.

The interview Participants: -The interviews Participants were selected on the basis of households who were dislocated from their living house (Project affected households or PAPs)

Households, that were dislocated from their house are seven (five female and two male) and who lost their farm land four(male).Therefore, both type of households; who were dislocated by their dwelling house and lost land were selected on the basis of their prior knowledge and their social status within their community and participated as representative of the project affected people during the implementation process of the project.

3.5 Study Participant

In this study, non-probability sampling was employed to select the participant of the study. In this regard, the participants were purposively selected on the basis of their prior knowledge to get the required data. The target populations were all the households affected by *Adama II* wind power project. Project potentially affected area are three peasant associations of *Lume Woreda*; and four peasant association *Adama woreda*, and one small town of *Adama woreda*

A total of eighteen people participated as a source of primary data for this study. Four individuals from more wind turbine populated peasant associations (A1-A4) available for one to one interview named as (A1----A4) A1=from *Mukiye Haro*, A2=from *Bubisa Kusa Kebele*, A3=from *Kechema Kebele*, A4=from *Jogo Kebele*). They are households evicted by farm land only and representative of households whose plot of land had taken by project. Households that were

evicted from their farm land were estimated to be 1160 (Compensation document from Adama Woreda, 2005), and seven participants were from 40 households' that were displaced from their house in *Sire Robi* town (B1... B7) due to the over heading 230kv transmission line (Compensation document from Adama Woreda, 2005). Focus group discussion participants were experts of the Adama *Woreda* and named as C1 to C7. FGD participants were also seven members. There were compensation committee members and they have different professional back ground. Therefore of a total of eighteen members participated for interview and focus group discussion for the study.

3.6 Data Collection Methods

The researcher prepared an interview guides before the commencement of field work in order to avoid ambiguity and repetition of questions. After the interview guides was checked and corrected. The researcher departed for field work on June 23 taking co-operation request letter from the school of social work. On June 24 the letter written by the school of social work was delivered to Adama *woreda*. The *woreda* welcomed the request letter and made a phone call for peasant associations including *Sire Robi* town to co-operate during data collection. On June 25 the researcher made briefing to the study participant at a meeting place organized by Adama *Woreda* for administration purpose. And from June 25 to July 15 interviews were held with 11 participants of the *Sire Robi* and peasant associations. On July 15 it was possible to undertake focus group discussion. After two times travel to field and ten day stay data has been collected from the participants. The researcher completed the field work understanding that information obtained can describe well the development project under study. Then by rechecking and

organizing collected data, the researcher assured that collected data was enough for the study. Therefore, the researcher could collect complete primary source data within a week.

3.6.1 In-Depth Interview

Interview of eleven affected households from both landholders' and displaced households was made, using a' reports of how the resettlement and compensation process has been implemented. Special attention had been paid in selecting representative of each peasant association and cases that represent vulnerable people and to have interview conducted by people of appropriate concern in the language of the person being interviewed. In-depth interview was used to get participants account of their experiences, of how they view their own world and the meanings they ascribe to it (Limb &Dwyer, 2001). Qualitative data were collected using interview guides. Interviews are most useful when you need to know about people's experiences or views in some depth. Patton (2002) characterizes the research interview as a strategy to elicit meaning from the participants that a researcher cannot directly observe. This study was intended to explore the livelihood situation of displaced households; their experience of the impacts of displacement, the adverse impact of the project on the living condition of the project affected peoples.

The interview guide was prepared to direct the interview on a path consistent with the purpose/objectives of the study. For successful implementation of the interview method, interviewers should be carefully selected, trained and briefed (Limb &Dwyer, 2001).The researcher also briefed the purpose of the research for the participants at a gathering called by local government. In depth interviews are those interviews that are designed to discover underlying motives and desires (Kothari, 1990). Kothari (1990) added that such interviews are

held to explore needs, desires and feelings of participants. The researcher also openly discussed with the participant by evoking participants that they could forward all thing they have in mind regarding the challenges' and opportunities of the project.

3.6.2 Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion helps researcher to obtain rich data from the participants owns words and it can receive a wide range of responses during one meeting. Participants can also ask questions of each other, lessening impact of researcher bias and helps people to remember issues they might otherwise have forgotten. It helps participants to overcome inhibitions, especially if they know other people in the group (Dawson, 2007). One FGD with land and environmental protection experts and chair persons; *Bubisa Kusaye, Mukiye -Haro and Kechema- kebele* and *Sire Robi* town representative helps the one to one interview participates view. Therefore, by choosing favorable place at Adama woreda one short FGD has been done.

3.7. Data Collection Procedure

Before the beginning of data collection, the researcher took supportive letter from Addis Ababa University School of Social Work. The supportive letter was delivered to Adama district Administration office on June 23/05/2017. Even though the project found in the two districts of east Showa Zone, more than 72.54 % of the wind turbines are located in Adama District (ESIA report, 2013). All wind turbines located at site named as the North part(N) and South part(S).All the north part located in Adama *woreda* (74 wind turbines) and In south part (28). Therefore to request co-operation while collecting data from project affected people (PAPs), Adama *Woreda* is selected. The fieldwork was conducted between June 23 to July 30/05/ 2017. Purposive sampling techniques were used to select the research participant from each Peasant association

for depth interview. The key participants' selected in each kebele are also in one way or another project affected people. A total of 18 participants were participated for interviewed and a short briefing FGD. Seven from dislocated households (Sire Robi town), a four from peasant associations and seven FGD were participated. Individuals who are evicted from their plot of farm land and dwelling house are key participant of the study, and land office experts participated for focus group discussions. A focus group discussion was held up with land office experts. The focus group discussion held was helpful for over all understandings of the challenges' and opportunities of the project.

3.8 Data Analysis Techniques

With regard to data analysis techniques, soon after the completion of the fieldwork, data collected through Interview, and other mechanisms Focus Group Discussion and field observation were recorded, coded and transcribed according to their order of the research questions. Then the qualitative data that were carefully collected through qualitative methods were cross checked to avoid inconsistency of information. Multiple recording methods such as note taking, audio recording and photo taking were used during data collection. The audio recorded participants' conversations were transcribed precisely and translated. Then data had been systematically coded and categorized based on the research questions. Therefore, based on the emerged relationships between the categories; themes will be developed and thematically analyzed and interpreted to reach in the stage of the findings of the study. Then themes identified in the findings indicated that there is a challenges of livelihood related with land take and erosion to farm land, lack of rehabilitation schemes from government body, less participation of affected body in some decisions, copying mechanisms of the affected body through different mechanisms like employment and agricultural intensification and absence of relocation land and inadequacy

of compensation cost were the main issues. Therefore, thematic analyses of the major findings were the technique employed for data analysis.

3.9 Trustworthiness

As in-depth interview held with all participants, the researcher collected adequate information for the problem under study. The researcher collected the data being placed in public places such as street coffee places and big market day in Adama. After screening all responses of volunteers, the researcher could successfully conducted one to one consent interviews with eleven interviewee participants. They were project affected member of the community as well as community leaders. They were moving house to house and land to land during property registration. When the three peasant associations representative of *Lume* remain without participation for interview the researcher worried as if the data collected would be invalid. But since participant of the study have detail knowledge of the area and the project, data collected through interview and focus group discussion were valid at all. In order to establish trust and rapport with the vulnerable participants, and also elicit reliable and genuine information from participants, the researcher conducted all interviews in a respectful, friendly, and non-judgmental manner. Before interviewing the participants the researcher repeatedly explained the purpose of the study to make sure these selected participants understood the benefits and risks of their participation, particularly their right to privacy and confidentiality. Confidentiality is the respectful handling of information disclosed within relationships of trust, especially as regards further disclosure (Li, 2008).

As the interviews progressed from the recorded categories' of interview guide lines about the challenges' and opportunities of development induced displacement, these interview participant became more and more comfortable and sharing their private displacement

experiences. Their openness yielded detailed and in-depth information regarding challenges' of displacement. For example an interview made with participant (B4)of Sire Robi town was an impressive and hear breaking that saying”(ፊት ላይ የሚገኝውን ቤትና ነፃነት አልተቀበልንም፡፡ ስለዚህም ይሁን እርስዎችን በሰላም እንመልከት፡፡ ሆኖም ለእኛም ሕይወትና ሥነ ሕይወት መብት ማስጠበቅ አለብን፡፡”literarily it mean that while my wife in bed (gave birth) the woreda stakeholders ordered me to demolish the house and took away electric box (*kotary*) and let my wife in dark”. In focus group discussion compensation evaluation committee were participated in order to obtain accurate Information for the study. The committees were combination different professional back ground and went to each project affected households. They moved and registered displaced people immovable property door to door and land to land. Therefore using these committee members can depict the exact situation of displacement that can increase trustworthiness’ of the findings. The researcher recognizes that purposively selected participants are the true representative of population under study. The findings showed that displaced people experienced problem of farm land take and erosion, relocation land, and inadequacy of compensation.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

As woreda permit access to the study site: The objective and procedure of the study was briefed to all Participants. Participants were included on voluntary bases after they have given verbal and sign consents. The privacy was guaranteed regarding the participant names and other personal identification. Each interview participants have been codified. Finally the interviewer was given to participant's information regarding importance of undertaking an investigation regarding challenges and opportunities of wind power development induced displacement. The participants were introduced that it is their right whether to participate or not, and withdrawal

from participation. But the researcher clearly informed the participants that no negative consequences happen to them and Informants are free at any time to withdraw. The researcher have also learned that the characteristics of the participants can shape field social interactions in unexpected ways, which often gives rise to problems of relational ethics. For the researcher to prevent the use and transmission of information which may harm the individual on whom the research is being carried out, the research materials were normally being rendered anonymous. Individual privacy was respected.

Ethics are norms for conduct that distinguish between acceptable and unacceptable behavior. Whenever the researcher conducts a research on/with people, the well-being of research participants must be the top priority. Second, since research often involves a great deal of cooperation and coordination among many different people in different disciplines and institutions, many of these ethical standards promote the values that are essential to collaborative work, such as trust, accountability, mutual respect, and fairness. The researcher has conducted the study by taking all ethical standard of research in to consideration. The issue of confidentiality was also assured to the participants of the study and implemented accordingly.

Chapter Four

Finding of the Study

This chapter deals with the analysis and presentation of data obtained from primary sources of information gathered by using different techniques employed in the Process of data collection. The study attempts to answer the research questions concerned with the impacts of development projects induced displacement in line with benefit on the livelihoods of displaced households. In these sections challenges to project affected Households related with livelihood, absence relocation land for dislocated household, lack of proper handling of land at construction site, less participation of affected household in decision affecting their life, lack of rehabilitation scheme and describing coping strategies and present their suggestion to adverse impact and sustain their future life.

4.1. Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of the Participants

This section presents demographic and socio-economic variables such as age, educational status, household size and household's main source of income that have direct and/or indirect effects on the livelihoods of displaced people

4.1.1 Age, Sex, Educational Status and Household Size of the Participants

Table below shows sex composition, age structure, educational level and household size of both the participants of the interviews and focus group discussion. Understanding socio-demographic background of participants such as age, educational status and household sizes; are crucial in study of displacement as they affect the degree of households 'exposure to the impacts

of displacement. These variables are internal factors that influence displaced households capacity to rehabilitate and restore their livelihoods after displacement. The interviewees were seven from displaced people in Sire Robi and four from wind turbine installed areas of rural kebeles' and seven were focus group discussion participants of the public servant at Adama woreda. Therefore:- opportunities and Challenges of development induced displacement were discussed through one to one interview analysis and focus group discussion with reference to interview and FGDs guide lines. The Following displacement related issues; displaces economic conditions/livelihood, social disintegration, community participation and role of the government ,and coping strategies exercised by the displaced person and Some of the positive aspects of wind power development-induced displacement are also noted.

Table.Age, Sex, Educational Status and Household Size of the Interview and FGDs Participants

No.		Description	Interviewees	FGDs	Total
1	Sex	Male	6	5	11
		Female	5	2	7
		Total	11	7	18
2	Age	25-29	-	2	2
		30-34	2		2
		35-39	3		3
		40-44	3	4	7
		45—49	2	2	4
		50 and above	2	2	4
		Total	11	7	18
3	Household size	3-5	8	5	13
		6-10	3	2	5
		10 and above			
		Total	11	7	18
4	Level education	Less 12	11		11
		Diploma		1	1
		First degree		6	6
		Total	11	7	18

Source: Field Survey, 2017

4.2 The Impacts of Displacement on the Livelihoods of Displaced People

In the study area households engaged in varieties of livelihood activities before the introduction of the project and after. Rural ways of livelihood were common among many households since all of them depend on farming as their main livelihood activities. Development projects that affect agricultural land of the rural people but agriculture is the basic livelihood and source of income for the many.

4.2.1 Household's main sources of income before displacement

Rural household's main sources of income before and after displacement are almost the same but decrease or increase in amount of income after displacement is what matters the study. Traditional agriculture and cattle breeding are the main economic activity of residents around the Project area. The main livestock population comprises: cattle, sheep, goats, equines (donkeys, horses and mules), and poultry. Oxen are the major source for ploughing the land and donkeys, mules and horses are the sources of transportation for farming purpose. Agricultural activities were common among many households since most of them depend on farming as their main livelihood activities. All participants of the peasant association reported that the livestock resource, besides agricultural farming, supply income and serve as an investment against risk to the family. Participant of the interview reported that the grassland areas are shrinking year by year due to the need for additional cropland to feed the growing population. Beside that bush/shrub land in the project area that was used for livestock grazing significantly decreased. Regarding the project land occupation; participants (C1) from FGD who was Adama Woreda administration office head put his opinion as follows;-

Adama II wind Farm power project was located on productive Agricultural land .It created significant reduction in the overall productivity of the project located at peasant association. In addition to land taken, the construction procedure also caused unexpected erosion to the farm land.

Household's main sources of income before displacement were; farming, nonfarm activities; daily employment, small businesses/like local drinks , animal fattening and non-skilled worker ,government employed, and jobless (have no source of income). Participants (B5 and B6) of the Sire Robi said that the impact of the project before displacement and after displacement didn't make dramatic change on our livelihood. Participants B7of the *Sire Robi* explained his similar ideas as follows;-

Before we rent land from nearby peasant association and engage in agricultural activities. Still, I rented land from nearby kebele and continue farming. But now some of our neighbors changed their residence to city and changed their work condition. Most displaced households from the town changed their previous jobs. Likewise there are few who bought 'Bajaj' and Tax and drive between Adama and Sire Robi Town .There were others also who start their business in Adama.

Here it implies that people /households whom the transmission line over heads their house in the *Sire Robi* town have been affected differently. Each individual are not affected similarly. There were others also who used compensation many as an opportunity to change their work condition. There were people who totally displaced from their original place and changed their life process to other area, and at the same time there were others who still live there but portion of their dwelling land or house or other properties that has been affected by the Electric line.

Therefore, the main source of income of the project affected rural peasant associations and displaced households in the town were agricultural activity and cattle breeding. However From the participant's point of view project affected household both before displacement and after displacement are differently affected by the project.

4.2.2 Household's main Sources of Income after Displacement

After the completion of development project most local farmers engaged in farming and employed as guard with in Adama Wind Power Project. Some of the displaced households of the *Sire Robi* town also changed their dwelling to Adama city. Before displacement they engaged in agricultural activity and other small business. However, according to participants those who live in the town have no farming land before displacement and after but usually they rent farm land annually from nearby peasant association. In addition, displaced people of the town engage at different income earning activities. Like small business activities or selling of local drinks, charcoal, fish, and as day laborers. Participant (B1) of the study from *Sire Robi* town points out his opinion as follows:

Displaced people from the town continued their previous ways of maintaining their livelihood except those re-locate themselves in Adama. Those who changed their life to Adama changed their previous work. Some open grocery, some become business man. But there are some participants who complain about the additional expense to build their house.

According to views and opinion of study participant by the compensation money they got displaced household of *Sire Robi* engaged in different activity which is different from their previous work. Similarly development project under study affects economic activities that

generate income before displacement like selling local drinks and grocery activity. Participant (B3) of *Sire Robi* town stated his idea as follows;-

All things decrease with place, after I moved, my income highly decreases, all depends on place, all places are not the same, and you see all of my customers know my previous house. Because of my residential change I lost my customers. But after moved from my first place I continued my first activity.

Most household's that were dislocated from their house had been affected and their sources of income after displacement were decreased. As participant (B3) described it, the difference in income earning business was as result of changing residential area number of customer's decline which in turn leads to decline in income due to loss of many customers. Farming, nonfarm activities; daily employment, permanent employ as a guard, small businesses, animal fattening, share cropping, taxi driver, Bajaj driver, skilled, semi-skilled, Government/private permanently employed, Jobless (have no source of income) were the income earning activity of the overall project affected households.

4.3 Challenges associated with displacement in the area

As participants in one to one interview explained development induced displacement resulted in a number of undesirable consequences for the poor urban and rural households. Though some livelihood risks play a more primary role in impoverishing poor urban and rural residents, all of the risks may be understood as interconnected. The main challenges of the development project were taking agricultural farm land and dislocating some households from their dwelling house.

4.3.1 Challenges with relocation of dwelling house

The study found out that relocates' financial capacity had also worsened due to extra housing expenses during their self-relocation. On the one hand, participants considered their displacement and resettlement without re-location land as a wrong doing committed against their rights. All participants of the interview in *Sire Robi* complained about residential land. Relocation lands were not replaced on time. Displaced households of the town buy residential land by the compensation money they earned. Participants (B4) point out their opinion as follows:

My previous residential land is more than 300 square meter lands, they did not replace it for me, and it was good location. I bought this one personally by seventy thousand birr. But if my residential land was replaced for me; I should not buy but use it for other purpose.

It was necessary to understand that in country's compensation rule persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected by a State program are provided, with some form of compensation for their loss. This includes relocation land and expenses. Some of interview participants of *Sire Robi* town complained lack of on time replacement of their residential land. Because of that households forced to buy land by compensation money that was meant for their lost income sources. Compensation money was paid for individual affected house hold in order to rehabilitate themselves in order to sustain their future live. Using compensation for land replacement incapacitate the affected individuals. But all affected households because of the line not uniformly affected. Some of the households reconstruct their house on previous land by making slight shift from over head line. An interview participant (B3) from *Sire Robi* town explained his idea as follows -

Some households have large living land and they might get pieces of land left along the construction side. They built their house sooner they demolished the one over headed by the line (they have enough land remain to reconstruct house without buying). However, the households who had small size dwelling land and all of it was over headed have no choice rather than buying relocation land. But it was legal right to get relocation land since the previous one was used for development case

4.3.2 Challenges with Agricultural and Grazing Land

Agricultural and grazing land is another challenge of displaced households at the result of the project. Since the development project used agricultural land for different construction purpose like wind turbine installation, substation construction and for access road made to each turbine it create shortage farm land and grazing land. When many turbines installed on large grazing area or farm land; it creates reduction in grazing land or farm land. In relation to this the participant (A4) from *Jogo Gudedo* peasant association described his opinion as follows;

The project does not consider the incomparable livestock population to the available grazing land; care should be taken not to further reduce the available grazing resources in the area. Most turbines located in the south part were used for grazing our cattle's. It is a poor people who have small land and live in challenge due to lack of grazing land after a year of eviction from land. Those who have large farm land use part of their farming land for grazing. But those who have small land size are in problem.

Most of the interviewee of the peasant association suggested that; following access of road constructed to each turbine, agricultural land available at the bottom of the hill also affected by heavy flood. The project area is extensively cultivated and of crops several types are grown. Teff, wheat, barley and maize are the most common types of crops cultivated. Similarly,

following constructed roads to each turbines flood eroded the farm land and caused a big damage, a fifty year community elder /Participant (A1) reported that:-

The side ditch to the roads lacks quality, not constructed well .The damage nearby N-43(turbine number 43) destroyed 3 farmers land, and they didn't pay any compensation for the damage but before the construction of the project no water way through the farm. We wrote a letter to Adama district we have not received their response. Farmers are trying to protect their farm land from destructive erosion.

Other participant (A3) of the peasant association complains that land used for the construction of temporary camp is not fully restored as it can be used for agricultural purpose. It has been required that lands will be fully cleared and restored following use. Still it is not restored as it is ease for farming. The participant (A3) put his opinion as follows:

Four 'Qarti' (one hectare) of my farm land has taken for temporary construction Camp. The payment made for me was three years of compensation amount. Last year, when the contractor handed over the land which was full of stones and gravel .I couldn't farm. I and my friends did not put any seed on it. Since the land was not recovered as it was before construction, we claimed the land to be paid us permanently.

Regarding land acquisitions and property compensation some of the participants complain that compensation they get cannot replace what they got from their farm land. Even productivity across each peasant associations was not uniform. The participant (A1) put his opinion as follows;

The agricultural land used by project is more productive and what is paid for us as permanent lose can be obtained in two years production. Our land is more fertile and productive. But payment throughout all farm land is the same. Compensation for lost land

does not take in to account fertility of the land and land value through the project area is not the same. Even fertility of the land among different villages is different. It's better if farmers plots are ranked based on their fertility as A, B, C, and the compensation process also take in to consideration.

In addition, participants of peasant association added that land acquisition scheme and policy has limitation. The participants complain the amount of payment for the permanent lost land was based on the current price, by the average productivity of the past five years, and multiplied by ten year cannot compensate the land holders. The participants suggested that ten year payment calculation proclamation should change to more years of lost calculation that means proclamation for compensation should be changed. Another participant from Bubisa Kusaye (A2) expressed his opinion regarding compensation in the following manner:-

The compensation paid also failed to consider current market price of production and evicted land and under estimated the monetary values of items. Properties like hops, Eucalyptus tree, Junipers, Acacia and others compensated were undervalued. The project compensated lower than on time market price of items. Beside that the project did not remove soil pit from my farm land, you can see near turbine N-56, N-57 after they finish construction they didn't remove it.

4.3.3 Challenges with Compensation and Household Satisfaction

Even though land acquisition and property rights are defined in the Constitution, in the implementation phase of the process there are complaints with the affected peoples. The Government expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property, but no well attention paid for

appropriate payment of compensation. In this regard, participant (B4) forwarded his idea and challenges with unfair payment of compensation:

The evaluators were considering my weakness and perceived me as less influential with respect to others. Even I have no capacity to build my house. The price of building materials highly increased. With the money obtained through compensation, I bought land and construct my house because city administration still not replaced my land. I was not ready, my wife gave birth and she was in bed. They removed the electric box and left my family in dark. Their action was not right and they highly frustrated me but as I am powerless, I left it for God”

In the event of displacement, peoples’ choices are limited if they stay; thus they feel obliged to move from their original location. When households dislocated from their original residence a lot a lot of cultural and social and communal life system were changed. The income earning system of displaced households also changed or affected. One participant (B4) of *Sire Robi* town described the adverse impact of the project as follows:-

Because of the displacement happened, the project, destructed my income generating properties such as, selling of local drinks, beer and *katicala*, fish dish other foods like ‘*shiro*’ and ‘*beye-aynet*’. The compensation amount and procedure were not fair. My house was large and have more rooms but the compensation I received were under estimated and unsatisfactory.

Data from FGD and interview participants of *Sire Robi* town showed that most displaced persons of the town had been dislocated two or three times due the high power voltage transmission line that passes over the town. The participant (B2) from the town explained her repeated dislocation of the Electric line that overhead her house;-

I was relocated three times. First I moved because of the transmission line from *koka* to Addis Ababa; second from *Koka to Hurso* transmission line and third time by the electric line/ high tension from Adama II Wind Farm to Koka Sub-station. During the first and second relocation, my house band was alive but now I am alone. If he was alive he helps me but for this third dislocation I faced lots of difficulties. Now my father is sick he is in bed, I am fattening an oxen and I afraid of thief and looking after them overnight, if my father get healthy, he will help me, yearly I rent land and farm but the profit is only crop residue used for feeding the oxen, she said that 'life is a day to day struggle.

Participant of the peasant association and Sire Robi town described that development project characterized with many challenges between dislocated households. They listed out the big challenge with the project was misidentification of properties between families, disputes over plot limits, disputes between an affected person and the project construction team, disputes among families concerning ownership, property lines, and other issues were the complexity raised with compensation payment. In addition, dispute over the ownership of a given property, disagreement over the valuation (either unit rate applied or count) of land, house, crop, or other asset were the common characteristics that can be described with project affected households. Establishment of structure or other asset after the cut-off dates, whether deliberate or not were also another problem with displacement and compensation.

Generally, Adama II Wind Power project with its three main structures; Wind Turbine installed on agricultural land, the construction of access roads and its transmission lines had affected the livelihood of displaced people. In contrary to the adverse effects of the development induced displacement, participants of one to one interview and focus group discussion, listed out some of the economic benefits and opportunities of the project as well.

4.3.4 Challenges with Social Relationships and Neighborhoods

As can be seen from the narratives of the study participant, there has been a significant change in terms of resettles social relationships in the town. These changes can be attributed to development induced displacement because some people who had previously enjoyed close relationships with friends and neighbors', now had to live with people from city's and as a result of relocation had lost some of their social ties. Overall, relocation seems to have weakened social relationships for some resettle. However, research participant of the project affected peasant association said that their social organization and social ties were not affected by the construction of Adama wind farm project. But participant of *Sire Robi* town (dislocates of the electric line) reported that those who leave the area to *Adama* and re-located at suburb of the town were socially disintegrated. Dwellers in *Sire Robi* town were using these traditional organizations as a means of coping strategies during the critical time. For example, *Iddir* used as a means of financial support when members face serious problems like death, health problem and others. Participant (B4) reported that:-

The electric line displaces fifteen meter left and right, displacement due to the over heading line is limited within thirty meter distance. There are other people who make little shift of their original place but maintain previous social ties. Some of the project affected people changed their living to Adama City and their relationship also break up.

The comfort and cultural way of living at small town and city may be different.

Even though most development projects are characterized by positive and negative consequence, all development projects are not affecting the social relation among original residents. Participant of Project affected people of the rural community put their opinion regarding the impact of the project on their social relationship and neighborhood ties:

Bubisa kusaye, MukiyeHaro and Kechema and Jogo Gudedo explained that due to displacement occurred by power projects –no impact on social organization and social relationship in their vicinity. Participants reported that the project only displaced their farm land and another immovable properties not their dwelling house. Even if, there were few households dislocated their living house because of the over head of 33 kV transmission line, no impact on their social ties. The social networks of family, relatives, neighbors and other local level social ties are also crucial element of social capital in the area. According to interviews participant of the Sire Robi town (B6), regarding social relationships and neighborhood ties”

‘Ergi maatiin hundi addaan fafaca’ee dudhaan walgargaaruus hin hafe. Amma yoo tolee olaa kenya duraa waliin ji’atti wal argina. Hundumtuu bakka adda addatii addaan bahe, kan Adaama galani’ this implies that the weakening of social capitals of displaced individuals was due to disperse of families, neighbors and members of the social networks to different location to search for residential house during relocation’. Some of the displaced households leave the town to Adama city. My previous neighbor changed his house to Adama. We did not see each other even once in a month. If relocation land was replaced on time they may not disperse. But actually there were few individuals who want to continue their life in city.

Here the view of the interviewee clearly indicated that rural peasant association and Household in the town were not uniformly impacted by the project. Social relationship of the project affected Households in the peasant association maintained its statuesque. However, households affected by the project or the transmission line that stretched from *Adama II* Wind power project to *Koka* Substation differently affected. Even displaced Households of the town were not similarly impacted in their Social ties.

4.4 Affected Household and their participation in decisions affecting their life

Community participation means some form of involvement of people, with similar needs and goals, in decisions affecting their lives. But true and meaningful community participation goes beyond seeking opinions of people. It emphasizes assigning decisive and specific roles to people, thus making them active participants in the entire project development process.

Participants (B1 and B2) in Sire Robi town reported that:-

The community not participated in decision making but accept what is decided by higher officials, but before implementation of the project, stakeholders at different level make public consultation. They (B1 and B2), without consulting the community the government didn't do anything. But decision was from the top.

Through Public consultation and participation it is possible identifies and discusses the key issues and impacts of the proposed project ahead of the start. Views from local residents, local leaders, surrounding institutions and development partners who in one way or another would be affected or have interest were sought through interviews and public meetings. Public participation includes both the information exchange (dissemination and consultation) and collaborative forms of decision making and participation.

The key to any successful displacement and rehabilitation program lies in defining and developing mechanisms for people's participation in planning and implementation; this will further facilitate social cohesion and the development of a sense of community among the resettle.

4.5 Displaced Households versus Government Contribution

Since completely avoiding dislocation is sometimes difficult, the importance of carefully assessing the scale of disruption and preparation of a plan for resettlement was over emphasized by government officials. During focus group discussion held with *Adama woreda* compensation evaluation committee, similar issues were raised with project affected households participants. All focus group discussion participants agreed that a serious weakness of compensation frameworks is that, it offers cash compensation for the land being used by project. Rehabilitation of affected/displaced people does not given attention. All the focus group discussants views and opinion was as follows:

The government did not do anything for them except giving compensation money. Little emphasis is given to non-financial compensation and rehabilitation of affected households. Government policy for rehabilitation of displaced households is weak even though rehabilitation plan is available, less attention paid to implement it. Recently the government is formulating an agency that controls or supervises development displaced people to rehabilitate them but still not in practice. However, reliance on cash compensation has often limited capacity to improve and/ or restore livelihood of the displaced households because cash compensation alone could not rehabilitate the livelihoods of displaced households.

Paying compensation and solving complexity between projected affected households has to be solved by local government bodies. The appearance of two or more households where one household claimed ownership right and the other also claim it because of its share cropping, confusion between legal heritage, heritage case decision delay and un authorized land users

(lack of ownership right-green book), common grazing land and national legislation, or other reasons were the main complexity exist with compensation. These and similar issues of the ownership right are roles and responsibility the government in solving ahead of compensation and relocation. The participant (A4) forwarded his opinion as follows;-

During property registration disputes raised based on many factors, including: - successions, divorces, and other family issues that cause disputes between heirs or shareholders in and can be a reason for delaines of compensation payments.

The local and federal governments have different roles in compensation. The woreda and urban administrations are responsible that compensation is paid and giving rehabilitation support to the extent possible, and maintain data regarding properties removed from expropriated landholdings. Therefore, in solving challenges of displacement in relation with development induced displacement there are constitutions or rules and regulation of compensation. Appropriate rehabilitation and mitigation for loss incurred is necessary and compulsory mandate of the government body.

4.6. Coping strategies exercised by project affected households

According interview participants, the old aged families and poor households are in serious troubles. Most of them are unable to construct their house due to financial shortage or inability to prepare construction materials due to physical weakness. Such households are totally depend on and consuming the compensation money as they earn no extra income. These conditions not only affected their current economic situation but expose their future livelihood to impoverishment risks. This is because they already lost their productive assets such as land, house, social network and other physical and financial assets privately owned and couldn't

engage in gainful economic activities. An interview participant (B4) and mayor of Sire Robi town expressed his views and opinion as follows:-

Most displaced people are predominantly engaged in the informal labor markets such as comprising of informal and small-trade activities such as; hired day workers, construction workers and sellers of handicrafts, local drinks (such as *Arekie* and *Tella*), bread, tea and local coffee, fish and fish dish, *Charcoal*, *Bajaj* driver .

The strategies to cope with changes cited by the participants of peasant association such as A1, A2, A3, and A4) of *Mukiye Haro*, *Bubisa Kusaye*, *Kechema Kebele*, and *Jogo Gudedo* explained that to cope with the land taken by the project and reduction in productivity; share cropping, working as a day labor in Adama during the dry season and back to home in summer season, shifting land to more valued crop or planting onion, using product increasing extension package to replace the lost product and increase production were the mechanism to cope with the challenges'. Participants also added that- some of the peasant association had been employed as a guard to the project. It is by employment opportunity gained the project affected compensated and overcome the lost land and production. Similarly, participant of the town were also asked how their livelihood situation had changed in general; whether it had been improved, restored or worsened. Most of the participants in the town raised similar views with participant (B6) forwarded their views and opinion as follows:-

No more challenges or situations that were worsen. No difference happens at our livelihood because of the high tension that overhead our house. Our livelihood based on contract farming, animal fattening, these activities were continued, so there was no changes happen due to the project. However, there were people who changed their living

house to Adama city. People who move to the city may not continue their previous practice.

A female participant (B2) replied her copying strategy employed in recovering from the adverse impact of the project as follows;

My hard work is the only means for me to cope with the displacement problem. With the compensation money I earn, I bought land and re-built my house. This is unnecessary extra cost. Land was not replaced with my previous land. The city administration did not replace my previous 200 meter square land. But I continue to maintain my livelihood by selling local drinks like *katicala*, *Tella*, animal fattening, sharecropping with others and land renting from others.

Few households still rent land from other farmers and produce food crops such as teff, wheat and barley to support their food need. Those who have experience of business activities engaged in petty trades. Livestock and livestock products like trade of cattle, sheep, goat, egg, selling fish, Fish Dish, Charcoal, and firewood are some the common activity peoples in sire Robi engaged at.

4.7 Opportunities due to displacement in the area

The displacement and relocation has its own short and long term challenges and opportunities for the relocates. Hereunder, I will discuss some of the opportunities of this project for the community.

4.7.1 Employment opportunity

The positive effect of development projects is the provision of job opportunities to many citizens. Focus group discussion participants also added that the project benefited local community through short term and long term employment, and by the money they get as compensation, many dwellers of the project area bought land in *Adama* city and move between *Adama* and their original residence.

According to the discussant of focus group discussion, except heavy erosion that seldom eroded the agriculture land; the project benefited rural community by connecting them to nearby town and administration that helps them to easily transport the agricultural products to market. Both the interview participant and focus group discussant reported that project affected people also benefited from the water pond excavated for the community during the construction period. The participant (A3) from *kechema kebele* recalled his experiences stating:

I am a coordinator of security guards consisting of a total member of 200; all of them are selected from project affected Peasant Association. For all 102 wind turbine generators (WTG's), the associated guard members assigned to keep against any external damage.

Each guard is paid a monthly salary of one thousand two hundred Ethiopian Birr. Some participants positively replied that job opportunity during the construction and after construction had helped in solving economic problem of the local community. All participants agree for the question interviewer asked: Does the Project create job opportunity to the locals? Most of them agree that job opportunity or employment created during and after construction period but it brought some different perceptions between employed and non-employed. Those who are employed maintain their livelihood from agricultural product being as a farmer and a monthly salary of one thousand two hundred Ethiopian birr per month. The peasant association

participants (A1, A2, A3, and A4) ensured that;-previous experiences and job positions, which is solely agricultural farming, supplemented by additional income. They added that it is their wish if the hills surrounding *Adama* all have wind turbines and all *Adama* and local communities should have wind Generated energy and job. It's crucial, it's beautiful. We need many more wind farms. The participant (A3) from *kechema* expressed that;-

“The land used by the project specially quarry site and borrow pits used by local community for stone quarrying and sell to nearby towns. Farmers in the project area previously migrate seasonally and travel to Adama in search of jobs to support their families but due to employment opportunities created some dwellers becomes permanent employ as guard for each turbine and substation camp found in *kechema Kebele*”.

4.7.2 Technological Diffusion

Besides generating income for many employees, the transfer of technology and knowledge to local community was important in building the capacity of workers involved in the construction activity. Many youth in the area becomes a practical technician in construction activity like welding, buildings and others. Participants of FGDs and interview noticed that academicians or university students are coming to wind power plant for practical learning's.

Therefore, the project can help high institutions for practical teaching purpose and technology transfer. Kechema Kebele representative and participant of the interview (A3) witnessed that

University students were coming for practical learning to substation located in *Jogo*

Gudedo.I observed while they were explaining to students came from university the

Turbine Model put at in front of the Substation office.

4.7.3 Scaling Up of Social Integration

In the resettlement policy framework of Ethiopia, the compensation policy is confined to restore the material conditions lost through displacement than the non-material conditions. In this policy framework the social capital does not compensate like that of the economic capital. But when we see the compensation policy of the developed world, they provide priority for the social capital because they think that if there is stable social capital we can create a number of economic opportunities. Similarly, Wind power development project constructed in Adama Woreda peasant association does not break out the existing social ties of the rural community rather than scaling up social integration. Focus group discussion participants also reported that;

The access road to each turbine helped the community to take their product to market, and it also connected people village to village and kebele dwellers to neighborhood kebeles. Since the access road connected with main road intra and inter- transportation system facilitated the movement of people.

A better access to market places and other social services will be created when a goods and services easily move between *Adama* and local peasant associations. But the reverse is not true for displaced households of *Sire Robi* town. Some participants of the town reported that they cancelled their memberships from the *idir* they used to be a member of mainly because of the distance between their site and the other site in which some other members of the same *idir* live in.

4.7.4. Environment friendly

One expected outcome of the power plant is ensuring sustainable development. Though the project affected households by taking agricultural land and flooding problem, it has also other way round benefit. Since it is designed to generate electricity from wind, it will not have any associated side effects that pollute the environment. Some of the participants of interview compared Adama I wind power with Adama II Wind power in relation to the land used for turbine installations. Adama I wind power is located at a good place, it is on the hill surrounding Adama, and the participants think it is wonderful place for the environment. After construction completed the project does not relies any pollution or flooding agricultural land that harm the environment. If it placed or installed at non farm land, it wastes nothing and does not harm to the environment.

Chapter Five

Discussions

This chapter discusses the major findings that lead to the conclusion and social work implications of the study. Therefore, in these discussion part main issues related with livelihood Impact, affected social relationship, community participation, and role of the government that may empower the copying capability of displaced community has been discussed in relation with the research questions. And literatures were discussed briefly.

5.1 Livelihood Impact of Adama II Wind Power Project and Its Benefit

Farmers who lost their farm land were confirmed that individual who is partially losing his/her agricultural land is venerable. The finding indicate that there was groups of people who are more vulnerable because of the fact that large portion of their farm land had taken by the project. Where more than half of their farm land had been taken by the access road and wind turbine installation area as a result, productivity decline than before. Partial or complete lose of farm land; it may have an impact on life situation of the family. In the peasant association no job less, land less created due to the development project. Bikila (2014) finding shows that, majority of the displaced households experienced deterioration of their economic bases; landlessness, cattle less and joblessness which is resulted in lack of capacity to construct house, decline in productivity and food insecurity. Similarly the study under taken by Teferi (2014)on the effect of development induced displacement on relocated household indicate that if relocated households were not settled based on the proximity they live and available relation and social integration, existing community capitals would have been affected. Previously established organizations and community capitals like religious institutions that have great role for means of

community cohesions and social Integrations are less functional. Beside that from an environmental and social perspective, Hull (2009) explained it, development projects with its structure result in numerous negative impacts. People are susceptible to ecosystem changes as well. Loss of land environmental degradations results in people losing their agricultural and homestead land. From this perspective, when people move to a new place in a planned and controlled manner, for the purpose of development they faced with various challenges in adapting to the altered circumstances (Asrat, 2009). The displaced people of the Sire Robi town were repeatedly moved for each electric transmission line that overheads the town. Beside that the participants and displaced person from the town confirmed that all dislocated households didn't get relocation land. It was also difficult for relocates to shift their residence to self-constructed house. Dislocated people who get land to re-locate their dwelling may not suffer negative effects of the project. These peoples are the one who's economic, social and cultural lives are negatively affected by construction works.

Tsikata (2006) stated in his analysis, compensation measures includes (land, property or money) provided to displaced people and others adversely affected by a project as mitigation for losses suffered. Displacement initiative and responsible stakeholders did not consider project affected community's' livelihood contexts and denied their rights to replacement land for relocation.

Most of interview participants complain on local development in relation to relocation land and necessary payments. One of the basic objectives of the research was identifying the impacts of displacement on the project affected population. Therefore, there is a need for physical relocation of people (voluntarily or involuntarily), whose homes, land or common property resources were affected by a development (Tsikata, 2006). This is mostly due to the fact that the nature and

elements of compensation designed and implemented, and livelihood rehabilitation strategies adopted affects the degree of household's recovery from livelihood poverty risks.

Though some livelihood risks play a more primary role in impoverishing poor urban and rural residents, all of the risks may be understood as interconnected. As Bikila (2014) point out displacement because of development projects is one of the major challenges facing governments in developing countries. Although population displacement has been a prerequisite of growing economies especially in developing countries, it affects the livelihoods of the households who are involuntarily displaced to allow such development projects to be undertaken. The study showed that one of the most common livelihood risks faced by individual head of households was lack of land replacement for dislocated households and seriousness of flood eroding farmers land. However, as previously discussed livelihood rehabilitation strategies adopted affects the degree of household's recovery from livelihood under risk.

5.2 The Impact of the Project on Social Relationship

It is important to consider the existence of social network before displacement networks of individual persons and the formation of new networks post-displacement. The finding indicates that that development project did not equally affect social relationship between peasant association and displaced households of the town. According to Participants' from peasant association, the project didn't bring any challenge on social network except scaling up social ties. The access road constructed throughout farm lands helped for social connection. Transportation vehicles could easily inter to villages. However, interview made with key participant of Sire Robi town indicated that their social institutions and social networks are changed, such as coffee member groups, *Ikub* and *Idirs*' members that were formed based on the geographic proximity of neighbors affected by development induced displacement. The change and continuity of

networks of displaced peoples (DPs) were also understood by referring to the retention of existing social networks (Cernea, 2000). Change of environment can disrupt community life and relationships, marginalization, and a profound psychological trauma on displaced people. The availability and participation in social capital creates a strong and mutually reinforcing relationship between family members, relatives and kin groups, neighbors and determines community cohesion and the dislocates capacity to cope with livelihood challenges and shocks associated with displacement. Similarly, Tsikata (2006) explained that there were collectives who suffer negative effects of the project. In the case of the dams, this includes peoples whose economic, social and cultural lives are negatively affected by construction works, impoundment, alteration of river flows, and any ecological consequence and other social isolation created by Dams are more serious than wind power development. Terminski (2013) stated that all people affected by involuntary resettlement should be consulted and involved in resettlement planning to ensure that the mitigation of adverse effects as well as the benefits of resettlement is appropriate and sustainable. Many people who are displaced by development activities are not properly resettled and rehabilitated (Terminski, 2013; Cernea, 1996). Therefore, to ensure well planned mitigation measures the government should play indispensable role.

5.3. Government Responsibility versus Affected People

The finding of the study has indicates that government did not play any role except paying compensation for the lost property of affected households. Even though compensation money was said to be unsatisfactory, the government paid for the land taken by the project and other immovable properties. Cernea (1997) indicated that many governments in developing countries have policies of compensation which mainly depend on cash compensation. For

development project affected households they execute as per stipulated by their proclamations and legal frameworks. Similarly, Tsikata (2006) also explained compensation measures include alternative resources (land, property or money) provided to displaced people and others adversely affected by a project as mitigation for losses suffered. Compensation generally is intended to make up for the loss suffered or disturbance occasioned. Population displacement, therefore, disrupts economic and socio-cultural structures. People who are displaced undergo tremendous stress as they lose productive resources - land or otherwise - in the adjustment process.

Resettling the displaced poor, remote, and economically disadvantaged is not always an easy task. International Development Monitoring Centre, IDMC (2016) development initiatives may benefit large sections of the population, but if they do not count the cost to those they displace and compensate them for it, the net progress will be overstated and undermined by deepening inequality, poverty and community breakdown. It is necessary and mandatory for affected population, and their families to be provided with training and capacity building projects and linked with different level enterprises to enable them access sustainable job opportunities and income sources as they can continue their previous ways of life. The big problem is no proper training given for displaces to properly use the money and government did not follow up what families are doing with the money after they given the compensation money. In addition, the proclamation and regulations on displacement compensation have no provision/s for assisting highly vulnerable households such as poor land based farm households, old aged and female headed households who can't construct house and engage in productive income earning activities. However, the woreda and the town administrations have the responsibility of follow up such groups.

5.4 Community Participation versus Displacement

Project affected community participated in public consultation at initial stage of the project. Participants added that though they participate in discussion with concerned stakeholders, they cannot decide in matters affecting their livelihood. Public Participation should be continuous process which identifies and discusses the key issues and impacts of the development projects. Public participation includes both the information exchange (dissemination and consultation) and collaborative forms of decision making in matters affecting future of displaced people. Views from local residents, local leaders, surrounding institutions and development partners who in one way or another would be affected or have interest were sought through interviews and public meetings. Implementing agency; Woreda/town administration and the development project should plan for, appropriate re-location, rehabilitating schemes, job creation for sustainable employment of the displaced population to reduce and /or avoid the risks of joblessness. A special committee to deal with exceptional issues like additional land allocation, and other special requirements should be established. The importance of engaging in good faith consultations with indigenous peoples on decisions that affect them, and recognizes that the rights of indigenous peoples to their ancestral lands must be carefully balanced against national development requirements.

5.5 Coping with Adverse Impact of the Project

It is observed that the more assets people have, the more resilient they are to the challenges of displacement. Kurt (2013) also indicated that the building of development project have different impacts on different households. More over varies literature have shown that cash compensation alone could not satisfy the multidimensional aspects of livelihood. Reliance on

cash compensation has often limited capacity to improve and/ or restore livelihood of the displaced households because cash compensation alone could not rehabilitate the livelihoods of displaced households. Displacement programs aiming to prevent impoverishment, restore incomes, and build viable normal communities are land-based and non land-based (ADB, 1998). Where land available provides resettlers with enough land to regain and build farms and small rural businesses. Where land not available strategies that include activities such as occupational training, employment, directed credit, small business and enterprise development for job Creation. As the finding indicates, except paying compensation money no assistance made for project affected households. But project affected peoples should be offered with multiple options, from which to choose to restore livelihood (ADB, 1998). More over WB (2016) stated economically displaced persons will be provided opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living having the right to seek employment on an equal basis with others having the freedom from unwarranted search and seizure. In work, being able to work as a human being, exercising practical reason and entering into mutual relationships of mutual recognition with other workers (Haynes, 2011). Bikila (2010) described that One of the strategies used by displaces to cope up with socio-economic challenges of displacement is diversifying income sources have engaged in different income come earning activities: small business activities, as a day worker moving between *Adama* and rural areas and agricultural intensification activities. To this end the study attempted to see the various factors affecting livelihood conditions of affected households and coping mechanisms undertaken.

Participants of the peasant association confirmed that small land holders and others who are affected by the project engage in share cropping, contract farming g or renting farm land, selling

their labor, changing type of production to valuable items like opinion and fruits seedling and changing their previous work conditions to job opportunity created in line with project.

Therefore, those who have better nonfarm income such as trade, and large available dwelling land and farm land , small business, maintenances, advanced carpenter, rich family members in other town or abroad have better livelihood assets and capital accumulations which helps them rehabilitate themselves or maintain their previous life scheme.

Chapter Six

Conclusion and Implication for Social Work

This chapter discusses conclusion and implication for social work, which consist of implication for research, policy advocacy and intervention and conclusion drawn from the findings of the study discussed in the previous chapter.

6.1. Conclusion

The study was intended to examine challenges and opportunities of development induced displacement on the livelihoods of project affected households. This chapter summarizes the main findings of the study and forwards the social work implication of the study to different concerned stakeholders.

There had been both positive and unavoidable negative impacts associated with the implementation of Adama II Wind Power Project. This study consisted of a series of lengthy in-depth personal interviews and focus group discussion. The finding indicates that the losses of agricultural land for construction purpose have an impact on overall production and cattle breeding and decline in productivity of residents. Participant of the study from town mentioned some of the major inconveniences such as repeated dislocation of households, unfulfilled promise for compensation of some of valuable properties and lack of re-location land on time basis for re-construction of their house were main issues. Agricultural land take and flood problem as consequence of the project, decline of productive land, unsatisfactory compensation payment, dispute over property registration between the families were some of the issues identified as a challenge for project affected peasants. However, as participant of the interview

and FGD indicated, these were not significant in comparison to the long-term benefit of the development project for the community at large.

Participants of the peasant association also appreciated that a number farmers become employed as a guard and see it as a good opportunity of the project. They added that local employment opportunity during construction period benefited many youth in the area interims of income gain and technological diffusion. Participants added that there were some individual benefited by the income they got as a result development. There are also others who reported that compensation money as an opportunity to start other business and changed their life styles. When participant of peasant association and the town households recalled the beginning situation of the project, they examined it as they might see any new development with wind farms and discuss how their communities had benefited from compensation and its nationwide benefit. They described their views and opinion that the community supports the development project. There were participants who confirmed that quality of life of people was improved due the development projects and there were also others who complained that their life conditions was getting low as there productive land had been taken away. Therefore, the project has both positive and negative impacts associated with the Implementation of process of the Project.

Understanding the positive and negative aspects of displacement is an important opportunity for needs- or problems based development approaches and interventions, including rehabilitative measures and actions. These adverse effects result from land take for the construction, exposure of farm land to erosion, lack of fair compensation and relocation land for rehabilitation, and related mismanagement of water ways (drainage), are themes identified. Developments in rural areas have been affecting culturally distinct indigenous peoples. The cultures of indigenous peoples basically linked to the lands on which they live and the natural

resources on which they depend. These distinct circumstances expose indigenous peoples to different types of risks and impacts from development projects; including loss of identity, culture, existing social ties and customary livelihoods, as well as exposure to impoverishment. But effective resettlement planning, community participation in planning and role played by government can reduce the costs associated with displacement, and may increase the coping capacity of the displaced by improving or restoring the economic productivity of those displaced households. Government needs to develop development policy that protects the interests of affected people. The policy, legal and institutional frameworks need to adopt clear provisions which include proper intervention before, during and after displacement.

Experts of focus group discussion participant confirmed that the government didn't do anything for the affected households except paying compensation for the loss of private property including land. But it is extremely important that there should be a clear, regulating mechanisms of development induced displacement in order to approve whether or not wind power development project that installed on agricultural land areas, affects households livelihood or benefit local community, impact on social relationship, how the project affected community participate in matters affecting their life and government support in rehabilitating or building the capacity of project affected households. In spite of these concerns, much still remains to be done to improve the livelihoods of the affected communities. Based on these findings, therefore, the following implications for social work are made.

6.2. Implication for Social Work

At this point, it is essential to mention the role and contribution of social work practice to improve the life of the community in general and marginalized and vulnerable groups in

Particular. The social work profession rigorously holds the stand that project affected households have a right to life, right to health, right to education, right to protection from injustice and marginalization. In this study displaced people should be protected from adverse effect of the project. Therefore, social workers should take actions to promote the well being of displaced people, to ensure that their rights are respected and to make certain that their basic needs are met. Social workers should also take measures to rehabilitate the deprived and disadvantaged section of the displaced people. The findings of the study have implications on social work. These implications are implications to practice or intervention, implication to policy and implication for future research and knowledge.

6.2.1. Implication to Practice

For the issue at hand, social work practice can play a spearheading role in reducing the disintegration of social capitals and the worsening of the livelihood of displaced people, participating in designing appropriate rehabilitation and livelihood restoration, strengthening social relationship and social capital, and involving in displaced community capacity building. Displacement and compensation program that may be proposed in the future needs to adequately aware and involve the community and compensation should be revised both in kind and amount involving skill development and other training and follow up after.

Thus, compensation should be sufficient enough to rehabilitate to their previous way of life. The evaluation committee should be well trained, and impartial in evaluation of properties. The overall impact of development project on livelihoods' of project affected peoples and impact of flooding agricultural land that adversely affects the community around project should be coordinated and programmed to tackle the impact. Installation of Wind turbine in agricultural

productive land should be studied before relocation and alternative mechanisms of relocating to land that has already been impacted by land clearing.

As social work practice are aimed at enhancing human well-being and helping to meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. Social work practice mainly deals on social problems that affect individuals, families, and groups. As a matter of fact, development induced displacement affecting individual and family wellbeing, peoples' livelihood, social institutions, and community assets. The findings have a very important implication for the needs for social work intervention and practice in order to address the challenges and focus on disadvantaged section of the community.

Therefore, coordinated resettlement and livelihood restoration or rehabilitation programs are undoubtedly requires the active involvement and prominent professional contribution of social workers. Hence displacement is a threat that increased peoples' impoverishment there is an implication that seeks appropriate policy to be adopted

6.2.2 Implication to Policy

The main purpose of development project is to uphold sustainable development for citizens. But in Ethiopia while attempting to achieve the goal; there is a gap of policy and policy implementation which is designed to fully address the issue of displacement followed by development project. Even though there was rehabilitation and compensation policy, it mainly focus on paying compensation for lost immovable property and fixed asset or replacing fixed asset. Beyond that the researcher advises authorities or responsible stakeholders in designing appropriate policy that tackles the adverse effects. In order to ensure consistence growth of the

country, in identifying suitable locations and minimizing associated risks of wind-energy projects. Both interview participant and FGDs clearly explained that agricultural farm land use, and serious of floods' that affect farm lands are lack of appropriate policy and structural design. By having appropriate design of the construction areas it is possible to minimize or avoid flood impact. The policy should consider the direct impact on livelihood and its consequence in development project. The environmental impact assessment must describe the landscape surrounding the site, with emphasis on anything that may be affected (the flora and the fauna) during the construction or operation phases of the project.

Protected species of flora and fauna require special consideration. The displacement and compensation policy scheme need to devise mechanisms of helping the most vulnerable groups such as poor land based farm households, households with no productive members, the elderly, disabled, female headed households. In addition, successful re-settlement with development is a fundamental commitment and responsibility of the state and the process must result in the creation of new rights that will render people direct beneficiaries of the development project. Displacement need not necessarily result in impoverishment. Development affected people requires special policy that enables to continue life process before displacement. Monitoring the livelihood impact of development project and life situation of people affected by development project needs a well organized response.

Ethiopian compensation policy to rehabilitate affected groups of displacement does not pay special attention for the most venerable section of the community. Hence, development induced displacement policy of Ethiopia should be designed with focus on providing fair and equal benefit for development project affected original community. It is because these sections of the community are weakest and cannot rehabilitate themselves. The policy of compensation

scheme should not be limited to cash compensation. It rather needs to focus on effective rehabilitation strategies after displacement. Compensation policy should be broadened beyond cash compensation and other alternatives of livelihood building along money compensation must be devised. To address various issues related to dislocation and rehabilitation; a national rehabilitation and resettlement policy have to be formulated, In addition, the existing laws that lacks enforcing mechanism for incentive measure for the vulnerable groups has to be included in policy. Therefore, it is important to develop a national resettlement policy framework to safeguard the community against displacement disasters or to protect the interest of affected people.

6.2.3 Implication to Education

Prior the implementation of the development project public consultation and awareness creation for potential affected community is paramount important. Comprehensive social-economic impacts assessment to identify various needs of the households and needs of various groups within the community to be displaced should be identified. Displaces need to be consulted and participated in the planning of displacement. The development project should protect the Wright to health, education, and equal benefits of citizens. They were Lessons shared by the *Adama* Wind Power Project. It includes the technological diffusion that was not accustomed in the country. Many youth in the area participated in every practical work that helped them to gain practical knowledge to change their life. Development of human power in practical knowledge is helpful to strength the social and economic back ground of the dwellers. Therefore the project contributes for further practical teaching of the students about wind power generating processes and knowledge gain. Minimizing the impact of Wind power related problems and maximizing opportunities for further development is a goal of research.

6.2.4 Implication to Research

The study has shown possible social work research areas for further investigation. In examining the impact of development induced displacement on the livelihood of project affected community in general and impact of *Adama II* Wind Power project in particular. The study was not only limited to assess the impact of wind power but also opportunities for local community and affected community well being. However, the findings of the study indicated that wind power project should design appropriate mechanism of Wind Turbine installation location in order to reduce the impact of erosion, selecting areas that can not affect agricultural land, lack of relocation land for dislocated households and in adequacy of compensation for permanently evicted land. In addition, there are no researches conducted to examine distance of turbines to the living home ,and health impact of the project relative to the sound pollution, visual impact to the area and socio-economic analysis of the development project that were discussed in the literature review. For further social work researches, the impact of wind power on displaced households that can be studied from other viewpoints like Psychological, emotional and community perceptions toward the project and so forth. This study is dealing with challenge and opportunity of the development project. Therefore, other researchers must keep further research to determine future unforeseen impacts and benefit of wind power projects.

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Annexes

Appendix 1: Informed Consent Form

My name is Wakessa Tesemma, MSW student and working in Ethiopia Electric Power. I am conducting a research for the purpose of fulfillment of a Masters in social work.

Dear Participant: You are invited to participate in a study which attempts to explore Development-Induced- Displacement. You are eligible to participate in this study because you are assumed to provide relevant data about the challenges' and opportunities of Wind power Project. The following information is provided in order to help you make an informed decision whether or not you would like to participate. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask.

The topic of the study: Challenges and opportunities of development –induced-displacement in the case of Adama II Wind Power Project.

Purpose of the study: a) to understand the gains and loss of peoples living in the project area and to recommend appropriate mitigation measure for the loss and appreciate the gains for further implementations.

Significance: Displacement of original residents due to Wind Power Project and its impact on the socioeconomic condition of displaced people in Ethiopia is not yet studied. This study is intended to contribute to awareness of the actual outcomes of expanding development projects causing displacement in Ethiopia and enable policy-makers to make more informed and responsible decisions about vulnerable. The research would indicate socio-economic problems and gains experienced by this new technology and if displacement of peasants, it helps to

forward mechanisms of solving or reducing challenges faced by displaced households. The study will serve as a bridge for other studies in the future on same and related social issues. Interview session: You will be given an introduction about the research before the beginning of interview. During the interview you can ask any question that the researcher would like you to answer. Interviews will be conducted in any place you prefer, which is conducive to the interview process. If, your chosen place is not conducive to the interview process, I will prepare a place which is conducive to the interview based on your consent. While interviewing, I will use audio-recording to record your experiences and perception. In general, the interview session will be fixed with agreement between a researcher and participant, so that a researcher will not go against the agreement. Risks and/or Discomforts: There are no known risks or discomforts associated with this research. Confidentiality: I guarantee that I will not disclose directly any information that you provided to third parties. The document that contains your name and code will be kept confidential and will be accessed only by the principal researcher.

Anonymity: I guarantee that I will not use any names and addresses in the final report, or store or categorize information using names and addresses. Throughout data analysis, you will be given pseudonyms and you will be identified by that name. The data transcript will be documented by that name. This will help to ensure that what you have said during the discussion will not be traced back to you by third parties.

Compensation: You will not receive any type of compensation for participating in this study. However, during interview process a researcher will cover any needed costs for lunch and tea break.

Consent: If you wish to participate in this study, you will engage in an interview for three times, which focus on the context, your experiences and perception of gender relations in the family. Each interview process will take at least 90 minutes on three different sessions.

Opportunity to Ask Questions and Commenting: You can ask any question concerning this research and have those questions answered before agreeing to participate or during the study; or you may call me, at any time, on mobile No.0910177440 I agree to keep you informed about the progress of the research. If at any stage you wish to comment on the emerging results or final report you may do so. I agree to listen to your comments and make relevant modification, if appropriate.

Freedom to Withdraw: You are free to decide not to enroll in this study or to withdraw at any time without adversely affecting your relationship with the researcher. Your decision will not result in any loss of benefits to which you are entitled.

The final report: A copy of the final report will be submitted to the School of Social Work. It may also be published in scientific journals or presented at seminars and workshops.

Finally, your signature certifies that you have decided to participate having read and understood the information presented. You will be given a copy of this consent form to keep.

Signature and Name of Participant

Date

I hereby give consent to participate in the study

Appendix II: Interview and FGD Guides

1. Interview Guide for Displaced Households

1. Name of respondent _____

2. Position of the respondent _____

Objective 1: To assess the impact of the project in line with benefit of power projects that displaces peasants and resettlement on the displaces economic conditions (income source and employment)

3. Can you explain to me about the effect of wind power project on your livelihood? How?

A. What was your main economic activity before displacement and after displacement?

B. What is good from Wind power Project related displacement?

C. What are your unpleasant conditions from Wind powers Project related displacement?

D. Who are the beneficiaries; and who are the victims of displacement? Why?

E. Does operation of wind turbines have disturbing sound to nearby residents?

F. Does wind turbine installation Yard displaced Peasants from their living house or farm land only

Objective 2: To investigate the impact of power projects –induced displacement on displaces social relationships and neighborhoods

A. What do accesses to social facilities before and after relocation looks like?

B. What are opportunities and challenges in the new residence compared to old place?

C. Do you currently continue being served by the same social support network mechanisms of old village with the same members? Or old social support network mechanisms and their members dismantled?

D. After relocation, is there any difference on your social ties?

E. Do you think you have better access to these services than before displacement?

F. Do operations of wind turbines have disturbing sound to nearby residents?

Objective 3: To assess peasant participation in the planning process of their displacement and relationships

A. Did you get the information about relocation? If yes how did you get it?

B. When was the relocation carried out and who carried it out?

C. Who took part in the decisions concerning relocation and how?

D, have you allowed taking part in the decision making about displacement and relocation?

C. Did you voluntarily or involuntarily leave your land?

D. How long did it take you to leave your village after you informed about the relocation?

E. How did you move from your original village to current relocation or residence area?

Objective 4: Role and responsibility of the government in dealing with the affected people

A. Can you tell me about the level or type of compensation? Land 2) Cash 3) Other

B. Were you satisfied with the compensation scheme? How?

C. What challenges (if any) did the government face in implementing the reestablishment of the livelihoods of displaced households

D. Who are the beneficiaries; and who are the victims of displacement? Why?

E. After compensation conducted /paid for you, were you voluntary to leave soon?

F. Does your family have access to basic social services; water, road, electricity, school and health services?

Objective 5: To identify coping strategies exercised by the displaced person in their new environment

- A. What is short term impact on your economic, social, and environmental and how you copy with?
- B. Do Wind power Project affected your agricultural productivity? Explain how/
- C. What innovative schemes do you think could be appropriate in addressing displacement effects on livelihood?
- D. Could you continue your previous activities or need new livelihood strategies?

2. Interview Guide for KebeleAdministrators /representatives

- 1. Name of respondent _____
- 2. Position of the respondent _____
- A. In what ways do you think the displacement has affected the livelihoods of the households?
- B. Do displaced People participate in the planning process of their future life?
- C. Do compensation paid for affected properties and lost land is adequate and immediately? How?
- D. Was there any kind of arrangement for the affected people dissatisfied of the compensation?
- E. Can you please describe the process which was undertaken to remove people from the transmission line over head?
- F. Which items were involved in compensation payment to the displaced households?
- G. Has the program affected the previous social organization and neighbor ties of displaced People?
- H. Could the people continue their previous activities or did they need new livelihood strategies?
- I. Can you explain the criteria to displace the households from their home?
- L. Do you think the compensation paid to the people achieved the goal of improving and /or restoring their livelihoods?

3. Interview Guide for Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Adama woreda compensation evaluation committees/officers

1. Name of respondent _____

2. Position of the respondent _____

- A. Can you explain the advantage and disadvantage of the project to the local community?
- B. Will the project result in resettlement of individuals or families or require the acquisition of land (public or private, temporarily or permanently) for its development?
- C. Did the government disseminate information to the affected people before actual displacement/relocation took place?
- D. Did the project affect the livelihood of the community? How?
- E. Do you feel the displacement/relocation /compensation was carried out according to the existing policy, legal and institutional frameworks?
- F. Did the compensation paid for dislocated land was satisfying?
- G. What where government assistance and re-establishment conditions after displacement?
- H. What kind of support is provided to the relocates?
- I. Was the compensation paid adequate and immediately?
- G. What were the criteria to displace the households from their home?
- L. Has the program affected the previous social organization and neighbor ties of displaced People?

Thank you!