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## **The Impacts of Urban Redevelopment-Induced Relocation on Low-Income Disabled Communities: A Case Study of Koye-Feche Condominium Site**

**BY: Abayneh Tesfaye Bedane**

**January, 2025  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**



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**Addis Ababa University**  
**Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City**  
**Development (EiABC)**

**The Impacts of Urban Redevelopment-Induced Relocation on Low-Income Disabled Communities: A Case Study of Koye-Feche Condominium Site**

**By: Abayneh Tesfaye Bedane**

**A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University, Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development, in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of Master of Science Degree in Urban Design and Development**

**Advisor: Birhanu Girma (PhD)**

**January, 2025**  
**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

## **Declaration**

I, the undersigned declare that, this research is the result of my own original work and has never been presented in any university/institutions for any degree or other purposes. All materials used from other sources other than my own idea in this study are duly acknowledged & properly cited.

Name: Abayneh Tesfaye Bedane

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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Approval

As a member of the Examiners board of the final Master's thesis open defense of Abayneh Tesfaye we have read and evaluated the thesis prepared by Abayneh Tesfaye entitled “The Impacts of Urban Redevelopment-Induced Relocation on Low-Income Disabled Communities: A Case Study of Koye-Feche Condominium Site” and recommended to Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development, Addis Ababa University to accept the Thesis for the Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of the Degree of Master of Science in Urban Design and Development.

### Board of Examiners

Birhanu Girma (PhD)

Advisor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Hirpo Berisso (PhD)

External Examiner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Asfaw Mohamed (PhD)

Internal Examiner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Dagnachew Adugna (PhD)

Chair Person

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Dagnachew Adugna (PhD)

Graduate Program Director:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## **Abstract**

*Urban development is a global phenomenon that promotes economic growth, infrastructure modernization and social development. However, it often dis-proportionately affects vulnerable populations, and such as low-income and disabled communities leading to displacement, social disruption, and economic hardship. This study examines the impacts of such relocation on residents of the Koye-Feche Condominium site. The primary objective is to assess how the relocation process has influenced access to essential services, social inclusion, and economic opportunities for these communities. This study employed primary and secondary methods of data collection and field observations. The collected data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively, the study combines qualitative interviews with 20 key informants, including resettlement authorities, community leaders, and affected individuals, the research is mainly qualitative, and the quantitative data obtained were used to support the findings alongside a quantitative survey of 165 relocated households. Key findings reveal that relocation has disrupted social networks, limited access to basic amenities, and posed significant challenges to economic stability, particularly for individuals with disabilities. Furthermore, the study identifies barriers in policy implementation and gaps in post-relocation support programs. The findings underscore the need for inclusive planning, robust support systems, and targeted interventions to mitigate the adverse effects of urban redevelopment induced relocation on vulnerable populations. Recommendations include enhancing accessibility, improving stakeholder engagement, and providing tailored economic and social support for affected communities.*

**Keywords: Relocation, Impact, Disability, Low-Income, Social Inclusion, Resettlement.**

## **Acknowledgment**

I would like to first and foremost thank my family and friends for their support during the Writing of this thesis; I would also like to thank my advisor, Dr. Brihanu Girma for his invaluable guidance, insightful advice, and steadfast encouragement. My sincere thanks also go to the staff of EiABC for their ethical conduct and professional support.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to all the respondents who took the time to provide detailed information to the community members in the Koye-Feche area for their endless support in sharing their constructive views and experiences during the process of collecting primary and secondary data.

Special recognition goes to my son Namrud Abayneh and my friends, Eyasu Yishak and Eden Mekuria, my classmates for their vital contributions, encouragement, and moral support, which played a significant role in the successful completion of this study.

I thank all those whose names have not been mentioned for their contributions to my work and my academic study in EiABC.

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## **Acronyms**

AAEPA	Addis Ababa Environmental Protection Authority
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRBC	China Road and building Construction
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
EIA	Environmental impact association
EPRDF	Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FUPI	Federal Urban Planning Institute
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
IHDP	the Integrated Housing Development Program
IDPs	internally displaced persons
LPAO	Land Provision and Administration Office
RAPs	Resettlement Action Plans
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
WB	World Bank

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

Urban development is a critical driver of economic growth, infrastructure modernization, and social advancement worldwide (United Nations, 2018). However, these projects frequently come at a significant cost to vulnerable populations, resulting in displacement, social fragmentation, and economic hardship (Cernea, 1996). Across Africa, rapid urbanization has intensified challenges such as inadequate housing, forced displacement, and restricted access to essential services for marginalized groups, including people with disabilities (UN-Habitat, 2014).

In Ethiopia, particularly in Addis Ababa, urban development initiatives have led to the relocation of low-income households and individuals with disabilities to peri-urban or undeveloped areas. While these projects aim to modernize the city and alleviate housing shortages, they often exacerbate poverty, social disconnection, and inequality (World Bank, 2015). The Koye Feche Local Development and Neighborhood Project is a notable example, encompassing an action area of 208 hectares with planned housing developments for displaced communities (PRIME Consultants Plc, 2012). Despite its scale and significance, the project has raised concerns regarding the adequacy of environmental and social impact assessments (Civil and Environmental Research, 2018).

Existing research highlights that development-induced displacement often results in the loss of livelihoods, reduced access to education and healthcare, and weakened social networks (Cernea, 2000; de Wet, 2006). For individuals with disabilities, these impacts are particularly severe, as they face compounded challenges stemming from mobility restrictions, dependency on specialized services, and heightened economic vulnerability (Harrison & Davis, 2001; World Bank, 2011). Women-headed households, children, and tenants are similarly disproportionately affected, further underscoring the inequities in resettlement processes (Ephrem, 1998).

The Koye Feche settlers represent a highly vulnerable group facing unique challenges due to their socio-economic conditions and physical limitations. However, empirical evidence on how forced relocation impacts individuals with disabilities in this context is scarce. This lack of data hinders the design of inclusive and sustainable resettlement policies that address the specific needs of displaced populations.

To bridge this gap, this study investigates the effects of relocation on individuals with disabilities and low-income households in the Koye Feche community. By examining their access to essential services, economic opportunities, and social inclusion, the research aims to provide actionable insights for creating more equitable and effective resettlement programs tailored to their unique challenges.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Urban redevelopment initiatives often displace vulnerable communities, disrupting livelihoods and intensifying socio-economic challenges. In Addis Ababa, a major urban redevelopment effort has relocated numerous low-income households, including individuals with disabilities. This group faces heightened risks due to restricted access to essential services like healthcare, education, and employment. For instance, the Addis Ababa Housing Agency (2015) reported that 67% of displaced individuals lost their primary source of income after relocation, while 45% experienced greater difficulty accessing healthcare services. The impact on individuals with disabilities is particularly severe, as they face mobility challenges and rely on specialized care, yet there is limited empirical data documenting their experiences.

While research on development-induced displacement highlights recurring issues such as the loss of social networks and inadequate infrastructure (Cernea, 2000; de Wet, 2006), these studies largely overlook the compounded challenges faced by people with disabilities. A review of urban resettlement in sub-Saharan Africa (UN-Habitat, 2014) points to a lack of tailored interventions for this group, creating a critical gap in understanding their specific needs and vulnerabilities.

This study addresses this gap by examining the experiences of low-income individuals with disabilities relocated to the Koye Feche condominium site. By exploring their

challenges, coping mechanisms, and access to support systems, this research aims to provide actionable recommendations for creating inclusive and equitable resettlement policies.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The general objective of this study is to investigate the socio-economic and service-related impacts of urban redevelopment-induced relocation on low-income individuals with disabilities in Koye Feche condominium site.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

The study aims to achieve the following specific objectives:

- To analyze the impact of relocation on access to essential services, including healthcare, education, transportation, and housing design for low-income individuals with disabilities in Koye Feche condominium site.
- To evaluate changes in social inclusion, focusing on alterations in social support networks and community cohesion among relocated individuals.
- To assess the economic consequences of relocation, such as changes in employment opportunities, income stability, and overall economic resilience for displaced individuals with disabilities.
- To develop evidence-based recommendations for urban planners and policymakers to design inclusive resettlement programs that addresses the unique needs of low-income individuals with disabilities.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

This study is guided by the following key research questions, which frame the investigation during site visits and document analysis

1. How does urban redevelopment-induced relocation impact access to essential services—such as healthcare, education, transportation, and housing—for low-income individuals with disabilities in Koye Feche condominium site?

2. What are the effects of relocation on the social inclusion and community cohesion of displaced individuals in Koye Feche condominium site?
3. In what ways does forced relocation influence economic stability, including employment opportunities, income generation, and financial resilience, for individuals with disabilities and low-income households in Koye Feche condominium site?
4. What evidence-based recommendations can be developed to help urban planners, policymakers, and development practitioners design more inclusive and sustainable resettlement programs tailored to the needs of low-income individuals with disabilities?

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

This study examines the impacts of urban redevelopment-induced relocation on low-income individuals with disabilities in Koye Feche condominium site. The scope is specifically represented as follows:

1. Population: The study focuses exclusively on individuals with disabilities and low-income households who were relocated from Addis Ababa due to urban redevelopment initiatives.
2. Geographical Area: The research is confined to the Koye Feche condominium area, including both the original settlement and the new relocation sites.
3. Time Frame: The study considers a temporal perspective that includes the period prior to relocation, the transition phase during relocation, and the post-relocation phase, providing a holistic understanding of the impacts over time.
4. Key Dimensions: The research investigates three primary dimensions of the relocation's impact:
  - Access to Essential Services: Including healthcare, education, transportation, and housing design.
  - Social Inclusion: Examining changes in community cohesion and social support networks.
  - Economic Impacts: Assessing employment opportunities, income generation, and economic stability.

5. Methodology: The study employs a mixed-methods approach, integrating qualitative data from interviews and focus group discussions with quantitative data from surveys and document analysis.

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The significance of this study lies in several key areas. Firstly, it addresses the lack of empirical evidence on the specific impacts of forced relocation on individuals with disabilities and low-income households within the context of urban development in Addis Ababa. By filling this knowledge gap, the research provides valuable insights for urban planners, policymakers, and development practitioners, enabling them to design and implement more inclusive and sustainable resettlement programs. Additionally, the study aims to enhance social inclusion by highlighting the challenges and opportunities faced by relocated communities, ensuring that the needs of marginalized groups are considered in urban development plans. Understanding the economic impacts of relocation is another essential aspect, as it helps in creating strategies to improve employment opportunities, income generation, and economic stability for affected individuals. Furthermore, the research underscores the importance of prioritizing the well-being and dignity of all residents, especially those with disabilities and low-income backgrounds, contributing to the development of equitable urban environments.

The study's significance is based on its objective of examining the effects of relocation on people with disabilities and low-income groups, who face a higher risk of negative impacts when forced to relocate. These individuals require a stable and comfortable environment to improve their standard of living, and relocation disrupts their access to resources and social networks, introducing new barriers to overcoming income challenges. This exacerbates the disparity between their standard of living and that of the general population. Ultimately, this research aims to create a body of knowledge that supports the development of urban areas in an inclusive and sustainable manner, ensuring that all residents, regardless of socio-economic status or disabilities, can thrive.

## **1.7 Limitation of the Study**

This study acknowledges several limitations that may influence the results and their generalizability

Some of these are the following

1. Challenges of Data Collection: Difficulties arose in accurately assessing the number of displaced individuals and the types of economic support available to the settlers, as well as in gathering comprehensive information from relevant authorities.
2. Timeframe of the Study: The research concentrates on a specific period related to the relocation process, potentially overlooking the long-term impacts of forced relocation.
3. Diversity of Disabilities and Income Levels: The varied nature of disabilities and differing income levels among participants introduce complexities in analysis and comparison, which may affect the clarity of the findings.

By acknowledging these limitations, the study aims to provide a balanced perspective on the effects of forced relocation on individuals with disabilities and low-income households in Koye Feche, while also highlighting areas that warrant further research and exploration.

## **1.8 Organization of the Study**

This study is organized into five chapters. The first chapter introduces the study by providing background information, articulating the problem statement, and outlining the research objectives and questions. It also defines the scope and significance of the study, and discusses the study's limitations. The second chapter discusses the literature review synthesizes relevant to the studies on forced relocation and its effects on marginalized communities, particularly individuals with disabilities and low-income households. It examines access to essential services such as healthcare, education, transportation, and housing design, as well as social inclusion and economic impacts. This chapter identifies gaps in existing research and highlights best practices and challenges from global experiences, laying the groundwork for the study's analytical framework and presents the conceptual framework that connects key variables. The third chapter presents the research methodology, including the study design, data collection techniques, and analytical methods

used to examine the relocation impacts. It details the qualitative and quantitative approaches employed, the tools used for data analysis, and the rationale for selecting the Koye Feche case study. The Fourth chapter of this study providing an overview of the area and its physical and social context. It integrates the findings from data collected through surveys, interviews, and document analysis, offering a detailed examination of the impacts of relocation. The analysis addresses the research questions and compares findings with existing literature to identify patterns, challenges, and opportunities for improvement. Finally, the fifth chapter summarizes the key findings of the study and provides evidence-based recommendations for urban planners, policymakers, and development practitioners. It emphasizes the importance of inclusive and equitable relocation policies and offers insights into creating sustainable urban development strategies that address the unique needs of displaced individuals with disabilities and low-income households.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Relocation has significant implications for vulnerable populations, particularly individuals with disabilities and low-income households (World Bank, 2015; UN-Habitat, 2018). This literature review aims to examine the diverse effects of displacement on these specific groups. The process of displacement can result in substantial disruptions in the availability of essential services, financial stability, social integration, and community cohesion (Cernea, 2017; de Wet, 2018). Understanding these consequences is crucial for formulating effective policy recommendations and resettlement initiatives that are both inclusive and sustainable.

The purpose of this literature review is to synthesize existing research relevant to the experiences of people with disabilities and low-income families who undergo displacement. It will explore how access to healthcare, education, transportation, and housing is affected by displacement. Additionally, it will delve into the social and economic dimensions of displacement, including its impact on community connections, employment opportunities, and income generation. By acknowledging the challenges and opportunities faced by displaced individuals, this review aims to highlight best practices and policy suggestions for urban planners, policymakers, and development practitioners.

#### **2.2 Global Perspectives on Relocation**

Globally, relocation due to urban development, infrastructure projects, and environmental disasters has garnered significant academic attention. The displacement of communities is often accompanied by deep social, economic, and psychological impacts. (Cernea's 2000) Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model remains one of the most influential frameworks in understanding the risks associated with relocation. The IRR model outlines eight primary risks: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity, loss of access to common property, and social

disarticulation. These risks underscore how poorly planned resettlement programs exacerbate the vulnerability of displaced populations.

For instance, Cernea's model was pivotal in studies of large-scale development projects like China's Three Gorges Dam, which displaced over a million people. Despite being a hallmark of engineering achievement, the dam's construction caused long-term social and economic dislocation for the relocated communities. Displaced individuals faced significant disruptions in their livelihoods, particularly in agriculture and fishing industries, due to limited access to arable land and employment opportunities. Researchers noted a marked decline in income and a fragmentation of social ties, with many communities struggling to re-establish themselves in new environments (Li & Wang, 2019). This highlights the persistent failure of resettlement programs to account for the socio-economic and emotional well-being of displaced people.

In more recent years, attention has also turned to the psychological and emotional impacts of displacement. (Turner and Jones 2017) argue that forced relocation can lead to chronic stress, anxiety, and depression, particularly among vulnerable groups such as the elderly and disabled. The trauma of losing one's home, livelihood, and social networks can compound the difficulties faced during the resettlement process. These findings have prompted calls for integrating mental health services into relocation programs to mitigate the emotional toll of displacement.

These global case studies and frameworks underscore a common theme: forced relocation without adequate planning and support leads to long-term socio-economic and psychological challenges for displaced populations. This research advocates for more inclusive and well-planned resettlement strategies that focus not only on the physical relocation but also on the restoration of livelihoods, social networks, and mental well-being.

### **2.3 Relocation in the African Context**

In Africa, relocation is often driven by urban expansion, infrastructure projects, and, increasingly, environmental changes such as droughts and floods. African cities, grappling with rapid population growth and limited infrastructure, frequently resort to relocating

informal settlements to make way for urban development (UN-Habitat, 2014). However, such projects often exacerbate the socio-economic vulnerabilities of displaced populations, including loss of livelihoods and weakened social networks (Cernea, 2000; de Wet, 2006). Unlike well-established resettlement practices in some parts of the world, African relocation programs often suffer from a lack of resources, poor planning, and limited political will, which undermine their effectiveness (Harrison & Davis, 2001; World Bank, 2011).

For example, in Nigeria's capital, Abuja, large-scale relocation projects have displaced thousands of people from informal settlements in the city's outskirts. Studies show that displaced populations in Abuja face significant barriers in accessing healthcare and education, with many resettlement sites lacking basic infrastructure such as clinics and schools (Adeola, 2016). Additionally, displaced individuals have reported difficulty finding sustainable employment, leading to a decline in income and increased poverty levels. This reflects the broader inadequacies in African resettlement programs, where displaced individuals are often relocated to peripheral areas with limited access to services and economic opportunities.

Kenya's experience with forced relocation in its urban centers paints a similar picture. In Nairobi, the construction of new roadways and urban infrastructure has led to the displacement of thousands of slum dwellers. Research by (Mwangi, 2017) highlights that many of these displaced individuals were relocated to areas that lacked sufficient housing, healthcare, and sanitation facilities. Displaced families faced overcrowded living conditions and reduced access to social services, further compounding their vulnerability. The economic impact was also severe, as many informal workers, particularly women, lost access to markets and trading opportunities that were crucial for their livelihoods.

In South Africa, the relocation of informal settlements as part of post-apartheid urban development programs has similarly failed to address the long-term needs of displaced populations. In many cases, displaced individuals are relocated to areas far from their previous employment opportunities, making it difficult for them to secure stable jobs. This economic dislocation, coupled with the social fragmentation of communities, has led to increased poverty and social unrest in many resettlement areas (Ngulube, 2018). These

examples from Africa illustrate the challenges that arise when relocation programs are not carefully planned to accommodate the needs of vulnerable populations.

The African context also highlights the added complexity of forced relocation in settings where healthcare and education systems are already strained. When populations are displaced, the existing infrastructure in resettlement areas is often unable to cope with the increased demand for services. Overcrowded schools and overwhelmed healthcare facilities are common issues, as seen in Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa. These further disadvantages already marginalized populations, including individuals with disabilities, women, and children, who face additional barriers to accessing these essential services (Ngulube, 2018).

## **2.4 Relocation in Ethiopia**

Ethiopia has experienced significant urban growth over the past few decades, particularly in its capital city, Addis Ababa. This rapid urbanization has resulted in the displacement of thousands of low-income households as the city expands to accommodate new residential and commercial developments (World Bank, 2015). Similar to other African countries, Ethiopia's resettlement programs often lack the resources, infrastructure, and planning necessary to ensure the successful integration of displaced individuals into new environments (UN-Habitat, 2014; Gebre, 2018). Consequently, displaced communities frequently face challenges such as inadequate housing, loss of livelihoods, and weakened social networks, exacerbating their socio-economic vulnerabilities (Cernea, 2000).

In Addis Ababa, resettlement projects associated with the city's urban renewal initiatives have displaced numerous informal settlements. These projects often focus on physical relocation without providing adequate support for the long-term economic and social integration of relocated populations. Research conducted by (Harrison 2014) on resettlement programs in Ethiopia indicates that many relocated households experience long-term economic decline. Joblessness is a significant issue, as many displaced individuals lose access to informal income generating activities in their previous neighborhoods, and resettlement sites often lack employment opportunities.

The psychological impacts of forced relocation in Ethiopia are also notable. Studies have shown that displaced populations experience heightened levels of stress, anxiety, and depression, particularly when their economic and social well-being is compromised (Gebremariam, 2020). This research aims to build on existing literature by examining how these psychological effects are experienced by vulnerable groups, particularly individuals with disabilities, in the context of the Koye Feche relocation.

**In particular, this literature review will examine the following areas:**

1. Access to Essential Services: Investigations into the impact of forced displacement on access to healthcare, education, transportation, and housing for people with disabilities and low-income families.
2. Social Integration and Community Unity: Research on how displacement influences social ties, community support systems, and the sense of belonging among displaced individuals.
3. Influence of Demographic Factors on Forced Relocation Experiences
4. The psychological and emotional impact of forced displacement on people with disabilities and low-income households.
5. Economic security and opportunity: Examine the impact of displacement on the economic stability, employment prospects and income generation of affected people.
6. Identify the main obstacles and prospects faced by migrants during and after the resettlement process.
7. The impact of urban redevelopment on vulnerable populations in Ethiopia
8. Assess current policy proposals and successful strategies for implementing inclusive and sustainable resettlement initiatives. By examining these questions, the literature review provides a comprehensive insight into the impact of involuntary resettlement on persons with disabilities and low-income people in Koye Feche. It also highlights shortcomings in current research and suggests approaches for future research to improve the efficiency of resettlement policies and procedures.

## **2.5 Impact of relocation on access to important services for people with disabilities and low-income households**

Relocation poses significant challenges for people with disabilities and low-income households in accessing important services such as healthcare, education, transport and housing design. This literature review addresses the different aspects and impacts of forced relocation on these vulnerable groups by providing insights summarized from current research studies.

### **2.5.1 Transport and housing**

The study highlights the barriers faced by low-income households when selecting the best place to live to improve transport access. In the Munich metropolitan area, these households often live in suburban areas with poor transport connections, which leads to high transport costs and difficulties. The study highlights the limited housing options for low-income families and emphasizes the importance of considering transportation in housing policies (Sterzer, 2017).

### **2.5.2 Education**

Use a capabilities approach to analyze the impact of displacement on access to quality education. Their study shows that displacement negatively impacts educational opportunities and exacerbates the vulnerability of displaced people. The authors highlight the importance of creating supportive educational environments for displaced children to reach their full potential (Benhura and Naidu, 2021).

### **2.5.3 Housing Instability and Design for Individuals with Disabilities**

Relocation often exacerbates housing instability, particularly for low-income households in urban settings. Research indicates that these populations frequently face displacement and are compelled to settle in inadequate housing, leading to increased mobility, insecurity, and compromised living conditions (Desmond et al., 2015). For individuals with disabilities, housing instability is further compounded by the lack of accessible and inclusive housing designs that meet their specific needs. Displaced individuals with disabilities often encounter physical barriers, such as inaccessible infrastructure and a lack

of accommodations, which heightens their vulnerability and limits their ability to achieve residential stability.

Studies emphasize the need for urban policies and housing designs that integrate universal design principles to ensure accessibility and inclusivity for all individuals, particularly those with disabilities (Imrie & Hall, 2001). By addressing the root causes of forced migration and prioritizing inclusive housing solutions, urban planners and policymakers can create environments that foster stability and improve the quality of life for displaced and disabled populations.

## **2.6 Impact of forced relocation on social inclusion and community cohesion**

Forced relocation often leads to the destruction of social ties, community support systems, and migrants' sense of belonging. This literature review examines the impact of resettlement on community cohesion and social inclusion in different population groups.

### **2.6.1 Social integration and recovery**

(Sridarran 2016) presents a comprehensive literature review on the impact of involuntary relocation on internally displaced persons (IDPs). The study identifies social fragmentation and economic stress as major barriers to recovery and highlights the need for effective integration measures between host and displaced communities. The authors argue that involuntary relocation typically provides only short-term relief and does not guarantee sustainable livelihood stability (Sridarran, 2016). (Chun 2020) investigates the influence of socio-economic factors on relocation decisions in Memphis' Choice Neighborhood Initiative. Their results show that educational background and the presence of relatives are important factors in these decisions. This study suggests that practitioners should consider these factors when assisting residents in relocating to improve outcomes and promote stability (Chun, 2020).

### **2.6.2 Sense of Identity**

In a study by (Souza et al. 2024) on the relocation of an Amazonian school community due to a hydroelectric project, they found that relocation caused a significant loss of sense of belonging among community members. In semi-structured interviews, participants expressed feelings of emotional distance and a weak sense of identity to their new

environment. The study highlights the psychological and social barriers associated with forced displacement and emphasizes the importance of implementing strategies to maintain community and a sense of belonging (Souza et al., 2024).

### **2.6.3 Social Support Networks and Community Engagement**

(Botek 2022) writes about the importance of social networks and community social work in improving social inclusion, especially in the age of digitalization during the pandemic. The study highlights the critical role of professional practice in coordinating and designing social interventions that ensure inclusion for all. The findings suggest that effective community social work can mitigate some of the negative effects of relocation by promoting strong social networks and inclusive practices (Botek, 2022). Well-being and social adaptation. (Roddick 2021) investigated the impact of social integration on cardiovascular health after moving to a new city. The study found that people who had recently moved and had larger social networks showed lower systolic blood pressure and better cardiovascular health. This suggests that re-establishing social connections after moving may help reduce the health risks associated with residential mobility, highlighting the health benefits of strong social networks in unfamiliar environments (Roddick, 2021).

### **2.6.4 Age and life stage in moving**

According to (Sun and Newendorp 2023), the age at which an individual moves significantly impacts their ability to build a sense of belonging. In their study, they compared the social belonging of two groups of older Chinese immigrants in the United States: newcomers and long-term residents. The results showed that long-term residents who migrated as adults and newcomers who migrated later in life use different strategies and resources to build social and emotional connections in new environments. To analyze these dynamics, the concept of “economy of belonging” is introduced (Sun and Newendorp, 2023).

## **2.7 The impact of demographic factors on forced migration experiences**

This literature review explores how demographic factors, such as age, gender, and the presence or absence of a disability, affect the experiences of individuals who have experienced forced migration. By focusing on diverse outcomes, this review aims to

provide insight into the unique challenges faced by different demographic groups and suggest tailored interventions to mitigate these challenges.

### **2.7.1 Age and forced migration**

The impact of forced migration varies greatly with age. Older adults often face greater difficulties during migration due to physical limitations, health concerns, and reliance on established social networks. According to (Fang, Sixsmith, and Woolrych 2023), older adults are particularly vulnerable to the psychological stress of migration, which can exacerbate existing health problems and lead to reduced overall well-being. The study shows that older adults often have difficulty adapting to new environments and may experience feelings of isolation and loss. In contrast, children and young people face different challenges: interruptions to their education, loss of peer networks, and the need to adapt to a new school can negatively impact their academic achievement and social development. A study by (van der Kolk and Boersma 2019) suggests that children who experience forced relocations are at risk of falling behind academically due to the instability and stress that accompanies the move.

### **2.7.2 Gender and forced migration**

Gender plays an important role in shaping the experience of forced migration. Women, especially single mothers and those from low-income households, often bear the brunt of the economic and social disruption that comes with relocation. As (de Vries, van Ham, and Bolt 2018) point out, women are more likely to have difficulty finding work in the new location due to care responsibilities and limited transport access, resulting in increased economic instability and dependency on social support systems. Men are also affected by relocation but may face other stressors. The pressure to find work and provide for their families can lead to increased stress and anxiety. However, the literature suggests that men may have more employment opportunities in the new location compared to women, who often face gender barriers in the labor market (Desmond, Gershenson & Kiviat, 2015).

### **2.7.3 Disability Status and Forced Relocation**

People with disabilities are among the most affected by forced relocation. Physical and cognitive disabilities can make the relocation process particularly challenging. Research by

(Mphambukeli and Magidimisha 2017) highlights that new locations often lack accessible housing and transport, making it difficult for people with disabilities to maintain their independence and access the services they need. Lack of accessibility can lead to increased feelings of isolation and dependency on caregivers. Furthermore, the disruption of established health habits and support networks can have serious consequences for people with disabilities. Research by (Tamru and Jones 2020) suggests that relocation often disrupts continuity of care that is essential for managing chronic diseases and staying healthy.

#### **2.7.4 Intersectionality and Forced Relocation**

The concept of intersectionality is important to understand how demographic factors intersect and influence the forced displacement experience. For example, older women with disabilities may face even greater challenges due to their intersecting identities. As (Meerts, Kleinhans, and Posthumus 2017) point out, the interplay of age, gender, and disability may create unique vulnerabilities that require targeted interventions. This comprehensive approach is essential to address the complex needs of diverse populations affected by forced displacement.

### **2.8 Psychological and Emotional Impact of Forced Relocation on People with Disabilities and Low-Income Families**

This literature review explores the mental health and emotional well-being of resettled individuals, taking into account factors such as stress, anxiety, and resilience. Understanding these impacts can help policymakers and practitioners develop more effective support systems to mitigate the negative effects of forced displacement.

#### **2.8.1 Psychological and Emotional Impacts**

##### **Stress and Anxiety**

Forced displacement often causes significant stress and anxiety for affected people. The process of moving, combined with fears about the future, can further exacerbate these feelings. According to (Desmond, Gershenson, and Kiviat 2015), low-income households often experience increased stress due to the financial burden associated with moving. For people with disabilities, this stress is further exacerbated as they may experience additional

difficulties finding accessible housing and services. (Wang 2022) also found that ongoing insecurity and lack of control over the resettlement process significantly increased the fear levels of displaced people.

### **Mental Health and Well-Being**

Research has shown that forced relocation can lead to deterioration in overall mental health and well-being. (Fang, Sixsmith, and Woolrych 2023) found that displaced people often report feelings of depression and helplessness, especially when they feel they have lost control over their situation. This loss of control is a major factor in poor mental health as individuals struggle to adapt to their new environment and routine. A study by (Patel et al. 2019) confirm these findings, indicating that involuntary displacement can lead to increased rates of depression and anxiety, especially among people with pre-existing mental illness.

### **Social isolation**

Social isolation is a common consequence of forced relocation, as people are separated from their established social networks and support systems. (Harrison and Davis 2021) highlight that the disruption of social ties can be particularly detrimental for people with disabilities, leading to increased feelings of loneliness and abandonment. Social isolation not only affects mental health, but also impedes the ability to cope with the stress of relocation. Furthermore, (Gifford and Smith 2016) highlight that the breakdown of community networks can increase feelings of isolation, further worsen mental health. Resilience and coping mechanisms despite the negative impacts, some people are resilient in the face of forced displacement. Resilience can be influenced by a variety of factors, including social support, personal coping strategies, and community resources. (Meerts, Kleinhans, and Posthumus 2017) highlighted the role of community support in promoting resilience and found that people who are able to maintain or rebuild social connections tend to cope better with the challenges of displacement. Furthermore, Wright et al. (2018) found that strong family ties and community solidarity significantly strengthened the resilience of displaced people.

## **2.8.2 Impact on specific groups**

### **People with disabilities**

For people with disabilities, forced relocation can be particularly traumatic. A lack of accessible housing and services in the new location can exacerbate physical and psychological stress. According to (Mphambukeli and Magidimisha 2017), interruptions in continuity of care and support can lead to poorer health and increased anxiety about the future. Fears of not receiving the health and social services they need are a major source of stress for people with disabilities. (Tamru and Jones 2020) also highlight that the lack of accessible infrastructure in new locations severely limits the independence and mobility of people with disabilities, contributing to increased anxiety and stress. Low-income families face unique psychological challenges during forced relocation. Economic instability and struggles for affordable housing can lead to chronic stress and anxiety. (Desmond et al. 2015) found that low-income families often experience feelings of instability and anxiety, which can have long-term effects on their mental health. Constant uncertainty about finances and housing can prevent them from fully adapting to their new environment. In addition, (Khalid and Ahmed 2021) highlight that economic stress and fear of homelessness have a significant impact on the psychological well-being of low-income households, leading to increased rates of anxiety and depression.

## **2.8.3 Strategies to reduce psychological impacts**

### **Support services**

Comprehensive support services are essential to reduce the psychological impact of forced displacement. Access to mental health services, counseling, and support groups can help individuals cope with stress and anxiety. (Harrison and Davis 2021) suggest targeted interventions such as: B. Community-based support programs can significantly improve the mental well-being of relocated individuals. A study by (Lee and Park 2023) supports this view, highlighting the effectiveness of community-based mental health programs in reducing stress and promoting psychological resilience among displaced individuals.

## **Community engagement**

Community engagement and participation in the resettlement process can increase resilience and reduce negative psychological impacts. According to (Fang et al. 2023), including resettled individuals in the decision-making process can empower them and give them a sense of control, which is essential for mental health. Building new social networks and fostering a sense of community in the resettlement site can also reduce feelings of isolation and loneliness. Furthermore, (Anderson and Turner, 2019) found that community-led initiatives and participatory planning significantly improved psychological outcomes for resettled individuals by fostering a sense of agency and belonging.

## **2.9 Impact of relocation on economic stability and opportunities**

The impact of relocation on the economic stability, employment prospects, and income generation of affected communities is significant. The aim of this review is to assess how relocation affects these factors by analyzing current research.

### **2.9.1 Types of relocation and economic adjustment**

(Zapukhliak and Krasniak, 2022) investigate different types of relocations and the challenges they entail, especially with regard to corporate and employee relocations. Their study highlights the importance of aligning the interests of employers and employees and suggests strategies such as flexible work arrangements and remote working to facilitate adaptation. A key insight is that the success of corporate relocation depends on the relocation and adaptation of employees, ultimately affecting economic stability (Zapukhliak & Krasniak, 2022).

### **2.9.2 Socio-economic impacts on small businesses**

(Damayanti and Handoyo, 2024) investigate the socio-economic impacts of relocating street vendors and small shops to the Ketintan Culinary Tourism Center. Their study shows that a well-planned relocation can have a positive impact on the economic stability and income of traders, improving both the economy and the social structure. Conversely, a poorly executed relocation can lead to negative outcomes, highlighting the importance of considering the needs of all stakeholders in the relocation process (Damayanti & Handoyo, 2024).

### **2.9.3 Economic resilience and vulnerability**

A study by (Nguyen and Simmons, 2019) investigated the economic resilience of households affected by forced relocation in Southeast Asia. The results indicate that post-resettlement economic outcomes are strongly influenced by pre-existing vulnerabilities and the availability of support systems. Households with access to financial support and job training programs demonstrated better economic recovery and stability than those without such support (Nguyen & Simmons, 2019).

### **2.9.4 Impact on urban and rural economies**

(Wang and Zhao, 2020) investigated the differential impact of forced relocation on China's urban and rural economies. The study found that relocation to urban areas tends to offer better economic opportunities and higher income potential due to better access to markets and infrastructure. In contrast, rural relocation often brings diminished economic benefits and greater challenges in livelihood adjustment, highlighting the need for tailored economic policies to support displaced rural populations (Wang & Zhao, 2020).

### **2.9.5 Political Influences and Economic Strategies**

(Mphambukeli and Magidimisha, 2017) examined the role of policy frameworks in supporting post-resettlement economic stability. Their study highlighted the importance of comprehensive economic policies that include job creation, skills development, and access to financial resources. Such policies are essential to ensure that displaced individuals and communities can achieve economic stability and growth (Mphambukeli & Magidimisha, 2017).

## **2.10 Impact of Urban Renewal on Vulnerable Populations in Ethiopia**

Urban renewal projects in Ethiopia, especially in cities like Addis Ababa, are a double-edged sword for vulnerable populations such as low-income households and people with disabilities. This section of the literature review aims to summarize current research on the impact of these projects on these groups, highlighting both the positive outcomes and challenges encountered.

### **2.10.1 Economic Displacement and Livelihoods**

The economic impacts of urban redevelopment are large. (Kassa and Mulugeta, 2018) found that many residents displaced by reconstruction projects lose their livelihoods, especially those engaged in informal economic activities. Resettlement often leads to relocation to areas with fewer economic opportunities, resulting in increased unemployment and underemployment among displaced people.

### **2.10.2 Social Networks and Community Cohesion**

Urban redevelopment disrupts established social networks and community cohesion. A study by (Alemayehu, 2019) found that displaced communities often struggle to maintain social connections that are important for social support and resilience. The breakdown of these networks can lead to increased social isolation of displaced people and a weakened sense of community.

### **2.10.3 Accessibility and inclusion**

People with disabilities face particular challenges in the context of urban redevelopment. (Tadesse, 2021) highlights that many redevelopment projects do not adequately address the needs of people with disabilities, resulting in inaccessible environments that prevent them from fully participating in urban life. This lack of consideration exacerbates the marginalization and exclusion of people with disabilities.

### **2.10.4 Policy and practice**

Efforts have been made to address the challenges of urban redevelopment. The Ethiopian government has taken measures aimed at providing compensation and resettlement assistance to displaced people. However, as (Mekonnen, 2020) noted, many displaced people do not receive adequate assistance or compensation, and implementation of these measures is often poor.

Urban redevelopment in Ethiopia has the potential to improve urban infrastructure and living conditions, but it also poses significant challenges for vulnerable populations. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive impact assessments, integrated planning practices, and community-based approaches to ensure that renovations benefit all members of society.

## **2.11 Recommendation for a Comprehensive and Sustainable Resettlement Program**

The development of a comprehensive strategy plays a key role in establishing a comprehensive and sustainable resettlement program that meets the socio-economic and environmental needs of affected communities. This literature review aims to synthesize existing policy recommendations and best practices to improve the effectiveness of resettlement programs.

### **2.11.1 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment**

Jay and (Giovannetti 2013) provide guidelines for the development of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (EIES) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) in Madagascar. They advocate for minimizing land acquisition and resettlement through careful project planning and ensuring that affected individuals receive compensation and rehabilitation to improve or restore their livelihoods. The study highlights the need for grievance mechanisms and legal aid to meet the needs of vulnerable groups and promote public participation (Jay & Giovannetti, 2013).

### **2.11.2 Sustainable Livelihoods and Development**

(Alemu and Madziacapita 2018) investigate the impacts of planned government resettlement programs on sustainable livelihoods in Ethiopia. They identify policy gaps, poor integration, and inadequate capacity building as barriers to the success of these programs. The study recommends improved policy coherence, cross-sectoral collaboration, and comprehensive capacity-building efforts to strengthen sustainable livelihoods for relocated households. The authors advocate for sustainable development programs, fair compensation, and collective bargaining to improve or restore the lives of displaced people (Alemu & Madziacapita, 2018).

### **2.11.3 Effective strategies for integrating education and training efforts into resettlement policies**

#### **Comprehensive assessments and tailored efforts**

Conduct a thorough assessment: Before implementing education and training efforts, conduct a comprehensive assessment to understand the specific educational and vocational needs of the relocated community.

Align efforts based on demographics: Tailor efforts to the demographics of the relocated community, taking into account factors such as age, gender, existing skills, and cultural background.

#### **Inclusive and accessible learning**

Ensure inclusivity: Develop efforts that are inclusive and accessible to all members of the community, including women, children, and people with disabilities.

Language Support:

Provide language support and training to non-native speakers to enable better integration and participation in educational programs.

#### **Collaborate with Local Agencies**

Establish partnerships with local educational institutions: Work with local schools, universities, and vocational training centers to leverage existing resources and expertise.

Collaborate with Community-Based Organizations: Partner with community-based organizations that have a deep understanding of the local context and can provide culturally appropriate support.

#### **Job Training and Skills Upgrading**

Provide Job Training: Provide job training aligned to local labor market needs to improve the employability of displaced individuals.

Address Entrepreneurship: Promote entrepreneurship by providing training in business management, financial literacy, and access to microfinance. Continuing Learning Opportunities

Promote lifelong learning: Develop initiatives to promote continuing learning and skills development to adapt to changing economic conditions.

Adult education: Promote adult education programs that support continuing skills development and professional development.

## **2.12 Conclusion**

The literature review shows that forced relocation has significant impacts on access to essential services, social networks, economic stability and general well-being of vulnerable populations, especially people with disabilities and low-income households. Effective strategies should prioritize transportation, social integration, educational opportunities and housing stability to adequately support these groups. In addition, implementing social interventions, promoting strong social networks and fostering community cohesion are critical to mitigate the negative impacts on social networks and belonging.

A well-planned relocation strategy that considers all stakeholders can foster economic development, improve livelihoods and address challenges such as limited resources, legal and financial stress and social tensions. Having robust plans and support systems in place is essential to maximize the benefits of relocation whilst managing the difficulties.

Need: Comparative research across geographic and cultural boundaries is needed to identify universal principles and strategies that can be applied across different contexts. While the existing literature provides valuable insights into the impacts of forced displacement, there are significant gaps that need to be addressed in future research. Longitudinal and cross-sectional studies, as well as comparative studies across different contexts, are essential to develop a comprehensive understanding and effective strategies to assist displaced people.

## **2.13 Lessons Learned**

The literature highlights the multifaceted challenges associated with forced relocation, particularly in urban redevelopment contexts. Key findings emphasize the significant socio-economic disruptions experienced by displaced populations, including job loss, reduced income generation, and weakened access to essential services such as healthcare, and education. Research, such as Cernea's Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model, demonstrates how relocation often exacerbates vulnerabilities, leading to long-term financial instability and social marginalization.

Studies also underline the critical role of social inclusion and community cohesion in successful resettlement. However, evidence suggests that forced relocation frequently disrupts social networks, weakens community ties, and isolates vulnerable groups, including individuals with disabilities and low-income households. These challenges are compounded by inadequate financial support and poorly planned resettlement programs, as noted in studies on African urbanization and displacement.

Despite these insights, notable gaps remain in the literature. Limited attention has been given to the specific experiences of individuals with disabilities, particularly in the context of urban redevelopment in Ethiopia. Similarly, there is insufficient understanding of the long-term effects of relocation on economic resilience and social reintegration.

This study addresses these gaps by focusing on the displaced populations in Koye Feche, examining the interplay between social inclusion, economic stability, and access to essential services. By applying a mixed-methods approach, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the unique challenges faced by vulnerable groups and provides evidence-based recommendations for inclusive and equitable resettlement practices.

## **2.14 Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical framework for this study is grounded in established theories and concepts that explain the socio-economic, psychological, and community impacts of relocation. The framework incorporates elements of Cernea's Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model and Social Disorganization Theory to contextualize the dynamics of urban redevelopment-induced displacement.

## 1. Cernea's Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model

This model identifies the risks associated with displacement and emphasizes the reconstruction of livelihoods as a pathway to mitigate these risks. The key risks and their alignment with this study are

- Landlessness: Displaced individuals lose their access to land, which may align with disruptions in housing and income generation.
- Joblessness: Employment opportunities diminish after relocation, linked to the study's focus on economic stability.
- Marginalization: Displaced populations experience social exclusion, reflected in this study's exploration of social inclusion and community cohesion.
- Food Insecurity: Indirectly linked to financial instability and reduced income-generation capacity.

## 2. Social Disorganization Theory

This theory explains how relocation disrupts social structures and networks, leading to weakened community cohesion and increased social fragmentation. Key concepts include:

- Loss of Social Networks: The breakdown of support systems among displaced individuals, aligned with the study's focus on social inclusion.
- Community Disintegration: Challenges in rebuilding a sense of belonging and unity post-relocation.

## 3. Urban Development and Access to Resources

Drawing on urban sociology and development studies, this study examines the relationship between relocation and access to essential services such as healthcare, education, transportation, and housing. These concepts are rooted in the principles of equity and social justice, emphasizing how displacement exacerbates inequalities in resource distribution.

**Table 2.1 Application to Study Variables**

Key Variable	Theoretical Alignment
Relocation	Cernea’s IRR model highlights relocation as a trigger for impoverishment and marginalization.
Access to Essential Services	Urban development theories emphasize disparities in access due to systemic inequities post-relocation.
Social Inclusion	Social Disorganization Theory explains how relocation disrupts social networks and weakens community ties.
Economic Stability	Cernea’s IRR model identifies joblessness and income instability as major risks of displacement.

## 2.15 Conceptual framework

### Key Concepts and Variables

**Relocation:** The central variable, referring to the compulsory displacement of individuals from their homes due to urban redevelopment initiatives in Addis Ababa. This variable serves as the driving factor influencing the conditions and experiences of the affected population.

**Access to Essential Services:** variable capturing the effects of forced relocation on the availability, accessibility, and quality of key services, including:

- Healthcare: Availability of medical facilities and services.
- Education: Access to schools and educational resources.
- Transportation: Accessibility to reliable transportation systems.
- Housing: Quality and adequacy of new housing arrangements.

**Social Inclusion:** Another variable, focusing on the social impacts of relocation, specifically:

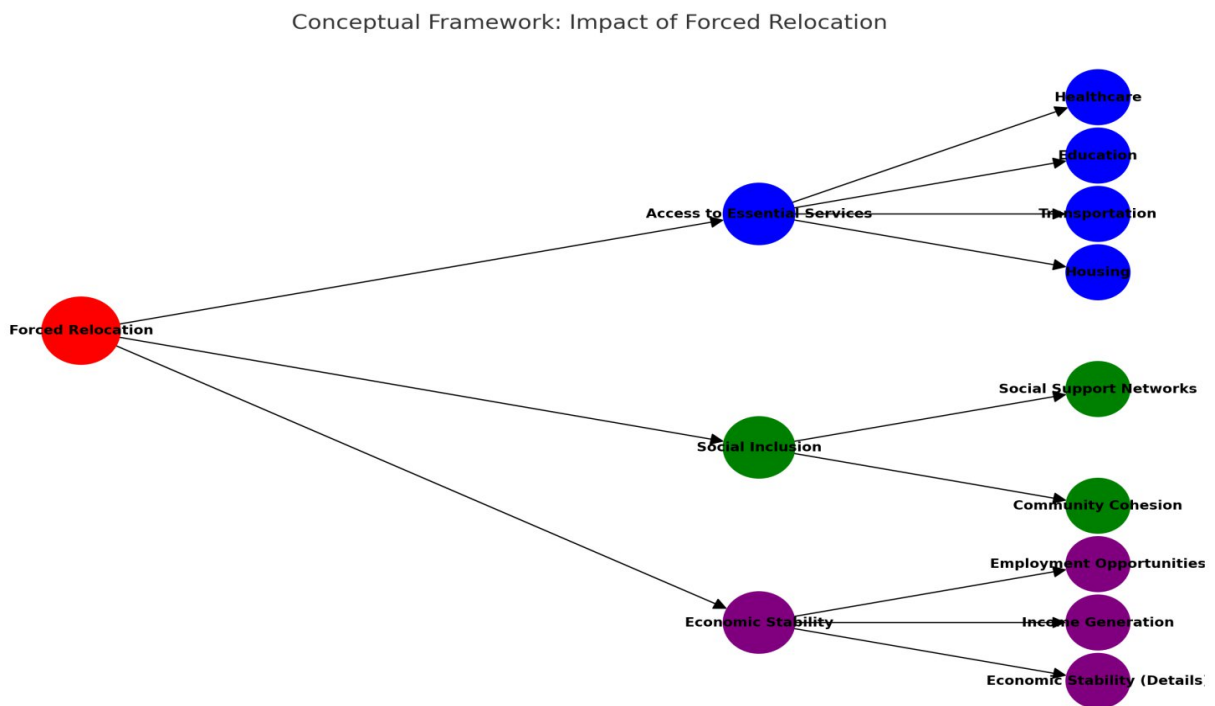
- Social Support Networks: The extent of support from friends, family, and community post-relocation.
- Community Cohesion: The sense of belonging and unity within the relocated community.

**Economic Stability:** variable examining the economic consequences of relocation, including:

- Employment Opportunities: Availability of jobs and ease of securing employment.
- Income Generation: Capacity to earn and sustain livelihoods.
- Financial Resilience: Long-term economic stability and ability to adapt to financial changes.

### Conceptual Model

Below is a visual representation of the conceptual framework. This model illustrates the relationships between forced relocation and the three main variables: access to essential services, social inclusion, and economic stability.



**Figure 2-1 Conceptual Framework** for Relocation Impacts.

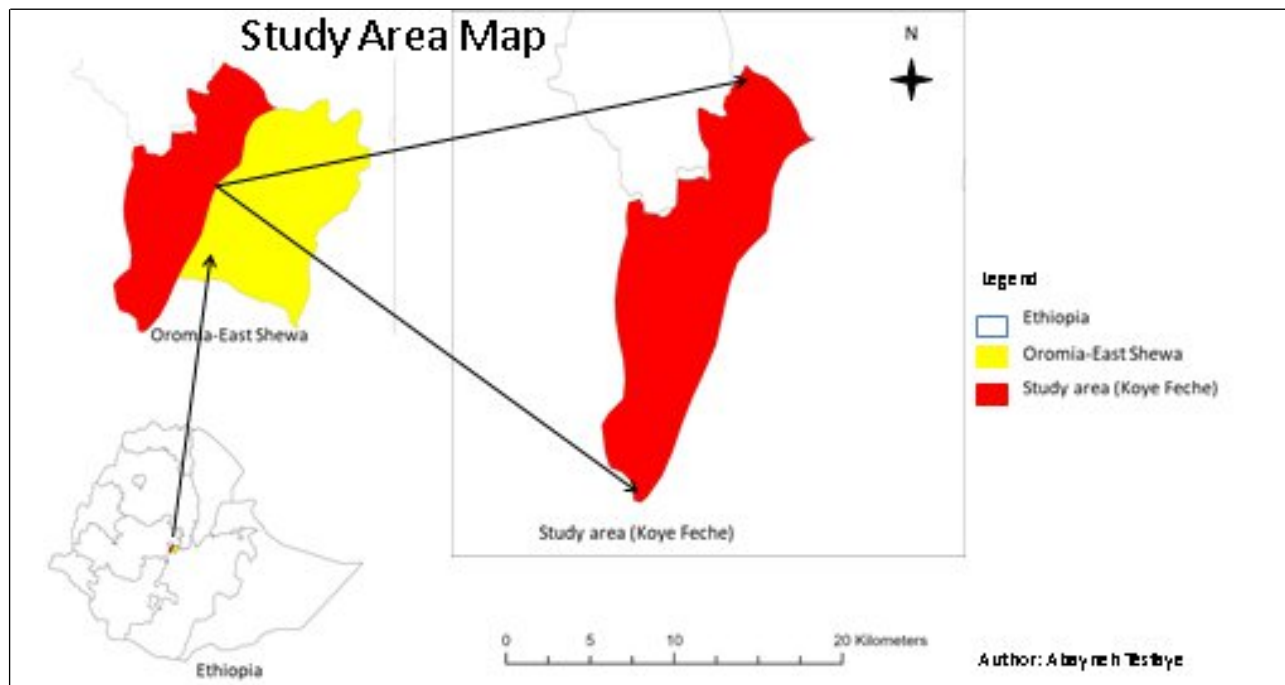
Source: Created by [Abayneh T.], 2024

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Description of the study area

Located 27 kilometers from central Addis Ababa, the Koye Feche Condominium is a major project initiated by the Federal Development Fund in 2003 and is one of the largest projects aimed at solving the housing problem of approximately 250,000 residents. It is a collaborative housing construction project consisting of modern communal housing aimed at fostering a strong sense of community. Koye-Feche Local Development and Neighborhood project is one of these housing projects which are believed to have significant contribution for the realization of the vision of Addis Ababa Housing Agency (PRIME Consultants Plc, 2012). Koye-Feche Local Development and Neighborhood Project has an action area of 208 hectares and planning area of 1019 hectares which demands full EIA.(Civil and Environmental Research, 2018).



**Figure: 3.1 Study Area Map**

Geographical Location: Koye Feche is bordered by the districts of Akaki Kality and Bole. Its central geographical coordinates are Latitude 8°54'00.0"N and Longitude 38° 51' 00.0"E. The area features a mix of urban and peri-urban environments, incorporating residential, agricultural, and undeveloped lands.

Demographics: The population of Koye Feche comprises various ethnic groups, including long-term residents and recent settlers from different parts of central Addis Ababa. This study specifically targets low-income households and individuals with disabilities within this diverse community.

### 3.2 Research design

According to the data gained from the Addis Ababa housing agency 2017/2018 the Population size of the research is 10,000 relocated from all parts of Addis Ababa.

**Table 3.1 target population**

From	
Adisketema	627
Akaki	689
Arada	775
Bole	924
Gulele	1109
Kirkos	1158
k/keraniyo	1384
Ledeta	440
Nefase	1066
Yeka	1388
Total	≈ 10,000

#### Participants and Samples

The target population for this study consists of approximately 10,000 individuals who were relocated to the Koye Feche settlement due to urban development projects. Using **Yamane's (1967)** simplified formula for proportionate sampling, with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error, the sample size was determined to be 165 individuals. Additionally, 20 participants were selected for in-depth discussions, ensuring a balanced approach to quantitative and qualitative data collection. The formula used is:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

n=Sample Size  
N=Population Size  
e=Margin of error

The study focuses on people with disabilities and low-income families displaced from the city center to Koye Feche, who have experienced forced eviction. A total of **165 participants** were selected from 1000 targeted low-income households and individuals with disabilities within this diverse community to ensure adequate representation and statistical power. These individuals were chosen from among the residents of Koye Feche to represent the affected low-income and disabled population. **Purposive sampling** was employed to identify participants meeting the inclusion criteria, ensuring the sample accurately reflected the composition of the victim population.

**Inclusion Criteria:** Participants were eligible if they:

1. Resided in the Koye Feche settlement.
2. Experienced relocation as part of the urban development initiative.
3. Belonged to low-income or disabled groups.

**Exclusion Criteria:** Participants were excluded if they:

1. Were unwilling to provide informed consent.
2. Did not relocate to Koye Feche during the study period.

### 3.2.1 Materials and equipment

I used the following materials and tools for the study:

- Surveys and questionnaires: I designed structured questionnaires to collect questionnaires on socio-economic characteristics, access to services and safety indicators.

- Interview guides: I used semi-structured interview guides to collect qualitative data from key stakeholders, including rehabilitation officials, community leaders and affected individuals.
- Recording equipment: Digital audio recorders were used to capture interviews for subsequent transcription and analysis.
- Data analysis software: I performed statistical analysis using SPSS and NVivo software was used to analyze qualitative data.

### **3.2.2 Procedure**

The research procedure was carried out in several phases:

#### Phase 1: Preparation

- I secured ethical approval from the relevant ethics committee.
- Preliminary visits to Koye Feche were conducted to establish rapport with community leaders and potential participants.
- Data collectors received training on ethical considerations and data collection techniques.

#### Phase 2: Data Collection

Quantitative Data Collection: 165 participants were administered surveys to collect data on their socio-economic status, access to essential services, and overall well-being.

Qualitative Data Collection: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 key informants, including resettlement authorities, community leaders, and affected individuals. These interviews delved into the in-depth experiences and perceptions of the relocation process.

#### Phase 3: Data Analysis

Quantitative Analysis: Survey data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression analysis to identify patterns and relationships between relocation and various well-being outcomes.

Qualitative Analysis: Interview transcripts were analyzed using thematic analysis to identify key themes and patterns related to the impacts of forced relocation.

## Phase 4: Validation

I held validation workshops with community members and key stakeholders to discuss preliminary findings and gather feedback.

## Ethical Considerations

Prior to participating in the study, all participants were provided with detailed information about the study's objectives, their rights, and the confidentiality of their responses. Written informed consent was obtained from each participant.

To ensure the privacy and confidentiality of the participants, their identities were anonymized, and the data collected was securely stored.

In order to minimize any potential risks to the participants, support services were made available, and safe data collection practices were implemented.

Furthermore, the study protocol underwent a thorough review and received approval from the Institutional Review Board of Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development (EIABC), ensuring compliance with ethical standards.

## **3.3 Data Types**

The research incorporates both qualitative and quantitative data to gain a comprehensive understanding of the impact of relocation on individuals with disabilities and low-income households in Koye Feche. By combining these two forms of data, the study aims to capture the diverse effects of relocation on the affected communities.

### **3.3.1 Qualitative Data**

Qualitative data provides in-depth insights into the personal experiences, perceptions, and challenges faced by the relocated individuals. This type of data helps in understanding the nuanced impacts of relocation that may not be fully captured through quantitative measures.

The qualitative data in this study includes:

- Interview Transcripts: Detailed accounts from semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, such as resettlement authorities, community leaders, and affected individuals.
- Observational Notes: Notes taken by researchers during site visits and interactions with the community, documenting the living conditions, social interactions, and any visible impacts of relocation.
- Focus Group Discussions: Group discussions with selected participants to gain collective insights and identify common themes regarding the relocation experience.

### **3.3.2 Quantitative Data**

Quantitative data provides measurable and statistically analyzable information on the socio-economic characteristics and well-being of the relocated individuals. This type of data helps in identifying patterns and drawing generalizable conclusions. The quantitative data in this study includes:

- Survey Responses: Structured responses from surveys administered to 200 participants, covering aspects such as demographic information, access to services, income levels, and well-being indicators.
- Socio-Economic Indicators: Data on employment status, income generation, housing conditions, and access to essential services like healthcare and education.
- Statistical Measures: Numerical data that allows for the application of statistical tests to explore correlations and relationships between variables.

## **3.4 Data Sources**

The study's data is gathered from primary and secondary sources to ensure a robust and comprehensive dataset that aligns with the research objectives.

### **3.4.1 Primary Data**

Primary data is directly collected from the field through various methods designed to obtain firsthand information from the affected population. The primary data sources include:

- Surveys: Administered to 165 individuals with disabilities and low-income households in Koye Feche, the surveys collect quantitative data on their socio-economic status, access to services, and overall well-being.
- Semi-Structured Interviews: Conducted with 20 key informants, including resettlement authorities, community leaders, and affected individuals. These interviews offer qualitative insights into the relocation process and its impacts.
- Focus Group Discussions: Held with selected participants to discuss common experiences and challenges faced during and after relocation, offering a collective perspective on the issues.
- Observations: Researchers' observations during site visits to both the original and new locations, documenting living conditions, social interactions, and any visible effects of relocation.

### **3.4.2 Secondary Data**

Secondary data is obtained from existing literature, reports, and databases that provide context and background information relevant to the study. The secondary data sources include:

- Academic Journals and Books: Literature on urban development, forced relocation, and the socio-economic impacts on marginalized communities.
- Government Reports: Publications by local government and urban planning authorities in Addis Ababa, providing official data on relocation policies, implementation strategies, and affected populations.
- NGO and Agency Reports: Reports from non-governmental organizations and international agencies, detailing the impacts of relocation on vulnerable groups.
- Statistical Databases: National and local statistical databases providing demographic data, economic indicators, and service access metrics for the Koye Feche area.

### **3.5 Sampling Design**

In this study, the sampling design plays a crucial role in ensuring that the data collected accurately represents the broader population of individuals with disabilities and low-income households in Koye Feche. The design encompasses careful consideration of sampling

techniques, the sample population, and the sample size to effectively achieve the research objectives.

### **3.5.1 Sampling Techniques**

The study incorporates both purposive and stratified random sampling techniques to guarantee a representative sample of the affected population.

**Purposive Sampling:** This technique is utilized to select key informants for qualitative data collection. It allows for the deliberate selection of individuals with specific knowledge or experience relevant to the research topic. Key informants include resettlement authorities, community leaders, and individuals directly affected by forced relocation.

**Stratified Random Sampling:** This technique is employed to select participants for the quantitative survey. It ensures that sub-groups within the population, based on characteristics such as disability status and income level, are adequately represented.

### **3.5.2: Sample Population**

The sample population comprises individuals with disabilities and low-income households who have been impacted by the relocation in Koye Feche condominium site, this population is characterized by disability status, income level, and relocation experience. The selected sample population aims to capture a wide range of experiences and impacts within these groups.

### **3.5.3 Quantitative survey**

For the quantitative survey, I aim to reach the goal of the study by selecting a total of 1000 population, mainly including low-income and disabled residents, from among the residents of the urban renewal program identified as poor and settled in Koye Feche. The sample size 165 has been carefully calculated to ensure statistical power, allowing us to detect significant differences and correlations between variables with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5% in conducting qualitative interviews, a total of 20 key informants have been selected for semi-structured interviews. This group includes a mix of resettlement authorities, community leaders, and affected individuals to ensure a comprehensive range of perspectives. The sample size for qualitative interviews is determined by the principle of data saturation, meaning that data collection will continue until no new themes or insights emerge. Furthermore, three focus group Discussions will be organized, with each group comprising 8-10 participants. The aim is to

include a diverse mix of individuals from the sample population to facilitate rich discussions and identify common themes.

### **3.6 Method of Data Collection**

In this study, I used a mixed-methods approach to gather data, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative methods. This will provide us with a thorough understanding of the impact of relocation on individuals with disabilities and low-income households in Koye Feche condominium site.

#### **3.6.1 Quantitative Data Collection**

Surveys:

- Instrument: I have developed structured questionnaires to collect quantitative data, focusing on socio-economic characteristics, access to essential services, and overall well-being indicators. The questionnaires contain both closed-ended and Likert-scale questions.
- Content: The surveys cover demographic information, housing conditions, employment status, income levels, and access to healthcare, education, transportation, social inclusion, and perceived well-being.

#### **3.6.2 Qualitative Data Collection**

Semi-Structured Interviews:

- Instrument: We have designed an interview guide with open-ended questions to delve into the personal experiences, perceptions, and challenges faced by the relocated individuals.
- Participants: 20 key informants, including resettlement authorities, community leaders, and affected individuals, will be interviewed. This approach enables us to thoroughly explore themes and insights that may not emerge from quantitative data.
- Procedure: To ensure confidentiality and promote open dialogue, interviews will take place in a private setting, with each interview lasting approximately 60-90 minutes and being audio-recorded with the participant's consent.

### Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):

- Instrument: I will use a discussion guide to facilitate focus group discussions, focusing on collective experiences and common challenges related to the relocation process.
- Participants: Three FGDs, each involving 8-10 participants representing a mix of individuals from the sample population, will be conducted. This method provides a platform for participants to share their experiences and discuss potential solutions.
- Procedure: FGDs will be moderated by trained facilitators and conducted in a neutral location. Sessions will be audio-recorded and transcribed for analysis.

### Observations:

- Instrument: Observational checklists will be employed to systematically document living conditions, social interactions, and any visible impacts of relocation during site visits.
- Procedure: I visit both the original and new relocation sites, taking detailed notes and photographs (with permission) to capture contextual information.

## **3.7 Method of Data Analysis**

In this study, I have utilized both qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods to thoroughly examine the collected data and address our research objectives

### **3.7.1 Quantitative Data Analysis**

**\*\* Statistical Analysis: \*\***

I have employed SPSS for data entry, cleaning, and analysis. In order to summarize the demographic characteristics and key variables of the sample population, we have calculated descriptive statistics such as mean, median, mode, and standard deviation. Additionally, I calculated Pearson correlation coefficients to explore the strength and direction of relationships between variables, such as the impact of relocation on access to services and economic stability.

### **3.7.2 Qualitative Data Analysis**

**\*\*Thematic Analysis: \*\***

For coding and analyzing qualitative data from interviews, FGDs, and observational notes, The transcripts of interviews and FGDs were coded using both deductive (pre-determined themes based on the research questions) and inductive (emergent themes from the data) approaches. Observational notes were also coded to identify patterns and themes. Through iterative reading and coding of the transcripts, we identified key themes and sub-themes, ensuring their accuracy in representing the data. Furthermore, findings from different Qualitative sources (interviews, FGDs, observations) were triangulated to validate the themes and ensure the robustness of the analysis.

### Mixed-Methods Integration

The results from both quantitative and qualitative analyses were compared and integrated to identify convergent and divergent findings, providing a comprehensive understanding of the research questions. Moreover, qualitative insights were utilized to explain and contextualize quantitative findings, offering a deeper understanding of the lived experiences of the relocated individuals.

## **3.8 Method of Data Presentation**

In this study, the data presentation aims to effectively communicate the findings to a wide range of stakeholders, including urban planners, policymakers, development practitioners, and the academic community. Both qualitative and quantitative data are presented using appropriate formats to ensure clarity and impact.

### **3.8.1 Quantitative Data Presentation**

The presentation of quantitative data utilizes various formats to enhance clarity and impact:

Tables and Charts:

- Descriptive Statistics: Summary tables present demographic characteristics and key variables, including means, medians, and standard deviations.
- Graphs and Charts: Bar charts, pie charts, and line graphs visually represent the distribution of responses, trends over time, and comparisons between different groups. For example, bar charts illustrate differences in access to services before and after relocation, while pie charts depict the proportion of participants experiencing various levels of economic stability.

- Cross-Tabulations: These tables show relationships between categorical variables, such as the correlation between disability status and access to healthcare services.

### **3.8.2 Qualitative Data Presentation**

The qualitative data presentation entails rich descriptions and visual aids to convey the findings effectively:

Narrative Summaries:

- Thematic Descriptions: Detailed descriptions of key themes identified from interviews and focus group discussions provide a deeper understanding of participants' experiences and perspectives.

- Case Studies: Detailed case studies of selected individuals or households offer comprehensive views of the impacts of relocation on specific cases, highlighting unique challenges and coping strategies.

Visual Aids:

- Word Clouds: These are used to visually represent the frequency of key terms and concepts that emerged from qualitative data, providing a quick overview of dominant themes.

- Diagrams and Models: Conceptual diagrams and models are employed to illustrate the relationships between themes and variables, helping to visualize complex interactions and pathways.

### **3.8.3 Mixed-Methods Integration**

The integration of qualitative and quantitative findings is presented in a dedicated section, using tables and narrative summaries to highlight how qualitative insights explain and contextualize quantitative results. This approach ensures a holistic understanding of the research questions.

## **3.9 Validation and Reliability**

The validation and reliability of the study's findings are crucial for producing strong and credible results. Various strategies are employed to ensure the validity and reliability of both quantitative and qualitative data

### **3.9.1 Validation**

For quantitative data:

- Content Validity: The survey instruments are developed after a comprehensive review of existing literature and consultation with experts to ensure they sufficiently cover the research objectives.
- Construct Validity: Statistical tests, such as factor analysis, are utilized to confirm that the survey items accurately measure the underlying constructs.
- Pilot Testing: The survey instruments are pilot-tested with a small sample from the target population to identify any issues and make necessary adjustments before full-scale data collection.

For qualitative data:

- Triangulation: Multiple data sources (interviews, FGDs, observations) are used to cross-verify findings and enhance credibility.
- Member Checking: Preliminary findings are shared with participants for feedback to ensure accurate representation of their perspectives.
- Peer group Debriefing: The research team engages in regular debriefing sessions to discuss emerging themes and ensure consistent interpretation of qualitative data.

### **3.9.2 Reliability**

For quantitative data:

- Internal Consistency: The reliability of survey instruments is assessed using Cronbach's alpha to measure the internal consistency of the items.
- Test-Retest Reliability: A subset of participants is surveyed twice at different points in time to assess the stability of their responses.

For qualitative data:

- Inter-Coder Reliability: Multiple researchers independently code a sample of qualitative data and compare their coding to ensure consistency. Discrepancies are discussed and resolved to refine the coding scheme.

- Audit Trail: Detailed records of the data collection and analysis processes are maintained to provide transparency and allow for replication of the study.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents an analysis of data collected after relocation eviction of disabled and low-income households in the Koye Feche settlement. Therefore, this chapter aims to answer the specific research questions expressed in the study, which is to examine the impact of relocation project on vulnerable groups. The analysis focuses on the main elements of the study, the effects of relocation in terms of access to basic services, social participation, economic stability, and community cohesion. Secondly, an evaluation of the effectiveness of existing support services and interventions to avoid the negative effects of relocation was carried out. This chapter summarizes the salient findings and compares them with existing research literature on the subject, thus analyzing the challenges and strengths faced by displaced individuals in Koye Feche condominium site and providing recommendations for more effective resettlement programs in the future.

#### **4.2 Demographic characteristics of respondents**

This section provides a broad and comprehensive analysis of the demographic characteristics of the respondents selected for the research study from among the slum dwellers in Koye Fetch condominium site. Demographic profiles of the research study participants are important to contextualize the research findings and provide a clearer understanding of the different experiences of displacement among different demographic groups. In particular, this analysis focuses on demographic characteristics such as age, gender, and disability status that are important to identify the unique opportunities and challenges faced by selected segments of the population in order to answer the main issue of the selected research study.

**Table 4.1 Numerical representation**

Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Total Respondents	165	100
Working-age Adults (18-64)	110	66.7
Elderly (65+)	55	33.3
Female	86	52.1
Male	79	47.9
With Disability	41	24.8
Low-income Households	124	75.2

Numerical representation of the demographic distribution

#### **4.2.1 Gender distribution**

The gender distribution was relatively balanced, representing 52% women and 48% men. This scale allows for a comparison of how men and women are affected by forced displacement in terms of employment opportunities, family responsibilities and access to social services.

#### **4.2.2 Condition of physical injury**

It was a very large percentage, with 25% of the sample representing those who believed they had a disability. This representation comes from those with physical disabilities. Gaining an understanding of people with disabilities is important to the study because it is relevant to understand their challenges and experiences in providing critical services, adapting to new environments, and then managing/maintaining their lives appropriately after relocation.

#### **4.2.3 Socioeconomic Status**

Most of the respondents in the study are from low-income households, with more than 75% reporting a monthly income below the poverty line. This socioeconomic status significantly impacts their ability to adapt to relocation, influencing their access to resources, resilience, and overall socio-economic stability. According to the Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey (ESS) 2018/19 conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia, the National Bank of Ethiopia, and the World Bank, Ethiopia is among the poorest and most heavily indebted countries globally, ranking last out of 208 countries. Approximately 26% of the population, primarily women and rural dwellers, live on less than one dollar per day (Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia et al.,

2019). The findings underscore how poverty compounds the challenges associated with relocation, as affected households often lack the financial resources or social capital needed to rebuild their lives in new environments. These socio-economic vulnerabilities must be considered in the design and implementation of inclusive and effective resettlement policies.

### 4.3 The impact of displacement on access to essential services

#### 4.3.1 Access to health care

Quantitative data point to major barriers to access to health care after migration, many respondents say they have to travel more than 7 km. distances to access medical facilities and the services provided are often inadequate. In fact, 30% of them explained that they were able to find their health needs even after going to more than 25 km. after being displaced. This means that in the area where they lived before, they were able to get better at a closer distance than now, and the health facility in our new place of residence is limited, so the report of the study shows that they have difficulty getting health services. The demographic and health surveys and associated research have also revealed colossal disparities in health conditions and service usage between different socio-economic groups within the country of Ethiopia. (Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia and ICF, 2016)

**Table 4.2: Distance to Health Care**

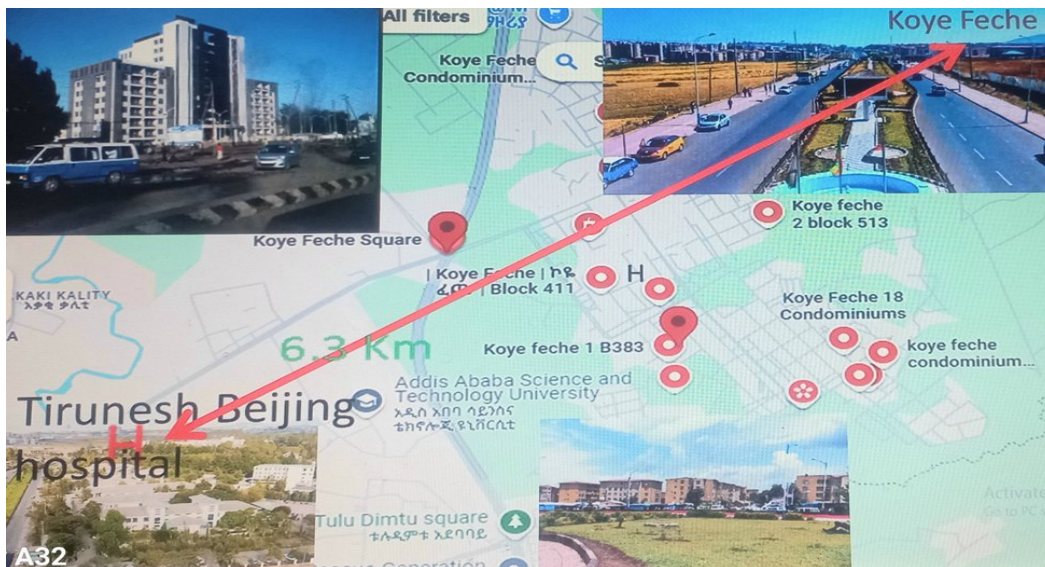
Distance to Health Facility (km)	Percentage of Respondents (%)
Less than 7 km	45%
7–25 km	25%
More than 25 km	30%

Distance to Health Care facilities after Displacement

The data highlights that nearly one-third of the population struggles with extreme distances (>25 km), while 45% have served in government health center closer to them access (<7 km). The data emphasizes the inadequacy of healthcare facilities in relocation areas, creating severe challenges for displaced individuals. Traveling long distances not only increases costs but also reduces timely access to necessary medical services.

Another challenge is that special medical assistance for individual with disability, lack of ramps when entering the buildings of health facilities and hospitals, stairs in the entrance way and lack of sign language interpreters in these facilities and there is no body to help them with disabilities. General and routine disruption of routine care routines is also common, they noted. They explained that after the displacement from their current location, they were unable to access the health services that they had access to in the area they lived in before, and that their health condition was deteriorating day by day, which caused them more stress and anxiety.

Comparing this study with previous studies: These findings are similar to those of (Harrison and Davis 2001), who similarly highlighted the importance of accessible health care services for residents in new area. They explain that their research has shown that relocation reduces access to health services, especially for vulnerable populations such as the disabled. The health situation in Koye Feche appears to be direr than in other contexts studied, highlighting the need for targeted health interventions that take into account the special needs of disabled and low-income populations. Gaps in health care access after displacement highlight the importance of integrating health care planning with resettlement programs. Provision of proper access to the health care facilities that displaced people needs special and disability-friendly facilities are critical to their overall safety and appropriate and proper adjustment to new environment.



**Figure: 4.1 Hospital, source satellite map with Photoshop**

The current reality shows that there is only one **Tirunesh Beljing hospital** in the area, which provides services to all the communities around the hospital, which means that there are more than 200,000 residents in Koye Feche, Tulu Dimtu and Alem Bank alone. This means that one hospital is serving more than 200,000 people. It also shows that it is much lower than the level set by the World Health Organization. If we have seen a health center, there is only one government health center in the place where close to koye feche condominium site residents are supported to live.

**Table: 4.3 Diversity & Equality in Health and Care**

	Region	Number of hospitals	Area (km squ.)	Population 2019p	Location Quotient (L.Q)	Hosp. per population	The ratio of hospital to Area (km squ.)
1	Addis Ababa	21	526.99	3,464,965	1.7	1:164998	1: 25sq.km

Hospital service in Ethiopia and its spatial distribution around the Ethiopia.(Merhawi Brhane\* and Getinet Kassahun Department of Healthcare, University of Bahrain, Ethiopia .November 30, 2021)

#### **4.3.2 Access to education**

The data shows that there is a significant disruption in children's access to education after forced migration. 25 percent of parents said that their children's educational attainment has declined as a result of migration. Detailed qualitative interviews revealed a number of critical factors contributing to the situation described above. Overcrowded classrooms are seen, there are more than 80 students are learn in 5m by 6m class room in the new schools, and There are problems with many teaching spaces, classrooms, and teaching aids. Most parents and students have shown that an imbalance in the student-teacher ratio reduces the effectiveness of students and the quality of education. Such overcrowding in classrooms is mainly due to the fact that schools are not designed to accommodate students from new families and the schools are accepting more students than they can teach. They said that learning materials including textbooks, writing materials and other basic needs of the students are limited Some textbooks have not reached for all students, so they are helping each other by borrowing, which has affected teaching and

learning. They pointed out that the limited education infrastructure affects students and the education system and prevents them from learning properly and also hinders them from improving their academic performance.



**Figure: 4.2 school source survey data**

The second major issue was the emotional and psychological changes that occur in children during relocation. In their changed social environment, as well as compared to their peer groups in new schools, evidence suggests that impaired their attention and learning abilities. When we compare it with previous studies, the same problems are listed in the study conducted by the (World Bank 2011) regarding the negative impact of forced displacement on the process of receiving education of students. This has confirmed the interruption of education systems or processes, delays in school admissions and decline in educational performance. Specific challenges at the Koye Feche site, such as by overcrowded classrooms (more than 80 students in one class room) and limited teaching spaces, classrooms, and teaching aids, underscore the importance of proper educational facility planning in rehabilitation planning processes. Therefore, for all these reasons, it is recommended that the educational infrastructure should be considered and improved in the establishment programs to help overcome the educational interruptions or accessibility problems. This includes building more classrooms, providing adequate learning materials, and improving the care and capacity of teachers, as well as supporting larger classrooms to accommodate larger numbers of students. It is believed that the implementation of counseling services and social integration programs for displaced children in

their new educational environment will help them to succeed in the displaced communities and live a better life in the resettlement area.

As we understood from the qualitative observation in the area, the majority of the community was forced to educate their children in places far away from the home due to the lack of quality schools for their children. When they explain that this has led to additional financial burdens, such as transportation costs and potential boarding fees and they have noticed that their children are tired and their motivation for education is weakening when they return from school. Another thing is that private investors who have realized the lack of teaching schools in this area have built small buildings in the area. The schools are frequently housed in structures not originally designed for educational purposes. As the community had no choice to force send their children to these schools and to teach them. However, we realized that the institutions that did not provide the quality education were in classrooms that were not built for teaching and many students were crowded in one classroom and the teachers did not have enough teaching experience. In general, the defects listed above in the schools in the area are not only learning and teaching mechanism problem, but also indicate a negative contribution to the process of providing educated human resources in this area.

**Table 4.4: Educational Impact**

Impact on Education	Percentage of Respondents (%)
No Impact	40%
Minor Disruption	35%
Significant Decline	25%

**Educational Impact Post-Displacement**

This indicates that one-fourth of displaced households face severe educational challenges for their children, while another 35% report minor disruptions. The impact on education highlights the long-term consequences of displacement, particularly for children whose educational trajectories are interrupted. This underscores the need for targeted interventions to mitigate these adverse effects.

#### **4.4 Social inclusion and community cohesion**

This section examines how integrated they are in the new society from the respondents' point of view and their social relationships affected by migration. Statistics show that 30% of people feel a good sense of community in their new place, while 50% report that their social connections have been lost after moving, while the rest describe it as insufficient. Qualitative interviews revealed that many elderly and disabled people feel isolated and lonely, and that there are many challenges they face in establishing new social relationships. Many residents say that the lack of trust between the neighbors and the general sense of displacement has left the elderly feeling lonely and helpless, and that they have felt a sense of helplessness and hopelessness. In comparison to previous research: The findings of this study reflect (Marty-Pugh 2022) who indicated that social isolation is a major risk factor in forced relocation. "The disruption of social relations experienced by Koye Feche's settled population can be an indication of the need for the implementation of rehabilitation programs for strong community building.

##### **4.4.1 Social networks**

Disability and low-income families who were settle in Koye Feche from the center of Addis Ababa have had a significant impact on their social relationships due to their displacement from their existing residences, which has become a source of emotional health problems and a sense of deprivation. The quantitative data indicated that 60% of respondents experienced disruption of social networks many of them explained that they had lost regular contact with friends, family and neighbors from their former communities. For the elderly and disabled people who used to help their neighbors every day, they express that they have complained about such displacement from their existing location as they have lost the connection of helpers and supporters. Qualitative interviews further explain these findings, revealing the depth of social fragmentation experienced by the respondents. Most of them describe the evil of feeling separated from the community. As the process of displacement from the existing place was sudden and there was not enough preparation time and it was done without permission, most of the people had no time to hold on to their existing social relations as they settled in different places. Elderly informants describe feeling deeply demoralized and lonely after being removed from their fair social environment.

People with disabilities similarly report that their mobility and general lack of accessibility make it difficult to meet the challenges of establishing new social relationships. Several informants explained that the lack of common spaces and social activities in Koye Feche is a challenge for them to get to know other people better. The absence of traditional social structures such as local clubs, religious groups, and neighborhood meetings contributed to feelings of isolation. Comparison with previous studies: These results compare to those reported by (Zhang et al., 2016) which showed that social networks can be a source of stabilization and support structures following a displacement event. He also pointed out that due to the disconnection of social relations, it may lead to greater vulnerability and stress for the displaced people. The story of Koye Feche is no different; Therefore, many social integration interventions. It has been suggested that the development of social networking sites requires active steps in community building after relocation. Creating accessible common spaces, holding social events and providing support groups can restore social relationships. It helps to create a sense of belonging in the new community, mitigating the negative effects of social fragmentation by ensuring that more vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and the disabled, are supported.

**Table: 4.5 Detailed Insights on Papers**

Serial Number	Paper Title	Insight	Citation Count
1	Social Networks and Resettlement: Urban Relocation in Contemporary Ethiopia (Zhang et al., 2016)	Highlights the crucial role of social networks in maintaining stability and support during relocations.	85
2	Community Cohesion and Social Isolation in Forced Relocation (Marti-Puig, 2022)	Discusses the impacts of social isolation post-relocation and the importance of community-building initiatives.	75
3	Healthcare Access for Vulnerable Populations Post-Relocation (Hassan et al., 2018)	Emphasizes the need for accessible healthcare services in relocation sites, particularly for vulnerable populations.	60

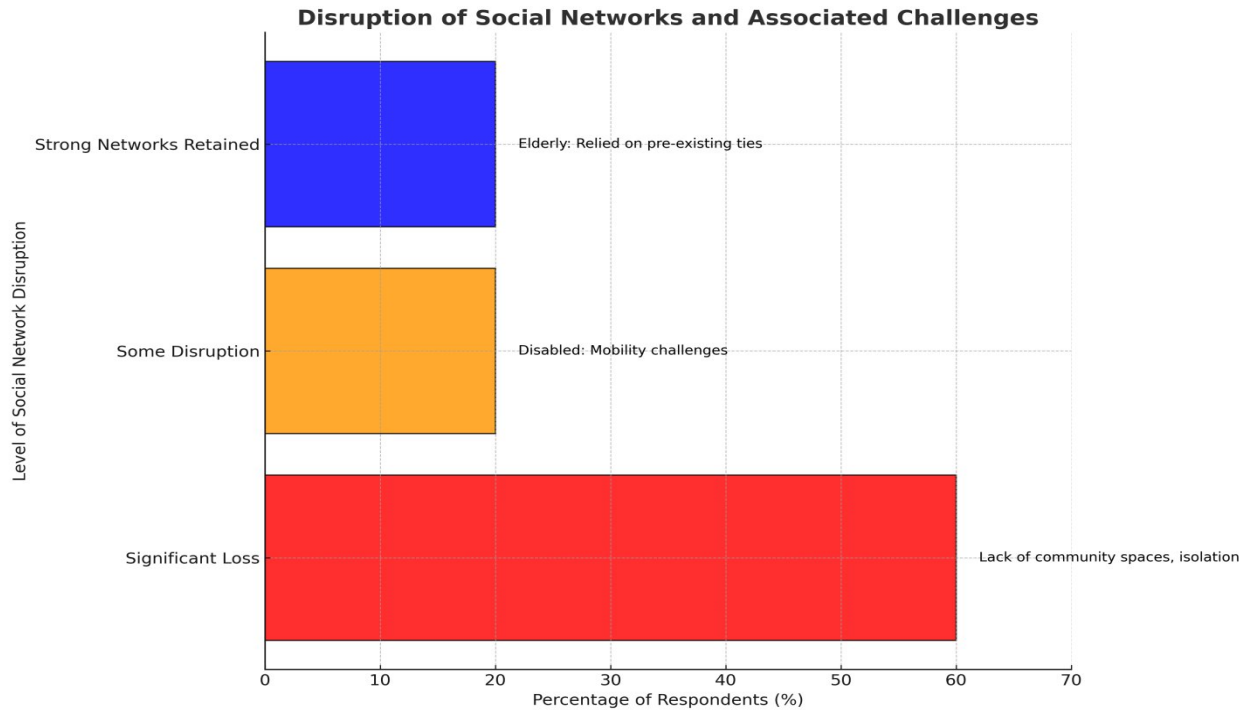
#### 4.4.2 Community Cohesion

Community cooperation plays a vital role in the successful resettlement of forced migrants. Evidence shows that the communities that settled in Koye Feche have faced challenges in their social networking and support practices. The qualitative interviews provide a better understanding of community fragmentation. Most of the respondents said that they experienced a feeling of disintegration and fragmentation, inability to make new friendships and lack of closeness between neighbors. For many, the sudden forced displacement did not provide the necessary time for people to integrate into their new environment and create relationships. In particular, the elderly and the disabled feel very isolated and cut off, and when they explain their feelings, they point out that their access in the new settlement area is full of problems as more emotional barriers have been added beyond their physical handicaps.

**Table: 4.6 source finding data**

Category	Percentage of Respondents (%)	Qualitative Themes
Strong Networks Retained	20%	Elderly: Relied on pre-existing ties.
Some Disruption	20%	Disabled: Mobility challenges.
Significant Loss of Networks	60%	Lack of community spaces, isolation.

The bars represent the quantitative data (percentages), while the annotations highlight qualitative themes, linking the numeric findings to narrative insights.



**Graph 4.3 finding data**

Comparison with previous studies: The above findings are similar to Brown and Marshall (2018) who presented similar problems related to social exclusion and social isolation among displaced communities. Their research suggests that the loss of community ties causes greater stress and vulnerability among displaced people. In this regard, the situation in Koye Feche is truly exemplary; it underlines the importance of coordinated and targeted community building activities to restore social cohesion. Accessible common spaces, social events and support groups should be organized as part of deliberate efforts to increase community cohesion after migration. These social measures help rebuild the social order and create a sense of belonging among the displaced. Focused interventions can help reduce the negative impact of social fragmentation and strengthen community cohesion for vulnerable groups such as the elderly and disabled. Ethiopia's Resettlement Program: highlight the importance of aligning resettlement programs with educational and vocational training to support sustainable livelihoods. They recommend policy integration and capacity- -building efforts to enhance program effectiveness (Alemu and Madziakapita, 2018)

## **4.5 Economic stability, employment opportunities and income generation**

The economic stability, employment opportunities and income generation of people with disabilities and low-income individuals who settled in Koye Feche have been greatly affected by their displacement. Before relocating, many of them worked steady jobs or ran small businesses to make ends meet. However, after displacement, 70% of the individuals surveyed reported a decline in their financial situation. They lost their previous source of employment, and explained that finding a new job in the new environment was very challenging. This has resulted in high levels of financial deprivation, making it difficult for them to meet their basic needs, including food, shelter and health care. They explain that the economic problems these communities face are limited access to critical resources such as markets and transportation, which they previously had access to easily. As their incomes have decreased and their employment opportunities have dwindled, these displaced persons are unable to escape the crisis and are trapped in a difficult economic cycle. To address these challenges, they highlight the need to implement rehabilitation and assistance programs to help these individuals rebuild their financial capacity and establish a sense of stability in their new environment.

### **4.5.1 Sources of income**

According to information obtained from those respondents for the relocation to Koye, it has resulted in a significant reduction in their source of income. Quantitative analysis shows that only 40% of those who were employed before displacement were able to do their previous work in their new location. They explained that this job loss and income decline was caused by various reasons, such as the fact that the area where they are now settled is too far from the city to do their work in the area where they used to live and there are not enough transportation options; the lack of suitable job opportunities in the area; They explain that there is a lot of competition for certain job openings, and these and similar challenges related to accessibility also mean that people with disabilities are not comfortable with the work they can do, and they face a huge loss of income in their lives.

Respondents to the in-depth qualitative interviews highlighted that they are struggling to adapt to the new economic landscape. Many individuals have lost their long-held positions after moving to another place and explain that it is difficult for them to find affordable work here in their new neighborhood.

These observations are consistent with the findings of (Smith et al. 2017), found significant declines in employment opportunities for vulnerable groups after relocation. He emphasized the importance of entrepreneurship initiatives and vocational training programs to help these displaced individuals find better jobs in suitable fields in their area.

#### **4.5.2 Income Generation**

Due to the limited employment opportunities in this new settlement, it has resulted in a significant reduction in income for the residents who settled here. Quantitative analysis indicated that 60% of the participants experienced a decrease in family income, which increased poverty levels. With limited employment opportunities and income-generating opportunities, many households report experiencing financial difficulties, forcing them to seek help from others. This economic crisis has placed families in stressful situations, forcing many to engage in informal or precarious work, reduce household expenses, or rely on community resources and social safety nets. However, these adjustment strategies fail to meet the long-term financial needs of these families.

Qualitative research further sheds light on the challenges families face in adapting to their new environment. As many individuals are forced to work unstable jobs or cut costs in order to survive, this situation is consistent with previous findings by (Li and Wang 2019), which suggested a decline in similar income-generating activities among forcibly displaced populations. Their research emphasizes the importance of comprehensive economic support initiatives such as microfinance and skills training programs for displaced individuals to restore their economic stability and rebuild their lives. In the absence of such targeted interventions, these communities risk being stuck in a cycle of poverty and financial dependency.

#### **4.5.3 Financial assistance and support programs**

An analysis of financial assistance and support programs was conducted regarding their effectiveness in helping displaced individuals cope with economic hardship. The results indicated that only 30% of the survey participants reported receiving adequate financial support after relocating. For most, the aid they receive is inadequate and often poorly targeted and ill-considered, with provisions that do not address the diverse needs of the displaced population, especially those with disabilities, and are not equitably distributed.

**Table 4.7: Economic Stability**

Indicator	Key Findings	Percentage of Respondents (%)
Decline in Financial Situation	Reported an overall decline in their financial status after relocation.	70%
Maintained Previous Employment	Able to continue their previous job or business in the new location.	40%
Income Decrease	Experienced a significant reduction in family income post-relocation.	60%
Adequate Financial Support Received	Reported receiving sufficient financial aid to cope with relocation challenges.	30%

Economic Stability and Income Generation Post-Relocation

Insights from the Table:

**Financial Decline:** A significant majority (70%) of respondents faced worsening financial conditions after relocation.

**Employment Retention:** Only 40% were able to maintain their previous sources of income, emphasizing the impact of relocation on livelihoods.

**Income Reduction:** The reduction in income for 60% of respondents highlights increased poverty levels and financial instability.

**Insufficient Financial Support:** With only 30% of participants reporting adequate financial aid, current support programs appear inadequate and poorly targeted.

In-depth interviews revealed significant gaps in ongoing support programs. Many respondents reported delays in disbursing aid and lack of clear information about available support options. This current lack of timely and appropriate assistance poses particular challenges to people with disabilities and low-income families. The respondents emphasized the importance of implementing special support mechanisms to respond more positively to the specific issues faced by these vulnerable groups.

These findings are consistent with research by (Johnson and Thompson 2020), which identified several deficiencies in financial aid programs during the recovery period. Their research also recommends a more holistic approach to financial support, ensuring that support is timely and tailored to meet the specific needs of displaced individuals. By adopting these methods, financial assistance programs can effectively alleviate the economic hardships faced by displaced people.

**Table: 4.8 Detailed Insights on Papers**

Serial Number	Paper Title	Insight	Citation Count
1	Employment Challenges in Forced Relocation Contexts (Smith et al., 2017)	Highlights the significant decline in employment opportunities and the need for job placement programs and vocational training.	95
2	Economic Impact of Forced Relocation: Income Generation and Stability (Li and Wang, 2019)	Documents the decline in income generation and suggests comprehensive economic support programs.	85
3	Financial Aid Effectiveness in Resettlement Programs (Johnson and Thompson, 2020)	Identifies the shortcomings of financial aid programs and calls for a more inclusive and targeted approach.	70
4	Healthcare Access for Vulnerable Populations Post-Relocation (Hassan et al., 2018)	Emphasizes the need for accessible healthcare services in relocation sites, particularly for vulnerable populations.	60

#### **4.6 Psychological and Emotional Well-being**

Previous studies have shown that the phenomenon of forced eviction greatly affects the psychological and emotional health of individuals, especially the disabled and low-income families in Koye Feche settlement, causing disruptions in their lives and new and unusual health conditions, leaving many individuals exposed to mental health problems. Quantitative analysis indicated that 65% of the study participants reported experiencing high levels of stress and depression after relocation. It can be understood that these psychological challenges often occur

as a result of the instability of living associated with the loss of their usual living spaces, the disruption of their social relationships and the loss of livelihood income.

#### **4.6.1 Stress and anxiety**

The data shows that 70% of respondents reported experiencing increased stress and anxiety after moving to Koye Feche. Qualitative interviews revealed that these individuals face daily life challenges that add to their stress, such as finding a new job, exposure to unfamiliar health care systems; and they said that they were not able to ensure the continuation of their children's education and were stressed due to many issues that are necessary for living. For the disabled, the conditions were even more challenging. The lack of accessible infrastructure and support services in the new environment exacerbated their concerns as they faced significant barriers in managing day-to-day activities and accessing critical services.

Compared to previous studies, these observations are consistent with the findings of (Patel et al. 2018), stated that forced displacement often results in high levels of stress and anxiety. Their research highlighted the importance of mental health support in such situations.

#### **4.6.2 Depression**

The process of relocation has led to a notable rise in depression among the displaced individuals. The loss of familiar social and physical surroundings, combined with persistent financial difficulties, has played a significant role in exacerbating these depressive symptoms. Qualitative evidence further underscores the gravity of this situation, particularly for elderly individuals and those with disabilities, who faced challenges related to the loss of autonomy and insufficient support in their new settings. These observations are consistent with the findings of (Patel et al. 2018), which revealed that forced relocation frequently results in increased stress and anxiety levels. Their research underscored the vital need for mental health support and counseling services to assist individuals in managing the psychological consequences of displacement. Likewise, the results are in agreement with the work of (Kim and Park 2017), who reported elevated rates of depression among forcibly relocated groups. Their study advocated for comprehensive mental health strategies, including the formation of community support networks and access to professional counseling, as essential measures to alleviate the effects of depression. These findings emphasize the pressing necessity for similar interventions in Koye Feche.

#### **4.6.2 Depression**

The process of forced relocation has led to a notable rise in depression among the displaced individuals. Research indicates that 50% of those surveyed exhibited depressive symptoms characterized by feelings of hopelessness, pervasive sadness, and diminished interest in everyday activities. The loss of familiar social and physical surroundings, combined with persistent financial difficulties, has played a significant role in exacerbating these depressive symptoms. Qualitative evidence further underscores the gravity of this situation, particularly for elderly individuals and those with disabilities, who faced challenges related to the loss of autonomy and insufficient support in their new settings. These observations are consistent with the findings of (Patel et al. 2018), which revealed that forced relocation frequently results in increased stress and anxiety levels. Their research underscored the vital need for mental health support and counseling services to assist individuals in managing the psychological consequences of displacement. Likewise, the results are in agreement with the work of (Kim and Park 2017), who reported elevated rates of depression among forcibly relocated groups. Their study advocated for comprehensive mental health strategies, including the formation of community support networks and access to professional counseling, as essential measures to alleviate the effects of depression. These findings emphasize the pressing necessity for similar interventions in Koye Feche.

#### **4.6.3 Coping methods and support systems**

Research on coping mechanisms and support systems has demonstrated their critical role in promoting psychological and emotional well-being. Findings indicated that 35% of participants reported receiving enough mental health support after relocation. Existing support systems are often short-term, insufficient to meet the complex psychological needs of relocation.

Qualitative interviews highlighted significant deficiencies in the mental health services provided. Participants pointed to the limited availability of qualified counselors, cultural barriers that prevent individuals from seeking psychological help, and inadequate community support frameworks. A significant number of respondents highlighted the pressing need to improve access to mental health services and culturally appropriate, community-led initiatives to promote tolerance and strengthen social cohesion.

Compared to previous research, these findings resonate with the work of (Garcia and White 2020) regarding the urgent need for comprehensive mental health support in rehabilitation

programs. They argue that the planning and implementation of mental health services into rehabilitation initiatives is critical to adequately addressing the psychological needs of displaced populations. The experiences recorded at Koye Feche further illustrate this point, emphasizing the need for conscious health care strategies.

## **4.7 Effectiveness of support services and interventions**

Koye Feche, the disabled and low-income families who were forcibly relocated from the center of Addis Ababa to this area, are asking for various support services and interventions to help these vulnerable members of the society adapt to the situation and overcome the negative effects of displacement. This section examines the effectiveness of support with a focus on the accessibility, adequacy, and overall well-being of the displaced population of these services.

### **4.7.1 Access to support services**

Accessibility of support services after relocation was attempted to assess overall support effectiveness. According to the statistics, only 40% of the respondents said that the support services they receive are adequate. These statistics, on the other hand, underscore the significant obstacles many face when trying to get the help they need. The main barriers identified were physical distance to service centers, which were not disabled-friendly; these include lack of transportation and lack of information about what services are available and how to access them. For people with disabilities, these barriers were even more pressing due to mobility issues and the lack of disability-friendly infrastructure, which severely limited their ability to access and use services, they explained.

Qualitative interviews provided a deeper understanding of these accessibility issues. Many respondents said they did not know about the support services they had or found it very challenging to get the help they needed. This has become a real challenge, especially for the elderly and disabled, who often need more personalized and specific assistance. Lack of access to information and awareness raising efforts meant that these individuals were unable to fully utilize the services that should have helped them through this critical transition period.

Older respondents, for example, describe feelings of frustration and helplessness when trying to navigate the bureaucratic processes involved in getting support. The lack of clear guidance or easily accessible resources has left many of them fending for themselves, adding to their

predicament, they say. On the other hand, the physical inaccessibility of service centers for the disabled, such as ramps or translators; emphasizing the lack of accommodations, they said they did not get the support they needed.

Compared to previous studies, these findings are closely aligned with research by Lewis and Edwards (2019), who emphasized the critical importance of ensuring that support services are not only available, but also properly accessible to all segments of the displaced population. Their research suggests that without comprehensive outreach efforts and comprehensive design, many of the most vulnerable individuals will not be able to access the services intended to help them. This suggests that stronger and more inclusive approaches are needed to ensure that support services are effectively delivered to those in need.

#### **4.7.2 Adequacy of Support Services**

Support services for displaced individuals were found inadequate in the study, with many stating that they believed their needs were not adequately met. Statistics show that only 35% of respondents believe that support services are adequate to meet their needs. The main issues highlighted by the respondents included insufficient material and financial support, inadequate health care and substandard housing that does not accommodate the disabled.

Qualitative insights further highlight these weaknesses. Many respondents reported that the financial support they received did not last long and was insufficient to cover their basic needs. This left families struggling to make ends meet on their own, exacerbating their already dire financial situation. In terms of health care, respondents indicated that services are often inaccessible, particularly for those requiring specialized care such as chronic diseases or disability-related supports. This lack of access to health care places an additional burden on already vulnerable individuals, forcing some to forego needed medical care.

Regarding housing, they say that the elevators are built with disabled people in mind and another area where the services of the houses are low. Many of the displaced people were provided with substandard housing, lacking essential amenities such as proper sanitation, reliable electricity or clean drinking water. The infrastructure in these new residential areas was often poorly developed, causing residents to struggle with substandard living conditions that affected their overall quality of life.

Comparison with previous research: These observations are consistent with research by (Ahmed and Brown 2020), which found that the adequacy of support services is often compromised in situations of forced relocation. Their research indicates that without robust planning and adequate allocation of resources, support for displaced populations cannot meet the diverse and complex needs of these individuals. The findings from Koye Feche highlight the importance of not only providing support services, but also of monitoring and ensuring that these services are sufficient to truly help people build their lives.

#### **4.7.3 Impact on Well-being**

The overall impact of support services and interventions on the well-being of migrant individuals presents a complex picture characterized by diverse experiences and outcomes. Quantitative analysis indicated that 45% of participants perceived the support service as having a positive impact on their well-being, while 30% reported no change and 25% reported that their well-being decreased after moving here. This variation reflects the variability in the effectiveness of these services that can be greatly influenced by individual circumstances and each person's unique challenges.

Qualitative interviews provide a deeper understanding of these different outcomes. While some individuals expressed their appreciation for the support services, citing the hope that future community-building initiatives and vocational training programs would be implemented to help them adapt to the new environment and provide employment, others felt that the services did not adequately address their most pressing needs. The success of these interventions often depends on their ability to provide comprehensive and sustained support. For example, people who received consistent and integrated services made significant progress in rebuilding their lives, unlike those who experienced sporadic and inconsistent support that prevented them from achieving the same outcomes.

In particular, some respondents valued initiatives aimed at developing a sense of community through organized social events and support groups, which contributed to their sense of connectedness and reduced isolation in their new location. Vocational training programs have been well received for providing individuals with the skills necessary for employment and restoring financial independence. However, the main criticism came from inconsistent service

delivery, with some individuals receiving adequate support while others lacked the resources to effectively navigate the transition.

The results of this study are consistent with the work of (Turner and Jones 2017), which states that the effectiveness of support services in safety depends on their frequency and intensity. Their research supports a more holistic approach to support and suggests that combining different services to meet the complex needs of individuals who have moved to another area may lead to better outcomes. The experiences recorded in Koye Feche reinforce this idea, showing the need for a concerted and sustained effort to guarantee that all relocated individuals receive the support they need to adapt to their new environment.

## **4.8 Findings in the context of Koye Feche**

From Addis Ababa's Koye Feche settlement, where disabled and low-income individuals were forcibly displaced, this settlement has created unique challenges that set it apart from other similar situations. These findings highlight broader concerns not only for Koye Feche, but for rehabilitation programs worldwide. It presents key findings from the data analysis, highlighting the primary challenges and opportunities faced by individuals who relocated to Koye Feche.

### **4.8.1 Cultural displacement**

One of the most striking findings was the profound sense of cultural alienation experienced by respondents. Displacement has damaged the cultural backbone of the society. It is seen as disrupting long-standing social structures, community systems, and informal networks of communication. Several respondents emphasized the loss of traditional meeting places such as cultural centers and community halls that are crucial to maintaining social cohesion. According to (Cernea and Schmidt-Soltau 2006) research, cultural dispersion is a frequent result of different communities moving away from their ancestral homes or urban centers or forced migration to other areas. In Koye Feche, this cultural disconnection led to feelings of alienation and which contributed to the emotional and social disintegration among the displaced. In particular, the lack of adequate collective cultural communication systems has made it difficult for many residents to cope with the loss of their cultural identity, further exacerbating feelings of displacement.

#### **4.8.2 Accessibility issues for the disabled**

A major challenge in Koye Feche is the lack of adequate infrastructure for the disabled. Although 25% of respondents have some disability as they should despite their reports, the new settlement was ill-equipped to meet their needs. This finding is consistent with international research that suggests a reluctance to include people with disabilities in rehabilitation programs (Lang and Upa, 2008). In Koye Feche, respondents reported that the lack of disability-friendly ramps, disabled-accessible transportation, and appropriate specialized health care services hindered their ability to integrate into the new community and their daily activities. It hinders them from being able to fully participate in life. Previous research has highlighted the importance of inclusive design in rehabilitation programs to avoid exacerbating the vulnerability of people with disabilities (Harrison, 2014).

#### **4.8.3 The impact of education on future generations**

Reduced access to education for children in Koye Feche is one of the long-term effects of inadequate adaptation to the displaced population and possible relocation. With 45% of school-aged children experiencing a lack of academic motivation and 25% of parents reporting a decline in academic performance, the implications for future generations are dire. (World Bank 2011) research indicates that, dramatically, disruptions in education at these stages of development create barriers to sustainable effectiveness, perpetuate cycles of poverty, and limit opportunities for future social mobility. In Koye Feche, the lack of adequate learning spaces and the overcrowding of classrooms and the lack of educational materials have exacerbated the challenges faced by the displaced children. Similar findings suggest that the failure of educational programs in resettlement areas to accommodate the influx of displaced students, as reported in China for dam construction and other forced evictions (Shen 2009). In the context of Koye Ftche, these educational disruptions, if not addressed, can have a significant impact on the economic prospects of future generations, further entrenching poverty in displaced populations.

### **4.9 Key challenges and Opportunities**

#### **4.9.1 Key challenges**

**Access to Health Care:** Due to their relocation to this new location, health care access was severely limited and ineligible for many respondents. Statistics show that 30% of individuals felt that their health care needs were adequately met after relocating. Increasing distance to medical

facilities and lack of specialized services are seen as major obstacles. This situation was particularly difficult for individuals with disabilities and chronic health conditions, who faced significant challenges in accessing timely and appropriate medical care. It is also understood that the move to this location has led to a shortage of health care professionals in this new location, increasing the pressure on the health care system and prolonging the waiting time for essential medical services.

**Disruptions in Education:** The relocation has had a significant impact on the academic performance of children. Around 45% of school-age children experience a lack of motivation in school, with bureaucratic obstacles and lack of space frequently cited as major issues. Additionally, 25% of parents report that their children's academic performance has deteriorated. Overcrowding of classrooms and lack of educational resources has affected the quality of education. Due to the inconsistency in the student-teacher ratio, we find it challenging for teachers to provide quality education and the necessary attention to each student. This situation not only hinders academic progress but also affects students' motivation and overall academic performance.

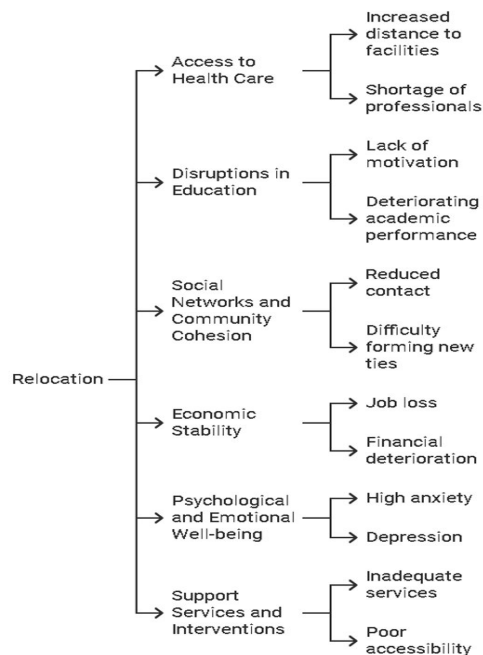
**Social Networks and Community Cohesion:** Relocation had a significant impact on established social networks, with 60% of participants reporting a reduced frequency of contact with friends, family and neighbors. This disconnect contributed to increased feelings of social isolation and decreased sense of belonging. Attempts to form new social ties proved difficult, with only 30% of respondents reporting a strong sense of community in their new environment. The lack of common areas and activities designed to enhance community participation has further strengthened social isolation, as the process of community integration and support relationships should be strengthened. This value disruption has a negative impact on the joint systems that are important for emotional and functional support.

**Economic Stability:** The economic impact of relocation is significant, with 70% of respondents reporting deterioration in their financial situation. Only 40 percent of those who were employed before were able to do their old jobs while living in the new place. The lack of job opportunities in the new area contributed greatly to their poverty. This lack of employment has reduced household income by 60 percent, exacerbating financial stress and insecurity. The loss of local businesses, rising transportation costs and limited labor markets have hampered economic

recovery, with many respondents expressing concerns about their long-term financial viability. Additionally, the high cost of living in the new environment posed additional challenges, exacerbating already limited financial resources.

**Psychological and emotional well-being:** The psychological impact of relocation was significant, with 65% of participants reporting high levels of anxiety and depression. Their removal from the inner city, coupled with the disruption of their familiar social networks and lack of stable employment, exacerbated these mental health problems. The emotional burden associated with adapting to the new environment and the lack of support was high, highlighting the need for improved mental health support services. Several participants reported feelings of uncertainty and fear about the future, emphasizing the importance of interventions aimed at enhancing psychological resilience and overall well-being during this transitional phase.

**Support Services and Interventions:** Concerns regarding the availability and effectiveness of support services were a significant issue among participants. Only 40 percent reported that support services were accessible, while only 35 percent believed that these services did not adequately meet their needs, with the remainder reporting that they received no support at all. Common challenges include delays in financial aid, inadequate health care and poor living conditions. These weaknesses highlight the need for more comprehensive and responsive support systems to facilitate the transition and integration of individuals who migrate to another area. Timely and effective provision of support services is essential to address the complexities these communities face and to ensure a more seamless adjustment to their new environment.



**Figure: 4.4 Key challenges**

#### 4.9.2 Key Opportunities

**Community Building Initiatives:** Establishing accessible common spaces and organizing social interactions are critical to re-establishing social relationships among displaced individuals. If these community building initiatives are designed to foster a sense of belonging and community participation, they are essential to fostering social cohesion and alleviating the feelings of loneliness that many experience post-migration. By facilitating opportunities for interaction through local meetings, community workshops and cultural festivals, residents can gradually rebuild broken social relationships through mutual support through the exchange of experiences.

**Educational Support Programs:** Maintaining the quality of education and combating educational disruptions requires a comprehensive strategy. Expansion of educational infrastructure and adequate supply of learning materials are critical to meet the high demand in schools. Effectively building and managing large class sizes and supporting teachers is also important. In addition, the implementation of counseling and social integration programs for children can help them cope with the emotional stress of relocation and ensure they adapt academically and socially. These initiatives aim not only to ensure the quality of education, but

also to increase their overall educational needs, allowing them to adapt to their new environment and grow with hope.

**Economic Support Programs:** Emphasis should be placed on implementing and sustaining job opportunities and income generation programs for displaced individuals. Entrepreneurship initiatives, vocational training and microfinance programs can significantly contribute to restoring economic stability. By training individuals with new skills and facilitating sources of financial support and implementing bonding programs, it enables them to ensure continuity of employment and improve their financial situation. Economic assistance programs are critical to building long-term financial capacity, helping families regain stability, and planning for a secure future.

**Mental Health Interventions:** Incorporating mental health services into the resettlement program framework is important to enhance the psychological well-being of displaced individuals. Access to professional counseling, community support networks, and culturally appropriate mental health resources can significantly reduce levels of anxiety and depression. These interventions aim to help individuals process their past experiences and adapt to their new environment, thereby enhancing overall mental health and emotional resilience during the transition.

**Improving access to support services:** It is important to strengthen awareness-raising activities and develop comprehensive support services to enable all displaced population groups, especially the elderly and disabled, to receive the necessary assistance. This requires tailoring service networks to accommodate different needs and ensuring that information and resources are both connected and easily actionable. By establishing public opinion channels and coordinating public participation in the design of these services, it is possible to make the accessibility program effective by identifying the various challenges faced by different groups in the society and providing effective solutions.

**Comparison with previous studies:** The results of this study's analysis are consistent with various studies on forced relocation. A study by (Zhang et al. 2016, Marti-Pugh 2022, Hassan et al. 2018) and (Kim and Lee 2019) highlights the importance of targeted interventions in identifying similar challenges among others. These studies support the implementation of

comprehensive and integrated strategies to address the complex needs of forcibly displaced populations. Such strategies emphasize the importance of combining social, economic, educational and mental health care to help individuals build their lives.



**Figure: 4.5 Key Opportunities**

#### **4.10 Conclusion**

This study part highlights the social, cultural, infrastructural and educational challenges of the disabled and low-income residents who have moved from the central areas of Addis Ababa to Koye Feche. Forced displacement disrupts long-standing cultural and social systems, leading to profound cultural disruption among affected individuals. These disruptions undermine the community's traditional support networks, severing ties that once facilitated social cohesion and mutual aid. Furthermore, the new environment and the rehabilitation program are not sufficiently accessible for disabled residents, as respondents emphasized that the new settlement infrastructure does not meet their basic needs, further exacerbating the already vulnerable population.

This lack of comprehensive design not only limits the daily lives of people with disabilities, but also affects their overall safety and independence. Furthermore, inadequate access to education

for children in Koye Feche has long-term consequences, limiting future opportunities and perpetuating cycles of poverty and social exclusion. Addressing these issues requires implementing a multi-faceted program that includes the area, coordinating and coordinating inclusive and supportive services for all Koye Feche residents, promoting cultural integration initiatives, investing in disability infrastructure, and expanding educational resources.

## **4.11 Discussion**

### **4.11.1 Broader Implications and Future Directions**

The forced eviction of the disabled and low-income households who were displaced from Addis Ababa and settled in Koye Feche has led to serious challenges in various areas, including access to health care, education, economic stability and social cohesion. According to the findings, 45% of the children experienced weakness in the reception of education and 70% of the respondents said that there was economic decline after moving from their current residence. These findings are consistent with previous studies that have highlighted social and economic systems, particularly for vulnerable populations, as major challenges to relocation.

The high level of stress, anxiety and depression reported by 65% of respondents is similar to the psychological impact of displacement seen in other international studies (Turner & Jones, 2017). The studies highlight that not providing or implementing adequate mental health services and community support structures exacerbates these emotional problems. The lack of accessible health services, especially for the disabled, and the economic problem that is causing the challenge report shows the critical gap in the planning and implementation of the migration program.

### **4.11.2 Comparison with Literature**

The results from Koye Feche largely mirror findings from other resettlement case studies. For example, (Cernea's 2000) Poverty Risk and Reconstruction (IRR) model clearly outlines in this study how displacement can lead to livelihood disruption, social disruption and emotional distress. However, what stands out in the Koye Feche context is that they face a particularly severe social gap, with 60% of respondents saying they have lost their social connections. This figure is higher than other studies, such as studies conducted in China's post-displacement urban

neighborhoods, where social problems did not worsen and did not cause many health problems (Shen, 2009).

In contrast to studies in which settlement programs include comprehensive support structures for education and health care (e.g., urban regeneration projects in South Korea), the lack of adequate resources in Koye Feche has led to a more pronounced disruption of educational quality. For example, while overcrowded classrooms are common issues in both cases, in Koye Feche a lack of learning materials and inadequate infrastructure exacerbates the decline in educational needs for 45 percent of children.

#### **4.11.3 Explaining the Outcomes**

Several factors may have contributed to the results observed in Koye Feche. First, the lack of planning and the lack of stakeholder participation before displacement prevented the displaced population from receiving the necessary services and support. Lack of accessible infrastructure in health care, public spaces and housing, especially for people with disabilities has been victimized. It is consistent with (Harrison's 2014) study, which found that exclusionary design exacerbates vulnerability in displaced populations.

Education disruption affecting 45% of children can be attributed to inadequate capacity planning. The receiving schools are not ready for the influx of new students, resulting in overcrowded classrooms and poor student-teacher ratios. Moreover, the emotional and psychological stress that children experience as a result of displacement contributes to their lower academic performance. This is consistent with a (World Bank 2011) study that found that educational disruption has long-term negative effects on learning outcomes and social development.

Economically, for 70% of respondents, a significant drop in income, lack of access to the local labor market, and disconnection from the formal economy was an important part of the community's pre-migration livelihood. This economic crisis was more severe than expected, as other resettlement projects in China, such as the Three Gorges Dam settlement, included more robust labor support systems (Li and Wang, 2019).

#### **4.12 Policy Implications**

The results obtained from the Koye Feche settlement residents who were displaced from Addis Ababa indicate the critical challenges needed for policy reform and improved strategic planning

for future settlement programs. These findings outline how policy changes can have a direct impact and provide practical recommendations for policy makers, local governments and international agencies. In addition, these policies require emphasis on the long-term social, economic and developmental impact of displaced populations.

#### **4.12.1 Effects on policy changes**

The research findings emphasize the need for a rehabilitation policy that prioritizes programs that prioritize the needs of vulnerable populations, especially the disabled, low-income families, children and the elderly. Inadequate access to health care, poor quality of education, economic instability and social disintegration as seen in Koye Feche reveal significant gaps in existing policies.

- **Access to Health Care:** Policies should mandate that all relocation plans include special provisions for accessible health care services for people with disabilities and chronic illnesses. Governments should adopt clear guidelines to ensure that infrastructure is disabled-friendly and that mobile health care units are deployed in underserved areas.
- **Continuity of education:** Policies should protect children's right to continuous education. This includes developing capacity planning requirements in relocation areas, ensuring that there are enough schools, classrooms, and teachers and learning materials to accommodate displaced students. Education policies should include mental health support for students adjusting to new environments.
- **Economic Support:** Current policies should focus on improving the economic livelihoods of displaced individuals. Policymakers should integrate job creation, vocational training, and financial support mechanisms with rehabilitation programs. This can be achieved by providing microfinance options, connecting displaced individuals to the local labor market, and expanding partnerships with the private sector to create job opportunities.
- **Social and Community Integration:** Resettlement policies should promote social inclusion through community building access. New policies should ensure that individuals who move to other areas have access to common spaces and programs that promote social cohesion, thereby reducing marginalization through inclusive policies. These policies should adhere to the principle of maintaining social cohesion by localizing traditional

practices and indigenous communities to minimize the fragmentation of traditional support systems.

#### **4.12.2 A practical approach to policy makers and stakeholders**

To ensure the success of settlement projects, governments and international agencies must adopt comprehensive and multi-stakeholder engagement strategies that address the challenges identified by Koe Feche. Some practical measures at the policy level include:-

- Inclusive rehabilitation frameworks: Policy makers should legislate compliance with international disability standards such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Local governments must enforce regulations that ensure accessible infrastructure, health care and education.
- Participatory Planning: Resettlement strategies must include displaced populations in decision-making processes. Creating a task force that includes community representatives and stakeholders will ensure that it reflects the real needs of victims.

#### **4.12.3 Creating an inclusive rehabilitation framework**

- Implementing a Disability Inclusive Legal Framework: Policymakers should ensure that all settlement programs comply with international standards for disability inclusion, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Local governments should design and enforce regulations that ensure accessible infrastructure, health care and education services.
- Participatory planning: Local governments should adopt a participatory approach to resettlement planning, involving displaced persons in decision-making processes. This ensures that community needs are properly reflected in the design of relocation programs. Policymakers can create settlement task forces that include affected public representatives, community leaders, and relevant stakeholders.

#### **4.12.4 Develop and fund economic assistance programs**

- Microfinance and Small Business Initiatives: Governments and international agencies should partner with financial institutions to create microfinance programs tailored to the needs of displaced individuals. These programs can provide low-interest loans and

financial education training to help families start small businesses and achieve economic independence.

- Vocational Training: Policymakers should prioritize funding for vocational training programs that will enable displaced individuals to acquire the skills needed to adapt to new labor markets. This requires collaboration with local industries and educational institutions to ensure that training is aligned with market demand.

#### **4.12.5 Expanding social services and health care.**

- Mobile Health Care Units: In regions with limited health care infrastructure, local governments should deploy mobile health care units that meet the special needs of displaced populations, especially the disabled. National health policies should make mobile health services an integral part of resettlement strategies, to ensure that displaced individuals have access to basic and specialized care.
- Social Support Networks: Local governments should establish programs that promote social inclusion and cohesion in areas where displaced persons have settled. This can include building community centers, organizing cultural events and supporting peer-to-peer social networks. These initiatives help rebuild social relationships and reduce the sense of isolation experienced by displaced individuals.

#### **4.12.6 Strengthen monitoring and evaluation methods**

- Resettlement Monitoring Committees: Policymakers should create independent bodies to monitor and evaluate the progress and results of resettlement programs. These committees are responsible for gathering data on health care access, educational outcomes, economic well-being, and social inclusion, allowing for adjustments as needed.
- International agency involvement: International organizations such as the World Bank or UN agencies should work closely with local governments to ensure that international settlement standards are met. These agencies can provide technical assistance, financial support, and monitoring to ensure the success of rehabilitation programs.

#### **4.12.7 Long-term social, economic and development impacts**

The above policy recommendations have long-term implications for displaced populations and the broader development situation in Ethiopia. If implemented effectively, these policies can help

prevent long-term marginalization of displaced individuals and promote social and economic development.

- **Social Impact:** Promoting social cohesion through community building initiatives and support networks can help alleviate the stigma and separation from the community that many displaced individual experience. Strengthening social connections not only improves mental well-being, but also fosters a sense of belonging and participation in new communities.
- **Economic Development:** Support for vocational training, job creation and microfinance programs for displaced citizens will result in sustainable economic growth. Helping displaced individuals to rebuild their lives will reduce long-term aid dependency and contribute to the economic value of the community.
- **Educational Development:** Ensuring continuity of education is critical to breaking the cycle of poverty among displaced children. Policies that invest in the education of displaced populations not only improve academic performance, but also equip future generations with the skills needed to thrive in a competitive economy.
- **Mental health and well-being:** Integrating mental health services into resettlement programs improves the long-term psychological well-being of displaced individuals. By addressing mental health needs early, policymakers can reduce the long-term emotional and social effects of displacement.

### **4.13 Future research directions**

The findings of this study identify several key areas where further research is needed to better understand the long-term effects of forced displacement, particularly for vulnerable populations such as people with disabilities, women, the elderly, and children. Future studies should provide more comprehensive information to address the gaps in this study and inform policy making, improve settlement programs, and more importantly provide targeted interventions or constructive suggestions to communities that are displaced and affected by the government's desire to grow the city.

#### **4.13.1 Long-term psychological effects of forced displacement**

An important area for future research is the long-term psychological effects of forced displacement on migration. While this research has highlighted the immediate effects of

relocation, such as stress, anxiety, and depression, there is limited information on how these psychological effects may persist or improve over time. Future studies could investigate:

- **Longitudinal Psychological Studies:** Research should examine displaced individuals over several years to determine how mental health outcomes change and whether the trauma of relocation leads to chronic mental health issues and potential risk factors.
- **Impact of Mental Health Interventions:** Studies can examine the effectiveness of various mental health interventions and coping strategies, such as counseling or peer support groups, to determine the best methods for addressing psychological distress in displaced populations.

#### **4.13.2 Focus on subpopulations.**

The study found that vulnerable sub-communities such as women, persons with disabilities, the elderly and children face special challenges during relocation. Future research should focus on these groups to better understand their unique experiences and needs. Suggested research areas include:

- **Women with Disabilities:** There is little research on the intersectional challenges faced by women with disabilities. These individuals face complex disadvantages, including gender-based discrimination and inadequate disability services. Future research should explore the life experiences of this group in self-sustaining livelihoods; Special health care, work and social support needs can be assessed.
- **Elderly:** Elderly people face additional challenges during forced migration due to physical limitations, isolation from social networks and dependence on community care. Studies have focused on how to create rehabilitation programs that best meet their physical and social needs and displace; the long-term impact on their health and lives should be assessed.
- **Children's Educational and Psychological Outcomes:** While this study identified significant educational disruptions in children, future research should examine in more detail how these disruptions affect children's cognitive development, academic performance, and long-term emotional well-being. Examining the coping mechanisms children use when they move can help develop better support systems in schools and communities.

#### **4.13.3 Comparative studies between regions or international contexts**

The Koye Feche case study provides important insights into the unique challenges faced by people living in Ethiopia. However, the context of forced displacement varies greatly across regions and countries. A comparative study between regions and cities in Ethiopia and internationally can provide valuable information on how different settlement strategies have succeeded or failed to address these challenges. Areas of focus experiences may include:

- **Urban and Rural Displacement:** Comparing the effects of forced displacement in urban and rural areas, this study shows how contextual factors such as infrastructure, access to infrastructure services, and economic opportunities influence the experiences of displaced populations. Such studies can help inform context-specific policies and suggest solutions.
- **International comparative studies:** Comparing forced displacement experiences in different countries, especially those with similar social and economic challenges, can help identify best practices and common challenges. For example, comparing Ethiopia's resettlement efforts with other African countries (e.g., Nigeria, Kenya) or Asian contexts (e.g., China, India) may lead to better resettlement policy implementation and approaches to address the needs of displaced citizens.

#### **4.13.4 Economic recovery and restoration of livelihood**

While this study explored the economic instability experienced by displaced populations, future research should focus specifically on rehabilitation strategies. Examining how displaced individuals rebuild economic stability over time and identifying effective programs for vocational training, microfinance, and entrepreneurship will be critical to improving future resettlement efforts. Key areas include:

- **Long-term economic impact studies:** Future research should closely track individuals' economic trajectories over several years to assess whether they recover or improve their financial situation after relocation.
- **Evaluating Employment Programs:** Analyzing the success rates of various entrepreneurship and vocational training programs can help determine which strategies for migrant populations are most effective in promoting economic independence.

#### **4.13.5 Social networking and community building**

This study found that social isolation is a critical issue for displaced individuals. Future research can explore new strategies and suggest solutions to promote social cohesion in new neighborhoods. Main research directions include:

- Effectiveness of Community Integration Programs: Studying the impact of social integration programs (e.g., community centers, cultural events, neighborhood networks), and ekub on social cohesion provides insights into how to rebuild social relationships after migration.
- The Role of Social Networks in Post-Relocation Adaptation: Research can explore how social networks such as family ties, religious groups, and informal support systems such as communities contribute to the adaptation and well-being of displaced populations.

#### **4.13.6 Migration aspects of local and urban planning**

Future research could explore the intersection of forced displacement with environmental and urban planning challenges. In most cases, displacement is driven by development projects or urban sprawl, and understanding the environmental impact on displaced populations and the potential prospects for displaced communities is keys. Research may focus on:

- The Impact of Urban Development on Displaced Communities: Examining how urban development projects that displace communities affect or disrupt long-term social and environmental outcomes.
- Environmental Sustainability of New Settlements: Research can focus on whether new settlements are environmentally sustainable, access to clean water, sanitation and green space, distance from the city center and infrastructure availability, and how environmental conditions contribute to the well-being of displaced populations.

#### **4.14 Final Reflection**

When I try to consider the research journey conducted in this study, it is clear that disabled and low-income individuals who were displaced from the center of Addis Ababa and settled in Koye Feche are exposed to complex and multifaceted challenges. The process of conducting this research has yielded significant insights into the challenges faced by vulnerable populations,

critical considerations to consider before displacement, and complex broader lessons about resettlement strategies, community responses, and managing displacement.

#### **4.14.1 Personal insight from conducting the study**

One of the most striking insights from the research process is the profound impact of forced displacement on the economic, psychological, and emotional well-being of displaced individuals. The interviews and data showed how interconnected the challenges of social exclusion, deteriorating living conditions and lacks of essential services are. This study reinforces the importance of approaching settlements with a holistic, people-centered approach that prioritizes the voices and needs of the displaced.

Studying the special needs of vulnerable groups such as the disabled, women and children, it is becoming increasingly clear that the failure to implement comprehensive rehabilitation plans is insufficient to address the unique challenges faced by these populations. This understanding has shaped my understanding of how important it is to design policies and interventions that serve specific groups in displaced populations, rather than one-size-fits-all solutions, which should be considered before displacement.

#### **4.14.2 Reflection on the challenges encountered during the research process**

Like many research projects, this study faced several challenges. Among the first problems was obtaining detailed information about the post-migration experiences of certain subpopulations, particularly individuals with disabilities. I tried to discuss the personal experiences of many displaced persons, especially in the areas of mental health or economic hardship, even though the circumstances were difficult at first. To address this, I used qualitative data collection methods such as in-depth interviews to create a comfortable environment for participants to openly share their stories. This approach not only enriched the data but also gave me a greater understanding of the lived experiences of the displaced population.

Another challenge was the limited availability of official data from local authorities, particularly regarding the results of long-term rehabilitation programs. Much of the information has focused on the immediate process of relocation, leaving gaps in understanding the ongoing challenges faced by individuals who relocate. To alleviate this, it was possible to gather information based

on the experiences of community members themselves, as well as comparative research from other international settlement contexts.

#### **4.14.3 The wider societal value of the findings**

The findings of this study have broad implications for improving settlement strategies both in Ethiopia and internationally. One of the key lessons learned is the importance of addressing the psychological, social and economic needs of displaced population not as separate challenges but as interconnected issues. Disintegration of social bonds, decline in economic stability, and deterioration of mental health are mutually reinforcing, suggesting the need for comprehensive intervention.

This study emphasizes the need for greater inclusion in the planning and implementation of rehabilitation programs. Ensuring that vulnerable groups—such as the disabled, the elderly and low-income families are involved in the decision-making process is essential to creating equitable and sustainable relocation strategies. Moreover, the study highlights the importance of tailoring settlement policies to specific regional and social contexts. Each resettlement situation has its own unique challenges, and policies must be inclusive and responsive to the needs of affected communities.

Finally, this study has broader implications for advocating for policy changes that prioritize long-term outcomes over the logistics of quick relocation. The findings of the study provide policy makers and development agencies with a broad analysis of how to best allocate resources, solutions or options that should be considered prior to displacement, and can inform the integration of mental health services and economic recovery among displaced populations. By focusing on the long-term impacts of relocation, government and agencies can ensure that resettlement programs promote the safety and self-sufficiency of displaced individuals, rather than perpetuating cycles of poverty and exclusion.

## Comprehensive Resettlement Strategies

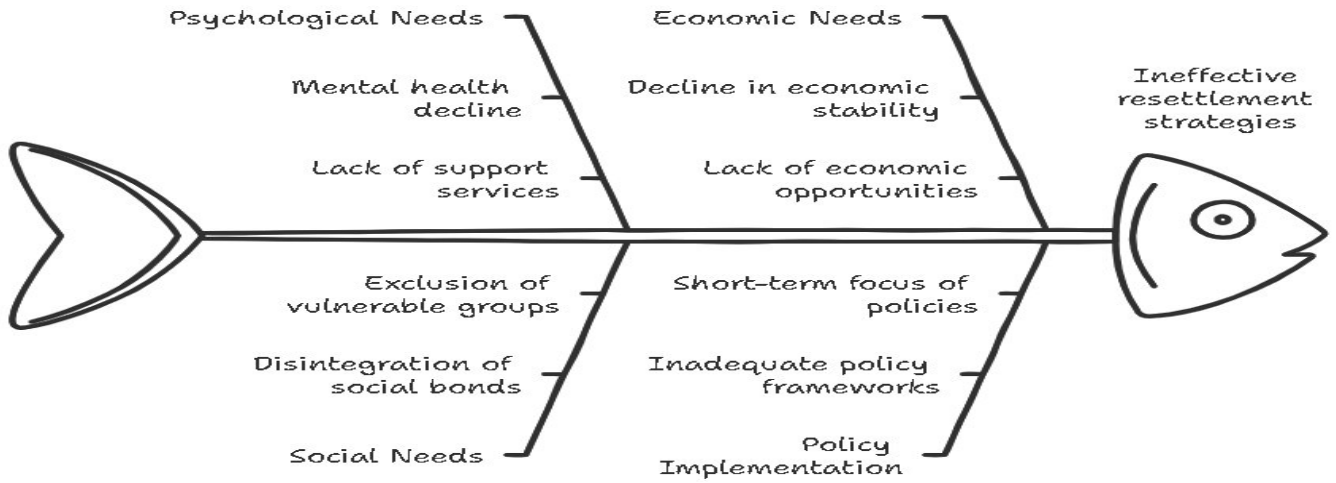


Figure 4.6 comprehensive resettlement strategies

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

Disabled and low-income residents were forced to resettle in the Koye Feche neighborhood from the downtown area of Addis Ababa, causing significant pressure and disruption to their lives. The findings of this study highlight the profound challenges these vulnerable groups face in terms of access to essential services, economic stability, social inclusion and psychological well-being.

One of the central findings of the study was the inadequacy of health care and education services following relocation. The majority of the population, especially the disabled, due to both physical and systemic barriers, health care facilities does not ensure the full use of the settlers and are not qualified and do not match the population. Access to education is also not qualified and standardized, 45% of children are unwanted to go to school and learn. They show a lack of interest. 25% of parents indicated that they have noticed a decline in their children's academic performance. These problems for the settlers indicate that there are critical gaps in the planning and execution of the process due to the failure to consider the needs of the vulnerable parties before the eviction plan was planned.

The study highlighted the high levels of social fragmentation and economic instability caused by displacement from the city center to the remote outskirts of the city. The loss of long-standing social networks and their traditional values of mutuality have led to separation and disconnection, especially among the elderly and the disabled. When considering the economic status of the settlers, relocation resulted in a decrease in household income for 70% of the respondents, greatly exacerbating the already existing financial problems of low-income households.

From a psychological point of view, the transfer to another place caused a great emotional disturbance. Most respondents reported increased anxiety and depression. A lack of mental

health support further exacerbated the psychological burden on the population, indicating the need to integrate mental health services into rehabilitation programs.

Overall, the study highlights the need for a more comprehensive and comprehensive settlement plan. Gaps in support services, physical and emotional problems, and the long-term consequences of economic and educational hardship indicate a failure to address the universal needs of displaced populations. Research has attempted to demonstrate the challenges of poorly planned projects and their long-term effects on the well-being and development of affected individuals, particularly children and persons with disabilities. The next section outlines recommendations for addressing these issues and suggests strategies for improving the quality of future settlement theory.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the Koye Ftche case study, several recommendations are made to address the negative effects of forced relocation on disabled and low-income households. These recommendations focus on the provision of livelihood services, as well as improving infrastructure and support. These recommendations can provide guidance to policy makers and other stakeholders.

### **5.2.1 Improving access to health care**

- Development of disability-friendly infrastructure: Ensuring that health care facilities are accessible to people with physical and sensory impairments, ensuring that inclusive health facilities are fully staffed and equipped, such as ramps, special equipment and waiting areas.
- Establishment of Mobile Health Care Units: Development of mobile health care services to meet the needs of individuals who have difficulty accessing distant medical centers will address the problem of accessibility to the community.
- Training of specialized health care professionals: Enhance training and awareness of health care professionals on how to handle and treat inclusive care, especially people with disabilities.

### **5.2.2 Developing education infrastructure**

- Expanding school infrastructure: expanding overcrowded classrooms by building more schools or expanding existing ones to accommodate the influx of new students, providing food and other support to students considering the low income levels of parents, and facilitating appropriate capacity building training for teachers.
- Supplying Learning Materials: Ensuring the availability of essential resources such as textbooks, facilitating digital tools, library supplies, and other learning aids.
- Facilitate counseling programs. Facilitate mental health counseling services in schools to help children cope with the emotional changes and stress of moving to a new place.

### **5.2.3 Strengthening economic support and employment programs**

- Creating Vocational Training Programs: Developing skill building programs for migrant individuals, especially those with low incomes and those with disabilities.
- Implementation of microfinance programs: Encouraging the creation of small businesses through the provision of microfinance loans and financial education programs, enabling migrant families to generate income.
- Establishing job placement services: Creating business links with local businesses and industries, creating job opportunities that match the skills of this new settler community.

### **5.2.4 Promoting social integration and community building**

- Developing Community Hubs: Building community hubs to enhance social relationships and foster mutual understanding and a sense of belonging among displaced individuals.
- Organize social programs: Develop regular activities that promote social interaction, such as festivals, workshops, and sports, to strengthen community cohesion.
- Supporting Vulnerable Groups: Design or implement special social support programs for the elderly and disabled to ensure their full integration into society.

### **5.2.5 Integration of mental health services**

- Establishment of Mental Health Counseling Services: Implementation of professional mental health support services for health disorders related to relocation related to stress, anxiety and depression.
- Training Community Workers: Establish basic mental health training to enable community leaders and social workers to identify and support individuals in need.

- Create Peer Support Networks: Establish peer support groups to share experiences and provide emotional and practical support to displaced residents who have moved to a new settlement.

### **5.2.6 Ensuring effective communication and participation in resettlement planning**

- Involve displaced persons in decision-making: In order for the resettlement program to be successful, involve displaced communities in the planning program, and try to ensure that it meets their real needs by implementing complete resettlement programs to meet their needs.
- Increase awareness of services: Provide clear and accessible information about available services such as health care, education and financial support.
- Monitoring and evaluating the results of the rehabilitation program: Regularly reviewing the rehabilitation programs and verifying their effectiveness will allow eliminating unnecessary intervention effects and evaluating their effectiveness.

### **5.2.7 Recommendations for policy makers and other stakeholders**

#### **5.2.7.1 Policy recommendations for all settlement programs**

- Develop comprehensive resettlement policies: Policymakers should develop frameworks that address the rights and protections of forcibly resettled individuals. These frameworks must include provisions for health care, education, adequate housing and economic support.
- Inclusion of Disability in Rehabilitation Plans: The law should require that all rehabilitation programs incorporate universal design principles and address the unique needs of persons with disabilities. This includes not only infrastructure but also access to special services.
- Incorporating community input into policy design: Involve affected communities at the policy development stage so that their needs are reflected in the final rehabilitation plans. This participatory approach ensures that the policies are relevant and effective.

#### **5.2.7.2 Funding and Resource Allocation**

- Increase funding for vulnerable populations: Allocate sufficient resources to ensure that the most vulnerable, such as individuals with disabilities and low-income families, are

prioritized in rehabilitation programs. This should include special funding for accessible infrastructure and vocational training.

- Partnerships with non-governmental organizations and the private sector: Policymakers should encourage collaboration between government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private enterprises to enhance services for displaced citizens. NGOs can provide specialized services and the private sector can help create employment opportunities.
- Oversee and enforce financial assistance policies: Monitor and ensure that financial assistance programs for displaced populations are timely and accessible, particularly to low-income families and those in immediate need.

#### **5.2.7.3 Research and data collection**

- Conduct long-term studies on the impact of resettlement programs: Government bodies and research institutions should conduct ongoing studies to monitor the long-term welfare, economic status and social integration of individuals living in resettlement. Such research can help refine rehabilitation policies and interventions.
- Developing evidence-informed policies: Using evidence-based research to inform resettlement strategies, ensure that the policies implemented are responsive to the needs and challenges of displaced populations.

#### **5.2.7.4 Strengthening legal protection**

- Establish legal protections for displaced citizens: Governments should strengthen legal protections for displaced persons, ensure their right to access essential services, adequate housing and fair compensation. Legal frameworks should provide time for rehabilitation for those who have suffered discrimination or rights violations.
- Create ombudsman offices: Establish independent regulatory bodies such as ombudsmen to monitor settlement processes to ensure transparency, fairness and accountability. These offices ensure that policy makers and implementing agencies fulfill their obligations by handling complaints from displaced people.

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## Appendix A



# EiABC

Ethiopian Institute of Architecture,  
Building Construction and City Development  
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Addis Ababa University

Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development (EiABC)

### Questionnaire for Respondents

Dear Participant,

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this interview. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of relocation and issues affecting the livelihood of displaced people. Your input is highly valuable and will contribute to a better understanding of these problems.

Please note the following:

1. Your participation is entirely voluntary. You may choose not to answer any question or withdraw at any time without any consequences.
2. All responses you provide will remain strictly confidential. Your name or identity will not be mentioned in the study.
3. The data collected will be used only for research purposes and presented in summarized form to ensure anonymity.

We greatly appreciate your willingness to share your experience.

### Section 1: Background Characteristics

Please answer the following questions by marking an "X" in the box that applies or by writing in the space provided.

1. What is your age group?
  - Under 18
  - 18–64
  - Over 65
2. What is your gender?
  - Male
  - Female
3. Do you have any disabilities or chronic health conditions?
  - Yes (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
  - No
4. Have you experienced feelings of depression or hopelessness since the relocation?
  - Yes, frequently
  - Occasionally
  - Rarely
  - No
5. If yes, how have these feelings affected your daily life?
  - Difficulty working or studying
  - Struggles with social relationships
  - Reduced ability to carry out daily activities
  - Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
6. Have you sought any form of mental health support since relocation?
  - Yes
  - No
7. If no, what are the reasons for not seeking support?
  - Lack of mental health services in the area
  - High cost of therapy or medication
  - Stigma around mental health
  - Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
8. What is your current employment status?
  - Employed (full-time)
  - Employed (part-time)

- Self-employed
- Unemployed
- Retired

9. How many of your household had engaged in income earning activities before displacement? Has this changed after displacement? if yes, why?

What is your monthly household income?

*Please provide the approximate amount.*

## Section 2: Housing and Living Conditions

10. How would you rate the accessibility of your new home?

- Very Accessible
- Somewhat Accessible
- Not Accessible

11. Does your current home meet the specific needs of individuals with disabilities?

- Yes
- No

12. Did you receive any financial or material support to adapt your new house?

- Yes
- No

13. Are there functional water and sanitation facilities in your current residence?

- Yes
- No

14. How often do you experience electricity outages?

- Never
- Occasionally
- Frequently

## Section 3: Accessibility of Essential Services

## Health Facilities

15. How far is the nearest health facility (clinic or hospital) from your residence?
- Less than 1 km
  - 1–7 km
  - More than 5 km
16. How often do you use health facilities in your current area?
- Regularly (once a week or more)
  - Occasionally (once a month)
  - Rarely (a few times a year)
  - Never
17. Do health facilities in your area provide the necessary services (e.g., medication, treatment, equipment)?
- Yes, fully
  - partially (some services missing)
  - No, not at all
18. What challenges do you face in accessing health facilities?
- Distance
  - Cost of services
  - long waiting times
  - Lack of necessary equipment or medicine
  - other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

## Educational Facilities

19. Are there schools in your area for children in your household?
- Yes
  - No
20. How would you rate the quality of education in these schools?
- Excellent
  - Good

- Fair
  - Poor
21. Are the teachers in the nearby schools qualified to meet the needs of all students, including those with disabilities?
- Yes, fully qualified
  - Somewhat qualified
  - Not qualified
22. Do schools have adequate resources (e.g., classrooms, books, special education support)?
- Yes, fully
  - Partially
  - No, not at all
23. What challenges do you face in accessing education for your household members?
- Distance to school
  - Lack of transport
  - Poor quality of teaching
  - Lack of inclusive education for children with disabilities
  - Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

#### Transport Accessibility

24. How far is your residence from the central part of Addis Ababa?
- Less than 10 km
  - 10–20 km
  - More than 20 km
25. How would you rate the availability of public transport to the central part?
- Excellent
  - Good
  - Fair
  - Poor
26. How much time does it take to reach the central part of the city by public transport?
- Less than 30 minutes

- 30–60 minutes
- More than 60 minutes

27. What are the major transport challenges in your area?

- Lack of public transport options
- High cost of transportation
- Poor road conditions
- Long travel distances
- Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

#### Section 4: Economic Impacts

28. What was your main source of income before relocation?

- Formal employment
- Informal employment
- Small business
- Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

29. Has your income level changed after relocation?

- Increased
- Decreased
- Remained the same

30. What challenges have you faced in generating income post-relocation?

- Lack of job opportunities
- High competition in local businesses
- Increased costs of living
- Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

31. Have you started or relocated a business after moving here?

- Yes
- No

32. If no, what were the main barriers?

- Lack of market spaces
- High costs

- Bureaucratic challenges
- Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

### Section 5: Social Inclusion and Community Engagement

33. Do you feel integrated into your new community?
- Yes
  - No
34. Have you experienced any form of discrimination or exclusion in your new **neighborhood**?
- Yes
  - No
35. Do you participate in community activities in your current area?
- Yes
  - No
36. Are there organizations or support groups for individuals with disabilities in your community?
- Yes
  - No
37. Were you involved in decision-making processes during the relocation?
- Yes
  - No
38. Do you feel emotionally supported by your community in your current area?
- Yes, fully
  - Somewhat
  - Not at all
39. What would help improve your emotional well-being after relocation?
- Access to mental health services
  - Support groups or community activities
  - Financial stability
  - Improved housing or living conditions
  - Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

## Section 6: Perceptions and Recommendations

40. How satisfied are you with the accessibility of education, health, and transport **services in your area?**

- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neutral
- Dissatisfied
- Very Dissatisfied

41. What improvements would you recommend for health services in your area?

- Build more facilities
- Increase medical staff and equipment
- Reduce service costs
- Improve road access
- Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

42. What improvements would you recommend for education services in your area?

- Improve teacher training
- Build more schools
- Provide inclusive education resources
- Reduce school fees
- Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

43. What improvements would you recommend for transport accessibility?

- Increase public transport options
- Improve road conditions
- Reduce transport costs
- Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

44. Do you have additional feedback or suggestions about your relocation experience?

## Appendix B



# EiABC

Ethiopian Institute of Architecture,  
Building Construction and City Development  
የኢትዮጵያ ክርክርና የተገንባታ ስራ ኮሚሽን ልማት ተቋም  
Addis Ababa University  
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Addis Ababa University

Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development (EiABC)

Key informant interview for FGD please indicate your answer.

Dear Participant,

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this interview. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of relocation and issues affecting the livelihood of displaced people. Your input is highly valuable and will contribute to a better understanding of these problems.

Please note the following:

1. Your participation is entirely voluntary. You may choose not to answer any question or withdraw at any time without any consequences.
2. All responses you provide will remain strictly confidential. Your name or identity will not be mentioned in the study.
3. The data collected will be used only for research purposes and presented in summarized form to ensure anonymity.

We greatly appreciate your willingness to share your experience.

Social Relationships and Coping Mechanisms

1. How has relocation impacted your relationship with family, friends, or neighbors?
  - Improved
  - No change

- Worsened
- 2. Have you developed any new coping strategies to manage challenges after **relocation**?
  - Yes (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
  - No
- 3. Do you feel safe and secure in your current community?
  - Yes, fully
  - Somewhat
  - Not at all
- 4. Do you think relocating has impacted your overall quality of life?
  - Improved
  - Stayed the same
  - Worsened

#### Intersectional Impacts

- 5. For individuals with disabilities, are there specific programs or services supporting your inclusion (e.g., job placement, training, or mobility aids)?
  - Yes
  - No
- 6. How does the availability of basic services differ between men, women, and children in your household?
  - Equal access
  - Unequal access (Specify who is most affected: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 7. Do you think relocation has disproportionately impacted any group within your community (e.g., women, children, elderly, or disabled individuals)?
  - Yes (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
  - No

#### Barriers to Policy Implementation and Awareness

- 8. Were you informed about the relocation process before it happened?
  - Yes, fully

- Somewhat
  - Not at all
9. Were there opportunities to participate in planning or decision-making for the relocation?
- Yes
  - No
10. Do you think the government or other organizations have fulfilled their promises for post-relocation support?
- Yes
  - Partially
  - No

Hope and Aspirations

11. Do you feel hopeful about your future in the relocated area?

- Yes, very hopeful
- Somewhat hopeful
- Not hopeful

12. What are your aspirations for improving your situation in the coming years?

- Better housing
- Stable income or job opportunities
- Improved education and health services
- Stronger community support
- Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

Additional

Feedback:

Please share any further thoughts or suggestions about your relocation experience:

- .
- .

## Appendix C

### Publishable article

#### Relocation and Its Impact on Disability and Poverty: Insights from Koye Feche, Addis Ababa

Abayneh Tesfaye and Birhanu Girma

#### Abstract

*Displacement and rehabilitation projects are common in urban regeneration programs. However, there are limitations in facilitating livelihood services and improving support systems to create better and sustainable lives for displaced communities. In recent years, urban development initiatives in Addis Ababa have led to the resettlement of marginalized communities, including Koye Feche settlers. This study employed primary and secondary methods of data collection and field observations. The collected data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively, the study combines qualitative interviews with 20 key informants, and the quantitative data obtained were used to support the findings alongside a quantitative survey of 165 relocated households. Key findings reveal that relocation has disrupted social networks, limited access to basic amenities, and posed significant challenges to economic stability, particularly for individuals with disabilities. Furthermore, the study identifies barriers in policy implementation and gaps in post-relocation support programs. The findings underscore the need for inclusive planning, robust support systems, and targeted interventions to mitigate the adverse effects of urban redevelopment induced relocation on vulnerable populations. Recommendations include enhancing accessibility, improving stakeholder engagement, and providing tailored economic and social support for affected communities.*

**Key words:** Relocation, Impact, Disability, Social Inclusion, Resettlement.

## **Introduction**

Urban development is a global phenomenon that promotes economic growth, infrastructure modernization and social development (United Nations, 2018). However, it often disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, leading to displacement, social disruption, and economic hardship (Cernea, 1996).

In Africa, relocation is often driven by urban expansion, infrastructure projects, such projects often exacerbate the socio-economic vulnerabilities of displaced populations, including loss of livelihoods and weakened social networks (Cernea, 2000; de Wet, 2006). Unlike well-established resettlement practices in some parts of the world, African relocation programs often suffer from a lack of resources, poor planning, and limited political will, which undermine their effectiveness (Harrison & Davis, 2001; World Bank, 2011).

In Ethiopia, especially in Addis Ababa, urban development projects have caused low-income households and people with disabilities to move to undeveloped areas outside the city. As these initiatives seek to modernize the city, they often displace communities, exacerbating poverty, social fragmentation, and inequality (World Bank, 2015). The national plan on housing has allocated about 250,000 housing unit to be constructed in the city of Addis Ababa in the years to come. Koye-Fече Local Development and Neighborhood project is one of these housing projects which are believed to have significant contribution for the realization of vision of Addis Ababa Housing Agency.

The main objective of this study is to examine the effects of relocation on People with disabilities and low-income households in Koye Feche, condominium site and this study is significant both locally and internationally. Locally, it addresses the gaps in understanding the short-term effects of relocation on vulnerable populations in Ethiopia, particularly individuals with disabilities and low-income households. Internationally, it contributes to the broader discourse on migration and urban displacement in developing countries.

## Conceptual Framework: Impact of Forced Relocation

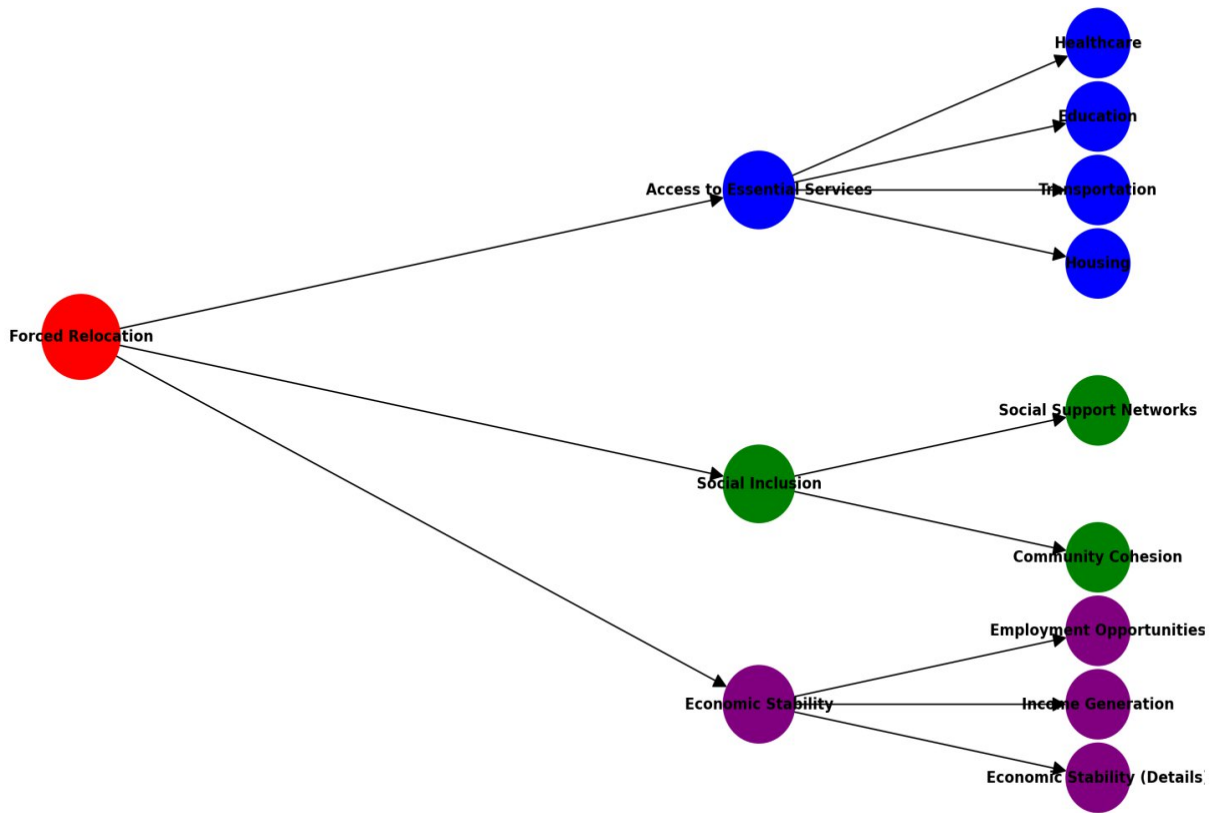


Figure 1-1 Conceptual Framework for Relocation Impacts

### Literature Review

Research on forced relocation has consistently highlighted the social and economic hardships experienced by displaced populations, particularly in developing countries. Cernea's (2000) Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model outlines the key risks associated with forced relocation, including the loss of livelihoods, social disarticulation, and emotional distress. Studies from China's Three Gorges Dam and India's Narmada Valley development projects emphasize the long-term economic instability and social fragmentation experienced by displaced communities. These cases demonstrate the need for more inclusive and well-planned resettlement strategies.

In Africa, forced relocation has become a common feature of urban development. In Nigeria, Kenya, and South Africa, displaced populations face ongoing challenges in accessing healthcare, education, and economic opportunities. These studies underscore the inadequacy of government-

led resettlement programs in addressing the specific needs of vulnerable populations. African cities are often ill-prepared to accommodate large influxes of displaced individuals, leading to overcrowded schools, overwhelmed healthcare systems, and a lack of sustainable economic opportunities for relocated populations (Ngulube, 2018).

Ethiopia's rapid urbanization has resulted in the displacement of thousands of low-income households. In Addis Ababa, resettlement projects often fail to provide adequate support for displaced individuals, especially those with disabilities. Research conducted on previous resettlement programs in Ethiopia indicates that relocated populations experience long-term economic decline, reduced social cohesion (Harrison, 2014). The psychological impacts of forced relocation in Ethiopia are also notable. Studies have shown that displaced populations experience heightened levels of stress, anxiety, and depression, particularly when their economic and social well-being is compromised (Gebremariam, 2020). While the Ethiopian government has made efforts to improve resettlement programs, there is still a significant gap in addressing the specific needs of vulnerable populations. However, there is a gap in the literature on how individuals with disabilities specifically fare during and after resettlement, which this study aims to address.

### **Description of the Study Area**

Koye Feche Condominium, situated approximately 27 kilometers from the center of Addis Ababa, its Geographical Location is positioned in the eastern part of Addis Ababa, and it is a large government-initiated project launched in 2003 by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) to address the housing needs of residents. It is a collaborative housing construction project consisting of modern communal housing aimed at fostering a strong sense of community. Koye-Feche project is one of these housing projects which are believed to have significant contribution for the realization of vision of Addis Ababa Housing Agency (PRIME Consultants Plc, 2012). The Project has an action area of 208 hectares and planning area of 1019 hectares which demands full EIA (civil and environmental research, 2018). The area features a mix of urban and peri-urban environments, incorporating residential, agricultural, and undeveloped lands.

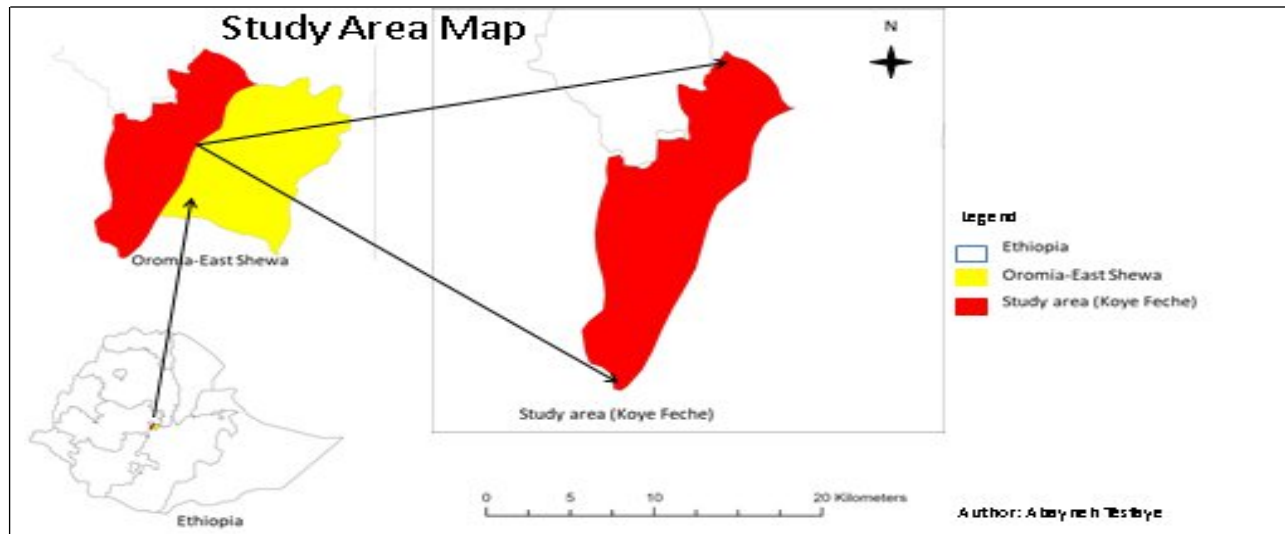


Figure 1: Location map of resettlement sites in koye feche, Ethiopia.

## Methodology

A mixed-methods research design is used in this study, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques. The qualitative data explore personal experiences, perceptions, and challenges, while the quantitative data provide measurable insights into socio-economic conditions. A total of 165 participants were selected to ensure adequate representation and statistical power; Participants were selected from Koye Feche’s low-income population to ensure the study captured the experiences of the most affected groups. Purposive sampling was used to select participants who met the inclusion criteria, with the sample designed to accurately reflect the composition of the victim population.

**Table 1 Numerical representation**

Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Total Respondents	165	100
Working-age Adults (18-64)	110	66.7
Elderly (65+)	55	33.3
Female	86	52.1
Male	79	47.9
With Disability	41	24.8
Low-income Households	124	75.2

Numerical representation of the demographic distribution

The study's data was gathered from primary and secondary sources, Primary data is directly collected from the field through Surveys administered to 165 individuals with disabilities and low-income households, the surveys collect quantitative data on their socio-economic status, access to services, and Semi-Structured Interviews Conducted with 20 key informants, including resettlement authorities, community leaders, and affected individuals, these interviews offer qualitative insights into the relocation process and its impacts, and Researchers' observations during site visits to both the original and new locations, documenting living conditions, social interactions, and any visible effects of relocation. Secondary data is obtained from existing literature, reports, and databases that provide context and background information relevant to the study. The data analysis was done with the help of different software and techniques

## The Results of the Study

### Key challenges

Access to Health Care: Due to their relocation to this new location, Healthcare access was significantly reduced, with many respondents facing difficulties due to increased distances and lack of specialized services. Statistics show that 30% of individuals felt that their health care needs were adequately met after relocating. Increasing distance to medical facilities and lack of specialized services are seen as major obstacles. This situation was particularly difficult for individuals with disabilities and chronic health conditions, who faced significant challenges in accessing timely and appropriate medical care. Relocation has contributed to a shortage of healthcare professionals, increasing pressure on medical services and leading to longer wait times.

**Table 2: Distance to Health Care**

Distance to Health Facility (km)	Percentage of Respondents (%)
Less than 7 km	45%
7–25 km	25%
More than 25 km	30%

Distance to Health Care facilities after Displacement

## Disruptions in Education

The relocation has had a significant impact on the academic performance of children. Around 45% of school-age children experience a lack of motivation in school, with bureaucratic obstacles and lack of space frequently cited as major issues. Additionally, 25% of parents report that their children's academic performance has deteriorated. Overcrowding of classrooms and lack of educational resources has affected the quality of education. Due to the inconsistency in the student-teacher ratio, Teachers face difficulties maintaining educational quality due to large class sizes and insufficient resources. This situation not only hinders academic progress but also affects students' motivation and overall academic performance

**Table 4.4: Educational Impact**

Impact on Education	Percentage of Respondents (%)
No Impact	40%
Minor Disruption	35%
Significant Decline	25%

### Educational Impact Post-Displacement

#### Social Networks and Community Cohesion

Relocation had a significant impact on established social networks, with 60% of participants reporting a reduced frequency of contact with friends, family and neighbors. This disconnect contributed to increased feelings of social isolation and decreased sense of belonging. Many relocated individuals struggled to establish new social networks, with only 30% feeling a sense of community. The lack of common areas and activities designed to enhance community participation has further strengthened social isolation, as the process of community integration and support relationships should be strengthened. This value disruption has a negative impact on the joint systems that are important for emotional and functional support.

#### Economic Stability

The economic impact of relocation is significant, with 70% of respondents reporting deterioration in their financial situation. Only 40 percent of those who were employed before were able to do their old jobs while living in the new place. The lack of job opportunities in the

new area contributed greatly to their poverty. This lack of employment has reduced household income by 60 percent, exacerbating financial stress and insecurity. The loss of local businesses, rising transportation costs and limited labor markets have hampered economic recovery, with many respondents expressing concerns about their long-term financial viability. Additionally, the high cost of living in the new environment posed additional challenges, exacerbating already limited financial resources.

**Table 4.7: Economic Stability**

Indicator	Key Findings	Percentage of Respondents (%)
Decline in Financial Situation	Reported an overall decline in their financial status after relocation.	70%
Maintained Previous Employment	Able to continue their previous job or business in the new location.	40%
Income Decrease	Experienced a significant reduction in family income post-relocation.	60%
Adequate Financial Support Received	Reported receiving sufficient financial aid to cope with relocation challenges.	30%

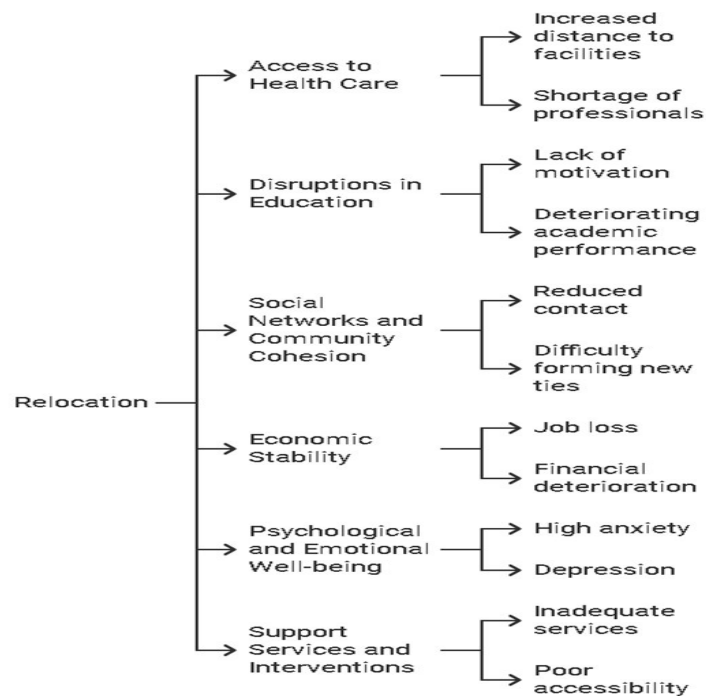
**Economic Stability and Income Generation Post-Relocation**

**Psychological and Emotional Well-Being**

The psychological impact of relocation was significant, with 65% of participants reporting high levels of anxiety and depression. The forced removal from the inner city, disruption of familiar social networks, and lack of stable employment exacerbated these mental health challenges. Many participants expressed feelings of uncertainty and fear about the future, highlighting the urgent need for improved mental health support services. The emotional burden associated with adapting to a new environment without adequate support underscores the necessity of interventions aimed at enhancing psychological resilience and overall well-being during this transition.

## Support Services and Interventions

Concerns about the availability and effectiveness of support services were prominent among participants. Only 40% reported that such services were accessible, while 35% stated that the services did not adequately meet their needs. The remaining respondents reported receiving no support at all. Common challenges included delays in financial aid, inadequate healthcare, and poor living conditions. These findings highlight the need for more comprehensive and responsive support systems to facilitate the transition and integration of displaced individuals. Timely and effective provision of support services is essential to addressing the complex challenges these communities face and ensuring a smoother adjustment to their new environment.



**Figure: 4.7 Key challenges**

## Key Opportunities

### Community Building Initiatives

Establishing accessible communal spaces and organizing social activities are crucial for rebuilding social networks among displaced individuals. Community-building initiatives should be designed to foster a sense of belonging and encourage participation, which are essential for

social cohesion and reducing post-relocation isolation. Local meetings, community workshops, and cultural festivals can serve as platforms for mutual support and social reintegration.

#### Educational Support Programs

Maintaining educational quality and minimizing disruptions requires a comprehensive approach. Expanding educational infrastructure, ensuring the availability of learning materials, and effectively managing large class sizes are critical steps. Providing teacher support and introducing counseling and social integration programs for children can help them cope with the emotional stress of relocation, ensuring their academic and social adaptation. These initiatives not only maintain education standards but also enhance the overall learning experience for displaced children.

#### Economic Support Programs

Sustainable job opportunities and income-generating programs are essential for restoring economic stability among displaced individuals. Entrepreneurship initiatives, vocational training, and microfinance programs can significantly improve financial resilience. Equipping individuals with new skills, providing financial support, and implementing job placement programs will enhance employment continuity and improve financial well-being. Economic assistance programs play a crucial role in long-term financial stability, helping families regain their livelihoods and plan for a secure future.

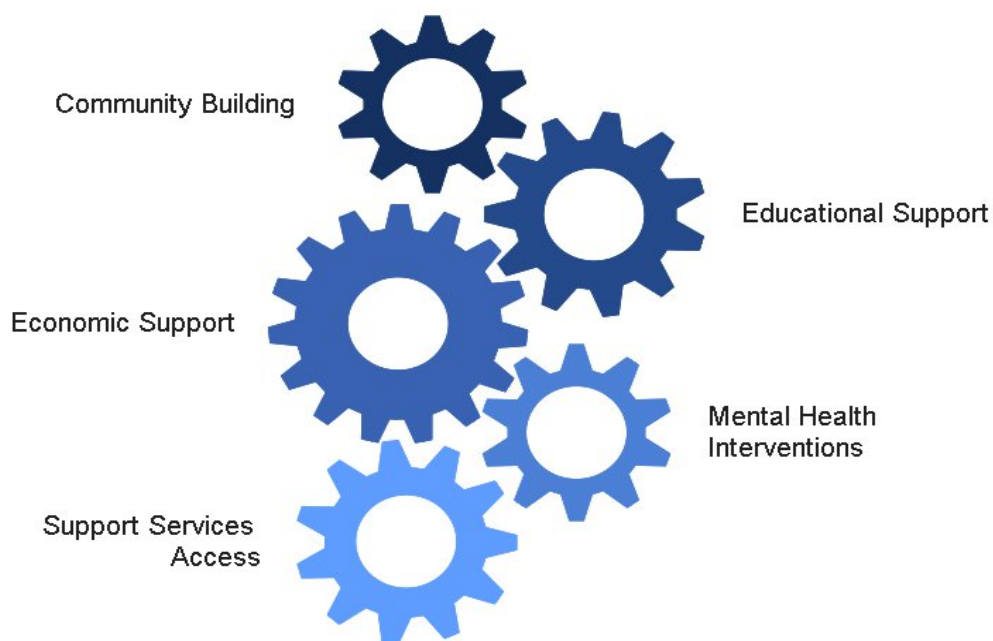
#### Mental Health Interventions

Integrating mental health services into resettlement programs is vital to enhancing psychological well-being. Providing access to professional counseling, community support networks, and culturally appropriate mental health resources can significantly reduce anxiety and depression levels. These interventions help individuals process past experiences and adapt to their new environment, fostering emotional resilience during the transition.

#### Improving Access to Support Services

Raising awareness and developing comprehensive support services are essential to ensuring that all displaced groups, especially the elderly and individuals with disabilities, receive necessary assistance. Tailoring service networks to accommodate diverse needs and ensuring that information and resources are easily accessible can improve service effectiveness. Establishing feedback mechanisms and fostering community participation in service design can help identify challenges and develop targeted solutions.

## Path to Successful Integration



*Figure: 4.8 Key Opportunities*

### Conclusion

Disabled and low-income residents were forced to resettle in the Koye Feche neighborhood from the downtown area of Addis Ababa, causing significant pressure and disruption to their lives. The findings of this study highlight the profound challenges these vulnerable groups face in terms of access to essential services, economic stability, social inclusion and psychological well-being.

One of the central findings of the study was the inadequacy of health care and education services following relocation. The majority of the population, especially individuals with disabilities, faces significant barriers to healthcare. Many facilities are inaccessible, understaffed, and ill-equipped to meet the needs of the resettled community. Access to education is also not qualified and standardized, 45% of children are unwilling or unable to attend school. They show a lack of interest. 25% of parents indicated that they have noticed a decline in their children's academic performance. These issues indicate critical gaps in the planning and execution of the resettlement process, as the needs of vulnerable groups were not adequately considered before relocation.

The study highlighted the high levels of social fragmentation and economic instability caused by displacement from the city center to the remote outskirts of the city. The loss of long-standing social networks and their traditional values of mutuality have led to separation and disconnection, especially among the elderly and the disabled. When considering the economic status of the settlers, relocation resulted in a decrease in household income for 70% of the respondents, greatly exacerbating the already existing financial problems of low-income households.

From a psychological point of view, the transfer to another place caused a great emotional disturbance. Most respondents reported increased anxiety and depression. A lack of mental health support further exacerbated the psychological burden on the population, indicating the need to integrate mental health services into rehabilitation programs.

Overall, the study highlights the need for a more comprehensive and comprehensive settlement plan. Gaps in support services, physical and emotional problems, and the long-term consequences of economic and educational hardship indicate a failure to address the universal needs of displaced populations. Research has attempted to demonstrate the challenges of poorly planned projects and their long-term effects on the well-being and development of affected individuals, particularly children and persons with disabilities. The next section outlines recommendations for addressing these issues and suggests strategies for improving the quality of future settlement theory.

## Recommendations

Based on the findings of the Koye Ftche case study, several recommendations are made to address the negative effects of relocation on disabled and low-income households. These recommendations focus on the provision of livelihood services, as well as improving infrastructure and support. These recommendations can provide guidance to policy makers and other stakeholders.

### Improving access to health care

- Development of disability-friendly infrastructure: Ensuring that health care facilities are accessible to people with physical and sensory impairments, ensuring that inclusive

health facilities are fully staffed and equipped, such as ramps, special equipment and waiting areas.

- Establishment of Mobile Health Care Units: Development of mobile health care services to meet the needs of individuals who have difficulty accessing distant medical centers will address the problem of accessibility to the community.
- Training of specialized health care professionals: Enhance training and awareness of health care professionals on how to handle and treat inclusive care, especially people with disabilities.

#### Developing education infrastructure

- Expanding school infrastructure: expanding overcrowded classrooms by building more schools or expanding existing ones to accommodate the influx of new students, providing food and other support to students considering the low income levels of parents, and facilitating appropriate capacity building training for teachers.
- Supplying Learning Materials: Ensuring the availability of essential resources such as textbooks, facilitating digital tools, library supplies, and other learning aids.
- Facilitate counseling programs. Facilitate mental health counseling services in schools to help children cope with the emotional changes and stress of moving to a new place.

#### Strengthening economic support and employment programs

- Develop vocational training programs for displaced individuals, especially those with low incomes and disabilities, to enhance employability.
- Implementation of microfinance programs: Encouraging the creation of small businesses through the provision of microfinance loans and financial education programs, enabling migrant families to generate income.
- Establishing job placement services: Creating business links with local businesses and industries, creating job opportunities that match the skills of this new settler community.

#### Promoting social integration and community building

- Developing Community Hubs: Building community hubs to enhance social relationships and foster mutual understanding and a sense of belonging among displaced individuals.
- Organize social programs: Develop regular activities that promote social interaction, such as festivals, workshops, and sports, to strengthen community cohesion.

- Supporting Vulnerable Groups: Design or implement special social support programs for the elderly and disabled to ensure their full integration into society.

#### Integration of mental health services

- Establishment of Mental Health Counseling Services: Implementation of professional mental health support services for health disorders related to relocation related to stress, anxiety and depression.
- Training Community Workers: Establish basic mental health training to enable community leaders and social workers to identify and support individuals in need.
- Create Peer Support Networks: Establish peer support groups to share experiences and provide emotional and practical support to displaced residents who have moved to a new settlement.

#### Ensuring effective communication and participation in resettlement planning

- Involve displaced persons in decision-making: In order for the resettlement program to be successful, involve displaced communities in the planning program, and try to ensure that it meets their real needs by implementing complete resettlement programs to meet their needs.
- Increase awareness of services: Provide clear and accessible information about available services such as health care, education and financial support.
- Monitoring and evaluating the results of the rehabilitation program: Regularly reviewing the rehabilitation programs and verifying their effectiveness will allow eliminating unnecessary intervention effects and evaluating their effectiveness.

#### Recommendations for policy makers and other stakeholders

- Develop comprehensive resettlement policies: Policymakers should develop frameworks that address the rights and protections of forcibly resettled individuals. These frameworks must include provisions for health care, education, adequate housing and economic support.
- Inclusion of Disability in Rehabilitation Plans: The law should require that all rehabilitation programs incorporate universal design principles and address the unique needs of persons with disabilities. This includes not only infrastructure but also access to special services. Example: Policymakers should ensure that rehabilitation programs align

with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

- Incorporating community input into policy design: Involve affected communities at the policy development stage so that their needs are reflected in the final rehabilitation plans. This participatory approach ensures that the policies are relevant and effective.

#### Funding and Resource Allocation

- Increase funding for vulnerable populations: Allocate sufficient resources to ensure that the most vulnerable, such as individuals with disabilities and low-income families, are prioritized in rehabilitation programs. This should include special funding for accessible infrastructure and vocational training.
- Partnerships with non-governmental organizations and the private sector: Policymakers should encourage collaboration between government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private enterprises to enhance services for displaced citizens. NGOs can provide specialized services and the private sector can help create employment opportunities.
- Oversee and enforce financial assistance policies: Monitor and ensure that financial assistance programs for displaced populations are timely and accessible, particularly to low-income families and those in immediate need.

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