

Addis Ababa University

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Exploring Development Induced Displacements and Its Associated Risks: A Case of Heineken
brewery S.C in Akaka Kality Woreda 09

By: Abraham Tekalign

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DECLARATION

I, Abraham Tekalign Tolina, do hereby declare that except for references to other

People's work, which all sources utilized for this research have been properly acknowledged, this thesis is my work conducted under the supervision of Dr. commander Demelash Kassaye at the School of Social Work, Addis Ababa University (AAU). This work has neither been submitted ex ante in full nor in part for a degree or Masters in this University or elsewhere.

Name of student: Abraham Tekalign

Signature: _____

Date: June 2018

Advisor: Dr Commander Demelash Kassaye

Signature: _____

Date: June 2018

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB: African Development bank

ADB: Asian Development Bank

DIDR: development induced displacement and resettlement

FGD: focus group discussions

IR: involuntary resettlement

IRP: involuntary resettlement policy

IRR: Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction framework

WB: World Bank

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to all displacees that are suffering from impoverishments caused by unplanned involuntary resettlements

Abstract

Development induced displacement is a risks associated with development intervention which many countries in the world, including Ethiopia, face. Strong and sustainable economic growth is what every country aspires to achieve their respective 'development' goals. However, there is no single method that can be applied to achieve the stated development goals. Moreover, there are always associated risks with development. One of the associated risks of development is displacement of people which give rise to social, economic, political and environmental risks. This is mainly because of lack of appropriate policy emplaced that can be used to properly guide the development process for successful mitigation of the associated risks.

This research therefore explored risks associated with development intervention, specifically, implementation of a manufacturing project. In order to explore the associated risks qualitative method of research, in which case study design was followed, was conducted. In depth interviews, focus group discussions, key –informant in depth interview, observation and document review methods were used for data collection. The major findings indicate due to lack of appropriate policy emplacement, the displacement had exposed the displacees to various problems which caused impoverishment, DID in a case of manufacturing had a different associated risk with other development projects interventions induced displacements even if they had also many similar associated risks, there was no proper implementation of the displacement and relocation program in a case of manufacturing, the displacees attitude towards displacement was negative, and the displacees had not employed effective coping strategies to deal with the negative effects of displacement. The study findings are very informative and can be used as an important resource for policy makers and researchers.

Table of Contents

Chapter one	1
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Statement of the problem	4
1.2 Research Question	8
1.2.1 Specific research questions.....	8
1.3 Objective of the study.....	8
1.3.1 General objective	8
1.3.2 Specific objectives.....	8
1.4 Significance of the study	9
1.5 Scope of the study	9
1.6 Limitation of the study.....	10
1.7 Contextual Definition of Basic Terms.....	11
Chapter two	14
2. Review of related literature	14
2.1 What is Development induced displacement	14
2.2 Trends of Development Induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR)	15
2.3 DIDR and associate risks	17
2.3.1 The Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction framework (IRR)	17
2.4 Mechanisms of remedying development induced displacements and associated risks	22
2.4.1 The Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction framework (IRR) strategy to address DID 22	
2.4.2 Policy recommendation for DIDR’s associated risk mitigation	24
2.4.2.1 The World Bank policy on development induced displacement and resettlements.....	25
2.4.2.2 Asian development Bank policy on development induced displacement and resettlement 27	
2.4.2.3 African development bank policy on DIDR	28
2.4.3 The compensation issues in displacements and resettlements	29
2.4.4 Stakeholder Participation in displacements and resettlements.....	30
Chapter three.....	33

3.	Research method	33
3.1	Study Design.....	33
3.2	Study area	34
3.3	Study population.....	35
3.4	Eligibility criteria.....	35
3.5	Sampling method.....	35
3.6	Sample size.....	37
3.7	Methods of data collection	38
3.8	Trustworthiness of the Study.....	40
3.9	Ethical considerations	41
3.10	Method of data analysis.....	42
	Chapter four.....	43
4.	Findings of the study.....	43
4.1	General description of the study participants	43
4.2	Characterizing feature of development induced displacement in a case of manufacturing.....	43
4.3	The process of displacement and relocation program: how it took place	47
4.4	DID and its associated risks in a case of manufacturing project.....	54
4.5	Displacees' attitude towards the displacement and relocation program	67
4.6	Coping mechanisms employed by the displacees	70
4.7	Case histories	77
4.7.1	Case history one: a case of displacee with physical disability	77
4.7.2	Case history two: a case of single mother displacee	83
	Chapter five.....	88
5.	Discussion.....	88
5.1	Characterizing feature of development induced displacement in a case of manufacturing.....	88
5.2	The process of displacement and relocation program: how it took place	92
5.3	Development induced displacements and its associated risks in a case of manufacturing	97
5.3.1	Landlessness.....	97
5.3.2	Homelessness.....	98
5.3.3	Lack of access to basic public services and exposure to additional costs.....	100

5.3.4	Disruption in sources of income and challenges of livelihood restoration	101
5.3.5	Disruption of social capital.....	106
5.3.6	Unfair compensation practice.....	108
5.4	Displacees' attitude towards the displacement and relocation program	109
5.5	Coping mechanisms employed by the displacees	114
Chapter six	119
6.	Conclusion, social work implication and recommendation	119
6.1	Conclusion.....	119
6.2	Social work implications.....	122
6.3	Recommendation.....	125
Reference	128
Appendix A	socio-demographic characteristics of the study participants	i
Appendix B	Research Participants Background Information and Interview Guiding Questions	iii
Part three:	in-depth interview guiding questions for displacees	viii
APPENDIX C:	INFORMED CONSENT LETTER.....	xi

Chapter one

1. Introduction

Development has come a long way in the past six decades. As both an enterprise and a scholarly discipline, development became noteworthy especially in the period immediately following World War II when the Western world confronted the new challenge of rebuilding countries and in Europe (John Rapley, 2007). The institutions that would help manage this process, such as the then International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, were created for the rebuilding task. Alongside them what took place is a tradition of theorizing about the special challenges facing backward regions and countries, and the means by which these challenges could be met in sustainable paths to industrialization.

Thorough out its history, Development has made across wide spread inequalities in society while dissolving customary sources of employment, uprooting people from their long establishments, forming a consumer culture where there is exhaustion of natural resources, increased economic dependence on outside financial and innovative organization and diminished political autonomy of host society (Robinson C, 2003)

One of the negative effects of development indicated above is the uprooting of people from their long establishments due to implementation of various development projects. Development-induced displacement (DID) is the forcing of communities and individuals out of their home, often also their homelands, for the purposes of economic development (United nation Human Development Report, 1990).

In developing countries, the scale of development related population displacement has grown rapidly over the past few decades as a result of the compelling need for infrastructure to meet the demand of its fast growing population. As the developing countries have to provide the basic amenities to their citizens, investment in infrastructure is expected to shoot up over the next couple of decades. As the investment in infrastructure grows, the challenge of solving “resettlement dilemma” which is caused by development induced displacements may also become bigger (Pinto, A. 1999).

Displacement which displaces people from their native place and region often intensifies rather than mitigates economic insecurity, helplessness and alienation. This could mean loss of economic livelihoods and communities (Siddiqui, 2015). Displacement results not only in the physical eviction from a dwelling, but also the expropriation of productive lands and other assets to make possible an alternative use (Cernea, 2000; cited in Downing, 2002).

Displacements are also related with the issue of Human right because the rights to adequate housing and security of the person and home are basic views of human rights law, and serve to protect individuals and communities from being forcibly displaced from their homes, lands and livelihoods. In 1986, the UN General Assembly has also adopted a Declaration on the Right to Development, which states that "every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized" (Mello.S 2003)

However, displacement caused by development projects largely occurs in a manner that violates human rights and leads to the increased impoverishment and disempowerment of the

displaced. Displacements are often accompanied by egregious corruption, the use or threat of violence to force people from their homes, lands and livelihoods, and the undemocratic imposition of so-called “development” projects. Involuntary displacement are also inherently discriminatory, as it is the poor and marginalized sections of the population, with few exceptions, who are required to move out of the way for development projects(Bugalski and Pred, 2013) .

In Ethiopia the trend of resettlement was along with a chronic drought and famine problem. Through time, as the country expanded its development goals, development induced displacements became part of the development process and sacrificing the wellbeing of its own people in the name of “development” become a trend (Asfaw, 2005).

Studies indicate after people are displaced due to development projects, they become dependent on family support, decrease their basic consumptions items including food and involve household members in low paying jobs like daily labor work, abandon social solidarity and related institutions (Iddir, Ekub and Zikir) which have significant value for their livelihood and existed for years(Tesfa Teferi GebreEgziaber, 2014)

This study was conducted on development induced displacement in a case of Heineken Beer S.C which is found in Addis Ababa, Akaki kality sub city, Wored 09.The study explored the associated risks of displacement caused due to establishment of the company and identified what development induced displacement mean in this case, how the displacement and relocation program took place, what was the attitude of the displacees towards the displacement, and the coping mechanisms the displacees used to deal with negative effects of the displacement.

1.1 Statement of the problem

Countries in the developing nations are engaged in different kinds of efforts to achieve development goals that are locally formulated but usually influenced by or adopted from development programs of different international organizations like The World Bank, and International Monetary Fund (Matt Andrew, 2013:1). All the development programs have similar goals, at least in terms of what they intend to achieve; they are designed to achieve sustainable development. However, Development is a broad concept that entails social, economic, political and human development (Burkey, 1993). That is why various perspectives on development have been advanced by great scholars. Moreover, as there are lots of positive outcomes for development it has also lots of negative economic, social, political, and environmental consequences. Thus, the idea of development is not a novel one for all the sections of society, not all parts of society are equally affected by development intervention. There are always risks associated with development interventions.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which was adopted in 2000 by United Nation Development Program (UNDP), was one of the major global development programs which have shaped third world countries perspectives on development. After taking lesson from the 15 years of practice UNDP shifted from MDGs to sustainable development goals (SDGs), which acknowledges that we have to challenge results, adopt right policies, and transform institutions for solutions to emerge (UNDP, 2016).

One of the mechanisms used to challenge development intervention results and adopt appropriate policy is by engaging in risk management, which requires risk identification at the first place. As the world changes, opportunities arise constantly. However, with the

opportunities there are associated old and new risks. The solution thus is not to reject change in order to avoid risk but to prepare for the opportunities and risks that change entails (World development report, 2014).

One of the risks associated with development intervention, and need to be managed, is development induced displacement (DID). It was in the mid 1990s, the issues become serious concern and a challenge to the sustainable economic development and strength of monetary administrations and approaches as there was sensational rise in development induced displacements in the 1970s and 1980s with difficult and deplorable results in resettlement experiences which require fresh insights into the life of affected individuals (Pinto, A, 1999)

Sociologist Michael Cernea in his study of development-induced displacement and resettlement for the World Bank pointed out that being forcibly ousted from one's land and habitat carries with it the risk of becoming poorer than before displacement (Robinson, 2003). The World Bank experience also indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks (Lancy Lobo, Shashikant Kumar, 2009)

Resettlement in Ethiopia has a long history. It was practiced to resettle people from areas with chronic drought and famine problems to relatively better places. 'However, with increase in the country's development goals, it appears that Ethiopia is determined to sacrifice the wellbeing of its own people in the name of "development" (IOM Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, 2015).

A study by (Abebe, 2009) indicated that even if large number of low-income households have been displaced in Ethiopia by development projects and adversely affected in the process, the tragedy remains unnoticed. Another study by (Abebe Bogale, 2010) indicted concern that although the need of development in Ethiopia is justified, the likely negative impacts of development should be part of the real concern. Similarly studies indicated that the process of relocating people from the inner city to new resettlement sites in the outskirts have also disrupted the relocates' business ties with customers (Gebre Yntiso, 2008).

Another study also indicated the negative impact of development induced displacement on social capital stating that relocation of people affected the contact of the community with different institutions (Friehiwot Tarekegn, 2013). Finding of another research compared the life of the displacees before and after resettlement and stated that ‘although it is difficult to conclude all relocates were having decent life previously, the condition is worst in the relocation areas ’ (Tesfa Teferi GebreEgziabher, 2014).

Moreover, studies indicated, development induced displacement in Ethiopia had also human rights implications. With this regard a study finding indicated displacees in any form are highly disregarded; remedy and accountability mechanisms are very narrow and limited in scope (Mehari Taddele Maru, 2017). This is because of the conventional justification that development projects are for the greater good of the nation and in the face of the developmental state the priority is for the “greater good of the nation.”

Report by Ethiopian Human Rights project also indicated that very long protest with lots of bad consequences took place in Ethiopia as a result of the introduction of ‘Addis Ababa–

Finfinne Integrated Development Plan' (Ethiopian Human rights project, 2016). The protest was caused by previous actual and perceived future displacement of adjacent towns and farmland due to the rapid expansion of the capital, Addis Ababa. The protest resulted in deaths, injuries and imprisonment of many people all over the state of Oromia and latter accompanied by protests in Amhara Regional states, which resulted in similar bad consequences.

These incidents are indication that displacements in any form could result in high political instability which could in turn create lots of socio-economic problems and makes the fate of the country worrying unless viable mechanisms, that are in conformity with the principles of human development and human rights, are developed for the purpose of dealing with unavoidable displacements.

However, the above indicated studies that are previously conducted in Ethiopia on development induced displacement focused on housing projects and other infrastructures caused displacements, missing manufacturing projects which are also another major cause of displacement in Ethiopia. Manufacturing, housing and other different development projects have different purpose and outcomes for which different justifications could be made for the displacements they cause. Similarly, the fact that their purpose and outcome is different also requires different studies since the actions that should be taken to mitigate risks caused by implementation of development projects are specific to the nature of the projects implemented. For this reason, this study was conducted on development induced displacements in a case of manufacturing to explore displacements caused by Heineken Beer S.C and its associated risks.

1.2 Research Question

The research question in this study was:

What are risks associated with development induced displacements in a case of Heineken Breweries S.C establishment in Akaka Kality Woreda 09?

1.2.1 Specific research questions

The specific research questions were:

What is development induced displacement in a case of manufacturing?

What are risks associated with a manufacturing project caused displacement?

How development induced displacements in a case of manufacturing takes place?

What is attitude of the displacees towards the displacements?

What are the coping strategies of the displacees after development induced displacements in a case of manufacturing?

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The main objective of this study was to explore development induced displacements and its associated risks in a case of Heineken Breweries S.C in Akaki Kality Woreda 09.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

The specific objective of this study was:

To identify development induced displacement in a case of manufacturing

To identify risks associated with a manufacturing project caused displacements

To identify how development induced displacements in a case of manufacturing took place

To identify attitudes the displacees had towards the displacements?

To identify coping strategies of the displacees after the development induced displacements

1.4 Significance of the study

Development induced displacements is long considered one of the challenges of attaining sustainable development goals. The phenomenon is considered development challenge due to the fact that development projects that displace people results in difficult and deplorable results in resettlement experiences like Impoverishment and disempowerment. Development induced displacement, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, environmental, and political risks. This study which explored risks associated with development induced displacements in a case of manufacturing projects will contribute to the efforts of finding out mechanisms by which the associated risks can be mitigated by providing evidence based information to policy advocates and makers. It could also be used as an important input for further researches. Moreover, the findings are very informative of development induced displacements and its associated risks that can be used by manufacturing companies, potential displacees and other stakeholders in relation to development induced displacements.

1.5 Scope of the study

The study explored development induced displacement in a case of manufacturing. The study engaged on exploration of associated risks during implementation of the projects as well as after implementation of the projects. However, the exploration was conducted only on cases of

manufacturing projects implementations, not in cases of other development projects implementation.

1.6 Limitation of the study

One of the major limitations in this study was lack of access to vital documents such as the compensation scheme the woreda administration used while implementing the displacement and relocation program. However, to offset this limitation sufficient in-depth interview was conducted with implementing bodies to understand the content of the compensation scheme. Another limitation was unsuccessful attempt made by the researcher to interview higher concerned officials to seek explanation regarding points mentioned by implementers in relation to role of the higher officials in the displacement and relocation program. However, to make up for this challenge, the researcher was engaged in probing questions with the implementers to get better understanding of the officials role at the time.

1.7 Contextual Definition of Basic Terms

The following terms are used in the context they are described below:

Development-induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR): the forcing of communities and individuals out of their homes, often also their homelands, for the purposes of economic development. It is a subset of forced migration.

The Displaced Persons (DP's) are those who are forced to flee or move out of their land when the development projects require acquisition of their homesteads.

Indirectly Displaced Persons (IDP's): Disposal of waste from the projects such as cement plant and pollution from industries affects land fertility, health etc of those who are living in the close vicinity of project area. This often deprives the dependents on such lands of their livelihoods and forces them to move out. These people are called indirectly displaced persons. (IDP's)

The Project Affected Persons (PAP's) are those who sacrifice their livelihood fully or partially without being displaced. In some cases, their individual land is acquired and in others, the common property resources like forests and fishing ground, affecting their livelihoods.

The case of manufacturing: any plant involved in the process of converting raw materials, components, or parts into finished goods where people are displaced from their homes/and their lands for the purpose of the manufacturing plant installation.

Community: Social groups of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common cultural and historical heritage.

Livelihood: a set of activities, involving securing water, food, medicine, shelter, clothing and the capacity to acquire the above necessities working either individually or as a group by using endowments (both human and material) for meeting the requirements of the self and his/her household on a sustainable basis with dignity. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly.

Landlessness: If people are removed from their land they are also removed from the main productive resource. Both people's commercial activities and subsistence livelihoods are removed. In this case the people lose both their natural resources and their human-made capital.

Joblessness: The risk of losing employment is very high in displacements and to create new job opportunities in the new established communities is very difficult and requires substantial capital.

Homelessness: Loss of a home or shelter is normally only temporary for many displacees; but, for some, homelessness can imply deterioration of their housing standards. „In a broader cultural sense, the loss of a family's individual home and of a group's cultural space tends to result in alienation and status-deprivation.

Marginalization: occurs when families lose economic power and spiral on a “downward mobility” path. Many individuals cannot use their earlier-acquired skills at the new location; human capital is lost or rendered inactive or obsolete, Robinson (2003). Economic marginalization is often accompanied by social and psychological marginalization, expressed in decreasing social status

Food insecurity: The forced removal of communities often increases the risk that people will temporarily or chronically be undernourished. Defined by Cernea as, “calorie-protein intake levels below the minimum necessary for normal growth and work”

Loss of access to common property and services: For poor people, particularly for the landless and asset less, loss of access to the common property assets that belonged to relocated communities (pastures, forested lands, water bodies, burial grounds, quarries, etc.) results in significant deterioration in income and livelihood levels. Typically, losses of common property assets are not compensated by governments. These losses are compounded by loss of access to some public services, such as school, losses that can be grouped within this category of risks.

Compensation at replacement cost: Replacement cost of an affected asset in displacement should be equivalent to the amount required to replace the asset in its existing condition

Security of tenure: the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection from the state against forced evictions

involuntary resettlement(IR): an act of displacing and relocating without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice

Chapter two

2. Review of related literature

2.1 What is Development induced displacement

Development-induced displacement (DID) occurs when people are forced from their homes and/or land as a result of development projects. It is usually related with hydroelectric power and irrigation projects but is also the result of various development projects such as mining, agriculture, the creation of military installations, airports, industrial plants, railways, road developments, urbanization, conservation projects, and forestry. Development-induced displacement is a social problem affecting multiple levels of human organization, varying from tribal and village communities to well-developed urban areas. Development is widely viewed as an inevitable step towards modernization and economic growth in developing countries; however, for those who are displaced, the end result is most often loss of livelihood and impoverishment (Cernea, Michael, 1996)

Even though different scholars and researches have differently defined development induced displacements in different ways, in most cases, scholars and activists consider development displacees to be those persons who are forced to move as a result of losing their homes to development projects (Stanely, 2004). The working definition that was used by the United Nations describes Internally Displaced People (IDP), as persons or group of persons who have been forced to flee or to leave their houses or places of habitual residence as a result of, or in order to avoid, in particular, the effect of armed conflict, situation of widespread violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. But some scholar argues that this definition has a grey

area and does not give the necessary weight to people displaced by development projects (Mc Dollew & Sorenseno).

United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement therefore adopt the following more broad operational definition for “development induced displaced people as a person or a group of persons who are forced to live their lands or homes or their possession as a result of a development process that undermines, excludes or ignore their full participation in development and put their livelihood in danger without protection, within a given national territory. Scudder (as cited by Stanley, 2004) suggests that the conception of project-impacted persons should include not only those directly displaced by loss of home, but also the host population that takes in displacees; all others who are neither directly displaced by development projects, nor hosts, yet who live in the vicinity of the project; and project immigrants. The latter group includes those tasked with planning, designing, and implementing the project, as well as those who later move to the region to take advantage of project-related opportunities.

These, Scudder notes, are often beneficiaries of the project, whereas the two former groups are often adversely affected by projects. Similarly, the World Commission on Dams (WCD) (as cited in Stanely, 2004) refers not only to physical displacement, but also to livelihood displacement, which takes away people of their means of production and displaces them from their socio-cultural milieu.

2.2 Trends of Development Induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR)

Development-induced displacement occurs throughout the world. Approximately fifteen million people each year are forced to leave their homes and their lands following big

development projects (dams, irrigation projects, highways, urbanization, mining, conservation of nature, etc.). Development-induced displacement occurs throughout the world. In the world, two countries in particular, China and India, are responsible for a large portion of such displacements. (Terminski, 2012). The National Research Center for Resettlement in China has calculated that over 45 million people were displaced by development projects in that country only between 1950 and 2000. Even though, overall displacement in Latin America and the Caribbean is not as high as in Asia, the region has seen a number of large and controversial resettlement operations (Stanley, 2004). In India alone, an estimated 25 million were displaced within 50 years from 1947 to 1997 (Mahapatra as cited in Koeing, 2001).

In many African countries with relatively small populations, the number of displaced people may be lower, but the proportion of the population affected by development-induced activities is nevertheless significant, sometimes it is even higher than that of the Asian cases.(Koenig, 2001) According to Stanley, (2004) for example, the Akosombo Dam in Ghana which displaced 80,000 people, approximately 1% of the country's population is mentioned as good example in this regard. In the case of Ethiopia Gilgel Gibe Dam construction has caused the displacement of more than hundred households and the villagization of 1964 households making up about 10,000 people displaced.

Pankhurst and Piguet, (2004) stated that in Ethiopia over the past few decades significantly an increasing number of local communities have faced the consequences of the extension of agricultural development schemes, the establishment of infrastructures such as hydroelectrically dams, the creation of national parks all of which are considered to be in national interest of the

country, but compete with those communities for land and access to resources. Risks are usually higher for vulnerable groups, such as children, women, the elderly, ethnic minorities, and indigenous people (Torres, 2002). Indigenous people are forced to leave their area and relocated to marginal areas. It is likely that the number of people affected by DIDR will continue to grow in the coming years; with urban growth rates exceeding 6% annually (Pankhurst & Piguet, 2004). From 2007 to 2017 Ethiopia is estimated to have had close to 220,000 IDPs due to DID, emanating from infrastructure projects, including dams, industries and industrial parks, railways, roads, and urban renewal programmes. Most of these IDPs were resettled in other locations by the Government agencies.

2.3 DIDR and associate risks

2.3.1 The Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction framework (IRR)

With regard to the impact of development induced displacements, Michael Cernea, a sociologist, who has researched development-induced displacement and resettlement for the World Bank, points out that being forcibly ousted from one's land and habitat carries with it the risk of becoming poorer than before displacement, since a significant portion of people displaced do not receive compensation for their lost assets, and effective assistance to reestablish themselves, in the new area, productively.

Cernea has identified eight interlinked potential risks intrinsic to displacement. 1. Landlessness: Taking away of land from people removes the main foundation upon which people's productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods are constructed. 2. Joblessness: The risk of losing income generating activity specifically wage employment is very high both in urban and rural displacements for those employed in enterprises, services or

agriculture. Yet creating new jobs for the displaced, is difficult and requires substantial investment. 3. Homelessness. Loss of shelter tends to be only temporary for many people being resettled pending full resettlement; but, for some, homelessness or a worsening in their housing standards become a lingering condition. Homelessness in a broader cultural sense is loss of a family's individual home and the loss of a group's cultural space which tend to result in alienation and status deprivation.

The fourth identified associated risk is marginalization. Marginalization occurs when families come to lose economic power and spiral on a “downward mobility” path. Many individuals cannot use their earlier-acquired skills at the new location; because human capital is lost or rendered inactive or obsolete. Economic marginalization is often going along with social and psychological marginalization. 5. Food Insecurity. Forced uprooting of people increases the risk that people will fall into temporary or chronic undernourishment, defined as calorie-protein intake levels below the minimum necessary for normal growth and work. 6. Increased Morbidity and Mortality. This factor is related with Displacement-induced social stress and psychological trauma, the use of unsafe water supply and improvised sewage systems, which increase vulnerability to epidemics and chronic diarrhea, dysentery, or particularly parasitic and vector-borne diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis. 7. Loss of Access to Common Property. For poor people, loss of access to the common property assets that belonged to relocated communities (pastures, forest lands, water bodies, burial grounds, quarries and so on) result in significant deterioration in income and livelihood levels since these common property are usually scarce for the poor. 8. Social Disintegration. Displacement causes a profound extrication of existing patterns of social organization.

This unraveling has social and economic dimensions. When people are involuntary moved and resettled in different places, production systems, life-sustaining informal networks, trade linkages, etc are dismantled. Others have also suggested the addition of other risks such as the loss of access to public services, loss of access to schooling for school-age children, and the loss of civil rights or abuse of human rights, such as loss of property without fair compensation

Several studies conducted in Ethiopia on development induced displacements (DIDs) have also identified risks that are associated with DIDR. A study conducted on The Effect of Development Induced Displacement on Relocated Household in Addis Ababa indicated that the numbers of unstable, confused and disturbed dwellers are increasing alarmingly following displacement. Although it is difficult to conclude all relocatees were having decent life before displacement, the condition is worst in the relocation areas. Most informal workers become jobless due to lose of their job and have faced difficulty to get work both in condominium and kebele houses. Food insecurity which leads to poor health is one of the multifaced effects of low-income (joblessness) that has happened in the case of relocation.

Moreover, many relocatees become more dependent on their significant others than ever, they decreased their feeding interval, diminishing the quality and quantity, engaged in daily labor as a way out. Provision of basic services and infrastructures is mandatory particularly for the displaced in principle, however; with some exceptional kebele houses accessing these services were impossible. Still now accessing kindergarten and high school in condominium surrounding is considered as luxury due to inaccessibility. This condition incurs extra cost to find schools in

far places and also students will be forced to drop their educations which expose for juvenile delinquency (Tesfa Teferi GebreEgziabher)

Another study conducted on the Impacts of Urban Renewal Induced Displacement and Resettlement on the Economic and Social Life of Displaced People on the same city, Addis Ababa indicated that Most displacees feel uncomfortable in the new resettlement sites because of being strange in the new area, lack of sustainable economic opportunities, and deficiency of infrastructures, problems in coordination with government officials, crime and lack of freedom as they had in their original homestead. These consequences made them to resist the move from their previous homestead, so that, this kind of resettlement elicit psychological impact on the minds of displacees. In the resettlement area, the large numbers of displacees mentioned that they faced the problem of finance, shopping center, joblessness, transport, adequate housing, working space and affordable condominium price. This made the living standard of the displacees worse in the new resettlement site (Endeshaw Gebrie, 2016)

Similarly a study by Mehari Taddele Maru (2017) on Causes, Dynamics, and Consequences of Internal Displacement in Ethiopia found out that The displaced persons suffer from distinct vulnerabilities as a direct result of being displaced, and when the government pay no attention to address those vulnerabilities through positive measures in the form of specific protection and assistance, it could lead to situations in which IDPs (in all forms of displacement, conflict or environment disaster, or development related) were discriminated against in relation to the community where they resettle. Beside this, such discrimination may result from situations in

which law enforcement bodies like policies that are unproblematic in normal settings impose undue burdens on displacees (Muhidin Aman, 2016).

It also found out by the same study mentioned above, in addition to new projects, renewal and expansion projects caused repetitive displacement of people and increased their vulnerabilities. Despite provisions for low cost housing and improved shelter for urban IDPs through relocation programmes, most people preferred living in the same slum areas in order to maintain their livelihood sources, which often depended on serving customers in the central parts of their city. Their preference for their poor quality previous homes and places of residence was usually due to their previous easy access to many daily household services such as transportation, schools, clinics, infrastructure, and traditional support networks.

What is largely and gravely missing in Ethiopia with regard to development displacees , according to (Muhidin Aman, 2016), is the absence of judicial or other constitutional means to oversee and review decisions of the executive branch to carry out DID. While there is no arbitrary displacement of populations as such, there is widespread disregard to the rights of IDPs who are displaced due to development projects conventional justification that the projects are for the greater good of the nation. In the face of the developmental state and its priority of the “greater good of the nation”, redress and accountability mechanisms for the IDPs are very narrow and limited in scope.

In addition to the above problems Muhidin has also indicated that current Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) in Ethiopia that require project feasibility are very limited in terms of the cultural, historical, and religious rights, and considerations of the human rights of

inhabitants. In order to implement this effectively, the ESIA's need to be replaced by a more comprehensive and advanced form of feasibility appraisal of development projects and their impact on human rights in general, including the socio-economic and environmental aspects of Human Right Impact Assessment (HRIA)

2.4 Mechanisms of remedying development induced displacements and associated risks

2.4.1 The Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction framework (IRR) strategy to address DID

The IRR model in addition to identifying risks associated with development-induced displacement, has also proposed a useful strategy that can be adopted to deal with the associated risks. Impoverishment, risk and reconstruction (IRR) model is developed by Michel Cernea recently. In 1990s after having a lot of empirical and theoretical bases with the aim of identifying what risks associated with development-induced displacement program are existed very often and how these risks are circumvent if not minimized from harming huge number of people through the development of tools during planning and implementation of the programs. The model is mainly rigorous on two big issues, namely forced displacement and re-establishment of socioeconomic conditions in the new resettlement (Cernea 2000).

Impoverishment risk and reconstruction are the central concepts of the model which have a broad idea and interlinked to each other. Understanding the linkage among these variables enables the policy makers and implementers to plan proper solution ahead of displacement. Development-induced displacement programs including construction of railways, roads, hospitals and irrigations could apparently benefit some part of the society in one side while at the same time other groups in most cases the poor lose their resources (human, social, natural and

man-made capitals). Only in the present decade due to the so called development, more than ten million people are displaced and affected each year (Cernea 1997).

The proposed strategies are in line with the identified risks. The strategy focuses on avoiding DID associated risks by bringing the displacees from landlessness to land-based resettlement, from joblessness to reemployment, from homelessness to house reconstruction, from marginalization to social inclusion, from increased morbidity to improved health care, from food insecurity to adequate nutrition, from loss of access to restoration of community assets and services, from social disarticulation to networks and community rebuilding (Cernea 2000:3662). So, according to this model strategies of DIDR should work towards the above mentioned directions.

Moreover, the existing DID related risks which cause huge displacement are the outcome of the mismanagement and lack of proper land policy that benefit the poor citizen. Due to this lack, the poor are more affected by housing poverty than livelihood (mostly their livelihood is depending on the availability of housing). Failure to make appropriate housing policy and lack of political commitment to alleviate city problems and inappropriate distribution system has aggravated slum expansion and poor living condition (Habitat 2003). The inner city is highly demanded both by the business men as well by the poor segments. For example, more than 11% of the employment opportunities in Sao Paulo are existed within 5km² area (Acioly Jr 1999). Revitalization of the inner city is undertaken either of two extreme approaches: conservation approach and redevelopment approach. The conservation approach follows the development of inner city without making total change (keeping the existing physical and social resources) but

the redevelopment approach make an absolute change by demolishing all the existing features, including the physical, social and economic structure to attract investors. Of course, there is also a rehabilitation approach residing between the two extremes that demand the change should be taken gradually without complete loss of the existing entities. In most developing countries, including Ethiopia, the redevelopment approach is more exercised than the other aiming to create an attractive city preferred by investors.

Any inner city development in any case should respect the principle of equality which safeguarding the rights of the poor. Robinson (2003) has mentioned the five main human rights missed during displacement. The rights are: the right to development and self-determination which includes getting benefit and have the choice to determine the benefit, the right to participation which includes participating without reservation and have the right to agree or disagree on the ongoing development projects), the right to life and livelihood which is compromised by the development projects, the right of vulnerable groups especially women and people with disability and finally the right to remedy. There are conditions that forced to conduct displacement however; the responsible body should design socially, economically and culturally sustainable strategies that benefit relocatees in relation to human right and international law.

2.4.2 Policy recommendation for DIDR's associated risk mitigation

Different international development institutions have developed guiding principles on development induced displacements after understanding the severity of the issue which continues to be problematic unless a proper policy is designed and implemented. One of the international development institutions having a policy on development induced displacement is the World Bank.

2.4.2.1 The World Bank policy on development induced displacement and resettlements

The world Bank experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks (the World Bank operational manual on DIDR, 2010)

The overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following: priority is given to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid displacement and resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to fully participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher (the World Bank operational manual on DIDR, 2014)

World Bank policy has process framework which describes the arrangements for implementing and monitoring the policy objective. Accordingly, in order to achieve the objectives of this policy, particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups ,among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

The Bank experience has also shown that resettlement of indigenous peoples with traditional land-based modes of production is particularly complex and may have significant adverse impacts on their identity and cultural survival when exposed to displacement. For this reason, the Bank satisfies itself that the borrower has explored all viable alternative project designs to avoid physical displacement of these groups of people. However, when it is not feasible to avoid such displacement, preference is given to land-based resettlement strategies for these groups that are compatible with their cultural preferences and are prepared in consultation with them.

The implementation of resettlement activities is directly linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. These measures include not only provision of compensation but also of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. Therefore, In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after

compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.

2.4.2.2 Asian development Bank policy on development induced displacement and resettlement

The policy of Asian development bank on DIDR was first developed on 1995 and became operational in January 1996. The Policy requires that involuntary resettlement be an integral part of project design, where it is dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle. (Asian IRP, 1995)

The Asian development bank Policy, like that of the World Bank, aims to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible and minimize resettlement where population displacement is unavoidable by exploring all viable project options. However, if individuals or communities must lose their land, means of livelihood, social support systems, or way of life they should be: compensated for lost assets and loss of income and livelihood, assisted for relocation, assisted so that their economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it, provided with appropriate land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation, comparable to the without-project situation, and fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options.

The Policy also specifies that lack of formal legal title to land is not a bar to compensation and other assistance. This may apply to a range of people affected, e.g. informal dwellers, land users with traditional or customary rights, squatters or those with adverse possession rights but have no formal legal title to land and assets. The policy has special consideration to vulnerable groups that appropriate assistance should be provided to address the

needs of the poorest affected persons such as female-headed households, and other vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, helps them improve their status.

The Policy further requires that ADB assist governments and other project sponsors: to adopt and implement the objectives and principles of the Policy within their own policy, legal, administrative and institutional frameworks, build and strengthen developing member countries' (DMC) capacities and national frameworks for resettlement.

Moreover, the Policy requires the government of the borrowing country, or private project sponsor to submit a satisfactory Resettlement Plan with time-bound actions and budgets before loan appraisal. This applies to every project that involves any form of involuntary resettlement, either through: physical displacement of people from homes, lands, other assets, resources or services, or loss of income and livelihood (Asian development bank involuntary resettlement policy, 1995)

2.4.2.3 African development bank policy on DIDR

African development bank has also a policy on DIDR. The Bank Group Environmental Policy was approved in 1990. Its involuntary resettlement policy has been developed to cover involuntary displacement and resettlement of people caused by a Bank financed project and it applies when a project results in relocation or loss of shelter by the persons residing in the project area, assets being lost or livelihoods being affected. The policy is set within the framework of the Bank's Vision in which poverty reduction is set to represent the overarching goal where the strategic action to achieve sustainable development will be pursued. The strategic action therefore reaffirms the commitment of the Bank to promote environmental and social mainstreaming as a means of fostering poverty reduction, economic development and social well

being in Africa. It is therefore meant to assist the Bank and borrowers to effectively address resettlement issues in order to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement and establish sustainable economy and society. To put this policy into action, Environmental Assessment Guidelines were prepared and adopted in 1992. Then, in 1995, the Bank released the Guidelines on Involuntary Displacement and Resettlement for all of Bank financed projects. However, the guidelines lack clarity on policy related issues and requirements which the new policy on displacement and resettlement strengthens. (PSDU, 2003)

It is highly important to develop a national resettlement policy framework as a safeguard mechanism against displacement disasters or to protect the interest of affected people. Experience from Asia and Latin America indicate that in countries where appropriate resettlement policies exist, the adverse effects of displacement were averted (Agrawal 2000; Mejía 1999). There is also a growing recognition that resettlement projects should involve communities, CBOs, NGOs, the private sector, and other stakeholders. Given the inevitability of large-scale urban displacements in the future, Ethiopia needs to develop a resettlement policy with clear guidelines and procedures, and involve relevant stakeholders and partners in resettlement operations

2.4.3 The compensation issues in displacements and resettlements

The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and some Latin American countries based resettlement compensation policies on social vulnerability aims to avoid economic impoverishment of citizens (Agrawal 2000, 5; Mejía 1999, 155-6). The discourse on compensation has moved from who should be compensated for what and how adequate is the compensation to linking resettlement and development. Cernea convincingly argued that

compensation payments even in cases of the most advanced resettlement policies of the World Bank are structurally incapable of resolving the task of restoring incomes and livelihoods to where they would be in the absence of forced displacement (Cernea & Kanbor 2003). He proposes a shift from the “economics of compensation” to the “economics of resettlement with development” focused on affected peoples’ sustainable reestablishment rather than on mere restitution, which is the case in most cases. Mejía (1999, 156) noted, “Most current urban resettlement programmes are based only on mere housing replacement. Economic and social assistance programmes are mentioned only tangentially.

Since involuntary displacement can destroy previous means of livelihood, all resettlement operations must be development programmes”. The rehabilitation of displaced people goes beyond monetary compensation because the process involves replacement of housing and income generating possibilities (Davidson *et al.* 1993). Investment in rehabilitation of displaced people should be seen as laying the foundation for sustainable development, which cannot be attained in the absence of equitable and affordable access to opportunities. Janice Perlman (1998, 11) warns, “There can be no sustainable city of the 21st Century in the absence of social justice and political participation, as well as economic vitality. This can be achieved only by seeking out innovations in social equity, participatory democracy, and economic productivity that our cities can be truly sustainable for the 21st Century and beyond”.

2.4.4 Stakeholder Participation in displacements and resettlements

For the purpose of restoring the economic and financial vitality of cities, city officials must attract investment by companies and individuals, who as a rule operate under competitive and profitable conditions (Koebel 1996). However, the critical challenge for the municipal

administration is how to forge partnerships with the profit-seeking private sector to minimize displacement and gentrification. Richard Tomlinson (1994, 171) indicated, “When profit seeking behavior occurs in public-private partnerships, municipal democracy is compromised, business control over public resource allocation is increased, and development strategy is formulated without wide participation.”

This is because the profit-hungry developers would view the presence of low-income people in the project neighborhood as a nuisance and their removal as a blessing (Betancur *et al.* 1995). This is a scenario where partnership is controlled by corporate business and where municipality is dwarfed to facilitating corporate interest at the expense of the poor. It is in the best interest of the public to involve all stakeholders and potential in resettlement design.

But as indicated above, one of the challenges is convincing profit-minded investors to think that participation in resettlement rehabilitation is part of the business game. Agrawal (1999) noted how an urban transport project in Mumbai (India) successfully devised a unique and innovative approach to involve the private sector in the rehabilitation of affected people through transferable development rights, purchase of readymade tenements from the Housing Board, and construction of tenements through contractors on plots obtained from government agencies. Communities and NGOs could also play central roles in urban resettlement operations. As Schübeler (1996 in Dierig 1999) noted, in comparison with the situation in rural development, community participation in urban development has not been recognized as an essential component. In the contrast, Community participation could be manipulated to promote the agenda of certain interest groups.

The other challenge, in this regard, is the existence of mutual suspicion between government agencies and NGOs. The literature on urban resettlement in Asia suggests that through a favorable policy environment, genuine community participation, and partnership with NGOs, the complex problem of urban resettlement could be addressed. In the case of Ethiopia, as a research by Gebre Yntiso(2018) on Urban Development and Displacement in Addis Ababa: The Impact of Resettlement Projects on Low-Income Households indicated that concerns of displacees with no legal title to land and housing (e.g. squatters, sub-renters of public housing, and tenants of private landlords) could be addressed by NGOs.

Chapter three

3. Research method

3.1 Study Design

This study followed qualitative research method. Qualitative research method was selected because it is a type of research which is convenient to diverse array of orientations and strategies for maximizing the validity of trustworthiness of study procedures and results. Qualitative research is much more time consuming, but provides more richness to the data (Ochieng Pamela Atieno, 2009). It is thus a type of research that entails purposive sampling for gathering data.

Qualitative research is usually concerned with how participants experience events from their perspectives (Carla Willig, 2001). Thus, since this study is concerned with the experiences of development induced displacees, by considering the above relevant qualities, qualitative research method was used for the study undertaking.

A study design used to undertake this study was a Case Study. Case study is one of the five qualitative research designs (Creswell, 2007). This design because the purpose of a case study is to gain a detailed understanding of the processes involved within a given setting, which is similar with development induced displacements in this Case. Case study is important to obtain detailed and holistic information about the issue what you interested to know (Kothari 2004, Hancock and Algozzine 2006). Since the qualities like the designs importance to know detailed and holistic information about some issue in a particular setting was the reason for selecting case study design since these qualities are very relevant to the purpose of this study.

3.2 Study area

The study area was Akaki Kality Sub city Woreda 09 which is specifically known by a name Kersa. This area which is found on the edge of Addis Ababa is currently selected by The Addis Ababa Housing Construction Project Office (AAHCPO) for new condominium project site which is expected to be sub-Saharan Africa's largest housing project. The residents of the area are development induced displacees that are displaced due to the establishment of Heineken Beer S.C, in Akaki Kality the same Woreda. The area is mostly occupied by farmlands since use of the place for residence is only a recent incident after construction of Tullu Dimtu Condominium and many other industries near to the area.

The major mode of subsistence for the residents of the area is farming; followed daily labor works in the emerging industries in the area and its surroundings. Even though most of the residents of the area are still engaged in farming, where their farmlands are located next to the fences of the various industries and the ongoing construction of Koye Fetche condominium, the scale of farming is now declining.

This area was selected for this study because of Heineken Beer S.C, which was established in the area in 2014. This study explored displacements and its associated risks in the case of Displacees of Heineken Beer S.C. The company was selected because due to its establishment 63 households from 25,000 square meter of land. The other reason was that the company's establishment period, which was on 2014, and the resulting displacement was not neither too far nor too near to be able to explore the risks associated with displacements caused by its establishment. This is because if it was very near it could be difficult to see associated impacts.

Similarly, if it was very far, the impacts could be less perceptible due to other intervening incidents through time.

3.3 Study population

The populations under study are, the Project Affected Persons (PAP's), who were living in Akaki Kality sub city, Woreda 09 and who were 18 years of age and above were the study population. The study Population are people who used to live in the same sub city in the west corner of the same Woreda, known by a name Kilinto, before being displaced due to the installation of Heineken Beer S.C.

3.4 Eligibility criteria

All Development induced displaces from Akaki Kality Woreda 09 and were above the age of 18 years that were displaced due to the establishment of Heineken Beer S.C. in the area were eligible for the study. This age group was selected since they are at the age level where they were expected to understand issues related to the displacement and provide information by participating in the study. Displacees who were below the age of 18 years were also living with their parents which made them illegible to provide the important information regarding the displacement and relocation program.

3.5 Sampling method

In this research associated risks people faced due to the establishment of Heineken Beer S.C, which displaced 63 households, was studied. In order to select displacees to engage in the exploration snow ball technique was used because there was no documented list of the displacees and their resettlement after displacement.

The snow ball technique was used for the selection of respondents because this method has been widely used in qualitative research and found to be effective. The method accesses study sample through referrals made among people who share or know of others who possess some characteristics that are of research interest. The method is well suited for a number of research purposes and is particularly applicable when the focus of study requires the knowledge of insiders to locate people for study (Patrick Blernackl, 1981).

This method was relevant in this study because the displacees, who were the interest of this study, were not properly documented to access their list from documents. Similarly, they were not relocated in a particular place with some patterns of settlement which could be used to access the displacees randomly. So, since these displacees were resettled in different places, the researcher managed to find some of the displacees by the support of the Woreda administration employees where the displacees are resettled, and used knowledge and networks of the displacees to access other displacees until the data the researcher was collecting found to be saturated.

In sampling a representative subset of the population called sample is selected. Even though sampling determines the generalizability of the research findings, numbers are not as important as the representation of the sample. What matters most is a sample should be the representative of the whole population. (Nayeem Showkat, 2017)

When using snowball sampling which is non- probability sampling, there is no way of estimating the probability of an element's being included in a sample (Pietro Badia and Richard P. Runyon, 1982). In the case of this study there is no documented list of displacees and areas of

resettlement. Therefore there is no way of estimating the probability of an element's being included in a sample. Therefore, non probability sampling technique was used.

3.6 Sample size

With regard to sampling size the sample size used in qualitative research methods is in most cases smaller than that used in quantitative research methods. This is because qualitative research methods are often concerned with garnering an in-depth understanding of a phenomenon or are focused on meaning (and heterogeneities in meaning)—which are often centered on the how and why of a particular issue, process, situation, subculture, scene or set of social interactions. In-depth interview work, one of the methods of data collection in this study, is not as concerned with making generalizations to a larger population of interest and does not tend to rely on hypothesis testing but rather is more inductive and emergent in its process. In the exact sense of the word, the aim in-depth interviews is to create 'categories from the data and then to analyze relationships between categories' while attending to how the 'lived experience' of research participants can be understood (Charmaz, 1990, p. 1162, as cited by Shari L. Dworkin, 2012). There are several debates concerning what sample size is the right size for such endeavors involving in-depth interviews. Most scholars argue that the concept of saturation is the most important factor to think about when thinking about sample size decisions in qualitative research.

Therefore, in this study the sample size was determined by the principles of saturation for the in depth interviews participants which were eight in number. In addition to in depth interview with displacees, two key-informant interview was used with two government officials, one retired official and one currently working official. The numbers of the focus group discussions (FGD) participants were fourteen people, seven male and female participants in two different

groups. The researcher had a plan to conduct more FGDs but more number of participants couldn't be found due to lack of displaced document. Seven numbers of people was used in each group based on the desirable number of participants in focus group. (Richard A. Krueger, 2012)

3.7 Methods of data collection

Participant In-depth Interview

The required information was collected from the displaced above the age of 18 years using unstructured interview and interview guides. This method was used because it is important to establish a rapport between the researcher and the participants to make them feel more comfortable and at-ease, which can generate more insightful responses ,especially regarding sensitive topics. There is none of the potential distractions or peer pressure dynamics that can sometimes emerge in focus groups. In addition, because in-depth interviews can potentially be so insightful, it is possible to identify highly valuable finding very quickly.

The in depth interview was conducted in different places, where tape recorder was used. Some of the interviews were conducted in the displaceds' home, some other in depth interviews were conducted in the displaceds' compound, whereas other interviews were conducted on the displaceds' work place like shop all depending on the displaceds' convenience.

Key informant in depth interview

Key informant interview was also conducted with two people. The first key informant interview was with a government official who was still working in the woreda whereas the second key informant interview was with retired government official who was working in the

Woreda office when the displacement and relocation program was implemented. The key informant interview with the retired government official was recommended by the currently working official since the current official had no sufficient information about the displacement and relocation program which was undertaken before he joined the office. The first interview was conducted in the office of the government official whereas the second interview with retired government official was conducted in a small coffee shop.

Focus group discussion

Another method of data collection that was used in this study was focus group discussion (FGD). This method is used because the method is useful as Participants can “feed off each other” as they respond to each other’s comments, they can support or disagree with one another, creating more energy and thus more data. Focus groups can also get at perceptions, attitudes, and experiences more than a quantitative survey (Krueger, 1988). Thus, since this study also aimed to get at the perception, attitudes, and experience of the displacees it was relevant to use the FGD method.

Two focus group discussions were made with seven male and female participants in two different days. The place of the FGD was in an open place in front of the Woreda administration. This place was used because since the researcher was informed about a meeting between the Woreda government office and the dwellers of the Woreda in which there were many displacees, the researcher went to the meeting place and found some displacees who were willing to participate in the FGD after the meeting and agreed to conduct the FGD in an open place in front of the Woreda administration for the male participants and the female participants at the end of

the first day and second of the meeting respectively. It was impossible to conduct more FGDs since more number of participants could not be found through the snowball technique

Observation

Another data collection method that was employed in the study was observation. An observation checklists regarding housing condition of the participant, availability of basic infrastructures, and the proximity of the relocation site to the basic infrastructure was developed and data was collected accordingly.

Document review

Document review was another method of data collection employed by the researcher. Different DID related articles, and researches were reviewed by the researcher and incorporated in the discussion.

3.8 Trustworthiness of the Study

In order to ensure the trustworthiness of the data collected in this study the researcher adopted appropriate and well recognized research methods which involved development of early familiarity with culture of participants. Before starting the data collection, the researcher visited the study area several times and made contact with the dwellers to have early exposure to the way of life of the study participants which contributed to the data collection process. For the purpose of getting sufficient and genuine information the researcher used participants only those who were fully willing to participate in the study. The languages used in the guiding questions

were developed in easy and understandable way to the participants which was designed to avoid misunderstandings in interviews which would result in wrong data.

During the data collection the researcher triangulated the information the participants provided in an in depth interviews and focus group discussions. The information provided by one participant during an in depth interview were also asked during an in depth interviews with other participants to ensure the consistency of the data by making triangulation through data sources. Similarly technique was used in the focus group discussion conducted to ensure data quality in the research.

3.9 Ethical considerations

When undertaking this study, the Privacy of the research participants was respected by keeping anonymity of all research participants with regard to any information they provided. All Information related to research participants was kept confidential and not disclosed in the research findings except some unique characteristics of the participants which they agreed on to be disclosed in the study findings. The opportunity to withdraw at anytime or refuse any component(s) of the research was presented to all the study participants. In addition as a social worker researcher common social work ethical value of autonomy of a person, justice and beneficence was respected while producing this study document

The study participants were fully informed about the purpose of the study and why it would be conducted. Data was collected from those participants who provided their Informed consent after getting complete and appropriate information about the study, why it would be conducted and how the finding would be used.

3.10 Method of data analysis

The process of data analysis involves making sense out of text and image data. It involves preparing the data for analysis, moving deeper and deeper into understanding the data, representing the data, and making an interpretation of the larger meaning of the data (Cressewel ,2003).

In this study the researcher first organized the paper and prepared the data for analysis. This involved transcribing in-depth interviews, typing up field notes, or sorting and arranging the data into different types depending on the sources of information. Then the researcher read through all the data and obtained a general sense of the information which helped to reflect on its overall meaning by getting general ideas of what the participants said.

Thirdly, the researcher used open coding and organized the material into “chunks” before bringing meaning to those called “Chunks” (Rossman & Rallis, 1998, p.171). The researcher used open coding. The researcher then made list of all topics based on the codes and observation made on the qualitative data then cluster together similar topics and then the researcher identified major topics, unique topics, and leftovers. Then based on the connection between different topics the researcher reduced total list of categories by grouping topics that relate to each other.

Finally the researcher made content analysis at two levels: basic and higher level.

At basic level descriptive account of the data was made whereas, at higher level more interpretive analysis of the response of the research participants as well as what may have been inferred or implied was made by relating the responses with theories and previous research findings.

Chapter four

4. Findings of the study

4.1 General description of the study participants

There were eight in-depth interview participants, five female and three male participants. Fourteen people have participated in two FGDs, seven female and seven male participants in different two groups. The study participants are from very low economic status, mostly engaged in daily labor works. Most of the participants' literacy level was being able to read and right except two key informants from government office that are college graduates. The socio-demographic detail of the participants is annexed.

4.2 Characterizing feature of development induced displacement in a case of manufacturing

This section deals with the first objective of the study which had an aim of providing an understanding of development induced displacement in the case of manufacturing. Accordingly the participants of the study were asked different questions that were designed to provide understanding of DID in the case of manufacturing. To this end, one of the questions the participants were asked was to narrate major events that occurred in their life due to the displacement and relocation program.

The displacees' narration regarding major events occurred in life after the displacement was done from different angles even if most of them focused on loss of land and the subsequent loss of income. The response of the displacees from different angles indicated that due to the displacement and relocation program, the displacees had lost their sources of income, which was based on land taken by the manufacturing project, others displacees narrated the major events

from the angle of housing problem by mentioning loss of their home and the difficulty of building new house after displacement. Whereas, other participants of the study mainly focused on the fact that they started to live in an area where there are no basic infrastructures after being displaced from their former residence. One of the participants, who was asked similar question, narrated her experience as dsiplacee of a manufacturing project in the following way:

“My name is beshatu hunde was displaced from kilinto(name of the displacement site) and relocated in kersa(name of the relocation site) without my will. In kilinot I had my own house erected on more than 1000 kare meter of land and large farming land. However, I was ordered by local government officials to leave all of my resources and resettle in new area...when I was displaced they only gave me 60,00 birr and a substitute land for house construction but no substitute land for my lost farmland.”

The above response of the participant indicates that due to the displacement and relocation program caused by the manufacturing project, the displacee' had lost her home for which she was given substitute land and cash to construct new house by herself. In addition to this, she has also lost farmland for which she did not get another substitute land.

Another participant who was asked the same question gave similar narration with the above participant by saying he used to have both farm land and residence place before the displacement. He indicated that his family's livelihood was based on farming where they cultivating different crops like Teff, wheat, barley on different seasons. This participant narrated the income his family was generating from the agricultural work was by far better than the

current income the family gets from petty trade. The participant described the strong interest he still has towards the agriculture work as in the following way:

“When they displaced as from our previous life they gave us very unfair compensation for the lost assets. We lost our home, our Eucalyptus trees, ‘Tsid’ and many other resources. However, more than anything else we lost I feel sad about the farmland. I wish they had given us a substitute land so that we could reengage in farming ... as you know we are son and daughters of farmer we cannot engage in other activities easily.”

The above response of the participant indicates that the most valuable asset the family lost due to the displacement was land because it was a resource the family had based their source of income. The participant response also indicates the challenge the family was facing to engage in other income generating activities due to lack of prior exposure to other activities other than farming.

Similarly another participant who was engaged in animal husbandry and farming before the displacement and relocation program also focused on loss of his sources of income due to the displacement. In addition to source of income, this participant also mentioned loss of home due to the displacement which he described as a very big house in a beautiful compound covered with Bottlebrush and other trees. He also indicated that the income he was getting from the agricultural work was very attractive by which he was sending his children to good school. Moreover, in addition to selling the farming products most of their food consumption was also from the agricultural products produced on their farm.

The participants' narration of their story in relation to the manufacturing project caused displacement had indicated incident of different negative experiences in their life. Moreover, in all of the in-depth interviews and focus discussions conducted with the participants, their response indicates that all of them had lost their source of income which was based on farming. With regard to the displacees lose of source of income, the researcher has engaged in in-depth interview with a key informant from Addis Ababa City Government rehabilitation project office for disabled peasants due to development. The key informant was asked what the government is doing to help the displacee farmers who have lost their source of income due to development project. The response of the key informant indicated that the office is working to pay relevant compensation, to sustainably rehabilitate the peasants by identifying working sector for peasants who are displaced due to development projects. However, the participants of the study mentioned that they did not receive any support from the government except the first compensation payment.

As a result of this, the displacees had faced serious challenges to find and engage in other income generating activities since they lost their source of income based on farming. The fact that all the displacees of the manufacturing project had lost their source of income in the displacement and faced huge challenge to restore their source of income by engaging in another activity is an indication of a unique challenge faced by manufacturing project displacees which could be considered as a characterizing feature of displacement in a case of manufacturing project. The reason for this incident to be referred as the characterizing feature of displacement in a case of manufacturing and the unique challenge displacees face due to loss of income based on farming will be discussed in detail in the discussion part of this study.

4.3 The process of displacement and relocation program: how it took place

This section deals with the second objective of the study which aimed to identify how the process of displacement and relocation program took place. Identifying the process was important because process affects results. To this end, the participants were asked different questions about the overall process of the displacement. With this regard, one of the questions the participants were asked was when and how they come to hear for the first time that their land was going to be used for development purpose. One of the participant responded to this question in the following way:

“In the beginning a women in my neighbor came to my home and told me that we are going to be displaced...I was very shocked and I asked her how she came to know about. She told me that she heard from government people. After this, we spent more than two months worrying about the fate of our children after displacement without getting any tangible information...finally the government officials called us for a meeting and informed us we will be displaced and resettle in another place ... after the meeting they displaced us within less than three months.”

The response of the above participant indicates that the displacees were not officially notified about the displacement and relocation program for more than two months even if decision was made by concerned government bodies. This fact is also an indication of absence of the displacees participation in the decision making process regarding an issue which would have a profound effect on their life. On the other hand absence of official information and prevalence of rumor was the cause for what the participant indicated in her response ‘we spent more than

two months worrying about the fate of our children after displacement’ which could panic the displacees and affect their efforts for advance planning about their life after the displacement.

After the first meeting between the displacees and the local government officials, the response of the participants in the in depth interview and focus group discussion indicated that several consequent meetings had taken place. One of the participants described that the displacees were not happy in the discussions during the meetings. The participant described the spirit of the meetings in the following way:

“We attended lots of meetings. However we were benefited nothing out of the meetings. We were going to the meetings simply to hear the officials’ scold since they were not taking complains we were making. ..The officials were continuously urging as to leave the site within sort period of time and giving warnings to those displacees who were protesting against the idea.”

The above response of the participant indicates that the different kinds of meetings the officials and the displacees were having regarding the displacement process was not productive because the officials were calling the meetings only to play their facilitation role in the rapid implementation of the establishment of the development project whereas the displacees were making complaints against the displacement and relocation. Since there was not exchange of ideas in the discussion, other than manifesting two conflicting interests, the participants and the organizers could not reach on consensus. Similarly, another participant also reaffirmed the objectionable result of the meetings as stated below:

“...when the officials were pressuring us to leave our home and land right away, at least, they did not notify where the resettlement site was. They were simply telling us that we would resettle in a place where the basic infrastructures are built so we have to fill the prepared form and take our compensation as soon as possible...finally most of us were fading up in the meetings and ceased attending.”

The participant’ response indicates similar issue with the previous response of a participant that there was extreme pressure by the local officials to make the displacees leave the site within short period of time. Moreover, the displacees were urged to sign agreement and take compensation even before having no knowledge of the relocating site.

With regard to the issues the study participants mentioned above a key informant from the government office, who was a major coordinator of the displacement and relocation process, was asked for explanation. But before this he was asked how the particular site was selected for the manufacturing project and if alternative sites were considered where the project could be implemented without displacing people. The key informant response regarding site selection was the following:

“The higher officials informed as among different alternative sites provided for Heineken they preferred the Kilinto site (the displacement site)...the criterion for site selection, as I heard at the time, were the sites proximity to roads, sufficient underground water, fertility of the land, and the small resource the settlers of the site had which makes compensation to the displacees easy....however, some of our experts(government office) were saying there were other

sites in our Woreda where people did not settle but fulfills this criterion that could be used for the project without displacing people.”

The above response of the key informant indicates that the local government experts were not participated in the process of site selection. Moreover, the local government experts believed that the project could be implemented without displacing people from their land. This finding also indicates lack of stakeholders’ participation in the process. With regard to the other question for the key informant regarding absence of the participation of the displacees the response of the key informant was the following:

“we have arranged 23 sessions of discussion forums in which we tried to convince the farmers to take their compensation and leave the land for the intended project but since there were lots of complains coming from the farmers, mainly related to compensation , they were not willing to do so. Most of the claims by the farmers were valid but we did not have any room to entertain complains and improve the decisions because each instruction and the deadline for final clearance of the land was given to us from the sub city administration ...the farmers were bitterly protesting until we were forced to call federal police forces since the local militias could not control the situation.... as we were also pressuring the farmers the sub city administration was equally pressuring us. I think the sub city administration was also under high pressure from the higher officials. Very high government officials, including the then head of Addis Ababa city administration had come to our office in person and urged us to complete the displacement and relocation process very quickly. I heard that the manufacturing company has huge investment

capacity due to which the officials were afraid of sending the company to another neighboring country as a result of delay in facilitation from our side.”

The response of the key informant indicates that the displacement and relocation process did not take place in a peaceful manner as the farmers were not willing to provide their land for the intended project. The displacees were even engaged in violence due to lack of proper response from the local officials. The response of the key informant also indicates even if the local administration also agree on the claims of the displacees, the top to down implementation approach followed did not give them a room by which they could entertain and meet the demands of the displacees. However, even if the farmers were under high pressure, they were resisting until the last hour of the displacement. With this regard a participant who was engaged in an in-depth interview indicated his experience as stated below:

“I was on my compound until the last day when the bull dozer came to the site and started demolishing the houses in the site. Due to financial challenge and my physically disability I could not transport the different resources I had in the compound ahead of time. ..There were lots of ‘koshim’, ‘Tsid’, bottlebrush, and large quantity of rocks in my compound... I wanted to die in my compound than leaving aside these resources in vain without getting proper compensation. I had strong feeling for the compound I was living in. It was very beautiful place where most people wish to live. When the bull dozer was clearing the site, I was sleeping in the ground and crying bitterly. My wife encouraged me a lot and I finally decided to leave the place before engaging in further dispute with the authorities. I moved to rental house pending construction of the new house... After resettling here, I could not like the new house and

the surroundings. As you can see the area seems desert as there are no trees around, the compound is also very small and crowded. ..I always miss the compound I used to live in”

The response of the above participant shows the displacees’ strong attachment towards their former place of residence and the negative feeling the displacees have towards the relocation site due to the endurance of a strong memory about the former place. In addition to this, it also indicates absence of transportation service or fee given to the displacees for transportation of materials while moving from displacement site to relocation site since the displacees faced challenge in this regard.

The participants of the study were also asked about the response of the local officials to the complaints the displacees were making. One of the participants narrated the response of the local officials in relation to the complaints he made and his reason for making the complaints in the following way:

“When I came to know that the compensation money they decided to give was very small. I made very strong complaints against it hoping I would get fair compensation. It was not only me who was complaining, other displacees were also complaining in different meetings. We have even established a committee for making complaints by selecting some committee members who were not among the displacees but they were corrupt and did not work for our interest. Therefore, the only option we had was to continue making the complaints individually. However, this too did not work for me as I was not successful in getting the compensation I claimed. In the contrast the kebele officials started to threaten indicating they would arrest me. ..When I insisted

on the idea of not relocating, they told me that a bull dozer will come and demolish my house before I take out my properties in the house”

The above response of the participant indicates that there were harassment and right violation in the process of the displacement and relocation program. The response also indicates the displacees used traditional way of making complaints by establishing their own traditional committee.

Another question the participants were asked was whether they have received any kinds of support like training or orientation regarding the displacement and relocation program. The response of the participant, with this regard indicated there were no any kinds of trainings or orientation before the displacement and follow-ups after the displacement. One of the participants who was very surprised by the researcher asking such question responded in the following way which is put in the local language as the participant spoke.

“ ወይ ጉድ! ትቀልዳለ እንዴ? እንደዚህ አይነት ነገር ቢኖርማ ለምን ከመሬታችን አባረሩን ብለን እንላለን? እንኩዋን ስልጠና ሊሰጡን እኛን ለመሰማትም ፈቃደኛ አልነበሩም እነሱ የፈለጉት ያንን ቦታ በአስቸኳይ እንድንለቅ ብቻ ስለነበር አዋክበው አባረሩ?”

The above response of the participant indicates that the displacees were offended by the way the local government officials handled the displacement process due to which the participant was surprised by the researcher asking the displacee if he had received trainings or follow-ups regarding the displacement and relocation program which he answered by asserting that if there was at least such kind of support by the government we did not feel hunted from our land.

4.4 DID and its associated risks in a case of manufacturing project

This section deals with the third objective of the study which was intended to identify associated risks of development induced displacements in a case of manufacturing project. In order to identify the associated risks, in depth interviews and focus discussions were conducted in which participants were asked to describe the dangers they faced due the displacement and relocation program. Accordingly the response of the participants indicated that one of the associated risks is landlessness. In this regard, one of the displacees reponse was as follows:

“Before being displaced from Kilinto areas I was a farmer. In that time, mainly, I used to grow Teff. However, after displacement I lost my farmland which forced me to become a daily laborer. The income I am generating from this labor work is very small when compared to the previous one. Due to this, I am currently experiencing lots of problem even when it comes to getting the basic needs.”

The above response of the participant indicates that the displacement and relocation program had exposed the displacee’ family to the problem of landlessness, due to which, he was forced to engage in daily labor work. His response also indicated the amount of income he is generating is less than the income he was getting from the farming work. As a result of the decreased income the participant and his family experienced a problem to the extent of being unable to get the basic needs in life.

Another participant who was asked what challenges his family faced due to the displacement explained the challenges they faced as follows:

“I used to have around 3700 meter square of farm land from which 3100 caremeter was taken by Walia Beer... for the lost land I was given a compensation of 11 birr per caremeter which of course could be considered as no compensation. However, I thank God that I was fortunate enough for the remaining 600 Meter square of land found to be outside the project site because even though the amount of production is reduced significantly, my livelihood is still based on farming of this 600 Meter square of land.”

The response of the above participant also indicates that due to the displacement he had lost significant portion of his farmland which caused significant reduction in the amount of production gained from the farm which obviously reduced his income. Therefore, this participant did not come to be landless but had lost significant amount of income from the land size reduction cause by the displacement which would have a direct and negative effect on other aspects of the displacee’s life. Moreover, the response of the participant also indicates his resentment about the amount of compensation he received for the farmland which he described as if the land was taken without compensation. The response of participants in the two group discussion also indicates the same challenges they faced regarding landlessness.

Thus, the finding of this study identified that one of the associated risks of the development induced displacement in a case of manufacturing is landlessness. This associated risk is rooted on the absence of alternate farmland provision to the displacees lost their farmland while implementing the displacement and relocation program.

In connection to the associated risks of landlessness caused by the displacement and relocation program the participants’ response also revealed that the loss of land on the other hand

directly caused loss of income which was based on farming. As earlier mentioned, when the displaced farmland was taken, they were not given alternate farm lands which became a default cause for disruption of the displaced source of income. In relation to this challenge, one of the participants described the loss of family's source of income in the following way:

“...In my former place I used to mainly engage in animal husbandry and very small farming. I was also teaching children alphabets and reading skills on my compound. The income I was getting from these activities was very lot. I was even supporting my relatives in addition to my family... However, after resettling here, I could not engage in these activities anymore since I did not get a sufficient compound to perform these activities... I hated to much to be dependent on the support of family members and relatives ...I tried to engage in other income generating activities but due to the physical disabilities I have I could not freely move from place to place using a wheelchair I could not engage in other income generating activities that require physical labor... I even submitted an application to Heineken to consider my situation give and support me but I did not get any response yet”

The response of the above participant indicates that his livelihood was mainly based on animal husbandry. He has also additional sources of income from small scale farming and teaching. The former living compound he had was large enough to perform different income generating activities. However, after displacement, the substitute living land he received was smaller than the previous one on which he could no longer perform his previous income generating activities. Therefore, his source of income is totally lost and made him dependent on the support of others even if he was previously supporting others. Therefore, the finding of this

study revealed, based on the above responses of the participants the displacement and relocation program has disrupted the displacees source of income by taking the displacees' farmland.

Another development induced displacement and associated risk identified in a case of manufacturing was lack of access to public infrastructure and other services. With this regard, the study participants who were engaged in depth interviews and focus group discussions indicated that after displacement and relocation they had faced challenges to access basic infrastructures and other services they used to access before the displacement. With this regard a participant of the study described the challenge she faced in the in depth interview as follows:

“...what offended us (the displacees) most was that, before relocation there were lots of promises made by the local government. ...They promised availability of basic infrastructures in the resettlement site. However, when we were made known the resettlement site it was a farmland where teff was growing... it was very challenging to build house on the farmland...since the road was very muddy it was difficult to walk properly without taking off your shoe ... this crated huge challenge to transport our materials to the new place.”

The response of the participant indicates that the site assigned for the resettlement was not a residence area; it was a farmland where Teff was growing. This was a challenge for the displacees to clear the land and build their homes. Given the fact that the area was farmland, a road taking to the site was also not paved. Due to this after they completed construction new house by clearing the farmland, they faced further challenges to transport their materials due to inaccessibility of the road.

Similarly, participants of the study mentioned during the in depth interviews and focus group discussions unavailability of different public services, including access to school, water and electricity, in their new areas of settlement unlike their former location. The participants mentioned that they used to have access to public services such as school in closer proximity of less than ten minutes walking distance. However, school distances become one of their challenges after relocation where children are forced to pay for transport service to avoid the long distance walk to access schools. In relation to this challenge a single mom who was participant of the study described the challenge her family faced in the following way:

“...Among all of the bad things we faced due to being a development displacee(Ye lemat teneshi) , I am very unhappy about the issue of my children’s schooling. After we were displaced we started living in rental house near the displacement site. During that time two of my children were working as daily laborer and attending school in shifts. However, after we completed the construction of our new house in the resettlement site and started living here, two of my sons drop out of school from 9th and 10th grades due to school distance and increased challenges of life so that they could support the family....”

The response of the above participant indicates that her children dropout of school due to school distance because since this family was facing strong challenges in life the children should had to work to support the family. However, since they could not access school in reasonable distance, it was very difficult for them to walk long distance to access school and work as daily laborer in shifts since activity in both shifts are accomplished within a given time period that

would not give a room to entertain the extra hours spent on the road to access school located on long distance from the displacees' home.

Another associated risk the finding of this study identified was the practice of unfair compensation. With this regard one of the issues raised by the study participant is stated as in the following way:

“...due to being a development displacee I lost my house. However, I did not get substitute house... they gave us (the displacees) small amount of money and land and told us to build substitute house by ourselves. Moreover the amount of compensation I received was not sufficient to build the house. I spent lots of additional money from my own to construct the new house I am living in.”

What the study finding, according to the response of the above participant, indicates is that the amount of money the displacees received was not sufficient to build substitute house with the one they lost due to the displacement. Therefore this indicates that the displacement and relocation program, in addition to demolishing the previous houses of the displacees, it also exposed the displacees to additional cost in terms of money and labor. Another participant of the study also indicated her discontent towards the compensation as follows:

“ ... Even if I have received substitute land as compensation the size was not equal to what I had in the former place. I used to have more than 1000 meter square of land in the former place but the size of land they gave me in compensation was only 375 meter square ...”

The above response of the study participant indicates that the unfair compensation practice was not only in terms of the cash given for new house construction but also in terms of reduction in land size the displacees had. With regard to reduction in the size of land while giving compensation a key informant from the government office was asked for explanation and confirmed that the claims made by the displacees was valid. The key informant response regarding the issue is stated below:

“...it is true that most of the displacees had more than 1,000 meter square of land which they got during the Derg regime. However, the guideline for compensation which we were given from the sub city office stated that irrespective of the current land size the displacees have, 500 karemetrs of land should be given to development displacees that have more than seven family members whereas 375 meter square of land to development displacees with less than seven family members...married children who are living with their family also get 375 meter square of land.”

The above response of the key informant indicate that even if all displacees had lost some meter square of land in compensation, an attempt was made to put existence of different family size in consideration while implementing the compensation which could be considered as a good practice given unacceptability of provision of under compensation. With this regard response of FGD participants also indicated similar findings. Another participant of the study who was also unhappy about the compensation practice described his reason for complaining about the compensation as follows:

“...paying 11 birr per hector for a given farmer’s farmland was very unfair compensation. This is unacceptable act even before God. From the very beginning since they took my land they should have given me another land because the small money they gave us could not replace the farmland for me”

From the above response of the study participant what can be understood is that the displacees preference was land to land compensation not cash to land. The word of the participant that says ‘the small money they gave us could not replace the farmland for me’ indicates the strong interest the participant had to get another farmland instead of cash.

Similarly another participant of the study who participated in an in depth interview indicated the unfair practice of compensation by describing how he was against the compensation which is stated below:

“I was complaining even long after I started living here (relocation site) because I had lots of trees on the land for which I did not receive any compensation...Even though I tried my best to get compensation for those trees they (government officials) repeatedly told me that they could not entertain my complain for I have already received the determined amount of money which is considered as agreement on the compensation.”

The response of the above participant indicates that lack of awareness about the legal procedures to claim for fair compensation was one of the challenges of the displacees. The legal procedure for complaining against unfair compensation requires not receiving the determined amount which was claimed to be unfair by the compliant until final decision is made by concerned body regarding the complain. However, even if the displacee had knowledge of this

procedure the financial challenge they faced during the displacement could not allow them to refrain from receiving the determined amount for waiting until final decision could expose the displacees to further challenges.

Regarding the issue of unincorporated resources of the displacees in the compensation plan the key informant from the government office was asked for explanation whose response is stated below:

“ ... The guideline we were given regarding compensation for different trees the displacees had clearly stated that among all the trees the displacees had compensation should be given only for Eucalyptus tree planted within the legally recognized 1000 meter square of land. ..Therefore even if there were many displacees that had other plants like ‘gesho’, ‘koshim’ and ‘tsid’, they did not get compensated for these plants and the Eucalyptus trees planted outside the legally recognized land.”

Therefore, what the response of the key informant from the government office indicates is that due to the compensation guideline given from higher offices the displacees had lost lots of valuable resources without compensation. In addition the response of the government official also indicates the problem the displacees faced in this regard was due to the problems the top-down planning caused in the implementation of the displacement and relocation program.

Another associated risk of the displacement and relocation program identified by the study was disruption of the social capital of the displacees. With this regard one of the participants who was asked how she look at social relationships and access to different social services in the new area of resettlement answered the question in the following way:

“...it took me very long time to build good relationship with the people here (relocation site)...my relationship with the people in my former place was very strong. We had strong ‘Ekub’ and’ Eder’ . I was paying for transportation and participating in the Ekub and Eder I had in my former place for about a year. However, after I slowly came to develop good relationship with the people here I changed my Eder to this place.”

The response of the above participant indicates that the displacement and relocation program had also negatively affected the social capital of the displacees. The response of the participant also indicates the effort made by the displacees to maintain their former social relationship had exposed them to additional costs. Another participant of the study who was also asked similar question responded in the following way:

“When I came to handover my respective compensation land I found it to be a very beautiful farm land covered with teff. .. At the time I had to clear the land and construct my house as fast as possible for I was living in rental house but I did not feel comfortable to destroy the Teff which was almost mature enough for harvest. Therefore, I stayed in rental house for additional month until the farmers harvest the Teff... the good thing is my family did not engage into dispute with the farmers owning the land by destroying their Teff like other fellow displacees...the farmers (at the relocation site) were complaining a lot about the displacement and were not willing to leave the land at least until they make the harvest”

The response of the study participant indicates that the displacement and relocation program had also negatively affected the potential social capital the displacees could develop with the people in the relocation site due to conflict of interest between the manufacturing

project displacees and the farmers owning a land at the relocation site. Avoiding potential conflict, like the participant whose response is quoted above, also required incurring additional cost on the displacees by staying longer period in rental house which resulted in paying more money. Moreover, what the response of the participant indicates is that the relocation site was not prepared ahead of time for the displacees before implementing the displacement. Similarly, FGD participants have indicated experience of similar challenges, with in depth interview participants, with regard to disruption of social capital.

Therefore, the finding of the study, as indicated in the response of the participants, revealed that the displacement and relocation program has negatively affected the actual and potential social capital of the displacees. The potential social capital of the displacees was negatively affected due to the conflict occurred between the relocatees and host community which was a consequences of poor displacement and relocation program planning.

Another associated risk the participants mentioned was the development of negative relationship between the local government officials, the manufacturing project on one side and the displacees on the other side. With regard to this issue one of the participants of the study described the negative relationships and his anger towards the local officials in the following way:

“I do not believe my land was taken for development purpose. I believe my land was robbed by the local government officials and the owners of walia Beer factory. I am telling you this because if my land was taken for development purpose they would not snatch our land and our trees without fairly compensating us...years have passed since we are displaced but I did not

stop blaming the government officials for their wrong doings. Whenever there is a meeting and I got an opportunity to speak I speak about this mistake committed by them.”

The response of the participant indicates that the displacee have reached at a generalization that the government officials were conspired with the project owners to exploit the displacees’ assets. This perception had resulted in the negative relationships between the displacees and the government officials. Similarly another participant also expressed his anger towards the government officials who were responsible for undertaking the displacement and relocation program by mentioning violation of rights they committed as stated below:

“Even though it is your right to ask for fair compensation when there is unfair compensation, the government officials would label you as promoter of anti-development ideology for doing so. ...For your surprise, there were displacees detained for days simply for complaining against unfair compensation. ... It is very irritating to be mistreated for simply asking for your rights”

The above response of the participant indicates that one of the factor for the development of negative relationship between the displacees and the local government official was the wrong methods the officials followed to handle the the displacees’ complain against the unfair compensation. The officials were intimidating the displacees as if they were antidevelopment when the displacees claimed for fair compensations. Likewise another participant also expressed her disappointment towards the local government officials and the conflict occurred among the displacees and the local government officials in the following way:

“When the displacement took place our family was mourning due to the death of father as a result of which we refused to leave the place until we are done with the mourning. The officials also promised our case will be treated in a special way and we will remain there (their home in displacement site) up to 40 days of the death of our father. (The 40th Day after death is a traditional memorial service, family gathering, ceremonies and rituals in memory of the departed on the 40th day after his/her death) However, later they broke their promise and forced us to leave the place before the memorial service. ..Our family and other villagers bitterly protested against the failed promise, the situation was like a war... Since the protest was very strong the local militias could not control the situation which later required the involvement of federal police forces. . .”

Therefore, what the findings of the study, based on the response of the participants, revealed is that occurrence of negative relationship between the displacedes and the government officials was another associated risk in the process of resettlement and relocation program. Even though, unfair compensation practice was the major reason for the negative relationships between the displacedes and the local officials, the way the officials handled the displacedes' complains was also a contributing factor.

Another risk associated with the displacement was mentioned in focus group discussion. One of the participants of the focus group discussion indicated risks faced by few displacedes he knew in the following way:

“There were few people who came to settle in the area before short period of time. These people bought land from another farmers and build home but they did not get necessary legal

documents from the government for the purchase. As a result when the displacement occurred they did not get any benefit...these people were complaining a lot but did not get any response yet”

What the above focus group discussion mentioned indicates that there were also displacees who did not get compensation at all for lost assets due to lack of legal documents. However, the fact that there were few people affected by this problem in this small scale displacement indicates the high probability of such incidents in other large scale displacements too

4.5 Displacees’ attitude towards the displacement and relocation program

This section deals with the fourth objective of the study which was intended to identify the displacees attitude towards the displacement. Accordingly, the participants were first engaged in general survey through uses of Likert-type of scales. The response of the participants indicated that the displacees attitude towards the displacement and relocation program was generally negative. After identifying the general attitude of the displacees the study participants were asked different questions that served to get the displacees’ explanation about the neagatice attitude they have towards the displacement and relocation program and how it developed.

. The researcher gave due attention to the displacees response in the in depth interviews and focus group discussions conducted to provide broad understanding about the displacees negative attitude towards the displacement and relocation program. Accordingly, the displacees responses and different expressions to different questions indicated the displacees negative attitude towards the displacement. In addition to engaging the study participants in the attitude

survey and giving due attention to the participants response and expression the researcher had also asked the participants direct questions intended to elaborate the displacees attitude towards the displacement. With this regard, one of the question the participants of the study were asked was if they think the displacement that took place for the purpose of establishing the manufacturing project is acceptable given its benefits to the displacees in particular or/and the community/country in general . Accordingly, one of the participants of the study expressed his opinion as follows:

“I did not see any benefit the manufacturing project brought to our community. ...Some of the displacees are employed in the company but it is very low level jobs like security guard and janitor. These people were well to do farmers before the displacement. But currently they are working as security guard and janitor earning small amount of salaries. ..”

The above response of the study participant indicates that due to the conviction the displacees has about the manufacturing project that it is not giving benefit to the displacees in particular or the community in general , the displacee differed in the creditability of the displacement which is also an indication of the displacees negative attitude towards the displacement. Similarly another participant who was even very nervous when speaking about the displacement indicated his negative attitude towards the displacement in the following way:

“In the former place life was very easy for our family since we have plenty of food to eat. However, after resettlement we faced shortage of food since we do not have a farm or financial capacity to buy food items from the market. ..Water shortage is also serious in the resettlement site; we are buying a jar of water (20 liters) for 5birr... Our children were traveling for less than

ten minutes in the former residence but after displacement they were forced to travel for more than 2hrs in a day ...Even if the government promised the availability of basic infrastructures in the relocation site it was only after more than four years of dark life that we got some of the basic infrastructure like electricity. Generally speaking the displacement brought our life from heaven to hell.”

The above response of a study participant indicates the negative attitude of the displacee towards the displacement. The displacees negative attitude towards the displacement was expressed by mentioning the challenges that came along the displacement and the failed promise of the government which could be used as an indication that the displacees’ negative attitude towards the displacement was developed based on the consequences of the displacement. Another participant who was asked the same question indicated existence of similar negative attitude towards the displacement as stated below:

“When we first settled in kilinto areas (the displacement site) before many years the area was covered by forest. It was us that cleared the forest and established a village. We did everything and changed the forest into a very beautiful village. It was not an easy task to change forest into village. However, after we did everything and build good relationships with each other, we were simply told to leave the village which was all built by ourselves... we then became strangers in new community where we are called ‘ development displacees’(ye lemat teneshi ”

The response of the above participant indicates that the displacees have negative attitude towards the displacement. Moreover, the displacees detested the fact that the displacement removed them from a village they founded by themselves and brought them to a new village

where they are considered as strangers. The expression used by the above participant that says ‘we became strangers in new community where we are now called ‘displacees’ indicates not only the negative attitude the displacee has towards the relocation but also the negative psychological impact of the displacement . Another participant who was also asked about the benefit of the manufacturing project had given slightly different response from the others as follows:

“...They (the management of the manufacturing project) occasionally give some support to local ‘Edder’ in general but they do not give any support to us (the displacees) in particular.”

The above response of the participant indicates the manufacturing project is playing its corporate social responsibility even if the company did not give special considerations to the displacees.

4.6 Coping mechanisms employed by the displacees

This section deals with the fifth objective of the study which was intended to identify the coping mechanisms employed by the displacees to deal with the negative effects of displacement. In the previous parts of this study the associated risks of development induced displacement in a case of manufacturing were identified and discussed. The findings of the in depth interview and focus group discussions revealed that the displacees faced lots of challenges due to the displacement and relocation program. This section deals with the fifth objective of the study which was meant to identify the mechanisms employed by the displacees’ to deal with negative effects of the displacement and relocation program. Accordingly one of the participants who was asked what she did to deal with the negative effects of the displacement responded in the following way:

“Before being displaced from Kilinto, my family’s livelihood was based on farming. My father was among the hardworking farmers in the area. He used to cultivate different crops...I was also supporting him in the agriculture work. Since the income we were generating from the production of Teff was very good we were leading a good life. However, after displacement, my father could not find another job since our land was taken. ..My family started to experience severe problems to the extent of lacking food to eat. As I am the older child in the family I decided to engage in the small business by starting coffee shop in front of our house as our house is adjacent to the main road...I thank God that I could support my family to some extent by this business even if I could not cover all the costs of the family.”

The above response of the study participant indicates that the family’s source of income before displacement was based on farming which was mainly performed by the father. However, after displacement, since the father could not engage in farming anymore due to lack of land, the main source of income for the family came to be the coffee shop which is performed by the older child in the family. This indicates that the new activity by the older child was used as a coping mechanism by the family.

Similarly, another participant who was asked similar question indicated that the family’s source of income in the previous time before the displacement was based on farming which was destroyed by the displacement and described the coping mechanism the family used to deal with negative effects of loss of source of income in the following way:

“...after I ceased the agricultural work I tried to work as a daily laborer but I could not engage in the work for long period of time due to limitations resulting from age(old age)...at this

time our only source of income is the small cash we get from house rental ... two of my children had once started working as daily laborer but I binged them for I was very worried it would affect their educational performance because I have seen lots of children in the neighbor who were dropout of school and started working in the industries as daily laborers.”

The response of the participant indicates that the family constructed additional rooms in their compound and used as the income they generate from the house rental to deal with the negative effect of cut in the source of income. The in depth interview with the same participant indicated that the amount of income the family gets from the house rental is very small when compared with the one they used to get form the farming work. Similarly, another participant was asked about the coping mechanisms the family used after displacement to deal with the negative effects of the displacement and responded as stated below:

“Our life after displacement became full of challenges. ...In the previous time I do not remember a day when we were worried about food. There were of course days when we had financial challenges like any other person but food was not a problem at all... all of the serious challenges we are facing now started after we lost our farmland in the displacement... For about six months we did not have any source of income, for our home consumption we were using the compensation money which was given for house construction ...after six month my second children dropout of school and started working in Akaki Total area as a broker since he wanted to support his older brother who was in the university at the time. However, since the income he was getting by working as a broker was good, he started to support the whole family. Then we decided to start building our home with the remaining compensation money and succeeded in

building this house which has only two rooms. The house construction was only possible because we did not buy lots of the materials for there were lots of Eucalyptus tree that we brought from our former land. If we had to construct the house by purchasing the Eucalyptus tree we could not even constructed this small house by the remaining money.”

The above response of the study participant indicates that the displacee used the compensation money given for house construction for six months to deal with the problems they faced due to destruction of their source of income in the displacement. Later on after using the remaining money for house construction, one of the children engaged in commission work and the income he earn from the work used as second coping strategy for the family even if the decision costed the child’s education. In addition to this, the displacee family had also used their asset (Eucalyptus) to deal with the potential problem of homelessness due to the displacement. Another participant who was engaged in an in-depth interview regarding the practical response of the displacees after the displacement described his coping mechanisms in the following way:

“Before displacement I was dependent on farming. However, after my land was taken for development project I did not find other activity that I could engage in. I want to work as daily laborer but I am usually sick which is prohibiting me to engage in such work ...Three of my children are married and they are living in different place. Even though they do not have a lot to support others, I am now dependent on them ... I always feel sad for being dependent on others and this situation is disturbing me on regular base and I could not be happy.”

The above response of the participant indicates that the coping mechanism the displacee used to deal with negative effects of disruption of source of income after the displacement was

being dependent on the support of others. However, the participant response also indicates that the coping mechanism the displacee was using had created psychological problem on the displacee which was becoming a further cause for the displacee to have a miserable life.

Even if there was no different issues rose in an in-depth interviews and FGDs conducted, as indicated on the previous section, other than reaffirming ideas raised in in-depth interviews, but FGD participants had mentioned different issues while discussing displacees' coping strategies. In the FGD conducted with male displacees, the participants were encouraged to mention at least one coping mechanism they used or they know to be used by other displacees. Accordingly, focus group participant one said that there were displacees who had spent all of the compensation money given for house construction on their home consumption and for house rent payment since they did not get any other means by which they could cover these costs because after the displacement, they were not engaged in any income generating activities. As a result, these displacees could not construct another house after the displacement.

Focus group participant two reaffirmed the idea of focus group participant one by saying among those displacees who could not construct new house some of them even sold the substitute land they were given and left the place. This time, we do not even know the whereabouts of these people. I know only one such displacee who used the remaining money to go to Arabian countries. The participants of the focus group discussion were also asked what makes special the case of these displacees for being unable to construct new house by the compensation money they received since there were also other displacees who did not engage in

any income generating activity for months but succeeded to build new house. Focus group discussion participant three answered the question by saying:

“Basically the compensation money given to all the displacees was not sufficient to construct substitute house. Most of the displacees spent lots of their own additional resources to construct the substitute house. Therefore, I believe that those displacees who failed to construct substitute house for themselves were those who did not have additional resources like Eucalyptus tree which would support the construction.”

The remaining participants of the focus group discussion also agreed on the idea raised by focus group participant three regarding the cause for the displacees failure to construct substitute house with the compensation money. Therefore, as the responses of the focus group participants indicated the coping mechanism used by those displacees who used the compensation money given for house construction to their home consumption to deal with the problems created by disruption of their sources of income had resulted in the displacees becoming homeless.

Another focus group discussion participants FGD participant four raised another issue regarding advance action taken by some of the displacees to avoid potential risk of landlessness. The issue raised by focus group participant four was related to a long lived tradition in the community. The participant mentioned that in the community there is a tradition in which parents give plots of land to their children when they reach at the of marriage so that they could build a separate house within the same compound and start leading their own life.

When the rumors about the displacement started to be heard in the community those displace families that had children at the age of marriage worried a lot about their children's fate assuming that only one substitute land would be given per family. However, later on contradicting rumor was heard that additional land would be given for those displacee families that had married children living with parents. Therefore, to avoid the potential danger of landlessness their children may face, parents were advising their children to get married as soon as possible. As a result, some young people engaged in marriage in rush without making prior plan. Those children who were engaged in marriage got 375 meter square of land but later on since these couples did not have any source of income they could not manage their life properly and faced lots of challenges. Other participants of the focus group discussion also proved the soundness of the story told by FGD participant four.

The above focus group discussion indicates that the attempt made by some of the displacees family to plan their coping strategy ahead of time had negatively affected their life since other important elements required to establish a family were not incorporated in the plan, other than getting land. This is an indication of the high value the displacees gave to land and the cost they paid to possess it.

4.7 Case histories

4.7.1 Case history one: a case of displacee with physical disability

Ato belay was one of the development induced displacees who was living in Kilinto area before being displaced and relocated in kersa area due to the installation of Heineken brewery S.C in the site. Ato belay is married and has seven children. He is physically disabled and uses wheelchair to move from place to place. However, he did not give any excuse to work hard and support his family

Ato Belay's family was engaged in poultry, crop cultivation and animal husbandry as a major job from which he generates very attractive income. He was also involved in part time teaching. He spends lots of his time in the poultry work since he can undertake lots of the activities by himself but he was also actively taking part in the animal husbandry even if the lion's share of the activities in crop cultivation and animal husbandry were undertaken by his wife and children.

Ato belay, due to the strong passion he has for work, he does not want to spend long hours taking a break. Therefore, after spending hours on his daily routine related to farming he teaches children on his compound to help them improve their Numeracy skills and their reading and witting skills in 'Afaan Oromo' and 'Amharigna'. Ato belay repeatedly says, more than the income he generates from the teaching work he enjoys very much noticing the children's numeracy, reading and writing skills improving due to his effort. Ato belay's compound where he was teaching children was very big and beautiful where there were different kinds of beautiful bottlebrushes and other trees attractive to eye. As a result, the children also enjoy playing in the compound in addition to the daily improvement they get in their numeracy and reading skills.

Ato Belay was very happy by the beautiful life He was leading with his family. He was sending his children to a very good school and he had no worries to covers all of their educational expenses since the income he was getting from his work was sufficient. Ato Belay was even supporting his economically low relatives' children in their educational expenses.

Ato Belay was leading such a beautiful life when he came to hear rumors of displacement, which is not difficult to guess the distress this might bring to him. Ato Belay was indeed very shocked when he heard the rumor about the displacement. He went to different people, including local government officials to prove the validity of the information even though he failed to get official information. He believes that the local officials were aware of the displacement but did not want to disclose the information at the time. However, Ato Belay was very disturbed and could not live a peaceful life after hearing the rumor about displacement.

After weeks passed since the rumor, the local government officials called people in the displacement site, including Ato Belay, and informed them their land was required for a very serious development purpose which should be implemented very fast as soon as possible. The officials also informed them a relocation site and compensation was prepared for them so that starting from that time they could go to the government office, fill an agreement form and receive their compensation. It was only after three months of the official notification that the deadline for site clearance was reached.

After three months of the official notification, when the bull dozer came to the site for site clearance work some of the displacees had already left the place and started living in rental houses pending construction of their house whereas some other displacees were still protesting

against displacement and unfair compensation without moving their properties out of their home in the displacement site. Ato Belay was among the displacees who were refusing to leave the place, where they lived for more than 30 years. The land was also where the displacees' source of income was based because the displacees' farm was also located in the same site where their house is located.

Ato belay had planted lots of Trees that have market value which he did not collect ahead of time before the start of the site clearance work. Even if Ato belay, like all the other displacees was forced by security forces to move their resources previously, he had still lots of uncollected resource on his land due to difficulty of moving all of the resources within short period of time. Therefore, he was rolling on the ground and crying when his uncollected resources like different trees and rock was destroyed during the clearance work.

After displacement Ato Belay started to live in rental house with his family. He did not also start constructing new house on the compensation land even after a month had passed since the displacement because he was complaining about the compensation money which was 65,000birr for he believed the compensation was not sufficient to construct substitute house. He was also making complain about different uncompensated valuable assets he used to have on the land. When Ato Belay started to live in rental house, after being displaced from his home, he was forced to sale all of the poultry and cattle due to lack of space in the rental house. Since his land was taken, he could not also engage in the crop cultivation. Moreover, he also ceased the teaching work he was very passionate about due to confusion and lack of place since he was undertaking the teaching job in his former compound.

While living in rental house Ato Belay and his family started constructing their new house on the compensation land, which was less than their former land by 500 meter square. Since Ato Belay's source of income was disrupted by the displacement the family's financial capacity declined dramatically within the first few months after the displacement. As a result of the declined financial capacity Ato Belay and his family were forced to use some of the compensation money, which was supposed to be used for house construction, for their home consumption. Therefore, the family faced serious challenges to complete the construction of the new house, given the partially lost compensation money and the challenges of supporting a family with little or no income source. The only little income the family had at this time was from Ato Belay's wife engagement in petty trade. However, despite the challenges, the family was strong enough to face the challenges and construct additional three rooms hose for rental purpose.

Ato Belay and his family started to live a completely new life in the relocation site. The only source of income for the family happened to be the income they generate from the hose rent and the petty trade by Ato Belay's wife, which was indeed very small. Therefore, the income the family generates from these sources was not sufficient to cover, at least the food expenses of the family. The new realities of life Ato Belay and his family started to experience on daily base became a daily headache to Ato belay which the family believed it would continue the same way unless they manage to find another source of income. However, the only available work around them was daily labor work which Ato belay was willing but not able due his physical condition. Similarly, he did not want his children engage in daily labor work which he believed will affect their educational performance. Finally, what came to Ato belay's mind was to request Heineken

Brewery S.C for support assuming that the company could support him by considering the severity of his situation and the fact that his family was displaced as a result of the company's establishment on his land. In view of that, Ato Belay submitted an application to the company but unfortunately, he did not get any response from the company. As a result of the combined effects of the above events Ato Belay and his family's economic wellbeing was affected which exposed them to face daily challenges. Moreover, the daily challenges the family face also started to affect Ato Belay's emotional wellbeing.

Ato Belay, despite the physical challenge he has, was a very happy person who was known in his community by his hard work, community service and helping of the needy. However, his condition gradually changed making him a very miserable person. He hated everything about his new situation. He hates his new house, the compound and the surrounding in general but misses his previous beautiful compound and the surrounding which was covered by different trees and bottlebrushes. Moreover, he could not learn to live with the new very small amount of income the family earns. He always compares his family's life in the previous beautiful compound with good sources of income against the difficult life his families are leading after the displacement which destroyed his family's sources of income and home.

Ato Belay's wife, who had been doing her best to support her family after the displacement by engaging in petty trade, worries very much about the situation of her husband after the displacement. She feels that her husband's health is deteriorating from time to time after the displacement. She says my husband is not as happy as he was before the displacement because he could not sit idly by as his family had been facing lots of challenges but could not do

anything to help. Ato Belay's older son also agrees with his mother's assessment about his father's condition as a result of which He usually plans to engage in daily labor work to support his family but he is afraid of offending his father who is strongly against the plan for he believes such engagement would negatively affect his children's future life through its negative effect on their educational performance.

4.7.2 Case history two: a case of single mother displacee

Galane is a single mother whose husband was a farmer before he died ten years ago. Her husband was engaged in farming where he cultivates Teff, wheat and 'Shumbura' like most other farmers in the area. However, the major crop he was producing was wheat. When her husband was died Galane started exploring other alternatives other than farming as she thought she could no longer base her source of income on farming since she did not have the experience to plough the land either human powered or by working cattle.

However, even if Gelane have looked for different alternatives, she could not find another activity on which she could engage on as a source of income by substituting the farming. Therefore, she believed she had to continue engaging in the farming work. She convinced herself that even if she had never engaged in the land plough work Gelane she is familiar with other farming activities like removing the pests and harvesting. Therefore, she decided to engage in the farm with her older son Bekama, who was seventeen years old at the time, and one to three hired daily laborers depending the season in which there are no equal activities and the efforts the activities on the season require. In addition to Bekama, Geelane had six more children.

In this way Gelane and her family continued to engage in the farming work and started to earn very attractive income by selling different crops, manly Wheat, as it used to be during her husband period. Gelane and her family were producing 15 to 24 KGs of 'Teffe', 'wheat' and 'Shumbura' annually. In addition to the sales of the different crops, the family used to sell the byproducts of crops they were producing, by which they cover costs of food items the family buy from the market since lion share of the family's home consumption was covered by the products of their own farm.

Gelane, a single mom who was able to support seven family members to lead a good life, had received lots of admirations from the community members due to her impressive achievements by working hard on the farming activity all by herself after the death of her husband. Gelane was sending all of her children except the older son, who was dropout of school due to his father's death and was not willing to go back to school. Moreover, she had no worries at all to cover all the costs of her children since she did not have financial challenges at the time.

After Gelane and her family successfully dealt with the challenges they faced after the death of the father, they came to hear rumors of another challenge, displacement, which was probably very difficult to deal with, like they did in the past, since the latter challenge takes away their major source of income, Land. That is why Gelane was very frightened by the rumor. After hearing the rumor about displacement for months, Gelane and her neighbors received official notification about the displacement.

Like most of the other displacees Gelan's family bitterly resisted the idea of displacement. The resistances Gelane and other displacees were making even grow stronger when they came to hear the amount of compensation that was to be given for their assets that would be lost due to the displacement. Initially, the protest the displacees were making was against the displacement in general. However, later on the protest came to focus on the issues of unfair compensation in particular. Gelane was among those displacees who were actively involved in the protest. She also took part in forming a traditional committee, out of the potential displacees, that would take their complaints to the local government office, even if she was latter

offended by the work of the committee Gelane believed that the committee members did not work for the interest of the displacees as they were bribed by external bodies.

Even though Gelane and other displacees tried their best to avoid the displacement initially but later to get fair compensation when they knew it was impossible to avoid, were finally displaced and resettled in a place called Kersa without getting fair compensation. After displacement and relocation Gelane and her family entered into big confusion since they could not figure out what to do and survive without their farmland. The cash compensation they received was not even sufficient to complete construction of substitute house they built in Kersa. Moreover, Gelane spent lots of money on house rent before completing construction of new house in Kersa because Since Gelane and her family were living in a relatively good in the displacement site, she did want to take her family to lesser quality house pending the construction of new house.

After lots of challenges Gelane and Her family completed the construction of the new house on their compensation land, which was less than their previous land by 625 meter square. Gelane's families were very happy by finalizing construction of new house. However, the challenge in the new house was lack of food to eat due to loss of source of income in the displacement. Even if Gelane was getting good income from the previous farming work, like most other farmers in the area she did not have a good saving. Moreover, the small saving she had and significant amount of the compensation money were consumed while living in rental house for months without any sources of income.

Therefore, it was compulsory for Gelane to find another source of income to make sure her family survives after the displacement. All she know and all she wanted to do was farming but she knew that there was no probability by which she could get another land and continue engaging in the farm. As a result, she was forced to look for another income generating activities other than farming. After exploring different alternatives, the only feasible job she could afford was to engage in production of ‘Areke’(local liquor) and use her own home for shop. This business was never what Gelane dreamed of. She used to hate the activities related to the business of ‘Areke’. However, she had to engage in the business if she had to help her family continues to exist.

When Gelane was asked about the income she was generating from the local liquor business, her disappointments could be seen by simply looking at her face without uttering a word. Instead of talking her current income, she started talking about her previous income from the farming which she described mournfully. She talked about her being able to cover the family’s home consumption by selling byproducts of crops alone by comparing with her current total income which is not able to cover the family’s living costs due to which her older children engaged in daily labor work. More than the loss of income and the difficulties of life Gelane is facing, she worried a lot about her children. When Gelane and her family relocated in Kersa, secondary school was not available in their proximity forcing students to walk long distance to access school. So, her children who were at grade 9 and 10 had to walk for more than two hours per day. Her two children continued their education by walking the long distance on daily bases for two months but later on due to the school distance and other challenges they dropout of school and engaged in daily labor work.

The other children had the opportunity to access school in proximity since there was an elementary school in the relocation site. However, Gelane also worries about them thinking that they would not complete their school given the challenges the family was experiencing. She feels that the children are unhappy as they used to be before the displacement. She always worry that they might dropout of Scholl due to these challenges but keeps encouraging them to continue their education by repeatedly reminding them unless they succeed in their education and get their own job there is no plot of land that could be given to them as it was in the tradition.

Chapter five

5. Discussion

5.1 Characterizing feature of development induced displacement in a case of manufacturing

This section discuss the first objective of the study about development induced displacement mean in a case of manufacturing as it was different from the cases of other development projects. In order to understand the characterizing feature of development induced displacement in a case of manufacturing effects of displacement in a case of manufacturing are discussed below.

Development induced displacement in the case of manufacturing, as previously indicated in the findings of this study; had negatively affected the life of the displacees in a number of ways which includes disruption of social capital, loss of living homes, farmlands, and other different valuable resources like, ‘Tsid’, BahrZaf(Eucalyptus), Koshim, and other plants which had market value in the community.

Development induced displacement as mainly studied in the case of housing by previous studies, have indicated that it had brought similar and dissimilar associated risks with development induced displacement in the case of manufacturing. As it is also a case in development induced displacement in the case of manufacturing, as identified by previous studies development induced displacement in the case of housing had negatively affected the social capita of the displacees. With regard to this negative effect of displacement, a study by Frehiwot Tarekegn(2013) which was conducted on the impact of development induced displacement on social capital in Addis Ababa , had identified that “ *relocation program due to*

housing projects had negatively affected the social capital of the displaced people". Similarly another study by Tesfa Teferi GebreEgziabher (2014) which was conducted on The Effect of Development Induced Displacement on Relocated Household, had indicated that the *"the displacees access to basic services and infrastructure, income and employment opportunity was affected by similar development project"*.

In the same way the finding of this study has revealed that the relocation program due to the manufacturing project has negatively affected the life of the displacees in terms of social capital, access to schools, social services, and health services. However, when we look at the difference in DID in the case of housing and manufacturing the difference begin from the location where the two projects displacees were locatedn. As previous studies on DID in the case of housing indicated the relocatees are usually displaced from urban center, where they are engaged in those activities performed in urban areas. However, what was identified by the findings of this study which is conducted on DID in the case of manufacturing, indicates that the relocatees were displaced from urban periphery known as Kilinto which is located in Akaki Kality sub city Woreda 09 administration. The reason for the manufacturing project selection of a site in urban periphery is mainly due to the fact that, even if there is no clear demarcation, industrial sites in the country are required to be established out of urban centers.

The difference in the areas of displacement also indicates a difference in the source of income in these two cases. Manufacturing projects relocatees are usually farmers living in urban peripheries where the major source of income is based on farming where as Housing project relocatees are mostly those poor people engaged on different non-farming activities in urban

centers from which they generate very small amount of income. Therefore, among the different associated risks displacement could have on the displacees the major associated risk of displacement in the case of manufacturing is the risk of landlessness unlike in the case of displacement caused by housing projects.

What makes landlessness a major associated risk in a case of manufacturing project caused displacement is that the project is established by displacing people from their farmlands in a country where for the majority of people land is the most important resource people depend on. A study by Samuel Gebreselassie (2006) indicated that *“Access to land is an important issue for the majority of Ethiopian people who, one way or the other, depend on agricultural production for their income and subsistence.”* For the displacee farmers in the case of this study the land they lost was the whole lot on which the farmers’ source of income and social status were based. The farmers, in addition to cultivating different crops that serves as their source of income, they also had different kinds of valuable trees which have market value and used to serve as additional source of income.

Therefore, what makes development induced displacement in the case of manufacturing different from development induced displacement in other cases is that unlike development induced displacement in other cases the displacement and relocation program necessarily destroys the displacees source of income by taking away the relocates farmland. However, in the case of other projects like housing, even if there is a probability of disruption of source of income, the disruption is not as usual as in a case of manufacturing project which is caused by the binding consequence of landlessness the project cause.

Moreover, disruption of income sources based on farming, which is usually caused by manufacturing projects and income sources based on trade, employment and other related activities did not have similar implication for the displacees because of the different consequences they have. For instance, a displaced person whose source of income which was based on trade is disrupted he/she could face some short term challenges but will have the probability of reengagement in similar activities in other places due to some contributing factors related to the nature of the activity they were engaged on. Similarly, if a displacee's source of income who is an employee of a given organization, is disrupted due to distance from work after relocation could also face short term challenges but would absolutely have the probability of reemployment in another organization. However, for an Ethiopian farmer, losing his/her farmland would not give him a probability of getting another farmland by which he could restore his livelihood since getting small amount of land let alone large hector of farmland is not an easy task given the high cost of land in the country. Therefore, taking away of lands from displacee farmers in a case of this study had resulted in impoverishment of the manufacturing project displacees.

Thus, DID in the case of manufacturing, as the finding of this study identified, had created lots of interrelated problems on the lives of the displacees. One of the major problems the displacement and relocation program caused was the problem of landlessness which could be considered as the characterizing feature of development induced displacement in a case of manufacturing. The problem of landlessness had also become a cause for the displacees loss of source of income, social status, and worst of all it signify loss of most valuable lifelong resource which is known in the tradition to be inherited from generation to generation while serving the

same purpose, as a source of income. Moreover, the displacees had lost lots of valuable assets without any compensation which is not a case in most cases of displacement.

The reason for development induced displacement in a case of manufacturing becoming a binding cause for landlessness is rooted in the compensation practice which gives cash for lost farmland instead of implementing land for land compensation. With this regard a finding of a study by Mahapatra (1999) revealed similar finding which stated that “*Compensation for land in the form of cash payments (rather than land-for land) has increased landlessness among tribal peoples and other largely vulnerable groups.*”

Therefore, the characterizing feature of landlessness in the case of manufacturing project caused displacement is a problem which distinguished DID in the case of manufacturing from DID in other cases.

5.2 The process of displacement and relocation program: how it took place

This section discusses the second objective of the study which provides understanding of the displacement process with major focusing on the way the displacement took place. In order to understand the process of displacement and relocation program that took place for the establishment of the manufacturing project, the participants of the study were asked different questions. One of the questions the participants were asked was whether the displacees were participated in the process of displacement and relocation program. Accordingly, the response of the participants indicated that there was no participation of the displacees involved in the overall decisions made in the process of displacement and relocation program.

The worst thing regarding the participation of the displacees was that the displacees could not even get official notification about the occurrence of the displacement and relocation program ahead of reasonable amount of time before the displacement taking place. Another indicators of absence of participation of relocatees in the process were that the displacees had no any say in deciding appropriate time for displacement, selecting resettlement site, determining type or amount of compensation and other important issues found in the process of resettlement and relocation program.

Therefore, the above findings indicate that the displacement and relocation process took place without the participation of the displacees. This finding is in line with the finding of a study conducted by Endashaw Gebre(2016) which was conducted on Impacts of Urban Renewal Induced Displacement and Resettlement on the Economic and Social Life of Displaced People: The Case of YekaAyat 2 Condominium, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which also stated “*the displacees level of participation in the decision making process of the displacement and relocation program was very low.*”

As earlier indicated in the finding, the key informant from the government office has mentioned that the government has arranged 23 sessions of unproductive discussion forums due to two conflicting interests of the displacees and the local government officials. The government officials were campaigning for immediate handover of the displacement site to the manufacturing project where as the displacees were soliciting for increased amount of time for displacement and fair compensation benefit for lost assets in the displacement. Therefore, since all the discussion forums entertained friction of the two conflicting interests rather than

exchanging ideas that could influence decisions regarding the displacement and relocation program, the discussion forums cannot be considered as evidence of participation of the displacees in the process.

In contrast, the 23 sessions of the so called discussion forums could be mentioned for their negative impact on the then agricultural activity of the displacees. As the finding of the in-depth interview with the displacees indicated the time the discussion forums took place was on the month of May, a time when Ethiopian farmers engage in plough tasks to prepare the land for subsequent sowing. However, even if the displacees had preferred to spend their time on the most important task of farming in the season, they were forced to attend the meetings. Moreover, as previously indicated the displacees were labeled as promoters of antidevelopment ideologies for asking for their rights related to the process and consequently harassed, threatened and detained.

However, the right to participation is one of a major component in the process of development. With this regard the 1986 UN Declaration on the Right to Development states that *"every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized."* (Mello.S 2003)

In addition to denying the displacees' rights to participation in the process, the displacees' political and civil rights were also violated when the displacees were harassed, threatened, and detained for protesting against the displacement in general and unfair compensation in particular.

With regard to the issue of right violation in the process of displacement and relocation study by Courtland Robinson (2003) also indicated that development induced displacement

“In addition to violating economic and social rights, arbitrary displacement can also lead to violations of civil and political rights, including: arbitrary arrest, degrading treatment or punishment, temporary or permanent disenfranchisement and the loss of one’s political voice.”

Therefore, what the findings of this study indicated is that right based approach was not followed while undertaking the displacement and relocation program for the manufacturing project. Since the local government officials were clearly informed that the establishment of the manufacturing project would have enormous contribution to the economic development of the country which makes any delay in the facilitation of site handover to the project unacceptable they were totally focused on their duty of facilitation work for economic development by abandoning their duty with regard to protecting the rights of the displacees. However, previous study findings have underlined the importance of right based approaches in obtaining mutual benefits. With this regard, a study by Aby Muhidin Aman(2016) indicated that *“Applying the right based principles to development related displacement will promote a more effective and comprehensive implementation that responds to the potential displacees’ problems and create a mutual consensus on displacement programs among Government and people.”*

Similarly, as previously indicated in the findings, a guideline for the implementation of the displacement and relocation program was given to the Woreda bureau from the sub city administration. The key informant in depth interview with a government official indicated that the situation of the displacees and the assets they had was not assessed before determining

compensation benefit packages. This indicates that the implementation approach was also top-down. The top-down approach followed on the displacement and relocation program had resulted in many negative consequences on the displacees. For instance, the failure to incorporate lots of valuable assets of the displacees in the compensation scheme was the result of the top-down approach. Study findings also indicate that

“While it is incumbent upon the state to pursue a policy of recovery and allocate needed resources-financial, organizational, technical, etc.-it would be unrealistic to conceive of reconstruction only as a top-down, paternalistic effort, without the participation and initiative of the displaced people themselves”. (Michael M. Cernea, 1996)

Finally, regarding the implementation of the displacement and relocation program, as it was earlier indicated in the finding that there was a probability of implementing the manufacturing project without displacing people from their land which could have prevented displacement associated risks the displacees could face. With regard to the failure to look for alternatives by which development projects could be implemented without displacing people, the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (2001) in its devising approach to resettlement stated that:

“Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs...”

5.3 Development induced displacements and its associated risks in a case of manufacturing

5.3.1 Landlessness

This section discusses the third objective of the study which identified development induced displacements associated risks in a case of manufacturing project. In this study lot of manufacturing project induced displacement associated risks are identified. As indicated earlier one of the major associated risk was landlessness. This finding indicates one of the major associated risks in the case of this study is among the eight development induced displacement associated potential risks that were identified by Sociologist Michael Cernea's (1996) impoverishment and reconstruction model (IRR): Landlessness, Joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity and mortality, loss of access to common property and social Disarticulation

The study had also indicated the fact that the issue of landlessness which was caused by loss of farmland in the displacement and relocation program was a total loss of land with unbalanced monetary compensation, calculated as 11 birr per hectare. However, in the case of the loss of residence land due to displacement, there was land to land compensation but the problem with this land to land compensation was that the displacees received smaller size of land than the one they used to have. Therefore, even if it was not total landlessness like the case of the farmland, they have lost large portion of their land in the case of residence land compensation too. This indicated the practice of under compensation in the land to land compensation given for the displacees' residence land.

5.3.2 Homelessness

Another associated risk revealed by the study was short term and long term homelessness caused by the displacement and relocation program. The short term homelessness was caused by absence of earlier substitute house construction for the displacees ahead of displacement. The displacees were only given land and cash for house construction. However, due to long time engagement in complain against unfair compensation and financial challenges, the displacees had faced the problem of short term homelessness pending house rental and completion of new house construction. Moreover, those displacees who were unable to construct new house even long time after displacement had faced long term problem of homelessness. A study by Mejía (1999) indicated that “*most resettlement programmes are based only on mere housing replacement*”. However, in this case, at least, housing replacement was not made

In relation to the loss of farmland, which is described above, another consequent associated risk the displacees faced was lack of source of income. Since the compensation for lost land was cash the displacees could not have an alternative by which they could own substitute farmland which resulted in loss of source of income since their previous income was based on farming. Therefore, all of a sudden, the displacees become Jobless, homeless and landless. This finding is in line with a study by Stanely, (2004) which indicated:

“Development induced displacement refers not only to physical displacement, but also to livelihood displacement, which takes away people of their means of production and displaces them from their socio-cultural milieu.”

The participants of the study were also asked about the relationships of the displacees and the local government in the process of the displacement and their response indicated engaging in

discordant relationship with local government official was another associated risk in the process of displacement and relocation. The participants mentioned that they were labeled as participant and advocates of antidevelopment ideology for asking for fair compensation benefit and sufficient time ahead of displacement. As a result of this labeling lots of displacees were harassed, threatened and imprisoned. This finding is in line with a study by Mehari Taddele Maru (2017) which was conducted on Causes, Dynamics, and Consequences of Internal Displacement in Ethiopia which stated that “There is key governance challenges related to internal displacement, including violations of fundamental human rights concerning physical security, livelihood, and other elements.”

Another associated risk revealed by the study finding was that the displacees have been exposed to additional costs by living in rental houses, pending the building of their own home. Some displacees lived in rental house for months while others stayed for more than a year depending on the time it took them to complete the new house construction. The reason for not completing the construction of their new house as early as possible was dependent on lots of factors. One of the major factors was that the displacees were not informed about the displacement and given compensation ahead of sufficient time which could help them construct their new house without being exposed to additional rental costs.

The displacees were informed about the displacement before three months of the due date for displacement. Three months time was very small time given the financial constraints the displacees had to construct new house. Moreover, most of the displacees were even making complain about different issues when the due date for displacement was reached, which become

additional reason for not even starting the construction process. Those displacees who had resources like Eucalyptus and other valuable plants were also exposed to additional costs to transportation the materials into the relocation site even if the resources were helpful in the process of new house construction which helped them to complete the construction early and saved them from additional house rental costs.

5.3.3 Lack of access to basic public services and exposure to additional costs

The participants of the study were also asked about the availability of different services in the new area of relocation. The response of the participants indicated that even if the displacees had access to basic services in their former place, those basic services like access to road, electricity, water, school, and health services were missing in relocation site. The participants' response also indicated that lack of basic service in the relocation site was failed promise by the local officials. This finding is in line with a study by Asrat Tadesse(2009) which stated "*Most basic services, such as veterinary services, education and health services, were poor in quality and sometimes inadequate to serve the needs of resettlers*"

Due to absence of basic services, the relocatees were exposed to less quality of life than the one they used to have before displacement. Similarly, the displacees were subjected to additional costs to access these services in other areas. For instance, the displacees were forced to pay for their children school transport due to school distance as a result of relocation. In addition, they were exposed to daily payment to access water which was previously not a case since the service was available in their former village without a need for daily payment. This finding is in line with a finding of a study by Tesfa Teferi GebreEgziabher (2014) which stated

“although it is difficult to conclude all relocatees were having decent life previously, the condition is worst in the relocation areas.”

The worst finding with regard to this issue was that there were displacee families who could not pay for their children transportation which was caused by increased school distance as a result of which their children become school dropouts. This finding is mentioned as worst finding with this regard because it indicates that the displacement, in addition to incurring additional costs on the displacees, it had also negatively affected the future of the displacees’ children. The associated risks of DID in exposing the displacees to additional costs were also identified by prior studies. One of the studies with similar finding was the one conducted by Esayas Wolde-Meskel (2004) which stated that

“ People who were forcibly displaced by the ring road from Megenagna area experienced loss of income, increased housing rent, transportation problem, inadequate health services, and school distance, as children had to travel back to their old school at least in the first year of their relocation.”

5.3.4 Disruption in sources of income and challenges of livelihood restoration

As earlier indicated, the manufacturing project caused displacement, In addition to exposing the displacees to additional costs; it had also basically destroyed the displacees’ source of income which was totally dependent on the lost land through engagement of the displacees on activities like crop cultivation and animal husbandry. The finding also indicated that after the displacees lost their land and instantly their sources of income, they could not engage in another productive activity that could restore their source of income. Therefore, another associated risk

the displacement and relocation program caused was failure to restore previous source of income.

The income restoration challenge could be attributed to different factors. One of the major factors in this regard was unfair compensation made for the displacement which was not sufficient to restore the displacees source of income, which should had to be capable of restoring the displacees sources of income. In this regard, a study by Mejía (1999) also argued that compensation should serve the purpose of restoration which stated that:

“The rehabilitation of displaced people goes beyond monetary compensation because the process involves replacement of housing and income generating possibilities” but this was not a case in this displacement and relocation program. A study by Michael Cernea(1996) which was conducted on development induced Displacement and resettlement, also pointed out that:

“...Being forcibly displaced from one’s land and habitat carries with it the risk of becoming poorer than before displacement. ..Those displaced are supposed to receive compensation of their lost assets, and effective assistance to re-establish themselves productively; yet this does not happen for a large portion of displacees”

The fact that the displacement and relocation program in a case of this study was implemented without giving proper compensation for the entire lost assets of the displacees, is also an indication of violations of the displacees rights.

One of the major reasons for provision of unfair compensation to the displacees was that the compensation scheme was developed by higher offices without conducting prior case

centered assessment on the site and the displacees by involving concerned bodies like the displacees, the local officials and other relevant stakeholders. Therefore, the compensation scheme, in addition to underestimation problem, also failed to incorporate lots of valuable assets that should be valued while making the compensation plan.

In addition to the above problems, the compensation scheme did not consider size and quality of houses. What was stated with this regard was general classification of houses based on 'Ye chika bet' (house constructed from local material like Mud) Ye siminto bet (house constructed from cement) 'ye sar bet' (cottage). However, within similar categories, there was a significant variation in terms of size and quality.

More specifically speaking, the fact that the compensation did not restore the income source of the displacee is due to the fact that the compensation for the displacees lost farmland was given in the form of cash to land which should have been land to land. In this regard African development bank resettlement policy (2003) also stated that '... in the case of rural areas, the resettlement program should emphasize and provide land-for-land for displaced persons whose livelihoods are based on land, as well as participation in training, and access to material equipments, inputs and credit'

In the finding of the study it was indicated that the displacees had tried their best to get fair compensation by making different complaints. However, there was no strong compensation which followed legal procedures. There was no displacee that took the unfair compensation case to court for instance. All the displacees were making complaints only whenever they got opportunities in different meetings and in person to local officials. The only attempt they made in

this regard was establishing a traditional committee which would handle the complaints. The failure to make strong and legal complaints against unfair compensation could be related to the characteristics of the rural people in Ethiopia, which could be described by lack of access to education and information. This fact also contributed to the vulnerabilities of the displacedes in this regard.

The second factor for the failure in income source restoration was that the displacedes were not given any kind of training or at least orientation that could help them to start the different kinds of life which was totally different from the one they had before. With this regard the policies of different international and regional organizations clearly indicate the need for trainings and counseling before and after the displacement. Similarly, the same policy mentioned above stated in its resettlement strategy:

The displaced persons and host communities should be offered support after relocation, for a transition period that covers a reasonable period of time necessary for them to improve their livelihood and standard of living.

Thirdly, the displacedes did not have their own saving which they could have used during the time of the crisis brought by the displacement. The lack of saving by the displacedes could be explained by the nature of work the displacedes had. The displacedes of the manufacturing project were farmers engaged in cultivation of different seasonal crops from which they generate different amount of income. The displacedes had constant habit of consuming the products and income gained from different seasons within their respective production season without worrying to save income generated in one season for use in other coming seasons since they expect other

incomes in the coming seasons. With this regard, what they could store for another season could only be the different types of crops they have cultivated, not the cash generated from the sales of the crops. Form this way of life practiced by the displacees, there could be high tendency by the displacees to consider the one time compensation they received for the displacement, either sufficient or not, as one season income which could automatically result in usage of the compensation in similar way they used to.

Moreover, it would be unethical to blame the displacees for consuming the compensation benefit in a similar way with their learned cycle of income generation and consumption for the following two major reasons. The first reason is based on the fact that the choice to make change in sector of work requiring different life style was not made by the displacees, rather it was imposed on the displacees. This would have negative impact on the displacees preparedness in this regard. Second, the displacees were not given any kinds of training regarding the new kinds of life style the new sector of work requires. Therefore, different initiatives that could help the displacees feet in the new way of life should had been taken by the external bodies, particularly the government, the displacing project, and other stakeholders that could have direct or indirect involvement in the displacement and relocation program.

Thus, the above interdependent factors were responsible for the failure of the displacees source of income restoration after displacement. However, as discussed above based on the findings of different researches and strategic direction of African development bank on the issue, when programs of development induced displacement and relocation takes place the displacees should be supported to be able to restore their destroyed source of income due to the

displacement. The World Bank involuntary resettlement policy manual (2014) manual also indicated that:

Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

However, the findings of this study, indicated that the displacees faced lots of challenges to at least reconstruct their house which indicates restoring their previous livelihood was even far more challenging.

5.3.5 Disruption of social capital

Another associated risk the findings of this study revealed is occurred in this displacement was disruption of the social capital of the displacees due to the displacement and relocation program. The displacees who had established strong social relationship in their former village used to participate in different kinds of traditional associations like ‘Ekub’ and ‘Edder’ before it was disrupted by the displacement and relocation program. Some of the displacees preferred to maintain their previous social relationships by continuing to engage in similar associations for about one year after displacement even if maintaining the former social capital incurred additional costs. A study by Frehiwot Tarekegn(2013) also revealed similar associated risk with this regard which stated that “*Minimal consideration was given for the social capital or social aspect of the relocated people in the relocation process which was manifested in the post relocation situation of their social life*”

The study also found out that the displacement and relocation program had affected the social capital of the displacees in the relocation site too when the displacees engaged in conflict with another groups of people owning farmland in the area of resettlement the displacees came to resettle. The conflict occurred , as previously indicated in the findings, when farmers who were given compensation to leave the farmland they own for the manufacturing project caused displacees refused to do so as they were complaining on the displacement timeframe due to existence of uncollected harvest on the farm and unsettled complain on unfair compensation. This incident indicates that, the displacement and relocation program had negatively affected the actual and potential social capital of the displacees. This finding is in line with a study by W. Courtl and Robinson (2013) which indicated that *“Displacement carries not only the risk of human rights violations at the hands of state authorities and security forces but also the risk of communal violence when new settlers move in amongst existing populations”*

The fact that the social relationships of the relocatees and the host community were negatively affected at the time of relocation is also an indication of lack of proper planning before implementing the displacement and relocation program. This is because the major source of conflict between the relocates and the host communities was lack of resource caused by unfair compensations in the two cases, the dispacees and the host community. With this regard ADB IRP on its review of involuntary resettlement experience and lessons learnt indicated similar causes of conflict between relocatees and host community which stated

“From lessons learnt, it can be substantiated that involuntary resettlement programs were carried out successfully by fully addressing the issues of landlessness, jobleness,

homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity and loss of basic resources with respect to both the people affected and the host communities in order to minimize conflicts, and to create a common interest among the stakeholders.” (African development bank involuntary resettlement policy, 2003)

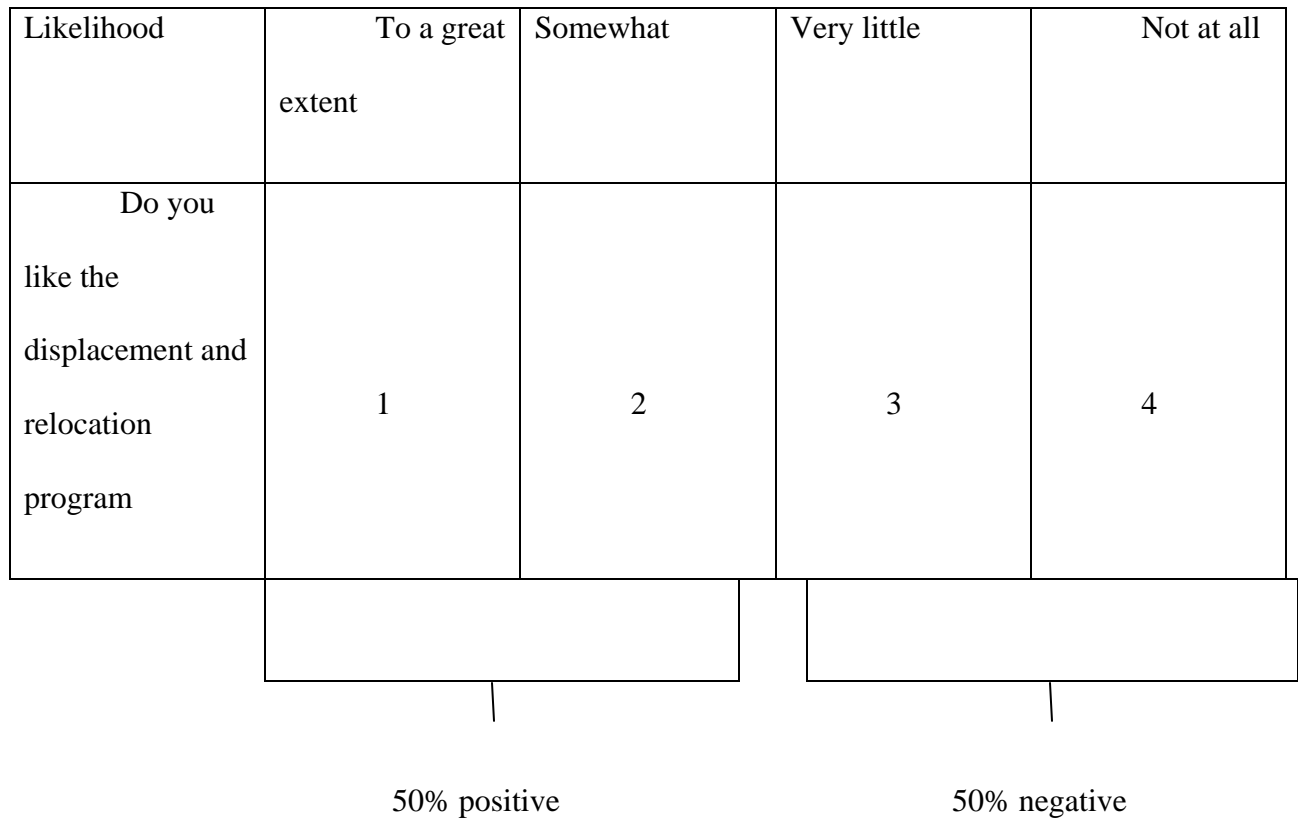
5.3.6 Unfair compensation practice

The last associated risk identified by the finding of this study was loss of displacees’ asset without any compensation due to lack of legal documents indicating ownership. This was a challenge because the compensation practice did not take into consideration the fact that in rural Ethiopia there are lots of farmers who own lands without legal documents since providing legal document for farmers is not long stayed phenomena in the country. With this regard a study conducted for the World Bank also indicated that “ *even if the process of land certification in rural Ethiopia has a good progress the final issuing of completed certificates is lagging seriously behind*” (Klaus Deininger, Jaap Zevenbergen and Daniel Ayalew Ali, 2014)

The observation made by the researcher on the living condition of the displacees also reaffirmed the poor living condition the displacees were experiencing. Most of the houses the displacees were living in are very poor qualities, public services in the community are not adequate and even the existing public services are established recently. However, there are lots of emerging industries which could provide job opportunity for the communities despite their negative displacement effect as it was a case in the manufacturing project in this study.

5.4 Displacees' attitude towards the displacement and relocation program

This section discusses the fourth objective of the study about the attitude of displacees towards the displacement. One of the objectives of this study was to identify attitudes of the displacees towards the displacement. In order to identify the attitude of the displacees towards the displacement and relocation program the study participants were first asked to choose among fixed choice statements of Likert-type of scales which was designed to measure the displacees attitude towards the displacement and relocation program. The response of all the study participants was found to be in the 50 percent negative as indicated below.



After identifying the general attitude of the displacees, which was negative. The researcher engaged in asking the study participants in an in depth interview to get detail

information regarding the negative attitude of the displacees towards the displacement during the three phases of the displacement and relocation program: pre displacement phase, the displacement phase and post displacement phase.

The negative attitude of the displacees was also identified by the researcher by analyzing the content of the displacees' response, not only to the direct question designed to identify the displacees attitude, but also by analyzing displacees response and expression to other questions which were not directly asked to measure attitude. The participants' response regarding their attitude towards the displacement in the different phases revealed that the displacees' attitude towards the displacement and relocation program during the pre displacement, the displacement and post displacement phase was negative. The pre displacement negative attitude of the displacee was developed due to lack of timely official information concerning the major questions that could be created in the minds of the displacees when exposed to rumors of displacement and relocation program. In this phase the displacees develop negative attitude since they did not get official answer for questions like why the displacement and relocation program takes place, how it would takes place, and what would be its advantages and disadvantages for the displacees.

The in depth interview with the participants also indicated that in addition to lack of official information about the displacement and relocation program, prior knowledge the displacees had about the impact of displacement and relocation program had also contributed to the negative effects of the displacees towards the program. With regard to the pre displacement phase attitude of the displacees towards displacement and relocation program a study by

Ethiopian human rights project (2016) on its report titled #OromoProtests: 100 days of public protest indicated that displacees have the propensity to develop negative attitude and protest against displacement and relocation program on pre displacement phase which stated that

“Oromia, the largest regional State in the Ethiopian Federation, has been rocked by series of protests in the past 100 days since mid November 2015. The protests began with the aim of having the proposed Master Plan of the capital, Addis Ababa, officially referred as the ‘Addis Ababa–Finfinne Integrated Development Plan’ (‘Master Plan’) scrapped. The protestors opposed the Master Plan, which covers 1.1 million hectare of land (approximately twenty fold the current size of Addis Ababa), saying that its implementation will result in the eviction of millions of farmers and families from their land.”

The above statement by Ethiopian Human rights project is an indication of a fact that people’s attitude towards displacement, even before coming to know the details of the benefit packages and negative consequences of the program, is generally negative. This fact is, in another way, an indication of the inevitability of serious discussions with potential and actual displacees for successful implementation of displacement and relocation programs.

Absence of serious joint planning which engages all stakeholders from the grassroots to the high levels, in addition to failure of the project that would be implemented, could also result in serious political crisis. The ‘Adisababa–Finfinne Integrated Development Plan’ is a good example in this regard, where small scale protest was started in universities and some towns in the Oromia national regional state against the plan but latter converted to political unrest which

spread to the Amhara Regional state and resulted in overall political strife in the country for years.

The displacement phase of the displacement and relocation program on the other hand was the period when those decisions regarding the displacement and relocation program start to take place. The finding of the study regarding the attitude of the displacees in this phase also revealed that it was also negative. The negative attitude of the displacees in this phase was even intensified due to lack of any action by the government to entertain the complaints the displacees were making starting from the pre displacement phase up to the displacement phase.

As the findings of the study clearly indicated the post displacement phase was a period when the devastating effects of the displacement and relocation program started to be experienced by the displacees through disruption of sources of income, social capita, and access to basic services and exposure to increased costs of life. Due to these negative practical events the displacees attitude towards the program on the post displacement phase was also totally negative

Therefore, what the findings of this study revealed regarding the displacees attitude towards the displacement was generally negative during the three phases of the displacement. Moreover, the displacees attitude towards the benefits of the displacing manufacturing project was also negative which was indicated in the responses of the participants to questions asked regarding the benefits of the project to the displacee/community in particular and the country in general. The negative attitude of the displacees towards the general benefit of the manufacturing project is an indication of lack of relevant awareness raising programs regarding the greater

benefit of such development projects, which is usually taken as a pretext for displacement, despite its negative effects.

The fact that the attitude of the displaced towards the displacement and relocation program was negative should be of a serious concern due to the connection it has with the efforts the displaced exert to engage on income restoring activities. This is to say the negative attitude the displaced have towards the displacement negatively affects the displaced effort for successful resettlement. With regard to the connection between attitudes of displaced towards displacement and resettlement success, study findings indicate the existence of direct relationship. Accordingly a study by Bogumil Terminski(2013) indicated that:

The actors responsible for the planning and implementation of resettlement, and for further assistance to resettled people are not the only entities bearing responsibility for the success or failure of resettlement. A great deal depends on the activities and attitudes of communities displaced or affected by development projects.

Similarly, the negative attitude the displaced had towards the relocation program was manifested on the displaced' disinclination to consider themselves as a member of the community in relocation site. Moreover, the relocatees' reaction towards the host community was also negative which was emanated from the relocatees assumption that being called 'development displaced' by the host community is based on the low value the host community gave to them even if the use of the term is official. This perception of the displaced had negatively affected the displaced' self esteem.

As earlier indicated in the finding, the manufacturing company plays its corporate social responsibility by giving financial support to the local 'Edders.' However, it did not give any special support to the displacees. If the company gave special consideration to the displacees in its corporate social responsibility, it could be useful in changing/reducing the displacees negative attitude towards the displacement.

Therefore, the issue of the attitude of the displacees towards resettlement could be considered as one of the important components in displacement and relocation program which requires serious attention while planning and implementing displacement and resettlement programs due to its relevance to the success or failure of resettlement programs in addition to the efforts by other stakeholders.

5.5 Coping mechanisms employed by the displacees

This section discusses the fifth objective of the study which was about the coping mechanisms employed by displacees to deal with negative effects of displacement. As already indicated, in the finding and the prior discussions of the study, the displacement and relocation program had negatively affected the life of the displacees in a number of ways. One of the major destruction the program brought was destruction of the displacees source of income. Due to the destruction of the displacees source of income and the consequent challenges the displacees faced, there was a need to the displacees to change their way of life, which also required engagement in different kinds of new activities, to be able to overcome or reduce the negative effects of displacement.

Due to this change in the displacedes way of life, there were lots of new activities undertaken by the displacedes. The new activities the displacedes were undertaking, to cope up with the negative effects of displacement, include but not limited to establishing small shop in front of their residences, constructing additional rooms in their compound for rental, engage in coffee shop within or in front of their compound, engaging in commission work (broker), working as daily laborer, producing local liquor (Areke) and engage in liquor shop on home base, preparing food and engaging on restaurant business on home base, and moving to another places in search of better life.

As earlier indicated in the study finding, the activities the displacedes engaged in were new to the displacedes which required the displacedes extra effort to learn. This is because the displacedes had no exposure to different sectors of work other than farming. However, even if learning these new jobs required lots of extra efforts the relocates were engaged in the above mentioned different kinds of jobs due to lack of better choice, demographic factors in the family, and the convenience of the activities based on resources the displacedes had on hand at the time.

For instance, those displacedes who had Eucalyptus trees on their former place of residence used the resource for additional rooms' construction in their compound for rental purpose to use the income to deal with negative effects of displacement. The demographic factors in the family of the displacedes had also shaped the coping strategy of the displacedes. Those relocatee families who had female household head and young female children mostly engaged on coffee shop, local liquor shop and restaurant since these activities require involvement of females in the community's tradition whereas relocate families with young male

children by and large engaged on shop business and commission work. Displace families that had old household heads and small children faced serious challenge to engage in new activities as coping strategies due to the age challenge the households and the children had. This is to say, the old people were not able to work due to physical weakness and the small children were not mature for work.

Similarly, another family whose household head had physical disability also suffered from difficulty of engaging in new activity for survival. Among all the activities the displacees used as coping strategies, daily laborer was an activity widely used irrespective of the different demographic factors the families had. Most of the displacees considered daily laborer work as coping mechanism due to lack of better choice. Similarly, there were also displacees who continued to use some activities, like local liquor business, as coping mechanisms even if they never liked the activities, due to personal or social values towards the activity.

There were also families that become dependent on the support of others due to lack of any alternative source of income. These families experienced several challenges, which they were not familiar with before displacement, as a result of which they were even forced to radically reduce their food consumption. This finding is in line with the finding of a study by Tesfa Teferi GebreEgziabher (2014) which indicated ‘Dependency on family support, decreasing basic consumptions items including food and involvement of household members in daily labor work are some of the coping mechanisms taken by relocatees.’

So, when looking at the coping strategies of the displacees it is noticeable that the coping strategies of the displacees were affected by the different characteristics the relocatees had. This

fact is an indication of a need to consider factors unique to different displacees while planning and dealing with displacees' coping strategies. With regard to the issue of considering the different characteristics of the displacees, The World Bank policy on displacement and resettlement (2014) also underlines the same need which state 'There is a need for special consideration of the needs of vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.'

However, the issue of giving special consideration to the displacees was not a case in this study. The findings of this study indicate there was no special consideration to different displacees that had unique challenges while undertaking the displacement and relocation program.

Another finding of the study with regard to the coping strategies of the displacee is that even though the coping mechanisms of the displacees were helpful in sustaining the displacees life by assisting the displacees in securing their basic needs like food, the strategies were not capable of generating an income that could help the displacees restore their previous self sufficient life. With this regard, a study on resettlement and development also indicated similar finding which stated 'Long-term planning is seldom done. Resettlers' coping response tends also to address first the immediately perceivable food needs' (Michael M. Cernea, 1996)

As previously indicated in the finding of the study some of the displacee family members were dropout of school and engaged in different activities to assist their family in securing their basic needs due to existence of strong pressures emanated from the need to secure family's

immediate needs. There were also some other displaced families who decided to spend cash compensation given for house construction on their basic consumption due to lack of other income to deal with the strong food shortage and increased cost of life the family was exposed to after the displacement. The consequence of this decision was displacedes failure to construct new house, which resulted in homelessness. Due to this incident of failure, the displacedes' image in the society was negatively changed which put the displacedes under high psychological pressure and finally forced them to move to another place, within the country and outside the country using illegal methods, in search of better life. Thus, what can be seen from this finding is that the displacedes had also used another negative coping strategy, illegal migration, in addition to the school dropout case.

Chapter six

6. Conclusion, social work implication and recommendation

6.1 Conclusion

This study has explored development induced displacements and its associated risks in a case of manufacturing and identified occurrence of lots of risks due to the displacement. The research findings indicated that displacement in the case of the manufacturing project was avoidable but due to lack of serious attention by concerned bodies in government to consider alternative implementation without displacement, the implementation had caused displacement.

The displacement and relocation program did not involve stakeholders in the planning and implementation of the program. Moreover, right based approach was not followed in implementing the program; instead, there were lots of right violations experienced while undertaking the implementation.

Due to lack of stakeholders' participation in the planning and implementation process, the overall result of the program was against the interests of the displacees. As a result of experiencing the negative consequences of the displacement process and result the displacees' attitude towards the displacement was negative. Displacees' negative attitude towards the displacement had negatively affected their effort to engage in livelihood restoring activities.

Due to the displacement caused by the development project displacees were exposed to rigorous interconnected problems. Among all the associated risks the characterizing feature of the displacement in the case of manufacturing project was disruption of displacees' source of income which was caused by loss of farmland in the displacement. On the other hand, the root

cause for landlessness was failure to implement land to land compensation instead of cash to land. Other associated risks were under compensation and no compensation, disruption of social capital, lack of access to basic infrastructures, homelessness, failed promises, exposure to increased cost of life, psychological problems, illegal migration, and political crisis. Due to emergence of the stated associated risks the displacement had caused impoverishments of the displacees. There was no proper action taken by stakeholders, before and after the displacement, to prevent the associated risks, which caused impoverishments, from emerging.

After being exposed to impoverishments, the relocatees had engaged in varieties of coping mechanisms, positive and negative, to deal with the negative consequences of the displacement. Even though, the coping strategies the displacees used were useful in helping the displacees get their immediately perceivable food needs, the coping strategies were not useful in helping the displacees engage in alternative livelihood restoring activities.

The fact that the involuntary resettlement caused by the implementation of the manufacturing project has caused impoverishments should not be taken as a pretext to avoid all manufacturing projects resulting in displacements. However, alternatives should be considered exhaustively to find ways for implementations of such project without causing displacement. But if alternative ways of implementation without displacement could not be found, such project implementation should be treated as a development opportunity by making sure inclusion of the displacees interests related to resettlement as an integral element of the project design and implementation process.

However failure to explore alternative ways of development project implementation or to give adequate attention to resettlement would give rise to social, economic, environmental, and political risks which would in turn have adverse effect on the fate of the country in the long run. Needless to say, recognizing the indispensability of adequate attention to resettlements would be less costly than facing the adverse consequences of unplanned resettlements due to development projects implementation.

6.2 Social work implications

The first implications the findings of this study to social work practice emanates from the primary mission of the social work profession which is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. The displacees in a case of manufacturing projects are usually people living in rural areas or urban periphery with little or no access to education and information due to which they are usually exposed to displacement without fair or no compensation to lost assets in the displacement. This was because, the displacees did not have the knowledge and the resources required to make legal complaints after being exposed to such displacements. As a result, the fates of the displacees, in most cases, become impoverishments. Needless to say, the vulnerabilities of the displacees in this regard and the actual challenges the displacees face after displacement qualify them for the particular attention of social workers.

The second implication of the study finding to social work practice emanates from the roles and responsibilities of social workers. One of the major roles the social workers have is the advocate role in which the social workers fight for the rights of those disempowered by society; speak on behalf of clients when others will not listen or when clients are unable to do so. Working for the rights and speaking on behalf of those disempowered by society requires advocacy for broader social change. This takes us to the particular policy advocacy roles of social workers where social workers should advocate for a good policy which incorporate the rights and interests of displacees. With this regard, even if the Addis Ababa City government has

established rehabilitation project office for displaced peasants in 2016 in the form of regulation, general policy is not yet developed.

The third implication of the study finding to social work practice also emanates from the roles and responsibilities of social workers. One of the problems this study finding indicated was that there were no trainings given to the displacees before the displacement regarding the challenges they could face after displacement and how they could face the challenges after the displacement. Moreover, the displacees did not receive follow up supports after the displacement to help them solve problems faced after displacement.

Therefore, with regard to this, social workers could play educator role before the displacement to teach the displacees about resources and how to develop particular skills that could be used to engage in other income generating activities after losing their sources of income in the displacement. Similarly, when conflict occurs between the displacees and the host communities, as it was a case in this study, social workers could play their mediator role and intervene in disputes between parties to help them find compromises, reconcile differences, and reach mutually satisfying agreements.

Moreover, as the finding of this study indicated there were displacees whose self esteem were negatively affected due to the psychological challenges they faced as a result of the displacement effects. There were also displacees who faced unique problems due to age related challenges and physical disability. In this regard, social workers could play the role of counselor or case management which is important for complex situations like this where there are

displacees who are elderly, have chronic physical or mental health issues, or generally more vulnerable than other displaced due to certain unique challenges they have.

6.3 Recommendation

Government should prohibit implementation of manufacturing project that displacees people if the projects could find alternative ways of implementation without displacing people. There should also be mechanisms ensuring exhaustive exploration of alternative methods for the projects implementation without causing people's displacement. Unavoidable displacement in a case of manufacturing project should be implemented by involving stakeholders' participation in the planning process by making sure there is sufficient opportunity for the displacees to restore their livelihood through provision of holistic support to the displacees.

In general the only way by which the adverse consequences of development interventions could be addressed is through policy development regarding involuntary settlement. Based on the findings of this study, the researcher recommends to the government to have involuntary resettlement policy and incorporate major points useful to prevent associated risks and get intended benefit from the implementation of manufacturing projects as stated below:

- Emplacing mechanisms that ensure avoidance of involuntary resettlement wherever feasible by exploring all viable project options
- In the case of unavoidable displacement provide an opportunity to displacees to share in project benefits
- Provision of mechanisms to link displacees with financial inistitutions to get loan used for livelihood restoration under close supervision of concerned agency. This alternative is important for three reasons. One it could be an alternative to the 'share in project benefits' concept if this approach lost acceptance due to counter argument which argues

such practice would discourage investment. Second, either as an alternative to the ‘share in project benefits’ or in addition to the ‘share in project benefits’ it could provide a good opportunity to the government to treat involuntary resettlements as development projects. Third if amount of compensation to the displacees is found to, this would give an opportunity for gradual payment under the supervision of authorized agency.

- Provision of support to the displacees, with special consideration for displacees having unique challenges to prepare them for displacement, enable them develop the necessary work skills for livelihoods restoration, integrate with host communities, overcome adverse effects of displacement’s psycho-social and cultural challenges
- Provision of additional resources to the host communities to avoid potential interest conflict over scarce resources
- Arrange patterns of resettlement which is sensitive to the displacees’ social solidarity which was existed before the displacement.
- involve displacees in decision makings on issues like time frame for implementation of displacement and relocation program, ensuring compensation are at replacement cost for all the displacees’ assets inevitability of relocating displacees in a place having equivalent or better infrastructures than the displacement site
- incorporate proper complaints and grievance redress mechanism regarding unfair compensation
- Provision of land to land compensation

- Ensure security of tenure which would protect displacees owning a land without associated documents
- Dictate the inevitability of right based approach in displacement and relocation program implementation and make available mechanisms by which implementers would be held responsible in cases of right violation
- Dictate the obligation of manufacturing projects in playing corporate social responsibility role with primary focus on their project displacees.
- Provide mechanism ensuring the displacees' access to sufficient information about their rights and responsibilities regarding the displacement and relocation program

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Appendix A socio-demographic characteristics of the study participants

Name	Sex	Age	Current sources of income	Previous source of income	No of child	Type of participation	remark
Beshatu Hunde	F	45	Husband employment	Farming	5	In-depth interview	Security guard
Kebebush Aynewu	F	50	House rent & daily laborer	Farming	4	In-depth interview	
Moreda Nurgi	M	72	House rent and family support	Farming	7	In-depth interview	
Gelane Kaba	F	52	House rent & daily laborer	Farming	3	In-depth interview	Single mother
Beletech Amare	F	56	Small shop	Farming	6	In-depth interview	
Kebede Beyene	M	60	Pension & family support	Farming	7	In-depth interview	Ex-military
Chaltu Dereje	F	46	Local liquor shop	Farming	4	In-depth interview	
Chala	M	52	House rent and family support	Farming	6	In depth interview	Has physical disability
Alemu Kiane	M	54	Laborer	Farming	7	FGD	
Kidanu Waktole	M	39	Employment	Farming	3	FGD	Work in industry
Bekana Dumessa	M	48	Employment	Farming	5	FGD	Security guard

Ayana Kuma	M	24	Daily laborer & coffee shop	Farming	2	FGD	
Tarekegn Mulu	M	36	Employment	Farming	4	FGD	Work in industry
Tilahun Chemedda	M	29	Organized in group in soil removal	Dependent on family	3	FGD	
Amante Gudina	M	39	Driving	Farming		FGD	Bajaja
Kulani Rabuma	F	35	Daily labor	Farming	2	FGD	Living in the same compound with parent
Roman Taye	F	46	Home based restaurant and house rent	Farming	5	FGD	Single mother
Desatu Amenu	F	27	Shop	Dependent on family	3	FGD	
Alemitu Kassa	F	47	Home based local liquor	Farming	7	FGD	
Edoshe Belachewu	F	35	Daily labor and house rent	Farming	5	FGD	
Tebet Adane	F	39	Employment	Farming	4	FGD	Works in industry
Atsede Lemessa	F	56	House rent and daily labor	Farming	8	FGD	Two children engaged in daily labor

Appendix B Research Participants Background Information and Interview Guiding Questions

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

POST GRADUATE PROGRAM

Research participants background information and Interview guiding questions for a study on Development induced displacements and associated risks: the case of manufacturing.

Dear research participant,

This study is about development induced displacement and its associated risks in a case of manufacturing project. The topic of the study is ‘Development induced displacements and associated risks: the case of manufacturing’ The aim of the study is to find out mechanisms that can help to mitigate the risks associated with development induced displacements while implementing manufacturing projects. I am conducting this study for the partial fulfillment of Masters of Social Work degree in Addis Ababa University.

The study will share the information that will be provided for academic purpose by keeping all other personal information of the research participant confidential. You may choose not to take part or you may stop answering these questions at any time. There are no negative consequences

for not responding to this interview even though your participation in this study will be highly appreciated. Before responding to these interviews please make sure that you read and agree on the separate consent letter.

Part I A

Research participants background information

1. Name of the research participant _____
2. Place of residence _____
3. Sex : Male female
4. Age _____
5. Marital status: Single Married Divorced Widowed
6. Literacy status: literate illiterate
7. Educational level: read and write only grade 1-6 grade 7-8 grade 9-10 grade 12 complete Diploma or degree and above

Part I B. Household background information (if you are the household and have answered questions in Part I A please skip this part)

1. Age of the household _____, same as number three

2. Literacy status of the household: literate illiterate same as number 5
3. Educational level of the household: read and write only grade 1-6 grade 7-8
grade 9-10 grade 12 complete Diploma or degree and above same as number
6

Part I C: Father's background information (if you are the Father and have answered Part I A
please skip this part)

1. Father's age _____ same as number 3
2. Father's literacy status: literate illiterate same as number 5
3. Father's educational level: read and write only grade 1-6 grade 7-8
grade 9-10 grade 12 complete Diploma or degree and above same as
number 6

Part I D: Mother's background information ((if you are the mother and have answered Part I A
please skip this part)

1. Mother's age _____ same as number 3
2. Mother's literacy status: literate illiterate same as number 5

3. Mother's educational level: read and write only grade 1-6 grade 7-8
grade 9-10 grade 12 complete Diploma or degree and above same as
number 6

Part two: semi structured interview questions

1. What did you lose as a result of installation of Wafia Beer production plant in your area?
Farming land residence home both farming land and residence home other please
specify _____
2. What did you change as a result of Wafia Beer production plant in your area? place of
work place of residence school other please specify _____
3. Had you lost the source of income for your family due to installation of the production
plant in your area? yes No
4. If your answer for question number 3 is Yes what was the main source of income for
your family in the previous area and in the new area?

4.1 source of income in the previous area

4.2 Source of income in the new area?

5. Which source of income (the previous or the new source) is better for your family? How?

6. Due to your family's change in a place of residence or work as a result of the installation of the production plant is there a change in the size of the family living together in the previous and in the new area? Yes No

7. If your answer to question number 6 is yes please explain

8. Due to your family's change in a place of residence or work as a result of the installation of the production plant are there any family members who dropped out of school, change or ceased employment or any income generating activity. Yes No

9. If your answer to question number 8 is yes please explain

10. Are there additional costs incurred on your family due to change in a place of residence or work as a result of the installation of the production plant? Yes No

11. If your answer to question number 10 is yes please explain

12. Are there benefits you get due to installation of the plant in your area? Yes No

13. If your answer to question number 12 is yes please explain

14. if you are benefited from the installation the plant in your area, Do you think that the benefits you got and the benefits the production plant gives to other people in the form of employment is more important than what you lost? Yes No

15. If your answer to question number 12 is Yes or No please explain

Part three: in-depth interview guiding questions for displaceds

1. How did you come to hear for the first time that your land was going to be used for manufacturing project and what was your reaction when you hear the information?
2. Were there different kinds of discussion regarding the displacement process before it took place, if there were discussions ahead of displacements, what were the discussion points and who were involved in the discussions?
3. Was the displacement and resettlement process took place according to the discussion?
4. Did you like or not the resettlement location? Why?
5. What did you lose for being displaced from your original place (in terms of income, social relationship, access to different services etc) and who is most affected by the displacement among your family members, why?
6. Were their packages of benefits promised to you by different bodies (the investing organization, the Government and etc)? How was the implementation?

7. If you were not satisfied by the benefits packages or its implementations did you complain about it? If yes, how did you complain (individually, by forming group, by hiring a lawyer)?
8. In addition to monetary compensation, what kinds of support did you receive from the government or other concerned bodies before, during and after displacement in relation to the displacement process (trainings, follow-ups, and facilitating conditions for new life startup)?
9. Did you face any violations of rights in the process of the displacement?
10. What coping strategies you and your family members used to deal with the challenges of displacement
11. If displacement in this case was not avoidable what additional compensation do you think would help you to improve your life after displacement?
12. How do you evaluate your situation before and after displacements?

Part four: in-depth interview guiding questions for government officials

1. How this site was selected for manufacturing project (who were involved in site selection and what the process looks like, were alternatives considered to implement the projects without displacing people?)
2. What was the compensation given for the displacees and who decides the amount and types of compensation?

3. Who paid for the displacees' lose due to displacement from their original place?
4. What is the role of the private investors in resettlement projects of their investment?
5. Have you ever disagreed with private investors on their role in resettlement process in a project of their investment?
6. What packages of benefits are available for development induced displacees in the case of manufacturing and how is the process of implementation?
7. Do you have rules and regulations to deal with and handle the case of indirect displacees and project affected persons in development induced displacements?
8. What supports do you give to the displacees before, during and after displacement in relation to the displacement (trainings, follow-ups, and facilitating conditions for new life startup)?
9. What are the challenges you face when dealing with the issues of displacements?
10. What are your recommendations to lessen or overcome the challenges?

APPENDIX C: INFORMED CONSENT LETTER

TITLE OF STUDY

'Exploring Development induced displacements and associated risks: a case of manufacturing'

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Name: Abraham Tekalign

Department: School of Social work Post graduate Program

Address: Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa Ethiopia

Phone number: +251-912-08-97-95

E-mail address: abrahamtekalign@gmail.com

PURPOSE OF STUDY

you are being asked to take part in a research study. Before you decide to participate in this study, it is important that you understand why the research is being done and what it will involve. Please read the following information carefully. Please ask the researcher if there is anything that is not clear or if you need more information.

The purpose of this study is to find out mechanisms that can help to mitigate the risks associated with development induced displacements while implementing manufacturing projects. I am conducting this study for the partial fulfillment of Masters of Social Work degree in Addis Ababa University. The study will share the information that will be provided for academic purpose by keeping all other personal information of the research participant confidential. Other

researchers will have access to this data only if they agree to preserve the confidentiality of the data and if they agree to the terms I have specified in this form. You may choose not to take part or you may stop answering these questions at any time. There are no negative consequences for not responding to this interview even though your participation in this study will be highly appreciated.

I, the undersigned, confirm that (please tick box as appropriate):

1.	<i>I have read and understood the information about the project, as provided above</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<i>I have been given the opportunity to ask questions about the project and my</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<i>I voluntarily agree to participate in the project.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<i>I understand I can withdraw at any time without giving reasons and that I will not be penalised for withdrawing nor will I be questioned on why I have withdrawn.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<i>The procedures regarding confidentiality have been clearly explained (e.g. use of names, pseudonyms, anonymisation of data, etc.) to me.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<i>I am willing to be recorded while giving interview</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7.	<i>The use of the data in research, publications, sharing and archiving has been explained to me.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<i>I understand that other researchers will have access to this data only if they agree to preserve the confidentiality of the data and if they agree to the terms I have specified in this form.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	<i>I, along with the Researcher, agree to sign and date this informed consent form.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Participant:

Name of Participant

Signature

Date

Researcher:

Name of Researcher

Signature