

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**THE IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT AND  
RELOCATION ON THE LIVELIHOODS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DUKEM  
AREA**

**BY**  
**BIKILA AYELE**

**JUNE, 2014**  
**ADDIS ABABA**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**THE IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT AND  
RELOCATION ON THE LIVELIHOODS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DUKEM  
AREA**

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY  
IN PARTIAL FULLFILLMENT OF THE REQUIRMENTS FOR THE  
DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY

**BY: BIKILA AYELE**

**ADVISOR: TAYE NIGUSSIE (PhD)**

**JUNE, 2014**  
**ADDIS ABABA**

**Addis Ababa University**  
**School of Graduate Studies**  
**Department of Sociology**

**The Impacts of Development-Induced Displacement and Relocation on the  
Livelihoods of Households in Dukem Area**

**By**  
**Bikila Ayele**

**Approved By Boards of Examiners**

<b>Advisor</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Internal examiner</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>External examiner</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>

**Chair of department or graduate program coordinator**

## **Acknowledgements**

I would like to extend my sincere acknowledgements to all people who have contributed to the success of this thesis.

Frist my sincere thanks goes to my advisor Taye Nigussie (PhD) for his endless support, guidance, advice and comments throughout the thesis writing. His indispensable guidance and constructive comments were very crucial to the accomplishment of this thesis.

Secondly, my warmest thank go to my respondents in Tedecha area of Dukem town who kindly cooperate me during data collection.

Finally, I would like to thank Ethiopian Railway Corporation and Dukem town administration offices for their cooperation giving me all valuable information and documents.

## Table of contents

	Pages
Acknowledgment .....	i
Table of Content .....	ii
List of Tables .....	vii
List of Figures .....	vii
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms .....	viii
Local Terms .....	ix
Abstract.....	x
Chapter One .....	1
Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	8
1.3.1 General Objective .....	8
1.3.2 Specific Objectives .....	8
1.4 Significance of the Study.....	8
1.5 Scope of the Study .....	9
1.6 Organization of the Thesis .....	9
Chapter Two.....	11
Review of Related Literature and Conceptual Framework.....	11
2.1 Introduction.....	11
2.2 Definition of Basic Concepts .....	11

2.2.1 Displacement and Relocation .....	11
2.2.2 Compensation and Rehabilitation .....	12
2.2.3 Development-Induced Displacement.....	13
2.3 Overview of Development Induced Displacement and its Trends over Time.....	13
2.4 Causes of Development Induced Displacement .....	16
2.5 Effects of Development Induced Displacement .....	17
2.6 Theories of the Impacts of Development Induced Displacement.....	19
2.6.1 The Sudder-Colson Stress Centered Model.....	19
2.6.2 Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model (IRRM) .....	20
2.6.2.1 Impoverishment Risks .....	20
2.6.2.2 The Risk Reversal .....	22
2.7 Guidelines and Frameworks for Addressing Development Induced Displacement ..	25
2.8 Previous Studies on Development Induced Displacement in Ethiopia.....	26
2.9 Conceptual Framework of the Study .....	32
Chapter Three.....	35
Research Methodology .....	35
3.1 Study Design.....	36
3.2 Research Methods.....	37
3.2.1 In-depth Interview .....	37
3.2.2 Focus Group Discussion.....	39
3.2.3 Observation .....	40
3.2.4 Household Survey .....	40
3.2.5 Documentary Review .....	42

3.3 Population of the Study.....	42
3.4 Sampling Design and Sampling Technique .....	43
3.4.1 Purposive Sampling .....	43
3.4.2 Systematic Sampling .....	43
3.5 Methods of Data Analysis.....	44
3.6 Validity and Reliability.....	45
3.7 Ethical Consideration.....	46
3.8 Limitations of the Study.....	46
3.9 Description of the Study Area.....	47
Chapter Four .....	50
Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation.....	50
4.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of Sample Respondents .....	50
4.1.1 Age, Educational Status and Household Size of the Respondents.....	50
4.1.2 Households Main Source of Income .....	52
4.2 Displacement Compensation and Rehabilitation Strategies .....	53
4.2.1 Inadequate and Delayed Compensation .....	54
4.2.2 Money Based Compensation.....	56
4.2.3 Lack of Special Consideration for Highly Vulnerable Households .....	60
4.2.4 The False Promise: None of the Promised Social Services and Rehabilitation Schemes is Changed in to Action.....	61
4.2.5 The Failure to Rehabilitate the Displacee’s Livelihoods .....	63

4.3 The Impacts of Displacement on the Livelihoods of Displaced People .....	65
4.3.1 Households Loss of Economic Bases: Landlessness, Cattlelessness and Joblessness.....	66
4.3.2 The Challenges of Life in Rent House and Feeling of Homelessness .....	72
4.3.3 Declining of Agricultural Productivity and Households in onset of Food Insecurity .....	74
4.3.4 Socio-economic Marginalization of Households.....	75
4.3.5 Social Disarticulation and Weakening of Social Networks .....	78
4.3.6 Loss of Access to Community Services .....	80
4.4 Differential Impacts of Displacement and Household’s Coping Strategies .....	84
4.4.1 Differential Impacts of Displacement on the Livelihoods of Displacees .....	84
4.4.1.1 Type of Economic Activities and Sources of Income of Households ..	85
4.4.1.2 Households’ Level of Wealth Before Displacement .....	87
4.4.1.3 Level of Education.....	89
4.4.1.4 House Hold Size and Productive Member Composition .....	91
4.4.2 Opportunities of the Displacement and Relocation .....	91
4.4.3 Displaced Households Coping Strategies .....	93
4.4.3.1 Diversifying of Income Sources .....	93
4.4.3.2 Renting of Productive Livestock: Renting Ox, Milk Cow and Horse ..	94
4.4.3.3 Selling of Basic Livelihood Assets .....	95
4.4.3.4 Educating Children .....	96



Chapter Five.....	97
Conclusions and Recommendations .....	97
5.1 Conclusions.....	97
5.2 Recommendations.....	102
References	
Appendixes	

## List of Tables

Table 1: Age, educational status and household size of the respondents .....	51
Table 2: Household's main source of income before and after displacement .....	52
Table 3: Respondents view of the adequacy of the compensation .....	54
Table 4: Fulfillment of the promised social services after displacement .....	62
Table 5: Ownership of farm land before and after displacement .....	67
Table 6: Household members lost their jobs due to displacement.....	69
Table 7: Households living place right after dislocation .....	72
Table 8: Current living place and ownership of own house .....	73
Table 9: The overall economic situation of displaced households .....	76
Table 10: The availability and access of road, pure water, market and electricity services before and after displacement of the households .....	80
Table 11: The availability and access of school for children education and health services.	83
Table 12: Household's loss of previous source of income /job due to displacement according to their types of economic activities before displacement .....	85
Table 13: Household's loss of previous source of income /job due to displacement according to their educational status.....	89

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Diagram of the Conceptual Framework of the Study.....	34
Figure 2: Location of the Study Area .....	49

## **List of Abbreviations and Acronyms**

<b>ADB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AP</b>	Affected Peoples
<b>CSA</b>	Central Statistics Authority
<b>ERC</b>	Ethiopian Railways Corporation
<b>FDRE</b>	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>IRRM</b>	Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model
<b>KI</b>	Key Informants
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for Social Science
<b>ROW</b>	Right of Way
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WBED</b>	World Bank Economic Development

## **Local terms**

**Wereda-** Administrative unit that is one level higher than kebele

**Teff** – A locally grown food crop which is often used to bake injera

**Tella-** A local beer made from barley and gesho that is fermented with hops

**Gullit-** A village market where small quantity consumption materials and commodities are sold

**Kebele-** The lowest administrative unit of government

**Injera-** A flat bread used as staple food

**Chat-** A fresh leaves of a shrub chewed to get stimulated

**Tejj-** A local liquor made of wine and honey

**Areke-** Local liquor distilled from fermented wheat

**Iddir-** Voluntary association established to help members in times of death

**Iqub-** Local rotating saving group

**Debo-** A festive labour during harvest

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study has examined the impacts of development projects on the livelihoods of displaced households in urban vicinity of Dukem area. It emphasized on assessing of compensation and rehabilitation strategies, the impacts of displacement on the household livelihoods, differential impact of displacement on affected households and the coping strategies adopted by displaced households.*

*The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods. In-depth interviews, FGDs, observation and survey method were used as tools of data collection. In addition, secondary data were also collected from different sources. To analyze the impact of displacement on the livelihoods of displaced people the study used Cernea's impoverishment risks and reconstruction model IRRM as theoretical and analytical framework.*

*The study uncovered that the existing compensation scheme is monetary based, inadequate, delayed, and lack special consideration for highly vulnerable groups. Moreover, the proclamation and legal frameworks of compensation have no clear provision of livelihood rehabilitation schemes which resulted in failures of households to rebuild their livelihoods. The study also found that the majority of the displaced households experienced deterioration of their economic bases; landlessness, cattlelessness and joblessness which is resulted in lack of capacity to construct house, decline in productivity and food insecurity, socio-economic marginalization weakening of social networks and deterioration of access to community services after displacement. The study also revealed that poor farm households, elderly, households with large dependent members and lower level of education severely affected by the displacement. It was also depicted that diversification of income sources, rent of productive live stocks , sell of basic assets and educating children were the different coping strategies adopted at the local level.*

*To solve such a problems the study suggested measures to be taken by different stakeholders such as government duty to devise and implement comprehensive compensation and rehabilitation policy, the importance of empowering and participating the community in decision making process, facilitating job creation and training, building social and human capitals of displacees.*

## **Chapter One**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Background to the Study**

Displacement of people as a result of development interventions has been identified as the most important forced migration problem worldwide of our time (Pankhurst and Piguet in Eguavoen and Tesfai, 2012). In many developing countries population displacement because of development projects including infrastructures expansion has been a prominent feature in urban and rural settings. Dhru (2010) indicated that with the rapid increasing pressures on land due to urbanization, rapid economic development, increasing infrastructures necessities in growing economies of developing countries, land acquisition by the states has increased.

Cernea (1997) points out that the recently growing investments in development projects and expansion of infrastructures increased demand for land for new industrial real states, for services, commercial estates, communications, roads, networks and for transportation corridors. To accommodate such developments, transferring large amount of land for the needed project/investment activity becomes a necessity. However, much of land needed for such a purpose is already occupied by people that lead to displacement and resettlement of the land occupied population; a prominent feature of development projects in the project area setting.

The transfer of land through such a process affects secured availability and access to household's assets and the overall sustainability of their livelihoods. Robinson (2003) stressed that forced population displacement is always crisis-prone, even when necessary as part of broad and beneficial development programs because any improvement in social services and facilities for development projects needs land on which people currently have their homes and livelihoods. Chernea (1997) also showed that displacement due to development project has profound

socioeconomic and cultural disruption for those evicted as it breaks up living patterns and social continuity. He further added forced displacement dismantles existing modes of production, disrupts social networks, causes the impoverishment of many of those uprooted, threatens their cultural identity, and increases the risks of epidemics and health problems.

Each year, significant numbers of population are forcibly displaced by development projects across the world. While such projects can bring enormous benefits to society, they also impose costs, which are often experienced by its poorest and most marginalized rural households (Cernea, 1997; Robinson, 2003). Millions of people around the world development have cost them their homes, their livelihoods, their health, and even their very lives. Impoverishment and disempowerment often become their lot, with particularly harsh consequences for minority groups (Cernea, 1996; Robinson, 2003; Terminski, 2013).

Population displacement because of development projects poses one of the major challenges facing governments in developing countries. Although population displacement has been a prerequisite of growing economies especially in developing countries, it affects the livelihoods of the households who are involuntarily displaced to allow such development projects to take off. Many people who are displaced by development activities are not properly resettled and rehabilitated (Robinson, 2003; Terminski, 2013; Cernea, 1996).

Cernea (1997) indicated that many governments in developing countries have policies of compensation which mainly depend on cash compensation in dealing with population displacement caused by development projects to the displaced households as stipulated by their proclamations and legal frameworks. However, focusing on payment of cash compensation has limited capacity to improve and/ or restore livelihood of the displaced households. Fernandez

and Jayewardene (cited in Cernea, 2000) amongst others refer to the fact that the cash compensation is inadequate to re-establish livelihoods and other social losses. They argued remedy to compensate loss due to forced acquisition is to pay monetary compensation without consideration of other social consequences and cash is inadequate to regain lost livelihood and social stability.

In Ethiopian context, displacement is prominent in development projects and investments aimed at economic growth and social transformation. But as has been indicated in recent studies, development-induced displacement in Ethiopia has become the most significant type of movement replacing earlier concerns with resettlement, refugees, returnees and demobilization (Pankhurst and Piguet in Eguavoen and Tesfai, 2012). Recently empirical studies (*e.g.* Desalegn, 2013; Zinawi; 2012; Kassahun, 2011; Nebiyu, 2000) indicated that development projects such as agricultural investments, dam constructions, urban renewal and infrastructures expansions such as roads, urban drinking water, electricity and housing has been caused displacement of thousands of people in rural and urban areas.

Despite the facts raised above in literature, my field experience and personal observation of development projects and investments induced displacements of rural households in Addis Ababa vicinity areas attracted me to investigate recently increasing socio-economic problems due to increasing construction of development projects in the area. It is obvious that country need such a development move to get out of poverty as development projects contribute enormous positive changes in the national economy and overall nation's progress. However, the increasing social pathologies created by such development activities have been less emphasized despite the complex social crisis they borne to the displacees.



At the beginning, I have been to Eastern Industry Zone of Dukem area where I observe many socio-economic problems related with displacement. The differential use of compensation payment, socio economic challenges in relocation village, migration, and family disruption make me question the crisis overlooked in the name of development. On the other hand it is also observable that few of the displaced households manage to live better life, accumulate more wealth and diversify their livelihood sources than their previous home. I have observed similar case in households displaced due to railway construction in Dukem area which I lastly decided to study for my thesis. Thus, as currently government is targeting and investing on development projects, leaving short and long terms consequences of the development less-emphasized, may perpetuate socio-economic problems and uneven development. However, it should be also noted that such a development projects not only cause negative impacts but also have short and long term benefits to displacees. Thus, the paper is intended to examine both the negative and positive changes of livelihood experienced by displaced households due dislocation caused by railway corridor construction in Dukem area.

Therefore, this research is intended to explore the impacts of development projects induced displacement and relocation on household's livelihoods with reference to households displaced by Addis-Djibouti railway corridor construction in Dukem area of Oromia Special Zone Surrounding Finfinne Area.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Many of the development projects and large-scale investments are a controversial development issue (World Bank, 2010; Deininger 2011; Borrás, 2011). On one hand, development projects create opportunities for socio-economic development. On the other hand, the acquisition of land

by government or investors in poor and vulnerable countries poses a threat to their economies and livelihoods and endangers their chances of achieving food security and improved life.

Some of the recent empirical studies indicate that many of the development investments and projects carried out in recent years have not only failed to increase the well-being of resettled people, but have actually furthered their multigenerational marginalization (Robinson, 2003). World Bank (2010) study indicated that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often leads to severe socio-economic and environmental risks; give raise to failure of production systems (which leads to impoverishment of people); people are relocated to environments where their productive skills maybe 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.

Assessments sponsored by the World Bank have estimated that every year since 1990, roughly 10 million people worldwide have been displaced involuntarily by infrastructural development projects and investments. Robinson (2003) stated “*as a multi-year study of development-induced displacement concluded, impoverishment and disempowerment have been the rule rather than the exception with respect to resettled people around the world*”. Cernea (1996) further added that the effects of development induced displacement has been absorbed most heavily by marginalized and vulnerable populations which spill over to generations in many ways, such as loss of traditional means of employment, change of environment, disrupted community life and relationships, marginalization, and a profound psychological trauma. He also points out that forced removal from one's land and environment leads to risk of becoming poorer than before

displacement, since majority of displacees often rarely properly compensated for their destructed assets, and obtains effective mechanisms of rebuilding their livelihoods productively.

The fact that large scale infrastructure and development projects have often been located on lands occupied by minority populations such as indigenous communities and smallholder farmers' often leads to forced resettlement of entire communities. In conducting the agreements about mitigation, compensation, and possibly even later revenue streams to the displaced groups may be forged in advance of project implementation, but equity, accountability, and respect for the rights of the displaced people is often inadequate (Cernea, 2000; Robinson, 2003).

In Ethiopian context, massive displacement of people is often associated with dam construction, urban redevelopment and housing, and agricultural investments. Prominent examples are study conducted by Kebede (2009) on the first Gilgel Gibe dam construction, which resulted in the displacement of more than 10,000 people and; Eguavoen and Tesfai (2012) study on Koka dam and irrigation scheme which displaced large number of population of the Awash Valley pastoralists. Studies conducted by Berhanu (2006), Nebiyu (2000) and Etenesh (2007) focused on urban displacement and relocation. The first study focused on the impacts of urban redevelopment on the livelihoods of displaced people in Addis Ababa while the other two emphasized the impacts of development induced displacement and relocation on household's livelihoods. The last one gave special emphasis for the impacts of displacement on female headed displacees.

Desalegn (2013) and Obsa (2010) conducted studies on the impacts of large scale agricultural investment on the livelihoods of local people in rural areas of Bako. The studies focused on the effects of agricultural investment induced land acquisition on the livelihoods and food security of

rural households. They focused on the impacts of expropriation of rural land and land related resources of displaced households. The studies also explored the positive impacts of agricultural investment through expanding agricultural technologies to local people including displaced households.

Despite the increasing of displacement of households by development projects in urban vicinities of Ethiopia, the previous empirical studies on development induced displacement were not examined the impacts of development projects induced displacement on heterogeneous urban vicinity households. The displacement under study involves displacement of people where mix of farm and non-farm households were shifted to urban life and exposed to socio-economic challenges of unaccustomed urban livelihoods that has been neglected in the previous studies.

The previous studies of displacement also failed to give due emphasis to the problems of compensation and rehabilitation strategies of mixed urban vicinity households; and its impacts on the livelihoods of displaced households. The existing compensation frameworks treat as if displacees are homogenous population. However, displacees may have vulnerable and minority groups who need special treatment to cope up with the risks of displacement. Besides, the weakness of proclamation and legal frameworks of compensations; displacement and compensation implementing units have capacity to reduce or complicate the risks of displacement. However, no empirical studies were conducted so far in Ethiopia on the issue of the impacts of problems of compensation and rehabilitation; and its implementation's on the livelihoods of heterogeneous urban vicinity households displaced by development projects.

To fill the above mentioned gaps the study is intended to assess the impacts of increasing development projects and /or infrastructures induced displacement on the livelihoods of urban

vicinity households focusing on households displaced by Addis-Djibouti railway corridor construction in Dukem town area.

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

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The main objective of the study is to assess the impacts of development induced displacement and relocation on the livelihoods of urban vicinity displaced households of Duk em town area.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- To assess the effectiveness of displacement compensation and rehabilitation of households; and its effects on the displaced households' livelihoods
- To assesses the impacts of displacement on the livelihoods of displaced households
- To examine the differential impacts of displacement considering factors determining household's exposure to loss and gain of displacement
- To identify the strategies adopted by displacees to cope with challenges of livelihood risks caused by displacement

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The study is intended to contribute to awareness of the actual outcomes of expanding development projects causing displacement in Ethiopia and enable policy-makers to make more informed and responsible decisions about vulnerable urban vicinity displaced households. The research would indicate socio-economic problems and gains experienced by displaced households during displacement and help to forward mechanisms of solving or reducing socio-economic challenges faced by displaced households. The study assesses challenges to be solved such as poor compensation, farm households shift to rent house during relocation, poor

households fail construct their own house and failure to attain gainful job after displacement and forward ways to attain better practices of development projects like adopting and implementing policy of compensation and rehabilitation which address the problems of highly vulnerable people and sooner rehabilitation of displacees. The study will serve as a bridge for other studies in the future on same and related social issues.

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

The study of displacement has wide scope; vary in its type, cause and magnitude of impacts. In Ethiopia displacement induced by dam construction, urban redevelopment, agricultural investment, irrigation and other infrastructural development are wide spreading. This research is limited to the investigation of the impacts of development projects induced displacement and its impacts on urban vicinity households' livelihoods. The reason why I choose this topic is that recently development projects in urban vicinity rural lands are growing and the number of displacement of households due to such investments are causing tremendous socio-economic troubles. Displaced households lose their livelihood assets, become vulnerable to livelihood risks and unable to restore their livelihoods after resettlement/relocation. The Addis-Djibouti railway corridor construction displaced households in Dukem area is selected for this study. This case was selected as I'm familiar with the area, and easy for me to make rapport with the target population and concerned officials for the data collection. Moreover, it is cost and time effective as the study area is nearby to Addis Ababa and main road.

### **1.6 Organization of the Thesis**

This paper is organized into five chapters. The first chapter presents introductory concepts such as background of the study, the research problem, the research objectives, significance, scope and limitation of the study. Chapter two deals with the literature review of the thesis. The chapter

presents conceptual frameworks, theoretical models and empirical evidences in Ethiopian context. Chapter three presents the methods of data collection and analysis of the study. This chapter includes research methods and designs, data collection tools, source of data, sampling technique and methods of data analysis of the study. Chapter four presents data presentation, analysis and interpretation and the last chapter, chapter five, presents the conclusions and recommendations of the study.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Review of Related Literature and Conceptual Framework**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter deals with the review of literature from different sources which are relevant to the study on the impacts of development projects induced displacement on household's livelihoods. Various literatures were reviewed in relation with the research objectives to form the conceptual, theoretical and empirical part of the study. This section reviews the existing scholarly works and studies to see how other researchers /scholars have investigated the impacts of development induced displacement specifically focusing on development projects impacts on household's livelihoods. To this end, this chapter presents conceptual literature, review of related theoretical frameworks and models; and finally empirical evidences focusing on empirical researches conducted on the issue in Ethiopian context.

#### **2.2 Definition of Basic Concepts**

This section presents definition and discussion of basic concepts which are very important in the research. These include displacement and relocation, compensation and rehabilitation and development induced displacement.

##### **2.2.1 Displacement and Relocation**

Downing (2002) indicated that the term displacement is used most often in the context of relocation related to deprivation of access to existing land and its resources, unaccompanied by adequate support mechanisms for the affected people and involves physical eviction from a dwelling and the expropriation of productive assets to make possible an alternative use. The phenomenon of displacement is thus not limited to physical dislocation from the current residence but is mainly associated with the loss of existing economic and social facilities and of



access to the relevant resources, with no benefits gained in return. Cernea (1996) further explained that displacement is mostly applied to the situation of individuals, tribes and communities that have been cut off from their current socio-economic base and as a result have seen their standard of functioning deteriorate significantly. Cernea (2000) showed that displacement can be experienced in many forms including the people who realize less benefit as a result of development process and those who face severe consequences and for those individuals and communities who involuntarily move leaving behind homes, networks, jobs, social capital and emotional ties to place.

Relocation refers to the physical shift of individuals or groups from their usual home (place of origin) to another location (place of relocation). According to Robinson (2003) relocation may be voluntary or involuntary as with case of migration of people from places of origin in the search of better economic opportunities in other places or involuntary as happen with forced displacement of people due to violent conflicts, may be temporary or permanent. He added that voluntary movement can also contain the elements of coercion just as involuntary movement is not without rational decision making strategic choice.

### **2.2.2 Compensation and Rehabilitation**

Compensation often refers to payment in cash or in kind or both for a property or other resources acquired or affected by a project (may include land, house, plans and business) (Downing 2002).

Rehabilitation refers to re-establishing incomes, livelihoods and social systems of the displaced people to the standards prior to displacement (Fernandes, 2008). Cernea (1996) added that rehabilitation is a long time process that involves rebuilding people's physical and economic livelihood, their assets, their cultural and social links and psychological acceptance of a changed situation. Rehabilitation is a very important aspect in the whole process of resettlement and can

either lead to successful resettlement or a failure with regard to livelihood improvement and/ or restoration. Rehabilitation can be envisaged as a process that would reverse the risks of resettlement. The proponents of displacement and resettlement studies denote that rehabilitation is supposed to begin prior to physical population displacement.

### **2.2.3 Development-Induced Displacement**

Development-induced displacement can be defined as the forcing of communities and individuals out of their homes, often also their homelands, for the purposes of economic development. Use of coercion or force of any nature by state is central to the idea of development-induced displacement (Dhru, 2010). Implementation of development projects often leads to development induced displacement. According to Cernea (2003) displacement can start before people are physically removed from their residence by legally stopping construction, entrepreneurial investment, and public infrastructure investments. This makes households suffer economically before actual eviction from their land/houses and eventually leads them into impoverishment risks. Cernea (2000) revealed that displacement can be experienced in many forms including the people who realise less benefits as a result of development process and those who face severe consequences and for those individuals and communities who involuntarily move leaving behind homes, networks, jobs, social capital and emotional ties to place.

### **2.3 Overview of Development Induced Displacement and its Trends Over Time**

In the 19<sup>th</sup> c resettlement was very common in rural areas and was mainly attributed to dam construction and hydro power projects which involved massive displacement of people in rural areas. From 1945 to the 1960s development induced displacement and relocation was largely accelerated by dam construction and hydropower projects which involved massive removal of

people in rural areas (Robinson, 2003). During this period large scale capital intensive development projects were implemented in various third world countries with expectation to achieve economic growth and improving living standards of the people.

During 1970s there was a growing concern of social scientists on the political, economic and social costs resulted from major infrastructure projects on the livelihoods of the displaced communities. Researches were undertaken in different countries to investigate the impacts of the projects on livelihoods of the affected communities. Political activities as well raised the issue of displacement and resettlement. This led to the 1980 critics from researchers, scientist and scholars over state planned development that had justified economic growth at the expense of both individual and collective rights. From that time onwards there was a growing awareness amongst donors, governments and aid agencies and activists to mitigate the negative effects of displacement through compensation and protection of minority rights. The World Bank developed policy guidelines at international level to be used in implementing projects to help in reducing the adverse effects of displacement and resettlement and the policies were adopted by donor originations (Koenig, 2002).

In the 1990s there was a growing awareness of adverse effects of development induced displacement which leads to a new trend. According to Robinson (2003) a new development paradigm that promotes poverty reduction, environmental protection, social justice and human rights has been emerged and development is seen as bringing benefits and costs. From this stand point it is inevitable to face adverse impacts of development which include involuntary displacement of millions of vulnerable people.

According to Cernea (2000) the number of people displaced due to development projects keeps on increasing and development-induced displacees represent the largest category within internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the world which estimated that up to 200 million people were displaced by development projects during the last decades of 20th century. The 20th was a period of enormous economic development in many areas of the world. Terminski (2013) argued that though it led to an improved quality of life in many regions, just as often the consequence was the deterioration of living conditions and various forms of marginalization of the poorest and already excluded communities, such as indigenous people, outside the mainstream of society.

Modern conceptions emphasize the importance of economic development as a means of increasing the well-being of all members of society. Economic development should therefore have a positive effect on emerging categories such as human development, human security and human rights (Ramanathan, 1995). Unfortunately, however, Terminski (2013) argued that the principles expressed in international guidelines are still very far from realization in many parts of the world. Economic development, rather than contributing to the expansion of personal and communal freedom, in many regions becomes a cause of progressive enslavement and marginalization of an increasing number of people. Thus it leads to human rights violations on a growing scale, accompanied by several forms of social exclusion.

Binding decisions on the nature of economic development should take into account local social, economic, demographic and environmental factors. Lack of accurate preliminary analysis is a common factor in the realization of projects that prove non-rational in economic and social terms. It is necessary for each investment to contribute to improvement in the well-being of local communities and of the wider international community. Analysis of the factors conducive to the

implementation of development policies should be complemented by careful study of the obstacles to their realization. It seems especially important, therefore, to analyse not only the economic rationality of each project but also the potentially negative social and environmental costs of its implementations (Terminski, 2013).

## **2.4 Causes of Development Induced Displacement**

Development projects have been identified as one of the main cause of household displacement. Cernea (1999) identified development projects resulting in communities' displacement which include; include water supply projects (dams, reservoirs and irrigation), energy, agricultural expansion; parks and forest reserves, population distribution schemes, and urban infrastructure and transportation projects.

Robinson (2003) showed that the number of people displaced by development projects annually is big and it is estimated to increase over time, especially in developing nations. For instance, in early 1990s, the construction of 300 high dams had displaced 4 million people each year, urban and transportation infrastructure projects displaced 6 million people each year across the world. Cernea (1997) also revealed that the number of displaced people is increasing over time but the number of development-induced displacees represents the single largest sub category within the global totality of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). He predicted that 15 million people are estimated to be annually displaced by development projects worldwide, and it is estimated that over the coming twenty years period 280 – 300 million people will be displaced.

According to World Bank Economic Development report cited in Terminski (2013), involuntary resettlement caused by construction of roads, highways, railways or other infrastructures such as ports and airports, is currently one of the dominant forms of development project displacement

and is taking place in all continents. The development of transport networks (roads, highways, railways) leading to the largest number of displaced people has occurred in the densely populated countries of Asia and Africa (Terminski, 2013).

## **2.5 Effects of Development Induced Displacement**

Terminski (2013) argued that the ultimate goal of human development, including economic development, should be the improvement of individual and collective life. Implementation of large development projects are then expected to serve the broad economic interests of the country and so maximizes the well-being of its citizens. Cernea, (2008) also takes the stand that the primary goals of the development projects involving population displacement is to contribute to poverty reduction but many development projects have been blamed to cause impoverishment by forcibly displacing people and lead them to poverty life.

According to Terminski (2013) economic growth must be accompanied by an increase in the level of education, along with better access to health care institutions, social services and other activities aimed at maximizing human capitals. However, the principles expressed above are still very far from actual implementation in many parts of the world. He argues that only dominant group exclusively are beneficiaries of economic growth. This way economic development is not designed in a way to improve the lives of all the inhabitants of a country, but to serve the interests of government, private business or narrow social elites.

Development-caused displacement has had especially negative social consequences in countries characterized by a land-based economy and low employment flexibility, together with strongly rooted social stratification. (Downing, 2002) put out that there are varieties of effects which displaced household's experience, but the major effects include reduction of income, loss of

assets and means of livelihoods and reduction of production. Others include stress to the vulnerable people including women, children and elderly, disruption of social networks, loss of economic status, psychological and social stress and effects on human rights. According to Robinson (2003) displacement is associated with increased vulnerability including impoverishment, increased morbidity and mortality, loss of social and economic rights and in many cases abuse of human rights. Koenig (2009) also revealed relocation of communities by development project often leads to violation of human rights when it deprives people of the communities in which they have created livelihoods, social structures and meaningful lives.

A number of studies have been undertaken to indicate the effects of development projects on indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, women and children. Cernea (2000) uncovered that indigenous groups and ethnic minorities make up a disproportionately large percentage of those who absorb the adverse effects on livelihoods due to development projects.

Displacement causes extreme effects to indigenous people, because as Downing (2002) indicated indigenous people largely depend on their surrounding environment and change to the surrounding environment affects individual and community adoptive responses and result in displacement and also can adversely affect their culture. Carino (1999) also added that development project caused displacement leads to loss of livelihood resources, weakening of traditional values, loss homeland and burial place and loss of properties inherited over many generations.

The loss of livelihoods assets such as land and home associated with displacement frequently has adverse impacts on people, especially women, children and disabled peoples who are vulnerable to violence, poverty, impoverishment and marginalization. Koenig (2002) indicated that women consume the adverse impacts of displacement than men due to loss of access to individual

gardens, reduced ability to produce food and reduced women power within family due to greater dependence on their husbands. Moreover, development induced displacement causes breakdown in the function of schools and interrupt children access to education especially during the period of transfer but sometimes last for a longer period of time (Downing, 2002).

## **2.6 Theories of the Impacts of Development Induced Displacement**

Various models have been used to highlight the effects of development project induced displacement. In this study Scudder and Colsons' "the four stages stress centred model" developed in (1982) and Michael Cernea's "the Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction model" (IRRM) developed in 1997 are discussed below.

### **2.6.1 The Sudder-Colson Stress Centered Model**

The four stage Sudder-Colson stress centered model includes the recruitment stage, the transition stage, the potential development stage and the handing over or incorporation stage. The model is known for its four stage of resettlement process that are believed to be the same across resettlement projects which believed to be achieved over two generations (Scudder, 1997). Planning, the first stage is a process of infrastructure development and settler recruitment. Transition is a period during which the socio cultural system is closed and when stress is at its climax. At this stage there exists neither innovation nor revitalization within the community since people behave in a risk adverse style generations (Scudder, 1997). The potential development stage is early stage which lasts for more than one year gives way to potential development and community formation. It is a time when the people with adequate support begin to construct their economy and revitalizes their social and cultural life. The last stage is when the relocatees hand over successful to their children. Hence the second generation see themselves as equal members of the host communities (Scudder, 1997). Each



of these stages work across any resettlement conditions, policy and any other differences related to process of relocation (Scudder and Culson, 1982).

### **2.6.2 Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model (IRRM)**

Another theoretical model named Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction Model (IRR) developed by Michael Cernea (1997) is a conceptual/theoretical model which analyses key risks that are caused by involuntary displacement and resettlement that leads to impoverishment. Although his model has been initially developed to document the effects of involuntary displacement caused by major development projects, recently a number of researchers has find it applicable in other dislocation contexts, including displacement caused by war and refugee situations, and other involuntary relocations. The theoretical model also provides measures to mitigate the impoverishments risks caused by involuntary displacement and reconstruction of livelihoods. This research employed the IRR model as a theoretical and analytical tool for study. The impoverishment risks and reconstruction elements of the model are discussed below respectively.

#### **2.6.2.1 Impoverishment Risks**

Cernea's model proposes that the beginning of impoverishment can be represented through a model of eight interlinked potential risks to displacement; but recently added two elements which include:

***Landlessness:*** Expropriation of land removes the main foundation upon which people's productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods are constructed. This is the principal form of de-capitalization and pauperization of displaced people, as they lose both natural and human-made capital.

***Joblessness:*** The risk of losing wage employment is very high both in urban and rural displacements for those employed in enterprises, services, or agriculture. Yet, creating new jobs is difficult and requires substantial investment. Unemployment or underemployment among resettles often endures long after physical relocation has been completed. Job loss due to displacement causes lasting painful economic and psychological effects on affected people.

***Homelessness:*** Involuntary displacement and relocation often leads to loss of shelter/housing. In a broader cultural sense, loss of a family's, individual home and the loss of a group's cultural space tend to result in alienation and status deprivation. To many households the loss of shelter can be temporary but some of the households remain permanently homeless or they end up in substandard housing. The loss of home and disruption of family members may lead to social exclusion and diminish social status of the individuals/households.

***Marginalization:*** Marginalization occurs as a result of families' loss of economic power and spiral on a downward mobility path. Many individuals unable to use their earlier skills at the new location; lost their human capital or remain inactive. Economic marginalization often leads to social and psychological marginalization, reduced social status, loss of confidence in society and in themselves, a feeling of discriminated and dependent on others.

***Food Insecurity:*** Forced displacement increases the risk of food insecurity and undernourishment due to decrease in food production or income earning during relocation period. Re-establishing food production may take longer period of time leading to temporary or chronic undernourishment.

***Increased Morbidity and Mortality:*** Massive population displacement often cause diminished health status. Displacement and relocation induced social stress and psychological trauma and

other chronic epidemics are sometimes accompanied by the outbreak of relocation related illnesses, particularly parasitic and vector-borne diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis which often affect vulnerable groups of society including elderly, children and the infants.

***Loss of Access to Common Property:*** Lack of access to common property assets including burial grounds, open spaces, access to public services has adverse effects on livelihoods.

***Social Disintegration:*** Forced population displacement is the causes of profound disruption of existing patterns of social organization. Dismantling of communities leads to destruction of social organization and social ties including neighbourhood networks, life sustaining informal networks of mutual help, local voluntary association and self-organized mutual services which form the basis of social capital. When people are displaced, production systems are disrupted. Residential communities with its social organization are dismantled, kinship ties and family members are often scattered.

Downing (2002), introduced 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. Uprooted communities often face limited access to health centres, schools and educational facilities and children's loss of educational opportunities. Removal from one's original home and the loss of property without proper compensation itself, constitute a violation of human rights. Moreover displacees often face violation of civil, political, economic and social rights.

#### **2.6.2.2 The Risk Reversal**

The risk reversal is a framework for socio economic reestablishment and rehabilitation of the displaced people. Cernea (1997) point out that the impoverishment risks that has been discussed above can be resolved or minimized through the risk reversal elements. It predicts the adverse

outcome of the involuntary displacement and resettlement and provides guidance to deal with the impoverishment risks and resolving the problems caused by displacement and thus providing a way forward for livelihood reconstruction for the displaced households. Cernea (2000) further asserts that, the model can be used to predict the possible risks and provide proactive measures or at least minimize prior to actual happening of the risks emphasizing two important approaches; 1) need for solid strategies to prevent impoverishment and 2) the need for financial assistance to support the strategies of risk reversal.

Cernea (1997) argues, mitigating and minimizing the risks of impoverishment needs an integrated approach indicating depending on single strategy for instance cash compensation alone do not respond to and resolve all risks of impoverishment. He argued greater involvement of the displaced population and other stakeholders in the resettlement and relocation process, local leaders, nongovernmental organisations and host population bring great significance in rebuilding the livelihood of affected populations. According to Cernea (2000) involuntary resettlement process need to adopt strategies that can prevent impoverishment and enable displacees to reconstruct and improve their livelihoods. The following are components for reversing the risks of impoverishment;

### **From Landlessness and Joblessness to Land Based Rehabilitation and Reemployment**

According to Cernea (1997) Settling displaced people back on farm land or in income-generating employment is the determinant of livelihoods reconstruction. This could be achieved by identifying equivalent lands; bringing new lands into production through land recovery; crop intensification or a shift to more valuable crops; diversification of on-farm/off-farm activities; and use of project-created productive resources such as reservoirs, irrigated areas downstream, etc. To ensure sustainability of household's income investments for creating sustainable new

employment in the relocation area are very essential. This helps displaced people to get back to income generating employment.

### **From Homelessness to House Construction**

Cernea (1997) uncovered that impoverishment of homelessness can be effectively prevented by providing fair housing construction compensation. Providing better shelter is an easier component to achieve in reconstructing livelihood. By establishing and supporting resettlers initiatives it is possible to create improved housing condition for affected people. These could be done through organizing mutual support, mobilization of family labour, shifting parts of the compensation for land towards home building and incremental construction.

### **Overcoming Marginalization, Social Disarticulation and Loss of Community Assets**

Cernea (2000) points out the importance of effective reconstruction of communities, social networks, and social cohesion in reconstructing displaced and relocated communities. Community reconstruction refers to group structures, including informal and formal institutions, while overcoming marginalization refers primarily to the individual family/household level. Different approaches can be used in creating neighbourhoods as new social units that need new community assets and public services or in reconciling the host community with resettlers.

### **From Food Insecurity to Adequate Nutrition and from Morbidity to Better Health Care**

Nutrition levels and health status level of displacees will depend in the long run on progress in relocatees livelihood rehabilitation specially economic recovery. To ensure adequate nutrition and better health care need for immediate response in terms of organized assistance is recommended. Immediate nutritional and health risks to affected people must focus on most vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, pregnant women.

Thus, the IRR model were used in the research to capture the impacts of displacement and relocation on the livelihoods of displaced people and how some of the socio-demographic and economic background of respondents affect households exposure to the above mentioned risks of displacement. However, it should be noted that some of the lists of risks mentioned in the impoverishment risks may not be applicable in the study context while other unmentioned risks could be discovered.

## **2.7 Guidelines and Frameworks for Addressing Development Induced Displacement**

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

A study conducted by World Bank (2004) shows that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks. To decrease these negative impacts caused by involuntary resettlement International Financing Agencies including World Bank (1980s) and the African Development Bank (2003) have developed policy guidelines for managing involuntary resettlement resulted by development projects. According to the World Bank (2004), any bank-financed project that involves land acquisition should be reviewed for potential resettlement requirements early in the project cycle. The World Bank Resettlement Policy emphasizes that project planning must avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement, and that if people lose their homes or livelihoods as a result of

Bank-financed projects, they should have their standard of living improved, or at least restored (World Bank, 2003).

The FDRE develops a legal frameworks for expropriation and compensation for development Projects. The legal frameworks of Development Projects are based on the Constitution of FDRE and World Bank Operational Policies on Involuntary Resettlement. The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has several provisions which have direct policy, legal and institutional relevance for the appropriate implementation of the resettlement plans prepared by development projects and programmes. Article 44 No.2 of FDRE Constitution states that:

*”All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as a result of state programs have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate state assistance.”*

The Constitution also guarantees people whose livelihood is land based and pastoralists have the right to have access to land as well as protection against eviction from their possession (Article 40.4 and 40.5). Article 40.8 also states that;

*“Without prejudice to the right to private property, the government may expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of property.”*

## **2.8 Previous Studies on Development Induced Displacement in Ethiopia**

Development-induced displacement occurs mainly due to construction of large development projects such as dams, buildings, irrigations or major roads/railways and others mentioned in the previous sections of this chapter. Development programs of such magnitude are recently emerging in Ethiopia. Such a development programs in the country are undertaken by the government. Considering Ethiopia context, the studies available on the issue at hand are more of academic theses and dissertations conducted by higher institution students. Moreover, most of the studies of development induced displacement in Ethiopia focused on urban displacement and

its impacts on the livelihoods of households while those focused on rural displacement are conducted on dam induced displacement and investment related caused displacement such as large scale agricultural investment and floriculture investment induced displacements.

This thesis is conducted on the impact of railway construction project induced displacement on the livelihoods of urban vicinity households. The displacees were residents of Dukem area rural kebele where majority engaged in varieties of farming activities. However, the displacement has features of both urban and rural displacement as the people are mix of farm and nonfarm urban households. Below some relevant empirical studies of both urban and rural displacement related to development projects and investments in Ethiopia are presented.

Nebiyu (2000) conducted a study on the impacts of development-induced displacement in the case of Sheraton Addis Project, woreda14 *Keble* 24, 25. The project was implemented in 1994 by displacing 718 households to *Kotabe* district *Woreda* 28, Kebele 04 at the periphery of the city around CMC area. All the displaced households were resettled at the same time and same place in well-built new houses with improved basic facilities and public services. The study indicated that the resettlement site was at a far distance from the city center though the developer provided bus service for two years. The displaced people were provided with well-organized living environment and *kebele* house renters were paying the same amount of previous house rent for the new house. The study revealed that majority of the displaced households was highly satisfied with the physical condition of the resettlement houses. However, income of female-headed households decreased as unemployment rate in the new resettlement site has increased. The major factors that brought change in the employment status are the lack of potential clients and markets. According to this study majority of the relocated households are disintegrated from



their neighbourhood ties, mutual help and social security. However, men especially those who were government employee were not affected much by displacement.

A study conducted by Kassahun (2001), on the *Re-relocation and Dislocation of Communities by Development Projects* on the case of Gilgel Gibe Dam (1962-2000) in *Jimma zone*, indicated that the project caused displacement of thousands of people. The relocation process was conducted in two phases. The first phase was conducted in 1985 which caused displacement of and pillarization of 1964 households. The people have been in economic impoverishment until the second phase of relocation which he termed as re-relocation which started in 1999. This phase involved rehabilitation but with un-participatory compensation and selection of arrival site. This led to under compensation and deterioration of assets and eventually resulted in economic marginalization. Displacement and relocation related social crisis were also there. An attempt to reduce number of people to be displaced, kin and neighbours were left behind and previous housing arrangement patterns ignored which resulted in dis-orientation, inter household conflict and break social network. The inadequate and improper compensation resulted in family disorder, stress and inter-generational inequality.

However, the study indicated that the impacts of displacement and relocation were not equally experienced among the displacees. The poor and the youngsters were adversely affected. After the settlement the people were making an effort to adapt to the problems of relocation and improve themselves in response to opportunities and threats. But the households adaption process are affected by wealth, amount of compensation, previous exposure to the problem, household labour, age and sex.

Birhanu (2006) also conducted a study entitled *'Impacts of Urban Redevelopment on the livelihoods of displaced people in Addis Ababa'* on the implementation of Casanchis local development plan. According to the study about 600 households were displaced by the program, and were partially relocated to eight different sites at different time and taken to semi urban area of the city. The study indicated that partial resettlement has disrupted their social networks and neighbourhood ties. The study also revealed that majority of the displaced was not satisfied with the new resettlement houses. The program was launched as an emergency campaign without the necessary implementation tools such as policy plan, legal frameworks and proper institutional framework which resulted in relocation to new site where basic infrastructure and public facilities were inadequate. Thus, relocatees lost their diversified sources of income; most of them became impoverished and marginalized and become dependent on others for their livelihood.

Etenesh, (2007), conducted a study on the *Impacts of Development-Induced Displacement on Female Headed Households in Inner City Slum Areas of Addis Ababa* in the case of Sheraton Addis expansion project. Her finding indicated that female-headed households have dual responsibilities; as a care taker of the household and income earner, lose the socio-economic advantages of the previous site after relocation. She revealed that female-headed households often fail to continue their existing engagements in the new resettlement site and they also incur additional transport costs to reach working place or to access basic services. Dispersion of resettlers to different sites and remote outskirts of the city resulted in loss of their social networks. She indicated that weak policy guidelines, rules and regulations regarding women both at national and regional level and not adequately incorporated in the city government's plans, strategy and programs which exposed vulnerable displaced females to socio economic challenges.

Daniel (2009), in his work on Land Valuation for Expropriation in Ethiopia tried to present the land rights in present Ethiopia and the type of valuation system followed during expropriation of land holdings. He indicated that the constitution and proclamations related with land indicated that land is owned by the state and the Ethiopian people, rural farmers are given the rights to use, lease/rent, or inherit the land which is in his holding. Moreover, the Constitution guarantees their holding rights in that no land may be taken by way of expropriation without advance payment of “commensurate” amount of compensation. The study revealed, the backward type of valuation system, cost replacement method, compensation being paid is not adequate, creates insecurity on their land holdings.

Another study conducted on the impacts of displacement by Habtamu, (2011) focused on the livelihoods of displaced people in Addis Ababa considering the case of people relocated from Arat kilo area. He tried to indicate the merits of relocating people from slum area to another location such as providing good housing quality and neat living environment, in making people less susceptible to poor sanitation induced diseases, enabling people to integrate with other community, reducing women and children burden who were formerly responsible to collect water, and providing children with open space for play. His study found that majority of displacees has been directly affected by loss of livelihood activities, traditional institution, social networks, education, transport and health services access and financial capability. Due to social disarticulation and means of income disruption, the displacees are more likely vulnerable to urban economic shock more than the non-displaced people.

Eguavoen and Tesfai (2011) conducted study on *Rebuilding livelihoods after dam-induced relocation in Koga, Blue Nile basin, Ethiopia*. The study indicated that Koga project which is the first new large-scale irrigation scheme in the river basin since the 1970s resulted in some social-economic

outcome of development-induced relocation of 500 relocated households, in particular the sub-set which moved to the nearby town. The study showed that the delay in land re-allocation which had left households without livelihood base for much longer than expected and compensation payments which were not sufficient to bridge the critical period. Households tended to maintain their social networks and memberships in supportive rural associations after relocation but poverty acted as constraint in some cases, especially when households did not find other income generating activities. Housing in town was made difficult due to the need to legalize land exchange arrangements.

Obsa (2013) studied *the Effects of large-scale agricultural investments on local livelihoods; a study of bako karuturi agro products plc*. The study uncovered local, socio-economic conditions and rural livelihood imperatives were not taken sufficiently into account when decisions about the investment were taken. The land expropriated for the investment was a 'rural communal landholding' vital for communal grazing and forest based economic activities. Parts of the rural communal landholding were used for crop production on individual basis for year with the authorization of local government bodies. Regardless of its use, the communal landholding and parts of it used for crop production were not registered and consequently not eligible for payment of compensation.

He further argued that stated intentions of the investment included more productive land use, generation of employment and training benefits for the local community and improvement of local social facilities and infrastructures. However, the opportunity costs of the investment for the local people seem to be greater than the benefits generated so far. The expropriation of the landholding changed accesses to communal grazing land and water resources for livestock and challenged household irrigation. It has significantly affected forest-based incomes for household consumption and commercial purposes. It affected individual landholdings used for years (but

unregistered) and intra-local mobility of the community adjacent to the investment. The local employment opportunities created were these consisted of low-paying seasonal jobs and casual labour with no employment security and poor working conditions. He also argued any significant contribution of the investment to local and national food supply seems unlikely. Moreover, the changes of access to the local resource base strongly affected local livelihoods options and income diversification opportunities.

Desalegn (2013) study on *The Socio-Economic and Environmental Impacts of Large Scale (Agricultural) Land Acquisition on Local Livelihoods* in Bako Tibe Woreda of Oromia Region, again examined the socio-economic and environmental impacts of large scale land acquisition on local livelihoods in the area. The study found that the investment project has no significant social benefits to the local communities, as measured by technological transfer, employment opportunity, crop production and local infrastructure development. The study also indicated that the project has negative impacts on local economy in terms of loss of grazing land, crop land, grass land, firewood and water resources; all of which have negatively affected local livelihoods. Moreover, the investment project has negative environmental effects as demonstrated by clearing of vegetation cover, depletion of water resources and soil degradation.

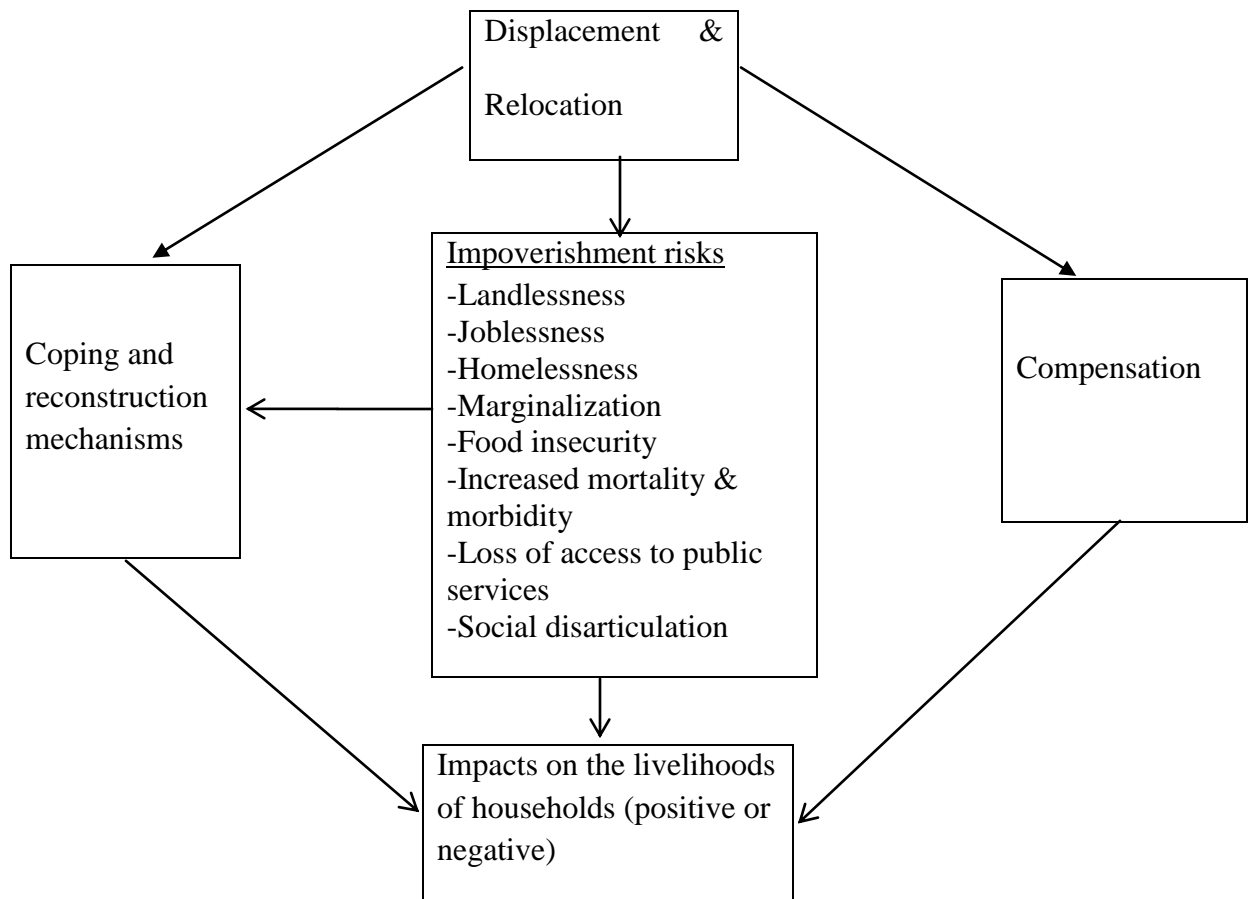
## **2.9 Conceptual Framework of the Study**

In the previous sections of this chapter, an attempt has been made to review relevant literatures that would enable the researcher to identify applicable variables and concepts to construct conceptual framework for the study. Reading the various sections under the review of literature would enable the readers to capture some of the concepts in the framework and gain a general insight into the scope of the study. The study applied the impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model (IRR) which is based on three concepts; impoverishment, risks and

reconstruction. The main reason for choosing this theoretical framework is that the model provides framework for assessing risks of impoverishment resulting from displacement and relocation and mechanisms to overcome these risks through risk reversal model. The model has been discussed in detail in the previous sections of the chapter.

This study as discussed earlier attempt to investigate the impacts of development project induced displacement and relocation on the livelihoods of households uprooted by railway construction in Dukem town area. The displaced households were paid compensation for demolished properties and relocated to rent house until they construct house in a new residence village near the town. The inclusion of the relocatees residence under the town, loss of land with inadequate compensation, lack of skills or unqualified skills to engage in other non-farm income generating activities, social disarticulation and inadequate pre and post compensation follow up from government expose the households to impoverishment risks. However, it is also observable to see the benefits and opportunities obtained by the relocatees after displacement. Thus, the study employed Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction model to capture the impacts of displacement on the livelihoods of displaced households. However, it should be noted that applying the whole elements of the model to this study is difficult as the relocation process was conducted a year before data collection and analysing the reconstruction stage is difficult as the time of stay in the new residence is too short and the displacees are on impoverishment risks stage. The model is presented diagrammatically as follow:

Figure 1: Diagram of the Conceptual Framework of the Study



## **Chapter Three**

### **Research Methodology**

This section presents research methodology which deals with a way through which research problem is systematically solved. It constitutes the various methods, designs, steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them (Kothari, 2004; Creswell, 2005).

The decision about selecting methodological approach of particular study is often determined by the nature of the research problem. Some researchers tend to rely on a single research approach due to the opposing view of inquiry between positivists and constructivists which resulted in selection of qualitative or quantitative approach (Miller and Browser, 2003). However, Ridenour and Newman (2008) argued that the dichotomy between qualitative and quantitative approaches is not necessary as the two approaches are not mutually exclusive and function as interactive continuum. Therefore, triangulating qualitative and quantitative approach methodologies is the most appropriate method of study to reach a level of truth and it enables the researcher to come up with complementary and convergence of facts (Redinour and Newman, 2008). It enables the researcher to cross check the error made in one method by the other data source.

Understanding the impacts of development induced displacement on the socio economic situation of displaced and relocated households requires the use of both the qualitative and quantitative approaches to assess the identified objectives of the study. This research mainly focuses on describing the situation of displaced households, the challenges, pains and gains they experienced during displacement and relocation processes. It also attempt to give explanation on the factors related with socio-economic risks and opportunities experienced by the displaced communities.



According to Hancock and Algozzine (2006) for a certain research if in-depth and holistic understanding is needed, qualitative approach is more useful because this approach enables to understand the phenomenon in depth. It is a way by which researchers generate raw qualitative data and further manufacture it in non-numerical manifestation. Creswell (2009) also viewed qualitative research as a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problems.

This research is mainly depends on qualitative research methods. This is because the research is intended to undertake intensive investigation taking the case of displaced households with small population who displaced from nearby settlement villages of tedecha *kebele*. Qualitative research methods were employed to explore the intensive and rich experiences of the impacts of displacement on the displaced communities. Deep and rich information/data on the socio-economic condition of relocatees, government promises and its fulfilment, effectiveness of compensation and rehabilitations of household and; the communities feelings about the gain and loses of the households due to displacement were investigated by using qualitative methods such as in depth interview, focus group discussion and observation. However, the research also employed quantitative research methods to collect and analyse quantitative aspects of the household's assets.

### **3.1 Study Design**

Research design is needed because it facilitates the smooth sailing of the various research operations, thereby making research as efficient as possible yielding maximal information with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money (Kothari, 2004). Research design stands for advance planning of the methods to be adopted for collecting the relevant data and the techniques to be used in their analysis, keeping in view the objectives of the research, time and

money. Generally, the design need to be minimizes bias and maximizes the reliability of the data collected and analysed (Kothari, 2004; Creswell, 2005).

The study employed approximating longitudinal survey design as it permit the researcher collect data about past and current situation of household respondents. It helps to gain efficiency of cross sectional survey and enable researcher to report changes that can take place in between the different points in time (Yeraswork, 2010). Thus, respondents overall livelihood situations before and after displacement were analysed using selected sample households. This survey design was conducted on the sample of households to get information on the demographic background, change in income and income sources; and other quantifiable aspects of livelihoods of displaced households.

### **3.2 Research Methods**

In the study data are collected by both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The study employed in depth interview, focus group discussion, observation and household survey to collect relevant primary data from different unit of analysis.

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

In-depth interview was used to get participants to provide an account of their experiences, of how they view their own world and the meanings they ascribe to it. Interviews are most useful when you need to know about people's experiences or views in some depth, the issue is sensitive, and people may not be able to speak freely in groups (Limb and Dwyer 2001). Patton (2002) characterizes the research interview as a strategy to elicit meaning from the informants that a researcher cannot directly observe.

This study was intended to explore the livelihood situation of displaced households; their experience of the impacts of displacement, their satisfaction and discontent with their current livelihood conditions, new strategies to rehabilitate their assets and its challenges which need in depth interview to gain rich information. Thus, key informants were interviewed using in-depth interview. This method allowed me to collect rich data from multiple unit of analysis about their feelings, attitudes, beliefs, experiences by asking relevant questions to each units of analysis independently. In-depth interviews were used to know deeply what, how and why the affected populations express their feelings and experiences on the issue at hand. In this study 12 displaced household heads, 3 elders, 3 officials (*kebele* administrator, Dukem town land administration head and Ethiopian Railway Corporation's ROW and social relation director head) and 2 extension workers were interviewed. At the beginning the in-depth interview was started with deliberately selected few key informants and the interview was extended until sufficient data obtained (saturation point).

For this purpose semi structured interview was designed to get broader information. Ridenour and Newman (2008) indicated that the structured/semi structured interview are designed to collect the same data from each respondent, while the unstructured interview may be used to explore broader issues. Structured interviews and partially structured interviews can be subjected to validity checks similar to those used in evaluating questionnaires.

The interview guide is prepared to collect both in depth information and structured response. Patton (2002) revealed that the interview guide merely provides topics or subject areas within which the interviewer is free to explore, probe, and ask questions that will explain particular subject. He also argued that the interviewer remains free to build a conversation within a particular subject area, to work questions spontaneously, and to establish a conversational style

but with the focus on a particular subject that has been predetermined. The interview guides designed for this study developed in more detail to specify important issues of the research objectives and also with open ended unstructured questions to get intensive and richer information. The interview schedule (list of questions) or interview guide is only prepared to direct the interview on a path consistent with the purpose/objectives of the study.

### **3.2.2 Focus Group Discussion**

Focus groups are often used to collect qualitative data. It is a method which offers the researcher the opportunity to study the ways in which individuals collectively make sense of a phenomenon and construct meanings around it (Patton, 2002). Focus groups helps researcher to obtain rich data from the participants owns words and it can receive a wide range of responses during one meeting. Participants can also ask questions of each other, lessening impact of researcher bias and helps people to remember issues they might otherwise have forgotten. It helps participants to overcome inhibitions, especially if they know other people in the group (Dawson, 2007).

Focus group discussion were therefore employed to collect deep information on the livelihood situation of displaced households, the success and failure of rebuilding of household assets, the rights, the promises and the actual intervention processes in the ground. For this purpose two focus group discussions were held with selected displaced household heads. The response collected through focus group discussion was used to cross check information obtained through other data collection tools. In addition, respondents mentioned the possible positive sides of the displacement during focus group discussions which was not discussed during individual response.

### **3.2.3 Observation**

In the observation method, the information is obtained by way of investigator's own direct observation without asking the respondent (Kothari, 2004). He further added the advantages of observation that it help researcher to reduce subjective bias, if observation is done accurately. Moreover, the information obtained through observation method relates to what is currently happening; it is not complicated by either the past behaviour or future intentions or attitudes. Observation is independent of respondents' willingness to respond and as such observation data is relatively less affected by the active cooperation on the side of respondents as in the case of interview or the questionnaire method.

It helps to catch the situation on ground and making a record of the affected people impression of what is taking place in the relocated household situation. In this study observation was used to select respondents for key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Observation by the researcher also contributed in strengthening the information obtained through the other methods. Thus, observations were used in the study to capture the household livelihood situation, observation about the new residence environment, their social interaction and economic activities in their setting. The data obtained through observation such as households livelihood condition in rent house, house construction activities in the relocation village and the social networks of displaces in their current residence were used in the analysis to support the data obtained through other data collection tools.

### **3.2.4 Household Survey**

As indicated on the research approach of this chapter above a single research method could not fully answer the question of assuring the research validity. The qualitative research methods discussed above have their own shortcomings. To overcome a weakness of qualitative

methodological approach, survey method was utilized to collect quantitative data on the topic under study. The data obtained through household survey were integrated with qualitative data in analysis and interpretation phase of the study.

A survey is a method of obtaining large amounts of data, usually in a statistical form, from a large number of people in a relatively short period of time. It usually takes two forms: (a) self-completion questionnaire and (b) interviewer read the questions to the respondent and fill in the questionnaire on behalf of the respondent (structured interview) (Bryman, 1988). This study applied the second form of survey questionnaire. The interviewer read each questions for respondents and fill the response carefully on the behalf of respondents. This is due to; 1) shortage of qualified data collectors, 2) Smallness of the size of the sample selected and 3) to keep the quality of the response as respondents self-filling of questionnaire often lead to non-response and poor response.

In this study the questionnaire were designed to collect socio-economic and demographic data of respondents such as sex, age, marital status, educational status, family size, source of income and income situation, compensation condition and place of residence and other household assets access and availability before and after displacement. The questionnaire constitutes both close ended and open ended questions. Majority of the open ended questions were provided to give respondents a chance to give explanation for close ended questions. Out of 230 displaced households from Tedecha *kebele*, the survey was conducted with sample of 70 relocated households. The displacees were given relocation village in the same *kebele* on the periphery of Dukem town though majority of the households were relocated to and still (during data collection) living in rent house. Although the list of displacees was available, contacting respondents were difficult as they dispersed in rent house to different location in the *kebele*. But

my facilitator of data collection was extension worker in the *kebele* and knows the residence of each displacees. This helps me to easily contact survey respondents' i.e. household heads and in case household heads is absent any available adult household members.

### **3.2.5 Documentary Review**

Documentary review/analyses were used to understand the trends of displacement as current social issue in context of worldwide in general and in Ethiopia in particular. It helps to give an insight about policies and strategies of development induced displacement; and problems with its applications. Literature review also helps to put the theoretical, conceptual and empirical framework of the issue at hand. Any documents and literature that adds value in answering the research objectives will be assessed and analysed.

### **3.3 Population of the Study**

The target population refers to the entire set of individuals or elements who meet the sampling criteria (Burns & Grove, 2005). In this study, the target population were all the 230 households displaced by Addis-Djibouti railway corridor construction in Tedecha *Kebele* of Dukem town in Finfinne surrounding special zone of Oromia region in Ethiopia. Dukem area railway project displacees are selected for three main reasons. One is the challenging socio-economic conditions of displacees i.e. majority of the displacees based their livelihood on agriculture where majority of them became totally landless and while others also partially engage in agriculture to support their life. After displacement they all given small land for house construction and totally begin urban based strange life. Second is the nearness of the town to Addis and it is cost and time effective. In addition I am also familiar with the area.

### **3.4 Sampling Design and Sampling Technique**

The sampling designs that match with the selected research approaches are both probability and non-probability sampling methods. Probability sampling was used to select sample for survey method while non-probability sampling is employed to select respondents for qualitative data collection.

#### **3.4.1 Purposive Sampling**

According to Ridenour and Newman (2008) purposive sampling helps to find those interviewees (informants) who have available knowledge and experience that the researchers/investigators need, are capable of reflection, are articulate, have time to be interviewed and are willing to take part in the research / investigation. According to Creswell (2005) the aim of purposive sampling is to select respondents that will best answer the research question and no attempt is made to randomly select informants. Therefore, units of analysis for the key informant interview and focus group discussions were selected purposively to meet the objectives of the study. The purposely selected informants are supposed to be better source of information about the issue at hand.

#### **3.4.2 Systematic Sampling**

Kothari (2004) noted that in systematic sampling design the selection process starts by picking some random point in the list and then every  $n$ th element is selected until the desired number is secured. Certain advantages are attributed to systematic sampling (Jick, 1979; Kothari, 2004) indicated such as easy spread more evenly over the entire population and easier and less costly method of sampling and can be conveniently used even in case of large populations. This procedure is useful when sampling frame is available in the form of a list. This study therefore employed systematic sampling as the method is convenient and easy, sampling frame/ list of



respondents is available. Based on this, out of 230 total household population of the study, 70 households were selected for sample survey. Since the total population was too small the researcher determined to select a sample of 30% of the total population.

As to the sample size determination, from among different methods (i.e. mathematical and rule of thumb) the researcher used the method developed by Carvalho (1984), conventional sampling ratios as cited in Raune (2005). According to Carvalho, the sample size depends up on the homogeneity of the population parameter. When the population is homogenous the sample size tends to be small while population of heterogonous parameter tends to have large sample size. He recommended sampling size of 20 (low), 50 (medium) and 80 (high) for population size of 151-280. In this study the total number of displaced households by the railway construction was 230 households. The sizes of the population fall between 20 and 80 sample respondents as per the above sampling ratio. The list of the dispacees (sampling frame) was available at Tedecha *kebele* and Dukem town administration from which sample respondents were selected. Therefore, 70 households from the total of 230 displaced households were selected using systematic random sampling method. The number of sample size was increased to high sample to ensure higher degree of representation as the population under study is heterogonous.

### **3.5 Methods of Data Analysis**

A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods of data analyses were used to analyse data from various sources. Creswell (2005) noted that the qualitative data analysis started during data collection. Researcher need to document in-depth interview, focus group discussions and daily observations relevant to the study. Other audio-visual data also need to be recorded which later transcribed in to words. The analysis of qualitative data therefore starts during actual data collection; because the process of qualitative data collection and analysis are interwoven. The

data gathered through interview, focus group discussion and observation methods were analysed qualitatively.

The quantitative data collected through sample survey were coded, categorized, organized and analysed using statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) version 20. The SPSS was used to analyse simple statistical operation; frequency distributions. In data analysis section quantitative data were put together with qualitative data to get comprehensive conclusion of the findings.

### **3.6 Validity and Reliability**

Validity refers to a measure of how well a test measures what it is supposed to measure whereas reliability is the degree to which an instrument measures the same way each time it is used under same condition with same subject (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). In this research an attempt has been made to ensure the validity and reliability of the study. In order to keep the validity of the data collected, triangulation of methods were used and varieties of data collection tools were employed. The data collected through different research methods cross-checked and comparisons of the responses were made between methods and respondents. Moreover, qualitative data were carefully collected through different qualitative methods to cross check, thoroughly transcribed and translated to avoid inconsistency of information.

Regarding make sure of the reliability of the study, the researcher prepared a clear questionnaire, interview guides before the commencement of field work in order to avoid ambiguity and repetition of questions. Multiple recording methods such as note taking, tape recorder and photo taking were used during data collection. Moreover, the respondents were asked in the language they can understand with understandable local language terms and carefully recorded by the researcher.

### **3.7 Ethical Consideration**

In this research, thorough attention has been given to meet basic ethical principles in social science research. To secure approval of the research participants and concerned administrative structures in the study area during data collection, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from Addis Ababa University, which was used to gain approval from concerned body and to make clear that the research was purely academic and that the study conducted was exclusively for academic purposes and would be kept confidential. Then, the researcher obtained a letter of cooperation from Dukem town administration and finally from the *tedecha kebele* administration to the population of the study. Before the commencement of data collection, the researcher repeatedly visited the relocation village and the community's meeting to secure research rapport. The researcher carefully treats and respects the community's cultures and socio-economic way of life. To this end, all respondents were well informed about the purposes of this study before commencing data collection.

### **3.8 Limitations of the Study**

This thesis research was conducted to understand the impacts of development projects induced displacement on the livelihoods of displaced households. For this purpose, I selected Addis-Djibouti railway corridor construction displaced households from Dukem town, *tedecha* area. However, the research has two main shortcomings. The first one is time and financial constraints. I was limited to Dukem town, *Tedecha* area displaced households though the project has displaced a large number of population in other ten urban and rural places in lot 1 Sebeta-Adama construction phase. This makes me not use extensive survey research to make the study representative of displaced population with the same project at large. The second limitation is that the study used Cerneas' Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model (IRRM) as

theoretical and conceptual framework of the study. However, the population under study was displaced before one year and three months since the data collection was conducted. Thus, the population is on impoverishment risk stage and more time will be needed to see the reconstruction stage where displaced people recovered from the impoverishment and risks; and get back to stable livelihood. Although some of the displaced are on way to reconstruct their livelihood, majority are still in a socio-economic crisis stage. Thus, it was difficult to apply the full elements of the model in this research as the study is too early to fully apply the study case in the framework.

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

The study was conducted in Dukem Town of Finfinne surrounding special zone of Oromia region in Ethiopia. Dukem town is located at 37 kilometers South East of Addis Ababa. The town was established at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century near a rail way station. The town is located almost in the center of Ethiopia. The astronomical location of the town is located between 8o45'25''N-8o50'30"N latitude and 38o51'55"E - 38o56'5" E longitude. The area covers a total area of 35.96 km<sup>2</sup> and has an average altitude of 2100m above sea level. In relative location the town is bounded in the Northwest: the town administration of Galan, in the southeast: the town administration of Bishoftu town (Dukem Town Land administration, 2009).

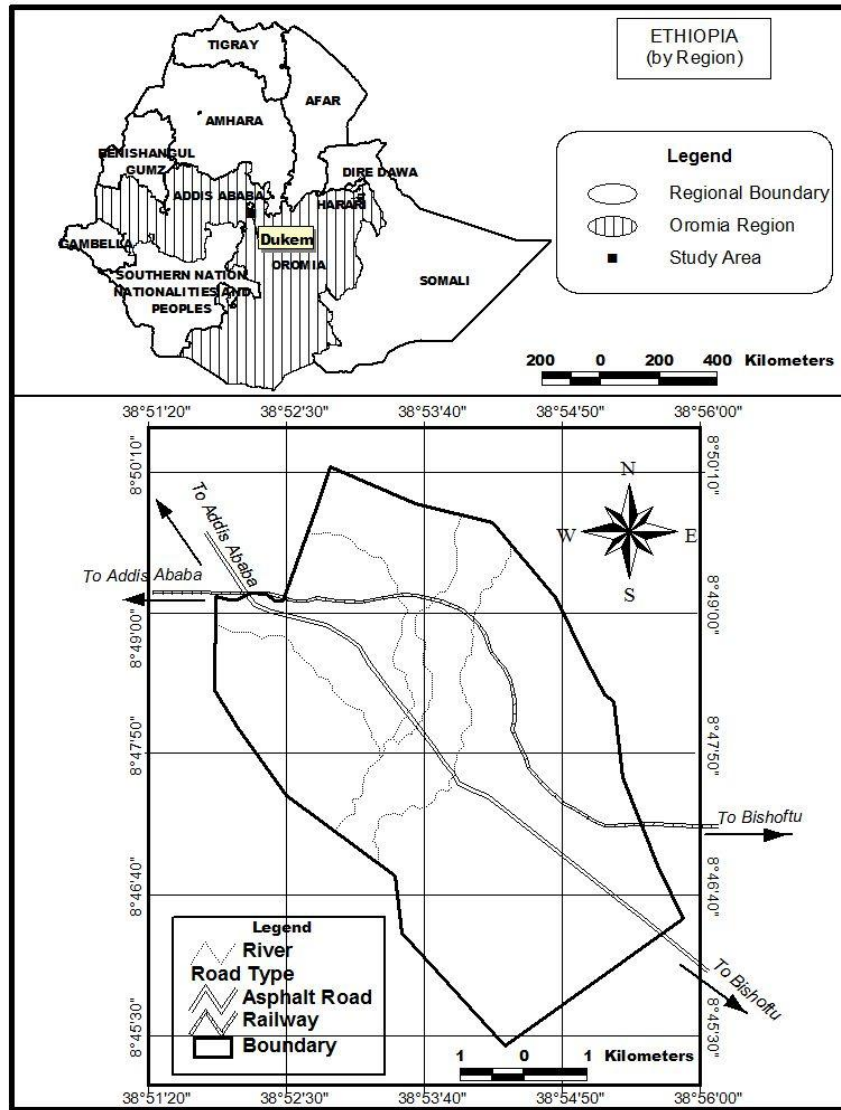
Dukam has varieties of topographic features. The area is known by ups and downs especially in the northeastern and northwestern extremes of the town and flat plain in south east and south west. A *tedecha* area which found in North east of the town is known by steeper slopes. The area of Dukam is almost surrounded with chains of hills such as *Tedecha* and *Gimashe* in the northeast and gradually declines from northeast to south west steeper slopes (Dukem Town administration, 2009).

The town is formed by one urban *kebele*; Dukam town and three rural *kebeles* surrounding the town which are; *Tadacha*, *Dukem Koticha* and *Mendelo*. According to 2007 population and housing census, Dukem town has a population of 24,222 (Dukem Town Administration, 2012). Dukem town has high rural urban migration that has been reported to fuel the rate of growth. More than half of the Dukem populations live in surrounding *kebeles*.

In *Dukem* area the linkage between urban and rural life is very strong because the surrounding rural *kebeles* households based their livelihood from both urban and rural livelihood sources; farming, formal employment and informal sector activities. The major economic bases of the area are agriculture related production like wheat, *teff*, chickpea, vetch, lentil, horse bean, barley and field pea and live stocks such as cattle, sheep and goat, equine and poultry. Manufacturing handicrafts/arts; local level trading like small shops, local drinks, local transport services (horse drawn carts) and formal employment in private and government sectors. Other sources of income in the area are informal economic activities which serve as source of income for significant number of population. These informal economic activities include; traditional drinks (*Tella*, *Tej*, *Arake etc*), tea and food sellers, shisha and chat, *gulit* (sell of fruits, vegetables, fire wood, etc), small shops, barbers, informal quarry activities and informal land brokers from locality and Addis Ababa city.

Dukem area has favorable climatic condition for agricultural production and for investment due to its nearness to Addis Ababa. A number of investors engaged in flower farming, fattening, dairy farming, poultry production and small scale agro-industries at present time. This creates scarcity of land for rural farmers' of urban fringe households. Moreover, the expansion of large industries such as Eastern Industrial zone and increasing construction of development Project in the area created displacement of many households though it creates job opportunity for thousands of people (Dukem Town administration, 2009).

Figure 2: Location of the Study Area



## **Chapter Four**

### **Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation**

This Chapter deals with data presentation, analyses and interpretation of the study and attempt to answer the research objectives concerned with the impacts of development projects induced displacement on the livelihoods of displaced households in Dukem area. It presented the demographic and socio-economic information of respondents; the problems of compensation and rehabilitation strategies and its impacts on the displacees livelihoods; the impacts of displacement on the displaced household's livelihoods; the differential impacts of displacement and coping strategies of the displaced households.

#### **4.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of Sample Respondents**

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

##### **4.1.1 Age, Educational Status and Household Size of the Respondents**

Understanding socio-demographic background of respondents such as age and educational status of household heads; and size of households are crucial in study of displacement as they affect the degree of households' exposure to the impacts of displacement. These variables are internal factors that influence displaced households capacity to rehabilitate and restore their livelihoods after displacement.

Table 1: Age, Educational Status and Household Size of the Respondents

SN	Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Age	20-30	10	13.7
		31-45	38	52.1
		46-59	17	24.3
		60 and above	5	6.5
		Total	70	100
2	Education status	Illiterate	17	23.3
		Primary (1-8)	36	49.4
		Secondary (9-12)	11	15.1
		College/degree and above	6	8.2
		Total	70	100
3	Household size	1-3	15	20.5
		4-7	41	56.3
		7-9	14	19.2
		Total	70	100

Source: Household Survey, 2014

The above table indicated that the majority of the respondent were categorized in the age group of 31-45 (52.1%) followed by 46-59 (23.3%) and 20-30 (13.7%) age group. Age group above 60 constitute only 5 (6.5 %) of the total sample respondents.

Regarding educational status of the survey respondents, the above frequency table shows that majority of the respondents 36 (49.4 %) have attended their elementary school and can read and write. The second largest group is those who never attended school or illiterate 17 (23.3%). Secondary level and college diploma/degree constitutes 11 (15.1%) and 6 (8.2%) respectively.



The above table also shows that the majority of the sample households 41 (58.6%) have a household size of 4 to 6 members. While 15 (20.5%) and 14 (20%) of the respondents have less than 4 and 7-9 household members respectively.

#### 4.1.2 Households Main Source of Income

In the study area households engaged in varieties of livelihood activities before displacement. Both rural and urban livelihoods were common among many households while others depend either on farming or nonfarm urban livelihood activities. However, majority stop their old source of income and left jobless while others shift their economic activities after displacement.

Table 2: Household's main source of income before and after displacement

	Households main sources of income	Frequency	Percentage
Households main sources of income before displacement	Farming	37	52.9
	Nonfarm activities; daily employment, small businesses, skilled, semi-skilled and non-skilled worker	26	36.5
	Government/private permanently employed	2	2.9
	Jobless (have no source of income)	5	7.1
	Total	70	100
Households main sources of income after displacement	Farming	11	15.1
	Nonfarm activities; daily employment, small businesses, skilled, semi-skilled and non-skilled manual wage worker	34	48.6
	Government/private permanently employed	2	2.9
	Jobless (have no source of income)	23	32.4
	Total	70	100

Source: Household Survey, 2014

As indicated in table 2, farming activities were the major source of income of the sampled households accounting for 37 (52.9%) followed by non-farm activities 26 (36.5%) before displacement. Permanently employed respondents constitute only 2 (2.9%) while the remained 5 (7.1%) respondents were unemployed before displacement. The number of households who depends on non-farm activities as main source of income has increased to 34 (48.6%) after displacement. The number of people who have no source income is also increased to 23 (32.4%) after displacement while the number of households depend on farming decreased to 11 (15.1%) and the number of permanent employment remain the same 2 (2.9%).

#### **4.2 Displacement Compensation and Rehabilitation Strategies**

Understanding the problems of displacement compensation and livelihood rebuilding strategies are crucial in analyzing the impacts of displacement on household's livelihood conditions. This is mostly due to the fact that the nature and elements of compensation designed and implemented, and livelihood rehabilitation strategies adopted affects the degree of household's recovery from livelihood impoverishment risks. The issue of resettlement and compensation has been clearly indicated in the FDRE constitution, policies, proclamations, regulations, institutional and regional frameworks that deal with the displacement of people in cases of land expropriation for public purposes. In line with these frameworks, the implementation of resettlement/relocation, compensation and rehabilitation of displacees, and their defects are examined in this study.

This section discusses the findings related with the problems of compensation and livelihood rehabilitation schemes such as inadequacy and delay of compensation, cash based compensation, failure to deal with highly vulnerable households, the false promise before displacement and the failure to rehabilitate the livelihoods of displacees.

### 4.2.1 Inadequate and Delayed Compensation

Cernea (2000) indicated that the success of a resettlement projects often depends primarily on the implementation of effective and adequate compensation. In responsible resettlement/relocation of displaced people, compensation is seen as continued process of redressing the loss caused by relocation and relocation is conducted in areas similar to those previously inhabited allowing them to follow their accustomed socio-economic model. The research findings have revealed that the compensation payment given to the displaced households was inadequate and delayed. The following table presents the adequacy of the compensation to rehabilitate the livelihood of displacees.

Table 3: Respondents view of the adequacy of the compensation

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	8.2
No	64	91.8
Total	70	100

Source: Household Survey, 2014

As can be seen from table 3, from the total sampled (70), 64 (91.8%) of the respondents viewed the compensation as inadequate while the remaining 6 (8.2.1%) of the respondents seen the compensation as adequate. This indicated that majority of the respondents were not happy with what they get from compensation of their demolished assets during displacement. To strengthen the quantitative figure above, respondents were also asked why the compensation was inadequate. Among the repeatedly mentioned reasons were the money given for destructed house/building couldn't enable them to construct house; permanently lost assets such as land, trees, garden fruits and other destructed properties were not fairly evaluated and compensated.

The land compensation given for house construction is small compared to displacee's previous compound, delayed and not suitable to continue old livelihood activities.

According to key informant interviews, the compensation fail to consider current market price of building materials and under estimated the monetary values of items of properties compensated. They viewed that the compensation of destructed income generating properties such as trees, fruits and garden vegetables were under estimated and unsatisfactory. Besides, the delay of land compensation weakened household's capacity to construct house. Majority of the displacees started house construction after ten months of displacement due to delay of land compensation. This created an increase in price of construction materials which limited the financial capacity of many households to construct house. One of the displacees viewed the compensation delay and inadequacy saying;

*"The committees of property evaluation under estimated my properties and the money they gave me for estimation of house and other garden properties couldn't construct house in this new place; it couldn't even construct half of my previous house. I started constructing this house before three months but I couldn't finish even one third of it because the construction materials price is doubled from its cost of last year when our property was evaluated. The replacement land for house construction was much delayed. Now the cost of everything is increased; labor cost and construction material cost increased."*

The land compensation was delayed for more than eight months after money compensation. However, the price of construction materials was increasing in unexpected price. According to key informants, this made many displaced households misuse the compensation money as some of the households spend it on individual and household's consumption; and others spend on unnecessary expense such as drinking, clothing and extravagant activities throughout the year. One of the key informants explained his experience of misuse of compensation as following:

*“Many household heads have finished the compensation money on unnecessary expenditure before constructing house due to delay in compensation of land for house construction. Many spent the money on buying clothes, home materials such as television, seats and other costly materials. There were many households’ heads who spend the whole day in tella and areke house. At the beginning the compensation money seems too much to cover all the needs of households. But after a year, we all recognized the money could be finished in a months if not properly used. The whole year we draw out the compensation money from bank small by small to cover family expenditure and for food consumption. This condition weakened many households capacity to construct house.”*

Generally, the study indicated that the financial compensation and replacement of land for house construction are viewed as inadequate and unsatisfactory by majority of the affected people. The financial compensation was not enough to construct new house. This is basically due to two reasons. Frist, the items of compensation were under evaluated as the evaluators underestimate the market price of items of compensation. The second is replacement land for house construction was delayed for more than eight months and the market price of construction materials was highly increased.

Moreover, the compensation money was spent on household subsistence and some households extravagantly misused the money spending on unnecessary expenditures. The sum of these problems resulted in households’ failure to construct house on time and the money were not converted to productive assets rather spent on current household’s consumption letting the future livelihoods of many households in risks.

#### **4.2.2 Money Based Compensation**

Another extremely important issue in understanding effectiveness of compensation is the form in which the compensation is received by displaced or affected communities. One of the indicators of inadequacy of compensation is cash based compensation. As indicated in varies literature cash compensation could not satisfy the multidimensional aspects of livelihood. In his study of

population displacement induced by development projects, Cernea (1997) point out that many governments in developing countries have often adopted policies of compensation which mainly depend on money compensation to the displaced. However, reliance on cash compensation has often limited capacity to improve and/ or restore livelihood of the displaced households because cash compensation alone could not rehabilitate the livelihoods of displaced households.

A serious weakness of the compensation frameworks is that it offers cash compensation for the land being acquired for the project and rehabilitation of affected/displaced people does not given attention. Little emphasis is given to non-financial compensation and rehabilitation of affected households. The proclamations No. 455/2005 and regulation framework No. 135/2007 of Ethiopia give emphasis on process of cash compensation while no clear provision was given for intervention of nonfinancial aspects and rehabilitation of displaced households to ensure effective restoration of livelihood of displaced households.

In this study the problem of cash compensation is clearly observed that compensation in cash leads to improper expenditure by individuals who are unaccustomed to large amounts of money or who have followed a land-based economic model not based on money. According to key informants majority of the displacees derive their earning fully or partially from agriculture and they are neither accustomed to handling large amount of money nor skilled enough to convert the money into productive assets. One of the key informants said;

*“Majority of these people are farmers, laborers, cart drivers who were not familiar with large amount of money. They have low level of education, low skill of money management. Only few individuals effectively convert the money onto productive business and construct house on time. The big problem is no proper training given for displacees to properly use the money and government did not follow up what families are doing with the money after they given the compensation money.”*

Though the policy and legal frameworks clearly state processes of money compensation, the non-financial aspects of compensation such as proper relocation place for socio economic rebuilding, retaining the social networks in new location, follow up of the compensation money usage, retaining old model of economic activity and giving support for special need group such as female headed households, households with no productive members and poor households are not clearly provided. Although the town and *woreda* administration are supposed to be responsible to look after such conditions, the case of the study area indicates that they rarely address these issues.

The study indicated that among the displaced people many of them were farm households and others partially engage in agriculture where depending on money compensation alone expose households to risks. According to focus group discussions, the displacees were convinced to get proper training on use of cash compensation, to be provided with sustainable income sources where they unable to continue their old job and to get suitable place of residence which consider economic, social and cultural patterns of the people. After displacement however, none of these promises changed in to action and no tangible non-financial compensation/interventions were given for displacees to cope up with upcoming risks and impoverishments of the displacement (see the next subtopics). According to one of the interviewees, non-financial provisions promised by government were not implemented; exposing them to socio-economic problems as he discussed as follows;

*“They gave us the money of compensation and thrown us to rent house where we troubled for a year without proper follow up from the administration. The promised training of households for new job couldn’t continue than few days talk at meetings. The promised job training in micro association was forgotten after dislocating us from our previous residence.”*

According to key informant interviews, some of the displaced households spend their cash quickly and become impoverished due to lack of proper training of handling large amount of money and/or low awareness of money management in converting it to productive assets. Though the money was given through bank account in the name of both husband and wife to minimize household head dominance in management and use of the money; the study revealed that husband heads still dominate women and children's decision on household's subsistence needs and expenditures. This condition increased unnecessary use and expenditure of the compensation money.

It was also observed that the resettlement program unable to resettle the affected people in areas similar to those previously inhabited in terms of mode of economic activities, and couldn't allow them to follow their accustomed socio-economic model. The land for land compensation for farm households and giving consideration for suitability of new location of residence for nonfarm activities were not implemented.

Though compensation is long time process of redressing the loss caused by displacement and relocation; the affected people in this study revealed that the compensation ended with giving compensation money to the households to be displaced. The displacement was treated by money compensation alone and lack long-term socio-economic support mechanisms (livelihood rebuilding) such as trainings for new skills and jobs, and creating conducive environment for mutual support i.e. supporting social capital. This posed affected households to short and long term socio economic risks and impoverishments such as joblessness, food insecurity and social disarticulation (discussed in section 4.3). Generally it was clearly observed that the displacees were given no more than cash compensation and the cash compensation itself was not properly delivered in a way to rebuild displacees livelihoods.



### **4.2.3 Lack of Special Consideration for Highly Vulnerable Households**

The proclamation and regulations on displacement compensation have no provision/s for assisting special need/highly vulnerable households such as poor land based farm households, old aged and female headed households who can't construct house and engage in productive income earning activities. Although many of the relocatees can be categorized under such a group, none of them get special treatment/support to cope up with displacement caused socio-economic challenges of livelihood. For this purpose I have conducted interview with concerned officials and displaced households. The proclamation and regulations on displacement compensation have no provision/s of special intervention for highly vulnerable groups but the *woredas* and the town administrations have the responsibility of follow up such groups. One of the officials of the Dukem town land administration office said;

*“We have no special intervention for special need households because we need to follow the proclamation and regulation of compensation. The town administration have responsibility of organizing them in microenterprises and providing them special trainings to enable them engage in income earning job. Displaced households with special needs such as jobless youth, female headed households, and poor families often organized in micro enterprises and urban agriculture after giving them short term trainings so that they can engage in income earning activities and improve their livelihood. However, due to inconveniences of time, human power and money such interventions are delayed.”*

There is no specific provision for special support for vulnerable groups who are often seriously affected by dislocation disorders. Poor households and jobless youth who have no land, wealth, skill or education to engage in a new job became vulnerable to livelihood risks. Households with non-productive members are also the most vulnerable group in the study area. According to a 65 aged respondent, households with old aged and non-productive members couldn't finish house construction and face difficulty of engaging in income earning activities. He related his own experience as follows;

*“I was very poor even before displacement and I have no children to support me, my wife is also old aged and we both rent our small plot of farm land to earn our living. However, after displacement, I lost my basic source of living, land. I have lost my base. I can’t construct house because I have no physical strength to do so and nor does my wife. We have no nearby relative to help us. The money of compensation has been used for consumption and for health follow up. I have health problems and I spend on health treatment regularly. The money could be finished in short period of time before we construct house.”*

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

#### **4.2.4 The False Promises: None of the Promised Social Services and Rehabilitation Schemes is Changed in to Action**

Prior to displacement of people from right of way (ROW) the displacees were called for a meeting several times to discuss about displacement, compensation, where to relocate, services to be fulfilled in the relocation village and livelihood rebuilding strategies to be conducted to restore livelihoods of displaced people. Accordingly, the displacees were promised to have adequate social services and means of income than they had at old village that going to be fulfilled in few months after dislocation. The promised services include electricity, water, road, and organizing displacees in varies micro level income earning activities and urban agriculture.

Table 4: Fulfillment of the promised social services after displacement

	Frequency	Percent
None of them fulfilled	62	88.6
Few of them fulfilled	8	11.4
Total	70	100.0

Source: Household Survey, 2014

From the above table 62 (88.6%) of the respondents answered that none of the pre displacement promised services are fulfilled while 8 (11.4%) responded that the promised services are provided. The focus group discussions and key informant interviews also indicated that none of the promised services made by government were fulfilled. One of the displaced household head said;

*“Before displacement the officials told us that all the required services will be fulfilled in the coming few months and then we will have better access to the services than we had then. However, they are kidding us like a child. After relocation let alone fulfilling the promises; it took them eight months to give us land for house construction. After that time we asked them about the services and they replied us the participation and money contribution of displacees is mandatory. Each household paid 1600 only for water, electricity and road. Unfortunately, till this time the town administration remains silent and none of these facilities fulfilled. Our worry is rainy season is coming but we already finished the money and time in rent house and we need to finish the construction and shift to it. But I don’t know how that could be possible without light, water and road.”*

The displacees were also promised to get trainings and organized in micro level enterprises of varies types right after displacement; that was suggested to be a solution to the joblessness of relocatees. According to key informants, registering of the displacees for micro enterprises and urban agriculture started soon during dislocation. However, the promise couldn’t continue than few weeks’ meetings as the organizers and the town administration remain silent after displacement. Although such intervention has a great capacity to solve the problems of

joblessness and income insecurity, there were no practically implemented activities to take the projects in to action. The other unfulfilled promise is that the land for land compensation for house construction was promised to have the same size with the previous house/compound. However, the land compensation was too small for almost all respondents compared to their previous compounds.

It is also difficult for relocatees to shift their residence to self-constructed house in the relocation village because there are no basic social services such as water, electricity and road at all in the village; though the people collected money for the fulfillment of these services in their own as mentioned above. Some of the households already shifted to the new village are using fire wood and candle for light; and bring water from far distance village by cart and donkey back. They also fear the coming of rainy season as there is no road, and the area has vertisol which get muddy with small rain during wet season. The area is also prone to flooding; as the place is plainly lowland where flood from different directions sleep on. There is no proper pipe for flood from centre of the town and flood from hill sides of the area which pass under railway line through three big flood pipes come directly to the flood prone relocation village.

#### **4.2.5 The Failure to Rehabilitate the Displacee's Livelihoods**

The study revealed that the failure to rehabilitate displacee's livelihoods is attributed to two basic factors. The first is external factors such as poor compensation and rehabilitation strategies; and weak implementation of the existing compensation frameworks. The second is internal factors such as household's main source income, level of education, level of wealth before displacement and size of productive member composition (discussed in section 4.4).

The inadequacy of compensation and ineffectiveness of rehabilitation is observed in policy and legal frameworks provisions and poor implementation of the existing guidelines as discussed above. The packages of resettlement programs and compensation strategies adopted by government are seems to fail to consider issues such as proper households destiny of residence after displacement, retaining secured income and effective usage of compensation money.

The relocatees were forced to leave the area of right of way in time less than two months after informed about displacement and given money of compensation. This implies too short period of time for households to adjust themselves for moving to a new location. Households need time to search for house to be rented with needed size for the household size and property.

Moreover, moving farm households' to rent house can be seen as big fault of the displacement proclamation and legal frameworks. This is mainly due to the fact that farm households often have large family members, food crops, live stocks of different types such as cattle, sheep, goat and home animals like dog and cat. These properties need to move to rent house but it is very difficult because most of the rent house are prepared in small size while such a large property needs renting a large compound which is often unavailable in the area and too costly if available. Most of the displacees reaction indicates that they were not given enough time for looking for residence house suit their family and properties size, and consider their option for socio economic re-establishment.

This indicates two basic problems; the first one is the fact that the proclamation and regulations provides such a short time; three months for farm households with properties to move from the site and one month for non-farm households which is too short for households even to determine where to live and what to do to earn a living. In addition, giving one year money for

rent house could not guarantee availability and access of rent house which goes with socio-economic life of the displacees. The second is poor implementation of relocation, compensation and rehabilitation in ground. Although positive approach such as immediate fulfillment of social services and sufficient compensation were promised before displacement as discussed above, these promises found to be reversed after removing the households from their home/residence. Biased and under estimation of properties, delaying compensation, failing to fulfill the promise and negative reaction from town and kebele administrators for asking their right are identified as implementation problems. Moreover, no tangible rehabilitation of displacees livelihood is conducted. This exposed majority of the displaced households to unbearable livelihood risks.

#### **4.3 The Impacts of Displacement on the Livelihoods of Displaced People**

This section presents the impacts of displacement on displaced household's livelihoods. The study investigated the impacts of removing people involuntarily from their homes and basic livelihood activities. The Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction model (IRRM) developed by Michael Cernea in 1990s, was applied in this section to identify the impoverishment risks of development projects induced displacement. As discussed in literature review, the model identifies eight major impoverishment risks namely: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity and mortality, loss of access to common property and social disarticulation. However, it should be noted that there are a conditions in which the above mentioned elements of impoverishment risks absent or unobserved among affected communities or other unmentioned elements of impoverishment risks will be discovered. The research found out the adverse impacts of the displacement such as landlessness, cattlelessness, joblessness, homelessness, decline in productivity and households in onset of food

insecurity, socio-economic marginalization, social disintegration and loss of access to community services. The details are presented as follows.

#### **4.3.1 Households Loss of Economic Bases: Landlessness, Cattlelessness and Joblessness**

Cernea (2000) indicated that the success of a livelihood restoration often depends primarily on the resolution of basic livelihood asset issues; specially land and employment. He revealed that the loss of land is a key feature of many resettlement programs. However, recently resettlement plans recommends a greater understanding of the dynamics of large development projects in rural areas, where households predominantly derive their incomes from their land. The expropriation of land removes the main foundation of households on which they build their productive systems, commercial activities, livelihoods and residence. Land taken away from people in the name of development is often lost forever; sometimes partially replaced, seldom fully replaced or fully compensated. This often resulted in de-capitalization and pauperization of the people who are displaced as both natural and man-made capital are lost. Moreover, landless household's livelihood that mainly depends on land often exposed to joblessness.

However, the Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction model neglected the place of live stocks in the livelihoods of displaced farm households as the risks emphasized loss of agricultural productivity and neglected the significance of movable socio-economic assets-the cattle (Kasahun, 2001). He argued cattlelessness rarely considered as element of displacement risks even in risk of "loss of access to common property resources" which is believed to include common grazing land and hence cattle.

Landlessness, cattlelessness and joblessness are interrelated risks caused by displacement especially in the case of land based farm households. The following table presents the number of households who lost their farm land after displacement.

Table 5: Ownership of farm land before and after displacement

	Frequency	Percentage
Households who have farm land before displacement	37	52.9
Households who lost their farm land after displacement	28	39.4

Source: Household Survey, 2014

According to table 5, 37 (52.9%) of the total sampled population have their own farm land before displacement. However, out of 37 land based farm households majority of them 28 (39.4%) of the sampled respondents have lost their farm land after displacement. Except few households left with plot of land along the construction line, majority of displacees lost their farm land which was basic source of farm household's livelihoods.

It should be noted that the availability and access of farm land is also affected by declining of share cropping, rent of land for crop production, off farm activities and other means of access to farm land to engage in agricultural activities. This is due to deterioration of farmland in the area as private investments and governmental development projects encroached on farm lands.

The expropriation of farm land also resulted in loss of land related capitals such as crop production, livestock rearing, garden fruits and vegetables, production of honey and marketable trees like eucalyptus and *tid*. Majority of the displaced households who rely on these economic activities became landless and it seriously affected their economic base. The majority of the



respondents based their livelihood directly or indirectly on agricultural activities which depend on availability and access of farm land and land related economic activities.

The study identified landlessness and cattlelessness as the major adverse impacts of the displacement that exposed majority of farm households to livelihoods risks. Landlessness in this context not only refers to loss of farm land but also loss of garden, place of small businesses and loss of any other piece of land on which socio-economic livelihood activities of households are based. Thus, the victims of landlessness are not only farm households but also any other types of households who lost land on which their basic livelihood activities have been based. However, many of the farm households totally depend on traditional farming where livelihood is dependent on the availability of farm land and agricultural production. Thus, landlessness more affected farm households exposing them to lose of agricultural production, which leads them to joblessness, poverty and food insecurity.

Key informants also revealed that farm households socio-economic well-being is measured by the size of their farm land and cattle owned. However, large size ownership of cattle need grazing land which indicates ownership of cattle depends on ownership of farm land. Thus, vulnerability to landlessness also affected displacees ownership of cattle. The households shift to rent house or relocation village affected household's capacity to keep their cattle due to lack of grazing land and place to keep them.

According to key informants cattle play significant role in the livelihoods of displaced community. In the area, cattle rearing is not limited to farm households but nonfarm households also rear cattle but the size of cattle kept is vary across farm and non-farm households. Nonfarm households kept milk cow and oxen for rent while farm households relatively have larger size of

cattle which is considered as source of economic insurance and social honor. Nonfarm households engage in rearing of cattle to complement their source of income and obtain milk and milk products for home consumption. On the other hand, farm households who have farm land often rear large size of cattle and see them as basic source of their livelihoods as of crop production.

Majority of households who lost their farm land, business activities and other means of livelihood became jobless. Before displacement, households those who depend on farming and agricultural activities have access to land though land is the scarcest resource in the area. Land remains the lion share source of livelihood for majority of the displacees. After displacement however, majority of them left landless and jobless; and their income earning related with land stopped. Nonfarm households who engaged in small garden agriculture to support their livelihood lost their garden during displacement. A number of people lost their informal business activities such as sell of food, local drinks and sell at *gullit*. This increased the number people lost their source of income during the displacement.

Table 6: Household members lost their jobs due to displacement

Household heads and members lost their previous source of income due to displacement	Frequency	Percent
Yes	45	64.3
No	25	35.7
Total	70	100

Source: Household Survey, 2014

Table 6 indicated that majority of the displacee household's members 45 (64.3%) faced loss of job due to displacement. Loss of job in this context is associated with loss of farming activities, stopping of urban agriculture, loss of nonfarm activities such as informal local drink, food, petty

trade and sell at *gullit*. The table also indicated 25 (35.7%) of the respondents were not faced loss of job due to displacement. Such households are those who their basic source income were not affected by displacement. Such people were permanently employed or engaged in non-farm economic activities which do not depend on availability of land.

It should be noted that loss of job does not mean joblessness because individual/household who lost a certain type of job may shift to other income earning activities. But changing of a job needs experience, skill and capacity. In the study, those who lost their job were asked if the loss of job was resulted in joblessness. Majority of them responded that they lost their jobs permanently due to loss of basic source of income during displacement.

The study indicated that permanent loss of old job is observable among landless farm based households. This is because landlessness affected the availability and access to resources/capitals such as crop production, livestock, garden fruits and vegetables, and trees. Before displacement, majority of farm and nonfarm households produces cereal crops such as wheat, barley and *teff*. Such crops were produced for home consumption while many farmers supply for market to earn their income. After displacement, however, only few households engage in crop production as farm land is needed for such activities. This situation creates shortage of food among many displaced households. Majority of the displacees changed from being producer and supplier to being dependent on market to get food crops (see section 4.3.3).

After displacement, majority of the farm and nonfarm households were forced to move to rent house while few of the households who constructed house on the plot of land left alongside of the construction. For those who moved to rent house their livelihood have been in challenge because they lost their farm land, house and their garden, their trees, vegetables and fruits, and

also their live stocks. On the other hand, the farm households who left with plot of farm land have better resist the risks of displacement compared to displaced landless farm households.

Landlessness resulted in loss of livestock because it was difficult to find a place to keep live stocks in rent house. According to key informants, households get difficulty of taking their movable properties such as live stocks and house properties with them because they have not enough room or place in the rent house. Households who have relatives in the area took their live stocks to keep for them until they construct their own house while majority sold their live stocks.

In line with this idea one of the displacees said;

*“I have two milk cows, poultry and three sheep before dislocation which have been kept in my compound. I have large compound and there was house for these live stocks. After I came to rent house, the owner told me that it is impossible even to bring my dog there let alone other big live stocks. I forced to sell the sheep and one of my milk cows and the one is still with my relative in another compound.”*

The study indicated that the livelihoods of the majority of the displaced people depend on availability of land. But as the land taken away, the availability and utilization of the above mentioned assets dried. Thus, landlessness created by displacement lead to joblessness and loss of source of income which eventually resulted in failure of food security and livelihood disorder among many displaced households. However, those households with large land holding and left with plot of land along the construction construct house on their plot of land rather than going to rent house. They less likely sold their productive assets and they have stable livelihood compared to landless displaced households. Generally, the finding uncovered that joblessness, cattlessness, failure of income sources and livelihood disorder among majority of the displacees are caused by landlessness and loss of livelihood activities related with land.

### 4.3.2 The Challenges of Life in Rent House and Feeling of Homelessness

According to Cernea (2000) many people may face temporary loss of housing and shelter, but for some it remains for long periods. Loss of residence is not only loss of housing and shelter but it also often results in disruption of family cohesion and mutual help patterns of neighboring household's ties as group get scattered.

In the study population, house/shelter is indicated as one of the most problematic household assets. Displacement caused loss of own house during displacement. The displacees shift to rent house right after displacement created difficulty of shelter as majority of large farm households forced to live in small crowded rent house which is difficult for extended and large families and households with huge movable properties as discussed above.

Table 7: Households living place right after dislocation

Households living place right after dislocation	Frequency	Valid Percent
Rent house	55	78.6
With relatives	4	5.7
Self-constructed house	11	15.7
Total	70	100.0

Source: Household Survey, 2014

As indicated in the table 7, the majority of the respondents 55 (78.6%) were stayed in rent house right after dislocation; 11 (15.7%) shifted to house constructed by their own saving themselves from rent house challenges and 4 (5.7%) stay with their nearby relatives in the area to cope with instability related to the displacement.

Table 8: Current living place and ownership of own house

Current household living place	Frequency	Valid Percent
Hired house	44	62.9
With relatives	2	2.8
Self-constructed house	24	34.3
Total	70	100

Source: Household Survey, 2014

After a year of relocation majority 44 (62.9%) are living in rent house while 24 (34.3%) are able to construct their own house either in the relocation village or privately purchased/owned land in the area. Few respondents 2 (2.8%) live with relatives. According to key informants interview and focus group discussions, except few of the well-off farm households who constructed house soon in their extra farm land or purchased land around their original home, the majority who left landless and have no capacity to purchase land were moved to rent house.

The study revealed that only few of the displacees manage to construct house in the relocation center and shifted to their own house after a year; though the money given for house rent is one year based and finished. The compensation payment made to the displaced households was spent for various uses and could not complete construction of replacement houses. The households have not been able to find reliable sources of income after displacement to support their household subsistence needs and finish the house construction.

Informants also noted that there is difference in capacity and effective use the compensation money to invest on house construction. Those households, who were well-off, permanently employed and engaged in good earning nonfarm activities manage to construct their own house in the relocation village. However, majority of the farm households are unable to construct house and still live in rent house. The statement of one respondent witnessed the condition as follows;

*“I have been living in rent house for more than one year. Now the money given for rent house is finished but still I couldn’t construct my own house on the given land. We have been using the compensation money for home consumption since we stop producing crops by ourselves. We are facing unbearable challenges in rent house and we are not feeling home now. Our future is dark unless government takes measure considering our problem.”*

According to key informants, the delay of house construction exposed households in rent house to shortage of money and loss of capacity to build house. This creates the fear of homelessness as the money of compensation is finished on home subsistence and consumption; and the cost of house construction is increasing. Majority of the informants who still live in rent house reported that they feel homelessness as their life in rent house worsened their socio-economic conditions.

#### **4.3.3 Declining of Agricultural Productivity and Households in Onset of Food Insecurity**

Forced displacement often reduces self-sufficiency of households, dismantles local arrangements for food supply, and thus, increases the risk that people will fall into chronic food insecurity. Increased food insecurity is both ‘a symptom and a result of inadequate resettlement’ (Cernea, 2000). When affected community depends on rural productive systems and is resettled in rural areas, it often takes long period of time for them to re-store their agricultural activities and ensure households food security. In this study, households were predominantly dependent on agriculture before displacement; but majority of them quit agricultural activities after displacement. This affected food security of displaced households as they lost their agricultural land on which they established their livelihood and their capacity to find new employment and incomes sources is limited.

According to key informants, majority of the displacees faced decrease in their nutritional status. Many households are currently reducing their nutrition to save money and reduce the risk of food insecurity. Informants revealed that the probability of households’ exposure to food insecurity is

very high because many landless and jobless households have no stable source of income. As the compensation money finished such households fate will be hunger and malnutrition.

Food security of households depends on availability of means of production and stable source of income. The farm households who often supply food crops for markets are currently purchasing for home consumption. Such households have no permanent economic activity and source of income. Some of them engage in nonfarm activities that could not meet the needs of their households while majority left jobless.

Before displacement, local people have arrangements to assist each other in times of food crisis. Especially relatives, members of kin group and other social networks support each other giving food crop for starving family. However, the displacement made the affected people dependent on market for food consumption and such a kind of mutual assistance are weakened after displacement. One of the displacees revealed the condition saying;

*“Before am known by supplying quality teff for market but today my wife is purchasing teff and other crops for food consumption. My children are not getting their nutrition as before because our food access now depends on market. We have decreased the quality and quantity food after the last four months because we fear occurrence of hunger as our capacity to obtain food for our family is declining.”*

The problem of food security is aggravated by loss of source of income, size of household's productive members and effective use compensation money. Food grain purchased from market for large rural household need high expense and unable to satisfy household's balanced diet.

#### **4.3.4 Socio-economic Marginalization of Households**

According to Cernea (2000), marginalization is a process through which relocated households lose their economic power and slide down towards marginal socio-economic positions. Such a way middle income farm-households become landless or small landholders; individuals/



households with small private business stop their activities and become jobless poor; job skills and experience become useless and obsolete in the new socio economic activities. This leads to drop in social and economic status of households.

The study revealed that the loss of economic power and social status are found among displaced households. The gradual deterioration of household's income earning activities and livelihood assets are challenges faced by displaced poor and vulnerable households. As repeatedly discussed above the loss of economic bases of households; landlessness, cattlessness and joblessness deteriorated the overall economic situation and social status of displaced households.

Table 9: The overall economic situation of displaced households

	Frequency	Percent
Highly worsened	9	12.9
Worsened	50	71.4
Remain unchanged	8	11.4
Improved	3	4.3
Total	70	100.0

Source: Household Survey, 2014

Table 9 reveals that majority of the displaced households 50 (71.4%) claimed that their overall economic situation is worsened after displacement and 9 (12.9%) are responded that their current economic situation is highly worsened. The table also indicated that the overall economic situation of 8 (11.4%) remain unchanged while only few displaced households 3 (4.3%) claimed their economic condition improved after displacement.

According to key informant interviews and focus group discussions, majority of the displaced households faced economic marginalization. One of the main reasons of household economic marginalization was landlessness and joblessness (discussed in the previous sections) of

affected households due to loss of basic source of income such as land, farming activities and small businesses. Households who have no experience of non-agricultural activities felt their skill and experience obsolete and; resulted in joblessness and decline of productivity of household members. One of the respondents expressed his feeling of socio-economic marginalization as follows;

*“Before we were displaced from our farm land I was one of the well-off farmers in the area. I have many cattle; milk cow, farm oxen and fattened oxen for sale; and I produce many quintals of teff and wheat for which I used to known in the village. After displacement, I sold my live stocks except milk cow and oxen, I lost my farm land and now I feed my family by purchasing teff from market. Now, we are in poverty because households who were enough for others before displacement now became destitute and dependent on others. For farm households there is no sign of poverty than buying crop from market for food consumption. If the situation goes this way it is inevitable that we ask government for food assistance.”*

Majority of farm households stopped producing food crops due to loss of land or lack of access of land in the area. Most of displacees who produce crops themselves before displacement are now purchasing from market. Households who previously known for their agricultural productivity and livestock rearing lost their socio-economic status and became low level income and poor households. Specially, farm households who have fame of wealth (large size of live stocks and production of annual crops such as *teff* and wheat) before displacement came to lose their productive land and lost their live stocks due to landlessness after displacement. Moreover, such a household's livelihood is attached to agricultural model of economic activities and faced challenges to adopt non-agricultural forms of economic activities. This condition not only creates deterioration in economic status of households but it also leads to lose of social fame in their community.

Generally the displacement and relocation affected the sources of financial assets of displacees by removing people from their basic source of income. Specially, farm households who

permanently lost their land forced to become jobless or engage in unproductive, inexperienced nonfarm activities where they exposed to impoverishments of livelihood. The economic power of majority of households is declined through time as the affected community's economic rehabilitation remained weak. The deterioration of basic sources of financial capitals of the majority of households resulted in income insecurity and livelihood crises which resulted in socio-economic marginalization of the households.

#### **4.3.5 Social Disarticulation and Weakening of Social Networks**

Forced displacement often dismantles the existing social fabric. It disperses and fragments communities, dismantles patterns of social organization and interpersonal ties; scatters kinship groups and neighbors. Informal networks of reciprocal help, local voluntary associations, and self-organized mutual service are disrupted. Such disarticulation undermines livelihoods in ways usually not recognized and not measured by planners, and is a cause of disempowerment and impoverishment. The social impacts of resettlement are difficult to measure, and are often underestimated and undercompensated. The availability and participation in social capital creates a strong and mutually reinforcing relationship between family members, relatives and kin groups, neighbors and determines community cohesion and the dislocatees capacity to cope with the impoverishments and shocks associated with displacement (Cernea, 2000).

In the study community, the social capitals of the households are local level informal institutions such as *ikkub*, *iddir*, *mahber* and *debo* that provides mechanisms for mutual help in time of need; solving immediate socio economic crisis among members, resolving conflicts and increase socio-economic power of their members. The social networks of family, relatives, neighbors and other local level social ties are also crucial element of social capital in the area. According to Key informant interviews, the weakening of social capitals of the community was due to disperse of

families, relatives, neighbors and members of the social networks to different location to search for residential house during relocation. One of the informants said;

*“In our previous residence we have so many mutual assistance mechanisms; we have neighborhood ties who will be there for you in times of problem, whom you share your happiness and your sorrow; who lend you money when you need a money, who give you a crop and even food when you hungry; who give you a water when you thirsty. We have strong eddir and ikkub before displacement but now we rarely see each other and not strong as before. The old iddir and ikkub are now weakening due to dispersion of its members. Before, we construct house in one or two days because we work in debo or mahber with little expense; but now I have been constructing this small house almost for four months. This is created due to lose of our old social ties.”*

According to focus group discussions, the displacees old social network such as neighborhood, relative ties and *debo* arrangements are seriously deteriorated due to disruption of old social setting, lack of regular contact and disruption of members to different directions in search of house. The *iddir*, *ikkub* and *mahber* of many displacees are not effectively functional as before. The residential settings of the displacees (dispersed in rent house) do not allow effective functioning of the old social networks. The farm households more depend on labor sharing social network arrangements which depend on neighborhood, family and relative ties. However, these ties are more weakened than any other types of social networks.

Generally, the social networks of majority of the displacees are weakened after relocation. Although the displacees relocated in nearby quarter of their old residence, their movement to rent house in different direction weakened their old social ties. The weakening of social capitals weakened mutual support and aggravated the socio-economic problems of the affected people.

### 4.3.6 Loss of Access to Community Services

This section deals with the current situation of displaced households' access to basic services and needs such pure water, road, electricity, market, schools and health centers as compared to their ability to access the same services before relocation.

Table 10: The availability and access of road, pure water, market and electricity services before and after displacement of the households

Physical assets	Before displacement								After displacement							
	Available & accessible		Limited availability & limited accessibility		Available but limited access		Total		Availability and accessibility improved		Availability and accessibility deteriorated		Availability and accessibility remain unchanged		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Road	38	54.3	32	45.7			70	100			41	58.6	29	41.4	70	100
Pure water	20	28.6	50	71.4			70	100			45	64.3	25	35.7	70	100
Market place	49	70	17	24.3	4	5.7	70	100	9	12.9	7	10	54	77.1	70	100
Electricity	24	34.3	7	10	39	55.7	70	100	13	18.6	27	38.6	30	42.9	70	100

Source: Household Survey, 2014

The availability and access to road services to urban vicinity households is very crucial because households' access to other services such as health services, market services, school and other urban services is affected by availability and access of road. It helps to take sick people to health

centers, to move crops, live stocks and other product to market place and enhance socio economic interactions and promote other assets. In the survey, majority 38 (54.3%) have reported that road was available and accessible while 32 (45.7%) of respondents indicated that the availability and access to road before displacement was limited. After displacement access to road is deteriorated for 41 (58.6%) while remain unchanged for 29 (41.4%) of the respondents.

According to key informants, the construction destroys the old roads, cut off relatives and neighbors away. Even it closed road to the nearby church which serves majority of the displacees. Majority of the displacees rented houses far from the village main road to search cheap and large house where there is low demand of rent house which expose the households to road, electricity and water problems. Moreover, the new resettlement village has no road and other services as mentioned in the previous topics.

Regarding pure water, the majority 50 (71.4%) responded that the availability and access of water was limited while 20 (28.6%) have available and accessed to pure water before displacement. However, the availability and access to water after displacement was deteriorated for 45 (64.3%) and remain unchanged for 25 (35.7%) of sample respondents. Those households who have a capacity to arrange water pipe in private have better access to water and sell it to other households. But some of the village around the area including relocation village have no water pipe line at all. Those who shifted to the relocation village are facing challenge of fetching water from long distance either by cart, donkey back or human power. This problem is affecting mainly women and children. The absence of water in the relocation quarter is challenging for those who are constructing house as they purchase water at high price from individuals in the area and take it to construction site by cart which expose them to extra expenditure.

Market place which is another important social service of the relocatees make easy access to sell and purchase crops, live stocks, and any other materials needed by households. It facilitates access to exchange of goods and help to convert their properties to cash/in-kind income. According to the field survey, 49 (70%) of the total sampled households have indicated that market place is available and accessible; while 17 (24.3%) and 4 (5.7%) of respondents reported that they have limited access and availability; and available and limited access respectively before displacement. The majority 54 (77.1%) have still experienced no change while 17 (22.9%) reported that access to market place after displacement is deteriorated. Due to nearness of *Oda Nabe* (the biggest market in dukem town), majority of displacees have better access to market place. Farm households sell their farm products and live stocks in the market.

Electricity is viewed as available but inaccessible for majority 39 (55.9%) and available and accessible for 34 (44.3%) before displacement. After displacement, availability and access of light is unchanged for 30 (42.9%), deteriorated for 27 (38.6%) and improved for 13 (18.6%).

In the rent house and own constructed house around construction site there is no light at all. The existing light line was removed due to construction and no re-stretching of power line conducted. The absence of light in resettlement village is viewed as one of the basic problems faced by households shifted to the area. The absence of light exposed the displacees to theft on night. According key informants, many households lost their cow, sheep, goat, donkey and even home properties as the number of theft on night dark increased in the area after displacement.

On the other hand, schools and health centers are still available and accessed by households because the displacees are still not far from these institutions.

Table 11: The availability and access of school for children education and health services

		Availability & access of children's to school		Availability & access of health services	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Before displacement	Available & accessed	63	90	60	85.7
	Available & limited access	7	10		
	Limited availability & limited access			10	14.3
	Total	70	100	70	100
After displacement	Availability & access deteriorated	6	8.6	5	7.1
	Availability & access remain unchanged	64	91.4	65	92.9
	Total	70	100	70	100

Source: Household Survey, 2014

The table 11 indicated that before displacement schools were available and accessible for 63 (90%), available but limited access for 7(10%) of respondents. After displacement availability and access of school remain unchanged for 64 (91.4%) and deteriorated for 6(8.6%). The figure indicated that the availability and access to school for children was better and remains unchanged after relocation for majority of the respondents. On the other hand health services were available and accessed for 60 (85.7%), limited availability and limited access for 10 (14.3%) of the respondents before displacement while 65 (92.9%) have remain unchanged and 5 (7.1%) experienced deteriorated availability and access of health services after displacement. The above



figure indicated that the availability and access of health remain unchanged for the majority of the respondents. This is because the displacees were resettled on nearby place and the previously available school, health services remain not far from the displacees. Moreover, the extension workers are supporting displacees access to these services as they stay very close to the daily life of these people. The respondents also indicated that there were no new observed health problems after displacement.

However, key informants revealed that some of the households who remained on plot of land along the construction site are currently facing a challenge to send their children to school due to closed road by the ongoing construction and increase in strange people in the construction site. Family forced to take their children to school morning and afternoon due to the fear of the closed road, abuse of female students, and fear of car accident for children.

#### **4.4 Differential Impacts of Displacement and Household's Coping Strategies**

This section discusses differential impacts of displacement on the livelihoods of displaced people, the livelihood opportunities of the displacement and finally coping strategies adopted by displaced households.

##### **4.4.1 Differential Impacts of Displacement on Livelihoods of the Displacees**

One of the basic objectives of the research was identifying the differential impacts of displacement on different segments of the population. To this end the study attempted to see the various factors affecting livelihood conditions of relocated households and the differential impacts these factors created among different segments of the community. The research uncovered demographic and socio-economic factors affecting livelihoods of displaced

households such as previous source of income/job, households' level of wealth before displacement, level of education, household size and productive members of composition.

#### 4.4.1.1 Type of Economic Activities and Sources of Income of Households

The type of economic activities engaged and the basic sources of income households depend on prior to displacement made the impacts of displacement vary across households.

Table 12: Household's loss of previous source of income /job due to displacement according to their types of economic activities before displacement

Types of economic activities before displacement	Loss of previous source of income /job due to displacement					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	26	36.5	11	15.1	37	51.7
Nonfarm activities	9	12.9	17	24.3	26	36.5
Government/private employed			2	2.9	2	2.9
Jobless			5	7.1	6	8.6
Total	35	50	35	50	70	100

Source: Household Survey, 2014

One of the adverse impacts of displacement is loss of previous source of income and joblessness which are discussed in the previous section of this chapter. In this context, the number of household heads or members lost their previous source of income and get jobless due to dislocation after displacement is compared across households main economic activities or main source of income to capture the differential impacts of displacement across different income sources. Accordingly, household members loss of previous source of income among agricultural

households accounts 26 (36.5%) followed by nonfarm activities 8 (11.4%) and jobless 1 (1.4%). On the other hand, the table indicated that majority of the nonfarm households 17 (24.3%) and agricultural households 11 (15.1%) are reported that they did not experienced loss of previous source of income as a result of displacement. Only very few respondents 2 (2.9%) were permanently employed by government/private institutions and none them lost their previous source of income. The table also indicated that the 5 (7.1%) were jobless households before displacement.

As repeatedly mentioned in the previous sections, farm households take half of the displacement and are more vulnerable to the risks of displacement than those who engaged in permanent employment, nonfarm and other jobs. This is mostly because of the majority of the farm households who fully engaged in agriculture lost their farm land and related resources; the basic means of their livelihood and income. As agricultural land taken away, households forced to quit their basic economic activities and source of income and this resulted in joblessness, cattlelessness and landlessness among majority of farm households (see section 4.3). Moreover, majority of the farm households tend to have low level of education, large dependent family members, low or none nonfarm skills; low awareness of money management and face difficulty of adapting to urban life compared to other types households. Along this argument one of the *kebeles* extension worker said;

*“The big problem in this relocation is that farmers couldn’t adapt themselves to urban life as they obviously depends their livelihoods on land and related socio economic model. Although government made an arrangement of managing usage of compensation money making payment through bank; limited awareness about money management and lack of converting the money to productive assets are aggravating their problems.”*

According to key informants; the poor, land based and uneducated farm households with low experience of livelihood diversification absorb the adverse risks of displacement. However, few

households with farm land and experience of livelihood diversification such as engaging in nonfarm activities, skill work and business activities managed to reduce the risks of displacement and change it to livelihood opportunities.

Those who have better nonfarm income such as trade, modern urban farming, skill jobs, maintenances, advanced carpenter, rich family members in other town or abroad have better livelihood assets and capital accumulations which helps them rehabilitate themselves soon during relocation. This is mostly due to the fact that they earn their income from nonfarm activities and their basic source of income can survive the negative impacts of displacement. It is also observable that such households' main problem is constructing their own house which majority of them are constructing faster than other types of households while some of them already finished and shifted to it. They have better experience of managing economic crisis, money management and engaged in diverse source of income.

Few households who have plot of land left along construction are less likely vulnerable to displacement caused impoverishments because such households didn't lost their basic livelihood and means of income i.e. land and; reestablished their livelihood sooner than other types of households. It was observed that such households have large land holding before displacement and most of them are wealthy farm households, still engaging in the old type of economic activities.

#### **4.4.1.2 Households' Level of Wealth Before Displacement**

Besides the types of economic activity engaged by households; level of households wealth determines the amount of benefits and lost consumed after displacement. Some of the well-off households already have bank account and have enough money to construct house soon after

displacement. Some of them have houses from other places in the Dukem town or in Tedecha *kebele* which they either rent for other people or used it for residence during relocation.

The key informant interviews indicated that such households have large farm land and they may get pieces of land left along the construction side. They built their house sooner than other types of displacees that save them from extra payment and loss of their properties, live stocks and home materials. However, the poor households directly shifted to rent house were they exposed to livelihood risks mentioned in the previous sections. Household's level of wealth is determined by factors such as level of income, size of live stocks, size of farm land, quality of houses, amount of cash owned in bank and in some cases having children or relatives who send remittances. One key informant said;

*“Those who are rich and have large capital able to re-stabilize their livelihood in short period of time after displacement because they have either extra house in the area out of the destructed line or construct house soon in short period of time. It is a poor people who live in challenge in rent house even after a year of the displacement.”*

The study indicated that households with better livelihood before displacement able to rebuild their livelihood in short period of time as they have better capital capacity to manage the problems of displacement. Most of them constructed house in areas out of relocation village where they can have better socio economic life. Some of them have already built houses before displacement while other bought land informally after displacement and construct their own house very soon. Contrary to this, majority of poor households are still impoverishing in rent house with socio-economic crisis of displacement. They are still jobless, living in rent house and unable to begin or finish house construction.

#### 4.4.1.3 Level of Education

Household's level of education is another factor that affects livelihood status of displaced households. Households with educated members often have better human capital. In the study, it was clearly recognized that those who have better education college/technique and high school level have little experienced the adverse impacts of dislocation because majority of them are engaged in permanent employment, nonfarm and skill activities, and they less likely experienced change in income and income sources.

Table 13: Household's loss of previous source of income /job due to displacement according to their educational status

Educational status of respondents	Loss of previous source of income /job due to displacement					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	15	21.4	2	2.8	17	24.3
Primary (1-8)	26	36.5	10	14.3	36	51.4
Secondary (9-12)	5	7.1	6	8.6	11	15.7
College and above			6	8.6	6	8.6
Total	46	65.7	24	34.3	70	100

Source: Household Survey, 2014

Loss of previous source of income/job by displaced people is an indicator of direct or indirect impacts of displacement and often resulted in vulnerability of livelihood of households. As presented in table 13, household's loss of previous source of income /job due to displacement decreases as the educational status of households increased. Out of 17 (24.3%) illiterate

households of total sampled population, 15 (21.4%) of them lost tier previous sources of income due to displacement while only 2 (2.8%) of them are not. From 36 (51.4 %) primary level household heads of total sampled population 26 (36.5%) of them experienced loss of their old source of income during the displacement while the remained 10 (14.3%) of them did not experienced lose in source of income/job during displacement. Those with secondary level education shows decrease in loss of previous source of income where 6 (8.6%) of 11 (15.7%) secondary level respondents were not experienced loss of previous source of income. Households who have college/degree level educational status 6 (8.6%) reported that they were not faced loss of main source of income due to displacement.

According to key informants educated households have better awareness in management of compensation money. Most of them converted the money into productive assets starting their own business such as buying cart and engaging in petty trade. They also engaged in more diverse income earning activities. Those who are permanently employed in government or private organization engage in agriculture, trade and other income earning activities to have better life. Those who privately engaged in nonfarm and skill jobs such as preparing cart materials, driving cart, maintenance, carpenter and sale of milk to town are those who have education and better managed displacement risks and maximize its opportunities. On the other hand, uneducated farm based households lost their main source income due displacement and became landless, cattleless and jobless; and unable to construct their own house (see section 4.3).

Technique/collage level educated household heads and members based their income on nonfarm activities like regular employments and skill jobs which are less likely affected by displacement compared to farm based income sources.

#### **4.4.1.4 House Hold Size and Productive Member Composition**

The size of household and number of productive member composition are other factors that determine the impacts of displacement on the livelihoods of displaced households. The households with large dependent members spend their significant amount of compensation money on family consumption. According to key informant interview, family with productive members, whatever the size is better resist the crisis of displacement because all members engage in different income earning activities such as daily labor, trade, employment, off farm etc. to support their household. On the reverse, households with dependent members especially children and elders faced challenges of obtaining sufficient income to support their household.

According to focus group discussions and key informant interviews, households with large dependent children and grandparents face economic challenges. One of key informants said;

*“Majority of my family member are dependent and no other member go out for work. I spend the whole day constructing house for the last three months. The only thing we can do is that to withdraw the compensation money and spend it on current consumption. My wife has no job and she only look after children and undertake home activities. I fear it would be inevitable that we face food shortage in the near future because our situation is not promising.”*

Respondents also indicated that having productive household members help to engage in diverse income earning activities and finish house construction on time. Those households with large dependent members often use the compensation money for temporary consumption putting their future livelihood in risks.

#### **4.4.2 Opportunities of the Displacement and Relocation**

The displacement and relocation has its own short and long term time challenges and opportunities for the relocatees. The relocatees are on impoverishment stage where majority of the households are experiencing adverse effects of displacement. Though currently the displacees



are in critical socio-economic conditions, it is also possible to identify some of the immediate and future opportunities of the relocation. According to key informant interviews, the positive sides of displacement are associated with converting the compensation money to productive assets, obtaining urban master plan house and legality of residence for immigrants from other regions.

Some of the entrepreneur displacees converted the compensation money into productive assets and profitable businesses activities. Few households purchase cart and drive it themselves or by hired skilled person. Some engaged in organized businesses and brokering from which they highly profited in short period of time. Such individuals have working to increase their capital accumulation for more organized businesses. However, it should be noted that such success need prior skills, experience, capital and education. One of the business man household head shared his success story as follows:

*“Before displacement my family engaged in agriculture and trade. I have been fattening animals, produce marketable vegetables and fruits. I also trade crops from different villages around Dukem and provide for Oda Nabe market and hotels. For long period of time I have a plan to start business which comes true during the displacement. I purchased truck with compensation money and already accumulated cash, and now the truck is paying back the money invested on it. I’m planning to start another business in the relocation center”.*

Immigrants who came from other regions consider the relocation as opportunity because they got urban master plan house were they get formally recognized residence. Majority of them were immigrants from other regions who informally bought land in the area before few years and have fear of loss of the residence land since it lacks formality and legal recognition. One of the immigrants shared his feelings by saying;

*“I came to this area before five years to serve a church. I purchase a small land and construct house with four services. Before, we given this relocation land, immigrants like*

*me who came from other regions have fear of loss of legal residence but now it is legally recognized and it is big advantage for us.”*

Similarly native displacees are also happy to have urban master plan house which will enable them borrow money from bank. It also helps them to have more social services in the future as the village included in the urban master plan. The displacees have also a chance of organizing in micro businesses and engage in urban agriculture.

#### **4.4.3 Displaced Households Coping Strategies**

As repeatedly mentioned in the previous sections of this chapter displacement and relocation of households created varies socio-economic crisis for many and opportunities for few. In this study it was discovered that displaced households adopted varies livelihood strategies to deal with the differential impacts of displacement discussed in the previous sections. Some of the important coping strategies adopted by displaced households include diversifying of income sources, renting of productive live stocks, selling of basic assets and educating children.

##### **4.4.3.1 Diversifying of Income Sources**

One of the strategies used by the displacees to cope up with socio-economic challenges of displacement is diversifying income sources. According to in-depth interview and focus group discussions, landless and jobless households whose basic livelihood assets were taken away are forced to engage in available nonfarm activities. Household's members engage in available income earning activities such as guard, daily labor, trade and sale of *meno*.

Temporary guarding is available for adult men on day and night for the ongoing railway construction in the area. Working on house construction and other income earning activities on day, guarding on night is common source of income among adult men to support their family. Wage labor employment is also the most available job for unskilled and skilled displacees. Due

to expansion of construction of factories, social services and house constructions in the area, guarding and wage labor are very available and accessible income earning activities though the income obtained through such activities is not promising to support their family.

Those who have experience of business activities engaged in petty trade such as trade of livestock and livestock products like trade of cattle, sheep, goat, poultry, egg, milk and butter. Trade of big live stocks is often men's activity while sale of poultry, egg, milk and butter are engaged by women. Trade of crops, sale of *meno* (animal's food) and honey are also common means of obtaining income. Such small scale trade of animals and crops need little skill and experience; and became source income for many households.

Few households still rent land from other farm households and produce food crops such as *teff*, wheat and barley to support their food need. However, access to such land in nearby is difficult because the surrounding farm land is taken away from farmers for expanding construction of industries and social services. Many of the households make their young children work after school, on weekend and on break time to support their family. Other are skill jobs such as carpenter, cart driving, preparing cart driving, and road construction which reward more income. According to focus group discussions, these varieties of activities were seen as secondary and most of the time engaged by poor people who have no land and constant source of income before displacement. Currently however, displaced households engaged in two or more of them to win their life situation.

#### **4.4.3.2 Renting of Productive Live Stocks: Renting Ox, Milk Cow and Horse**

According to evidences obtained from key informants, w households rent out productive big live stocks such as ox, milk cow and horse. Renting of such live stocks is either to escape the threat

of displacement such as shortage of place to keep the live stocks and lack of *meno* (animal food) to feed these animals or to use the new market opportunities of displacement in the area such as increasing income from high demand of cart transportation in the area.

Farm households who lost their farm land sell their live stocks due to shortage of place to keep them and/or to support their family subsistence need as mentioned many times before. Some of the live stocks such as ox and milk cow are widely needed for rent in the area. Ox/en is needed among ox-less farm households in exchange of cash or food grain; and rent of milk cow is common in the area as sale of milk and milk product is highly demanded in the town.

Some of the rich farm households have horses; one of the most valuable lives stocks in the area and highly needed for transportation services. Recently, use of cart instead of horseback increased the demand of horse as cart transportation became common business. This increased the rent of horse and some households engaged in such business by renting only the horse or purchasing full cart drive materials which rented per day or shared the daily income obtained through the cart driving.

#### **4.4.3.3 Selling of Basic Livelihood Assets**

As discussed above, diversifying of income sources and renting of big animals may not be strong enough to mitigate the risks of displacement. In case the existing conditions of displacees put their income diversification weak and impoverishment risks increased, vulnerable households forced to take risky response to the livelihood crisis; selling of basic livelihood assets such as land, live stocks and houses. Households with limited capacity to construct new house in the relocation village sold informally half of the compensation land to their nearby relatives, children, and friends. However, selling of farm land and house construction place is too rare.

Because selling of such properties destruct the future of households. The most widely observed form of sell of basic capitals is selling of productive live stocks. As discussed before, majority of households incur tough expenditure due to construction of new house, stopped source of income and extra expenditure in rent house. One of the key informants said;

*“I have three milk cows and poultry before displacement. I put them with my friend for five months because it was impossible to take them with me to rent house. When things get difficult for my family, I was forced to sell all the poultry two of the milk cows to cover my expenditures.”*

The farm households who lost their farm land sold their oxen keeping few milk cows. They also sold their sheep and donkey to pass through the crisis. Although they know the risks of losing basic assets such as big live stocks, land and marketable trees, many of the poor displaced households who became landless and jobless are forced to sell their productive assets.

#### **4.4.3.4 Educating Children**

Although majority of the displacees are facing challenges of livelihood risks of the displacement, they are dedicatedly educating their children as they are essential asset of their family in the future. Informants indicated that those families who have educated children get support occasionally or regularly. Educated children support their family by providing financial/in-kind support, constructing house and is source of social honour for family. This created sense of competition among families to have educated children and to have improved life during getting aged. One of the informants expressed the importance educating children as follows;

*“In order to not to give hands to poverty in the future we should thought our children irrespective of our current life challenges. The situation is difficult to properly educate children but I’m educating my children; wearing them, fulfilling their needs and I do not allow them to absent from school for a single day for family issue. Because my hope onward is on my children’s success and I don’t want to see my children stacked in this poverty life.”*

## **Chapter Five**

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

The study was intended to assess the impacts of development induced displacement and relocation on the livelihoods of urban vicinity displaced households. In the previous chapter the study presented and discussed the findings of the problems of compensation and livelihood rebuilding strategies, and their impacts on the livelihoods of displaced households; the impacts of displacement on affected households livelihoods, the differential impacts of displacement and livelihood strategies adopted by displacees to cope up with livelihood challenges of displacement. This chapter summarizes the main findings of the study and forwards recommendations to different concerned stakeholders.

The first finding of the study is related to the problems of compensation and livelihood rehabilitation of displaced households. The study found that the displacement compensation and livelihood rehabilitation schemes have weaknesses and the existing guidelines faced problems of effective implementation in the study context. The existing proclamation and legal frameworks of Ethiopia lacks clear provision about proper rehabilitation intervention before, during and after displacement to minimize the risks and impoverishments of displacement; and to restore displacee's livelihoods after displacement.

The study revealed that the compensation frameworks focus on monetary compensation neglecting non-financial aspects livelihoods and rehabilitation of households. The compensation of money and land for house construction are found to be inadequate and delayed.

The compensation frameworks fail to deal with highly vulnerable households who absorb negative impacts of displacement. The vulnerable section of the displaced people absorbed the negative impacts of displacement while others who are capable maximize the opportunities than its risks. Vulnerable groups such as poor farm households who lost their farm land, households with no productive members, elderly and poor female headed households unable to secure sustainable source of income and construct house and exposed to impoverishments risks. Farm households were shifted to rent houses where they faced problems of taking their live stocks and other properties with them which resulted in sell of live stocks and loss of other properties due to lack of own compound. Households who depend fully or partially on agriculture became jobless and lost their basic income sources.

The displacees were promised to get full social services, trainings for new jobs and better income sources in the relocation village. However, none of the promised social services provided after displacement. The training of new jobs especially in urban agriculture and other micro level enterprises couldn't continue than few day discussions on meetings before displacement.

The next area of focus of the research was identifying the impacts of displacement on the livelihoods of displacees. The study identified that displaced people faced the impoverishment risks such as loss of economic bases (landlessness, cattlelessness and joblessness), feeling of homelessness, decline in agricultural productivity and food insecurity, socio-economic marginalization, social disintegration and loss of access to community services.

The farm lands of the majority of the displaced households were taken away for the construction leaving farm households landless, cattleless and jobless. Loss of land/landlessness affected the economic base of households. Trees and vegetables which serve as regular source of income for

many households destructed during construction and livestock which are the basic assets of the households serving as main source of income and force of production in farming are deteriorated. Except few households left with plot of farm land who constructed their own house soon after displacement; majority of the displacees in rent house couldn't kept their live stocks as they have no place to keep them.

The other big challenge faced by displaced households is difficulty of living in rent house especially for large households and farm households. Majority of the displacees couldn't construct house even after a year of the displacement. The delay of house construction exposed households in rent house to shortage of money and loss of capacity to build their own house. This creates fear of homelessness among many households as the money of compensation is finished on home subsistence and consumption; and the cost of house construction is increasing. The current challenges of households in rent house created feeling of homelessness among many of the displaced households in rent house.

The displacement and relocation adversely affected the relocatees financial and human capitals of households by dismantling their accustomed model of economic activities and decreasing productivity of people. Farmers stop their agricultural activities, women quite their sale food and local drinks, many households stop their milk and poultry production because the new place of residence do not allow them to engage in such activities or lack of capacity to continue their old job. Majority of productive members of households stopped engaging in income earning activities as they lost their old means of income. This condition increased households' exposure to food insecurity because many landless and jobless households have no stable source of income. The farm households who often supply food crops for markets are purchasing foog grain



for home consumption. The study revealed that the quality and amount of food consumed by households is decreasing currently among the poor, landless and jobless households.

The economic power of majority of the households is declining through time as the affected community's economic rehabilitation remained weak. The deterioration of basic source of financial capitals of the households resulted in income insecurity and livelihood crises which eventually resulted in socio-economic marginalization of the households. Many of the rich and respected farm households lost their socio-economic capitals after displacement and became poor.

The status of the displacedes social capital indicates weakening of the old social networks such as family ties, relative, neighborhood relations, *ikkub*, *iddir* and *debo* after displacement. The family members, relatives and neighbors are dispersed to different directions in search of rent house while members of *ikkub*, *iddir* and *debo* have no strong link and support as before displacement. This weakened the mutual help during socio-economic crises.

The new relocation village has no social services such as road, pure water and electricity. This exposed those who shifted there to extra expenditures. However, social services such as school, health centre and market are available and accessible as the relocation is conducted on nearby place to these services.

The study also examined the differential impacts of displacement on different segments of the displaced households. Those who totally depend on agriculture and lost their farmland faced dry in source of income. Especially poor, less-productive farm households exposed to landlessness, joblessness and unable to construct house on time. However, few well off households who left with plot of farm land construct house and live stable life compared to other displacedes.

The size of productive members and education status of households also affected the degree of households' exposure to the adverse impacts of displacement. Households with productive members engage in different available income earning activities and support their family while households with dependent members more exposed to livelihood risks. Most of the educated household heads and members engage in diverse income earning activities; permanent employment, skill jobs, trade and other nonfarm activities. They have better awareness of management of money. Few of them converted the compensation money to productive assets and started their own businesses. On the other hand, illiterate and large family households less likely engaged in diversified livelihood activities as they depend on agriculture. Most of such households became jobless and exposed to income crisis after displacement.

The study found not only the adverse impacts of displacement but it also identified that there were few households who see the displacement as opportunity. Immigrants from other regions were happy to get urban master plan house in the town as it avoid their fear of illegality of residence in the area. Residence in the relocation center gave displaced households opportunity to have urban master plan house and enable them to have legal right to borrow money from banks to start their own business. Individuals who have entrepreneur skills have effectively converted the compensation money to productive business activities.

Last but not least, the study examined the coping strategies adopted by displcees to deal with the risks of displacement discussed above. The coping strategies adopted by households include diversifying sources of income, renting of productive live stocks, selling of basic assets and educating children. Households with productive members diversified their livelihood activities engaging in labor work, petty trade, microenterprises, livestock and crop trade and guarding. Households who have productive live stocks such as ox, milk cow and horse rent out the animals

to get income to support their family. When the above coping strategies are not enough households sell their basic properties such as live stocks; oxen, milk cow, donkey, poultry and other live stocks; and at worse time sell half of their land for house construction. For future insurance, households are also educating their children.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

The study findings indicated that development induced displacement of urban vicinity households resulted in multidimensional socio-economic risks and impoverishments of displacees as discussed in the above finding summary of the study. However, such negative impacts of development project can be minimized and development projects can be made beneficial to the affected people if proper measures are taken. Therefore, the following recommendations are forwarded to concerned stakeholders to minimize the risks of displacements and maximize effective rehabilitation of affected peoples.

- Government needs to develop development policy that protects the interests of affected people. The policy, legal and institutional frameworks need to adopt clear provisions which include proper intervention before, during and after displacement. The frameworks need to have mechanisms of effective relocation/resettlement scheme to ensure effective rehabilitation of displacees.
- The policy of compensation scheme should not be limited to cash compensation. It rather needs to focus on effective rehabilitation strategies after displacement. Compensation policy should be broadened beyond cash compensation and other alternatives of livelihood building along money compensation must be devised. There should be ways of training in a new income earning and awareness of management of

compensation money so that they can convert it to productive assets. Income generating and retraining strategies should be prepared and implemented.

- Compensation and resettlement schemes need to have mechanisms of treating the differential impacts of displacement on displaced households. In urban vicinity displacement the mix of farm and nonfarm households treated equally though farm households consume the adverse effects of displacement. The scheme need to devise mechanisms of helping the most vulnerable groups such as poor land based farm households, households with no productive members, the elderly, disabled, female headed households.
- The socio-economic impacts of projects should be carefully studied by experts and should put ways of reducing and/or avoiding risks of displacement based on specific situations of the subjects. Prior to the commencement of projects construction that involves displacement, government needs to conduct a comprehensive social- economic impacts assessment to identify various needs of the households and needs of various groups within the community to be displaced.
- Displacees need to be consulted and participated in the planning of displacement. They also need sufficient time to prepare themselves and adjust their livelihood to the impacts of displacement. Government should ensure that the affected population are actively participated at each stage of the project implementations in order to enable them address the adverse impacts of project induced displacement.
- Implementing agency; woredas/town administration should plan for job creation for sustainable employment of the displaced population to reduce and /or avoid the risks of joblessness. The affected population needs to be provided with training and capacity

building projects and linked with micro level enterprises to enable them access sustainable job opportunities and income sources.

- Affected population should be provided with basic social utilities such as pure water, power, road, school, market and health services. Government need to increase investment in infrastructure, extending markets to the affected people which in turn contribute to their livelihoods. Such services should be made available before relocation of displacees.
- It will be better to have ways of preparing houses for relocatees before displacement so that they directly shifted to their own house. This will be conducted in two ways; either relocatees given long period of time to construct their own house or government prepare houses with moderate payment by relocatees. This will save displacees from crisis and unwanted expenditure in rent house which found to be unbearable and risky for large family size farm households.
- Compensation should be adequate, timely and impartially evaluated. Government consideration of current market values of items is problematic because as money often given before displacement and the place for house constructions delayed for many months or year resulting in rise in price of construction materials. The compensation also fails to consider extra expenditures incurred by households during households. These conditions make displacees unable to construct house. Thus, compensation should be sufficient enough to enable households construct house and start their own business to earn income at minimum. The evaluation committee should be well trained, and impartial in evaluation of properties.

## References

- Abebe, Ambaye. (2012). Assessment of Urban Expansion in the Case Of Dukem Town Using Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques; M.A Thesis, Addis Ababa University.
- Abduletif, Ahmad. (2011). Feasibility Studies of Water Supply for Dukem Town, Addis Ababa.
- ADB. (2007). Capacity building for resettlement risk management; Final report. Asian Development Bank. Manila.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1998). Handbook on resettlement: A guide to practice. Asian Development Bank.
- Bartolome, L.J et al. (2000). Displacement, resettlement, rehabilitation, reparation and development. <http://www.dams.org> (accessed on December 23, 2013)
- Berhanu, Zeleke. (2006). Impact of Urban Redevelopment on the Livelihoods of Displaced People in Addis Ababa: The case of Casanchis Local Development Plan, MA thesis, Addis Ababa University.
- Borras, etal.(2010). Contemporary Discourses and Contestations around Pro-Poor Land Policies and Land Governance.*Journal of Agrarian Change*, 10 (1), 1–32).
- Bryman, A. (1988). *Quantity and Quality in Social Research*. London: Allen &Unwin.
- Burns, N & Grove, SK. (2005).The practice of nursing research: conduct, critique, an utilization. 5<sup>th</sup> ed. St Louis: Elsevier/Saunders.

Carino, J.K. (1999). Dams, indigenous people and vulnerable ethnic minorities: A case study on the Ibaloy people and the Agno River Basin, province of Benguet, Philippines. <http://www.dams.org> (Accessed on February 04, 2013)

Cernea, M.M. (1996). Development-Induced and conflict induced IDPs: bridging the research divide. <http://www.fmreview.org> (Accessed on March, 11/2013)

\_\_\_\_\_. (1997). The risk and reconstruction model for resettling displaced populations: World Development. Vol. 25. No 10. World Bank, Elsevier science limited

\_\_\_\_\_. (2000). Impoverishment Risks, Risk Management, and Reconstruction: A model of Population Displacement and Resettlement

\_\_\_\_\_. (2003). For a New Economics of Resettlement; A sociological Critic of Compensation Principle, International Science Journal 175 Blackwell. Paris

\_\_\_\_\_. (2008), Reforming the foundation of involuntary Resettlement in: Cernea, M.M & Mathur, H.M (editors) (2008): Can Compensation Prevent Impoverishment. Oxford University Press, New Delhi

Chambers, R. & Conway.G. (1991). 'Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century', IDS Discussion Paper, No.296.

\_\_\_\_\_. (1992). Sustainable rural livelihoods: practical concepts for the twenty-first century. *IDS Discussion paper* 296. Brighton, UK, University of Sussex: Institute of Development Studies.

Creswell, J.W. (2007). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: choosing among five*

\_\_\_\_\_. (2005). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and mixed method approaches* (2nd ed.). UpperSaddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.

Daniel, R. (2013). *Land Rights and Expropriation in Ethiopia*. Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) SE- 100 44 Stockholm, Sweden

Daniel, Weldegebrel. (2009). *Land Valuation for Expropriation in Ethiopia: Valuation Methods and Adequacy of Compensation*:Hanoi, Vietnam, 19-22

Dawson, C. (2007). *Practical Guide to Research Methods, a user friendly manual for mastering research technique and projects: 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.* Spring Hill House, Spring Hill Road, United Kingdom

Deininger, Klaus. (2011). Challenges posed by the new wave of farmland investment. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 38 (2), 217–247.

Desalegn, Keba. (2011).*The Socio-Economic and Environmental Impacts of Large Scale (Agricultural) Land Acquisition on Local Livelihoods: A Case Study in BakoTibeWoredaof Oromia Region, Ethiopia; MA Thesis, Centre for Development and the Environment University of Oslo Blindern, Norway*

DFID, (1999).*Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Guidance Sheet*.Department for International Development, London, UK.

Dhru, K. (2010). *Acquisition of land for ‘development’ projects in India: The Road Ahead*: Gurath,Research Foundation for Governance

Downing, T.E. (2002): *Avoiding new poverty: Mining-Induced Displacement and Resettlement*



Dukem Town Land Administration.(2009). Town profile. From:

[http://www.dukemtwn.gov.et/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id](http://www.dukemtwn.gov.et/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id)(accessed on May 12, 2014).

Dukem Town Land Administration Office. (2013). *Annual Report of 2013/14 of the Dukem Town Land Administration Office*.Dukem: Dukem Town Land Administration Office.

Eguavoen, I. & Tesfa, w. (2012). Social Impact and Impoverishment Risks of The Koga Irrigation Scheme, Blue Nile basin, Ethiopia: Africa in focus — Volume 25.

Ellis, F. (2000). *Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Etenesh, Melesse. (2007). *Impact of Development-Induced Displacement on Female Headed Households in Inner City Slum Areas of Addis Ababa: The Case of Sheraton Addis Expansion Project*: MA Thesis, Addis Ababa University, and School of Graduate Studies: Addis Ababa.

FDRE, (1995). *Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

\_\_\_\_\_.2005. *Expropriation of landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005*. (Accessed on February 12, 2013)

Fernandes, W. (2008). India's Forced displacement policy and practice: Is compensation up to its function? In: Cernea, M.m&Mathur, H.M, (eds), 2008, *Can compensation prevent impoverishment? Reforming resettlement through investments and benefit sharing*. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

GLTN UN-Habitat. (2010): Count me in: Surveying for tenure security and urban land management. UNON/publishing services section, Nairobi

Habtamu, Atelaw. (2011). *The Livelihoods of Displaced People in Addis Ababa: The Case of People Relocated From Arat Kilo Area*: MA Thesis, Addis Ababa University, and School of Graduate Studies: Addis Ababa.

HAMDA Engineering Consult Plc. (2012). Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report Volume I EIA Report: Addis Ababa

Hancock, D.R. & Algozzine, B. (2006). *Doing case study Research: A Practical Guide for Beginning Researchers*. New York, Teachers College Press.

Jick, T. D. (1979). Mixing Qualitative and Quantitative Methods: Triangulation in Action. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 24, 602–11.

Kassahun, Kebede. (2011). *Re Relocation and Dislocation of Communities by Development Projects: The Case of Gilgel Gibe Dam (1962-2000) in Jimma zone*. MA Thesis, Addis Ababa University and School of Graduate Studies: Addis Ababa.

Koenig, D. (2009). Urban Relocation and resettlement; Distinctive Problems, Distinctive Opportunities in Oliver-Smith, 2009. *Development and dispossession, The crisis of forced displacement and resettlement*. School for Advanced Research Press Santé Fe, New Mexico.

\_\_\_\_\_. (2002). *Towards local development and mitigating impoverishment in development induced displacement and resettlement*. Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford.

- Kombo, D.K & Tromp D.L.A. (2006). Proposal and thesis writing, an *introduction*. Pauline Publications Africa. Nairobi.
- Kothari, C.R, (2004). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques ,2nd ed., Jaipuri: New Age International Pvt. Ltd., approaches (2nd ed.). California: Sage publications, Inc.
- Limb, M.,& Dwyer, C.(2001). *Qualitative methodologies for geographers: issues and debates*. Great Britain: Arnold.
- Miller, R.L. & Brewer, J.D.(2003). *The A-Z of social research: a dictionary of social science research concepts*. London: Sage
- Moges, Gobena. (2010). Effects of Large-scale Land Acquisition in Rural Ethiopia: The Case of Bako-Tibe Woreda: Master Thesis, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
- Nebiyu, Baye. (2000). *The Impact of Development-Induced Urban Resettlement Scheme on Relocated Households: The Case of Sheraton Addis Hotel Project*. MA Thesis, Addis Ababa University and School of Graduate Studies: Addis Ababa.
- Obsa, Daba. (2013). *Effect of Large-Scale Agricultural Investment on Local Livelihoods: A Study of Bako-Tibe Karuturi Agro Products Plc*: Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB), Norway; Stockholm
- Olawepo, R. A. (2008). Resettlement and Dynamics of Rural Change in Jebba Basin, Nigeria. *Journal of Social Science* 16 (2), pp115-120
- Patton, M. (2002). *Qualitative research and evaluation methods* (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Ramanathan, U. (1995). 'Displacement and Rehabilitation: Toward a national policy', *Locayan Bulletin* 11(5): 41-46.

Ruane, J. (2005). *Essentials of Research Methods: A Guide to Social Science Research*. Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Ridenour, C. & Newman, I. (2008). *Mixed Methods Research. Exploring the Interactive Continuum*: Southern Illinois University, USA

Robinson, W.C. (2003). *Risks and Rights: The Causes, Consequences and Challenges of Development Induced Displacement*. The Brookings Institution. Washington DC.

Scudder, T. (1997). "Social Impact of Large Dam Project." In Z. D., ed., *Large Dams: Learning from the past and looking at the future*. Glen, Switzerland

Scudder, T. & Culson, E. (1982). "From Welfare to Development a Conceptual Analysis of Dislocated People", In Hansen, A, And Oliver Smith, AEds, *Involuntary Migration and Resettlement. The Problems and Responses of Displaced People*. Boulder and Colorado: West view Press.

Somekh, B., & Lewin, C. (2005). *Research methods in the social sciences*. London: Sage publications ltd.

Terminski, B. (2013). *Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: Theoretical Frameworks and Current Challenges*; Geneva.

The Oakland Institute.(2011). *Understanding land investment deals in Africa*. Country report: Ethiopia. The Oakland Institute.

World Bank, (2010). *Rising Global Interest in farmland: Can it yield sustainable and equitable benefit?* New York: The World Bank.

World Bank, (2004). *Involuntary resettlement sourcebook: Planning and implementation in development projects.* World Bank. Washington DC.

Yeraswork, Admassie. (2010). *Social Research Methods.* Office of chief academic officer for research, CAOR: Office of the Vice President for Research and Dean of the School of Graduate Studies, Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University.

Zinawi, Gebremeskel. (2012). *The Impact of Slum Renewal on the Livelihood of Displaced People in Addis Ababa: The Case of People Relocated to Jomo Resettlement Site.* MA Thesis, AddisAbaba University and School of Graduate Studies: Addis Ababa.

## **Appendix I**

### **Interview Guide for In-depth Interview**

#### **1. Interview Guide for Displaced Households**

##### **Section I: Demographic and Socio-economic Information**

1. Name\_\_\_\_\_
2. Sex\_\_\_\_\_
3. Age\_\_\_\_\_
4. Religion\_\_\_\_\_
5. Educational status\_\_\_\_\_
6. Marital status\_\_\_\_\_
7. Family size\_\_\_\_\_
8. Occupation before displacement\_\_\_\_\_
9. Occupation after displacement\_\_\_\_\_
10. Number of dependent household members before displacement\_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of dependent household members after displacement\_\_\_\_\_

##### **Section II: Process and Procedures of Displacement and Compensation**

1. Did you get the information about relocation? If yes how did you get it?
2. When was the relocation carried out and who carried it out?
4. Who took part in the decisions concerning relocation and how?
5. Have you allowed taking part in the decision making about displacement and relocation?
7. Did you have meetings with government officials concerning relocation?
8. If what kind of meetings were they? Who participated on it?

9. Did you voluntarily or involuntarily leave your land?
10. How long did it take you to leave your village after you informed about the relocation?
11. How did you move from your original village to current relocation or residence area?
12. By what means did you move your property to your current village?
13. What was the compensation scheme? 1) Land 2) Cash 3) Other
14. When was the compensation conducted?
15. Were you satisfied with the compensation scheme?
16. After relocation, has there been any rehabilitation scheme to help you cope in the new area?
17. What government services do you have access to and are you satisfied with them?
18. What were some of the problems you faced when you had just been relocated to this area?

### **Section III: The Impacts of Displacement on the Livelihoods of the Displaced Community**

1. If you have livestock how you manage to keep them in a new relocation/residence village?
2. What happened to the size and composition of your livestock after displacement?
3. What do access to social facilities before and after relocation looks like?
4. Does your family have access to basic social services; water, road, electricity, school and health services?
5. Do you think you have better access to these services than before displacement?
6. What were your main economic activities before displacement?
7. Do you engaged in the same economic activity in the new site or you pursue new job and source of income?
8. Does the displacement affect your job, your income and your livelihood status? How?
9. What are opportunities and challenges in the new village/residence compared to old village?

10. What are healths, education and skill training opportunities and constraints in the new village compared original residence? (access to health post, clinic, health station, extension services, children's access to school nearby home, farmers training center and other human development services availability)
11. What are your social support network mechanisms in the old village?
12. Do you currently continue being served by the same social support network mechanisms of old village with the same members? Or old social support network mechanisms and their members dismantled?
13. What are your current social support network mechanisms? Is it based on neighborhood, village, religion, kinship or other social ties?
14. What are the impact of displacement on social network and then on livelihood condition of households?
15. Who are the beneficiaries; and who are the victims of displacement? Why?
16. How did relocation affect the young, elderly, people with disabilities and pregnant women?

#### **Section IV: Information on Coping Strategies of Households**

1. What are short term and long term coping strategies you adopted to deal with livelihood crisis and impoverishment due to dislocation?
2. How could social network play role in livelihood rebuilding and socio economic crisis coping strategies of households?
3. What do you think are the factors affecting livelihood rehabilitation in the new village?



## 2. Interview Guide for Government Officials and *Kebele* Administrators

### Section IV: Information on the Process of Compensation, Displacement and

#### Rehabilitation; and the Impacts of Displacement on the Livelihoods of Displaced People

1. Name of respondent \_\_\_\_\_
2. Position of the respondent \_\_\_\_\_
3. What were the criteria to displace the households from their home?
4. Did the government disseminate information to the affected people before actual displacement/relocation took place? If yes, how was it carried out?
5. Do you feel the displacement/relocation was carried out according to the existing policy, legal and institutional frameworks?
6. Was there any kind of arrangement for the affected people dissatisfied of the compensation?
7. Can you please describe the process which was undertaken to remove people from the railway construction line?
8. Which items were involved in compensation payment to the displaced households?
9. Was the compensation paid adequate and immediately?
10. What kind of support is provided to the relocatees?
11. What social facilities are available in the relocation area?
12. Could the people continue their previous activities or did they need new livelihood strategies?
13. What are the strategies devised to rehabilitate displaced households? Were they implemented?
14. In what ways do you think the displacement has affected the livelihoods of the households?
15. Do you think the compensation paid to the people achieved the goal of improving and /or restoring their livelihoods?
16. What considerations did the government took to ensure that the livelihoods of the displaced households could be re-established?

17. How effective was the implementation of these considerations in re-establishing the livelihoods of displaced households?
18. What challenges (if any) did the government face in implementing the reestablishment of the livelihoods of displaced households?
19. In your opinion, do you think the existing laws and policies on compensation are effective in enabling the displaced households to improve and /or restore their livelihoods?
20. What innovative schemes do you think could be appropriate in addressing displacement effects on livelihood?

### **3. Interview Guide for Development Agents, Health Workers and Teachers**

#### **Section VI: Questions for Development Agents**

1. What happened to agricultural activity related assets (land, forests, livestock etc.) of displaced households after displacement?
2. Do the compensation of agricultural properties properly and effectively implemented?
3. Do you think displaced households currently have adequate access to agriculture related extension services?
4. How do you describe the displaced farm household's livelihood situation compared to old village?

#### **Section VII: Questions for Health Workers**

1. Do you think relocation affect the health status of displaced households? If so in what ways?
2. How do you describe health care situation and access of relocatees before and after displacement?
3. What are the health challenges faced displacees in the new village? What has been done to solve it?

### **Section VIII: Questions for Teachers**

1. Do you think relocation affect the schooling of displaced household's children? If so in what ways?
2. How do you observe displacees household children performance in your school?
3. What about the distance of school from new village?
4. Can you generally discuss the schooling situation of relocates children opportunity and challenges before and after displacement?

## **Appendix II**

### **Interview Guide for FGD**

1. What were the processes involved in the displacement and relocation of the community?
2. What were items of compensation? Was it adequate, timely and comprehensive?
3. Can you describe the situation of the availability and access to household livelihood assets in old village and new one?
4. What are the impacts of displacement on livelihoods of displaced households?
5. What are the livelihood challenges and opportunities in the new village as compared to the previous residence?
6. Who are the beneficiaries and/or victims of displacement?
7. What the coping mechanisms of households to withstand current livelihood challenges?

## **Appendix III**

### **Questionnaire**

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather pertinent data for my MA thesis research on the impacts of development-induced displacement and relocation on the livelihoods households in Dukem area. This questionnaire is designed to obtain information about experience, lose and gains of livelihoods displacees faced during displacement and relocation; socio-economic conditions before and after displacement, compensation process and current household's livelihood situations. Any piece of information obtained from respondent will be kept secret and used purely for the academic research purpose. I assure you that the information you give will be kept strictly confidential. Therefore, you are kindly requested to give genuine information.

Thank you for your cooperation in advance

### **Section 1: Household Demographic and Socio-economic Information**

1. Sex:
  1. Male
  2. Female
2. Age:
  1. Below 20
  2. 20-30
  3. 31-45
  4. 45-60
  5. Above 60

3. Marital status:

1. Single
2. Married
3. Divorced
4. Widowed

4. Religion:

1. Orthodox
2. Protestant
3. Muslim
4. Wakefata
5. If others specify\_\_\_\_\_

5. Ethnicity:

1. Oromo
2. Amhara
3. Tigre
4. Gurage
5. If others specify\_\_\_\_\_

6. Education Status:

1. Illiterate
2. Primary (1-8)
3. Secondary (9-12)
4. College/Degree and above

7. Number of people currently living in the household:

1. Less than 4
2. 4-6
3. 7-10
4. 10 and above

8. Household head:

1. Man/husband
2. Woman/wife
3. Composite
4. If others specify\_\_\_\_\_

9. What was the main income generating activity of your household before relocation?

1. Farming
2. Non-farm
3. Government/private permanently employed
4. Jobless

10. What is your current income generating activity?

1. Farming
2. Non-farm
3. Government/private permanently employed
4. Jobless

**Section II: Dislocation, Compensation Payment and Livelihood Rebuilding Information**

1. Did you get the information about displacement?

1. Yes

2. No

2. If your answer for question No 1 is Yes how did you get it?

---

---

---

3. When was the displacement carried out and how was the dislocation carried out?

---

---

---

4. Did you allowed to take part in the decision making about relocation?

1. Yes

2. No

5. If your answer for question No 6 is Yes, what decisions were you made about the displacement?

---

---

---

6. If your answer for question No 4 is No, who took part in the decisions concerning relocation of the community?



---

---

---

7. Did you have meetings with government officials concerning relocation before displacement?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

8. If yes what kind of meetings were they?

---

---

---

9. Were you satisfied with the compensation?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

10. If your answer for question number 9 is No, why?

---

---

---

11. After relocation, have there been any development programmes to help you cope in the new area?

---

---

---

12. What are the critical problems you faced to rebuild your livelihood assets when you had just been relocated to new residence?

---

---

---

13. Where did you live right after dislocation?

1. Hired home
2. Government ordered house
3. With relatives
4. Self-constructed house
5. If others specify

14. How long have you been living in your current residence?

1. Less than three months
2. 3-7 months
3. 8 months-1 year
4. More than a year

15. How do you view the fulfillment of promised social services and asset rebuilding activities?

1. All of them are fulfilled
2. Half of them are fulfilled
3. Few of them are fulfilled
4. None of them are fulfilled

**Section III: The Impacts of Displacement on the Livelihoods of Displaced People**

1. Do you have farm land before displacement?

1. Yes

2. No

2. Do you lost your farm land after displacement?

1. Yes

2. No

3. How much did you use to spend on a daily basis and on what before relocation?

---

---

4. How much do you currently spend and on what?

---

---

5. Is the income enough to meet your household needs?

---

---

6. What are the other sources of income to supplement your earnings and expenditure gap?

---

---

7. Have you experienced change in income and income sources after displacement?

1. Yes

2. No

8. If your answer to question No 7 is Yes, what happened to your current earning?

1. Increased
2. Decreased
3. Remained the same

9. Since moving to this location, have any of your household members lost their jobs?

1. Yes
2. No

10. If your answer for question No 9 is Yes why?

---

---

11. What look likes your overall household economic situation over the last 12 months?

1. Greatly worsened
2. Worsened
3. Remained the Same
4. Improved
5. Greatly improved

12. How do you view your household's nutritional status after displacement?

1. Improved
2. Remain unchanged
3. Deteriorated

Please answer the following questions in the table regarding availability and access to livelihood assets. (Please mark “X” for your answer)

SN	Elements of livelihood assets	Availability and access before displacement				Availability and access after displacement		
		Available & accessed	Limited availability & limited access	Available but limited access	Not available & no access	Availability & access improved	Availability & access deteriorated	Availability & access remain unchanged
1	Land and related resources							
2	Children’s education							
3	Health service							
4	Road							
5	Pure water							
6	Financial services							
7	Livestock rearing							
8	House							
9	Market							
10	Off farm income							
11	Nonfarm income							
12	<i>Iddir, ikkub</i> and other local social networks							

## Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other universities, and that all sources of materials used in this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Declared by:

Bikila Ayele

The Candidate

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

Confirmed by:

Taye Nigussie (PhD)

Advisor

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date