



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF BUSSINESS AND ECONOMICS**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND**  
**DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT**

**Government Measures on Informal Settlements and Community Responses in Addis  
Ababa City Administration; the Case of Kolfe Keranyo Sub-City woreda 02 and 03**

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**DECLARATION**

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Sintayehu Bekele Afework entitled *Government measures on informal settlements and community responses in Addis Ababa city administration; the case of kolfe keranyo sub city woreda 02 and 03* which is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master in Public Management and Policy (MPMP), complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards concerning originality and quality.

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## **Abstract**

The deficiency of residential houses especially in the urban areas of the world has seen because of the increasing number of population due to many push and pull factors. On the other hand, governments cannot afford the increasing demand of residential houses to their citizens. As many researchers studied, this issue is the same in Ethiopia, especially in the capital Addis Ababa in our case kolfe keranio sub city woreda 2 and 3. This leads the urban population to search for low-cost lands in the expansion areas of the city which created informal settlements. Governments are with contradictions because of the measures that they are taking on such settlements, especially on the demolishing of informal/illegal houses, Even if the government by itself is responsible for the distribution of formal and adequate houses.

The research shows that there is no deliberate ethnic bias during government measures on informal settlements, more over the claims of the informal settlers that they think as they are illegal is not supported by title deed is so they are illegal before the law. Corruption, seasonal agendas of government like COVID-19 and government transformation are major government challenges that hinders not to control initial buildings in the settlement site. Additionally government service delivery agencies were also one of the causes for the growth of informal settlement despite the marginalization that they have done on informal settlements.

Adopting a better policy that permits private and other concerned parties to participate on housing, modernizing the land administration system, filling the legal gap that hinders for the control of informal buildings initially, detaching politics and rule of law and better coordination b/n the task forces which are responsible for the control of informal settlements were the major recommendations given in the paper.

**KEY WORDS;** - Informal settlements, housing, legalization, demolitions and community responses

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## **Abbreviations**

AACA=Addis Ababa City Administration

CSA= Central Statistical Agency

FGD= Focused Group Discussion

UN= United Nations

FBC= Fana Broadcasting Corporate

AADPIPO= Addis Ababa Development and Improvement Project Office

FDRE= Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

NPCKKBO= National Plan Commission of Kolfe Keranyo Sub City Branch Office

COVID-19= Corona Virus Disease of 2019 (i.e. which emerged as an epidemic in 2019)

UDP= Urban Development Plan

UDWB=Urban Development Working Bureau

TEVT= Technical Educational and Vocational Training

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Its significance is so articulated that it impacts on the social, physical, and mental well-being of man, independent of his financial status, color creed (Ayedun&Oluwatobi2011:1, as cited on Noah K. Marutlulle, 2017, p1). Usually corroborated by Ademiluyi, who keeps up that around 100 million people are destitute, and more than a billion are insufficiently housed (Ibid).

The issue is compounding and UN-HABITAT gauges that, around the world, near to 3 billion people will require get to lodging and essential foundation administrations over the following 25 years (Masilela 2012. As cited on Noah K. Martululle, 2017, p2) which is able require 35.1 million housing units per year or 96150 per day or 4000 per hour to meet request. Each week more than a million individuals are born in or move to cities within the creating world, driving up the need for un used and way better lodging (Ibid,2) the gauges of the joined together countries state that 3 billion people will be living in ghettos in 2050 (Ibid)

It is hence reasonable that, recently, lodging and its related issues especially informal settlements have gotten to be genuine worldwide issue and diverse countries` organizers and policy makers are battling to fathom the challenges concerning the issue (Zanganah, Varesi and Zangiabadi 2013:180, as cited on Noah K. Martululle, 2017, p3). Informal settlements speak to a major challenge to improvement. Urban development and the development of informal settlements (or ghettos) put incredible weight on us of now battling wellbeing and education frame works. The college of Dublin, - trinity college (2015) concurs, maintaining the ghettos put incredible weight on the environment and they moreover posture challenges to security and social cohesion (Ibid).

Informal lodging, by definition, is built and obtained exterior the legitimate method of land and building enrollment and without the fundamental consents and endorsements (Araby, 1993; p2)

Informal settlements are around the issue, primarily in creating countries` urban regions. The population of vagrants, destitute people and families and others, who are incapable to bear to

house in formal way squat illicitly on open arrive and frame casual settlements. A 2 distinguishing include of the urban development in creating nations has been the development of informal settlements. Long term casual settlements improvements of the towns ought to be designed and their development formed and coordinated (Chafamo, 2012; p3)

In Africa, disappointment to address lodging issues has driven to the proceeded development of ghettos and poorly overhauled casual settlements on the urban outskirts, where between 75% and 99% of urban inhabitants in numerous African cities live in foul ghettos of shaky lodging (Giddings, 2017:11; Carington, 2015). The college of Dublin, Trinity college (2015) contends that Africa as of now has nearly 200 million ghetto tenants which account for almost 20% of slums around the world and as Musewe (2012, as cited on Noah K. Marutlulle, 2017, p2) notes, Africa is the moment most crowded land mass and with one of the most noteworthy populace growth rate in the world. With its populace soaring from 1 billion in 2015 to between 3.5 billion and 5 billion in 2100

Pulverization or bulldozing was a common degree taken against illicit or casual settlement activities in numerous nations. This sort of reaction has, be that as it may, changed over time. Eviction and annihilating of the casual settlement have taken after by unused healing and preventive practices. As early as the 1960s, it has known that secure residency leads to self-help exercise of squatters. Over the long time, legalization, physical overhauling, and afterward on the integration of informal settlement within the urban texture (normalization) have ended up common reactions to the casual settlement. The over slant have been practiced in Ethiopia as well particularly in the city of Addis Ababa (Daniel, 2018, p9)

Like many other nations within the world, Ethiopia encompasses a developing challenge in giving all citizens with access to reasonable lodging. This is often genuine where the current lodging deficiency is felt mainly within the nation's major urban centers (Solomon Mulugeta, 1985, p1)

So this paper focuses on informal settlements in the capital Addis Ababa city administration where the issue is serious. Among the main sub-cities that informal settlement has occurred (yeka, Bole, Nefas silk, Akaki, and kolfe), kolfe keranyo was the researcher case area. The paper would have five chapters; chapter one deals with a research proposal, chapter two was about a review of related literature, chapter three data collection instruments, chapter four data presentation and analysis, and the final chapter provided a conclusion and

recommendation. A-List of figures, tables, acronyms, acknowledgment, abstract, signature page, and references were also parts of the paper.

## **1.2. Problem statement and motivation**

Casual settlements are certainly risky in numerous viewpoints for inhabitants, neighborhood authorities, and policy makers alike, they to without a doubt play a vital de-facto work in providing the urban destitute with simple cost-effective get to urban situations. Informal settlements regularly speak to the leading accessible private opportunity for the urban poor relative to their survival methodologies and job needs in an environment where there are few, on the off chance that any, other reasonable private choices available (Mark Misselhorn, 2010;p11, as cited on Noah K. Marutlulle, 2017, p4).

The stagnant nature of financial advancement and quick populace development of most of the developing nations make successful and proficient benefit conveyance troublesome for governments, to fulfill the requirements of their inhabitants. Lodging is one of the necessities for human survival; despite it remains for a long period as a basic issue of most of the cities of developing countries. Typically the most include of Addis Ababa, which is the capital of Ethiopia. The housing supplies of the final 30-40 a long time many not adapt with the quick raise require. Other than, the government residency frame work drives more than 40% of lodging stock to anon-repairable and inhabitable state. The accessibility of essential infrastructural offices and activities is additionally very limited (Azeb, 2018; p2).

Incapable [...management of border zones of the city i.e. gorges and mountains...] policy at the national level and need of authorization by the nearby specialists has made space for creating numerous casual settlements alongside of the environment of Addis Ababa city. These settlements are considered by the formal specialists; the pilgrims see their presence in those ranges as lawful inhabitants, which have caused arrive residency clashes with formal specialist over the final decades. The nonstop arrive residency strife has weakened institutional course of action for decreasing defenselessness to casual settlements (Azeb, 2018; p4).

It could be proceeds degree from the government to the government i.e. pulverization of houses, that every governments of the Addis Ababa city organization to require measures on the informal settlements of the border extension zones of the city: Yeka, Bole, Kolfe, nefas silk and Akaki locale of Addis Ababa have seen patterns of "organized unlawful misappropriation of land" in later years...] the city government charged brokers and

government officials...] separated from decimating houses, city administration would hold the above mentioned entities legetemately accountable...], (FBC, May 23, 2019, p1-2).

But in spite of government activities and notices casual settlements are expanding within the above indicated ranges areas (FBC, May, 2019, p1-2) and alike the researcher case area.

The case area kolfe keranyo sub-city is among the sub-cities which bordered with Subeta and Burayu towns of Oromiya has serious problems in which borders six woredas have thousands of informal settlements.

The study aims to clarify and find out the community responses against government action on the informal settlement and the why of these responses, the legitimacy of the community questions. This study motivates the researcher because Nowadays peoples here and there are claiming against the bulldozing of the houses. Investigating this controversial issue motivates the researcher to do the research. Answering the question, I hope it had been significant for policymakers to think of it ahead for the next strategy formulation.

Research conducted in Ethiopia states that squatters' settlements are good alternatives of shelter for the urban poor who are denied access to housing and they occur when the land administration and planning fail to address the needs of the whole community (Ambaye D., 2012; as cited on Shibiru, 2018, p6).

Tenday Gondo (2010) on the research conducted entitled "Urban land and Informality: An evaluation of institutional response options to land Informalization in Ethiopian cities." States the causes for development and expansion of squatter settlements in urban centers of Ethiopia slightly vary from place to place. In Addis Ababa metropolis (Bole, Yeka, and Kofle Keranio Sub Cities) [...].

A research conducted in Addis Ababa (Daniel L.2006) entitled "informal settlements in Addis Ababa" focused that how to improve the quality of life of residents, and to help them integrate effectively and fully into the social and economic life of the city.

Minwuyelet Melese (2005) has research entitled "City Expansion, Squatter Settlements and Policy Implications in Addis Ababa: The Case of Kolfe Keranio Sub-City" focuses on assessing the causes and consequences of squatter settlements and the policy implications in the light of the unplanned expansion of the city.

Bosena Ayele (2019) in her paper entitled "Urban Informal Dwellers Access to Urban Land for Housing and Regularization of Informal Settlements: The case of Nifas Silk-Lafto Sub-city. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia." The research focuses on assessing informal dwellers' access to urban land for housing tenure security and the regularization of informal settlements in Addis Ababa.

Jemal Abagissa (2019) in his paper entitled "informal settlements in Addis Ababa: extent, challenges, and measures taken" the study attempts to answer the questions on the extent of an informal settlement in Addis Ababa; the challenges encountered in the implementation of the measures and the measures taken to control the settlements.

This research of informal settlement is contextually different from the others or earlier because earlier studies were not mainly focused on the community response on the case study area particularly and Addis Ababa city as a whole.

### **1.3. Research questions**

This research wants to answer the question;-

- What are the community responses when the government demolishes their houses on the informal settlement?
- Are the settlements illegal/ informal?
- Is there an issue of unfairness/bias by ethnicity during the government measures on an informal settlement?
- Why doesn't the government stop the illegal building before it is constructed to the settlement level?

### **1.4. Objectives of the study**

#### **1.4.1. General Objective**

This paper wants to clear the controversial issue that was raised by the illegal settlers, whistleblowers and have the objective of giving the policy recommendation to the government of Ethiopia as a whole and especially to the government of Addis Ababa city administration concerning the issue.

#### **1.4.2. Specific objectives**

- To investigate the community responses against the governments demolishing of their houses
- To identify whether the settlements are illegal or not

- To identify whether there is unfairness/bias against the specific ethnic groups
- To identify the reason why the government does not stop illegal settlements before it is constructed

### **1.5. Significance of the study**

The researcher could not get a similar research on the community response of the action of government on informal settlement in the Addis Ababa and the case area kolfe keranyo sub-city, so it was hoped that this study may provide a series of issues that others had challenge and evaluate. Moreover, it also inspires greater attention to those problems to the government and other actors.

It might also help other researchers as an initial point for further investigation of the area. It had also tried to recommend specific guidelines for the policies and measures to solve informal buildings at the initial level.

### **1.6. Scope of the study**

This paper/thesis was focused on the issue of community response and government action. This study was on the Addis Ababa city administration a case at kolfe keranyo sub-city of woreda 02 and 03 that the informal settlements have existing. From the time perspective, the study especially focuses on the time after 2005 up to now, but for logical argument, the researcher also assesses data's before the indicated period.

The study focused on the variables; - community response, government actions on informal settlements, reasons why not protect the illegal buildings at the initial level and causes of informal settlement, the issue of legality, and bias on ethnicity were also shown as a sub variable.

The scope of the study on the time frame perspective was until now. But due to a lack of organized, actual and present data about the number of informal settlers, the nearest data had been used.

### **1.7. Ethical considerations**

The paper would be done in Avery strict ethical manner, data collected were jejunely sated; things taken from other papers had been cited carefully as much as possible. Patience had been expected from the researcher and had done as much as possible. The data taken from the samples were based on their consent and the researcher tried as much as possible not to touch the source's privacy.

### **1.8. Limitation and challenges of the study**

During my key informant interview, the officials were not volunteered to give me the air and line maps that shows the area that was occupied by the informal settlers. Even they were not ready for recent and actual data that was needed. The new epidemic COVID-19 was also one of the problems to collect data as needed and to get the officials timely

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1. Introduction**

In this chapter literatures that were related to the subject under study point of view and conceptually similar ideas were taken from different writers' articles and papers. In this chapter; theoretical literatures, empirical literatures and conceptual frameworks were discussed. The chapter focuses on the meaning, challenges, causes, characteristics, impacts, human rights, historical perspectives, and effects; government actions and community responses on the informal settlements in Ethiopia as well as other countries experiences were discussed.

#### **2.2. Some general Clarifications/meanings of Concepts**

##### **2.2.1. Definition of Terms**

###### **2.2.1.1. Informal settlements**

Different researchers and books define informal settlements as follows;-

Informal settlements are people living together on land that they have no legal claim to or the homes and land don't follow codes and regulations, they are also referred to as a squatter settlement, slum or shantytown (Ian Paul Calaunan, 2013, p1)

Some researchers were also defines informal settlements by relating with other similar phrases;-

Informal settlements also referred to as squatter settlements or shanty towns are dense settlements built and occupied illegally by other people or state lands. They are temporary but good alternatives to shelter for the urban poor who are denied access to housing. Informal settlements occur when the current land administration and planning fails to address the needs of the whole community. These areas are characterized by rapid, unstructured, and unplanned development. On a global scale, informal settlements are a significant problem especially in third world countries housing the worlds disadvantaged (Daniel weldegebriel, 2011, p2)

Additionally Nega states that, Informal settlements (often referred to as squatter settlements, slum areas, or shantytowns) are dense settlements comprising communities housed in self-constructed shelters under conditions of informal or traditional land tenure. They are common

features in developing countries and are typically the product of an urgent need for shelter to the urban poor (Desalew 2015; UN-Habitat 2015, as cited on Nega Abera,2017,p1). More over according to his citation, these settlements usually would not have access to public utilities and social services. Informal settlements occur when land administration and planning fails to address the needs of the whole community (Adiukwu2014; Hurskainen 2004; Mohammed 2006, as cited on Nega Abera, 2017, p1).

Informal settlements cover issues such as the illegal occupation of lands, houses built on lands not intended for that purpose, housing that does have planning permission, and houses that do not conform to the laid down building regulations of an area (UN Habitat, 2003; Fekade, 2000; as cited on Yibre Kebede and Kidane Gizaw,2015.p2)

As Daniel (2011) noted in his peer-reviewed paper described that, informal settlements (often referred to as squatter settlements, slum areas, or shantytowns) are dense settlements comprising communities housed in self-constructed shelters under conditions of informal or traditional land tenure. They are common features in developing countries and are typically the product of an urgent need for shelter by the urban poor. As such they are characterized by a dense proliferation of small, makeshift shelters built from diverse materials, degradation of the local ecosystem, and severe social problems. In Ethiopia, they are known as illegal settlements or commonly "moonshine houses" (since people squat on the land during the dark hours of the night).

As Daniel quotes in his peer-reviewed paper, 2011, p11 that, the Addis Ababa Development and Improvement Project office (AADIPO) adopts the following working definition for an informal settlement.

"Informality/illegality includes any form of construction (such as houses, fence, notice board, sewerage lines, containers, temporary/movable kiosks, etc...) which have been erected or built on public lands without having a legal basis. Furthermore, it also includes any unauthorized expansion/ encroachment made on public rental houses. However, the degree of informality/illegality varies: some can be informal whereas others can only be partially informal. Based on this working definition, therefore, the whole forms of informality is divided into two major groups: Group 1: includes those informal settlements which have been occupied and built without having any legal bases or evidence accepted by the law (such as title deed/ book and building permit). These settlements are

commonly called "squatter settlements" and are mainly found in the expansion areas of a city. Group 2: includes settlements that are partially illegal/ informal. The illegality comes from so many sources. For example, they can have legal rights (title deed/ book) but no building permits or having both the title deed/book and building permit but built, expand, upgrade, change the shape and size, etc without the proper legal procedures/permit. Such settlements are mainly found in the inner part of a city AADIPO (2003)."

On this definition, for this thesis purpose, the researcher takes especially group 1 because the paper main focus is on the expansion areas of the city, not the inner areas of the city.

### **Squatters**

Squatters settle on land, especially public or unoccupied land, without right or legal title. Squatters include those who settled on public land under regulation by the government, to get legal title to it (World Bank: 2002, cited: Daniel, 2006, p7).

On this issue, the researchers' focus was on those who had no legal title on the occupied land.

### **Squatter settlement**

The definition of squatter settlement varies contextually, however; a common theme is that they are areas where people build a home in violation of formal rules about property rights, zoning types, and quality of construction (Epstein; 1972, William; 1985, Daniel; 2006). On this issue, the defining characteristic is the illegality of tenure. The squatter occupies land that is legally owned by another without his consent. According to the others the other attribute is that the appropriate local authority does not formally approve their existence. It infringes on existing land regulation and building standards (Seymour; 1976, William; 1985, Daniel; 2006). According to the others and purpose of this paper, particularly, squatter settlement indicates to the legality of land ownership.

In the Ethiopian context, these kinds of settlements are known as "Chereka Bet". The term Chereka bet Literally means "house of the moon" implying the illegal construction of houses overnight using moonlight, thus, they are defined as a settlement built on land occupied or used without the consent of the city council and without having any construction permit granted by the city council(Daniel; 2006,p7). Generally squatter settlements were characterized by;

- Illegal appropriation of land
- Illegal subdivision
- Built with inappropriate materials or subserviced land etc.

### **2.2.1.2. Some common characteristics of informal settlements**

According to many literatures, the characteristics of informal settlements are various from place to place. But the followings are some main characteristics;-

#### **Physical Characteristics**

A Squatter settlement, due to its inherent "non-legal" status, has services and infrastructure below the "adequate" or minimum levels. Such services are both network and social infrastructure, like water supply, sanitation, electricity, roads and drainage; schools, health centers, market places etc. In general, the physical characteristics describe the settlement based on its inadequacy and/or lack of basic services required by the settlers (Srinivas H., 2015, as cited in Shibiru C. 2018).

#### **Social Characteristics**

Most households in squatters' settlements belong to the lower income group, either working as wage or in various informal sector enterprises. On an average, most earn wages at or near the minimum wage level. But household income levels can also be high due to many income earners and part-time jobs. Squatters are predominantly migrants, either rural-urban or urban-urban. But many are also second or third generation squatters (Srinivas H., 2015, as cited in Shibiru C. 2018).

#### **Legal characteristics**

The key characteristic that delineates a Informal settlement is its lack of ownership of the land parcel on which they have built their house. Thus, squatters are people who do not have ownership to the land on which they have constructed their houses without any legal permit from the concerned government body. The legal characteristics of Informal settlement or its lack of legal ground differentiate Informal settlement from other type of informal settlement/like slums/ which may have full or partial legal right to the land (Srinivas H., 2015, as cited in Shibiru C. 2018).

Among the three characteristics discussed above the legal characteristics is the major focus of this paper

Agreeing to Yibre Kebede and Kidane gizaw, 2015, the casualness of arrive residency is usually as a key characteristic of urban ghettos within the cities of creating nations. Casual residency often involves hunching down, where families involve allocate of arrive that has a place to somebody else while paying no budgetary stipend. By alluding UN- HABITAT 2003, they portrayed that 940 million people over 30 percent of the worlds urban population is accessed to live in slums, it is sensible to think that a few hundred million individuals around the world live under informal arrive residency which numerous of them are squatters. They too assist described:-

1. Hunching down is continuously related with swarming, yielding exceptionally tall populace densities
2. Hunched down arrive is more often than not created or overhauled, driving to exceedingly confirmed and congested get to fundamental administrations for squatters
3. Whereas hunching down is frequently thought to happen on empty open arrive, much hunching down also occurs on private property

By citing the proposals of other creators the over creators depicted that the degree and perseverance of hunching down remains a confounding issue, and pointed to a few outside constraints or show case blemishes as causes of hunching down, the lethargy of lodging supply as the main guilty party, underinvestment in frame work, imposing business models that control the accessibility of land, land limitations, or fumble of open arrive improvement, the possible unwillingness of the private division to reply to the moo conclusion of the show case which clears out the poor with no other alternative aside from casual lodging (counting hunching down), open arrangements for in around about way empowering casual arrive advancement, and approaches such as zoning may artificially increment the taken a toll of formal lodging and act as well come for hunching down (Jan and Harris, 2009, as cited on Yibre kebede and Kidane Gizaw, 2015. p10)

### **2.2.1.3. Impacts or effects of informal Settlements**

According to Yibre Kebede and Kidane Gizaw, 2015, p12-13 the sprawling of ineffectively controlled settlement improvements has come about in numerous natural health-related issues. Uncontrolled settlement advancement is causing physical clutter, uneconomical arrive utilization, and intemperate infringement of settlements into great rural arrive, natural corruption, and contamination dangers. Furthermore, as expressed underneath, it has gotten to be exceptionally troublesome for the government to send social and financial

infrastructure/services to these regions due to the need for space and availability. In spite of their impediment casual settlements have too preferences. A casual settlement has both positive and negative impacts (Ibid). The negative impacts were;

1. Though it is without the information of the neighborhood government, arrive is sold against the constitution
2. A tremendous zone of rural settlement arrive came out of generation coming about in a diminish in productivity
3. A gigantic sum of cash, labor, time, and other assets that can be contributed something else is went and at long last put out of utilize as a result of the entire annihilation of the houses.
4. Expansion of the casual human settlements has been the major cause for [...] the natural contamination. Moreover concurring to the outers among other issues, one of the basic issues confronted by the urban inhabitants of the city is the need of a proper framework for squander administration. The issue is indeed more extreme within the casual settlement regions. Due to the need of built up collection focuses, heaps of rubbish are scattered in and around private ranges which leads to natural and wellbeing issues. Few inhabitants select to bury or burn their squanders near to their residences.
5. Natural woodlands and catchment zones are being attacked by growing human settlements. This hone has decreased the sum of ground water and come about in natural corruption
6. Haphazard development of houses has blocked numerous common conduits and has driven to visit surges amid the blustery seasons especially in June, July and admirable of each year. Soil disintegration and avalanches are unequivocally related to flooding which devastated houses as well as trails and unpaved streets.
7. Lack of get to is one of the foremost common issues caused by and experienced by inhabitants within the casual settlements. since there are no one or the other the format plans nor the administrative apparatus, inhabitants tend to construct to nearly 100% of their plot measure

The positive impacts were:-

1. Though the settlement is casual, it has given an increment within the urban lodging stock and in this way, come about in tending to the lodging request for the urban poor.

2. The settlement has given work openings to few small-scale commerce runners particularly for ladies and youth. Their living is primarily connected to the settlement and the adjacent improvements.
3. It seem improve country change through urbanization and increment the salary of the neighborhood agriculturist by leasing their houses and locks in little scale businesses.

As Mustapha (2009) and Yibre Kebede and Kidane Gizaw, 2015 portrayed it that, where hunching down is on government or any deserted archive; the format is never arranged and improvements are not subject to any control. In cases where the landowning families plan formats; such format in most cases may not adjust to worthy standard and improvement endorsement on such lands are never locked for from the towns arranging specialist. The nonattendance of important improvement control in these cases will constantly lead to indiscriminate or awkward advancement which characterizes ghetto arrangement. Another impact of hunching down is that the vital metropolitan administrations and foundations like streets, water supply, sanitation, and squander collection are never given. Inside this neighborhood, squanders created are tossed unpredictably into waste channels subsequently causing blockages, which might in the long run result within the flooding and disintegration of the zone. Casual settlements in a city are causes of wellbeing.

Within the over outers` work agreeing to Yibre Kebede and Kidane Gizaw, 2015, Daniel (2011) too expressed that the results of casual settlements in numerous nations are comparative. Like issues related with wellbeing, sanitation, nourishment, capacity offices, and destitute drinking water quality and the like as a result occupants are uncovered to a wide range of pathogens, which the house may act as breeding grounds for creepy crawly vectors. Cooking and warming offices may be uncovered to indoor contamination. Restricted get to wellbeing and other administrations and packing can contribute to push, savagery, expanded issues of drugs and other social issues, dangers to children both amid to the pre-birth period and after birth, problem related to frailty of property. (Since individuals possess generally government arrive they live in a never-ending state of fear that one day the government would just them from the zone). Substantially they tend to not contribute within the houses or the settlement which leads once more to the destitute condition of living and natural weakening.

#### **2.2.1.4. Driving forces/causes of informal settlement**

As Minwuyelet (2005) cited by Yibre Kebede and Kidane Gizaw, (2015) describes causes of informal settlements as government investments and formal housing construction largely serve the middle- and high-income groups, leaving lower-income populations to address their housing needs through informal means. As a result, the urban poor in most cities of developing countries have occupied land illegally and have built their houses with their resources, without following the building codes and other governmental regulations, and has led to the proliferation of squatter settlements. Besides, less government control of open spaces, limited capacity of the code enforcement service to control illegal construction of houses, lack of comprehensive and clearly defined legal response to control the emergence and development of squatter settlements, and the practice of land sale by land speculators as a means of making profit were also found to be causes for the emergence and proliferation of squatter settlements.

Furthermore, according to Yibre Kebede and Kidane Gizaw, 2015, p13-14 the causes of informal settlements are;-

##### **I. Inability to pay and compete with high and middle-income earners on house rent and auction in the inner city area**

Most of the informal settlers are low income groups( as masons, carpenters those poor who make their living in small scale business as selling "tella", tea and coffee, "injerra" and daily laborers, even some of them make their living by sell of firewood, and are unable to pay reasonable house rent in the inner city. This poor way of living forced them to settle illegally in the area by purchasing land from farmers without the recognition of the city administration and the local administration. More over because of the identified reasons the low income of the settlers makes them not compete with the high and middle-income groups in time of land auction. Hence, when they fail to compete, as an alternative, they choose their way to have land from farmers unlawfully. Here; one can see land selling and buying activities are done behind the curtain

##### **II. The intention of the original landowners to avoid government appropriation of land with low compensation**

Due to the fast urbanization of the town to the surroundings, farmers of the sub-urban areas suspect that they will be dispossessed of their land any time shortly. They also think the

compensation they will be paid during displacement may not be satisfactory. Thus to secure their interest, they prefer to sell their holdings even if they know their action is illegal. This attitude of the farmers can be taken as a pull factor for informal settlers.

### **III. To avoid competition with high business in the central city**

Due to high competition in the service sector, some small scale businesses that cannot compete in the inner city due to their low capital, come out to the suburban area and serve the surrounding demand. Thus, job opportunity is one pulling factor to the area.

### **IV. Influence of land speculators**

Some of the informal houses are built with the intension of profit making by speculators. These are people who usually have their own house in the town but continue to build extra poor quality houses by acquiring land illegally from the original holders through purchasing, and their intention is mainly to make a profit by selling the land.

As Daniel explained (2011) and propounded by Yibre kebede and Kidane Gizaw in their term paper, informal settlements occur when the current land administration and planning system fails to address the needs of the whole community. And when the system fails to address social housing needs, then people use their way in settling on somebody else's land and such settlements are characterized by rapid, unstructured and some possible pushing factors, like population growth, the failure of governance and institutional and legal failure, for the housing need in urban areas.

Inadequate formal land distribution is one of the major causes that has been a failure or inability of the responsible institution to provide residential plots to the ever-increasing urban population. While official applications for residential plots in Towns have been steadily increasing, the supply of the same is staggeringly inadequate, an average of between 20 and 30 percent per year. There is a general perception among the urban dwellers that there is virtually no possibility of getting residential plots from the land authority. Urbanization is also a driving force. The government has been experiencing a severe shortage of financial resources to compensate people to acquire land for urban development. Likewise, the land authority has very limited technical capacity in terms of qualified urban planners and surveyors. This problem is compounded by the adoption of sophisticated and rigid planning and surveying methods. Consequently, an informal land market is in force giving rise to huge

spontaneous developments. Poverty is also another driving factor for informal settlements (Daniel 2011, Yibre Kebede and Kidane Gizaw, 2015, p12).

#### **2.2.1.5. Challenges of informal settlement**

According to Pauls Jhons 2017, p6 in his article states that;

*[...] the continued growth of informal settlements and slums is driven by a myriad of factors both generic and context specific. These vary from population growth, migration including the push factors of civil unrest and war, climate change, ethnic and religious minorities, the need to cluster with similar kin and ethnic groups thus providing urban security, safety and employment, the pervasiveness of poverty, and a lack of policies that deliver affordable and accessible housing At a broader level, it can be argued that informal settlement and slums emerge as a response to the incapacity of formal institutions and policies of the State to provide basic human needs and rights including adequate housing within the formal market Conversely, such inability can be seen as performing a valuable opportunity in facilitating affordable housing for millions of poorer residents. What is clear in their proliferation is that there is a positive correlation with poverty as where poverty exists, so do enclaves of informal and sub-standard housing. There is also a strong nexus between the growth of informal settlements and the emergence of governance approaches that promote and sustain marginalization and discrimination [...]*

#### **1.2. Informal settlement and human rights**

As cited in Teferi, Degu and Mesele 2014, p11 on their paper that:

UN-HABITAT (2002) on the United Nations Human Settlements Program (page 1) stated:

*To live in a place, and to have established one's habitat with peace, security, and dignity, should be considered neither a luxury a privilege nor purely the good fortune of those who can afford a decent home. Rather, the requisite imperative of housing for personal security, privacy, health, safety, protection from the elements, and many other attributes of shared humanity, has led the international community to recognize adequate housing as a basic human right.*

On the same page they further quoted that;

"According to article 25(1) of the universal declaration of human rights; article 11 of the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights; article 17 of the international covenant on civil and political rights; article 17 of the universal declaration of human right; article 43 of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families; and article 21 of the international convention relating to the status of refugees, everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family."

Relating the above issue the United Nations seventy-third session report of September 19, 2018, page 4-6, under the topic "informal settlement and human rights" the report discussed human rights in relating with informal settlements as follows;

➤ ***The sustainable development goals imperative: upgrading informal settlements by 2030;***

*Nearly one-quarter of the world's urban population, 883 million people, live in informal settlements; 520 million of these people are in Asia. In sub-Saharan Africa, over half of city dwellers live in informal settlements; in Latin America and the Caribbean, the estimate is 21 percent. Conditions in these settlements are often inhumane. Many residents live in overcrowded, insecure dwellings, without water and sanitation, fearful of an eviction and subject to preventable life-threatening illnesses.*

*States have committed to taking action. Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commits States to "upgrade slums" by 2030. This is attached to the broader commitment to ensure access for all to "adequate, safe, and affordable housing" by 2030.*

➤ ***Informal settlements or "slums"?***

*While Agenda 2030 refers to "slums", the Special Report prefers the term "informal settlements" as one that is more in keeping with a human rights-based approach to housing. The term "slum" is often considered pejorative and stigmatizing and has generally led to bad policy: "slums" are often viewed as a problem requiring*

*"Clearance", rather than as communities to be supported Households reported by governments as the present report proposes a radically different approach centered on the right to housing. It understands that informality is*

*created and exacerbated by the imposition of a particular system of laws, private markets, planning, and resource allocation that neglects and violates the fundamental rights of those who have no choice but to rely on informal settlements. Colonizing systems of land and property have been imposed on indigenous peoples' relationships to land and housing. In developing countries, large segments of the population are deemed illegal when housing them in the best manner they can and live under constant threat of forced removal from their homes. In affluent countries, the law not only prevents the construction of rudimentary shelter by those who are homeless, but it also criminalizes them, sometimes even for eating and sleeping.*

*Informality is a response to exclusionary formal systems. Those who migrate to cities for work or who are displaced from other neighborhoods must create, through informal settlements, a subsidiary housing system to meet urgent needs that the formal housing system has failed to meet. Land at the margins of cities is often first settled informally, with informal businesses arising to respond to needs for water, sanitation, electricity, transportation, food, clothing, and other necessities. These settlements provide necessary housing for the laborers and service providers on whom cities rely, yet they are criminalized, denied services, face widespread discrimination, and are forced to pay exorbitant prices for necessities or go without.*

*Informal settlements range from constantly displaced homeless encampments in the most affluent countries, to massive communities in the global South, such as Orangi Town, in Karachi, Pakistan, with an estimated 2.4 million inhabitants. Modalities include squats in abandoned buildings, improvised homes in containers, tents, or boats or shacks made of whatever materials can be scavenged. Elsewhere, long-established informal communities may consist of durable housing of bricks and mortar. Unregulated and often exploitative informal rental markets constitute a growing component of informal housing. Residents of informal settlements affirm humanity in the most inhumane circumstances. There has been a visit on many informal settlements in the global North and South. It was founded the severity of the living conditions and the failure of States to respond to them profoundly disturbing.*

*In a large informal settlement in Mumbai, India, it has been shown that a rodent infestation caused by a lack of waste removal. It was observed that*

*children playing on garbage heaps as if they were trampolines in a Roma settlement in Belgrade. It has been visited residents in overcrowded shacks in Mexico City stretching alongside a functioning railway line. It had been experienced complete darkness — during the daytime — in the homes of persons of African descent who had no access to electricity living just outside of Lisbon. It was shown that children with disabilities languishing alone in the back of homes in settlements in Cape Verde. migrants in Santiago living in damp abandoned buildings with live electrical wires exposed were visited. The reporter has sat with people in homeless encampments under highway bypasses and on pavements in California and Delhi, India, with no access to toilets or showers and constantly fearing being "cleaned" off the streets. In Buenos Aires, it has been toured an unrecognized settlement to which police and ambulances refuse services. In Seoul, she met with residents living amid the rubble, in half-demolished homes on the site of violent forced evictions—surrounded by skyscrapers. In Indonesia and the Philippines, it has been visited informal communities in flood-prone areas, fearful of being evicted and forced to move away from their homes and communities. And yet, despite these disastrous outcomes of imposed informality, residents express a strong sense of community and home. Streets are named, houses numbered, residents' associations formed, community centers and schools built, social programs instituted and shops and services established. In fact, for all their informality, these settlements are critical components of the economies of most major cities and are the main provider of housing in the global South and economies in transition.*

➤ ***Understanding informal settlements as both rights violations and as rights claims***

From a human rights perspective, informal settlements have a dual nature. On the one hand, they are systemic human rights violations, the effects of State actions, inaction, and policies that deprive millions of their fundamental human rights.

*A-State violates international human rights law if any significant portion of the population is deprived of access to basic shelter or housing. States are obliged to adopt "enabling strategies" to implement the right to housing for*

*residents of informal settlements within the shortest possible time, by all appropriate means, using the maximum of available resources. Most States are in clear non-compliance with this obligation. Indeed, the scope and severity of the living conditions in informal settlements make them one of the most pervasive violations of the human rights of dignity, security, health, and life worldwide. They must be recognized as such.*

*On the other hand, informal settlements are often an incredible accomplishment, a profound expression of individuals, families, and communities claiming their place and their right to housing. They are "habitats made by people", who are creating homes, culture, and community life in the most adverse circumstances. The act of claiming places in cities and constructing homes challenges spatial exclusion, the appropriation of land and property by the wealthy for no purpose but speculation, the colonization of indigenous territories, and attempts by authorities to render entire communities invisible by not recognizing them. In response, informal settlements are a statement: "We are here" and "we will not disappear". They are a form of grass-roots human rights practice led by those excluded from housing, women, those who experience the effects of economic inequality, people with disabilities, migrants, and those facing racial and ethnic discrimination. It is within this dual recognition of informality as rights-violating and rights claiming that a rights-based approach must be grounded.*

*A human rights-based approach to informal settlement upgrading, based on the right to remain in situ where possible, and to be adequately housed nearby when relocation is necessary or preferred, is an essential component of a broader commitment to bringing human rights to cities, and the new urban agenda of sustainable inclusive development. An integrated human rights approach, as proposed in the present report, focuses on securing adequate housing, in all of its dimensions, as a response to structural conditions and societal dynamics that deprive residents of the right to housing, intending to enable communities to define, for themselves, what constitutes a home that provides dignity and security.*

### **2.3. Some known informal settlers reaction to the government's actions on informal settlements**

Informal settlers were reacting to the government during governments' measures on their settlements some of the reactions according to Ian Paul, 2013 were the following;

#### **2.3.1. Activities of organized informal settlers**

Informal settlers have been evolving in terms of activities and achievements. These marginalized groups have been adapting to their environment since they were starting to live in the slums. Many of the urban poor are not willing to be recipients of government resettlement programs. They are planning themselves to resist relocation, demolition, and even propose alternative measures that would better benefit them. Squatter communities do enhance their social relations among its members as a means to organize themselves and lobby for rights over the spaces they currently occupy (Ian Paul, 2013, p3).

#### **2.3.2 Informal settlements as places of resistance**

Informal settlers have a lot of people and institutions that question their right to live in a decent living place. The people in the slums fight for their dignity as they defy the governments' initiative to have peace talks with them. With an act of people that acquire land parcels that they do not own to meet a basic human need, such as housing, their actions become not only an expression of their right to survive, which for its adherents, has shown resistance to the law. More importantly, they also become a spatial reflection of a marginalized group's resistance against the dominant economic and legal values of the state and the more privileged classes (Ian Paul, 2013, p3).

#### **2.3.3 The eviction of squatters**

Law enforcers have the burden of executing a humane manner of evicting squatters in their illegal settlements. Informal settlers tend to resist the demolishers and the police violently; this gives cause for the law enforcers to fight back for their safety. Squatters fight for their freedom to live in their disputed places because they believe that the relocation site in which the government gives to them would not help them to have a better income to sustain their commodities. Some squatters resist because they said that someone sold the land that they owned to them and they do not know that the person does not own the land. (Ian Paul, 2013, p3)

## **Major known actions taken by the government towards the informal settlement**

As Mustapha (2009) and Yibre kebede and Kidane Gizaw, 2015, discussed the administration of squatting and informal settlement has two main approaches. Among others, preventive actions should be taken to protect the emergence of squatter settlements. Where the informal settlement had created with its presence of slum conditions, appropriate protective measures should be undertaken; recognizing the socio-economic implication of the options to be applied. The best option should be to prevent or at least minimize squatting activity. In this wise, effort should be taken towards checking the construction of new squatter settlements. According to Mustapha, as referred by Yibre and Kidane this had been succeeded by two ways:

**First**, by providing cheap land and services for the urban poor;

**Secondly**, initial occupation and good policing of acquired land will prevent encroachment. The erection of signposts informing and warning non informed buyers and developers that the land is committed would help a lot in this regard (Mustapha, 2009; Yibre and Kebede, 2015)

On the other hand as referred by Yibre kebede and Kidane Gizaw, 2015, Manian and Arefeen (2014) described in their term paper that, many governments of the world have attempted to resolve the problems of squatter settlements by clearing away old houses and replacing it with modern houses with much better sanitation. In these particular cases, slum clearance usually taken as the form of eminent urban reconstruction projects, and often the former inhabitants were prohibited in the reconstructed houses. Accordingly some critics are existed on these issues; forced slum clearances tend to ignore the existence of social problems that drives the formation of slums. National approaches to informal settlements in particular have generally changed from negative policies such as forceful eviction or being neglect recently. The other approach that has been getting considerable attention from many government and public authorities has been the "enabling" approach, where instead of acting up on confrontationist attitude, governments have strived to create an enabling environment, under which communities using and generating their own resources, could find especial local solutions for their housing and residential problems. These involve better policies, such as 'self-help' and 'in situ' upgrading, enabling, rights-based policies, etc.(Manian and Arefeen, 2014, Yibre and Kidane, 2015)

As cited on the above indicated two authors, Kidane and Gizaw depending on the description of Mustapha, the other action that was taken is ensuring tenure security. As tenure security is a major factor contributing to people's housing procedures around the world. When communities of the urban poor do not have property ownership rights to their settlement, the response toward improvement is decreased because of the non existence of incentive to invest in something that is not guaranteed to have eventually ownership right. Secure tenure to slum residents transforms their homes into a tangible asset. They can mortgage their house to activate the financing of their work; they can rent their rooms for income support. Investment in community improvements and urban infrastructure creates value into this tangible asset while developing the productivity of home-based enterprises. (Mustapha, 2009; Yibre and Kebede, 2015)

## **2.4. Experiences of informal settlements in Ethiopia and government actions**

### **2.4.1 Historical development of informal settlement**

There is no sufficient written document that indicates when informal settlements emerged. However, squatting in Ethiopian cities and towns has come recently, predominantly after the downfall of the imperial era. [...] The construction of a residential house on the public land without the consent of any concerned body, increased greatly after the fall of the Derg Regime (Tegegn: 1997, Tilahun, 2001, cited: Daniel, 2006, p23), particularly in Addis Ababa.

For example in Ethiopia, following the nationalization of the land by the socialist regime in 1975, urban land become under the stewardship of different city authorities.[...] Thus, monopoly power by the government and the multiple management of land by different authorities created a loophole for many illegal activities including the emergency of Informal settlement (Ibid: 23).

## **2.5. Some experiences of informal settlement and government measures in other countries**

### **2.5.1. Experiences of Kenya, Nairobi**

Christopher, Judi Wukhung, John Lumumba and Elvin, 2010, p3-5 in their technical report discussed the experiences of Kenya and Rwanda as follows;-

*There are currently more than 134 informal settlements in Nairobi. They are highly varied in size, types of housing, and the demographic composition and*

*income levels of the inhabitants. The largest, Kibera slum, is home to over a quarter of a million people. Population densities also vary but can be extremely high. In 2004, Kibera was home to 80,000 people per square kilometer (km). We may compare this to the situation in Karen, an up-market and historically 'white' suburb of Nairobi, which has a population density of 360 per square km. In Kenya, the erosion of the state's capacity to provide basic public services has led to the privatization of commoditization of the provision of water, shelter, refuse collection, and to some extent sanitation. Faced with failing and corrupt municipal authorities, many Kenyan citizens have been forced to pay private entrepreneurs for goods and services which are paid for by taxes in other countries. There is a burgeoning informal sector in the provision of these basic goods and services, but they are often expensive. Transport costs may also be significant as most slums are located far from workplaces in the city. In Kibera, up to half of a household's monthly income may be spent on transport. Due to the various environmental health problems experienced by residents of informal settlements, mortality rates for children under 5 are two or three times the average for Nairobi city as a whole.*

### ***Government policies and actions in Kenya, Nairobi***

*From the colonial period until the 1980s, the official government policy was that informal settlements should and would be demolished. However, largely for political reasons, demolitions occurred in the 1960s and 1970s on a sporadic rather than a systematic basis. Informal settlements represent significant political constituencies as well as complex sets of economic resources. Most of the 'permanent' housing within informal settlements in Nairobi is owned by middle-class or wealthy absentee landlords. Large scale demolitions only occur when they benefit the coalitions of powerful economic and political actors. Since the 1980s, the government of Kenya has adopted policies more supportive of informal settlements, potentially involving upgrading, and provision of services, for example. Despite these policy commitments, sporadic evictions and demolitions have continued to occur in Nairobi. Indeed, upon the reintroduction of multiparty politics in 1990 Nairobi experienced a wave of evictions and demolitions. Forced evictions of slum dwellers have been justified by the government on the basis that illegal settlements contravened municipal bylaws, including those related to*

*environmental health. However, observers argue that many Byelaws are out-of-date and are inappropriate given the prevailing economic climate. Such bylaws provide a convenient excuse for slum demolitions which may be prompted by vested political or economic interests. By the mid-1990s, civil society organizations had started to organize at the national level to protest and resist further evictions and demolitions. In 2007, the government published a new National Housing Policy, which promoted slum upgrading involving the only minimal displacement of people. However; demolitions have occasionally been conducted in direct contravention of the policy. On 8 February 2004, Raila village in Kibera was demolished, without any official notice being provided. Some 2,000 people were made homeless. In a recent example, the state-owned Kenya Railways corporation announced on 21 March 2010, that those living on railway reserve land nationwide had just thirty days to dismantle their homes and leave, "or face forceful eviction and prosecution". The announcement affects many informal settlements including those in Nairobi. Some sources estimate that over 108,000 people will be affected and many socially-significant buildings, such as schools, meeting halls, and churches would be demolished, particularly in Kibera slum, Nairobi*

### ***Slum redevelopment and upgrading projects in Nairobi***

*The Kibera High Rise project of the National Housing Corporation (NHC) was implemented in the early 1990s. All the new units, originally intended for Kibera's slum dwellers, were designed according to fairly high standards. Due to widespread corruption and demand for such units amongst the middle classes, all the units were allocated, traded, or sold to middle-class households, resulting in the gentrification of the neighborhoods. The original residents merely moved to other poor-quality housing within Kibera. Another high-profile NHC project, the Pumwani-Majengo redevelopment, involved recipient households taking on relatively substantial mortgages for their new housing. It was planned that the households would lease out two rooms in their new homes to be able to make their high monthly mortgage payments. This has been criticized on the grounds of equity, as "single room tenant households are to finance the asset accumulation of a few households selected for homeownership". The Kenya Slum Upgrading*

*Program (KENSUP), initiated in 2000 under an agreement between the government and UN-habitat, has some ambitious objectives, including:*

- *Create a slum upgrading, low-cost housing, and infrastructure trust fund*
  - *Provide physical and social infrastructure*
  - *Rehabilitate existing housing structures and development of new ones*
  - *Provide security of land tenure*
  - *Provide facilities for income generation*
- *Mainstream HIV/AIDS program into slum upgrading*

*The program was intended to commence in the Kibera settlement. However, it has remained largely unimplemented because "no-one can agree on the best way forward." Since the Grant agreement was signed in July 2002, preparatory activities have been carried out, including various physical and social mapping exercises, but this has not been carried forward into systematic upgrading activities on the ground. The concept of cost-recovery remains contentious. While Government employees typically want slum residents to contribute financially towards upgrades, cost-recovery systems often mean that the poorest residents are excluded. World Bank-funded slum upgrades around the globe have historically meant that the poorest 30-60% of the population is unable to benefit.*

#### **2.5.2. *Redevelopment of an informal settlement in Rwanda, Kigali***

*The government of Rwanda has an ambitious vision for the country and particularly for its capital city, Kigali. The Mayor, Dr. Aisa Kacyira, has a vision of Kigali as "a 21st-century city offering first-class services and facilities in a clean and green environment." As part of this vision, informal settlements which dominate the city are being replaced with multistory commercial and high-income residential properties. Government officials have often invoked ideas of environmental health during discussions of informal settlements in Kigali. Referring to housing constructed with temporary materials, the Mayor stated in 2007 that, "we shouldn't continue with such outdated building styles which cause unhygienic housing". Reference has also been made to public safety concerns, particularly the possibility of landslides and house collapse in informal settlements built on steep slopes. The estimated population of Kigali is about 930,000. Of this*

population, only about 20% live in areas that have been surveyed and planned by the authorities and in homes that conform to the current housing regulations. Housing conditions in Kigali's informal settlements are very different from those found in other African cities, such as Nairobi or Lagos. Population densities are much lower, most houses are in good or fair condition, and sanitation problems are not as extreme. A major opinion-survey found that the majority of people – almost 90% of owners and 83% of tenants - wish to remain in their informal neighborhood. It is generally because of the building regulations, rather than the land law, that so many houses in Kigali are classified as "illegal". Since the 1980s foreign donors have encouraged the authorities to allow the use of low-cost construction technologies. In the latest attempt, donors have supported an experimental 'model homes' project. Houses were constructed using compressed earth blocks and other low-cost technologies. One of the aims of the project was to legalize the use of earth as a construction material, to enable every citizen to build their house legally. However; the use of this technology has been conceptualized and articulated by the government in a rather narrow way, as described further below. While the inhabitants of Kigali's informal areas do suffer some hardships due to lack of service provision, in general, environmental health conditions in the settlements are far better than those found in most inner-city settlements in Africa. Open sewers, found in most 'slums', are almost unknown in Kigali. Population densities are far lower than those found in most informal areas in Africa. One study found a population density of 190 persons per hectare in a typical informal settlement, compared to over 1,000 persons per hectare which is found in some parts of Nairobi. Nevertheless, such settlements are routinely referred to as 'slums' by government officials. Due to the nature of the informal settlements found in Kigali, most urban housing experts have concluded that upgrading infrastructure in such neighborhoods is more feasible than the much more expensive option of demolishing existing structures and rebuilding serviced settlements elsewhere. One in-depth study found that "given the investments already made by the households living in the area, the model of "first clear the existing structures and redevelop" is financially unfeasible." The land upgrading model is in line with international best practices. However, the government has taken a different line.

### ***Demolishment of Ubumwe***

*The expropriation of residents of Ubumwe cell, in the lower Kiyovu area of Kigali, was one of the first large-scale projects implemented after the promulgation of the 2007 Expropriation Law and the finalization of the Kigali Master Plan. In contrast to previous expropriation projects, the residents of Ubumwe were provided an option of alternative housing. Ubumwe cell is a largely unplanned area, which was inhabited by low income as well as medium-income households. Some buildings were constructed using permanent materials, while others were of less durable construction. Some 98% of the owner-occupants had ownership rights to their property. Between 2007 and 2008 some 362 households were expropriated in Ubumwe. Residents of Ubumwe were given a choice of accepting compensation and moving elsewhere to a place of their choice; or of investing their compensation payment in a new house in Batsinda, a rural area located some 15 km away from Kigali. A total of 120 households chose to move to Batsinda, whilst most moved to other neighborhoods within Kigali and a few relocated to rural areas. Each new house in Batsinda costs a total of RWF 3.5 million (about US \$6000). As most of the residents received compensation packages totaling much less than this, Kigali City Council entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Rwanda Housing Bank to allow the residents to have loans. Many residents have complained that the financial terms are too difficult to meet, especially given the disruption to their livelihoods as a result of being relocated from the city to a rural area. Several of the residents of Ubumwe contested the value which was accorded to their property by KCC's valuation teams. They sought an independent valuation of their properties. Many approached the government Ombudsman, seeking recourse. The Ombudsman ordered that the expropriation await an independent second valuation of their properties. The independent estimates were often far higher than the results produced by the KCC. However, demolition of the neighborhoods proceeded on the 22nd of July 2008. According to a human rights group, none of the residents were accorded the 90 days notice, as required by the Expropriation law, before the demolitions took place.<sup>40</sup> In March 2009, some residents told the press that they had still not been compensated. A KCC spokesman denied this; but admitted that some residents had yet to be paid the third, and last, installment of*

*compensation. ACTS identified and interviewed 11 heads-of-household expropriated and evicted from Kiyovu, who chose not to move to Batsinda.*

*With an average household size of more than 7 persons, these respondents felt that their families were simply too large for the houses at Batsinda. In addition to the small size of the houses at Batsinda, respondents provided the following reasons why they chose not to move there:*

- The houses at Batsinda are expensive: for example, one respondent received only a 80,000 Rwanda Francs RWF compensation, whereas the new houses cost 350,000 RWF*
- Batsinda is too far from Kigali center - Possible loss of income due to time and costs of travel*
- Rwandan cultural values which prohibit male and female children from sleeping in the same room.*
- The small parcels of land available at Batsinda and the impossibility of having a private enclosure for the house. The respondents now live in poor-quality housing, as the compensation they received was insufficient to allow them to rent or purchase good quality housing. Most of the respondents had moved to informal settlements very similar to the area which was demolished in Ubumwe.*

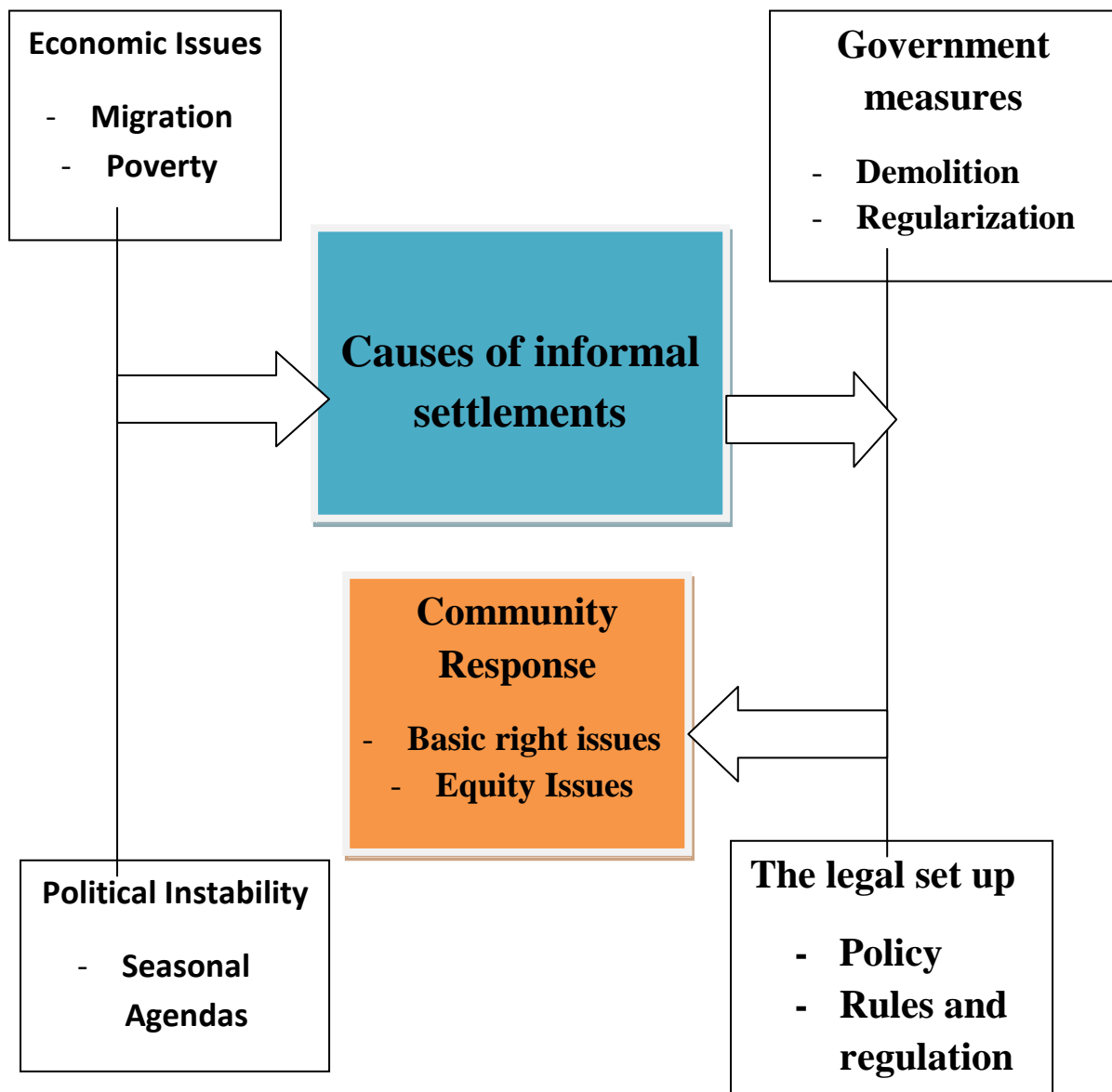
### ***Egypt***

*Egypt's government has shown tremendous commitment throughout the years to upgrade informal settlements in all its forms. The Informal Settlement Development Programme was executed (from 1993 until 2004) on 1,221 areas, which were defined as needing development, and 20 areas in need of demolition. Approximately, 3,183 billion Egyptian pounds were spent on developing 352 informal settlement areas, demolishing 13 areas, and their reconstruction. After the collapse of part of the Mokattam Mountain, in 2008, and the death of over 100 citizens, the previously applied development methods were revised. In the same year, the Informal Settlement Development Fund (ISDF) was established by a presidential decree, as a subordinate of the Egyptian Cabinet, to facilitate the allocation and execution of funds and development programs. The role of this*

*sector is to compile and define informal areas and put a broad and inclusive plan to develop concerned areas. The responsibility of execution then falls on the municipalities. The fund depends on active cooperation between central organizations (Ministry of Planning and Administrative Reform, Ministry of Exterior, and Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities), municipalities, and local civilian organizations. 13 The main reference for data, in Egypt, would be the ISDF and local municipalities, however, with the highly dynamic processes related to informality, the numbers and analysis are continuously changing (UN-HABITAT, 2010)*

## 2.6. Conceptual frame work

Figure 2.1. Conceptual frame work



Source, Adopted from Shebiru C. 2018; Minwuyelet M. 2005; Ian P. 2013 and Daniel W. 2011

## CHAPTER THREE

### THE METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

On this chapter description of the study area, condition of the settlements, the scientific methodologies which were used during the data collection period had been discussed and results of the planned methodology after collection period were also indicated.

#### 3.1. Background of the study area

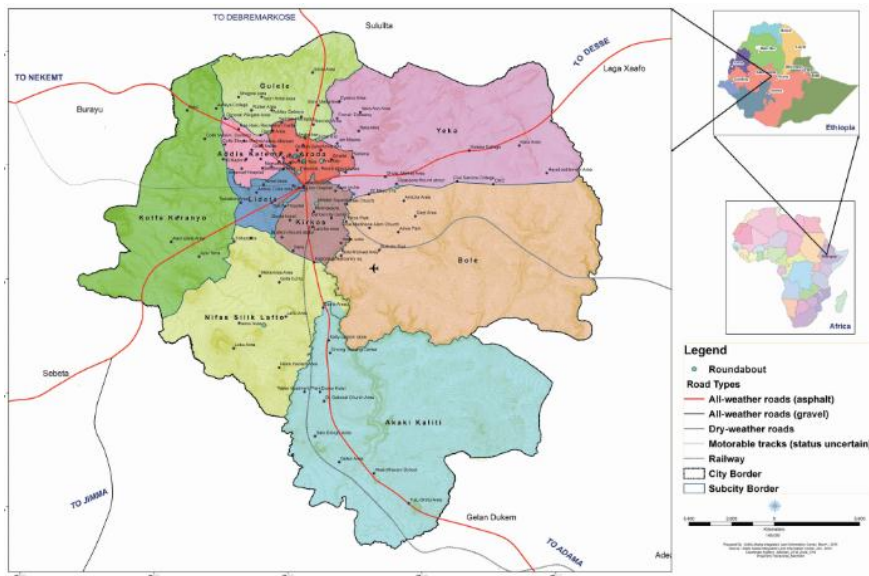
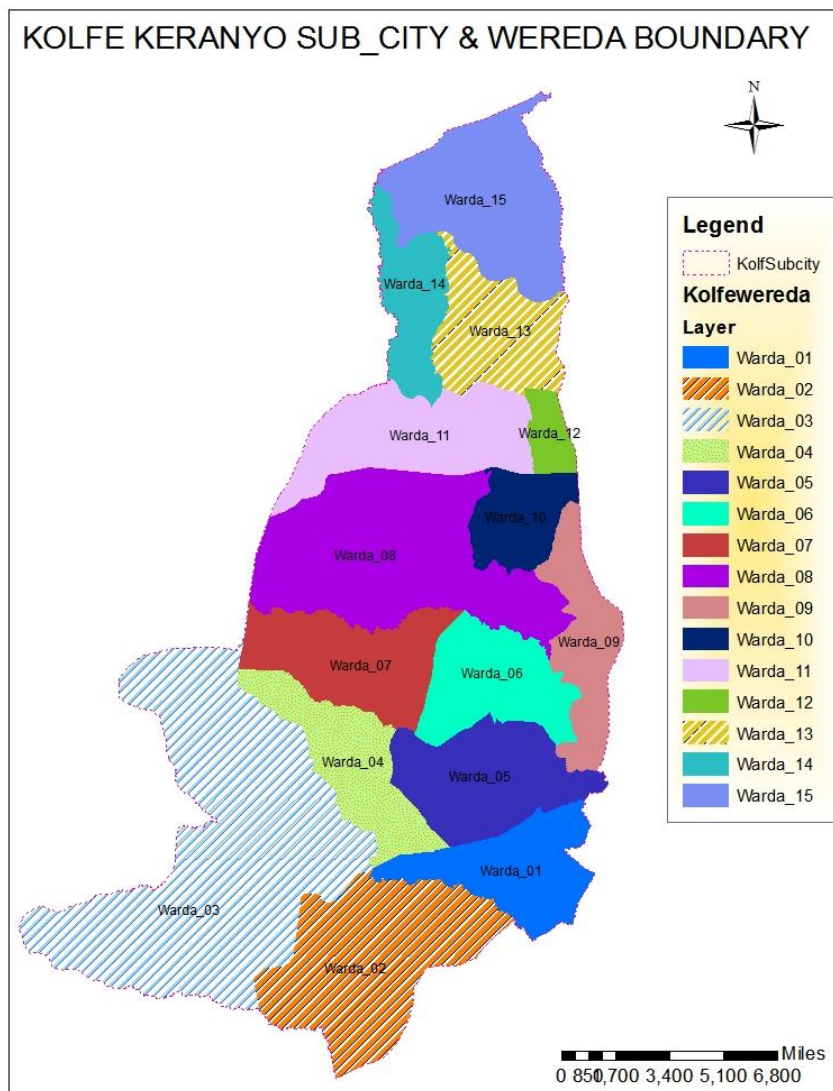


Figure1 Location map of Addis Ababa city administration as indicated in relative with African and Ethiopian location map

Source; NPC



**Figure 2. Map of kolfe keranyo sub city with its woredas, woreda 02 and 03 were indicated in number in the map and blue and yellow color in the legend as shown. Source; NPC**

Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia, a country that is situated in the horn of Africa. It is a chartered city that is exercising decision and execution responsibilities separately. The council that is accountable to the federal government and the residents of the city is the highest administrative body led by the mayor. It has also a city manager who is responsible for municipal activities. According to proclamation 311/2002 Administering and Developing Houses for low income families is one of the functions of the city Administration. The structural form of the city is organized under 10 sub-cities which are composed of 100 kebeles that are the lowest administrative level (Azeb, 2018, p1).

According to the population projection of Ethiopia the population of Addis Ababa was expected to be 4,790,000 in 2018 (Abate, 2020). But this number is expected to be increased by 5.1% annually.

According to the sub city's national plan commission branch office document prepared for training of 2019, kolfe keranyo sub city is divided by 15 woredas and located at the south west of the city bordered at the north with Oromiya region of Sululta and burayu city administration. The sub city has bordered with Nifas silk Lafto sub city and subeta city administration at the south, Addis Ketema and Lideta sub cities at the east. The total population of the sub city is 550,180 and the total area coverage is 6673 hectare.

In our case informal settlement has shown at some extent in almost all woredas of the sub city but it is serious in six woredas of the sub city. According to the sub city study which is done in the 2018 for a report purpose and which includes after April 1995); there are 3680 informal settler households in a total of occupied land by the informal settlers are 851,853.98 square meters in all woredas (see annex table a1), among this 3549 which is 96.44% of the total is in the six woredas. But now a day the number is expected to be much greater than this.

#### Woreda 02 and 03

When we come to our specific study areas indicated above, these woredas are found on the south and the south west of the sub city, which are very vulnerable for informal settlement for the past two decades. Even in the 2018 study that have been indicated above, among the total number of informal settlers households of the informal settlement 2866 are in these woredas. This consists 77.9% of the total. The same is true here as sub city and the numbers of informal settlers are increasing still now.

#### Woreda 03

This woreda(see figure 3) is the widest woreda in the sub city which is located south and south western part of the sub city. Which have 9 ketenas/sub districts and among these ketena 9 and 7 are the major informal settler's sites in the woreda (interview with Nuru). According to the 2018 official document 2715 of the total that indicated above is in these woreda (see annex a1) which comprises around 77.8 % of the whole sub city.

With its woredas, woreda 02 and 03 were indicated in number in the map and blue and yellow color in the legend as shown

## **3.2. Features of the informal settlement area/case study area**

### **3.2.1. Conditions of the settlement**

#### **Tenure**

Informal settlers of this area is owed lands through by buying farm lands from the local farmers., Which is legally unacceptable as quoted by Daniel 2011;14 "*land in Ethiopia is owned by the people and the state and it is not subject to sale or exchange.*" The maximum area of settlement does not much greater than 150 square meters. In this settlement there are peoples who are settled from 5-23 years according to the focused group discussion with the committees.

#### **Structure**

The houses are built using woods wall, mud wall, and plastics wall and roof at some extent. The gaps b/n the homes are not regular and start at some point and ends immediately. The homes are not evenly distributed; differentiating one home from the other is very difficult (see photo 1).

### **3.2.2. Infrastructure and services**

There is no government made roads to the settlements, the settlers has always trying to done their best to do roads b/n the residents by their own labor but it is not comfortable and not served for vehicles more than foot(see photo 2).

There is no police station, clinic and schools. The water in the area is not clean and which is come from river source, the order to fetch from it is very high (see photo 3).

There is no wastage disposal in the area, the disposed wastage in the open place are shown not picked by the concerned government sector (see photo 4).

Even in this COVID-19 period the health workers are not coming there for the service until my observation has done. On this point the researcher agreed with Daniel, 2011, p15 in his peer reviewed paper he was stated that;

*The people of the informal settlement are not recognized by public authorities as an integral part of the city. A query made on the city administration, rural administration, police, the closest kebele or the health authorities show that none of the above recognized the settlement as it existed That was what the researcher could seen from personal observation*

## **Woreda 02**

This woreda has located at the southern part of the sub city and which is the gate to "kara kore", subeta city administration according to the 2018 official document the informal settler in the area was 151(see annex table a1). The woreda has 8 ketenas/sub districts among this ketena 01 and 02 are the most vulnerable ones for informal settlements. The whole condition of these areas was similar with woreda 03 as discussed above.

### **3.3. Research design/research approach**

It is a multiple case mixed method both qualitative and quantitative research approach which is a case study design. The researcher used this method because too deeply understand the questions that were raised earlier. The phenomena are current and controversial but not checked and realized properly.

#### **3.3.1. Population**

Even if the informal settlement in the case area sub city is mostly in six woredas (i.e. woreda 02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 08) because of the existence of time and budget limit the researcher chose two woredas that was woreda 02 and 03 these woredas were also contains more than 77% of the sub cities informal settlement. The researcher chose these woredas because from the six woredas those informal settlements are existed; these woredas has the highest number and the same characteristics with the others. According to the sub city data of end of 2018 the informal settler's households on those woredas were around 2866 which are around 77.8% of the same year. So for the deep understanding and neat study, the researcher had been preferred to select these two woredas.

So the study populations were Addis Ababa city administration kolfe keranyo sub-city administration and the informal settlers of woreda 02 and 03.

#### **Sampling methods**

The samples were taken from the above-identified study population. For the qualitative study the sampling method was purposive sampling. For these purpose, The code enforcement heads, land development and management heads and professionals, police and the two woredas informal settlers and government sector offices which are responsible with informal settlements, kolfe keranyo sub-city and the two woredas, head administrators/their deputy, the woreda code enforcement heads usually known as "denb maskeber" and professionals.

The researcher used purposive method because for the deep understanding of the case the researcher was interviewed the above concerned government officials, which have better knowledge and experience from the others and the committees of informal settlers which organized informally and deal with the government in between, the researcher agreed on the informal committees, which represents the informal settlers will have better information not only on the informal settlers side but also on the government, that is why the researcher had been choosing them.

For the quantitative method to distribute the questionnaire the researcher had randomly taken the samples from the population since the populations under study has almost similar characteristics in which taking one sample from them had a capacity to describe the whole population.

### **Sample size**

Since the researcher has more of qualitative method and at some extent quantitative the quantitative method has been explained as follows;

The researcher has followed Zikmund and Babin(2010) sampling technique by determining the sample proportion success and not success. Glen (1992) stated assume that there is a large population but we do not know the variability in the proportion that will adopt the practice; therefore, assume  $p= 0.5$ (maximum variability) and sample size determined at 95% confidence level.

Lewis and Thomhill (2012) state that the likely response rate shall be reasonable 50% or moderately high, while Patric, (2003) referring Bable (1979), the return and success rate 50% is 'adequate' and 70% or higher is 'very good', having this experience, for this research purpose confidence of successfully collect or return rate expected to 70% and the remaining may be defected or non-response, and sample size determined at 95% confidence level

Having this, the sample size has been determined with the help of the following formula of Kothari (2004) sample

$$n = \frac{Nz^2pq}{(N-1)e^2 + z^2pq}$$

Where

N=the total population

n=sample size

p=population of success = 70%

q=proportion of fail = 1-p or (30%)

z=confidence level=1.96 from normal distribution table at 95% confidence level

e=standard error = 0.05

Therefore by using the above parameters the researcher has obtained the sample size as follows;

Where

N= the total sample population of the two woredas 2,866

P=70%

Q=30%

Z=1.96

e=0.05

$$\text{Sample size, } n = \frac{Nz^2pq}{(N-1)e^2 + z^2pq}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } n = \frac{2,866(1.96)^2 (0.7*0.3)}{(2,866-1)0.05^2 + (1.96)^2(0.7*0.3)}$$

So, (the sample size) = **290**

For the sample of size of qualitative method, the researcher had taken 13 committee members from the informal settlers committee of the two woredas. The researcher also had got persons from woredas and sub city government responsible officials and professionals as a key informant, 9 at the sub city level and the other 9 from the two woredas.

### **3.4. Data sources**

Both primary and secondary data sources were used; - from primary sources: - illegal settlers, unpublished papers, reports, memos and documents from government concerned bureau, from key informants, from secondary sources; - open data sources (newspapers, magazines, articles ...), published has been used.

### **3.4.1. Data collection methods**

#### **3.4.1.1. Data collection instruments**

Since the research used both qualitative and quantitative data collection method it used semi structured (open ended) interviews for key informants (which are better knowledge on the area and government responsible), focused group discussion, documentations, field observation were data collection methods that was used. Questioner was another data collection instrument. Likert scale and yes or no descriptive questions were used as degrees of answers in the questioners.

The researcher also used more than one method and different sectors as a key informant was because for the methodological triangulation and for better understandings of the picture. The observation was aiming at seeing the existing conditions of the settlers, to take photos and for interview.

#### **3.4.1.2. Data collection process**

Gained data's were presented like; tables, maps, percentages and figures/photos,

### **3.5. Method of data analysis**

The study has described the existing situation of Informal settlement and community response of the study area based on the information gathered; the collected data have been analyzed by using qualitative type of analysis. Empirical data analysis method

- The data have been analyzed by using percentage, photos, tables and numbers.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Data presentation and analysis

#### *4.1. Introduction*

This chapter discussed about the results and findings that were gained during the data collection. Variables like, government actions on informal settlements, community responses, causes of informal settlement and the causes for not controlling informal settlement at the initial level were discussed. More over conditions of settlements in the identified case areas was also explained. The results were analyzed according to the initial objectives and the theoretical frames empirical views which were discussed in the previous chapter. Photos, figures, and maps, tables, Likert scale, yes or no questions and explanations for the questions were methods used for the data collection and presentation. Annexed tables and documents were also used as supportive materials for the analysis of the data.

#### **4.2. Factors that lead to informal settlement in Addis Ababa**

Informal settlement in the urban area caused by the migration from the rural areas, and high population growth, the first problem for the people swarming into the cities is to get a roof over their heads; land and housing are therefore assuming new importance in the struggle for survival. The migrants to the cities generally arrive without income or skills and often continue to live on a level of poverty. As a result, squatting, street sleeping, slum, and overcrowding have produced new human situation in the rapidly growing cities (United Nations, 1977, cited: Daniel, 2006, p24).

Due to the success or failure of internal migration, many people living in the cities of developing countries, have no benefit from the amenities, dwellings, services, and economic opportunities. The urban area cannot offer basic needs to the migrants. They are struggling for their survivals. As cities grow number of people unable to afford a legal house will increase (Ibid: 24).

According to Daniel Lirebo, 2006.p24

Generally the cause for squatting is many and diversified that ranges from social, economic, procedural, institutional and political problems [...]

The development of squatter settlements is one of the major urban problems currently facing most cities of developing countries. Like in other cities in developing countries, in Addis Ababa the development of squatter settlements has become one of the major urban planning

and management impediments in the city today. To secure footholds in the city, thousands of people, in violation of law and ownership rights, have seized land and erected makeshift and dwellings. Squatter settlements are seen on hillsides, parks, roadsides, on the urban outskirts and even on valuable land in the cities' centers. In Addis Ababa, squatter settlements are commonly known in Amharic as 'Yecherka Beto' meaning "the moon light houses"; a name given to such structures because most often than not they are constructed under the moon light and are found appearing as a mushroom would overnight. These squatter settlements are constructed in a very short period of time, in two or three nights. The squatters usually carry out the construction of their houses during the night when the kebele administrators are out of duty. And then the squatters and their families move into the shelter as soon as it takes the form of some kind of a house, which they upgrade gradually. Squatters falling under this category are people who have the capacity to construct a house if they were supplied with the required land (Tamirat. 1997: 50; Tadesse, 2000:12; Minwuyelet, 2004: 45 and Jemal 2019: 18).

According to Taye (2002, as cited on Jemal, 2019:18), the main reasons for the proliferation of squatter settlements and unplanned expansion of the city at the peripheries of the Addis Ababa city are that peasants around the city provide urban land to individuals for housing construction without the consent of the concerned legal urban authorities. According to Jemal, 2019: 19 Taye also described that from 1982 to 1986 formal housing construction had not been carried out because during this period a new housing policy was under preparation. Hence, many urban dwellers could not tolerate and some tried to accommodate themselves through informal land acquisition. Similar situations had also been occurred the period between 1992 and 1995. During this time, when government had decided market- oriented land and housing development system, especially the land lease policy. While the policy was being prepared, Land allocation for residence as well as for other developments came to a standstill, due to the absence of clear housing and land development policies. As a result applications for urban land have been accumulated in the waiting lists of municipalities and offices of the Ministry of Works and Urban Development (MWUD). This situation induced or forced a significant proportion of the urban population to seek land especially in the periphery of Addis Ababa. Consequently unauthorized constructions and squatter settlements have proliferated in many parts of the surrounding areas of the city such as Bole Bulbula. Mekanisa. Keranio. And Kotebe (Taye.2002: 37-38, as cited on Jemal 2019: 19). Even later the proliferation of squatter settlements continued unabated. (Ibid)

According to the study conducted by the Urban Development and Works Bureau in the year 2000, the total area covered by squatter settlements in Addis Ababa was around 2000 hectares and about 300,000 people were living in 60,000 squatter housing units (UDWB, 2002:2 cited in Minwuyelet, 2005:4 and Jemal 2019:19). This figure accounts for 20% of the total housing stock of the city and the total area occupied by squatter settlements was estimated at 13.6% of the total built-up area.

### **Response rate of the respondents**

According to the methodology that researcher used i.e. Kothari (2004) from the target population 290 samples were selected for the questionnaire to answer. The recommended numbers of questionnaires were developed, distributed and collected for data presentation and analysis as discussed below.

### **4.3. Demographic data of the respondents**

#### **4.3.1. Marital status of the respondents**

**Table 4.1 marital status of respondents'**

Marital status	married	unmarried	Total
No of respondents	252	48	290
Percentage	86.9%	13.1%	100%

Source: own survey and computation, 2020

As shown in the table above among the respondents around 86.9% were married and 13.1% were unmarried. This implies that most of the informal settlers have families with them that have been lived in the area which created difficulty for them to move /leave the settlement area simply.

### 4.3.2. Educational level

**Table 4.2 educational level of the respondents**

Variables	First cycle 1-4	Second cycle 5-8	1 <sup>st</sup> High school 9-10	2 <sup>nd</sup> high school/level 1 and 2 11-12	diploma	Degree and above	Total
No of respondents	106	103	33	24	15	9	290
Percentage	36.6%	35.5%	11.4%	8.3%	5.2%	3%	100%

Source; own survey and computation, 2020

As shown in the table 4.2 above among the total respondents 36.6% finished first cycle, 35.5% falls on second cycle, 11.4% finishes 9-10, 8.3% falls on second high school/level 1 and 2, 5.2% have diploma and the rest 3% have first degree and above. This implies that majority of the respondents were below high school level and their decision towards the informal settlement may influenced by it.

### Place of origins of the respondents

**Table 4.3 Place of origins of the respondents**

Variables	From the inner city	Original dwellers	From other regions, out of AA	Total respondents
No of respondents	6	0	284	290
Percentage	2.01%	0%	97.99%	100%

Source; own survey and computation, 2020

Table 4.3 shows 2.01% of the respondents were from the inner city of Addis Ababa and the rest 97.99% of the population is out of Addis Ababa. This implies that majority of the informal settlers are migrants from other regions of the country. Which may strengthen the literature migration is one of the causes of informal settlement.

#### 4.4. Causes of informal settlement

##### Responses on the causes of informal settlement

According to the data gathered from key informants, focused group discussions and open ended questions to the informal settlers, the major causes of informal settlements were;

- ✓ High cost of getting land or house in the inner city both by rent or buying On this regard the researcher agrees with Paul Jones (2017) Paul explained that

*Demand for affordable housing and proximity to jobs in inner city locations exerts pressure on existing landowners, settlers and their housing stock, and as such intensification of informal settlements and the emergence of slums are inevitable.*

- ✓ Failure of government to access low level housing On this point the researcher agreed with Daniel 2011.p7 as stated;

*It is true that informal settlements occur when the current land administration and planning system fails to address the needs of the whole community. When the system fails to address social housing needs, then people use their own paths in settling on somebody else's land. Such settlements are characterized by rapid, unstructured and unplanned development.*

- ✓ Lack of awareness by the side of informal settlers; as we have seen in the questionnaire respondents (see table4.2 educational level of the respondents) most of the settlers were not aware of their informality before the law. So this implies that lack of awareness by the side of informal settlers were another pushing factor for the growth of informal settlement.

- ✓ Poverty/ low income of the settlers

On the other hand the key informants of government task forces at the sub city and woreda level has set the following factors as causes of informal settlements;-

- ✓ **Rural to urban migration;** many of informal settlers whom they are occupied lands informally are not dwellers of Addis Ababa; they are coming from different regions of the country for different pushing factors from their destination. According to the key informants and the data shown above (see table 4.3) that their origin is not from Addis Ababa and they come from d/t areas of the country b/c of various factors. But the settlers doesn't indicate the rural to urban migration as a factor, this may be because

they didn't recognized it as a factor or they may want to count themselves as original resident of Addis Ababa.

- ✓ **Chain of brokers and speculators** the brokers and speculators whom they want money in rent seeking and getting money easily are participated in these process. on this point the researcher agreed with Daniel 2011,p23 "*Sometimes however, there are also urban speculators who aim to sell it back at profit*" On this way most of them knows the legal ground and creates chain on government positions participating on rent seeking activities. Again on this point the informal settlers don't indicate as a factor, this may because they were also participated on this situation and want to hide it.
- ✓ **Fear of farmers for Low compensation** of the government for their land when they are hand over to the government in need of, this makes them to think of better income by selling their farm land before the government owned it. In this case Yibre and Gizaw has stated similar thought on their term paper 2015, p11 that

*Due to fast urbanization of the town to the surroundings, farmers of the peri-urban area suspect that they will be dispossessed of their land any time in the near future. They also think the compensation they will be paid during displacement may not be satisfactory. Thus to secure their interest, they prefer to sell their holdings even if they know their action is illegal*

After they secured theirs and their child's residential land that the government permits according to land owed and administration regulation No12/2012, they would started to sell the others step by step through illegal agreement with the informal settlers. Therefore this implies that fear of governments low compensation for the farmers land is one the factors that leads to informal settlements. So government may have to remind that compensation amount paid to the farmers or the policy and regulations.

## 4.5. Government measures on informal settlement

### Responses on years of staying at the settlement site

**Table 4.4 years of staying at the settlement site**

No of years staying on the settlement site	No of respondents	Percentage
Up to 2005	156	53.8%
After 2005	134	46.2%
Total	290	100%

**Source; own survey and computation, 2020**

Table 4.4 shows that among the settlers 53.8% are stayed on the settlement site until 2005/above 15 years and the rest 46.2% are staying starting from 2005/above 15 years. According to the settlers staying on the area were not comfortable still now because the government concerned bodies always on question. The settlers have been asking for legality personally as well as through committees. Therefore it is full of traits.

### Responses of settlers on the governments type of measures taken before

According to the respondents that the researcher gave questionnaire the following measures were taken by the government:-

**Table 4.5 type of measures taken before**

What type of measures does the government take before?	No of respondents	Percentage
Legalization and bulldozing	54	18.62%
Bulldozing	236	81.38%
Total	290	100%

**Source; own survey and computation, 2020**

As show in the table above 18.62% of the respondents were answers that both bulldozing and legalization were the majors taken, while 81.38% percent of the respondents answers only bulldozing were government actions taken before. This implies that governments main measure towards informal settlements in the case area were bulldozing.

## The relation between the informal settlers and the woreda and sub city administration

Response of the settlers;- according to the settlers the woreda and sub city administration was related with them through;-

- ✓ Development activities; the settlers participate on the development activities of the woreda when the government in need of (like road, health facility...etc)
- ✓ Security activities; the settlers have members between them whom are security supporters of the woreda administration
- ✓ Day to day petitions of the settlers to be legalized and other issues concerned to the woreda administration

Additionally according to the settlers even if they have relations, the relation have been more depends on the interests of the woreda administration.

### 4.5.1. The issue of legality

Answers of the respondents for the question Do you believe that you are illegal settlers?

**Table 4.6 Response of legality and illegality**

Do you believe that you are illegal settlers?	Agree	Disagree	Total
No of respondents	32	258	290
Percentage	11.1%	88.9%	100%

Source; own survey and computation, 2020

As we show in the table above around 88.9% of the settlers were not believe that they are illegal settlers while the rest around 11.1% believes that they are illegal. This implies that most of them don't want to believe or accept themselves as illegal settlers.

The respondents further stated their reasons for not to be said illegal because;

1. We bought the land from "legal" farmers who have legal receipt for the land and with village agreement
2. The government was leaved as still now even for around 5-17 years in our settlement site, so how it can be illegal today?
3. We have contributions for development and other issues were the woreda in need.

4. We didn't have the capacity to buy residential land from the government
5. We are document less without legal title from the government. But not illegal.
6. The government promised as to legalize

But as laws and regulations, focused group discussion and key informants this is in contrary with the law. Fore stance the discussion of the law is indicated below;

According to the urban land lease holding proclamation No.721/2011 under article 5(1)

*Without prejudice to the provision of article 6 of this proclamation, no person may require urban land other than the lease holding system provided under this proclamation*

In which article 6 permits, "*conversion of old possessions to lease holding*" sub article 1 of this further elaborates

*The modality of converting old possessions in to lease hold shall be determined by the council of a detailed study to be submitted by the ministry, provided however, that the process of such study may not preclude a the existing of rental rate applicable to old possession*

In the same article of 2 (definition) subs article 2 defines

*"Urban land" as a land located within an administrative boundary of an urban center*

*To enforce this regulation has adopted a new rule referred as land owed administration No12/2012 it says*

**Farmers living home possession property right certificate handling is:** *farmers whom their possession is in urban border and asking for property right certificate can be handled;*

*If the building is seen on the 2001 or 2005 line map*

*If the land holder is old possessor and if he can take this assurance by letter from his woreda administration*

*If the farmer has two or more receipts that show he has paid farming revenue and land use before 2005*

*If these is for the child's of the farmers;*

*They should have birth certificate that show whom they are children's or evidence from the nearby dwellers or the woreda administration assurance that show they have get the land had gotten from their family.*

*Within accepted law of the country's mirage type, he/she should take mirage certificate*

*If they are lived by themselves they should also take the assurance from the woreda administration that show they are lived in the indicated home possession.*

*If she/he does can assure that they have no owed house by his/her name or their mirage partner or agreed up on accepted mandatory agreement before law*

*If they are fulfilled the above criteria the farmers have the right to get property right certificate on 500 meter square, only by paying service charge.*

*For the farmers children if they fulfill the criteria on the same way they can get the property right certificate on 150 meter square of land, only by paying service charge.*

According to the current law the above indicated laws are the only laws to get legal residence land in the Addis Ababa city administration. So according to the key informants that were interviewed, taking any land in contrary to this regulation is illegal and when it reaches to settlement level it will be informal/illegal settlement.

As the same time in our both focused group discussions with representatives of informal settlers they acknowledged that they are not fulfilling these regulations and have no property right certificate for their residential land. But most of them are didn't like the word "illegal", in complementary to this, they would like to call themselves as "document less" or in Amharic "sened alba"

The newly revised regulation of land development and management on document less possession which is regulation No 3/2014 has focused on the application of proclamation No 47/67 and the land possessed before may 1996. So the regulation which was adopted earlier was not considering the informal settlers that discussing with. B/c during the interview, their average time of staying on the settlement site is not more than 15 years.

Following to this proclamation, this aimed to taking people to legal ground and enforcing rules

Government has taken many measures when informal settlements are occurred. According to the key informants and government proclamations, these are the common government measures that have been taken during informal settlements are occurred:

The Addis Ababa city administration bureau of land management and development has managed government lands in two ways

First, it takes open lands to bank (usually known as meret bank)

Second, other open lands comes from the nearby farm lands that are in the city border

Unfortunately even if more of the lands that are informally occupied by the informal settlers were farm lands, which are owned and sold by the farmers, but lands which are within bank were also occupied by the informal settlers.

The bureau of code enforcement usually known as "denb maskeber" has the responsibility to take the lands owned by the land development and management office for the day to day control of the land from settlers which have no legal permits for building. To this end the office with the coordination of concerned sectors takes the following measures;

Officers of the bureau has checked every day whether the controlled land is free or not, if somebody without building permits, starts to build then the data will be sent to the concerned core process then the person will be asked to bulldoze the building by himself what he built giving the person 24 hours. But the challenges in these occasion most of the time, according to the key informants the builder does not exist on the place of building. So the code enforcement bureau is post the warning or question of legal building license on the building.

If the builder (informal settler) does not bulldoze by himself then the code enforcement bureau will do it with the police and the building material and the material in the home will be owned by the government.

If Still the builder exists and cannot give the official building permit within 15 days then he will go to court then he will be punished by the proclamation number 271/2013 for up to 7500 birr and 7up to 15 years of prison.

Creating awareness to the people is also another responsibility and measure to the concerned parties.

Legalization, according to the new proclamation and its following rules and regulations are focused on legalizing and taking the old possessed land to the lease holding system on the stated criteria

If the case of settlement is on farmlands that the farmer sells its farm land to the informal settler, then the code enforcement department study this issue with related issues and an organized proposal mostly including up to 20 (but the number may be higher or at some extent lesser) informal settlers will be given to the head of administrators both in the woreda and sub city level. The woreda or the sub city head administrators will call to action forces (i.e. from land development and management head, police head, and peace and security head) for discussion on the issue and decision by the leading role of the administrators. Here the code enforcement department is represented by the peace and security office head.

If the action force decides to demolish, then the same action force representatives will go to the informal settlement site and the action will be started. The case which goes to court is handled by the code enforcement department by their law unit. In this case according to the key informants, if the administrators have other cases which make them busy, the decision may take time and other informal settlements are encouraged to continue. According to them this process may take months (interview with Ato Dawit (2020)). According to him and other key informants if the political leaders thought that if they undertake measures costs on the politics, then they can postpone the measure (demolishing) which makes the informal settlement to increase and the informal settlers to build.

#### **4.6. The reason not to control the informal buildings at its initial stage**

The questions raised below and stated on the table were intentionally to triangulate the data given by the key informants of government task forces with the informal settler's response, for the sub variable, reasons not to control informal buildings initially.

## Responses of the settlers

**Table 4.7 knowledge of government when informal buildings were done  
Answer for the question did the government know when you settle initially**

Did the government know when you settle initially?	Yes	No	Partially	I don't know	Total
Number of respondents	132	0	36	122	290
Percentage	45.5%	0%	12.3%	42.1%	100%

**Source; own survey and computation, 2020**

As indicated on the table above 45.5% answers the woreda administration had know when the informal settlers were build their homes informally, 12.5% answers they know partially, while the 42.1% of the population they don't have information whether the woreda administration knows or not. But nobody in the respondents is sure to say the government doesn't know when we start to build. This implies that the woreda administration has significant number of chance to know when initially the buildings were done.

For the respondents who have answered "yes" for question on the table 4.7 the researcher asks them if the government recognize does they ask you building permit

**Table 4.8 trend of government on asking building permit**

Does the woreda code enforcement officers asks you a building permit	Yes	No	Partially	I don't know	Total
Number of respondents	54	48	12	18	132
Percentage	40.91%	36.36%	9.09%	13.64%	100%

**Source; own survey and computation, 2020**

As shown in the table above 40.91% of the concerned government bodies has asks building permit when they know initially, while 36.36 didn't ask building permit, 9.09% partially asks while the rest of our respondents answers we don't know whether the code enforcement officers asks the building permit or not. This implies that the code enforcement officers has asks building permit when they know, on the contrary not insignificant number are not asked. This may also indicate there are other causes for not to asking building permit.

Another question for similar respondents of table 4.4 does the government bulldoze the building if you have no building permit?

**Table 4.9 trend of bulldozing in the case areas**

Does the task force bulldoze the home which has no building permit?	Yes	No	Partially	I don't know	Total
Number of respondents	36	42	30	24	132
Percentage	27.3%	31.8%	22.7%	18.2%	100%

Source; own survey and computation, 2020

As shown on the table above 27.3% bulldozes the buildings while 31.7% partially agrees on the government bulldozing, 18.2% they don't want to tell us whether the government bulldozes or not the rest 31.8% answers no, they didn't bulldoze. The respondents don't want to tell us may because they don't want to specify how to stay on the site even they were informal. This implies that even if the code enforcement officers were asks building permit they didn't significantly enforce the regulation.

The researcher also asked open ended questions that; if the code enforcement office doesn't bulldoze the illegal buildings initially, so what did they do?

**Responses of the settlers**

- ✓ They had negotiate by money with us and leaves the building as it is additionally based on money capacity of the settler they will legalize it.

Generally from table 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 and the open ended question asked to the informal settlers above; shows that the code enforcement officers significantly knew, even if not fully, when initially illegal buildings were done. They also significantly ask a building permit but less on bulldozing the illegal buildings because of corruption.

## Trend of informal settlements after government change "lewt" and COVID-19

**Table 4.10 Responses of settlers**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Increasing</b>	<b>Decreasing</b>	<b>As it is</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>No of respondents</b>	236	0	54	290
<b>Percentage</b>	81.38%	0%	18.62	100%

**Source; own survey and computation**

As shown in the table above the 81.38% of the respondents answer No of informal settlers during government change (2017/18-2019/20) was increasing. While 18.62% were answering it was as it is none of the respondent's answer that the trend was decreasing. This implies that the trend of informal settlement was increasing during COVID-19 and Ethiopia's government change. I think this is because government tilted by many political and seasonal agendas. So it doesn't have time to focus on the informal settlements.

On this issue similarly both the FGD and key informants agrees with settlers that corruption is the key factor for not controlling informal buildings at the initial level. More over all sources agreed up on the growth of informal settlement during government change and other seasonal agendas in our case COVID-19 and Ethiopia's government transition (2018-2020) from EPRDF to Prosperity party(as shown in table 4.10 above). On the other hand the key informants had listed other reasons for not controlling informal settlements initially bellow. Because the question was mainly targeted to them since they are government bodies.

### **Responses of key informants**

According to the key informants that were interviewed; the following were the reasons or challenges for not controlling the informal settlement at the initial level;

- ✓ **The informal settlement is night done** commonly known as "*chereka bet*" by its character. So the concerned parties cannot get it early in the time of construction. In one night in one woreda there may be build up to 50 houses on average
- ✓ **Legal gap;** the law has gap on this matter to protect the informal settlement at the initial level. In the time of informal buildings, when the code enforcement department asked to bulldoze to the informal settler, they will directly goes to the court and take

the restriction letter from the court and the enforcement will be stopped. This is sometimes happens even before the building is done. According to the civil code ordinance law No. 154/53 of Ethiopia states that *if someone has complains to the court on an issue, the initiation of the issue shall be restricted before the issue is transferred to the third party* Violation to the court's decision has penalty of prison for the enforcers including administrative heads. When it goes to the court due process of law it takes months even years, as this time the settler continues to done their buildings.

- ✓ **Absence of enough code enforcement officers;** in both our case study areas, the number of code enforcement officers with respect to the area covered to control doesn't match, so this creates not to reach when buildings are started. On this point Munyelet(2005) as cited on Yibre and Kidane(2015,p,13) states that "[...] less government control of open spaces, limited capacity of the code enforcement service to control illegal construction of houses[...].) The researcher agreed on this point as stated.
- ✓ **Wideness of some woredas** especially my case area of woreda 03 is very wide and it passes four woredas even to control the area (see figure).
- ✓ **Lack of coordination b/n concerned government sectors,** many of other government organs has left the work to the code enforcement department and does not cooperate as needed to let them know.
- ✓ **Absence of modern controlling system;** the land development and management office has given the lands that are in bank physically on the field. So the code enforcement officers physically check the owned land every day unless some informatics are cooperate, the officer has no chance to know whether the land owned by the bank are illegally occupied not when he is at office.
- ✓ **Unsolved border issues;** some of the areas in the informal settlement are not well known where it resides for instance; some districts of woreda three has shown in the oromiya regional state subeta city administration among these Lencho village which is named after the farmer and broker of land in the area (shown in the photo 5)



Photo 1. Lencho village of informal settlement wich has border issues source; outhur, 2020

The woreda 03 administration says they were considering the place was in Addis Ababa region until 2019. But after one operation done by the sebeta city administration in the area to bulldoze the informal land, they confused the area as oromoiya region. According to the key informant there are also other areas which are ambiguous in border.

## 4.7. Community responses

### Responses of settlers about their responses for government measures

Responses for willingness to accept government bulldozing

**Table 4.11 willingness to accept government bulldozing**

Are you volunteer when the government bulldozes your homes?	Yes	No	Total
No of respondents	102	188	290
Percentage	35.2%	64.8%	100%

Source; own survey and computation, 2020

As indicated the table 4.11 above 35.25% of the settlers are willing for governments bulldozing while 64.8% the majority, are not willing for bulldozing. This implies that majority of the informal settlers are resistant for government's measure of bulldozing.

### Response of the settlers for building their home again

**Table 4.12 trend of settlers re building after bulldozing home**

Do you build your home after bulldozed?	Yes	No	Total
No of respondents	224	66	290
Percentage	77.24%	22.76%	100%

Source; own survey and computation, 2020

Source; own survey and computation, 2020

As we saw in table 4.12 above 22.76% of the settler's answers they didn't build again, while 77.24% answered they build it again even if bulldozed. This implies that however, the government takes the measure of bulldozing they build it again. I think this is because they cannot go anywhere alternatively.

Both of the sources (FGD, and key informants) were agreed on the above responses of the settlers, and additionally, when the concerned government bodies had taken the measure on the informal settlements the community of informal settlers has to take a response for that action. According to the settlers, focused group discussion, and key informants, the following actions were common responses that are taken by the informal settlers:-

- ✓ They claim that they are the right to live, the researcher agrees on this point with Degu, Mesele, and Jafri cited in 2014.p2, UN-HABITAT (2002) on the United Nations Human Settlements Program (page 1) stated:

*To live in a place, and to have established one's habitat with peace, security, and dignity, should be considered neither a luxury, privilege nor purely the good fortune of those who can afford a decent home. Rather, the requisite imperative of housing for personal security, privacy, health, safety, protection from the elements and many other attributes of shared humanity, has led the international community to recognize adequate housing as a basic human right*

Of course the Ethiopian constitution also guarantees this right but the contradiction is shown still now.

- Most of them are not volunteer to demolish their buildings when they are asked Shouting at the demolishing area of informal settlement, throwing stones on the police and code enforcement officers on this point I agree with Ian Paul (2013, p13) states that "[...] their actions become not only an expression of their right to survive, which for its adherents, has shown resistance to the law[...]" As the researcher seen in my observation also this kind of movements was shown and which is not acceptable by any legal argument. According to the key informants, the settlers also come as a group to the woreda administration office and disturb the working environment in the time of bulldozing, and even sometimes they stay even the night with the compound of the woreda administration office.
- **They also claim as they are bought the land legally from farmers**, in this case, the researcher agreed with Daniel 2011.p14 that"[...] *land in Ethiopia is owned by the people and the state and it is not subject to sale or exchange.*" In this case, the farmers around the woredas are sold their farmlands according to the time of buying (market value) averagely from 100-1000 birr per square meters by a village contract. On the same page, Daniel stated that; "*By enlarging the possession and contract of the settlers is void. Because, according to our contract rules under the civil code, any contractual agreement which is based on an illegal or immoral object (in this case sale of land) is invalid (Civil Code Art. 1716).*" Hence the argument of the settlers had contradictions with the accepted law
- **They also claim they are engaged in development activities** that the government is calling in need of (see annex a3)

- **They claim Some of them have electric** as the government is already accepted them as legal when it gives them these services(see annex a4 )
- **Some of them have a residential identification card.** Because of the file forms that are in the woreda (see annex a8), this file is managed on the land they buy on the farmers, so some of them complain, the government deliberately abuses them after all as they are recognized, the researcher could see the residential ID during the FGD, but due to ethical issues it is not annexed.

The last three points imply that the settlers take government services as a guarantee for legality. I think this is because in the perception of the settlers once the government gave them services, so it recognized them. The settlers response in table 4.12 below strengths our argument

### **The role of government service delivery agencies for the growth of informal settlements**

#### **Responses of informal settlers**

**Table 4.13 role of government service delivery agencies for the growth of informal settlements**

Do government service delivery agencies have a role for the growth of informal settlement?	Yes	No	Partially	Total
No of respondents	146	48	96	290
Percentage	50.35%	16.55%	33.1%	100%

**Source; own survey and computation, 2020**

As shown in the table 4.12 above 50.35% of the respondents agree that government service delivery agencies have a role in the growth of informal settlements, 33.1% of the respondents partially agree on the issue and the rest 16.55% doesn't believe the existence of the role of government service delivery agencies on the growth of informal settlements. This implies that the majority of the respondents agree on the existence of the role of government service delivery agencies on the growth of informal settlements.

#### 4.7.1. Bias on ethnicity and discrimination from government services

**Responses of the settlers on whether there is a bias based on ethnicity during government measures**

**Table 4.14 trend of bias on ethnicity**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Partially agree</b>	<b>total</b>
<b>No of respondents</b>	84	158	48	290
<b>Percentage</b>	28.97%	54.48%	16.55%	100%

**Source; own survey and computation, 2020**

The table shows that 28.97% of the respondents answer that there is ethnic bias during government measures on the settlement, 54.48% don't agree on the presence of bias during government measures and the rest 16.55% partially agree on the presence of ethnic bias during the task force measures. This implies that there is no ethnic bias on government measures majorly.

Response FGD of the settlers committees

To get an answer to this question the researcher was asking directly to the informal settlers committees during the focused group discussion and indirectly to the key informants to triangulate the data. The informal settlers (my samples) on my both two focused group discussion said "no bias on ethnicity". On the other way, the woreda administrators directly concerned with the issue have no full proper files of the informal settlers which show who are they? Where do they come from...? What is their ethnicity? Some short-lived illegal/informal buildings are even bulldozed without knowing the builder.

Both on FGD and the questionnaire of the informal settlers don't agree on the existence of ethnic bias on government measures.

## Trend of discrimination from government services

**Table 4.15 Trend of discrimination from government services**

Items	Yes	No	Partially	Total
No of respondents	206	18	66	290
Percentage	71.03%	6.21%	22.76%	100%

**Source;** own survey and computation, 2020

As shown in the tables 4.14 above 71.03% of the total respondent's answers are discriminated by government services, while 6.21% said no discrimination at all, and the rest 22.76% said we are partially discriminated from government services. This implies that discrimination from government services for informal settlers in the area whether it is partially or fully is visible. I think this is because of their informality.

For the open-ended question, (the open-ended question was because intentionally not to restrict their answers) that the researcher raised about the type of services that they discriminated from, they responded that;-

Clean water, electric, road, health station, schools, police station, telecom services, residential identification card and coupons of the woreda cooperative service to use like; sugar, oil, wheat powder...etc

This implies that discrimination from government services in the case study area is viable. This is maybe because the government doesn't properly recognize them to budget for services.

During focused group discussion and questionnaire of informal settlers agreed on the discrimination of the informal settlers from government services, not fully but majorly. In this regard As Paul Jones (2017, p6) in his article states that

"There is a strong nexus between the growth of informal settlements and the emergence of governance approaches that promote and sustain marginalization and discrimination"

The researcher to some extent agreed at this point because the informal settlers that have been indicated above were discriminated against from getting the basic government services because of their informality. But I suspect whether it works in the case of ethnicity, my issue.

So on my point, the above interview and questionnaires imply that ethnicity issues that are raised during government measures on informal settlement especially during bulldozing, through mass Media and broadcasts in different areas of the city are not shown here in our case area. I think some of the informal settlers raised it because they want to politicize the issue to get a solution from the government.

## **Discussion**

The causes of informal settlement as discussed above were not all of the reasons had been shared by the settlers e.g. the rural to urban migration and the interest of speculators this is may be because of the low understanding level of the settlers and their interest not to be called as out comers.

Bias on ethnicity during government measures were not shown in the researcher finding, complains that raised here and there in different Medias before the study has done may have other hidden political agendas that the country faced today on ethnic politics. But marginalization by the government services like water, waste disposal, electric, security services, health station and the like were shown because of their informality. The controversial issue here was the government service delivery agencies had impact on both the growth of informal settlement and equity of service delivery. These dilemmas may be come because of corruption which creates inequality.

Government measures shown in the case areas were more of demolishing than regularization this shows the focus of the government more relies on demolishing than regularizing the informal settlers. This created for the settlers to stand in opposite to the government by opposing the government's measure of demolishing by claiming as they are citizens and have the right to live.

The informal settlers' debate as they were counted themselves as document less "sened alba" than to be called as illegal had no logical and legal evidence. So they are illegal and the government had responsibility to take measures on the case. The better argument for the settlers may be raised what type of measure should the government take which harmonizes with the basic rights of citizens.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this section data's analyzed in the previous chapter were concluded and possible recommendations for the problems identified and concluded earlier were given.

#### 5.1. Conclusion

The informal settlement is seen in many parts of the world following the increasing number of urban population and failure of governments to access low-level housing to their population. In the case of Ethiopia especially the capital Addis Ababa, informal settlements are increasing over time because of the rural to urban migration of the population, high cost of getting land in the inner city both by rent and buying, suspicion of the farmers for low price compensation, the involvement of speculators and brokers and low level of awareness on the informal settlers. Discrimination and marginalization of informal settlers by services and infrastructure were shown in the case area but it is not on the base of ethnicity.

The informal settlers in our case areas have no title/deed for their residential land that they occupy. So according to the Ethiopian law, they have no legal right and they are illegal/informal. Government is most of the time as we have seen in the case area, had failed to control the informal settlement at its initial level because of lack of coordination b/n the enforcing sectors, legal gap, Lack of modern land management and controlling system, wideness of some woredas, low number of controlling officers, the case of code enforcement, unsolved border issues, seasonal agendas of the government, corruption and the buildings are done on the night commonly known as "chereka bet" when the government control is not functioning.

Nowadays most of the government measure towards informal settlement in Addis Ababa city administration is demolishing. Of course, regularization is also another measure for citizens that fulfilling the criteria of proclamation number 721/11. Most of the areas occupied by the informal settlers are farmlands that are sold by the farmers. Lands on the bank are also other areas that are occupied by the informal settlers.

The informal settler's community was responded to the government especially during demolishing were not proper and which includes using of force that challenges the enforcing activities of the government. Of course, the settlers have the right to live as the constitution of Ethiopia, and also they have the right to get basic services like water, health, and police

services as the law allows to them. But the contradiction here is that their informality. I think this is the challenge of the government now and in the future.

Causes of an informal settlement in the studied area is; rural to urban migration, suspicion of the farmers for low compensation from the government, high cost of both the house rent and sold land in the inner city area, interest of speculators, low awareness of the informal settlers regarding the law and failure of the government to access adequate housing.

## **5.2. Recommendations**

According to the data collected, analyzed, and concluded the following recommendation are given

- The government should strengthen and modernize the land management and controlling system of lands on the bank, open and farmlands especially the physical controlling system that has done by the code enforcement office
- The government should have policies which make the private and other non-governmental actors to participate on providing adequate housing to the low economic level citizens.
- Strong coordination b/n the concerned sectors that are responsible for the controlling of informal settlement is needed
- The government should check the legal system that creates a gap for that encouragement of informal settlement as indicated on the above like court restriction
- The government should adopt strategies for accessing adequate housing for the poor
- The government should harmonize informality and basic rights the right to live, get health, security, and water services.
- The government better to participate in the informal settlers in decisions, policies, and strategies
- The government should create a system that minimizes and avoids corruption in the concerned government sectors in an informal settlement
- The government should detach rule of law from politics. B/c of political environment the government measures especially demolish should not be stopped
- The focus of the government not only focused on demolishing but also on avoiding the causes strategically.

- The government should better to regularly focus on the day to day activities of it, not to be attracted by seasonal agendas. For this purpose giving one responsible for a specific institution to be accountable is in my observation is the best one.

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ኮ/ቀ/ክ/ከ/ፕ/ል/ኮ፤ መዋቅራዊ እቅድ ታሳቢ እና የአፈጻጸም ዳሰሳ፤ ህዳር 2011፤ አጭር ጥናት አዲስ አበባ ኢትዮጵያ

### **Open sources**

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## Appendixes

### I. Quaternary guide



#### DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT MA ON PUBLIC MANAGEMENT & POLICY

##### Data collection instrument

This data collection is for the title "**government actions and community response on illegal settlement in Addis Ababa city administration; the case of kolfe keranyo sub city two woredas**" for the partial fulfillments of degree of masters in public management and policy"

For the next data collection the researcher used focused group discussion for the informal settler's middle men in two groups 13 persons together. And interview has been applied for the sub city and woreda level key informants.

**Addis Ababa University College of business and economics department of public administration and development management master of arts in public management and policy**

**Questionnaire for informal settlers**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a student of Addis Ababa University CBE Campus public administration and development management department. I am conducting a research as partial fulfillment of my masters in public management and policy program. The aim of this research is to investigate and describe government actions on informal settlement and community responses in Addis Ababa city administration; the cases of Kolfe keranyo sub city two woredas (woreda 2 and 3). Your participation for this research is highly appreciated and your privacy will be kept in secret.

Name Sintayehu Bekele

Address -----

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Questions are set both in English and Amharic by considering my sources/informal settlers

**Directions**

Please circle on your letter of choice for multiple questions on your answer sheet, and write adscription on the space for a question followed by a line.

**Part One- Background Information**

**1. Personal Information about**

1.1. Marital Status    1. Single            2.Married

1.2. Educational level 1.1-4   2.5-8   3.9-10   4. 11-12 (level 1 and 2)   3. Diploma 4.degree and above

1.3. Place of origin of the residents 1. From the inner city of A.A.   2. Out of A.A.

**Part two-direct questions about the settlement**

1. Why do you occupy public land without legal title?

.....  
.....

- .....
2. For how many years do you stay in this settlement site?  
.....
  3. What the government says when you stay in this settlement site for years, if the government was acts what do you react at the time when the government takes measures on you?  
.....  
.....
  4. Have you been believe that you are illegal settler?  
2} agree 3} disagree
  5. If your answer for question number 4is agree or disagree what are your reasons?  
.....
  6. Do you believe that there is ethnic bias against you by the government?  
1} strongly agree 2} agree 3} disagree 4} no comment
  6. What is the role of local government for the growth of informal settlement?  
.....
  7. What are the roles of utility agencies (water, electricity, waste disposal, health, and police...) for the growth of informal settlement?  
.....
  8. What does it look like the relation between you and the woreda and sub city administration?  
.....
  9. What measures did the government take so far?  
.....
  10. What were your reactions?  
.....
  11. Are there new situations in the last two years (after the change of government)?  
.....
  12. Are there new situations after the pandemic of covid-19  
.....
  13. What do you think should the government to do to solve the problem?  
.....

14. Why do you think is the reason for informal settlement growth while the government taking measures

.....  
.....

**Part three- about Government measures**

1. Do you know the legal process to build a home?

1} yes 2} no 3} I don't know 4} partially

2. Is the government following the legal process to demolish the houses?

1} yes 2} no 3} I don't know 4} partially

3. Does the government acknowledge when you settle on the site initially?

1} yes 2} no 3} I don't know

4. If yes, did the government ask you building permit when the government knew that you were on the building house?

1} yes 2} no

5. Did they bulldoze the house, if you did not have the building permit

1} yes 2} no 3} I don't know 4} partially

6. If the answer for question number 6 is no, what did they do?

.....

7. If the answer is yes, what are the legal processes? Write step by step if possible?

.....

8. Are there other measures rather than bulldozing for the informal settlement?

1} yes 2} no

6. If the answer is yes for number 8, what are they?

.....

9. Do you think are marginalized by government because of your illegality?

1} yes 2} no

7. Name some of the services which are not delivered?

.....

.....

**Part four- about Community reactions**

1. What do you do when the government comes to demolish the houses?

.....  
.....  
.....

2. Are you volunteer to give up for bulldozing your home?

1} yes 2} no 3) partially 4) I do not know

3. If your answer for question number 2 is yes, why? If no, why?

.....  
.....

4. Do you re build after the government demolish your homes?

1} yes 2} no

5. Why do you do so?

.....

5. Are you organized on your questions to the government?

1} yes 2} no

6. What type of organizations do you have?

.....

7. If the question for number 6 is yes, what are the roles of the organize groups?

.....

.....

.....

8. What should have to be done for the future?

.....  
.....

**Addis Ababa University College of business and economics department of public  
administration and development management master of arts in public management and  
policy**

**Interview and group discussion for informal settlers and key informants**

**Data collection instrument**

For my neat data collection I will use focused group discussion for the informal settlers middle men in two groups 10 persons each and interview will be applied for the sub city and woreda level key informants.

**Focused group guiding questions**

**Focused group questions for informal settlers (committees)**

- i. How much years do you stay in these settlement site?
- ii. Do you believe that you are informal settler?
- iii. Do you believe that you are abused by the government because of your ethnicity?  
And why do you believe this?
- iv. What do you think when you are asked to bulldoze your building by the  
government bodies?
- v. On average how much do you earn when you build your home?
- vi. If the government concerned body believes that you are illegal how you do stay  
here still now?
- vii. If you believe the settlement is legal do you have any legal document or reason  
that show which is legal?
- viii. For how many times does the government bulldoze your homes?
- ix. What was your response when the government comes to bulldoze your homes?
- x. Are there other government measures before it comes to bulldozing?

**Interview guiding questions for concerned government bodies (key informants)**

1. Why do not you control the informal buildings at the initial level before it reaches to  
the settlement level?
2. What is informal settlement in your sub city/woreda context?
3. For how many times do you take measures on the informal settlement?
4. Do you have a data that show the informal settlers by their ethnicity, religion...?

5. What are the government actions taken to alleviate the informal settlement?
6. What are the informal settler's responses during government actions on informal settlement?
7. What do you think is the major causes for informal settlement in your sub city/woredas?
8. What are the criteria to say these settlements are informal or illegal?
9. What should have to be done for the future?
10. Do you believe that the current measures of the government will solve the problems?
11. Why do you think is the problem is aggravating when during governments are changing?

### Field observation schedule

The field observation to this study is mainly for identifying the informal settlement area, to cross check whether the issues raised in FDG and in the interview are exists in the settlement site or not

No.	Issues observe	Answers			Date of observation
		yes	partially	Not yet	
1	identifying the informal settlement areas				From august 22-24/2020
2	Taking photos from the informal settlement areas				From august 25—28/2020
3	Checking issues rose in the FGD and interviews are on the informal settlement site? (E.g. Water, electricity, road...)				From august 29-31/2020
4	Distributing and collecting questioners				From august 24-31/2020



.....  
1.4. መንግስት በወቅቱ እርመረጃ ሲወስድ የእናንተ ምላሽ ምን ነበር  
.....

1.5. ህገ-ወጥ ሰፋሪ ነን ብላችሁ ታምናላችሁ

1) እስማማለሁ      2)አልስማም

1.6. ከላይ በቁጥር 1.5 ለተጠየቀው ጥያቄ ምላሻችሁ እስማማለሁም ሆነ አልስማማም ምክንያታችሁ ምንድን ነው  
.....

1.7. ብሄርተኮር መድልክ መንግስት በኩል እርምጃ ሲወስድ አለብላችሁ ታምናላችሁ

1) እስማማለሁ    2) በከፊል እስማማለሁ    3) በጣም አልስማማም    4) አልስማማም

1.8. ህገ ወጥ ሰፈራ እንዲሰፋፋ የመንግስት ሚና ምን ያህል ነው ብላችሁ ታምናላችሁ  
.....

1.9. እናንተ ከወረዳው እና ከክፍለ ከተማው መስተዳድር ያላችሁ ግንኙነት ምን ይመስላል  
.....

1.10. መንግስት እርምጃ መውሰዱን እየቀጠለ የህግ ወጥ የመሬት ወረራ መጨመሩ ለምን ይመስላችኋል  
.....

1.11. የመንግስት አገልግሎት ሰጪ ድርጅቶች ለህገ ወጥ ሰፈራ መስፋፋት ያላቸው ሚና ምን ያህል ነው (ለምሳሌ ውህ፣ ሙብራት፣ መንገድ፣ ፖሊስ..... ወዘተ)  
.....

1.12. መንግስት ከዚህ ቀደም ምን ዓይነት እርምጃዎችን ወሰደ  
.....

1.13. ለእርምጃዎቹ የእናንተ ምላሽ ምን ነበር  
.....

1.14. ከመንግስት መቀየር በኋላ ባለፉት ሁለት ዓመታት በህገ ወጥ ሰፈራ ምን ለውጥ አለ  
.....

1.15. ከኮሮና ወረርሽኝ በኋላ በህገ ወጥ ሰፈራ ምን ለውጥ አለ  
.....

1.16. መንግስት ለቀጣይ ችግሩን ለመፍታት ምን ማድረግ አለበት ትላላችሁ  
.....

**ክፍል ሶስት- ስለመንግስት እርምጃዎች**

- 1.1. ህጋዊ የግንባታ ሂደቱን ታውቃላችሁ
  - 1) አዎ 2)አይደለም 3)በክፊል 4)አላውቅም
- 1.1. መንግስት ቤቶቹን ለማፍርስ ህጋዊ ሂደቱን በተከተለ መልኩ ነው ብላችሁ ታምናላችሁ
  - 1) አዎ 2)አይደለም 3)በክፊል 4)አላውቅም
- 1.2. መንግስት በታውላይ ከመነሻው ስትሰፍሩ ያውቃል
  - 1) አዎ 2)አይደለም 3)በክፊል 4)አላውቅም
- 1.3. ከላይ መልሳችሁ አዎ ከሆነ፤ የግንባታ ፈቃድ ይጠይቋችኋል
  - 1) አዎ 2)አይደለም 3)በክፊል 4)አላውቅም
- 1.4. የግንባታ ፈቃድ ካለመጣችሁ ቤቱን ያፈርሱታል
  - 1) አዎ 2)አይደለም 3)በክፊል 4)አላውቅም
- 1.5. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 1.5 መልሱ አይደለም ከሆነ ታድያ ምን ያደርጋሉ  
.....
- 1.6. ከላይ በቁጥር 1.4 ለተጠቀሰው መልሳችሁ አዎ ከሆነ፤ የሚጠበቅባችሁን የግንባታ ሂደት ደረጃ በደረጃ ጻፉ  
.....  
.....
- 1.7. ለህገ ወጥ ሰፈራ ግንባታን ከማፍረስ በዘለለ ሌሎች የመንግስት እርምጃዎች እርምጃዎች አሉ
  - 1) አዎ 2)አይደለም
- 1.8. ከላይ በቁጥር 1.6 ለተጠቀሰው መልሳችሁ አዎ ከሆነ፤ እርምጃዎቹ ምን ምን ናቸው  
.....

- 1.9. ህገ ወጥ ሰፈራ በመባላችሁ ምክንያት ከመንግስት አገልግሎቶች ተገልላችኋል
  - 1) አዎ 2)አይደለም 3)በክፊል
- 1.10. ከመንግስት አገልግሎቶች ተገልለናል ካላችሁ ከምን ከምን አገልግሎት  
.....

**ክፍል አራት- ስለ ሰፋሪው ምላሻች የተቀመጡ መጠይቆች**

- 1.1. መንግስት/ግብረ ህይሉ ቤታችሁን ሊያፈርስ ሲመጣ ምን ታደርጋላችሁ ምላሻችሁ ምንድን ነው  
.....
- 1.2. ቤታችሁን መንግስት ሊያፈርስ ሲመጣ በፈቃደኝነት ታስፈርሳላችሁ
  - 1) አዎ 2) አይደለም 3)በክፊል 4)አላውቅም
- 1.3. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 2 ምላሻችሁ አዎ ወይም አይደለም ከሆነ ለምን አብራሩ

- .....
- 1.4. ከፈረሰባችሁ በኋላ መልሳችሁ ቤቱን ገነባላችሁ
    - 1) አዎ
    - 2) አይደለም
    - 3) በከፊል
    - 4) አላውቅም
  - 1.5. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 1.4 መልሳችሁ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን እንደዚህ ታደርጋላችሁ
  - 1.6. ለመንግስት ጥያቄአችሁን ስታቀርቡ ጥያቄአችሁን የሚያቀርብ አደረጃጀት አላችሁ
    - 1) አዎ
    - 2) አይደለም
  - 1.7. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 1.6 መልሳችሁ አዎ ከሆነ ምን አይነት አደረጃጀት አለ
- .....

1.8. የአደረጃጀቱ ሚና ስለሆነ ምን ይመስላል

.....

1.9. ለቀጣይ ምን መደረግ አለበት ብላችሁ ታምናላችሁ.....

**ለመንግስት ግብረ ሀይሎች (ቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪዎች) እና ከኮሚቴዎች ጋር ለተደረጉ የቡድን ውይይቶች እንደ መነሻ የቀረቡ ጥያቄዎች ከዚህ እንደሚከተለው ተቀምጠዋል፡-**

**ከህገ ወጥ ሰፋሪኮ ሚቴዎች ጋር ለተደረጉ የቡድን ውይይቶች እንደመነሻ የቀረቡ ጥያቄዎች፤**

1. ምን ያህል ዓመት በዚህ ቦታ ቆያችሁ
2. ህገ ወጥ ሰፋሪ ነን ብላችሁ ታምናላችሁ
3. በብሄር ማንነታችን ምክንያት በመንግስት አካላት አድልዎ ተደርጎብናል ብላችሁ ታምናላችሁ ፤ ለምን እንደዚህ ልታምኑ ቻላችሁ
4. በመንግስት አካላት ቤታችሁን እንድታፈርሱ ሲጠይቁ ምን ይሰማችኋል
5. ቤታችሁን ስትገነቡ በአማካኝ ምን ያህል ገንዘብ ታወጣላችሁ
6. የመንግስት አካላት ህገወጥ ናቸው ብለው እያመኑ እስካሁን እንዴት ቆያችሁ
7. ለምን ያህል ጊዜ መንግስት ቤታችሁን አፈረሰ
8. መንግስት ቤታችሁን ሊያፈርስ ሲመጣ ምን ምላሽ ትሰጣላችሁ
9. መንግስት ለማፍረስ ከመምጣቱ በፊት የሚያካሂዳቸው እና እናንተ ጋር የሚደርሱ ቅድመ ሁኔታዎች አሉ
10. ከማፍረስ በዘለለ መንግስት እናንተ ላይ የሚያደርጋቸው ሌሎች እርምጃዎች አሉ?
11. የዚህ የናንተ የሰፈራ ቦታ ከሌሎች ተመሳሳይ ሰፈራ ቦታዎች የሚለየው ነገር አለ? ካለ ምንድን ነው?

**ለመንግስት ቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪዎች የቀረበ መሪ ቃለ መጠይቅ**

1. ህገ ወጥ ግንባታዎችን ለምን ከመነሻው መቆጣጠር አልቻላችሁም (እስከ ሰፈራ ደረጃ እስኪደርስ ለምን ጠበቃችሁ)
2. በናንተ ክፍለ ከተማ/ወረዳ አተረጓጎም ህገወጥ ሰፈራ ማለት ምን ማለት ነው
3. በህገወጥ ሰፈራዎች ላይ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ እርምጃዎችን ወስዳችኋል
4. ህገወጥ ሰፈራዎቹን በብሄር፤ በሀይማኖት... ወዘተ የሚለይ መረጃ/ፋይል አላችሁ
5. ህገወጥ ሰፈራን ለመከላከል የሚደረጉ የመንግስት እርምጃዎች ምንምን ስላቸው
6. የህገወጥ ሰፈራዎች መንግስት የማፍረስ ስራ ሲሰራ ምላሻቸው ምንድን ነው
7. በክፍለ ከተማችሁ/ወረዳችሁ ለህገወጥ ሰፈራ ምክንያት የሆኑ ነገሮች ምንምን ስላቸው
8. አንድን ግንባታ ህገወጥ ነው ለማለት መመዘኛው ምንድን ነው
9. ለቀጣይ ችግሩን ለመፍታት ምንመደረግ አለበት ትላላችሁ
10. አሁን መንግስት በሚወስዳቸው እርምጃዎች ችግሩ ይፈታል ብላችሁ ታምናላችሁ
11. በመንግስት የለውጥ እና የሽግግር ወቅት እንዲሁም በኮሮና ወረርሽኝ ወቅት ህገወጥ ወረራ በጣም የሚበራከትበት ምክንያት ለምንድን ነው ብላችሁ ታምናላችሁ

## **Key informants**

Abebayehu Kassa, Addis Ababa city administration kolfekeranyo sub-city land development and management department head, interviewed 24 November 2019

Aske Kasaw, Addis Ababa city administration Kolfe keranyo sub city branch National plan commission head, interviewed April 12/2020

Dawit Tesfaye, Addis Ababa city administration Kolfe keranyo sub city woreda 02 code enforcement department core process head, interviewed March 4/2020

Gadise Bulcha (I/r), Addis Ababa city administration Kolfe keranyo sub city woreda 03 code enforcement department head, interviewed March 10/2020

Getachew Asrat, Addis Ababa city administration Kolfe keranyo sub city land development and management department land bank control and surveillance officer, interviewed April 12/2020

Hana Abera, Addis Ababa city administration Kolfe keranyo sub city land development and management department lease enforcement team leader, interviewed April 12/2020

Kasa egzer Bimerk, Addis Ababa city administration Kolfe keranyo sub city land development and management head, interviewed April 8/2020

Mereke Sebani, Addis Ababa city administration Kolfe keranyo sub city woreda 03 peace and security department head, interviewed March 10/2020

Merkebu Ayalew (I/r), Addis Ababa city administration Kolfe keranyo sub city police department detective head, interviewed, march 1/2020

Nuri Bergicho, Addis Ababa city administration Kolfe keranyo sub city woreda 03 head administrator, interviewed March 10/2020

Nuriya Semahel, Addis Ababa city administration Kolfe keranyo sub city code enforcement department core process head, interviewed Feb. 29/2020

Redi Temam, Addis Ababa city administration Kolfe keranyo sub city woreda 02 head administrator, interviewed March 4/2020

Selomon Awet, Addis Ababa city administration Kolfe keranyo sub city woreda 03 code enforcement department core process head, interviewed March 10/2020





Photo 1. Settlement site of the case area

source; outer



Photo 2. Roads of the settlement site source; outer





Photo 3. Water areas of the settlement site

source; outer







Photo 4. Waste disposal areas of the case area

source; outer

**Pictures and letters**

 **Addis Ababa University**  
**College of Business and Economic (CBE)**  
**Department of Public Administration and Development Management**  
**Post Graduate Programs Coordination Office**  
አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ  
የቢዝነስና ኢኮኖሚክስ ኮሌጅ  
የሕዝብ አስተዳደርና ልማት አመራር ት/ክፍል  
የድህረ-ምረቃ ፐሮግራሞች ማስተባበሪያ ቢሮ

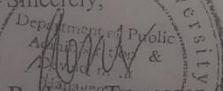
 Date 18/06/2020 ግ.ጥ

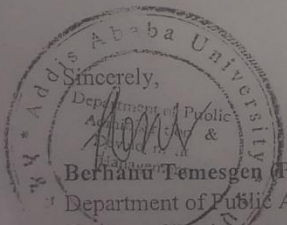
To: Kolfe Keranyo sub City Police Department

Dear Madam/Sir:

Student Sintayehu Bekalo is a Master's program student in Public Management and Policy at the College of Business and Economics, Addis Ababa University. He/She is currently undertaking a research titled: Government actions on 'Informal Settlement' and Community response in D.A.C.R; the case of Kolfe Keranyo sub city as part of the requirement for the successful completion of the program of study. To this end, he/she identified your organization as a focus of study and a potential source of vital data for the research under consideration. We are, therefore, writing this to request your good office to cooperate in providing the necessary data and wish to assure you that the information provided will be used only for academic/research purposes.

Thank you in advance for your time and the assistance extended to student!

Sincerely,  
  
**Berhantu Temesgen (Ph.D.)**  
Department of Public Administration and Development Management  
College of Business and Economics  
Addis Ababa University



Handwritten signature  
24/06/20

Handwritten initials

+251-11-1-22-97-63, +251-11-1-22-96-02 Ext.161 ☒ 1176



Addis Ababa University  
 College of Business and Economic (CBE)  
 Department of Public Administration and Development Management  
 Post Graduate Programs Coordination Office



አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ  
 የቢዝነስና ኢኮኖሚክስ ኮሌጅ  
 የሕዝብ አስተዳደርና ልማት አመራር ት/ክፍል  
 የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራሞች ማስተባበሪያ ቢሮ

Date 23/03/2020

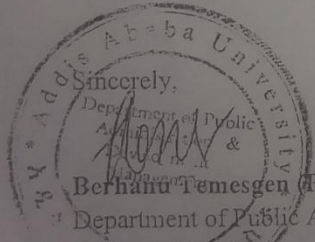
To: Y/p/n/s pls as in file Print

Dear Madam/Sir:

Student Sintayehu Bekelo is a Master's program student in Public Management and Policy at the College of Business and Economics, Addis Ababa University. He/She is currently undertaking a research titled:

gov't actions on 'Zajir and Settlement' and Community response in AA CA; the case of Kofe Kemayo Sis  
 as part of the requirement for the successful completion of the program of study. To this end, he/she identified your organization as a focus of study and a potential source of vital data for the research under consideration. We are, therefore, writing this to request your good office to cooperate in providing the necessary data and wish to assure you that the information provided will be used only for academic/research purposes.

Thank you in advance for your time and the assistance extended to student!



Sincerely,  
[Signature]  
**Berhanu Temesgen (Ph.D.)**  
 Department of Public Administration and Development Management  
 College of Business and Economics  
 Addis Ababa University

as

ከሚያዝያ 1997 በኋላ በተወረደ የመንግስት መሬት ላይ ህገወጥ ግንባታ ያከናወኑ ግለሰቦች ሪፖርት መጠመድያ ቅጽ

ተ. ቁ.	ወረ. ስ. ቁ.	ጠቅላላ ስ. ቁ.	ይዘታወ የተገኙበት አግባብ					በይዘታወ ላይ የተገኘው ቤት የተሰጠበት ቁጥር					በቤቱ ወሰን የሚኖረው ሰው					የቤቱ ባለቤት የሰጠ ሆኗል					2003 አየር ካርታ		ጠወረ. የተያዘው ስ. ቁ.	የግራ ስፔሻል አድራሻ	ጠቅላላ የሆነው ስ. ቁ.
			ጠወረ. ስ. ቁ.	ገንጠል ስ. ቁ.	ጠጠራ ስ. ቁ.	ጠጠር ስ. ቁ.	የባለ-ክትትል ስ. ቁ.	የአዳዲስ ስ. ቁ.	የቆይታ ስ. ቁ.	የባለ-አዳዲስ ስ. ቁ.	ባለቤት ስ. ቁ.	ተክራ ስ. ቁ.	ጠባቂ ስ. ቁ.	ሰው የሚኖሩ ስ. ቁ.	የመንግስት ስ. ቁ.	የግል ስ. ቁ.	አንዳንድ ስ. ቁ.	ሰጠው ስ. ቁ.	የሚኖሩ ስ. ቁ.	ጠወረ. የተያዘው ስ. ቁ.	የግራ ስፔሻል አድራሻ						
1	156	156	-	-	-	-	60	13	83	144	12	-	-	3	87	-	66	52	104	1590	-	156	-				
2	877	-	797	63	17	13	859	5	-	835	22	19	1	33	697	147	-	726	151	145782	14	871	6				
3	4477	-	4440	22	15	1	4368	28	80	4412	39	26	-	8	4244	-	225	1762	2715	377014	51	4477	-				
4	130	3	115	10	2	13	110	7	-	106	17	6	1	10	115	1	4	127	3	37307	82	130	-				
5	230	204	24	2	-	-	106	-	24	124	3	3	-	1	129	-	-	127	103	28257	88	230	-				
6	31	6	22	2	1	-	31	-	25	25	5	1	-	1	18	-	12	17	14	5895	4	29	2				
7	37	5	23	8	1	8	27	2	-	36	-	1	-	2	31	1	3	34	3	8129	1	37	-				
8	210	36	128	43	3	1	209	-	-	196	6	7	1	4	199	2	5	171	39	37290	34	204	6				
9	32	19	12	1	-	5	26	1	-	31	1	-	-	3	22	1	6	32	-	4672	-	32	-				
10	711	7	631	56	17	-	708	1	2	688	19	3	1	19	566	-	126	385	326	73823	390	710	1				
11	533	17	486	24	6	-	530	2	1	505	23	5	-	4	441	-	88	383	150	78000	207	533	-				
12	6	6	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	4	-	2	3	3	699.98	2	6	-				
13	65	42	20	-	3	3	61	-	1	64	1	-	-	2	55	-	8	63	2	16782	39	65	-				
14	176	2	169	4	1	-	173	3	-	169	6	1	-	-	163	-	13	132	44	9382	-	176	-				
15	59	43	15	1	-	2	50	7	-	47	5	7	-	8	43	-	8	36	23	12891	1	59	1				
ጽምር	7730	546	6882	236	66	46	7423	70	191	7487	159	80	4	98	6914	152	566	4050	3680	851653.98	913	7714	11				



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Serial/AACG/2/A



ቀን 21/7/99  
Date

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E/D/1

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር  
ADDIS ABABA CITY GOVERNMENT

ለአካባቢ ልማት ሥራዎች የሕዝብ መዋጮ  
Community contribution For Environmental Development Intervention

የገንዘብ መሰብሰቢያ ደረሰኝ  
Receipt Voucher

№ 39410

የ ቆንቆ 04 የአካባቢ ልማት ኮሚቴ  
Environmental Development Committee

የሰጠው ስም ከገለጸው ገ/አብነት ገ/አብነት የአያት ስም ደኅኤ  
Payer's Full Name Grand Father's Name

አድራሻ፣ ክፍለ ከተማ ገ/አብነት ቀበሌ 04 የቤት ቁጥር  
Address: Sub-City Kebele House No.

የገንዘብ ልክ (በአጋዥ) 35 ገጠጠ  
Amount in Figure

የገንዘብ ልክ በፊደል (በብር) ገንገ ሃይለማርያም  
Amount in Words /Birr/

የገቢው ምክንያት ቆንቆ 04-ገንገ ሃይለማርያም  
Purpose ገንገ ሃይለማርያም ሃይት ሥራ

የዘጋጀው ስምና ፊርማ  
Prepared by name and signature

ገ/አብነት ገ/አብነት  
የተቀባይ ስምና ፊርማ  
Received by name and signature

ዋናው - ለሰጠው፣ ሁለተኛው - ለሂሳብ ክፍል፣ ሦስተኛው - ጥራዝ ውስጥ ይቀመጣል።  
Original to payer, second Copy to Accounts, third copy in pad.

ቀ. 8

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ መስተዳድር ነዋሪዎች መመዝገቢያ ቅጽ

ገጽ 1

የቤተሰብ ተጠሪ

የባለ ስም ሥነ ገብረ የአዳኝ ስም ገ/ሥነ ገብረ የአዳኝ ስም የኃይሌ  
 የግብር ስም አርገብ ሥነ የአዳኝ ስም ደርጊት የአዳኝ ስም ደርጊት  
 ሌላ የቤተሰብ ተጠሪ ስም \_\_\_\_\_ የአዳኝ ስም \_\_\_\_\_ የአዳኝ ስም \_\_\_\_\_  
 አድራሻው ወረዳ 1/ቀበሌ ዓ/ኃ/የቤት ቁጥር ስ.ቁ. \_\_\_\_\_ ፖ.ጥ.ቁ. \_\_\_\_\_ ተከታ አ.ገብረ  
 የቤት ቁጥር ሥነ ገብረ የመገንጠያ ቁጥር ኪ.ቤ.አ.አ. (ሌ) ኪራይ መጠን የሌላ (ይገለጽ)

6/9/99



ተ.ቁ.	በቤት ውስጥ የግንኙ የቤተሰብ አባላት ስም ዝርዝር ውሉ ስም ከሌላዎች	የአዳኝ ስም	ከቤተሰብ ተጠሪ ጋር ያላቸው ህጻናት ገንገዥ	የታ. ቁጥር	ባለሥራተኛ ቤተሰብ	የቤተሰብ ሁኔታ	የታወቁት ቁጥር	የገብር ቁጥር (ህሊ)
1	ሥነ ገብረ	አሥገብ ገብረ	ሥነ ገብረ	00	አ/አ/አ			
2	አርገብ ሥነ	ደርጊት	ሥነ ገብረ	00	አ/አ/አ			
3	አሥገብ ገብረ	አርገብ ሥነ	አ/አ/አ	00	አ/አ/አ			
4	አ/አ/አ	አ/አ/አ	አ/አ/አ	00	አ/አ/አ			
5	አ/አ/አ	አ/አ/አ	አ/አ/አ	00	አ/አ/አ			
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- ማሳሰቢያ፡
1. የቤተሰብ ተጠሪዎች መረጃ በቤተሰብ ስም ዝርዝር ውስጥ በተጨማሪ ይጻፋል።
  2. የመኖሪያ አድራሻ በግልጽ ምንም እንኳን ስር ገለጸው ያለው መደበኛ መኖሪያ እና ሌሎች የመኖሪያ አድራሻዎች ካሉት ይጻፉ።
  3. የሥራ አድራሻ በግልጽ ምንም እንኳን ስር ነዋሪው የተለያዩ የሥራ ቦታዎች ካሉት ይጻፉ።
  4. በመገንጠያ ያልተካተቱ ሌሎች መረጃዎች ካሉ አስተያየት በግልጽ ቦታ ይጻፉ።
  5. የቀድሞ አድራሻ በግልጽ ምንም እንኳን ስር ነዋሪው ወደ ቀበሌው ከመጣቱ በፊት ይኖርበት የነበረው አድራሻ ይጻፍ።

ማስጠንቀቂያ  
 የተላላተ መረጃ በጥሩ ላይ  
 መሙላት በሕግ ያስቀጣል።





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 Post Graduate Programs Coordination Office



አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ  
 የቢዝነስና ኢኮኖሚክስ ኮሌጅ  
 የሕዝብ አስተዳደርና ልማት አመራር ት/ክፍል  
 የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራሞች ማስተባበሪያ ቢሮ

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To: Kolfo Keranyo Sub City bank don't and mgmt dept

Dear Madam/Sir:

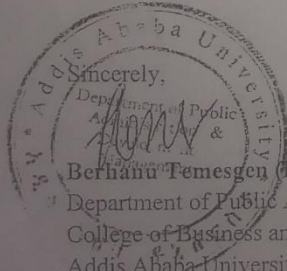
*26/6/2012  
 20/05/12*

Student Sintayehu Bekete is a Master's program student in Public Management and Policy at the College of Business and Economics, Addis Ababa University. He/She is currently undertaking a research titled:

gov't actions on 'Informal Settlement' and Community response in Addis Case of Kolfo Keranyo Sub City

as part of the requirement for the successful completion of the program of study. To this end, he/she identified your organization as a focus of study and a potential source of vital data for the research under consideration. We are, therefore, writing this to request your good office to cooperate in providing the necessary data and wish to assure you that the information provided will be used only for academic/research purposes.

Thank you in advance for your time and the assistance extended to student!



Sincerely,  
*[Signature]*  
 Berhanu Temesgen (Ph.D.)  
 Department of Public Administration and Development Management  
 College of Business and Economics  
 Addis Ababa University

*27*



Addis Ababa University  
 College of Business and Economic (CBE)  
 Department of Public Administration and Development Management  
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አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ  
 የቢዝነስና ኢኮኖሚክስ ኮሌጅ  
 የሕዝብ አስተዳደርና ልማት አምራች ት/ክፍል  
 የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራሞች ማስተባበሪያ ቢሮ

Date March 03/2020

To: Kolfe Keranya Sub City Code enforcement department

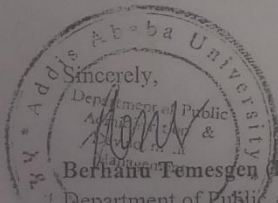
Dear Madam/Sir:

Student Sintayehu Bekel is a Master's program student in Public Management and Policy at the College of Business and Economics, Addis Ababa University. He/She is currently undertaking a research titled:

Gov't actions on "Informal Settlement" and Community response the case of Kolfe Keranya Sub City

as part of the requirement for the successful completion of the program of study. To this end, he/she identified your organization as a focus of study and a potential source of vital data for the research under consideration. We are, therefore, writing this to request your good office to cooperate in providing the necessary data and wish to assure you that the information provided will be used only for academic/research purposes.

Thank you in advance for your time and the assistance extended to student!



Sincerely,

Berhanu Femesgen (Ph.D.)

Department of Public Administration and Development Management  
 College of Business and Economics  
 Addis Ababa University

*Handwritten signature and date: Aug 3/2020*

*Handwritten mark: e.g.*



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አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ  
 የቢዝነስና ኢኮኖሚክስ ኮሌጅ  
 የሕዝብ አስተዳደርና ልማት አመራር ጉ/ክፍል  
 የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራሞች ማስተባበሪያ ቢሮ

Date 02/07/2012

To: ገ/ቀ/31/ገ/ገ ገሰተኛዬ ወ/ሮ 2/7/2012 <sup>ሩንቤ</sup>

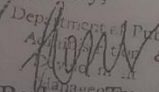
Dear Madam/Sir:

Student Sintayehu Bekele is a Master's program student in Public Management and Policy at the College of Business and Economics, Addis Ababa University. He/She is currently undertaking a research titled:

gov't actions on "Injural Settlement" and Community response in AA CA; the case of PACA, Kofu Kiryos

as part of the requirement for the successful completion of the program of study. To this end, he/she identified your organization as a focus of study and a potential source of vital data for the research under consideration. We are, therefore, writing this to request your good office to cooperate in providing the necessary data and wish to assure you that the information provided will be used only for academic/research purposes.

Thank you in advance for your time and the assistance extended to student!

Sincerely,  
  
 Berhanu Temesgen (Ph.D.)  
 Department of Public Administration and Development Management  
 College of Business and Economics  
 Addis Ababa University

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Addis Ababa University  
 College of Business and Economic (CBE)  
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አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ  
 የቢዝነስና ኢኮኖሚክስ ኮሌጅ  
 የሕዝብ አስተዳደርና ልማት አመራር ት/ክፍል  
 የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራሞች ማስተባበሪያ ቢሮ

Date 23/03/2020

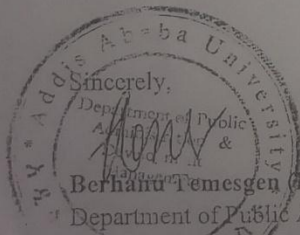
To: Y/p/n/y PLC as in file Print

Dear Madam/Sir:

Student Sintayehu Bokede is a Master's program student in Public Management and Policy at the College of Business and Economics, Addis Ababa University. He/She is currently undertaking a research titled:

gov't actions on 'Infernal Settlement' and Community response in AACD; the case of Wolfo Beraye SS  
 as part of the requirement for the successful completion of the program of study. To this end, he/she identified your organization as a focus of study and a potential source of vital data for the research under consideration. We are, therefore, writing this to request your good office to cooperate in providing the necessary data and wish to assure you that the information provided will be used only for academic/research purposes.

Thank you in advance for your time and the assistance extended to student!



Sincerely,  
 Berhanu Temesgen (Ph.D.)

Department of Public Administration and Development Management  
 College of Business and Economics  
 Addis Ababa University

as