



Addis Ababa University
College of Development Studies

Assessment of land delivery system for residential housing in Tigray
Region: The case of Shire Endasilase Town

By
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Center for Regional and Local Development Studies

Urban land administration and management program

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By

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A thesis submitted to Addis Ababa University, College of Development Studies Center for Regional and Local Development Studies in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a master's degree in urban land administration and management.

July, 2019

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Declarations

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my own and original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged, following the scientific guidelines of the university.

Addis Ababa

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CONFIRMATION

This final Thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as University supervisor.

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Approval

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Luel Tkue Gezahegn entitled “Assessment of Land Delivery System: The case of Shire Endaslasie Town” and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Art in Urban Land Administration and Management complies with the regulation of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Abstract

This study is an attempt to assess the existing urban land delivery system for residential housing in Shire Endeslasie Town. There was no prior study on the practice of urban land delivery system for residential housing in the Town. This is a motivation to carry out the study. This study utilizes descriptive survey research method using both primary and secondary data where probability and non-probability sampling were used. Based on this, 375 samples of respondents were selected systematically and 20 were selected judgmentally. The data was collected using questionnaire, interview, observation and document review.

The study observed that the performance of the town in land allocation for residential housing development through different modalities such as lease, allotment and cooperative were poor. Beside this, there is a popular belief and reality that current urban land policy and laws have been benefiting the rich rather than the poor. Bureaucratic tendencies, inadequate amount of serviced land, shortage of work force, inadequate and distorted urban land information system are factors affecting land delivery system for residential housing development. As a result of this gap of demand and supply the town dwellers faced residential and rental housing problems.

Key words: *Formal land delivery system, lease policy, informal land development, factors affecting land delivery system,*

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List Acronyms and Abbreviations

a.s.l	Above Sea Level
B.C	Before Christ
BPR	Business Process Reengineering
BSC	Balancing Score Card
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
E.C	Ethiopian calendar
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GIS	Geographic Information System
K.m	Kilometer
LBS	Lease Bid Software
LDM	Land Development and Management
LIS	Land Information System
MSEs	Micro and Small scale Enterprise
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
i.e.	That is
UN	United Nation

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the study

Urbanization refers to a growth in the proportion of a population living in urban areas and further physical expansion of already existing urban centers (Leulseged, Gete, et al. 2011). The level of urbanization in Africa is low (37.1%) when compared with developed countries like Europe (72.7%) and North America (79.1%). However, urbanization in the developing world in general is progressing much faster than in developed countries, which may reach 3% or even 4 % a year (Soubbotina, 2004). The fast rate of urbanization in developing world is attributed to rural–urban migration, economic growth, development and rapid urban population growth (Marshall et al., 2009).

According to Redman and Jones, 2004 urban growth is a combination of three basic processes. The first is rural-urban migration: it is a key source of urban growth since the origin of cities. Rural-urban migration is driven from perceived economic opportunities, insecurity in rural areas, climate or economic problems. The second basic process is natural increase: this is a combination of increased fertility and decreased mortality rate; thirdly, the reclassification of land from rural to urban categories.

Many cities are rapidly growing into their fringe, engulfing former villages and farmlands and transforming them into urban land and urban community. The rate of natural increase is generally slightly lower in urban than in rural areas. However, the principal reasons for raising the level of urbanization and city growth are rural-urban migration, geographical expansion of urban areas through annexation and transformation and reclassification of rural village into small urban settlements (Cohen, 2006).

The nature and consequences of urbanization has significant impact on lives of towns/cities, their dwellers because resources are scarce by nature but human needs specially demand of shelter, and preferences rise from time to time as population grows rapidly (ibid).

Recently, African urbanization is characterized by rapid and uncontrolled urban growth. This has brought various infrastructures, commercial centers, light and heavy scale manufacturing areas, service and housing problems. In addition, the mass exodus to cities has already worsened the problems of urban poverty, shortage of housing, infrastructures and basic services, unemployment, resource abuse, crime and land delivery. This leaves it with an under-developed continent (Soubbotina, 2004). Thus, urbanization in Africa has brought many negative impacts on the urban communities throughout the continent.

Eventhough, Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries in the world. That is only 19.4% of its population living in urban centers (CSA, 2016). However, the rate of urbanization is increasing at a rate of 4.4% (MoFED, 2006). Furthermore, the country urban population is expected to grow on average by 3.98% and by 2050, about 42.1% of the total population is expected to inhabit in urban centers (UN-HABITAT, 2007).

The Ethiopian urban centers are expanding at an alarming rate (4.4 per cent) resulting in shortage of land for required urban activities and development demands. Currently, this situation is worse in the study area, Shire Endasselassie Town. Because there is fast population growth, rural to urban migration and it exists large housing demands. These affect the amount and timing of land supply in the town.

Data regarding the population size of the town taken from the May, 2007 census result and the 2012 CSA projected population was 47,284 and 59,887 respectively. However, according to the study team of Shire structural plan in 2017 looking different scenarios and based on the existing fast growing and potential of the town, the growth rate is computed on the high growth rate 4.5% (which is greater than urban population growth rate of the region, 4.11%) has put the projected figure to reach a total of 104,426 by 2024/2025 (Shire structural plan, 2017).

The population increment by 4.5% per year leads high demand of land for the purpose of housing but the town has the following main problems such as lack of proper system of land banking and vacant land inventory, unrecorded land leased data, improper land fee collection system and 90% of revenue gained from leased land was not allocated for basic infrastructure development as of lease Proclamation No. 721/2011 (Structural Plan Revision, 2017). Because the Town could not has a power to exercise this proclamation practically.

In addition to this , the plots which were offered for lease, were conducting haphazardly without proper planned and following the necessary land regulations, land policy, modality of housing delivery, price adjustments, establish land prices for auctions and subsidized tenants (Structural Plan Revision, 2017).

Hence, this study was conducted the assessing of land delivery system of residential housing of Shire-Endasilasse Town from 2011 to 2017 and attempt to recommend interventions mechanisms that have been taken to solve the mentioned problems.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Land is basic and essential natural resource but it is limited and scarce particularly in urban areas due to urbanization, rapid population growth and migration. On the other hand, almost all human activities are directly and indirectly linked to land to provide the physical, social and economic services.

By 2025 two- third of the world population will live in cities and towns. Rapid urbanization process is a common phenomenon of the development process of developing countries. Currently, Africa has the world's highest urbanization rate with an average growth rate of 4% per year (Bocquier, 2005).

The demand of land for housing and other activities is increasing from time to time in all Ethiopian cities and towns due to different factors such as limited land supply, poor land management, and poor land delivery system, bureaucratic bottleneck, improper organizational structure, lack of skilled manpower and decision making (Structural Plan Revision, 2017).

Similarly, the demand of land in Shire Endaslasie Town is the highest among other similar level towns that are found in Tigray region. This is due to the locational advantage that is, the town is located as center for two big cities (Gondar and Mekelle) and one big and potential to investment town (Humera) but not suitable to residencies. In addition to this the availability of precious minerals like gold, cash crop production such as sesame near to the town and cattle farming are contributed to the town to become investment preference for the local and foreign investors creates the land demand high in the town.

Even though the demand of land is highest, the supply of land is limited and there is large gap between demand and supply of land. According to Shire municipality land administration and management 2017 office report, there were 6117 applicants demanding land for residential housing in 2016/17 fiscal year, whereas there were only 1577 plots supplied for housing purpose, which means only 25.78 % were covered.

According to the observation and the information secured by the staff member in Shire Endaslasie Municipality Land Management Office, the town land delivery system is poor i.e. unable to provide and divide plots according to income categories; the price of land is not affordable to middle income; there is deficit of land supply on time and quantity; absence of land information system (LIS); presence of land speculation; inadequate provision of infrastructure and service; poor capacity of institutions and ineffective and inefficient land management.

For instance, eye evidence and data confirmed that clients who had got land through lease system in 2004 E.C have not got electric service until 2010 E.C in locally named “Wuha Telefa” village. It means 6 years’ time gap to get electric service. This clearly indicated how much the land delivery system is bottleneck for development. Moreover, one-lease winner claims that he waste more than a year to get title deed. According to him, he won lease bid in 2006 E, C but takes more than six months to get title deed and even after got the title certificate the building permit obliged to renew the contract agreement though the problem is not associated with customers. At the same time, those who have land in “Mekelkeya Condominium” area through cooperative in 2009 E.C did not execute in their agreed time because the municipality unable to pay compensation for the former landowners until end of 2010 E.C and the former landowner fenced and plowed the cooperative site in summer season. This clearly shows that the extent and severity of land delivery problem of the town.

Studies about land delivery were not conducted for the present study area (Shire- Endaslassei). However, there are a few related studies on the land delivery in different parts of Ethiopia and other developing countries. For instance, study by Daniel Adamu, (2014) on ‘Appraisal of the Urban Management Challenge of Informal Land Delivery in Karu Urban Area - Nigeria’, which emphasis on the urban management challenges of informal land delivery in Karu Urban Area - Nigeria. Other study by CaroleRakodi and Clement R. Leduka, (2012) on ‘Informal Land

Delivery Processes and Access to Land for the Poor: A Comparative Study of Six African Cities'. The aim of this study was to improve understanding of contemporary informal land delivery processes in six African cities and their relationships with formal land administrative systems. They analyzed the characteristics of informal land markets and delivery systems. Study by Habitat International, (2002) 'factors affecting the efficiency of the urban residential land market in developing countries: a case study of India' suggested that to overcome the formal land market constraints, it will be necessary for governments to recognize the informal market and work with it, rather than ignore. Study by Mohammedhussen Mama, (2008) entitled 'Customers' Satisfaction In Land Delivery Service by Urban Local Governments' A Case Study of Bishoftu Town Administration, in Oromiya region. This research concentrates on the customers' satisfaction and problems affecting customers' satisfaction in land delivery service. The study by Nega Woldegebreal, (2005) 'Who are benefiting? The Urban Land Lease Policy; a case study in Addis Ababa found that why the land lease policy does not work and to elaborate a proposal that make it work.

Generally, all these studies conclude that challenges of informal land delivery and necessary for governments to recognize the informal market and work with it, rather than ignore it and customers of the land delivery were dissatisfied on service provision. But studies about land delivery were not conducted for the present study area (Shire- Endaslassei). Besides, what are the main causes and effects of gap between land demand and supply is not clearly addressed.

Therefore, the target of this study is to assess the land delivery system of Shire Endasilase Town and balance the land demand and supply gap particularly land for residential housing by assessing the principal causes of gap.

1.3. Research Objective

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of this research was to assess the land delivery system with special focus on residential housing in Shire-Endaslassie Town.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

- To examine demand and supply gap factors of land delivery for residential houses;
- To assess the process and management of land delivery efficiency and effectiveness of acquisition, development and transfer of land; and
- To explore the efforts made by city administration to address the problems of urban land delivery issues

1.4. Research Questions

- ❖ What are the causes and effects of gap between land demand and supply for residential houses?
- ❖ What are the process and management of land delivery efficiency and effectiveness of acquisition, development and transfer of land?
- ❖ What efforts made by city administration to address the problems of urban land delivery issues?

1.5. Scope of the study

Spatial Scope: The spatial scope of the study was delimited on Shire Endaslasie Town Administration, which is found in center of the northern west zone of Tigray regional state and cover total area of 3,434 hectare of land.

Thematic Scope: Thematically this study was focused on the assessment of urban land delivery system in Shire-Endaslassie Town for residential housing and the gap between supply and demand of urban land from 2011 to 2017.

1.6. Significance of the Study

This thesis is primarily used for an academic purpose for the partial fulfillment of Master of Art in the field of land administration and it is used as background reference for further research work on Shire-Endasilasse Town.

Beside this, the thesis may contribute to the identification of the major factors, which aggravate the gap between supply and demand of urban land and its consequence in efficiency, and effectiveness of land acquisition, development, provision and utilization in the town.

The study reminds also the town administrators to consider the basic factors when setting their priorities that can have big effect on the development and the performance of the economy as a whole.

1.7. Limitation of the Study Area

This research has its own limitation and the limitation is that the research is not supported with respondent photographs; sources of some factual data and response are not clearly mentioned. This emanated from fear of political accountability and a revenge, which could take place later by higher political officials.

1.8. Organization of the Thesis

This thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introductory part, which contains background of the study, statement of problem, objectives, research questions, scope, significance and limitation of the study. The second chapter deals with the general and contextual review of literature that is consistent with the title of the thesis from international to local issues concerning formal and informal land delivery channels including standards, norms and manuals review.

The third chapter is elaborating about methodology of the study and the description of the selected case study sites while the fourth chapter deals with the presentation of results and discussion. Finally, the fifth or the last chapter presents conclusion and recommendation of results.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Conceptual Literatures

2.1.1. Definition of terms

What is land? Three points are important here. First, what land is for a farmer is not the same thing as for a tax collector. Land may be a source of food, a place to work, an alienable commodity or an object of taxation (Li, 2014).

Urban land: Urban land, means the land situated in such municipal area and the areas in the periphery there of as may be notified by the State Government and different limits of periphery areas may be notified for different classes of municipal areas (Benjamin, 2004).

A Land Information System (LIS) is a Geographic Information System for cadastral and land-use mapping, typically consisting of an accurate, current and reliable land record cadaster and associated attributes (Larsson, 1990).

2.1.2. Land and urban land system

2.1.2.1. Special features of land

Classical economists treat land as distinct from capital and identify “land, labor and capital” as the three mutually exclusive basic “factors of production”. To them they are comprehensive, including all economic agents (Gaffney, 2004).

Neoclassical economists, however, disregard the distinction and stress on similarities of land and capital, totally ignoring all differences. In asserting that land does have distinctive qualities for economic analysis and policy, the classical economist Mason Gaffney in his essay “Land as a Distinctive Factor of Production”, outlines a number of primary reasons that distinguish land from capital. These are summarized below.

Land supply is fixed. Being permanent and not reproducible, the supply of land is fixed. While buildings that occupy a site may have been demolished, replaced or heavily remodeled, streets repaved, widened and utilities enhanced over time, the land remains the same. This nature of

land manifests itself in various ways, starting from the fixed nature of the overall planet and political jurisdictions defining areas of land. The immobility and permanence of land as site and the acquisition of land of necessity from others thus makes land a pervasive basis of market power.

Land is immobile in space. A growth in demand for land in a specific location or neighborhood cannot result in the migration of land from another location to meet the higher demand. Under the circumstances, higher demand for land results not in increased supply, but in rises in ground rent. Hence, land values are marked by continuity in space, meaning that the price of land is closely related to that of adjoining land, for they are usually near substitutes. It is, therefore, possible to map land values as one would map elevations, drawing contour lines of equal unit value.

Land price serves as a guide and determines the character of capital. When rents and land prices are high investors revert to forms of capital that substitute for land, tempering land scarcity and shaping capital stock in a particular way. Such substitution is an integral part of the equilibrating function of markets. While high wages induce labor-saving capital, high rents evoke land saving capital. In respect of urban land, high rents and high land prices induce a number of substitutive capitals.

2.2. Theoretical Literatures

2.2.1. Types of Urban Land Tenure Systems

A pioneering UN study in 1973 on urban land policy and land use control measures identified a wide range of formal and customary tenure systems (Payne, 2001). As a general working definition, land tenure relates to the mode by which land is held or owned, or the set of relationships among people concerning land or its product.

Property rights are similarly defined as a recognized interest in land or property vested in an individual or group and can apply separately to land or development on it. Rights may cover access, use, development or transfer and, as such, exist in parallel with ownership. Different forms of tenure may co-exist in the same country and, at times, even within the same city. Each

form of tenure has its advantages and limitations. Among the most common types of tenure in developing countries are the following:

Customary Tenure, Customary tenure is found in most parts of Africa. It evolved from largely agricultural societies in which there was little competition for land, and hence land had no economic value in itself. Allocation, use, and transfer of land have been determined by leaders of the community according to needs, rather than through payment. With urban expansion, the system has become subject to commercial pressures.

Private Tenure, this system permits virtually unrestricted use and exchange of land and is intended to ensure most intense and efficient use of land. The primary limitation of private tenure is the difficulty of access to land by lower income groups.

Public Tenure, it seeks to enable all sections of society to obtain access to land under conditions of increasing competition. Although it has frequently achieved higher levels of equity than the private systems, it has rarely achieved the intended high level of efficiency due to bureaucratic inefficiency or systems of patronage and clientage.

Non-formal Tenure, this type of tenure allows holdings in the form of squatting, unauthorized subdivisions on legally owned land and various forms of unofficial rental arrangements with varying degrees of legality or illegality. Some of these non-formal categories, such as squatting, emanate from the inability of public allocation systems or land markets that provide for the needs of the poor. Even then, access to lower income groups through such arrangements is becoming increasingly constrained. Despite this, informal tenure categories remain the most common urban tenure category in many countries and accommodate the majority of lower income households, often expanding more rapidly than any other tenure categories.

2.2.2. Land Policy Issues to be Resolved

Under conditions of rapid urbanization, competition for secure and serviced land increases. This places pressure on existing tenure systems and requires governments to formulate policies, which encourage efficient land use and improve accessibility to land, without sidelining the urban poor. The central policy issue, hence, becomes what forms of land tenure best achieve these objectives of efficiency and equity (Adams & White, 2003).

Among the diverse approaches toward land tenure, public land ownership, as opposed to private freehold ownership, became popular in many countries, especially in the 1970s. Some 20 of 40 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, for instance, had nationalized all lands at the time. Nevertheless, the increased strain that public ownership places upon the state has, in many instances, proven to be beyond the ability to develop and allocate lands according to needs (Benjamin, 2004).

The need to resolve both the issues of land tenure and, where public ownership is the preferred mode, withstand the strain that public ownership places by creating the requisite capacity to develop and allocate lands according to needs and in a manner that such a policy intends to accomplish, thus becomes of paramount importance. The rough land use planning, improved and sustainable land uses are identified which optimize the objectives of the individual land user and those of the community at large. National, provincial, and local governments may levy fees on certain land allocation mechanisms, including formal or informal land market transactions in urban or peri-urban areas (Ding, 2003).

2.2.3. Property Right

Property rights in land constitute one of the fundamental institutions that determine the social and economic framework of society. These rights are critical for economic growth and sustainable development as well as for good governance and stability (The Development Corporation Amsterdam, 2003). With respect to urban land, necessity of land is further accentuated by the rapid urban development that leads to swift and drastic changes in the physical, economic, social, political and administrative structures of the cities (Yusuf, et al. 2009).

In developing countries, more than ever urban poverty requires the urgent attention of policymakers. Unless urban poverty is addressed, continued urbanization will augment urban poverty and inequality. Likewise, in Ethiopia, as elsewhere in the world, this enormous socioeconomic significance stems from the fact that land is a source of wealth, economic growth, employment and a source of basic survival of the majority of the population. Evidences show that prevalent widespread urbanization required prudent and responsive urban land administration and management (Ding, 2003).

Ethiopia's total population in 1983 was estimated at 33.5 million and in the past 25 years, the population has reached more than double (81.2 million). It is expected to be more than double by 2050 (170.2 million) which will make the country the 10th most populous nation of the world (Ministry of Works and Urban Development Report, 2007).

2.3. Empirical literatures

2.3.1. Land delivery system in Africa

2.3.1.1. Channels of land delivery for residential use in African cities

The strengths and weaknesses of the alternative channels through which land is made available for housing development in African cities are assessed using a number of criteria suggested by the research questions and hypotheses, and by the responses of participants in the research with respect to the attributes that they value in urban residential land by using asking parameters like scale, cost, security of tenure, access to disadvantaged groups, service provision and dispute resolution (Ndegeah, 2015).

Scale: has the channel delivered land in sufficient volume and in appropriate locations to meet the demand for housing land from a rapidly growing urban population, is it continuing to do so today, and what are the prospects of it continuing to do so in future?

Cost: has the channel delivered housing plots at a cost that can be afforded by people seeking land for housing, especially those with middle or low incomes? Is it continuing to do so?

Security of tenure: has the channel delivered housing plots with sufficient security for owners to invest in housing? What are the threats to security and can owners deal with these threats and retain their rights?

Access to disadvantaged groups: has the channel in the past and today delivered residential plots to disadvantaged groups, especially poor households and women (both women heads of household and other women in their own names)?

Service provision: has the delivery of land through each channel been accompanied by the provision of infrastructure and services, in advance, either on subdivision or subsequently?

Dispute resolution: are there widely available and socially legitimate means of dispute resolution available to those accessing land through each channel?

2.3.1.2. Strengthening Access to Land for Housing for the Poor in Maputo, Mozambique

Informal, or illegal, occupation of land is growing in importance in the cities of the developing world, especially sub-Saharan Africa. The widespread nature of ‘illegality’ in some situations has led to queries of whether this should be termed ‘illegal’, and this is particularly so where there are potentially different entities bestowing legality. It has been increasingly recognized that informal land development is a solution for access to land by the urban poor, where formal supply is inadequate and inflexible, but that there need to be more efficient relationships between the formal and informal sectors (Jenkins, 2001).

Most descriptions of urban areas in Mozambique, and Maputo in particular, have emphasized the marked dualism between the “formal”, European style, “cement city” urban centers and the “informal” developments which surround these – also called “spontaneous settlements”, “shanty towns” and “caniço” (or reed city), due to the nature of much (previous) construction. The colonial heritage certainly was different from the surrounding British colonies, and the “laissez faire” attitude to urban development outside of the central cores was a distinctive feature of Portuguese colonial rule (ibid).

2.3.1.3. Land Tenure System in Botswana

A. Colonization and administrative changes

After much hesitation and reluctance, Britain declared Botswana a protectorate in 1885. However, it ‘pursued a policy of indirect rule that involved minimal interference in the internal governance and customary law’ (Adams et al., 2003, 55). Despite the declared ‘indirect rule policy’, the British did in practice introduce new administrative, judicial, economic and settlement patterns, all of which had profound effects on land rights and tenure systems. ‘Indirect rule’ initially meant two parallel systems – one that regulated the affairs of the indigenous population and the other that applied largely to European settlers. However, over time the colonial administration introduced regulations that sought to restrain and control the powers of chiefs and the settlement patterns and economic activities of the indigenous populations (Kalabamu, 2006).

B. Changing land tenure systems

Through a number of proclamations, orders and concessions, the colonial administration divided Botswana's land into three categories native reserve land or tribal territories, crown land and freehold land. As a result, Botswana currently has three main categories of land tenure: tribal or customary land, state land (formerly crown land), and freehold or privately owned land. Most of the fertile areas along the country's eastern border are freehold land, including farms acquired by European settlers through concessions made by chiefs (Colclough and McCarthy, 1980) and the Ghanzi Block, which was allocated to a column of Boers to act as a buffer against German expansion from South West Africa (ibid).

Contemporary land tenure systems

The post-colonial government has maintained the three land tenure systems it inherited from the colonial administration. However, as noted earlier, it has progressively changed the rules and procedures on access, use, transfers and entitlements on state and tribal land, as well as placing a moratorium on the creation of new freehold land from state land. In addition, the government has converted large portions of state land into tribal land and some freehold farms into state land. As a result, the proportion of tribal land increased from about 49 per cent in 1966 to 71 per cent by 1998, while state land decreased from 47 per cent to 25 percent (Kalabamu, 2006) as shown the following table.

Table 1: Land tenure categories in Botswana, 1966–1998

Land category	1966	1979	1998
Tribal land	48.8%	69.4%	70.9%
State land	47.4%	47.4%	24.9%
Freehold land	3.7%	5.7%	4.2%

Source: Adams et al., 2003

2.3.2. Land tenure policy in Ethiopia

In 1975, the socialist derg regime that had overthrown the imperial regime of Haile Selassie, profoundly altered the agrarian structure and the mechanisms of access to land. The “Public Ownership of Rural Land Proclamation” nationalized all rural land and set out to redistribute it to its tillers and to organize farmers in cooperatives, thereby abolishing exploitative landlord-tenant relations so pertinent under the imperial regime.

Even though, with the defeat of the military socialist derg regime of Mengistu in 1991, the dissolution of farm collectives took place rapidly, there was limited change with regard to property rights to land – to the disappointment of many international donor agencies. In principle, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia did not question state ownership of land (Crewett, & Korf, 2008).

Land policy, the real source of power in imperial and contemporary Ethiopia, remains at the center of a controversial policy debate. The debate has largely been carried out along two antagonistic arguments concerning property rights to land. The Ethiopian government continues to advocate state ownership of land whereby only usufruct rights are bestowed upon landholders (ibid).

2.3.3. Urban Land Leasehold Tenure System in Ethiopia

The Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) that came to power following the fall of Derg in 1991 has made significant changes in policy measures. It has adopted a free market economic policy. Despite the government’s position of free market philosophy, the then Transitional Government of Ethiopia decided to maintain all rural and urban land under public ownership. State and public ownership of land was reemphasized by the last Federal Constitution of 1995. The Constitution prescribes that:

The right to ownership of rural and urban land, as well as of all natural resources, is exclusively vested in the State and in the peoples of Ethiopia. Land is a common property of the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or to other means of exchange (EPRDF Federal Constitution 1995 Art 40 (3) pp 13).

At the beginning of the 1990s, prompted by consideration of a free market philosophy, a clear demarcation between public ownership of land and individual land-use right appeared and for the first time, an urban leasehold system was introduced in Ethiopia. In 1993, the Ethiopian government enacted the first and new urban leasehold proclamation that may be cited as the Urban Lands Lease Holding Proclamation No. 80/1993. Ethiopia witnessed two other urban land leasehold proclamations that came one after the other: Proclamations, 271/2002, and 721/2011. In general, the current arrangements of land use rights are somewhat less restricted of public land ownership as compared to the previous communist regimes which prohibits the sale, mortgage, lease and donation of urban land.

In Ethiopia, one of the rationalities for adopting a leasehold tenure system, as stipulated in the Lease Proclamation No. 80/1993 and Proclamation No. 272/2002, was to provide market driven exchange value. This tenure system was also assumed to encourage investment, provide housing and infrastructure, and control undesired expansion of cities, and combat speculation and nontransparent system of plot allocation.

2.3.4. Modality of Urban Land Transfer in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia there are different ways that land use transferring system has been practiced since 1990s. There are several problems associated with land transfers. The following table summarizes the major modalities of urban land transfer as stipulated in the Urban Lands Lease Holding Proclamation.

Table 2: Modality of Urban Land Transfer under the Lease Holding System since 1993

	Proclamation No 80/1993	Proclamation No.272/2002	Proclamation No.721/2011
Modality of land transfer	Tender	Tender	Tender
		Negotiation	Allotment
		Allotment	

Source: Federal Lands Lease Holding Proclamation No. 80/1993, Proclamation No.272/2002 and Proclamation No. 721/2011

The first lease Proclamation 80/1993 stipulates that urban land shall be permitted to be held by leasehold; and only through tender or auction (Art 5). There may be exceptional circumstances. Where by the government shall guarantee urban land for investment, social services establishments, or other purposes with direct benefits for the public (Art 13). The transfer of land-use rights through tendering or auction has similar characteristics to international regulations (Yusuf et al., 2009).

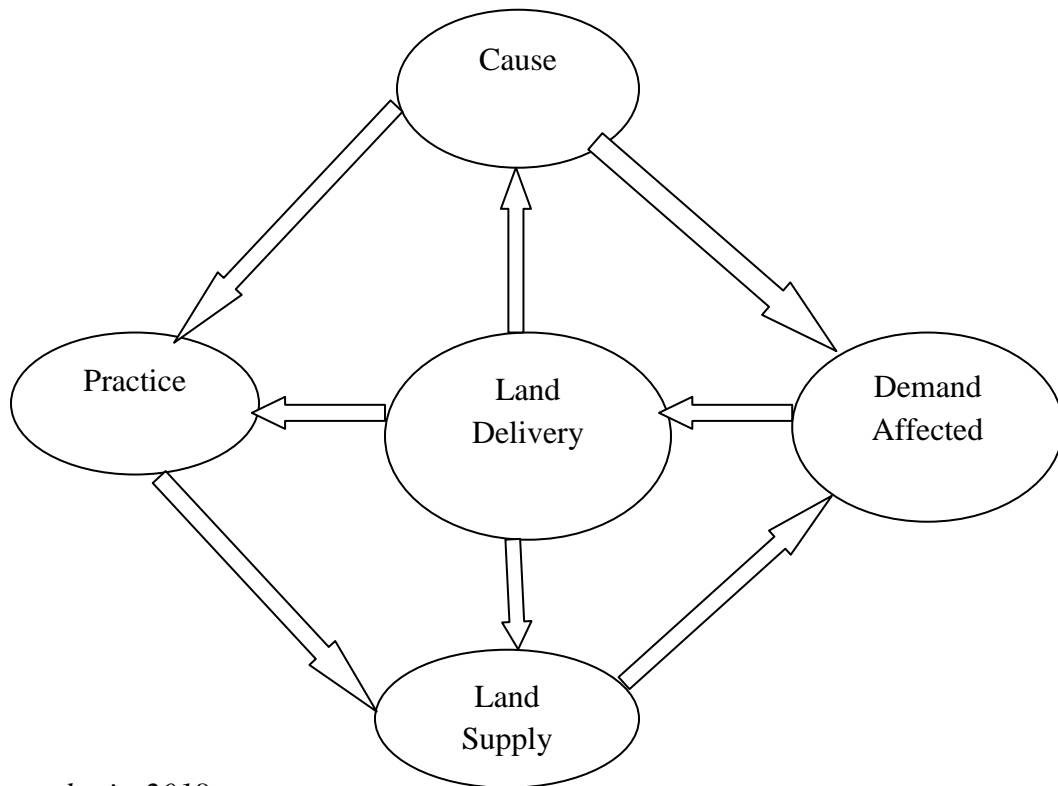
Proclamation No.272/2002 that repealed the first lease law provided three alternatives land allocation: auction, negotiation and allotment. In principle, this proclamation has potential to improve the urban land delivery system, ensure rapid urban development, and provide equitable benefits to citizens, thereby ensuring the sustainability of the country's development. Unfortunately, this practice offered inadequate results leading to failure rather than success. In practice, negotiation became the dominant form of land transfer. This method of land transfer failed to provide municipalities and cities the ability to collect adequate and proper fees because of personal interests and corruption. Such experiences led to the newly enacted proclamation that clearly declares that all urban land areas shall henceforth be transferred either by auction or allotment, suspending negotiation as means of modality (ibid).

Proclamation No. 721/2011 provides detail lists that can request for urban land lease holding through allotment. Under this law, except urban land holdings granted by allotment for two entities, the budgetary government and religious institutions, all other users of the land allotment were assigned administratively to public agencies or state-owned enterprises. These institutions are required to pay land use rent as those granted use rights through auction. It is noted that a budgetary government entity or religious institution provided with an urban land allotment will pay an amount equivalent to the compensation paid in the course of clearing the land. From the state's perspective, the reasons for this rationale include avoiding some of the significant risks inherent in the modality of urban lands transferred and enhancing government land basis for revenue. There is an improvement with regard to the basis of a fair allocation of urban land and collection of adequate revenue from leasing. In addition, the newly enacted lease policy has the potential to remove the shroud of secrecy surrounding many land allocation decisions (ibid).

2.4. Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework represents the researcher’s synthesis of literature on how to explain a phenomenon. It maps out the actions required in the course of the study given his previous knowledge of other researchers’ point of view and his observations on the subject of research. In other words, the conceptual framework is the researcher’s view of how the particular variables in his study connect with each other. Thus, it identifies the variables required in the research investigation. It is the researcher’s “map” in pursuing the investigation.

The conceptual framework “sets the stage” for the presentation of the particular research question that drives the investigation being reported based on the problem statement. The problem statement of a thesis presents the context and the issues that caused the researcher to conduct the study (Mc Gaghie *et al.* 2001). Therefore, the conceptual framework of land delivery map is presented here under to show the stage of then research and it’s interlinking.



Source: Own synthesis, 2018

Figure 1: Conceptual frame work of land delivery system

CHAPTER THREE

3. Description of the Study area and Research Methodology

3.1. Description of the Study area

The researcher chose the study area, Shire Endaslassie as the research site because it is one of the potential corridors of development in Tigray National Regional State and the researcher has enough background of the area, and has worked in Shire municipality as urban planning expert for 5 years.

Moreover, according to the information secured from Tigray Urban Development, Investment and Industry Bureau, the town is one of the rapidly growing towns in Tigray in economic and social development aspects. The private and government sectors investment and expenditure on the social service and infrastructure is increased exponentially from time to time. The business activities of the town are also increased time to time. In addition to this the geographical location of the town is hub for road transportation in three direction networked with Gondar, Humera, and Mekelle (Shire Office of Finance and Planning, 2017).

The population of the town is growing from time to time as result of the variables such as birth, migration and emigration. The fast population growth has an implication in the socio-economic condition of the town. Rapid population growth is affecting the provision of infrastructure services of the study areas in different ways. As urban centers expand by occupying fertile farmland and displacing farmers, the amount of agricultural production have been reduced and the number of household families moved to the town were increased.

According to the Tigray Region Culture and Tourism Bureau report, ancient towns are being explored in archeological study near Shire Endeslasie town namely called “**My Adrasha**”. Ato Gedey G/Egeziabher who is senior geological expert declared that the town was existed in 1250 B.C.

The town was discovered in the collaboration research and finding between California University, Archeological Professionals, Heritage Protection Study Authority and Tigray Region Culture and Tourism Bureau for the last three consecutive years. They found that, seven hundred

ancient houses, which have different shape and made up of stones which contained similar to Queen of Sheba Palace, which have strong potential for tourist attraction.

Therefore, Shire Endeslasie town has comparative advantage to scale up and upgrade itself if land delivery system will improve and create competitive advantage among all concerned bodies for the growth and development of the town.

3.1.1. Location and Shape

Shire-Endaslassie is a town and separate *Wereda*, and served as administrative center of the North-western Zone of Tigray region in northern Ethiopia. The town is located 304 km far from the regional capital city of Mekelle, and 1084 km from Addis Ababa. It has a latitude $14^{\circ}6'N$ $38^{\circ}17'E$ and $14.100^{\circ}N$ $38.283^{\circ}E$ longitude with an altitude of 1953 meters above sea level (Shire Endaslasie Municipality, 2017).

Majority of the inhabitants follow Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, with 85.11% reporting that as their religion, while 14.67% of the populations are Muslim. Currently, the town has five/5/ urban *Kebele* administrations and 19 sub-*Kebeles*. However, during its establishment since 1928 E.C it has one *Kebele* and a sub-*Kebele*. The town has an area of 3434.1455 hectares from this, 47.9 % of the area is built-up area (Shire Endaslasie Municipality, 2017).

Accordingly, the number of people to involve in different activities such as trade, investment, service and manufacture are increased time to time. All these require land for running their activities.

Concerning infrastructure of the town like access to electricity, telephone, road, pure water supply and drainage are poor. While construction is growing from time to time especially expansion of roads in the town, which has reached 234.1 k.m coverage. From this, 50.3 k. m is covered cobblestone; 26.39 k. m is asphalt; 67.35 k. m is gravel and the remaining 90.06 k. m is earthen road (Shire Endaslasie Municipality, 2017).

The urban economic structure is also classified into various sectors; among which commercial and trade activities are mainly concentrated in the central part of the city around the bus station and the market place. Following this, more than 23 private and governmental banks are available there.

In addition, the town has different public service delivery offices among them Shire-Endasslassie Revenue Development Office is one of the public sectors in the city administration providing tax administration service. Accordingly, 140,959,120.99 birr was collected in 2010 E.C fiscal year, which was used for the infrastructural development of the city administration.

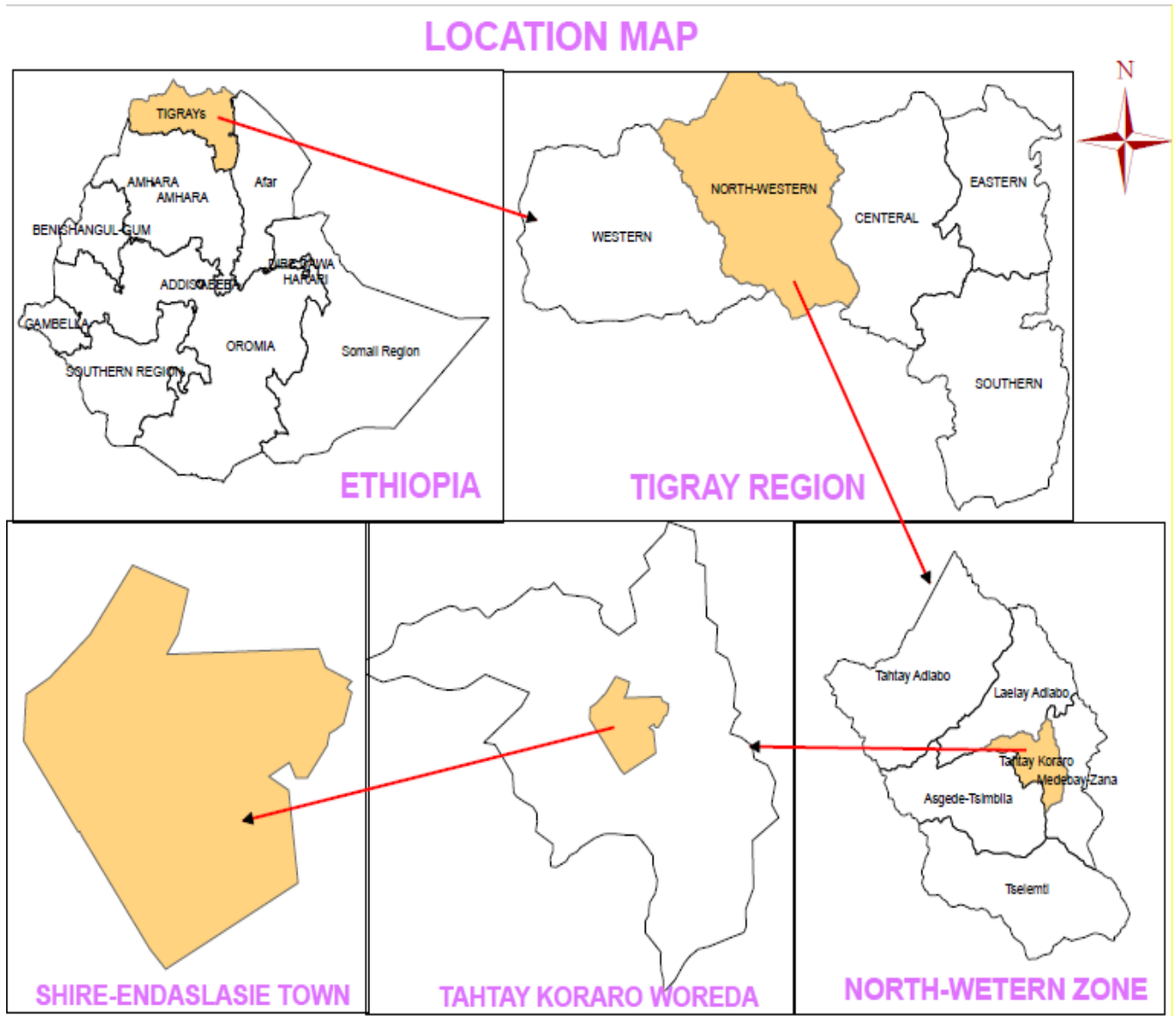


Figure 2: Location of the study area

Source: Adopted from Shire office of Plan and Finance, 2017 and modified by the Researcher

3.1.2. Topography and Drainage

The town has flat topography with in the ranges between 1984-meter a.s.l (above sea level) around Abune-Argawi Church and 2126-meter a.s.l around AdiKentibay hill. The town has no principal river. However, there are gullies and water from Mountain May-Umut in the north, Adi-mollokaks in the west and Adi-kentibay in the south drives in to two directions towards of Gimolo and Enda-abate Rivers. At present, the town has about 36.71 km long drainage.

3.2. Research Methodology

3.2.1. Research Design

In order to achieve the desired objectives of this study, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. For qualitative data a descriptive survey method was more appropriate to describe qualitatively while analytical survey methods was used for data that are essentially quantitative in nature. The survey research method also allowed a direct and close contact between the researcher and the respondents. Therefore, the structure of the research is presented in the following figure by interlinking one-step to the other (Kotharie, 2004).

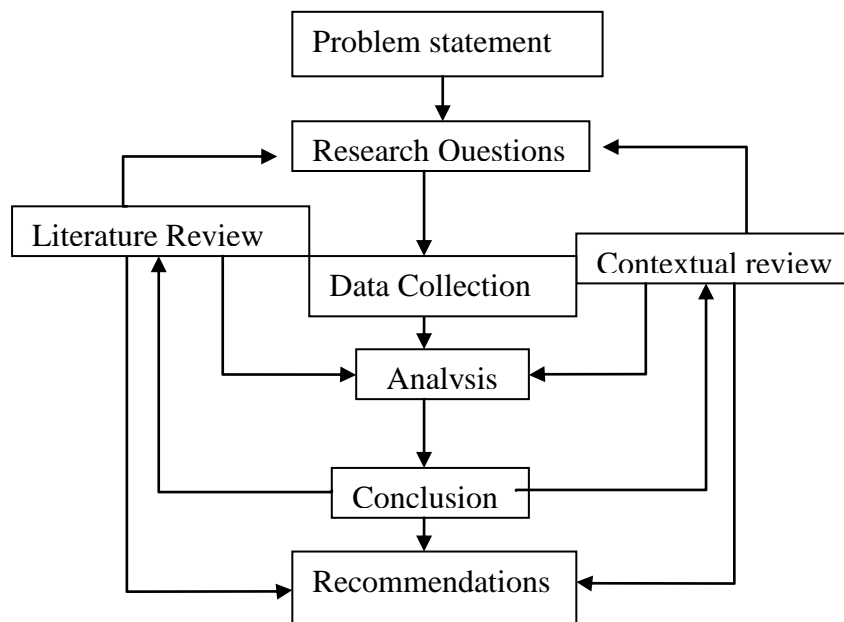


Figure 3: Research flow chart

Source : Own synthesis, 2017

3.2.2. Method of Data Collection

Since the purpose of this study was to assess land delivery system of the town particularly residential housing, the data was collected through survey techniques which provide multiple data gathering opportunity such as FGD, case study, interviews and questionnaires.

Data Gathering Tools

The study has been used major data gathering tools such as questionnaires, interview and focus group discussion in order to obtain adequate qualitative data. Both closed and open-ended questions were prepared. To maintain the questionnaires' consistency, it was prepared in English and later translated to Tigrigna, which is the official language of the town that respondents easily understand and respond as intended.

Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

FGD participants were selected to represent the different cross-sections of the intended sector offices and community representatives. To obtain relevant information as well as triangulate and validate data, three FGD groups were organized with three officials group, five experts group and eight individuals in residents group. These FGD were been selected from residents, experts (lease auction committee, land bank, land development and management, plan preparation and implementation teams) and higher officials (mayor, municipal manager and deputy of municipal manager) and the researcher try to moderate the discussion by raising ideas, which need more clarification.

Key Informant Interview

Key informant interviewees were selected by purposive sampling technique because the researcher believed that they have comprehensive knowledge about the issue and the subject matter under study. Predesigned checklist was flexibly employed. Efforts were made to include the different views from various individuals of different professional and social backgrounds. Consequently, experts from municipal administration office, town administration as well as urban planning and land development department were involved in the key informant interview. The subjects of study were delivered in a face-to-face done by an interviewer. In this study, structured and unstructured interviews were conducted to the town officers, executives and residents.

Questionnaire

The questionnaires were prepared by considering the land delivery system and the cause of demand and supply gap in order to get relevant information and presented to the town dwellers that were in the waiting lists of leases applicants and members of housing cooperatives, which include open and close-ended questions in the study area of Shire Endeslasie Town.

3.2.3. Sampling Design

A. Population

The population of the study included all the stakeholders related with urban land, Shire-Endaslassie's town dwellers, expert of the study area and concerned offices and study town officials.

B. Sampling frame

For the purpose of this study, the following sample frame was taken from target population. Such as lease applicant and long list registration, waiting cooperative lists, expert panels (lease auction committee, land bank, land development and management, plan preparation and implementation teams) and key officials (mayor, municipality manager and deputy of municipal manager) were included in the study deliberately in a purposive sampling to obtain the required data.

3.2.4. Sampling Unit

The sampling unit of analysis was focused on the town's residents who are participating in lease bid and members of housing cooperatives were selected in survey method whereas, individual officers (planners, surveyors, lease officer, infrastructure experts GIS experts), case teams such as lease bid committee, urban land development and management (LDM), plan preparation and implementation, infrastructure organizations and institutions were selected as key informants to get reliable and relevant data.

3.2.5. Sampling Techniques

The sampling techniques administered in the research were probability and non-probability sampling which have been chooses from the sampling frame mentioned in the above. The researcher was used systematic random sampling from lease applicants waiting in long list and cooperative list because the respondents in the list were easily accessible to choose using

systematic random sampling techniques. On the other hand, judgmental sampling technique of non-probability sampling methods were used for those expert and officials who have direct involvement on the issue to get the right and reliable information for the attainment of the research objectives.

3.2.6. Sample Size

The sample size of the study area was determined by using the sample size determination formula for calculating sample size for the set of finite set of populations as sighted in Yamane, 1967.

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

$$n = \frac{16301}{1 + 16301 * (0.05 * 0.05)} = 375$$

Where: n= the required sample size,

e = the acceptable error or level of precision,

N= the total population that is estimated to have the characteristic under consideration

Assumption: By taking 95% confidence interval and 5% level of significance, the number of sample size is determined by the above formula, the 375 individuals who have participated in lease need to be included in the sample. Therefore, in this study all the 375 individuals participated in the lease were been sampled. The sample size 375 individuals which drawn from the total population is presented in the following table.

Table 3: Distribution of sample size with their approximate proportion.

No	Sample frame	Categories	population size	proportion (p)	Sample size
1	Lease long lists	Obtained (gained) land	1705	0.10459481	39
		Not gained land	12608	0.773449482	290
2	Cooperative lists	Obtained (gained) land	1608	0.098644255	37
		Not gained land	380	0.023311453	9
	Total		16301		375

Source: Shire Endesalsie Municipality, 2017

In addition to probability sampling, non-probability sampling which is called purposive or judgmental sampling was used for those experts who have the right information about the issue. Hence, the researcher had taken 20 individual key informants from land related experts with the following categories.

Table 4: Sample frame, sample size and sampling techniques

No	Sample frame	Sample size	Sampling technique
1	Expert lease bid committee	5	Judgmental
2	Plan Implementation team	3	Judgmental
3	Land Development & Management	6	Judgmental
4	Plan Preparation team	3	Judgmental
5	Mayor, Municipal Manager and deputy of municipal manager	3	Judgmental
Subtotal		20	

Source: Own survey and computation, 2017

3.2.7. Data Type, Sources and Data Collection Tools

Since the purpose of this study was to assess urban land delivery system and demand on case study town as well as to investigate the issues which arise due to the difference between those supply and demand; the study required survey techniques which provide multiple data gathering opportunity such as interviews, observation and questionnaires.

Table 5: Data collection tools

Data Type	Data Source	Data collection tools
Primary data	urban dwellers, different sect oral officials and experts and field observations	Observation, questionnaire and Interview
Secondary data	Long lists of leases, lease bid software published books, land legislations, unpublished reports and unpublished documents from library documentations and websites	Observation from sources

Source: Own survey and computation, 2017

3.2.8. Method of Data Analysis and Presentation

The data obtained from different sources were been analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. The data which was obtained from observations, different officials and town dwellers through interview and focus discussion were analyzed by rephrasing and restating method of qualitative analysis; whereas the quantitative data was analyzed quantitatively in the form of percentages using excel application software. Finally, the data was presented in the form of tables, graphs, figures and texts.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Presentation of Results and Discussion

4.1. Introduction

This is the main body of the research, which presents the result of the raw data and discussed thoroughly to identify the cause of land supply and demand gap in the process of land delivery system in Shire Endeslasie town for the last 7/seven/ consecutive years, which was starting from 2004 to 2010 E.C. The reason for selecting the last 7/seven/ year data is considering the revised lease proclamation 721/2004.

Moreover, the different stakeholders view and understanding of the land delivery system and approach were presented qualitatively and quantitatively who were answered the given questionnaire and interview such as land related professionals, higher officials, land lease applicants who had got land, land lease applicants who had not got land and land applicants for cooperative with allotment modality.

4.2. Land Supply and Demand

According to Shire Indasilasie Municipality lease auction report, the frequency of land for bidding had been increased from 2004 to 2005 E.C, while from 2005 up to 2010 E.C has being decreased consecutively. On the other hand, the demand of land was increasing alarmingly as the supply of land was declining from time to time. This leads to increase the gap between the demand and the supply from year to year as summarized in table 6 below.

As stated in the demand and supply gap analysis table below, the supply of lease land in 2004 E.C was 30.48% more than the demand. While in the rest six consecutive years period it was declining from year to year. For instance, the recent 2010E.C land supply was 98.17% below the demand of land.

This shows that the town was unable to provide enough land to those land demander and this widening the supply and demand gap. Due to this reason, the competition of land applicants in a single plot was high and increase land price per square meter without considering land market and affect overall development and investment of the town.

At the same time, it affects the psychology and hope of town dwellers who want to have their own house. Not only this but also the residents are obliged and participated in the process of squatter settlement and build houses illegally in the outskirts of the town and along river banks.

Table 6:- Lease Land supply and demand gap analysis

Lease period in E.C	Frequency of bid	Supply of land	Demand of land	Gap in number	Percentage
2004	6	321	246	+75	130.48
2005	10	310	373	-63	83.11
2006	8	430	629	-199	68.36
2007	8	243	1154	-911	21.05
2008	5	193	2200	-2007	8.77
2009	2	133	3,927	-3794	3.38
2010	2	75	4079	-4004	1.83
Total	41	1705	12,608	-10903	13.52

Source: Shire Endesalsie Municipality, 2018

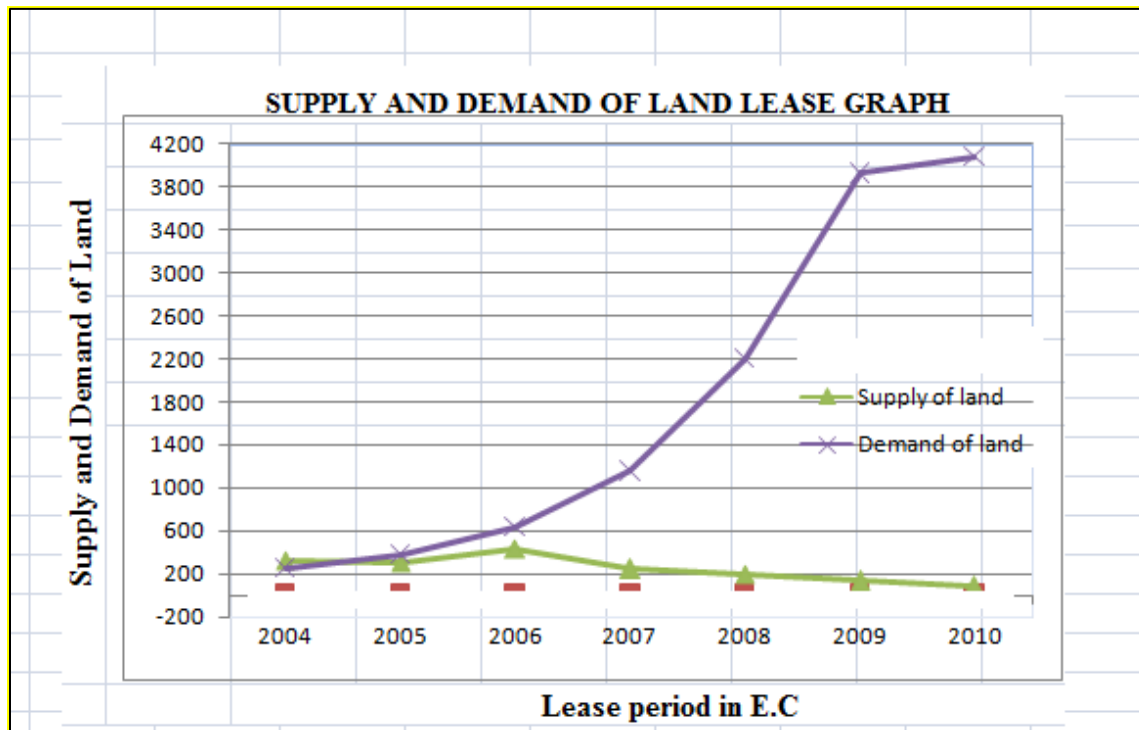


Figure 4: Trend Analysis of Supply and demand of land lease

Source: Shire Endesalsie Municipality, 2018

The above figure four shows that, the demand of land was increasing at alarmingly from time to time whereas the supply of land was decreasing or vice versa. This requires high attention to narrow the supply and demand gap of land delivery in the town. At the same time, the town administrator should set control mechanism to avoid unfair market price and land speculation by providing enough land for residential purpose.

4.2.1 Residential land lease price

According to the information secured from the Town Municipality, average land lease price for residential land use was decrease from 2004 E.C to 2005 E.C due to the surplus supply of land. However, the price of land was increasing alarmingly in 2010 E.C, when it compared to the previous lease period because the land supply was highly decreasing from 2009 E.C to 2010 E.C. This indicates the supply of land and computation lease price is directly proportional with some fluctuation. Therefore, the municipality should supply enough land for maintaining land price and make the bidding process would be normal and considering market condition.

Table 7: Residential land lease price

No	Lease Period in E.C	Average leas price/m ²	Total land supplied for lease
1	2004	1020.13	23
2	2005	941.07	57
3	2006	1833.19	92
4	2007	2660.65	148
5	2008	1946.03	185
6	2009	5585.82	134
7	2010	14,339	70

Source: Shire Endesalsie Municipality, 2018

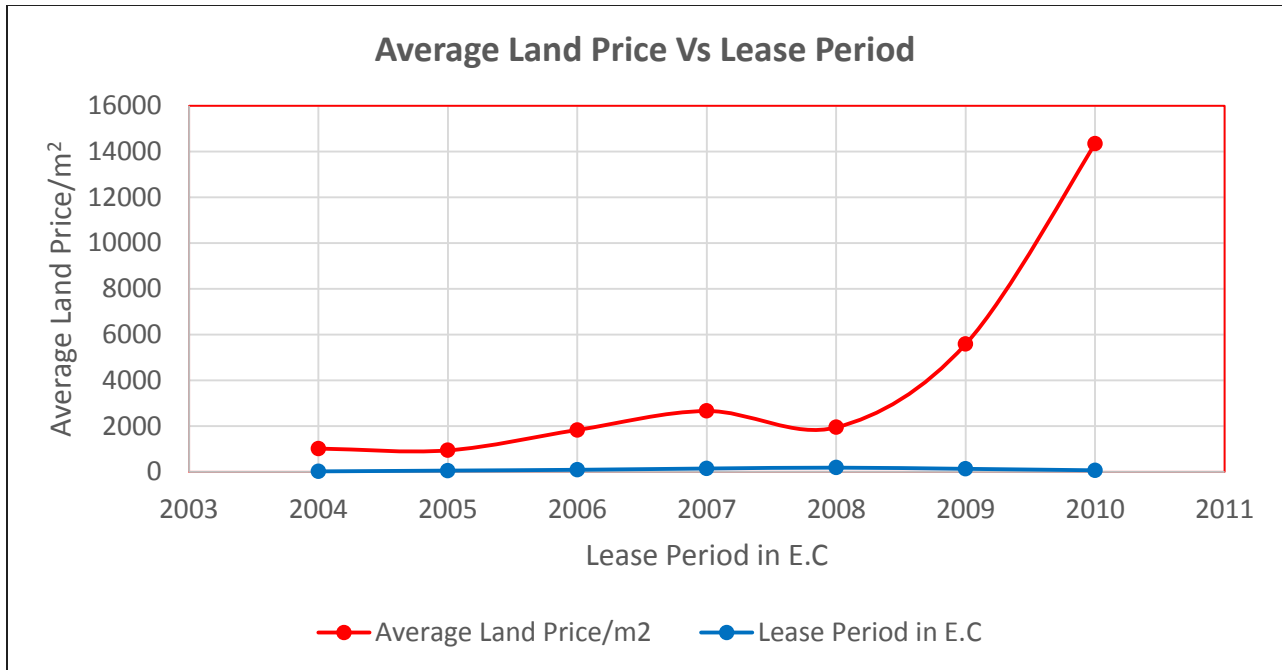


Figure 5: Residential land lease price
 Source: *Researcher's Survey and Explanation, 2018*

The three plots, with extreme average lease price/m² (513000, 855000 and 684000 Birr/m²) are avoided because the winners are not entered into contract agreement (refer Annex H).

4.3. Land Related Professionals Response

Since the study is focusing on the assessment of land delivery system of the town, land related professionals are key informants to get the right information. So, 19 questions (nine questions were closed and 10 questions were open ended) were dispatched to 17 individuals and all questions were returned by answering one by one. Based on this, the professionals' responses in line with the closed ended and open-ended questionnaire response are presented in following manner.

Table 8: Land related professionals' response for closed ended questionnaire

No	Question detail	Professionals response			
		Yes		No	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Availability of LIS	4	23.53	13	76.47
2	Efficiency of land delivery procedure	4	23.53	13	76.47
3	Availability of service delivery standard	15	88.24	2	11.76
4	Implementation based on standard	3	17.65	14	82.35
5	Transparency of land related laws	3	17.65	14	82.35
6	Affordability of lease land price	1	5.88	16	94.12
7	Plot size distribution based on customer demand	-	-	17	100.00
8	Availability of illegal land grabbing	15	88.24	2	11.76
9	Developed land delivered	4	23.53	13	76.47

Source: Own survey and computation, 2018

As seen in the above table, 76.47% of professionals declared that LIS is absent. According to professionals' response, the absence of LIS is occurred due to lack of commitment, poor decision making of officials, high interference of political leaders, lack of skilled manpower (in the case of officials and experts), weak integration within and between sectors and lack of financial autonomous. In addition to these, absence of checking and balance, following rash problem solving method leads the professionals use inefficient land delivery procedure.

On the other hand, 88.24% of professionals replied that the municipality was been set service delivery standard based on work load, lengthy of procedures and input requirements but the implementation was not done according to the given standard and vice versa.

Concerning transparency and participation, 82.35% of the professional confirmed that there is no real participation and transparency to announce the land related laws such as proclamation, directives, guidelines, procedures and other land transferring and development issues before

approval and after dissemination of such laws to the public rather information was given for the sake of report and formality.

Even if the government taken different measures such as restructuring of the municipality and its sectors, supply land for self-help cooperatives, develop software like Lease Bid Software (LBS) and land bank software, the problems are no yet solved because the solutions which have been tried to solve, were not research based rather for simply the interest of higher officials.

94.12% professionals replied those competitive lease prices as well as the benchmark price of urban land were not affordable to most town dwellers because the benchmark price was set by non-professionals and ordinary personnel. In Addition to this, the demand of lease land is increasing alarmingly while the supply is decreasing and not scheduled properly as seen in the table seven (residential land lease proce table).

According to professionals' response, plot size was not determined and distributed based on customer demand and desire. Because there is no room for public participation in the planning period of land supply, have no proper or organized land banking system and not supported technologically. This also leads to risk of insecurity, poor service delivery, lease tax collection problem and high exposure for corruption.

When the professional were asked concerning to illegal land grabbing, 88.24% confirmed that the illegal land grapping is common in Shire Endeslasie Town. This is manifested due to poor formal land supply; high price of land; presence of high demand and complex and cumbersome procedure of land delivery system, which leads to illegal land grabbing and delivered unserviced land for customers.

Generally, the respondents confirmed that the supply and demand gap and other problems were raised from the following common factors such as:

- Officials have given attention for auction modality of land supply,
- The marginalized group or the poor society were ignored,
- Officials assume land is the main source of revenue for the town,
- Lack of organized structure to give proper compensation which satisfy property owner,

- Poor decision making by leaders or higher officials and
- Plan is not revised on time.
- The supply and demand gap of land was increasing from time to time
- Occurrence of price escalation, for example, a single plot of land was sold three times within six month with no value added.
- Encouraging illegal land holding or squatter settlement.
- Increasing housing backlog and as a result housing rent is increasing.
- High corruption during bidding, transaction, building permit and service delivery and
- Lack of good governance in land delivery system is a common issue in the Twon.

Finally, the professionals recommend the following points for the improvement of the land delivery system of the town.

- Inventory of land should be conducted and supported by technology.
- Enough budgets should be allocated for compensation.
- Compensation institution should be organized and equipped with technology.
- Legal punishment should be taken to minimize corruption.
- Other housing modality system should be developed.
- Minimizing political interference and give due attention for professionalism.

4.4. Higher officials' Response

Even if the selected numbers of higher officials were small, they are the focal and main key decision makers whether to facilitate the land delivery system of the town or to affect the system at all. Due to this reason and to get the right information about the land delivery system, 3 individuals were involved to answer the question.

Therefore, 16 closed and open-ended questions were dispatched to the above-mentioned 3 individuals and all questions were returned by answering one by one. Moreover, 6 questions

were interviewed in the form of focal group discussion. Based on this, the responses of those higher officials in line with the closed ended, open-ended are presented below.

Table 9: High officials’ response for closed ended questionnaire

No	Question detail	Mayor and managers response	
		Yes	No
1	High revenue generation from lease land	2	1
2	Availability of LIS	-	3
3	Efficiency of land delivery procedure	-	3
4	Availability of service delivery standard	3	-
5	Implementation based on standard	1	2
6	Affordability of lease land price	-	3
7	Plot size distribution based on customer demand	1	2
8	Developed land delivered	1	2
9	Enough budget allocation	1	2

Source: Own survey and computation, 2018

As it can be seen in the above table, 2 of higher officials confirmed that the revenue of the town, which collected from land, was high and ranked as second compared to other source of revenue. Concerning automation land delivery system, all 3 of respondents replied the land delivery system was not undertaken by database system.

Due to lack of commitment, budget scarcity, and lack of skilled manpower both expert and official wise, weak integration within and between sectors, absence of check balance and the officials were burdened in routine activities. This leads the professionals and officials and the town as a whole used inefficient and unsystematic land delivery procedure.

On the other hand, all 3 of higher officials confirmed that, the municipality was being set service delivery standard based on work load, lengthy of procedures and input of requirements but the implementation was not done according to the given standard and it is vice versa. This is due to professionals’ negligence.

In the affordability of lease land price, all 3 officials replied those competitive lease prices as well as the benchmark price of urban land were not affordable to most town dwellers because the

benchmark price was set by non-professionals, ordinary personnel and sometimes ad hoc political decision. Beside the above-mentioned factors, the demand of lease land was increasing alarmingly while the supply was decreasing and not scheduled properly as seen in table six.

Concerning plot size, two of higher officials declared that the plot size was not determined and distributed based on customer demand and desire. Because the land preparation office and other land management offices could not plan and forecast the demand based on demand survey data but simply planned for the sake of formality. Moreover, the offices have no proper or organized land banking system and supported by technology. This also leads to insecurity, poor service delivery, lease tax collection problem and high exposure for corruption.

When the officials were asked about the transfer of serviced or developed land and allocation for enough budgets for fulfilling necessary inputs such as skilled manpower, technology, finance and other equipment, two of respondents declared that the transferred land were not provided by infrastructure because budgets allocated for it is too low.

Since the top management have power to decide the overall issues of the town, they should take measurement and have committed to avert the situation, which mentioned earlier.

4.5. Focus Group Discussion/ FGD/result

FGD group working in different departments such as plan preparation, plan implementation, land development and management and compensation have clearly understood the existence of high gap between land supply and demand in the town. According to them, the demand of land is increasing due to the availability of pulling factors in the town such as existence of traditional gold extraction in the neighborhood, potential area for cash crops such as sesame production found in the near distance, strategic location of the town (the Town acts as a center for Gondar, Mekelle and Humera) and existence of suitable environment for cattle production which contribute to the increment of income to the surrounding community. These lead to create high housing demand in the town while the supply is decreasing in different factors such as lack of integration and coordination among land related sectors; lack of serviced land; bureaucratic /rigid/ administration; failure of decision making and lack of giving proper compensation for land property owners.

For instance, the compensation committee was formed from different sectors such as design and construction office, water supply office, finance office, agricultural office from the surrounding Wereda, quantity surveyor from municipality, land development and management office, representative of civil society (youth, women association and elders) as a team for resolving problems raised during compensation but coordination of the aforementioned the committee was tedious and cumbersome by itself and unable to pay the compensation on time aggravate shortage of land supply.

On the other hand, the compensation rate was calculated or prepared by local administrators without following scientific and legal criteria and the compensation was done roughly and very low, which were not accepted by land or property owners. Due to this reason, the land demander obliged to involve land speculation and squatter settlement.

In general, the issues rose during focal group discussion were the following:

- Population increment due to pulling factor of the town and economic potential of the surrounding.
- Absence of organized LIS and skilled manpower.
- Absence of organized structure in the compensation sector.
- Rate of compensation was not legally binding but it was done by the will or interest of experts and officials.
- Adequate budget was not allocated for compensation process.
- Frustration for decision-making and lack of commitment.
- Absence of separate land bank sector, which register free lands for leasing.
- Absence of prepared updated plan to future land budget.

As a result, these factors lead the occurrence of price escalation, high bid competition in a single plot, encouraging illegal land holding or squatter settlement, increase housing shortage and high corruption during bidding, transaction, building permit and service delivery.

Therefore, to simplify land delivery system and minimize land supply and demand gap; the FGD team suggest the following points.

- Establish well-organized LIS and fulfill skilled manpower to the sector.
- Enough budgets should be allocated for compensation.
- Skilled and well-trained compensation committee should be organized.
- Scientifically and legally binding compensation criteria and formula should be developed.
- Continuous discussion and awareness creation with landowners should be conducted.
- Land bank office should be established separately.
- Legal measurement should be taken to minimize corruption.
- Other housing modality system should be developed.
- There must be integration among concerned sectors.
- Political commitment should be developed.
- Land development, preparation and transfer should be planned proactively.



Figure 6: Sample FGD experts team during discussion
Source: Field photo by Author, 2018E.C

4.6. Land applicants Response

In this category, the land applicants applied in two different modalities such as lease and cooperative applicants. Based on this, the researcher administered 375 individuals out of them 329 from lease lists and the rest 46 from cooperative lists are selected. Among those lease lists, 39 individuals had got land and the rest 290 had not got land. On the other hand, 37 and 9 individuals had got and had not got land respectively in cooperative form. Based on this, the researcher dispatch questionnaires and respondents replied in differently for the given question and it is presented in the following tables according to the nature of questions and respondents response.

Table 10: Applicants who acquired land through lease auction

Question detail	Number of respondents							
	Asked		Not asked		Bribe giver		Not giver	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Bribe asking	21	53.84	18	46.16	17	43.58	22	56.42

Source: Own survey and computation, 2018

According to the above table ten, 53.84% of respondents had asked bribe or bribe related activities such as forcing the client to give the design of the building to the officer directly and indirectly when clients apply to get land through lease and 43.58% had been given such bribe. This indicates that getting land without any bribe or giving corruption is impossible. Therefore, the town municipality or administration should set transparent system to avoid such situation.

As seen in table 11 below concerning applicants' awareness about the availability of service standard; 69.23% and 29.65% of respondents who acquired and not acquired land through lease respectively have awareness about the availability of service standard. On the other hand, 30.77% and 52.77% of applicants who acquired and not acquired land through lease respectively have not clear understanding of applicants have no idea whether the standard is available or not.

Concerning allotment land; 35.13% have awareness, 16.21% have no idea and the rest 48.66% of those acquired land were in dilemma about the availability of service standard to get land through allotment. On the other hand, 11.11%, 33.33% and 55.56% of respondents who do not have land through allotment have awareness, no awareness and in dilemma respectively.

This implies that there is no common awareness and understanding and the town administration should arrange room for discussion and put the standard in visible notice board, which is accessible to all customers.

Table 11: Applicants awareness about service delivery standard

Applicants status	Number of respondents					
	Yes		No		Not sure	
	N _o	percent	N _o	percent	N _o	percent
Those who acquired land through lease auction	27	69.23	0	0	12	30.77
Those who did not acquired land through lease auction	86	29.65	51	17.58	153	52.77
Those who acquired land through allotment	13	35.13	6	16.21	18	48.66
Those who did not acquired land through allotment	1	11.11	3	33.33	5	55.56

Source: Own survey and computation, 2018

As seen in table 12 below the highest or 53.84% of respondents confirmed that those who apply to get land through lease auction waiting 1-2 years and 32.43% who apply to get land in allotment modality waiting 2-3 years. This implies to get land through allotment is difficult and must wait long time more than in lease process. Thus, the town municipality should give equal attention to supply land both in lease and allotment process.

Table 12: Time taken to acquired land

Type of Modality	Number of respondents in Waiting time				
	0-11 month	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	Over 4 years
Lease auction	11(28.20%)	21(53.84%)	4(10.25%)	2(5.12)	1(7.71%)
Allotment	9(24.32%)	7(18.91%)	12(32.43%)	6(16.21%)	3(8.13%)

Source: Shire Endesalsie Municipality, 2018

As it can be seen from table 13, 79.49% of respondents who acquired land and 78.63%, who have not acquired land in lease process confirmed that the price of land price is not affordable. 54.6% of respondents those who have been receiving land through allotment process also confirmed that the land price is not affordable. On the other hand, 55.55% of respondents who did not acquired land in the process of allotment replied that the price is affordable.

Table 13: Price affordability and plot size distribution of transferred land

Applicants status	Number of respondents			
	Affordable price	Not affordable	Plot size distribution	
			Fit	Not fit
Those who acquired land through lease auction	8(20.51%)	31(79.49%)	17(43.58%)	22(56.42%)
Those who did not acquired land through lease auction	62(21.37)	228(78.63%)	139(47.93%)	151(52.7%)
Those who acquired land through allotment	17(45.94%)	20(54.6%)	0(0%)	37(100%)
Those who did not acquired land through allotment	5(55.55%)	4(44.45%)	0(0%)	9(100%)

Source: Own survey and computation, 2018

Concerning plot size distribution, most applicants to get land through lease and allotment modality confirmed that the prepared lands are not allied with the customers' interest. Therefore, the concerned body should take measure to adjust the land price and plot size distribution to satisfy customers' or applicants interest.

Table 14: Transfer of serviced land

Types of infrastructure	Number of respondents			
	Leased land		Allotment land	
	Available	Not available	Available	Not available
Access to road	37(94.87%)	2(5.13%)	32(86.48%)	5(13.52%)
Access to electric	13(33.33%)	36(66.67%)	9(24.32%)	28(75.68%)
Access to water	24(61.53%)	15(38.47%)	21(56.75%)	16(43.25%)

Source: Shire Endesalsie Municipality, 2018

As seen in table 14 above, 94.87%, 86.48%, 61.53% and 56.75% of respondents who acquired land in lease and allotment respectively confirmed that transferred land are developed in road and water supply whereas, 66.67% and 75.68% of respondents who acquired land in the form of lease and allotment respectively confirmed that the transferred land have no electric utility,

the lease proclamation 721/2011 Article 8 stated that urban land prepared for tender should have access to infrastructure such as road, water and electricity.

Therefore, the town administration should focus and implement the above mentioned lease proclamation before bidding the land and assure the infrastructures were developed such as water, road and electricity.

Table 15: Efficiency of land delivery system

Applicants status	Number of respondents	
	Efficient	Not efficient
Those who acquired land through lease	6(15.38%)	33(84.62%)
Those who did not acquired land through lease	37(12.75%)	253(87.25%)
Those who acquired land through allotment	16(43.24%)	21(56.76%)
Those who did not acquired land through allotment	2(22.22%)	7(77.78%)

Source: Shire Endesalsie Municipality, 2018

In the efficiency of land delivery system (84.62%, 87.25%, 56.76% and 77.78%) of applicants both acquired land and not acquired land in lease and allotment modality respectively in their application status confirmed that the system was inefficient and cumbersome. This requires government attention to make the land delivery system is efficient and satisfy customer demand.

Table 16: Problems of land delivery process

Types of Problem	Number of respondents			
	Leased land		Allotment land	
	Acquired land	Not Acquired land	Acquired land	Not Acquired
Technical	8	71	5	3
Misuse of resources	6	83	4	2
Disagreements among staff members	19	97	3	5
Input problems	12	68	11	1
Unclear directives and procedures	11	79	13	4
Corruption	29	197	35	7
Decision making problems	37	241	37	8

Source: Own survey and computation, 2018

According to respondents' response and table 16 above, the problems, which hinder land delivery process, are decision-making problem and corruption take the higher share respectively in lease and allotment land transfer process. Hence, the town administration should restructure the institutional setup and make measurement to avoid the above-mentioned problems, which affected the land delivery system of the town.

Table 17: Service delivery standard and its implementation

Types of Modality	Number of respondents	
	Based on standard	Not on standard
Lease auction	14(35.89%)	25(64.11%)
Allotment	4(10.81%)	33(89.19%)

Source: Own survey and computation, 2018

According to the table 17 above, 35.89% of respondents confirmed that the service is delivered based on the standard, the rest 64.11% of respondents replied the service is not delivered based on the standard in transfer of lease land. At the same time, 10.81% of respondents who

participate in allotment replied the service is based on standard and the rest 89.19% confirmed the service was not delivered based on standard.

This indicates government give attention to improve the service delivery standard when transfer of land both in lease and allotment modality.

Table 18: Reason for failure of implementation according to standard

Reason	Number of respondents	
	Lease applicant	Allotment applicant
Weak response	23	21
Lack of skilled manpower	19	17
Weak coordination among staffs	22	19
Lack of commitment	24	34
Lack of checking mechanisms	17	13
Lack of inputs	13	9
Frustration to decide	34	37

Source: Own survey and computation, 2018

According to table 18 above the main reason for failure for the implementation of land delivery based on specified standard are frustration to decide, lack of commitment and weak response respectively in both lease and allotment land transfer modality. Especially frustration of deciding is emanated from the intervention of court without deep knowledge of land related laws, planning standards, professional technical words. Due to this reason, the court directly attached the issue with corruption. That is why the officials as well as professionals refrain themselves to put their signature. Therefore, the concerned body should try to avoid or resolve such problems to give transparent and legal based service to customers.



Figure 7: Land applicants' photo who denied decision by the municipality for their complain request

Source: Field photo by author, 2018

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis and the findings drawn in this study, the researcher concluded the issues related to land delivery system particularly residential housing which raised in the data collection and focus group discussion results.

The town administration tries to supply land through lease bid and allotment modalities. Although the frequency and supply of land for bidding was increasing from 2004 to 2005 E.C, it was declining for 5 years (2005 up to 2010 E.C). On the other hand, the demand of land was increasing alarmingly. Due to this reason, supply and demand gap was widening and unbalanced. The recent 2010 E.C data shows the supply of land was satisfied only 1.83% of land applicants. This shows how much the gap of demand and supply was extremely far apart and town administration should give due attention to narrow the gap and minimize other illegal way of land speculation.

The data management and storage in the land delivery system was also poor and there was no real participation and transparency to announce the land related laws to the public but simply information was given for the sake of report and formality. The competitive lease prices as well as the benchmark price of urban land were not affordable and market based. At the same time, plot size was not prepared and distributed based on the assessment of customer demand and desire. Due to these facts, some plot sizes (especially small plot sizes such as 140 m²) provisions was low compare to the numbers of applicants and the lease price was escalating without considering the real market value whereas in some plots (especially large plot sizes such as 500 m²) only one or two applicants were participated. Therefore, the concerned body would be prepared land for lease and other modalities based on customer demand and desire.

The other result shows, the land applicants had asked bribe to get land through lease and some had been given such bribe. At the same time land applicants have no clear idea about serviced land when applied to lease bid. This is due to lack of clarity in transparency and accountability of

land supply procedures which requires intervention to avoid such unlawful act and create awareness of serviced land.

Concerning infrastructure development, the transferred land through lease process had access of road and water but not electrical line. But for allotment modality the above-mentioned infrastructures were not developed well. This indicates the town administration has not given equal attention to lease and allotment way of land transfer for infrastructure development. Nevertheless, Lease Proclamation No. 271/2011, stipulates infrastructures such as road, water and electricity provision is mandatory before transfer land for both modalities.

Generally, the research proved that the supply of land was decreasing while the demand was increasing alarmingly and housing backlog is increasing too. This is due to population increment due to pulling factor of the town and economic potential of the surrounding, absence of organized LIS and skilled manpower, absence of organized structure in the compensation sector, rate of compensation was not legally binding but it was done by the will or interest of experts and officials, adequate budget was not allocated for compensation process, frustration for decision-making and lack of commitment, absence of separate land bank institution, which register free lands for leasing, absence of prepared proactive plan to future land budget, lack of transparency during land transfer, lack of land price affordability, good governance and asking bribe were common problems existed in the town administration.

5.2. Recommendations

The problems of aggravating the land delivery system particularly land supply for residential housing was many due to different factors. Some of the main problems were population increment, supply and demand gap of land delivery, absence of organized LIS and skilled manpower, absence of organized structure in the compensation sector, rate of compensation was not legally binding but it was done by the will or interest of experts and officials, adequate budget was not allocated for compensation process, frustration for decision-making and lack of commitment, absence of separate land bank institution which register free lands for leasing and absence of prepared proactive plan to future land budget are mentioned.

Therefore, to avert the problems mentioned above, it would be recommend the following major issues, which require intervention for the improvement of land delivery system in the town undertaken by town administration and concerned bodies.

Enough land should be supplied both in lease and allotment modality. This means before leasing the land; there must be land demand identification, proper planning, land banking and provide necessary infrastructure is mandatory function to minimize the supply and demand gap of the land.

There must be LIS with skilled manpower. It means the municipality should have land data base system for leasing and other modalities. After that every information related to land should be recorded and shared among land related offices such as land bank, and management and urban plan preparation offices.

Price of land provided for both lease and allotment should be revised: The price of land should be revised based on market assessment study annually or in two years.

The land delivery system should be governed by professionals rather than political nominees. Land management and urban planning by nature requires special skill and training to address problems of land delivery. Therefore, the employee as well as nominated officials should have knowledge and skill in related profession to run land delivery activities effectively and efficiently.

There must be transparency and accountability to the given standard. All required information about the land and service delivery standard should post in different mechanism which is easily accessible to the customer like notice board, newspaper, radio, brushers and website. At the same time those who cannot deliver as per specified standard, accountability system should be launched.

Capacity building through off and on job training. By identifying skill and knowledge gap, continuous professional training should be offered through memorandum of understanding/MoU/ with higher institutions who gave land and land related training through on job and off job modality.

Decisions should be made on time through commitment. Whatever the decision, it should be done on time by avoiding frustration of accountability.

Inventory of land should be taken and supported by technology. The available, transferred, properly developed land inventory mechanism should be developed to identify supply and demand gap which support making proactive planning. The inventory should be undertaken continuously depends on demand pressure by land bank office.

Enough budgets should be allocated for compensation. One of the great challenge for supply of enough land is unable to pay satisfactory and on time compensation payment. Therefore, the municipality should be collected fees from land lease and rent source and to make collateral relationship with Banks for facilitating infrastructure development and convince the budget approval body to get enough budget for the purpose of compensation to those land owners who displaced from their site.

Legal enforcement should be taken to minimize corruption and there must be legal binding, integration and memorandum of understanding among land and land related institutions, private consultancy, NGOs and stakeholders. At the same time minimize land related sabotage based on legal enforcement.

Organizational structure, leadership and tools of management such as Business Process Reengineering (BBR), Balancing Score Card (BSC) and Kizen should be stable and practiced based on scientific research rather changing time to time.

Municipality should have his own land related courts to resolve land related disputes rather than formal courts. Because the urban land issues require professional skill, knowledge and clear understanding of land and spatial planning laws (such as structural plan, neighbourhood development plan and urban design). Therefore, Municipality should have his own land related court to resolve land related dispute.

Governmental and political agenda should be separated and legal punishment should be taken on those who have corrupted and asking bribe individuals are the major recommendations.

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Annexes

Questionnaire for land related professionals

Dear respondent, the purpose of this questionnaire is to assess “Land delivery system for Urban Development in Shire-Endaslassie”. So you are requested to give me clear information for the questions listed below. Please be sure that the information provided in the questionnaire shall be used for the research purpose only confidentially. I would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Does your office LIS for land delivering system?

Yes.....2) No.....,

Do you think the land delivery procedures are efficient for the customers?

1) Yes..... 2) No.....

If not why?.....

Are there any service delivery standards for land provision processes?

1) Yes..... 2) No.....

If your response in question 2 is “Yes”, was the implementation according to specified standards?

1) Yes..... 2) No.....

If “No”, what are the reasons? (You can select more than one)

Bureaucratic dalliance (long process and irrelevance)?

Lack of skilled manpower?

Weak coordination?

Lack of commitment

No mechanisms to check implementation

Lack of inputs (instrument, transport, incentives)

Other specify

Are the proclamations, directives, guidelines and procedures and other land banking transferring and development related issues participatory before and after approved and disclosed to the public? 1) Yes..... 2) No.....

Do you think that the transferred price was affordable to most town dwellers?

1) Yes..... 2) No.....

If “No”, what are the reasons?

Do you think that the transferred plot size well distributed and fit to the customer demand sizes?

1) Yes..... 2) No.....

If “No”, what are the reasons?

What are the main problems related with land information system (LIS)?

.....

Are there illegal land grabbing in shire-Endaslasse?

Yes..... 2) No.....

If “Yes”, what are the main causes?

Lack of adequate money to get land legally

Shortage of legal land supply

Cumbersome or complex procedures

Others

What forms of land transfer does your office employ? (you can tick more than once)

Allotment

Auction

If “other”, please specify.....

In your opinion, what are the main causes of gap between land supply and demands in Shire town?

In your opinion, what are the effects of gap between land supply and demands in Shire town? -----

If "No", what are the reasons?
What are the main problems related with land information system (LIS)?
.....

What are the main problems related with manpower in your office?

Lack of experience

Unfamiliarity with rules and regulations

Salary dissatisfaction

Others

How do you evaluate or assess the institution capacity of your office in:

Technology.....

Manpower.....

Coordination.....

Financial capability

Which governmental departments work closely with land delivering office in land providing process? -----

How do you see their cooperation, coordination, and integration? -----

Are there any service delivery standards for land provision processes? -----

1) Yes..... 2) No.....

If "Yes", is the implementation was according to specified standards.

1) Yes..... 2) No.....

If "No", what are the reasons? -----

Do you think e that the land delivering system is effective?

Yes 2) No

If the answer is: no, why?

Do you think that adequate budget is allocated for the land delivering office?

1) Yes 2) No.....

If “No”, what do you think is the reason?

What are the budget sources and other financial requirements?

.....

What mechanisms does your office use to safeguard, manage, and develop acquired lands?

.....

In your opinion, what should be done in land delivering system on urban development in Shire-Endaslassie? -----

What are the strategies of your office to solve the land administration and management issues?

Proactive measures.....

Reactive measures.....

An Interview guideline to experts

How do you integrate between departments of land related offices (plan preparation, plan implementation, land acquisition through compensation, land development & preparation)?

.....
.....

What are the main challenges during the land preparation?

.....
.....

Do you think that the compensation process (to acquired land) was implemented on time and smoothly?

.....
.....

If not why?

.....
.....

In a very real sense, currently land preparation has not kept up with demand. In your opinion what were the main reason for this problem?

.....
.....

Is your municipality being reasonable clear in the amount of land being considered for future growth?

.....
.....

Focus Group Discussion/FGD/ Questions

Is there supply and demand gap of land delivery existing in the town?

What are the main causes for this gap?

What are the main challenges during the land preparation?

What problems are confronted to establish land information system (LIS)?

What are the opportunities and challenges of lease system in delivering land for housing?

Is land lease proclamation implement properly in the town? If not why?

Is land lease price is affordable to majority of town residents? If not why?

What are the options propose in delivery of land for housing?

What are the strategies developed to balance supply and demand of land?

What are the mechanisms you propose to minimize land speculation and informal settlement?

What are the overall solutions suggested and followed to minimize the problems confronted in the process of land delivery system?

Questionnaire for leased land applicants with those who gained land

Dear respondent, the purpose of this questionnaire is to assess “Land delivery system for Urban Development in Shire-Endaslassie. So you are requested to give me clear information for the questions listed below. Please be sure that the information provided in the questionnaire is used for the research purpose only confidentially. I would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Do you acquire land for residential housing in Shire-Endaslassie town?

- 1) Yes 2) No.....

If say yes, in which type of land transfer modality have you got it?

- A). Allotment B) AuctionC. other”, please -----

If you acquired land, have you asked bribe or related payment to acquire the land?

If the answer for the above question is yes, have you paid the bribe to acquire the land?

How long time is taken to obtain the site and its title deed.

Months

1-2 year

2-3 year

3-4 year

Above 4 year

Do you think that the land, which you are gained, are serviced /developed? You can select more than one

Have an Access to road

Have an Access to electric

Have an Access to water

Are there any service delivery standards for land provision processes?

- A) Yes..... B) No..... C) I am not sure

If “Yes”, is the implementation was according to specified standards.

- A) Yes..... B) No.....

If "No", what are the reasons? (You can select more than one)
(long process and irrelevance)?

Lack of skilled manpower?

Weak coordination among staffs?

Lack of commitment

No mechanisms to check implementation

Lack of inputs (instrument, transport, incentives)

Other specify

Do you think that the transferred price was affordable to you?

1) Yes..... 2) No.....

Do you think that the prepared plot sizes were fit to your demand sizes?

1) Yes..... 2) No.....

What are the main problems faced related with land delivering process?

Technical problems.....

Misuse of resource

Disagreement among staff members

Problem of Inputs (instruments, budget, transport or other mention)

Unclear directives and procedures

Corruptions

Decision making problems.....

Other

Questionnaire for leased land applicants for those who are not obtained land

Dear respondent, the purpose of this questionnaire is to assess “Land delivery system for Urban Development in Shire-Endaslassie”. Therefore, you are requested to give me clear information for the questions listed below. Please be sure that the information provided in the questionnaire shall be used for the research purpose only confidentially. I would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Do you acquire land for residential housing?

Yes 2) No.....

If the answer for the above question is No, what is the reason? -----

Have you asked bribe or related payment to acquire the land?

Yes 2) No.....

Do you think that you are loss the bid because you are not paid bribe?

1) Yes 2) No.....

For how long you were, participate in lease bidding process?

Months

1-2 year

2-3 year

3-4 year

Above 4 year

5. Are there any service delivery standards for land provision processes?

A) Yes..... B) No.....C) I am not sure-----

If “Yes”, is the implementation was according to specified standards?

A) Yes..... B) No.....

If “No”, what are the reasons? (You can select more than one)

A) Long process and irrelevance)?

B) Lack of skilled manpower?

C) Weak coordination among staffs?

D) Lack of commitment

E) No mechanisms to check implementation

Lack of inputs (instrument, transport, incentives)

6. Do you think that the transferred price was affordable to you?

A) Yes..... B) No.....

Do you think that the prepared plot sizes were fit to your demand sizes?

A) Yes..... B) No.....

Which problem observed during application of getting land?

Technical problems

Misuse of resource

Disagreement among staff members

Problem of Inputs (instruments, budget, transport or other mention)

Unclear directives and procedures

Corruptions

Decision making problems

Questionnaire for land applicants with allotment

Dear respondent, the purpose of this questionnaire is to assess “Land delivery system for Urban Development in Shire-Endaslassie”. Therefore, you are requested to give me clear information for the questions listed below. Please be sure that the information provided in the questionnaire shall be used for the research purpose only confidentially. I would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation

Do you acquire land for residential housing in Shire-Endaslassie town?

A) Yes B) No.....

For how long time was waiting?

Months B) 1-2 year C) 2-3 year D) 3-4 year D) Above 4 year

What are the criteria to be accepted as a member of the cooperative? -----

Do you think that the transferred price was fair to you?

A) Yes..... B) No.....

Do you think that the prepared plot size is adequate?

A) Yes..... B) No.....

Do you think that the lot in provision of land is transparent?

A) Yes..... B) No.....

What are the main problems faced related with land delivering process?

Technical problems

Misuse of resource

Disagreement among staff members

Problem of Inputs (instruments, budget, transport or other mention)

Unclear directives and procedures

Corruptions

Decision making problems

Do you think that the land, which you are gained, are serviced /developed?

Yes-----B) No-----

If yes, which service was/were developed? You can select more than one

Have an Access to road

Have an Access to electric

Have an Access to water

Land lease price from 2004-2010 E.C

የግብር ቁጥር	ሽያጭ	ሽያጭ አይነት	ሽያጭ አይነት	ቀበሌ	ግልጽ/ሌላ	ስፍራ ትኩረት	ነጠላ ዋጋ	ከብ 80 ዘርዘብ ነጥብ	ቅ/ክፍለ-ብር	ከብ 20 ዘርዘብ ነጥብ	ድምር	ደረጃ	
08R1													
08R1	ጎይቶአም	እርአያ	መኮነን	04	መንበሪ	171	16100	80.00	20	550620	16.00	96.00	1
08R1	ጎዕሽ	ገ/አምላኸ	ወቸሌ	04	መንበሪ	171	16050	79.75	20	548910	16.00	95.75	2
08R1	ከብርም	ግርማይ	አስገዶም	04	መንበሪ	171	14500	72.05	20	495915	16.00	88.05	3
09R1													
09R1	መላላ	ብርሃነ	ገ/ግርማይ	04	መንበሪ	171	14700	80.00	20	502740	16.00	96.00	1
09R1	መርሃዋ	ሓዳሽ	ብርሃነ	04	መንበሪ	171	14001	76.20	20	478834	16.00	92.20	2
09R1	ወላይ	በርሀ	አረፋይነ	04	መንበሪ	171	13010	70.80	20	444942	16.00	86.80	3
13R2													
13R2	እኔ ሽሻይ ን ወላይ ን-	-	-	03	መንበሪ	250	16780	80.00	20	839000	19.05	99.05	1
13R2	ለአለቲ	ንጉሰ	በሆን	03	መንበሪ	250	16500	78.67	20	825000	19.05	97.71	2
13R2	እኔ አለቲ ን ከርስ ን-	-	-	03	መንበሪ	250	15071	71.85	21	791228	20.00	91.85	3
21R1													
21R1	የሃንስ	ኪዳነ	በርሀ	03	መንበሪ	172	21112	80.00	20	724902	18.18	98.18	1
21R1	ቀጂ ነብያት	በዩን	ተመነ	03	መንበሪ	172	19620	74.35	20	673683	18.18	92.63	2
21R1	እኔ ብርሃነ ን ሃይለ ን-	-	-	03	መንበሪ	172	19550	74.08	20	671269	18.18	92.26	3
02R1													
02R1	የሃንስ	ኪዳነ	በርሀ	03	መንበሪ	195	20112	80.00	20	785816	18.18	98.18	1
02R1	ብሰራት	መኮነን	ወ/ጀ.ወርግ	03	መንበሪ	195	19507	77.59	20	762178	18.18	95.78	2
02R1	እኔ ብርሃነ ን ሃይለ ን-	-	-	03	መንበሪ	195	19300	76.77	20	754090	18.18	94.95	3
03R1													
03R1	የማነ	ሓጎስ	መስፍን	03	መንበሪ	148	22159	80.00	20	655906	19.05	99.05	1
03R1	ሓለፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቅዳይ	03	መንበሪ	148	21600	77.98	20	639360	19.05	97.03	2
03R1	ፍቃዱ	ገ/ሃወት	ድራር	03	መንበሪ	148	20100	72.57	20	594960	19.05	91.61	3
04R1													
04R1	ሓለፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቅዳይ	03	መንበሪ	148	23500	80.00	20	695600	16.00	96.00	1
04R1	ፍቃዱ	ገ/ሃወት	ድራር	03	መንበሪ	148	20100	68.43	20	594960	16.00	84.43	2
04R1	የማነ	ሓጎስ	መስፍን	03	መንበሪ	148	19753	67.24	20	584689	16.00	83.24	3



ቁፅር _____

ዕለት _____


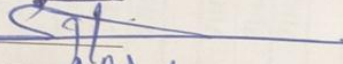
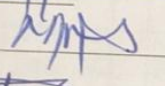
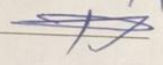
ናብ ዋና ስራሕ መካየዲ ቤት መዛጋጃ

ሸረ-እ/ሰላሴ

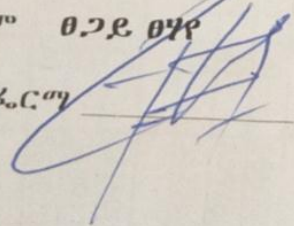
ዋኒት፡- ብዛዓባ ጨረታ ሊዝ ቁፅር 02/2010 ውዕኢት ክፀድቀልና ምሕታት ይምልከት

እብ ዋኒት ከም ዝተሓበረ እብ ሊዝ ጨረታ ቁፅር 02/2010 ዓ/ም ብዕለት 14/10/2010 ዓ/ም ተኸፊቱ ወዕኢቶም ምስዙይ ኣታሒዝና እናላኣኸና ንኸንልጥፍ ዝምልከቶ ኣካል ንኸፀድቅልና ንኣትት፡፡

ናይ ጨረታ ኮሚቴ ኣባላት ሸምን ፌርማን

- 1. ሰመረ ገ/ክርስቶስ 
- 2. ሰባጋድስ ዘነበ 
- 3. ምሕረት ኣብ መስፍን 
- 4. ደጀን ትኩእ 

ዘፀደቆ ኣካል

ሸም **ፀጋይ ፀጎዮ** 

ፌርማ _____



ርእ.ቶ ኣላፊ ቤተ ፀሐፊት _____

ቁፅ 16/09/11/0721/10/01

ዕለት 26-10-2010

ምልክታ

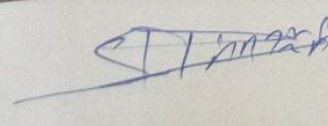
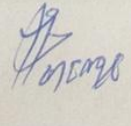
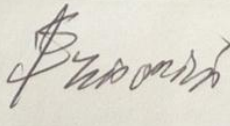


ዋኒት:-አብ ጨረታ ቁፅ 02/2010 ሰዓርኩም 1^ኛ ደረጃ ዝወግኹም ውዕል ክትኣስሩ ምሕባር ይምልከት።

ተወዳደረቲ ብዕለት 14/10/2010ዓ/ም ናይ ዝተኸፈተ ጨረታ ውዕሊትኩም ከም ዝስዕብ ሰንጠረዝ ዝተገለፀ ኾይኑ አብዚ ጨረታ ዘሸነፍኩም /ቀዳማይ ዝወግኹም /ሰዓርቲ እዚ ምልክታ ካብ ዝተለጠፈሉ ዕለት ጀሚሩ ናይ ሰዓራይነት ደብደቤ ብምውሳድ አብ ውሽጢ 10 ናይ ስራሕ መዓልታታት መዓኩም ውዕል ክትኣስሩ እንዳገለፅና እዚ ተግባራዊ ንዘይገበሩ ዘትሓዝዎ ገንዘብ ናብ መንግስቲ ኣታዊ ኮይኑ ን2ይ ዝወፀ ቦቲ ቀዳማይ ዝሰዓር ዋጋ ንካኣስሩ ከም ዝግበር ካብ ዝተጠቐሰ ግዜ ገደብ ንዳሓር ዝመፀ ሰዓራይ ዘይነስተኣናግድ ምኳና ነፍልጥ።

// ምስ ሰላምታ //
ፀጋይ ፀገዮ
ስራሕ መካየዲ ቤት ማዘጋጃ

ቅደሕ-
ንም/መ/ማነጅመንትን
ንሊዝ ኦፊሰር

ገ/ቁፅ	ሽም	ሽም አባ	ሽም አባተኛ	ግልጋሎት	ሰፍተኛ	ነፃላ ዋጋ	ጠ/ዋጋ	ሲፒአ	ቅ/ከፍሊት	ቅ/ከፍሊት-ብር	20	መ/ከመን	
1911	ካጋ	ግደይ	ገ/መድህን	መንበሪ	169.49	13,021.00	80.00	2,206,929.36	3,000.00	20	441,385.87	13.33	50
1911	ጉዕሽ	ገ/አምላክ	ወ/ቸኤል	መንበሪ	169.49	12,500.00	76.80	2,118,625.07	2,923.80	21	444,911.26	14.00	50
1911	ገ/ሂወት	ገ/ሰላሴ	ሂ/ሰላሴ	መንበሪ	169.49	12,055.00	74.07	2,043,202.02	2,923.80	20	408,640.40	13.33	50
1912													3
1912	ገዝሊ	ግደይ	ገ/መድህን	መንበሪ	195.30	11,723.00	80.00	2,289,501.94	3,400.00	20	457,900.39	14.29	50
1912	ገ/ዳዲቅ	በርሀ	ገ/ዳዲቅ	መንበሪ	195.30	11,560.00	78.89	2,257,668.04	3,400.00	20	451,533.61	14.29	50
1912	ብርሃን	ተሰፋይ	በላይ	መንበሪ	195.30	11,005.00	75.10	2,149,276.53	3,368.93	20	429,855.31	14.29	50
2102													3
2102	ወላይ	ትኩላ	ገ/ዳዲቅ	መንበሪ	195.30	11,150.00	80.00	2,177,595.03	4,050.00	20	435,519.01	4.00	50
2102	አዳኝ	ደስታ	አለም	መንበሪ	195.30	9,524.00	68.33	1,860,037.23	3,400.00	20	372,007.45	4.00	50
2102	አ.ታ.ኸልተ	መ-በራሀቶም	አበራ	መንበሪ	195.30	9,420.00	67.59	1,839,726.03	3,370.00	20	367,945.21	4.00	50
2R2													3
2R2	ሚኪኤል	ሓሊሮም	ከ/ማርያም	መንበሪ	312.50	11,800.00	80.00	3,687,500.00	7,050.00	20	737,500.00	10.00	50
2R2	ፍትዊ	ሱራኤኤል	መላስ	መንበሪ	312.50	11,560.00	78.37	3,612,500.00	7,032.00	20	722,500.00	10.00	50
2R2	አስከላይ	ዘዋይ	ገ/ሰላሴ	መንበሪ	312.50	11,100.00	75.25	3,468,750.00	7,100.00	20	693,750.00	10.00	50
3R2													3
3R2	አበበ	ከሰሁን	ገ/ሄር	መንበሪ	312.50	9,600.00	80.00	3,000,000.00	7,031.25	20	600,000.00	18.18	50
3R2	ትርፍሽ	አብርሃ	ገብሩ	መንበሪ	312.50	9,000.00	75.00	2,812,500.00	7,050.00	20	562,500.00	18.18	50
3R2	መ-ሉ	አማራ	ሐሽሽ	መንበሪ	312.50	8,800.00	73.33	2,750,000.00	7,100.00	20	550,000.00	18.18	50
4R2													3
4R2	ትርፍሽ	አብርሃ	ገብሩ	መንበሪ	312.50	9,800.00	80.00	3,062,500.00	7,050.00	20	612,500.00	16.00	50
4R2	ኢሉከገዳር	ጉዕሽ	ከፍ. ላይ	መንበሪ	312.50	9,750.00	79.59	3,046,875.00	7,032.00	20	609,375.00	16.00	45
4R2	አበበ	ከሰሁን	ገ/ሄር	መንበሪ	312.50	8,714.00	71.13	2,723,125.00	7,031.25	20	544,625.00	16.00	50
5R2													3
5R2	መ/ታተሽላይ	አረፈ	ብሩ	መንበሪ	250.00	13,057.00	80.00	3,264,250.00	5,625.00	20	652,850.00	17.39	50
5R2	አመናይ	ማዳኝ	ድራር	መንበሪ	250.00	11,012.00	67.47	2,753,000.00	5,630.00	20	550,600.00	17.39	50
5R2	ልሉል	ይብራህ	ገ/ማከኤል	መንበሪ	250.00	10,352.00	63.43	2,588,000.00	5,625.00	20	517,600.00	17.39	50
6R2													3
6R2	የማኝ	ገ/ሄር	ግደይ	መንበሪ	312.50	9,972.00	80.00	3,116,250.00	9,000.00	20	623,250.00	17.39	50
6R2	ገ/ዳዲቅ	በርሀ	ገ/ዳዲቅ	መንበሪ	312.50	8,700.00	69.80	2,718,750.00	7,031.25	20	543,750.00	17.39	50
6R2	ወላገሱ	መኮንን	ለጅም	መንበሪ	312.50	8,461.00	67.88	2,644,062.50	7,050.00	20	528,812.50	17.39	50
7R2													3
7R2	መ/ታተሽላይ	አረፈ	ብሩ	መንበሪ	250.00	12,356.00	80.00	3,089,000.00	5,625.00	20	617,800.00	16.00	50
7R2	ተሰፋይ	አረጋዊ	ገ/ሐር	መንበሪ	250.00	10,050.00	65.07	2,512,500.00	5,630.00	20	502,500.00	16.00	50
7R2	ታዘብ	ልጅላም	ገብራ	መንበሪ	250.00	9,760.00	63.19	2,440,000.00	5,625.00	20	488,000.00	16.00	30

ፖ/ቁጠራ	ሽም	ሽም ላቦ	ሽም ላቡላት	ግልጋሎት	ሰድሳት	ዘለ ዋጋ	80	(ሰ/ዋጋ)	ሲፒአ	ቅ/ከፍላጎት	ቅ/ከፍላጎት-ብር	20	መ/ከመገ	ፎቶ
8R2	ረቅቶ	ባህሪ	ግ/ሰድህን	መንበረ	312.50	9,449.00	80.00	2,952,812.50	7,032.00	20	590,562.50	19.05	50	99.05
8R2	ሸሽይ	ሃይል	መድሃኑ	መንበረ	312.50	9,005.00	76.24	2,814,062.50	7,035.00	20	562,812.50	19.05	50	95.29
8R2	ገ/ዳዲቻ	ቦርሀ	ገ/ዳዲቻ	መንበረ	312.50	8,100.00	68.58	2,531,250.00	7,031.25	20	506,250.00	19.05	50	87.63
9R2														
9R2	መ/ታተሽላይ	አረፈ	ብሩ	መንበረ	250.00	12,312.00	80.00	3,078,000.00	5,625.00	20	615,600.00	13.33	50	93.33
9R2	አማኔኤል	ብርሃን	ገ/መድሃኑ	መንበረ	250.00	11,602.00	75.39	2,900,500.00	5,800.00	20	580,100.00	13.33	50	88.72
9R2	ቦርሀ	ኪርስ	ገ/ኪቶን	መንበረ	250.00	10,112.00	65.71	2,528,000.00	5,630.00	20	505,600.00	13.33	50	79.04
BR205														
BR205	ውዳሴ	ተ/ሃይማኖት	ገ/መድሃኑ	መንበረ	255.00	9,400.55	80.00	2,397,140.25	4,400.00	20	479,428.05	16.00	50	96.00
BR205	አስመደልሃዲ	ኑ/ታድር	ገ/ታድር	መንበረ	255.00	9,008.50	76.66	2,297,167.50	4,399.00	20.1	461,730.67	16.08	50	92.74
BR205	ሸሽይ	አማራ	ተሳካ	መንበረ	255.00	8,200.00	69.78	2,091,000.00	4,400.00	20	418,200.00	16.00	50	85.78
BR206														
BR206	ሓዳሽ	ታፈረ	ገ/መድሃኑ	መንበረ	256.25	8,888.00	80.00	2,277,550.00	4,465.00	20	455,510.00	17.39	50	97.39
BR206	አኒ	-	-	መንበረ	256.25	8,550.00	76.96	2,190,937.50	4,421.00	20	438,187.50	17.39	50	94.35
BR206	ጅምል	መሐመድ	አብራሃም	መንበረ	256.25	8,444.80	76.01	2,163,980.00	4,425.00	20.1	434,959.98	17.48	50	93.49
BR207														
BR207	ሓዳሽ	ታፈረ	ገ/መድሃኑ	መንበረ	258.75	8,888.00	80.00	2,299,770.00	4,465.00	20	459,954.00	18.18	50	98.18
BR207	ገ/ማርያም	ገ/መስቀል	ባህሪ	መንበረ	258.75	8,000.00	72.01	2,070,000.00	4,465.00	22	455,400.00	20.00	50	92.01
BR207	ገ/ሮማስ	ገ/ሃመርያ	ኪሳራይ	መንበረ	258.75	8,103.00	72.93	2,096,651.25	4,464.00	20	419,330.25	18.18	50	91.12
BR208														
BR208	ብርሃን	ገ/ሰላሴ	ገ/ሂወት	መንበረ	252.00	10,500.00	80.00	2,646,000.00	4,500.00	20	529,200.00	16.00	50	96.00
BR208	ጅጅን	ገ/ዳር	ቦሻ	መንበረ	252.00	10,111.00	77.04	2,547,972.00	4,500.00	20	509,594.40	16.00	50	93.04
BR208	ብርሃን	ታፈረ	ገ/መድሃኑ	መንበረ	252.00	10,088.00	76.86	2,542,176.00	4,350.00	20	508,435.20	16.00	50	92.86
BR213														
BR213	ተወልደ	ተ/ሃይማኖት	ገ/መስቀል	መንበረ	255.00	9,320.00	80.00	2,376,600.00	4,400.00	20	475,320.00	8.16	50	88.16
BR213	ዘርአይ	ኔጋሽ	ሃይል	መንበረ	255.00	8,300.00	71.24	2,116,500.00	5,000.00	20	423,300.00	8.16	50	79.41
BR213	አኒ	-	-	መንበረ	255.00	8,300.00	71.24	2,116,500.00	4,400.00	20	423,300.00	8.16	50	79.41
BR214														
BR214	አብዱ	ኑሩሐሰን	ገ/ታድር	መንበረ	256.25	9,001.30	80.00	2,306,583.13	4,425.00	20.1	463,623.21	14.36	50	94.36
BR214	አኒ	-	-	መንበረ	256.25	8,205.00	72.92	2,102,531.25	4,421.00	20	420,506.25	14.29	50	87.21
BR214	ተክላይ	ገ/መስቀል	አርአያ	መንበረ	256.25	7,654.00	68.03	1,961,337.50	7,050.00	20	392,267.50	14.29	50	82.31
BR215														
BR215	አስመደልሃዲ	ኑ/ሐሰት	ገ/ታድር	መንበረ	258.75	9,002.80	80.00	2,329,474.50	4,465.00	20.1	468,224.37	19.05	50	99.05
BR215	ቀሽምኛቅ	መኪራ	ገብሩ	መንበረ	258.75	8,888.00	78.98	2,299,770.00	4,500.00	20	459,954.00	18.96	50	97.94
BR215	መላክሴ	መኮነን	ሰድሃን	መንበረ	258.75	8,361.60	74.30	2,163,564.00	4,500.00	20	432,712.80	18.96	50	93.26

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ናብ ቤተ-ጳውሎስ ሐዳጌ ቤት ማዘጋጃ

ሸረ-እ/ሰላሳ

ዋኔት-1 ብዛንባ ሊዝ ጨረታ ቁጥር 01/2010 ከወርቀልና ምሥታት ይኖራል

አብ ዋኔት ከም ዝተሓበረ ሊዝ ጨረታ ቁጥር 01/2010 ብዓለት 01/05/2010 ዓ/ም ተሸፊቱ ጫዕኢታም ምስቲ ሊታሒዝና እናላላዝና ንዘንገልጥና ዝምልከቱ ላዕል ንዘጸርቁልና ንሓትት።

ናይ ጨረታ ኮሚቴ ላባላት ስምን ፈርማን

- 1. ማርሚይ ገ/ጸር 
- 2. ኃዕዋ ጠ/አብዛጺ 
- 3. አስመላሽ ሃይሉ 
- 4. ሰባጋድስ ዘበሰ 
- 5. ሰመረ ገ/ክርስቶስ 

ዘፅደቐ ቤት ማዘጋጃ ሰፊሕ መክፍዲ
ስም ንጉሰ ዘርሀ

ፈርማ _____

ርእይቲ ሐዳጌ ቤተ ጳውሎስ _____



ፖ/ቁፅ	ሽም	ሽም አባ	ሽም አባ-አጎ	ቀበሌ	ግልጋሎት	ስፍራ ትብብር	ነፃላ ዋጋ	ክብ 80 ዝረከቦ ነጥቢ	ቅ/ክፍሉ ትብብር	ክብ 20 ዝረከቦ ነጥቢ	ድምር	ደረጃ
01R1												
01R1	አረጋዊ	ክሕሳይ	ክሳ	04	መንበሪ	171	15725	80	537795	19.05	99.05	1
01R1	ተወልደ	ተ/ግድማኖት	ግ/ሚካኤል	04	መንበሪ	171	15100	77	516420	19	95.87	2
01R1	ኔጋ	አዳኔ	ቤራራ	04	መንበሪ	171	14500	73.77	495900	19.05	92.82	3
02R1	ሓለፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቅዳይ	04	መንበሪ	171	17600	80.00	601920	18.18	98.18	1
02R1	ብርዶቆ	ግርማይ	በርሀ	04	መንበሪ	171	16800	76.36	574560	18.18	94.55	2
02R1	እኔ ሕሉፍ ን ኪርስ ን	-	-	04	መንበሪ	171	16013	72.79	602409	20.00	92.79	3
03R1	ነገስ	አለምሰገኛ	ክሳ	04	መንበሪ	171	14500	80.00	495900	18.18	98.18	1
03R1	ጉዕሽ	ወ/ማርያም	ተ/መድሀን	04	መንበሪ	171	13333	73.56	455989	18.18	91.74	2
03R1	ፅጋብ	ገብሩ	ተሰፍኡ	04	መንበሪ	171	12800	70.62	437760	18.18	88.80	3
04R1	ለተንስኤ	ወ/ገብርኤል	ተወለ	04	መንበሪ	171	513000	80.00	18421830	16.80	96.80	1
04R1	አለም	ኪ/ማርያም	ተሰፍይ	04	መንበሪ	171	17200	2.68	588240	16.00	18.68	2
04R1	እኔ ሽሻይ ን ወላይ ን	-	-	04	መንበሪ	171	16000	2.50	547200	16.00	18.50	3
05R1	አብረሃለይ	ገ/ማርያም	ገ/ገርግስ	04	መንበሪ	171	14500	80.00	495900	19.05	99.05	1
05R1	ፍለሃፀዮን	ተሰፍይ	ረዳ	04	መንበሪ	171	14214	78.42	510425	20.00	98.42	2
05R1	ጎይተአም	ሓዳሽ	ብርሃኑ	04	መንበሪ	171	14050	77.52	480510	19.05	96.56	3
06R1	የማርሽት	ገ/ሰላሴ	ትርፌ	04	መንበሪ	171	17216	80.00	588787	18.18	98.18	1
06R1	እኔ ሽሻይ ን ወላይ ን	-	-	04	መንበሪ	171	15500	72.03	530100	18.18	90.21	2
06R1	አልማዝ	ሽሻይ	ተ/ገርግስ	04	መንበሪ	171	15109	70.21	516728	18.18	88.39	3
07R1	ፍለሃፀዮን	ተሰፍይ	ረዳ	04	መንበሪ	171	17112	80.00	614492	20.00	100.00	1
07R1	ጎይተአም	ሓዳሽ	ብርሃኑ	04	መንበሪ	171	15061	70.41	515086	19.05	89.46	2
07R1	ወላይ	በርሀ	አረፋይኑ	04	መንበሪ	171	15000	70.13	513000	19.05	89.17	3

ተዘጋጅ



ቁፅ 08/094/0879

ዕለት 26/05/2010

ምልክታ

ዋኒት:-አብ ጨረታ ቁፅ 01/2010 ሰዓርኩም 1^ኛ ደረጃ ዝወፃኹም ውዕል ክትኣስሩ ምሕባር ይምልክት።

አብ ዋኒት ከም ዝተሓበረ ቁፅ 01/2010 ብዕለት 01/05/2010 ዓ/ም ዝተኸፈተ ጨረታ ውዕኢትኩም ከም ዝስዕብ ሰንጠረዝ ዝተገለፀ ኾይኑ አብዚ ጨረታ ዘሸነፍኩም /ቀዳማይ ዝወፃእኹም /ሰዓርቲ እዚ ምልክታ ካብ ዝተለጠፈሉ ዕለት ጀሚሩ ናይ ሰዓራይነት ደብዳቤ ብምውሳድ አብ ውሽጢ 10 ናይ ስራሕ መዓልታታት መጻኢኩም ውዕል ክትኣስሩ እንዳገለፅና እዚ ተግባራዊ ንዘይገበሩ ዘትሓዝዎ ገንዘብ ናብ መንግስቲ ኣታዊ ኮይኑ ን2ይ ዝወፀ ቦቲ ቀዳማይ ዝሰዓሮ ዋጋ ንካኣስሩ ከም ዝግበር ካብ ዝተጠቐሰ ግዜ ገደብ ንዳሓር ዝመፀ ሰዓራይ ዘይነስተኣናግድ ምዃና ነፍልጥ።



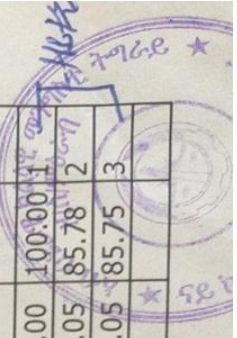
// ምስ ሰላምታ //

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ንጉሰ በርሀ

ዋና ስራሕ መካየዲ ቤት መዛጋጃ

ቅደስ
ንም/መ/ማነጅመንትን
ንሊዝ ኦሬሰር
ንኣላይ ዋኒን

ገ/ቁፅ	ሽም	ሽም ላቦ	ሽም ላቦ ሐገ	ቀበሌ	ግልጽ	ስፍራ ት	ካፀላ ግ.ጋ	ካብ 80 ገረከቦ ነጥቢ	ቀ/ክፍል ሊት	ቀ/ክፍል ት-ብር	ካብ 20 ገረከቦ ነጥቢ	ድምር	ደረጃ
11R1													
11R1	ጎይተኦም	ሓዳሽ	ብርሃኑ	04	መንበሪ	171	14014	80.00	20	479279	17.39	97.39	1
11R1	ወላይ	በርሀ	አረፋይነ	04	መንበሪ	171	14001	79.93	20	478834	17.39	97.32	2
11R1	መዝገብ	ይርጋው	ገ/ገርግስ	04	መንበሪ	171	14000	79.92	20	478800	17.39	97.31	3
12R1													
12R1	ሽሻይ	ለገሰ	አንግዳሽት	04	መንበሪ	171	15012	80.00	20	513410	17.39	97.39	1
12R1	ጎይተኦም	ሓዳሽ	ብርሃኑ	04	መንበሪ	171	14700	78.34	20	502740	17.39	95.73	2
12R1	ብስራት	መኮነን	ወ/ጀመርግስ	04	መንበሪ	171	14612	77.87	20	499730	17.39	95.26	3
13R1													
13R1	ንግስቲ	ፍስሃ	በየነ	04	መንበሪ	171	14200	80.00	20	485640	18.18	98.18	1
13R1	ሰሎሙን	ገ/ግድቃን	ተ/ጀመርግስ	04	መንበሪ	171	13005	73.27	21	467010	19.09	92.36	2
13R1	ጀሚላ	መ/ድራጂ	ስዒድ	04	መንበሪ	171	13020	73.35	20	445284	18.18	91.53	3
14R1													
14R1	ፍስሃፀኑን	ተስፋይ	ረዳ	04	መንበሪ	171	16502	80.00	21	592587	19.09	99.09	1
14R1	ጉዕሽ	ገ/አምላክ	ወ/ቸኤል	04	መንበሪ	171	15700	76.11	20	536940	18.18	94.29	2
14R1	ሃፍቶም	ሃ/ስላሴ	ወ/ኤል	04	መንበሪ	171	15100	73.20	20	516420	18.18	91.39	3
15R1													
15R1	ጉዕሽ	ወ/ማርያም	ተ/መድህን	04	መንበሪ	171	15100	80.00	20	516420	17.39	97.39	1
15R1	ገ/መስቀል	ይርዳው	ገ/ገርግስ	04	መንበሪ	171	14400	76.29	20	492480	17.39	93.68	2
15R1	ተኸላይ	ገ/አምላክ	ወ/ቸኤል	04	መንበሪ	171	13120	69.51	20	448704	17.39	86.90	3
15R2													
15R2	አኒ ሽሻይ ን ወላይ ን	-	-	03	መንበሪ	143	18800	80.00	20	537680	17.39	97.39	1
15R2	ወላይ	በርሀ	አረፋይነ	03	መንበሪ	143	18050	76.81	20	516230	17.39	94.20	2
15R2	ኪዳ	ሃይሉ	ገዘህን	03	መንበሪ	143	17820	75.83	20	509652	17.39	93.22	3
16R1													
16R1	ፍስሃፀኑን	ተስፋይ	ረዳ	04	መንበሪ	171	18002	80.00	21	646452	20.00	100.00	1
16R1	ብስራት	መኮነን	ወ/ጀመርግስ	04	መንበሪ	171	15016	66.73	20	513547	19.05	85.78	2
16R1	መርሃዊ	ሓዳሽ	ብርሃኑ	04	መንበሪ	171	15010	66.70	20	513342	19.05	85.75	3



11R1

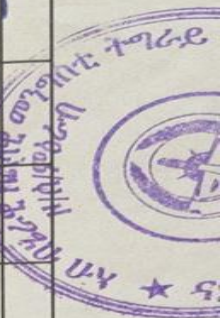
14R1

15R2

ፖ/ቁፅ	ሽም	ሽም አባ	ሽም አባላት	ቀበሌ	ግልጋሎት	ስፍላት ብጠ2	ነፃላ ዋጋ	ክብ 80 ዝረከቦ ነጥቢ	ቅ/ክፍሊት ብር	ክብ 20 ዝረከቦ ነጥቢ	ድምር	ደረጃ
23R1												
23R1	ወላይ	በርሀ	አረፋይነ	04	መንበሪ	171	15500	80.00	530100	19.05	99.05	1
23R1	ቅዱስ	ብርሃነ	አድሐኖም	04	መንበሪ	171	14100	72.77	482220	19.05	91.82	2
24R1	መርሃዊ	ሐዱሽ	ብርሃነ	04	መንበሪ	171	14002	72.27	478868	19.05	91.32	3
24R1	ብርሃነ	ተስፋይ	በላይ	04	መንበሪ	171	18000	80.00	615600	17.39	97.39	1
24R1	ዳኒኤል	ገ/ዓዲቕ	ተወልደ	04	መንበሪ	171	16500	73.33	564300	17.39	90.72	2
24R1	ብስራት	መኮነን	ወ/ጀመርገብ	04	መንበሪ	171	15524	69.00	530921	17.39	86.39	3
25R1	አኒ ሃፍቶም ን መብረ		-	04	መንበሪ	171	16216	80.00	582317	20.00	100.00	1
25R1	ጎይቶአም	አርአያ	መኮነን	04	መንበሪ	171	16100	79.43	550620	19.05	98.48	2
25R1	ማርሽት	ተስፋይ	አረጋይ	04	መንበሪ	171	15151	74.75	518164	19.05	93.79	3
26R1	ለተንስኤ											
26R1	ንጉሰ	ወ/ገብርኤል	ተወለ	04	መንበሪ	171	684000	80.00	24562440	16.80	96.80	1
26R1	ጎይቶአም	አርአያ	ተስፋይ	04	መንበሪ	171	19100	2.23	653220	16.00	18.23	2
26R1	ጎይቶአም	አርአያ	መኮነን	04	መንበሪ	171	18100	2.12	619020	16.00	18.12	3



ፓ/ቁፅ	ሽም	ሽም አቦ	ሽም አባላት	ቀበሌ	ግልጋሎት	ስፍሐት	ነፃላዎች	ክብ 80 ዝረከቦ ነጥቢ	ቅ/ክፍሊት- ብር	ክብ 20 ዝረከቦ ነጥቢ	ድምር	ደረጃ
23R1												
23R1	ወላይ	በርሀ	አረፋይነ	04	መንበሪ	171	15500	80.00	530100	19.05	99.05	1
23R1	ቅዱስ	ብርሃነ	አድሐኖም	04	መንበሪ	171	14100	72.77	482220	19.05	91.82	2
23R1	መርሃዊ	ሓዱሽ	ብርሃነ	04	መንበሪ	171	14002	72.27	478868	19.05	91.32	3
24R1												
24R1	ብርሃነ	ተስፋይ	በላይ	04	መንበሪ	171	18000	80.00	615600	17.39	97.39	1
24R1	ዳኒኤል	ገ/ዓዲቕ	ተወልደ	04	መንበሪ	171	16500	73.33	564300	17.39	90.72	2
24R1	ብሰራት	መኮነን	ወ/ጀወርግ	04	መንበሪ	171	15524	69.00	530921	17.39	86.39	3
25R1												
25R1	እኒ ሃፍቶምን መብራ-		-	04	መንበሪ	171	16216	80.00	582317	20.00	100.00	1
25R1	ጎይቶአም	አርአያ	መኮነን	04	መንበሪ	171	16100	79.43	550620	19.05	98.48	2
25R1	ማርሸት	ተስፋይ	አረጋይ	04	መንበሪ	171	15151	74.75	518164	19.05	93.79	3
26R1												
26R1	ለተንበኤ	ወ/ገብርኤል	ተወለ	04	መንበሪ	171	684000	80.00	24562440	16.80	96.80	1
26R1	ንጉሰ	ገማርያም	ተስፋይ	04	መንበሪ	171	19100	2.23	653220	16.00	18.23	2
26R1	ጎይቶአም	አርአያ	መኮነን	04	መንበሪ	171	18100	2.12	619020	16.00	18.12	3



10R2																		
10R2	ትርፍሽ	አብርሃ	ገብሩ	መገቢ	312.50	8,800.00	80.00	2,750,000.00	7,050.00	20	550,000.00	16.00	50	96.00	1			
10R2	አረጋጭ	ገ/ሃወርያ	ካሕሳይ	መገቢ	312.50	8,653.00	78.66	2,704,062.50	7,032.00	20	540,812.50	16.00	50	94.66	2			
10R2	ሐሰት	ኪዳነ	ካሕሳይ	መገቢ	312.50	8,450.00	76.82	2,640,625.00	7,050.00	20	528,125.00	16.00	50	92.82	3			
11R2																		
11R2	ሽዌት	አብርሃ	ተ/ማርያም	መገቢ	250.00	11,200.00	80.00	2,800,000.00	5,625.00	21	588,000.00	14.00	50	94.00	1			
11R2	መ/ታተሻላይ	አረፈ	ብሩ	መገቢ	250.00	11,114.00	79.39	2,778,500.00	5,625.00	20	555,700.00	13.33	50	92.72	2			
11R2	በራ	በዛብህ	ገ/ማርያም	መገቢ	250.00	11,100.00	79.29	2,775,000.00	5,630.00	20	555,000.00	13.33	50	92.62	3			
12R2																		
12R2	ሞላጋ	ብርሃነ	ሃይሉ	መገቢ	312.50	11,105.00	80.00	3,470,312.50	7,032.00	20	694,062.50	16.00	50	96.00	1			
12R2	ከብርሃ	ፀሃየ	ኪዳነ	መገቢ	312.50	8,521.00	61.39	2,662,812.50	7,031.25	20	532,562.50	16.00	50	77.39	2			
12R2	ዮሃንስ	ኪዳነ	በርሀ	መገቢ	312.50	8,400.00	60.51	2,625,000.00	7,100.00	20	525,000.00	16.00	50	76.51	3			
13R2																		
13R2	ሽዌት	አብርሃ	ተ/ማርያም	መገቢ	250.00	11,500.00	80.00	2,875,000.00	5,625.00	22	632,500.00	17.60	50	97.60	1			
13R2	ዋሰኔ	ግሃብ	ግሃብ	መገቢ	250.00	11,500.00	80.00	2,875,000.00	5,625.00	20	575,000.00	16.00	50	96.00	2			
13R2	መ/ታተሻላይ	አረፈ	ብሩ	መገቢ	250.00	10,315.00	71.76	2,578,750.00	5,625.00	20	515,750.00	16.00	50	87.76	3			
14R2																		
14R2	አኒ ገሰን ተስፋይ	-	-	መገቢ	312.50	11,556.00	80.00	3,611,250.00	7,100.00	20	722,250.00	16.00	50	96.00	1			
14R2	አኒ ገሄርን ተስፋይ	-	-	መገቢ	312.50	11,551.00	79.97	3,609,687.50	7,100.00	20	721,937.50	16.00	50	95.97	2			
14R2	አረጋጭ	ሐላፊ	ኪ/ማርያም	መገቢ	312.50	11,200.00	77.54	3,500,000.00	7,050.00	20	700,000.00	16.00	50	93.54	3			
1709.1																		
1709.1	መ/ተ-ብርሃ	ብርሃነ	ማተሪ	መገቢ	206.25	12,100.00	80.00	2,495,625.00	7,000.00	20	499,125.00	17.39	50	97.39	1			
1709.1	ገ/ሞሁኑ	ተሽሉ	ገ/ሰላሳ	መገቢ	206.25	11,100.00	73.39	2,289,375.00	4,050.00	20	457,875.00	17.39	50	90.78	2			
1709.1	ሰሎሞን	ኮጋሊ	ገ/ሰላሳ	መገቢ	206.25	10,640.00	70.35	2,194,500.00	4,022.00	20	438,900.00	17.39	50	87.74	3			
1709.2																		
1709.2	ደስታ	ተሽሉ	ቢተው	መገቢ	206.25	12,800.00	80.00	2,640,000.00	4,025.00	20	528,000.00	13.33	50	93.33	1			
1709.2	መ/ተ-ብርሃ	ብርሃነ	ማተሪ	መገቢ	206.25	12,450.00	77.81	2,567,812.50	7,000.00	20	513,562.50	13.33	50	91.15	2			
1709.2	ፍላጎ	ገ/ሰላሳ	ተ/መደህን	መገቢ	206.25	12,050.00	75.31	2,485,312.50	6,000.00	20	497,062.50	13.33	50	88.65	3			
1808																		
1808	አረጋጭ	ሐላፊ	ኪ/ማርያም	መገቢ	219.80	10,800.00	80.00	2,373,840.03	3,800.00	20	474,768.01	18.18	50	98.18	1			
1808	ገዛሊ	ግደይ	ገ/መደህን	መገቢ	219.80	10,223.00	75.73	2,247,015.43	3,800.00	20	449,403.09	18.18	50	93.91	2			
1808	ማርሸት	ተሰፋይ	አረጋጭ	መገቢ	219.80	10,061.71	74.53	2,211,563.89	4,000.00	20	442,312.78	18.18	50	92.71	3			
1810																		
1810	መ/ተ-ብርሃ	ብርሃነ	ማተሪ	መገቢ	241.50	10,000.00	80.00	2,415,000.00	7,000.00	20	483,000.00	17.39	50	97.39	1			
1810	መ/ብራህላም	ገሰን	ሃይሉ	መገቢ	241.50	9,661.61	77.29	2,333,278.82	4,350.00	20	466,655.76	17.39	50	94.68	2			
1810	ሸላይ	ሰላሳ	አገላለጽ	መገቢ	241.50	9,612.12	76.90	2,321,326.98	4,170.00	20	464,265.40	17.39	50	94.29	3			

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ዕለት _____




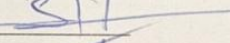

ናብ ቤት/ት ሓላፊ ቤት ማዘጋጃ

ሽረ-እ/ሰላሴ

ዋኒኑ፤- ብዛዓባ ሊዝ ጨረታ ቁፅር 01/2010 ክፀድቀልና ምሕታት ይምልከት

እብ ዋኒኑ ከም ዝተሓበረ ሊዝ ጨረታ ቁፅር 01/2010 ብዕለት 01/05/2010 ዓ/ም ተሽፊቱ ወ.ዕኢቶም ምስዙይ ኣታሒዝና እናላኣኸና ንኸንልጥፍ ዝምልከቶ ኣካል ንኸፅድቅልና ንኣትት፡፡

ናይ ጨረታ ኮሚቴ ኣባላት ሽምን ፊርማን

- 1. ግርማይ ገ/ሄር 
- 2. ጋዕዋ ወ/አብዝገ 
- 3. ኣስመላሽ ሃይሉ 
- 4. ሰባጋድስ ዘነባ 
- 5. ሰመረ ገ/ክርስቶስ 

ዘፅድቆ ቤት ማዘጋጃ ስራሕ መካየዲ

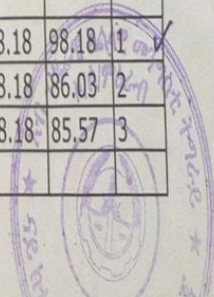
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ፊርማ _____

ርእይቶ ሓላፊ ቤተ ፀሐፊት _____



ፖ/ቁፅ 6	ሽም	ሽም አባ	ሽም አባላት	ቀበሌ	ግልጋሎት	ስፍራ ት ብጠ2	ነፃላ ሞጋ	ካብ 80 ዝረከቦ ነጥቢ	ቅ/ክፍ ሊት	ቅ/ክፍሊት- ብር	ካብ 20 ዝረከቦ ነጥቢ	ድምር	ደረጃ
✓ 4R2													
4R2	እኒ ሕሉፍ ን ኪርስ ን-	-	-	03	መንበሪ	313	17000	80.00	20	1062500	19.05	99.05	1
4R2	አርከቦ	ሃይለ	ገ/ሞህድ	03	መንበሪ	313	13121	61.75	21	861066	20.00	81.75	2
4R2	ልእልቲ	ንጉሰ	ቢሆን	03	መንበሪ	313	13100	61.65	20	818750	19.05	80.69	3
05R1													
05R1	ብርሃነ	ተስፋይ	በላይ	03	መንበሪ	148	21500	80.00	20	636400	18.18	98.18	1
05R1	ፍቃዱ	ገ/ሂወት	ድራር	03	መንበሪ	148	20200	75.16	20	597920	18.18	93.34	2
05R1	ሓለፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቅዳይ	03	መንበሪ	148	19600	72.93	20	580160	18.18	91.11	3
5R2													
✓ 5R2	እኒ ሽሻይ ን ወላይ ን-	-	-	03	መንበሪ	250	18500	80.00	20	925000	15.38	95.38	1
5R2	ልእልቲ	ንጉሰ	ቢሆን	03	መንበሪ	250	16300	70.49	20	815000	15.38	85.87	2
5R2	ዮሃንስ	ኪዳነ	በርሀ	03	መንበሪ	250	14112	61.02	20	705600	15.38	76.41	3
06R1													
06R1	ምግብይ	መብራህቶም	ገ/ማርያም	03	መንበሪ	148	21000	80.00	20	621600	16.67	96.67	1
06R1	ሓለፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቅዳይ	03	መንበሪ	148	19600	74.67	20	580160	16.67	91.33	2
06R1	እኒ ሽሻይ ን ወላይ ን-	-	-	03	መንበሪ	148	19200	73.14	20	568320	16.67	89.81	3
07R1													
✓ 07R1	ብርሃነ	ተስፋይ	በላይ	03	መንበሪ	148	22500	80.00	20	666000	16.00	96.00	1
07R1	ሓለፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቅዳይ	03	መንበሪ	148	20600	73.24	20	609760	16.00	89.24	2
07R1	መብራህቶም	አማላ	ነጋሽ	03	መንበሪ	148	19019	67.62	20	562962	16.00	83.62	3
08R1													
✓ 08R1	ብርሃነ	ተስፋይ	በላይ	03	መንበሪ	148	21000	80.00	20	621600	16.00	96.00	1
08R1	ፍስሃ	ገ/ስላሴ	ተ/መድሀን	03	መንበሪ	148	19220	73.22	20	568912	16.00	89.22	2
08R1	እኒ ሽሻይ ን ወላይ ን-	-	-	03	መንበሪ	148	18950	72.19	20	560920	16.00	88.19	3
10R1													
✓ 10R1	የማርሽት	ገ/ስላሴ	ትርፌ	04	መንበሪ	171	17214	80.00	20	588719	18.18	98.18	1
10R1	ሓለፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቅዳይ	04	መንበሪ	171	14600	67.85	20	499320	18.18	86.03	2
10R1	ተስፋይ	አብርሃ	ብርሃነ	04	መንበሪ	171	14500	67.39	20	495900	18.18	85.57	3



2004 ዓ/ም

Lease No	Issued Date	Code	Area	Initial price	(A) Pprice	(B)10%	A 80%	(B)10%	ደረጃ
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RF-02	200	1089	1,361.25	21	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RF-03	200	1089	1,188.00	21	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RF-06	200	1089	1,584.00	20	80.00	8.33	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RF-10	200	1089	1,089.00	20	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RF-11	200	1089	1,148.40	20	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RF-16	200	1089	1,520.00	22	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RR-01	100.1	891	950.00	20	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RR-05	100.1	891	1,101.10	22	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RR-47	100.1	891	1,200.00	30	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RF-02	200	1089	1,361.25	21	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RF-03	200	1089	1,188.00	21	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RF-06	200	1089	1,584.00	20	80.00	8.33	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RF-11	200	1089	1,148.40	20	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RR-05	100.1	891	1,101.10	22	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 1	01/12/2004	RR-47	100.1	891	1,200.00	30	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 2	02/13/2004	RF-04	200	1089	1240.47	21	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 2	02/13/2004	RF-05	200	1089	1,386.00	20	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 2	02/13/2004	RF-08	200	1089	1,386.00	21	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 2	02/13/2004	RF-09	200	1089	1,163.25	22	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 2	02/13/2004	RF-10	200	1089	1,287.00	22	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 2	02/13/2004	RR-01	100.1	891.00	1,356.36	20	80.00	9.52	1
Lease No 2	02/13/2004	RR-03	100.1	891.00	900.00	21	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 2	02/13/2004	RR-10	100.1	891.00	894.00	22	80.00	10.00	1
total									23

2005 ວ/ປ

Lease No	Issued Date	Code	Area	Initial price	(A) Pprice	(B)10%	A 80%	(B)10%	ຂໍ້ຕົກ
Lease No 8	2005	RR-113	118.32	891.00	1101.375	25.00	55.07	10.00	1
Lease No 8	2005	RR-20	100.1	891.00	1900.99	20.00	80.00	7.69	1
Lease No 8	2005	RR-35	100.1	891.00	1380.00	25.00	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 8	2005	RR-42	100.1	891.00	1336.50	21.00	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 8	2005	RR-43	100.1	891.00	1361.25	21.00	79.49	10.00	1
Lease No 8	2005	RR-44	100.1	891.00	1287.00	21.00	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 8	2005	RR-45	100.1	891.00	1311.75	21.00	74.81	9.55	1
Lease No 8	2005	RR-47	100.1	891.00	898.00	30.00	49.33	10.00	1
Lease No 8	2005	RR-50	100.1	891.00	1300.50	25.00	77.85	10.00	1
Lease No 8	2005	RR-53	218.4	891.00	1010.00	20.00	56.29	9.52	1
Lease No 8	2005	RR-54	218.4	891.00	892.00	22.00	55.45	10.00	1
Lease No 8	2005	RR-56	218.4	891.00	1200.00	21.00	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 8	2005	RR-60	218.4	891.00	990.00	20.00	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 9	2005	CH-01	130.05	1750	2920	20	80.00	9.09	1
Lease No 9	2005	CH-02	111.35	1750	2200.7	21	39.53	10.00	1
Lease No 9	2005	CH-03	480.2	1750	2000	22	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 9	2005	CH-04	480.2	1750	2500	25	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 9	2005	CT-01	468	3150	4005	20	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 9	2005	CY-01	200	3150	4060	25	80.00	9.26	1
Lease No 9	2005	MG-01	133.20	2475	5015.12	20	80.00	8.33	1
Lease No 9	2005	RF-17	200.00	1089	2215	20	80.00	9.09	1
Lease No 9	2005	RF-25	120.00	1089	1213.16	21	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 9	2005	RF-33	145.56	1089	1881	21	80.00	8.40	1
Lease No 9	2005	RF-35	120.00	1089	2331.45	20	80.00	9.52	1
Lease No 9	2005	RF-36	120.00	1089	2501.15	20	80.00	8.00	1
Lease No 9	2005	RH-001	140.00	1089	2593.8	20	80.00	8.00	1

Lease No 9	2005	RR-20	100.10	891	1750	25	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 9	2005	RR-49	100.10	891	1605	21	80.00	8.40	1
Lease No 9	2005	RR-57	218.40	891	1336.50	21	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 9	2005	RR-58	218.40	891	1202.85	21	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 9	2005	RR-61	100.10	891	1155	22	0.84	8.80	1
Lease No 9	2005	RR-63	100.10	891	1445.985	20	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 9	2005	RR-71	100.10	891	1350	20	80.00	6.67	1
Lease No 9	2005	RR-72	100.10	891	1102	20	80.00	9.52	1
Lease No 9	2005	RR-73	100.10	891	1357	24	72.37	9.60	1
Lease No 9	2005	RR-86	100.10	891	1485	22	80.00	10.00	1
Lease No 10	2005	CE-01	137.5	3150.00	4900	20	80.00	18.18	1
Lease No 10	2005	RA-04	140	990	10039.5	21	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 10	2005	RF-30	120	1089	1287	25	78.42	20.00	1
Lease No 10	2005	RF-31	120	1089	2650	21	80.00	16.80	1
Lease No 10	2005	RF-32	120	1089	11088	20	80.00	13.33	1
Lease No 10	2005	RR-59	218.4	891	1103.85	21.5	80.00	19.55	1
Lease No 10	2005	RR-62	100.1	891	1787	20	80.00	16.00	1
Lease No 10	2005	RR-67	116.6	891	1603.8	20	80.00	15.94	1
Lease No 10	2005	RR-70	100.1	891	1400	21	80.00	16.80	1
Lease No 10	2005	RR-99	127.4	891	1658.25	25	78.36	20.00	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	CC-18	187	1089	3050	22	80	17.6	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	CC-21	121	1089	1600.7	22	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	CC-23	121	1089	1265	21	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	CC-38	116.11	1089	2800	25	80	18.51852	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	CC-18	187	1089	3050	22	80	17.6	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	CC-21	121	1089	1600.7	22	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	CC-23	121	1089	1265	21	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	CC-38	116.11	1089	2800	25	80	18.51852	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	CO-91	130	3150	3152	20	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RA-02	140	990.00	1300	22	80	20	1

Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RA-03	140	990	1500	20	80	18.18182	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RE-004	170	889	1800	25	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RF-26	120	1089	1850	21	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RF-27	145.56	1089	1782	21	77.0594 6	19.09091	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RF-28	145.56	1089	2000	23	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RF-29	120	1089	1750	22	80	16.92308	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RF-34	145.56	1089	2083.95	31	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RR-64	100.1	891.00	1450	22	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RR-69	100.1	891	1571.57	21	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RR-81	100.1	891.00	1305	20	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RR-82	100.1	891.00	1410	23	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RR-87	127.4	891.00	1593.9	21	79.695	16.8	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RR-88	127.4	891.00	1301.86	21.5	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RR-89	127.4	891.00	1775.75	25	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RR-91	127.4	891.00	1000	25	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RR-93	155.4	891.00	1386	21.5	80	19.54545	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RR-97	127.4	891.00	1580	22	80	20	1
Lease No 11	26/10/2005	RR-98	127.4	891.00	1694.42	21	80	16.8	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	CC-16	121	1089	1600	22	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	CC-22	121	1089	1650	22	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	MH-01	154	2545	3113.16	20	80.00	19.05	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	MH-02	154	2545	2546	20	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	MH-04	154	2545	2763	21	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RA-01	140	990	1485.70	22	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RA-04	140	990	1287	20	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RE-003	324	889	1000.89	21.2	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RE-005	170	889	1351.01	20	80.00	18.18	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RE-007	187	889	1680.77	26	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	Rf-32	120	1089	3182.85	22	80.00	20.00	1

Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RK-02	122.8 5	1089	2974.95	20	80.00	18.18	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RR-65	100.1	891	1361.36	21	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RR-68	100.1	891	1220	22	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RR-74	100.1	891	1351.35	21	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RR-75	100.1	891	1251.25	21	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RR-80	119.07	891	900	20	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RR-83	100.1	891	1270.25	20	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RR-84	100.1	891	1110.13	20	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RR-85	100.1	891	1313.12	22	80.00	20.00	1
Lease No 1	23/11/2005	RR-94	127.4	891	1365	22	80.00	20.00	1
total									74

2006 ዓ/ም

ተ/ቁ	የተጫራች ስም	ቀበሌ	ኮድ	ስፋት(M2)	መነሻ ዋጋ	ነጠላ ዋጋ/M2	(B) ቅድመ ክፍያ 20%	A 80%	B 20%	A+B ድምር1100%	ደረጃ
1	ቤዛዊት ዳንኤል ዘካሪያስ	01	CC-02	110	1089	1200	22	80	20	100.00	1
2	ዮናታን ስንታየሁ ማሞ	03	CC-03	121	1089	1090	20	80	20	100.00	1
3	አዱኛ ኪዳነ እምባዩ	03	CC-04	121	1089	1090	20	80	20	100.00	1
4	ዋስዕ ጀማል ዓ/ራሕማን	03	CC-05	121	1089	1190	20	80	20	100.00	1
5	ሃ/ ፀጋይ በዩነ	01	CC-06	121	1137	1850	20	80	16	96	1
6	ገ/ክርስቶስ ተ/ሚቸአል ለገሰ	03	CC-07	121	1089	1089	20	80	20	100.00	1
7	ዋህድ ተ/ሚቸአል ለገሰ	03	CC-08	121	1089	1250	22	80	20	100.00	1
8	ኪዳነ ጎይትኦም ሃ/ስላሴ	03	CC-09	121	1089	1515	20	80	18	98.18	1
9	አርአያ ገ/ትንሳኤ ገ/ክርስቶስ	03	CC-10	121	1089	1600	26	80	20	100.00	1
10	ኪሮስ ሕሸ ገ/መድህን	03	CC-11	137.5	1089	1600	24.6	80	20	100.00	1
11	ገ/አበዝጊ ሃ/ማርያም	03	CC-12	137.5	1089	2100	20	80	16	96.00	1
12	ተሾመ ቢሆን ገ/የሱስ	01	CC-13	104.5	1089	1700	22	80	20	100.00	1
13	መ/ታ ሰሎሙን አለማዮህ	01	CC-14	104.5	1089	1350	20	80	20	100.00	1
14	መ/ር ሓረጉ ተክላይ ሃይሉ	01	CC-15	121	1089	1091	20	80	20	100.00	1
15	ኪዳነ ጎይቶኦም ሃ/ስላሴ	01	CC-16	121	1089	1468	22	80	20	100.00	1
16	ብርሃነ ተወላይ ፈረደ	01	CC-17	121	1089	1600	22	80	20	100.00	1
17	ሃና ገብረ አብርሃ	01	CC-19	187	1089	1500	25	80	20	100.00	1
18	አስመላሽ ማላሽ ከልካይ	01	CC-20	187	1089	2250	20	80	16	96.00	1
19	አላይ አርአያ ገ/ሄር	01	CC-22	187	1089	1100	21	80	20	100.00	1
20	መብራህቶም ገ/ሄት በዩነ	01	CC-24	121	1089	1650	22	80	20	100.00	1
21	አረፋይነ ተ/ሃይማኖት አበራ	01	CC-25	104.5	1089	1150	21	80	20	100.00	1
22	መብራህቶም ታደሰ ተወለ	01	CC-26	104.5	1089	1156	20	80	20	100.00	1
23	ሃ/ገዛኢ ግደይ ገ/መድህን	01	CC-27	137.5	1089	1950	22	80	20	100.00	1

24	ሃይለ ረገሀይ ኪዳነ	01	CC-28	137.5	1089	1350	21	80	19	99.09	1
25	አደራጀው አብርሃ አረጋው	03	CC-29	121	1089	1100	20	80	20	100.00	1
26	መ/ር ካሕሳይ ግርማይን ትርሒስ ጎይትኦምን	03	CC-30	121	1089	1091	20	80	20	100.00	1
27	ሃ/ይርጋ ተ/ቸኦል ለገሰ	01	CC-31	121	1089	1300	22	80	20	100.00	1
28	ፀጋ ካሕሳይ አባዲ	01	CC-32	121	1089	1092	22	79.27	20	99.27	1
29	ብርጭቆ ደስታ	01	CC-33	121	1137	1350	22	80	20	100	1
30	ያይኔ አለምሰገድ	01	CC-34	121	1137	1550	23	80	20	100	1
31	ምዕሾ ገ/ማርያም	01	CC-35	121	1137	1151	21	80	20	100	1
32	ጥላሁን ጋሻዩ	01	CC-36	121	1137	1202	22	80	20	100	1
33	ግርማይ አሳየሀይ ኪዳነ	01	CE-01	110	1089	1097	20	80	20	100.00	1
34	ጉዕሽ ገ/መድህን ተኸሉ	03	CM-001	137.5	3150	4505	20	80	19	99.04761905	1
35	ኪዳነ ፍስሃ	04	CM-002	105	3150	17200	27	80	14	93.5	1
36	ምህረቱ ፈረደ	04	CM-003	105	3150	12500	35	80	20	100	1
37	ጉዕሽ ግደይ	04	CM-004	105	3150	12075	20	80	16	96	1
38	ሰይድ ዓብዱ	04	CM-005	105	3150	16030	21	80	17	96.8	1
39	እኒ ኪ/ማርያም ገ/ትንሳኤ	04	CM-006	105	3150	11000	21	80	14	94	1
40	ብርሃነ ወ/ሃዋርያት	04	CM-007	105	3150	12460	21	80	12	92	1
41	ዓብቃድር ወሃበይ	04	CM-008	105	3150	13075	21	80	16	96.15384615	1
42	ክድር ዓብቃድር	04	CM-009	105	3150	9003	20	80	19	99.04761905	1
43	ገ/ሄር ሸሻይ	04	CM-010	105	3150	9030	21	80	16	95.55555556	1
44	ሹመንዲ ባራኸ	04	CM-011	105	3150	6500	24	80	19	99.2	1
45	መዝገበ ኪዳነ	04	CM-013	105	3150	9030	21	80	17	96.8	1
46	ተኸለብርሃን ሳህለ	04	CM-014	110	3150	9220	21	72.23	14	86.2329945	1
47	እኒ አብራር መ/ብርሃን ካሴ	04	CM-017	110	3150	6015	20	80	17	97.39130435	1
48	ተ/ማርያም ከበደ	04	CM-020	110	3150	4222	25	80	20	100	1

49	እኒ መንገሻ ዘርኩ	04	CM-021	122.5	3150	7351	20	80	15	95.38461538	1
50	ፍትዊ ክንፈ	04	CM-022	120.65	3150	15000	36	80	19	98.94736842	1
51	ፍትዊ ክንፈ	04	CM-023	236.1	3150	8000	21	80	20	100	1
52	እኒ ሃ/ብርሃነ ሓጎስ 3+ ሰባት	04	CM-024	236.1	3150	8121	20	80	16	96	1
53	ሙሉ ብርሃን ብርሃን	04	CO-87	115.4	3150	5740	22	80	20	100	1
54	ሙስጠፋ መ/ድ አደም	04	CO-89	130	3150	3155	21	80	20	100.00	1
55	አብርሃላይ ታፈረ ወ/ማርያም	04	FH-06	130	3150	3251	20	80	20	100	1
56	ፍስሃዕዮን አብርሃ ተ/ማርያም	02	MH-01	175	1089	1250	20	80	20	100.00	1
57	ኢሳያስ ኪዳነ በርሀ	04	MH-02	154	2545	3113	20	80	19	99.05	1
58	ሸሻይ በርሀ አበራ	04	MH-03	154	2545	2546	20	80	20	100.00	1
59	ሃ/ሐዱሽ ረዳ አባዲ	04	MH-04	154	2545	2607	20	80	20	100.00	1
60	ይረጋለም በሪሁ ወ/አረጋይ	04	MH-05	154	2545	2763	21	80	20	100.00	1
61	ዓብዱ አሕመድ ኑሩ	04	MH-06	154	1137	2090	20	80	15	95.38461538	1
62	ሰላም እድር ቀበሌ 04	04	MH-07	154	2545	2570	20	80	20	100.00	1
63	አዉነ ተ/ሃይማኖት እድር	04	MH-08	154	2545	2571	20	80	20	100.00	1
64	ስልጣን ማኢል ወ/ማርያም	04	MM-01	154	2545	2547	20	80	20	100.00	1
65	አረጋዊት ኪ/ማርያም ገ/ስላሴ	03	MO-01	140.8	1750	2000	20	80	20	100.00	1
66	ሚክኤለ ካሕሳይ ገብሩ	05	R-292	195.75	1750	2699	40	80	20	100.00	1
67	ኪዳነ ሸሻይ ተወለ	03	R-293	154	1137	3020	20	80	11	91.42857143	1
68	ሃለቃ ተክላይ ገ/ሂወት ድምፁ	03	R-294	154	1089	2772	24	80	20	100	1
69	አረጋዊ ተካ ገ/ማርያም	03	R-295	154	1089	3803	25	80	20	100	1
70	ባራኸ ገ/ኸዳን ዕ/ዝጊ	03	R-296	154	1089	3020	20	80	18	98.18181818	1
71	ስዩም ገ/ዓድቕ	03	R-297	110	1137	2001	21	80	19	99.09090909	1
72	ታፈረ ወሉ ገ/ሄር	03	R-298	110	1137	2755	20	80	19	99.04761905	1
73	ስዩም ገ/ዓድቕ	03	R-299	121	1137	2000	21	80	18	98.26086957	1

74	ስዕዲ ደስታ	03	R-300	121	1137	2000	20	80	20	100	1
75	ዳዊት ደሳለይ	03	R-301	140	1137	2302	22	92.08	20	112.08	1
76	መስከረም ወርቅነህ	03	R-302	140	1137	1550	21	80	20	100	1
77	ፍፁም ወ/ጊዮርግስ ተሰማ	03	R-303	140	1089	2005	22	80	20	100	1
78	ሙሉ ስዩም በዩን	03	R-304	140	1089	1903	23	80	18	98.4	1
79	ሃይለ አማረ ሃ/ስላሴ	03	R-305	140	1089	1500	22	80	20	100	1
80	አላይ አርአያ ገ/ሄር	03	R-37.1	134.4	1089	1550	20	80	19	99.04761905	1
81	ተ/ብርሃን ወልዱ	03	R-37.2	200	1069	2013	22	80	20	100	1
82	ካሕሳይ አብርሃ	03	R-38.1	200	1069	1584	21	80	20	100	1
83	ኪርስ ንጉሰ	03	R-38.2	200	1069	1434	20.5	80	20	99.52380952	1
84	ክብርም አበራ መብራህቱ	03	R-39.1	200	1089	1167	21	80	20	100	1
85	ዘውዱ ክፍያለው ሃይሉ	03	R-39.2	200	1069	1210	22	80	20	100	1
86	ክብርም በዩን ተኹሉ	03	R-40.1	200	1069	1512	20	80	17	97.39130435	1
87	ምዕሾ ገ/መስቀል	03	R-40.2	200	1069	1230	20	80	20	100	1
88	ገ/ሂወት ብርሃነ ገብሩ	03	R-41.1	200	1069	1820	20	80	16	96	1
89	በዩን ካሳ ተ/ሁነኝ	03	R-41.2	200	1089	1584	21	80	20	100	1
90	ደስበለ ተ/ብርሃን ገ/ሄት	03	R-55.1	200	1089	2400	30	80	20	100	1
91	አስመረት ለአከ	03	R-55.2	200	1069	1683	20	80	20	100	1
92	ዕገ ታፈረ	03	R-56.1	200	1069	2336	30	80	20	100	1
93	ደስነት ፀጋይ ገ/ስላሴ	03	R-56.2	200	1069	1603	20	80	20	100	1
94	እኒ ደመቀ ነጋስን ተሸም አባይን	03	R-57.1	200	1069	1110	20	80	20	100	1
95	ዕጌ ብርሃነ ኪዳኑ	03	R-57.2	200	1089	1250	22	80	20	100	1
96	አፀደ ብርሃነ ክፍላይ	03	R-58.1	200	1089	1101	20	51.6	20	71.59929701	1
97	መ/ር አወጣሽ በላይ ወ/ተንሳይ	03	R-58.2	200	1089	1500	22	80	20	100	1
98	ሃይማኖት ወርቁ መልካሙ	03	R-59.1	200	1089	1159	20	80	20	100	1

99	ሚኪኤል ንጉሰ ገ/ማርያም	03	RA-01	200	1069	1250	20	80	19	99.04761905	1
100	ገ/ማርያም ገ/ሄር ገርላሰ	01	RA-04	140	990	1486	22	80	20	100	1
101	ሸሻይ ሃይለ ኣብርሃ	01	RA-10	140	990	1287	20	80	20	100	1
102	ያለም ሃ/ስላሴ ገ/ዋህድ	03	RA-11	175	1089	1400	22	80	20	100	1
103	ፍረሰላም ምትሕግጋዝ እድር	03	RA-12	175	1089	1801	25	80	20	100	1
104	ዘርኣይ ገ/ሚካኤል ንርኣ	03	RA-15	112	1089	1904	23	80	20	100	1
105	ስዩም በርሀ	03	RA-16	175	1137	2669	25	80	20	100	1
106	ስዩም በርሀ	03	RA-18	175	1137	3063	22	80	18	97.6	1
107	ሙሉጌታ በርሀ	03	RA-20	175	1137	3100	22	80	20	100	1
108	ካሕሳይ ገብረ ገ/ስላሴ(ኪ/ማርያም ሃይሉ)	03	RC-01	175	1137	2100	20	80	16	96	1
109	ሙሐመድ ኪያር ዓብደላ	05	RC-02	200.1	1750	3997	24	80	18	98.46153846	1
110	ወ/ሮ ሊባኖስ ገ/ገርግስ	05	RE-001	70	1750	4653	27	80	11	90.8	1
111	አፀደ አስገለ ሙሐሪ	01	RE-002	270	889	1455	25	80	20	100	1
112	አላይ አርኣያ ገ/ሄር	01	RE-003	270	889	1000	20	80	20	100	1
113	ሙሐመድ ኪያር ዓብደላ	01	RE-005	324	889	1001	21.2	80	20	100	1
114	ወለጆወርግስ ፀጋይ ተወለ	01	RE-006	170	889	1351	20	80	18	98.18181818	1
115	ትርሐስ ጎይቶም አበበ	01	RE-007	170	889	897	20	80	20	100	1
116	ምሕረት ክፍያለዉ ነጋ	01	RE-008	187	889	1700	25	80	20	100	1
117	ደስታ ተጠምቀ ገ/ሚካኤል	01	Rf-32	187	889	1025	25	80	20	100	1
118	ገ/መድሀን ደመወዝ ገ/ዓድኝ	03	RK-01	120	1089	3183	22	80	20	100	1
119	ሙብራህቶም ኢታይ ሕሽ	03	RK-02	119.35	2014	2971	20	80	20	100	1
120	ሸሻይ ገ/ኪዳን ገ/አረጋዊ	03	RR -66	122.85	1089	2975	20	80	18	98.18181818	1
121	ጎይቶም ገ/ሁድ ወሉ	04	RR -76	100.1	891	1250	25	80	20	100	1
122	ቀሺ ብርሃነ ተጠምቀ ተስፋይ	04	RR -77	100.1	891	1050	20	80	20	100	1
123	ወርቅዛፍ ወላይ ወ/ገብርኤል	04	RR -78	100.1	891	990	21	80	20	100	1

124	ልኩል አስገላ ገ/ሄር	04	RR -79	100.1	891	1151	21	80	20	100	1
125	ወ/ኪዳን ሃይለ ተ/ማርያም	04	RR- 90	100.1	891	951	21	80	20	100	1
126	ገነት ማዳሾ ገ/ሄር	04	RR -95	127.4	891	1210	21	80	20	100	1
127	መብራህቱ ክንፈ አብርሃ	04	RR -96	127.4	891	991	21	80	20	100	1
128	ሐለፎም ገ/ገርግስ ኪ/ማርያም	04	RR-65	127.4	891	991	21	62.23	20	82.22857143	1
129	አታላይ ወንዴ መለስ	04	RR-68	100.1	891	1361	21	80	20	100	1
130	ተስፋ ተ/ማርያም ገ/ሄር	04	RR-74	100.1	891	1220	22	80	20	100	1
131	ሂወት ገ/መድህን ተኪኤ	04	RR-75	100.1	891	1351	21	80	20	100	1
132	ሉኩል አታክልቲ ኢሳቅ	04	RR-80	100.1	891	1386	21	80	20	100	1
133	መ/ር ትርሐስ ፍስሃ ገ/መድህን	04	RR-82	119.07	891	900	20	80	20	100	1
134	ልጃለም ተስፋይ ተሰማ	04	RR-83	100.1	891	1352	21	80	19	99.09090909	1
135	ፀጋይ ጥላሁን ተክላይ	04	RR-84	100.1	891	1270	20	80	20	100	1
136	ተክላይ ገ/ክርስቶስ	04	RR-85	100.1	891	1110	20	80	20	100	1
137	ሰምሃል ኪዳ	04	RR-89	100.1	891	1313	22	80	20	100	1
138	ዓ/ዓሊም ነጋሽ ርስቀይ	04	RR-92	127.4	1089	1500	25	80	20	100	1
139	ነጋሲ ሃ/ማርያም ገ/ክርስቶስ	04	RR-94	127.4	891	1450	22	80	20	100	1
140	በርሀ ተክላይ ገ/ሚካኤል	04	S -22	127.4	891	1365	22	80	20	100	1
141	አዜብ አፈወርቂ መለስ	03	CE-01	1260	1089	1090	20	80	20	100	1
142	ጉዕሽ ገ/መድህን ተኸሉ	03	CM-014	137.50	3150	4505	20	80.00	19	99.05	1
143	እኒ አብራር መ/ብርሃን ካሴ	04	CM-023	110.00	3150	6015	20	80.00	17	97.39	1
144	እኒ ሃ/ብርሃን ሓጎስ 3+ ሰባት	04	CM-025	236.10	3150	8121	20	80.00	16	96.00	1
145	እኒ ጀሮምበሳ ኪዳን 3+ ሰባት	04	CO-89	158.50	3150	6060	20	80.00	18	98.18	1
146	አብርሃላይ ታፈረ ወ/ማርያም	04	R-292	130.00	3150	3251	21	80.00	20	100.00	1
147	ኪዳን ሸሻይ ተወለ	03	R-297	154.00	1137	3020	20	80.00	11	91.43	1
148	ታፈረ ወሉ ገ/ሄር	03	R-39.2	110.00	1137	2755	20	80.00	19	99.05	1
149	ክብሮም በዩን ተኸሉ	03	R-40.2	200.00	1069	1512	20	80.00	17	97.39	1

150	ገ/ሂወት ብርሃነ ገብሩ	03	R-56.1	200.00	1069	1820	20	80.00	16	96.00	1
151	ደስነት ፀጋይ ገ/ስላሴ	03	R-56.2	200.00	1069	1603	20	80.00	20	100.00	1
152	እኒ ደመቀ ነጋስን ተሸጦ አባይን	03	R-59.1	200.00	1069	1110	20	80.00	20	100.00	1
153	ሚኪኤል ንጉሰ ገ/ማርያም	03	RA-20	200.00	1069	1250	20	80.00	19	99.05	1
154	ካሕሳይ ገብረ ገ/ስላሴ(ኪ/ማርያም ሃይሉ)	03	RK-01	175	1137	2100	20	80.00	16	96.00	1
155	መብራህቶም ኢታይ ሕሽ	03	CM-004	119.35	2014	2971	20	80.00	20	100.00	1
156	ሙሉ አሰፋ አብርሃ	04	CM-012	105.00	3150	15122	21	80.00	18	97.50	1
157	ሙሉ አሰፋ አብርሃ	04	CM-018	105.00	3150	9122	21	80.00	19	99.09	1
158	እኒ ጎይትኦም ኣርአያ	04	CM-027	110.00	3150	8575.9	21	80.00	20	100.00	1
159	ክብራለም በዩነ ገ/ዮሱስ	04	CM-028	150.25	3150	4419	21	80.00	20	100.00	1
160	አብራሃለይ ገ/ኪዳን መስፍን	04	CM-18	150.25	3150	3157	21	80.00	20	100.00	1
161	ሙሉ አሰፋ አብርሃ	04	RA-15	110	3150	8640.5	21	80.00	20	100.00	1
162	ገ/ሂወት አስረሰሀይ	03	RA-16	175	1137	1620	22	80.00	4	84.40	1
163	ገ/ሂወት አስረሰሀይ	03	RA-17	175	1137	1800	22	80.00	20	100.00	1
164	ነጋሲ ብርሃነ ተ/አብ	03	RA-19	175	1137	1485	20	80.00	20	100.00	1
165	ዛይድ አንገሶም	03	RM-01	175	1137	1661	20	80.00	20	100.00	1
166	ሃ/ቃ ካሕሳይ አሰፋ	04	RM-02	140.00	701	3324	20	80.00	10	90.00	1
167	ጌታቸው ግደይ	04	RM-03	132.75	987	1610	20	80.00	19	99.05	1
168	አለም ተሰፋ	04	RM-04	140	987	2030	21	80.00	18	97.50	1
169	ሐዱሽ ገ/መስቀል	04	RM-05	145	987	2178	20	80.00	19	99.05	1
170	እኒ ዳዊት ተኹሉ	04		178.5	2014	4500	20	80.00	16	96.00	1

total

2007 ዓ/ም

ከፍ	ስፋት(M2)	መነሻ ዋጋ/M2	ነጠላ ዋጋ/M2	ቅድመ ክፍያ(%) (B)	A (80 %)	B(20%)	ድምር(A+B) 100%	ደረጃ
RA-21	140	530	2200	21	80.00	17.50	97.50	1
RA-22	140	530	2201	21	80.00	16.80	96.80	1
RB-001	130	947	4180	25	80.00	5.00	85.00	1
RJ-01	130	947	5115	30	80.00	6.00	86.00	1
RJ-02	130	947	3510.2	22	80.00	16.30	96.30	1
RJ-03	200	947	4151	22	80.00	17.60	97.60	1
RJ-04	130	947	3500	26	78.87	17.33	96.21	1
RJ-05	130	947	5150	30	80.00	19.35	99.35	1
RJ-06	130	947	5528.16	22	80.00	4.40	84.40	1
RJ-07	130	947	3600	20	80.00	18.18	98.18	1
RJ-08	130	947	3600.25	30	80.00	17.14	97.14	1
RJ-09	130	947	3300	20	80.00	8.00	88.00	1
RJ-10	130	947	3100	20	80.00	13.33	93.33	1
RJ-11	130	947	27050	23	80.00	15.33	95.33	1
RJ-12	130	947	3380	20	80.00	16.00	96.00	1
CL-01	380.18	1350	2300	25	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
CM-015	110	1350	9502	21	80.00	16.80	96.80	1
CM-019	107.81	1350	17312.35	22	80.00	11.00	91.00	1
CM-029	271.45	1350	6500	20	80.00	19.05	99.05	1
CM-030	255.95	1350	2550	20	80.00	17.24	97.24	1
CM-031	239.6	1350	8300	20	80.00	17.39	97.39	1
CM-045	657	1350	4500	20	80.00	19.05	99.05	1
R-30.1	220	702	1670	25	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
R-31.2	220	702	1720	21	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
R-42.1	220	615	1810	21	80.00	18.26	98.26	1

R-42.2	200	615	1750	20	80.00	4.00	84.00	1
R-60.1	200	615	1675	22	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
RF-03	200	947	2300	21	80.00	16.80	96.80	1
CL-01	380.18	1350	2300	25	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
CM-015	110	1350	9502	21	80.00	16.80	96.80	1
CM-019	107.81	1350	17312.35	22	80.00	11.00	91.00	1
CM-029	271.45	1350	6500	20	80.00	19.05	99.05	1
CM-030	255.95	1350	2550	20	80.00	17.24	97.24	1
CM-031	239.6	1350	8300	20	80.00	17.39	97.39	1
CM-045	657	1350	4500	20	80.00	19.05	99.05	1
RA-21	140	530	2200	21	80.00	17.50	97.50	1
RA-22	140	530	2201	21	80.00	16.80	96.80	1
RB-001	130	947	4180	25	80.00	5.00	85.00	1
RJ-01	130	947	5115	30	80.00	6.00	86.00	1
RJ-02	130	947	3510.2	22	80.00	16.30	96.30	1
RJ-03	200	947	4151	22	80.00	17.60	97.60	1
RJ-04	130	947	3500	26	78.87	17.33	96.21	1
RJ-06	130	947	5528.16	22	80.00	4.40	84.40	1
RJ-07	130	947	3600	20	80.00	18.18	98.18	1
RJ-08	130	947	3600.25	30	80.00	17.14	97.14	1
RJ-09	130	947	3300	20	80.00	8.00	88.00	1
RJ-10	130	947	3100	20	80.00	13.33	93.33	1
RJ-12	130	947	3380	20	80.00	16.00	96.00	1
R-30.1	220	702	1670	25	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
R-31.1	220	702	879	21	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
R-31.2	220	702	1720	21	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
R-42.1	220	615	1810	21	80.00	18.26	98.26	1
R-42.2	200	615	1750	20	80.00	4.00	84.00	1
R-60.1	200	615	1675	22	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
RF-03	200	947	2300	21	80.00	16.80	96.80	1

CM-026	158.5	1350	6559.5	35	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
CM-044	275	1350	10000	20	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
R-49.2	220	702	1700	20	80.00	19.05	99.05	1
RJ-05	130	947	4500	25	80.00	19.23	99.23	1
RJ-11	130	947	3700.27	25	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
RF-47	200	815	2400	21	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
RF-52	250	815	1114	22	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
RF-54	250	815	1400.3	21	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
RF-55	200	815	1600	20	80.00	16.00	96.00	1
RF-56	175	815	3000.1	20	80.00	17.39	97.39	1
RF-62	175	815	1451	21	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
RF-65	175	815	2210	21	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
RF-66	175	815	2127	20	80.00	16.67	96.67	1
RF-67	175	815	1801.36	23	72.05	20.00	92.05	1
RF-68	175	815	2000	20	80.00	18.18	98.18	1
RF-69	175	815	1630	20	80.00	18.60	98.60	1
RF-70	175	815	1988	21	80.00	19.53	99.53	1
RF-71	175	815	1500	20	80.00	18.60	98.60	1
RF-72	175	815	2311	20	80.00	16.00	96.00	1
RF-73	140	815	3010	20	80.00	18.60	98.60	1
RF-83	175	815	2000	20	80.00	19.05	99.05	1
RF-87	175	815	900	20	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
RF-90	175	815	1800	21	80.00	20.00	100.00	1
RF-92	310	947	1400	30	79.89	20.00	99.89	1
sub-total								79

ፓ/ቁፅሪ	ስም	የአባት ስም	አያት ስም	ስፋት(M2)	ነጠላ ዋጋ/M2	80	ጠ/ዋጋ	ቅ/ክፍያ 20	ደረጃ
CO-96	ገነት	ፀጋይ	ይሕደጎ	179.40	4,515.00	80.00	809,990.97	5.63	1
CT-02	ኪሮስ	ገ/መስቀል	ዝሀኝ	428.75	10,050.00	80.00	4,308,937.50	13.33	1
LF-01	ተስፋይ	ምትኩ	ስዩም	140.00	2,928.00	80.00	409,920.00	20.00	1
LF-14	ሑሴን	ስራጅ	አሊ	140.00	2,520.00	80.00	352,800.00	19.09	1
LF-95	ዛህረዲን	መ/ድብርሃን	ፍትዊ	140.00	2,600.00	80.00	364,000.00	19.09	1
RA-23	መብራህቶም	ሃድጉ	ውነህ	140.00	2,291.85	80.00	320,859.00	16.00	1
RF_56	ድራር	ደስታ	ጎይቶአም	175.00	2,601.50	80.00	455,262.50	18.40	1
RF_61	ቅብአት	ሓጎስ	ተ/ሚካኤል	175.00	2,501.00	80.00	437,675.00	19.09	1
RF_76	ኪሮስ	ብርሃነ	በየነ	175.00	2,150.00	80.00	376,250.00	19.05	1
RF-95	እኒ ድራር ን ለተኪዳን ን	-	-	250.00	1,890.60	80.00	472,650.00	18.26	1
RR-100	አሕመድ	ኢብራሂም	አሕመድ	127.40	1,500.00	80.00	191,100.00	14.29	1
RR-101	ደስታ	ብርሃነ	አድሐኖም	127.40	1,800.00	80.00	229,320.00	13.33	1
RR-110	ለተኪዳን	አረጋዊ	ኪዳኑ	127.40	1,750.90	80.00	223,064.66	16.80	1
RR-124	አበባ	ምዕሾ	በርሀ	143.00	2,420.00	80.00	346,060.00	10.26	1
RR-126	ሃፍቶም	ገ/አንንያ	ገ/ስላሴ	143.00	1,852.00	80.00	264,836.00	13.33	1
RR-130	ደስታ	ብርሃነ	አድሐኖም	143.00	1,900.00	80.00	271,700.00	16.00	1
RR-132	ገ/ገርግስ	አማረ	ወ/ገብርኤል	143.00	1,700.65	80.00	243,192.95	19.09	1
RR-133	ኪዳኑ	ሓጎስ	ገ/መስቀል	143.00	1,759.00	80.00	251,537.00	12.00	1
RS-01	ምልእተ	ገ/መስቀል	መኮነን	140.00	2,200.25	80.00	308,035.00	19.05	1
RS-02	ምልእተ	ገ/መስቀል	መኮነን	140.00	3,001.00	80.00	420,140.00	17.39	1
YT-01	ወርቀይ	ስዩም	ነጋሲ	114.80	3,037.00	80.00	348,647.61	20.00	1
CM_046	እኒ ገ/ሄር ን ተ/አለም ን ተጠምቀ ን ወ/ሩፋኤል ን	-	-	400.95	8,151.00	80.00	3,268,143.55	17.39	1
CM_047	እኒ ብርሃነ ን ተስፋይ ን ኪዳኑ ን ፀሃየ ን	-	-	400.95	8,155.00	80.00	3,269,747.35	17.39	1
CO-95	ተስፋአለም	ገ/ሚካኤል	ሓጎስ	175.00	3,000.20	80.00	525,035.00	17.39	1
CS_10	መብይ	ተኹሉ	ገ/ስላሴ	230.00	7,899.60	80.00	1,816,908.00	16.80	1
CS_11	እኒ ምዕባለ ን ዘውደ ን	-	-	238.63	4,527.25	80.00	1,080,315.03	17.39	1
F-18	ኤፍሬም	ሃይለ	አብርሃ	200.00	2,800.00	80.00	560,000.00	13.79	1
LF_37	ባሕሩ	መሐመድ	ራጅኑ	140.00	2,111.00	80.00	295,540.00	20.00	1
LF-23	ጀማል	አደም	ዓ/ሓፊዝ	140.00	3,051.00	80.00	427,140.00	16.00	1

LF-26	ለቴርግስ	ገ/ሚካኤል	ተላ	140.00	2,260.00	80.00	316,400.00	18.18	1
LF-41	ብዛዩነህ	ገ/ዋህድ	ንጉሰ	140.00	3,700.00	80.00	518,000.00	8.00	1
LF-42	ብርሃነ	ኣብርሃ	ተጠምቀ	140.00	1,607.00	80.00	224,980.00	18.64	1
LF-48	ኣወል	መ/ድብርሃን	ስራጅ	140.00	2,661.00	80.00	372,540.00	20.00	1
LF-61	ፍረዝጊ	ገ/ኪዳን	ኪዳነ	140.00	3,026.43	80.00	423,700.20	16.40	1
LF-70	ገብረ	ወ/ሩፋኤል	ክንድመን	140.00	1,893.00	80.00	265,020.00	19.05	1
LF-75	ክብሮም	የዕብዮ	ልጃለም	140.00	2,778.00	80.00	388,920.00	20.00	1
LF-88	ኑሕሴን	ሙሳ	መሓመድ	140.00	3,361.00	80.00	470,540.00	18.18	1
LF-89	ከማል	ጥዑም	ኑርሕሴን	140.00	2,403.00	80.00	336,420.00	17.39	1
LF-9	ከማል	ጥዑም	ኑርሕሴን	140.00	2,621.00	80.00	366,940.00	19.09	1
LF-91	ዳንኤል	ተ/ጋብር	ገ/ማርያም	140.00	2,388.00	80.00	334,320.00	19.05	1
RA-24	ኣታኸልቲ	ደስታ	ተስፋ	140.00	1,250.00	80.00	175,000.00	16.80	1
RA-25	ሰለሙን	ወረስ	ኣለማዮህ	140.00	1,700.20	80.00	238,028.00	19.05	1
RF_88	ገብራይ	ለገሰ	ገብረ	175.00	2,110.00	80.00	369,250.00	19.05	1
RF_89	ሙሉ	ደስታ	ተኸሉ	175.00	2,750.00	80.00	481,250.00	18.26	1
RF-90	ለምለም	ታደሰ	ንጋቱ	175.00	2,695.00	80.00	471,625.00	17.60	1
RF-95	ሙሉ-ኣለም	በርሀ	ገ/ሄር	250.00	2,186.00	80.00	546,500.00	18.18	1
RR-101	ኣልጋነሽ	መብራህቶም	ተ/ሃይማኖት	127.40	2,260.75	80.00	288,019.55	16.80	1
1203	ዘነበ	በዩነ	ዘወሊ	150.00	987.00	80.00	148,050.00	19.05	1
1201	ሸዊት	ልሳኑ	ኣለነ	150.00	1,375.00	80.00	206,250.00	20.00	1
1202	ትዕበ	ተኸለ	ተ/ማርያም	150.00	1,460.00	80.00	219,000.00	15.38	1
1204	ፀጋይ	ገ/ሃንስ	ውብሸት	150.00	701.00	80.00	105,150.00	20.00	1
1207	ገነት	ገ/የሱስ	ተስፋይ	150.00	1,750.00	80.00	262,500.00	20.00	1
1208	መሓመድኑር	በርሀ	ስራጅ	150.00	1,100.00	80.00	165,000.00	17.39	1
1212	ኣለም	ገርላሰ	ወ/ቸኣል	150.00	1,271.00	80.00	190,650.00	13.33	1
1214	ካሕሱ	ጋረድ	ገ/መድህን	150.00	1,403.00	80.00	210,450.00	20.00	1
1215	ዓ/ሃዲ	ስራጅ	ኢብራሂም	150.00	460.00	80.00	69,000.00	20.00	1
1216	ዓ/ሃዲ	ስራጅ	ኢብራሂም	150.00	460.00	80.00	69,000.00	20.00	1
1218	ብርሃነ	ሓጎስ	ገ/ስላሴ	150.00	1,075.17	80.00	161,275.50	20.00	1
1219	ወላይ	በዩነ	ኪዳነ	150.00	1,501.00	80.00	225,150.00	16.00	1
1220	ኣጅብ	ገ/ዋህድ	ወ/ገብርኤል	150.00	1,500.00	79.95	225,000.00	14.67	1
1221	ኣመሃ	በርሀ	ገ/ሄር	150.00	1,100.60	80.00	165,090.00	12.00	1
1222	ገ/የሱስ	ገ/መስቀል	ካሳ	150.00	1,200.77	80.00	180,115.50	18.18	1

1301	ሂወት	ጠዓመ	ስዩም	150.00	1,300.00	80.00	195,000.00	16.15	1
1305	ያሕያ	ያሲን	ፍሊ	150.00	1,700.00	80.00	255,000.00	20.00	1
1306	ትንሳኤ	ሃይለ	አበበ	150.00	1,306.00	80.00	195,900.00	16.30	1
1307	ፀጋ	ገብረ	ተ/ሃይማኖት	150.00	1,295.00	80.00	194,250.00	19.26	1
1308	ፀጋ	ገብረ	ተ/ሃይማኖት	150.00	1,360.00	80.00	204,000.00	20.00	1
1309	ነጃት	ዓ/ዓሊም	ነጋሽ	150.00	1,200.10	80.00	180,015.00	15.38	1
1310	ግርማይ	ከበደ	ንጉሰ	150.00	1,315.00	80.00	197,250.00	20.00	1
1311	ካሕሳይ	በላይ	ተወለ	150.00	2,180.00	80.00	327,000.00	18.18	1
1312	ነብያት	ገ/መስቀል	አያልነሀ	150.00	2,060.00	80.00	309,000.00	16.00	1
1313	መሐመድዓሊ	አደም	መሐመድ	150.00	1,300.00	80.00	195,000.00	20.00	1
1314	ምሕረት	ግደይ	ትኩክ	150.00	1,200.81	80.00	180,121.50	19.05	1
1315	ለገሰ	ተስፋይ	መኮነን	150.00	1,610.00	80.00	91,500.00	19.53	1
1316	ዓ/ዓሊም	ይበይን	ዓብዱ	150.00	1,350.00	80.00	202,500.00	20.00	1
1317	ሐለፍ	ሐድጉ	ስብሃቱ	150.00	1,405.00	80.00	210,750.00	19.05	1
1318	ምፅላል	ብርሃነ	አሰፋ	150.00	1,830.00	80.00	274,500.00	18.18	1
1319	ብርሃነ	ፀጋይ	መብራሀቶም	150.00	1,600.20	80.00	240,030.00	16.00	1
1320	ወሎ	ኣብራሃ	ገ/ስላሴ	150.00	1,401.50	80.00	210,225.00	16.67	1
1321	ገብረንገሥ	ብርሃነ	ተፈሪ	150.00	2,200.00	80.00	330,000.00	20.00	1
1322	ወርቅነሽ	አረጋይ	ገ/ሃንስ	150.00	2,300.00	80.00	345,000.00	20.00	1
CH-04	ፋንታሁን	ካሳ	ወንድም	287.40	10,050.00	80.00	2,888,369.94	16.67	1
CK-01	ነጋሲ	ገ/ማካኤል	ተፈሪ	113.40	17,020.00	80.00	1,930,068.03	20.00	1
CK-02	አስፋወሰን	ገ/ሄር	ተክሉ	373.35	6,013.00	80.00	2,244,953.59	19.09	1
CK-03	ግርማይ	ተ/ማርያም	መንገሻ	371.00	5,500.00	80.00	2,040,500.00	19.09	1
									85

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ፓ/ቁፅሪ	ሪ/ቁፅሪ	ስም	የአባት ስም	አያት ስም	ስፋት(M2)	ነጠላ ዋጋ/M2	80	ጠ/ዋጋ	ቅ/ክፍያ- ብር	ደረጃ
RF-104	18	ሃይሌ	አለም	ገ/ሄር	175	4510	80	789250	157850	1
RF-105	34	ወልደሰማያት	ገ/ፅዮን	ካሕሳይ	175	2557	80	447475	93970	1
RF-106	29	በሪሁ	ብርሃነ	ገ/ሃንስ	175	2252	80	394100	78820	1
RF-107	58	ሮቤል	ንጋቱ	ገብረየስ	175	2600	80	455000	91000	1
RF-108	476	ገ/ሄር	ሓጎስ	ገብሩ	175	3119	80	545825	120082	1
RF-109	81	ንጉሰ	ይርጋ	ሃይለ	175	2650	80	463750	97388	1
RF-110	111	ፀጋይ	ካሳ	ወንድም	175	2159	80	377825	75565	1
RF-111	124	ሃይለ	ኪዳነ	ገ/ማርያም	175	3021	80	528675	111022	1
RF-112	147	ወ/ዳዊት	ወ/ገብርኤል	ሃደራ	140	5025	80	703500	147735	1
RF-113	189	ኪዳነ	ገ/ስላሴ	አብርሃ	140	4600	80	644000	128800	1
RF-114	244	ሃፍቶም	ዘርኩ	ገ/ዮሃንስ	175	3729	80	652575	163144	1
RF-115	256	በሃይሉ	ገ/መድህን	ገ/ስላሴ	175	3100	80	542500	108500	1
RF-116	294	ድራር	አብርሃ	አታላይ	175	3050	80	533750	106750	1
RF-117	340	ራህዋ	በየነ	ወ/ገብርኤል	175	3500	80	612500	122500	1
RF-118	355	ጌራወርቅ	መኮነን	አሰፋ	175	4601	80	805193	161039	1
RF-119	400	ነጋሲ	ካሕሳይ	ገ/ኪዳነ	175	3800	80	665000	133000	1
RF-120	425	ነጨይ	አታክልቲ	ግደይ	175	3111	80	544425	108885	1
RF-121	440	ሸሙዮ	መሰፍን	ገብረ	175	5519	80	965825	193165	1
RF-122	497	ክብሮም	በየነ	ወ/ገብርኤል	175	3750	80	656250	131250	1
RF-123	509	ምዕሾ	ይብራህ	ገ/መስቀል	175	3100	80	542500	108500	1
RF-124	937	ገ/ሄር	ሓጎስ	ገብሩ	175	3121	80	546175	125620	1
RF-125	537	ፍስሃ	ተኪኤ	ገ/መድህን	175	2586	80	452550	90510	1
RF-126	572	ተክላይ	ምሕረቱ	አረፋይነ	175	3252	80	569013	113803	1

RF-127	596	አርአያ	ደስታ	ተድላ	175	2500	80	437500	96250	1
RF-128	610	ሱኩል	ሃይለ	ገ/ስላሴ	175	3420	80	598500	125685	1
RF-129	628	ወለሚካኤል	ገ/ሚካኤል	ተድላ	175	2985	80	522375	130594	1
RF-130	631	ልኩል	ብርሃነ	ገ/መድሀን	140	3615	80	506100	101220	1
RF-131	695	ጌራወርቅ	መኮነን	አሰፋ	140	3801	80	532140	106428	1
RF-132	710	ነጂብ	አደም	ዓ/ሃዲ	175	3333	80	583275	116655	1
RF-133	741	አየለ	አስገዶም	ወላይ	175	3101	80	542675	108535	1
RF-134	766	ተስፋይ	ረዳኪ	ሃይለ	175	3521	80	616175	123235	1
RF-135	816	ሂወት	ሐድጉ	ወለሀደን	175	3250	80	568750	113750	1
RF-136	827	ራህዋ	መሰለ	ገ/ስላሴ	175	3050	80	533750	106750	1
RF-137	853	ጉዕሽ	ግርማይ	ገ/ሄር	175	3175	80	555625	116681	1
RF-138	884	ነጨይ	አታኸልቲ	ግደይ	175	3112	80	544600	108920	1
RF-139	905	ሸሙዮ	መሰፍን	ገብረ	175	4523	80	791525	158305	1

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ፓ/ቁፅሪ	ሪ/ቁፅሪ	ስም	የአባት ስም	አያት ስም	ስፋት(M2)	ነጠላ ዋጋ/M2	80%	ጠ/ዋጋ	ቅ/ክፍያ-ብር	ደረጃ
BR101	59	ርእሶም	ሐጎስ	ገ/መድሀን	270.75	6,600.00	80.00	1,786,950.00	357,390.00	1
BR102	77	ወርቅነህ	ገ/ዋህድ	ዘገዩ	273.75	4,890.00	80.00	1,338,637.50	267,727.50	1
BR103	87	ሓዱሽ	ታፈረ	ገ/መድሀን	276.73	5,500.00	80.00	1,522,015.06	304,403.01	1
BR104	103	ብርሃነ	ታደለ	በርሀ	280.50	6,000.00	76.19	1,683,000.00	420,750.00	1
BR105	384	ሓዱሽ	ታፈረ	ገ/መድሀን	245.05	5,200.00	80.00	1,274,260.02	254,852.00	1
BR106	2,090	ስላስ	በላይ	ተገኝ	266.70	5,800.00	80.00	1,546,860.07	309,372.01	1
BR107	162	ብርሃነ	ታፈረ	ገ/መድሀን	267.30	6,500.00	80.00	1,737,449.92	347,489.98	1
BR108	165	ረዘነ	ካሕሳይ	ሃይለ	271.50	5,700.00	80.00	1,547,550.00	309,510.00	1
BR109	213	ሃይላይ	ከ/ማርያም	አማሃ	274.50	5,200.00	80.00	1,427,400.00	299,754.00	1
BR110	250	ጎይተኦም	አብርሃ	ገብሩ	277.50	5,551.00	80.00	1,540,402.50	308,080.50	1
BR111	430	ተስፋይ	ብርሃነ	ገ/መድሀን	280.50	5,615.00	80.00	1,575,007.50	315,001.50	1
BR112	281	አዜብ	ታረቀ	ገ/መድሀን	245.07	4,980.00	80.00	1,220,448.64	244,089.73	1
BR113	53	ሐለፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቅዳይ	267.40	4,000.00	80.00	1,069,599.98	213,920.00	1
BR114	254	ረዘነ	ካሕሳይ	ሃይለ	253.79	5,700.00	80.00	1,446,602.96	289,320.59	1
BR201	333	ረዘነ	ካሕሳይ	ሃይለ	255.45	5,700.00	80.00	1,456,064.98	291,213.00	1
BR202	287	ውዳሴ	ተ/ሃይማኖት	ሃ/ሚካኤል	247.50	6,572.00	80.00	1,626,570.00	325,314.00	1
BR203	503	ስላስ	በላይ	ተገኝ	250.00	5,600.00	80.00	1,400,000.00	280,000.00	1
BR204	2,093	ውዳሴ	ተ/ሃይማኖት	ሃ/ሚካኤል	251.87	6,600.95	80.00	1,662,581.24	332,516.25	1
BR209	313	ረዘነ	ካሕሳይ	ሃይለ	255.45	5,700.00	80.00	1,456,064.98	291,213.00	1
BR210	2,099	ገ/መድሀን	ገ/አብዝጊ	ሃ/ማርያም	247.50	5,223.00	80.00	1,292,692.50	258,538.50	1
BR211	355	ድራር	ገ/መድሀን	ወ/ሚካኤል	250.00	5,623.00	80.00	1,405,750.00	281,150.00	1
BR212	386	ሐለፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቅዳይ	251.87	4,000.00	80.00	1,007,479.98	201,496.00	1
BR301	486	መኮነን	ካሕሳይ	ገብሩ	234.50	3,799.00	80.00	890,865.50	178,173.10	1
BR302	5	ምሕረት	ፍስሃ	ገ/ማርያም	175.00	6,000.00	80.00	1,050,000.00	220,500.00	1
BR303	574	ሃይለ	ኪዳነ	ፍቅዳ	140.00	5,100.00	80.00	714,000.00	142,800.00	1
BR304	516	ንግስቲ	በሪሁ	ዘገዩ	140.00	6,512.00	80.00	911,680.00	191,452.80	1
BR305	597	እኒ አስመደልሃዲ ን መሐመድ ን	-	-	140.00	5,355.60	80.00	749,784.00	149,956.80	1
BR306	653	ወላይ	በርሀ	አረፋይነ	140.00	5,600.00	80.00	784,000.00	156,800.00	1
BR307	678	እኒ አስመደልሃዲ ን መሐመድ ን	-	-	140.00	5,055.00	80.00	707,700.00	141,540.00	1

BR308	728	ሓዳስ	በላይ	ስዩም	140.00	5,900.00	80.00	826,000.00	165,200.00	1
BR309	787	ሓጎስ	መዝገበ	ኪዳነ	140.00	7,216.00	80.00	1,010,240.00	202,048.00	1
BR310	774	ሸዋይነሽ	አበበ	ሙሩዕ	228.20	5,050.00	80.00	1,152,409.98	230,482.00	1
BR311	806	ወላይ	በርሀ	አረፋይነ	175.00	5,500.00	80.00	962,500.00	192,500.00	1
BR312	855	ፍቃዱ	ሙብራህቶም	ተ/መድሀን	140.00	4,341.95	80.00	607,873.00	121,574.60	1
BR313	819	ካሕሳይ	አንጎሶም	ብርሃነ	140.00	5,004.00	80.00	700,560.00	140,112.00	1
BR314	2,088	ውዳሴ	ተ/ሃይማኖት	ሃ/ሚካኤል	140.00	5,775.80	80.00	808,612.00	161,722.40	1
BR315	894	ገ/ሂወት	ሃይሉ	ተላ	140.00	4,800.00	80.00	672,000.00	141,120.00	1
BR316	899	ገ/ሚካኤል	ገ/መድሀን	ገ/ሄር	140.00	5,212.00	80.00	729,680.00	145,936.00	1
BR317	937	ምዕሾ	በርሀ	ዘወሊ	140.00	5,270.00	80.00	737,800.00	147,560.00	1
BR318	927	ሚካኤል	ግደይ	ተወልደ	140.00	5,700.00	80.00	798,000.00	159,600.00	1
BR401	1,020	ተወልደ	ምላው	ገ/ስላሴ	140.00	6,301.00	80.00	882,140.00	176,428.00	1
BR402	1,021	ሃይለ	ባርያጋበር	ባህታ	140.00	6,160.00	80.00	862,400.00	172,480.00	1
BR403	1,097	መዝገበ	ኪዳነ	ገ/መድሀን	140.00	7,124.00	80.00	997,360.00	199,472.00	1
BR404	1,134	ሓለፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቅባይ	140.00	6,500.00	80.00	910,000.00	182,000.00	1
BR405	1,204	ሓጎስ	መዝገበ	ኪዳነ	140.00	7,122.00	80.00	997,080.00	199,416.00	1
BR406	1,235	ውዳሴ	ተ/ሃይማኖት	ሃ/ሚካኤል	140.00	5,978.85	80.00	837,039.00	167,407.80	1
BR411	1,252	ገ/ሄር	ገ/ማርያም	ካሕሳይ	140.00	7,000.99	80.00	980,138.60	196,027.72	1
BR412	1,288	ይርጋ	ገ/ሄር	ወ/ቸኤል	140.00	6,200.00	80.00	868,000.00	173,600.00	1
BR413	1,321	ገ/ሄር	ገ/ማርያም	ካሕሳይ	140.00	6,500.00	80.00	910,000.00	182,000.00	1
BR414	1,380	ራሄል	ተኸስተ	ዘርኩ	140.00	5,630.00	80.00	788,200.00	157,640.00	1
BR415	1,342	ገ/ሄር	ገ/ማርያም	ካሕሳይ	140.00	6,000.83	80.00	840,116.20	168,023.24	1
BR416	1,367	ማርሸት	ተስፋይ	አረጋይ	140.00	5,405.00	80.00	756,700.00	151,340.00	1
BR501	1,407	መድሀን	ገ/መድሀን	ገ/ኪዳነ	216.30	2,300.00	80.00	497,490.01	99,498.00	1
BR502	2,134	ሲሳይ	ገ/አብዝጊ	ገ/መድሀን	175.00	5,351.00	80.00	936,425.00	187,285.00	1
BR503	1,471	ሲሳይ	ገ/አብዝጊ	ገ/መድሀን	140.00	5,100.00	80.00	714,000.00	142,800.00	1
BR504	1,463	ተስፋንኪኤል	ወሉ	ተላ	140.00	4,595.00	79.91	643,300.00	135,093.00	1
BR505	1,484	ንግስቲ	በሪሁ	ዘገዖ	140.00	4,513.55	80.00	631,897.00	132,698.37	1
BR506	1,533	ክዳር	ዓብዱ	ሙ/በሽር	140.00	5,000.00	80.00	700,000.00	140,000.00	1
BR507	1,496	ክዳር	ዓብዱ	ሙ/በሽር	140.00	4,600.00	80.00	644,000.00	135,240.00	1
BR508	1,557	ሙኒራ	አሕመድንጉስ	ሙሐመድ	140.00	3,560.00	80.00	498,400.00	99,680.00	1
BR509	1,546	ሚካኤል	ግደይ	ተወልደ	140.00	5,700.00	80.00	798,000.00	159,600.00	1
BR510	1,559	ገ/ሚካኤል	ገ/መድሀን	ገ/ሄር	209.30	5,212.00	80.00	1,090,871.62	218,174.32	1
BR511	1,607	ልቾም	ተስፋይ	አብርሃ	175.00	5,432.00	80.00	950,600.00	190,120.00	1
BR512	1,609	ልቾም	ተስፋይ	አብርሃ	140.00	5,125.00	80.00	717,500.00	157,850.00	1
BR513	1,627	አለም	ፍስሃ	ወ/ቸኤል	140.00	3,530.00	80.00	494,200.00	98,840.00	1

BR514	1,658	ጎይተኦም	ሓዱሽ	ብርሃነ	140.00	3,950.00	80.00	553,000.00	110,600.00	1
BR515	1,656	በርሀ	ብርሃነ	ገ/መድሀን	140.00	5,555.50	80.00	777,770.00	155,554.00	1
BR516	1,688	ምዕሾ	በርሀ	ዘወሊ	140.00	5,251.00	80.00	735,140.00	147,028.00	1
BR517	1,686	ምዕሾ	በርሀ	ዘወሊ	140.00	5,401.00	80.00	756,140.00	151,228.00	1
BR518	1,696	ሚክኤል	ግደይ	ተወልደ	140.00	5,700.00	80.00	798,000.00	159,600.00	1
BR601	1,710	ብርሃነ	ገ/ማርያም	መስፍን	140.00	4,700.00	80.00	658,000.00	131,600.00	1
BR602	1,733	ኦብራሃሳይ	መብራህቶም	አለማዮሀ	140.00	6,001.50	80.00	840,210.00	168,042.00	1
BR603	1,773	ፀጋይ	አስፋሃ	ወለታድዮስ	140.00	5,100.00	80.00	714,000.00	142,800.00	1
BR604	1,761	ሓጎስ	መዝገበ	ኪዳነ	140.00	5,514.00	80.00	771,960.00	154,392.00	1
BR605	1,784	አዜብ	ፀጋይ	ተክላይ	140.00	5,100.00	80.00	714,000.00	149,940.00	1
BR606	2,143	ሃፍተ	ብርሃነ	ገ/ሃንስ	140.00	5,700.00	80.00	798,000.00	159,600.00	1
BR607	1,859	ክያር	ዓብዱ	መ/በሽር	140.00	5,500.20	80.00	770,028.00	154,005.60	1
BR608	1,867	ክያር	ዓብዱ	መ/በሽር	140.00	5,525.00	80.00	773,500.00	154,700.00	1
BR609	1,913	ገ/ማርያም	ገ/መስቀል	ባራኪ	140.00	7,050.00	80.00	987,000.00	207,270.00	1
BR610	1,891	ሓጎስ	መዝገበ	ኪዳነ	140.00	7,521.00	80.00	1,052,940.00	210,588.00	1
BR611	1,922	ክብርም	ፀጋይ	መብራህቶም	140.00	5,600.00	80.00	784,000.00	156,800.00	1
BR612	1,931	ጎይተኦም	ሓዱሽ	ብርሃነ	140.00	5,500.00	80.00	770,000.00	154,000.00	1
BR613	1,955	ልጃም	ተስፋይ	ኦብርሃ	140.00	5,020.00	80.00	702,800.00	140,560.00	1
BR614	1,974	ወላይ	ትኩኦ	ገ/የሱስ	140.00	6,700.00	80.00	938,000.00	196,980.00	1
BR615	2,014	ወላይ	ትኩኦ	ገ/የሱስ	140.00	5,970.00	80.00	835,800.00	183,876.00	1
BR616	2,003	ብርሃነ	ታፈረ	ገ/መድሀን	140.00	6,800.00	80.00	952,000.00	190,400.00	1
BR617	2,028	ብርሃነ	ታፈረ	ገ/መድሀን	140.00	6,800.00	80.00	952,000.00	190,400.00	1
BR618	2,050	ሓዱሽ	ታፈረ	ገ/መድሀን	140.00	6,100.00	80.00	854,000.00	170,800.00	1
BR619	2,065	ጎይተኦም	ሓዱሽ	ብርሃነ	140.00	5,300.30	80.00	742,042.00	148,408.40	1
BR620	2,000	ገ/ሄር	ሃይለ	ገ/ሃንስ	140.00	6,350.00	80.00	889,000.00	177,800.00	1
CBA4-01	446	ማሩ	ተ/ማርያም	ዝሀይ	140.00	7,100.00	80.00	994,000.00	198,800.00	1
10A140	266	ተክለብርሃን	ኪርስ	ገ/ስላሴ	140.00	5,895.50	80.00	825,370.00	165,074.00	1
11A140	325	ሻሎም	አርአያ	የውሃንስ	140.00	6,125.00	80.00	857,500.00	171,500.00	1
12A140	374	ገ/ሂወት	ፀጋይ	ታፈረ	140.00	5,515.40	80.00	772,156.00	154,431.20	1
13A140	408	መሓሪ	ገ/ፕኦል	ገ/ማርያም	140.00	4,603.00	80.00	644,420.00	128,884.00	1
1401	1,540	እኒ አሚራ ን በናት ን ሃ/ማርያም ን	-	-	182.00	6,700.00	80.00	1,219,400.00	243,880.00	1
1406	1,561	ብዛዮነህ	ገ/ዋህድ	ንጉሰ	168.00	6,900.00	80.00	1,159,200.00	231,840.00	1
1415	1,710	ነጋሲ	ገ/ስላሴ	ዘወልዱ	168.00	7,020.00	80.00	1,179,360.00	235,872.00	1
1419	1,739	ብዛዮነህ	ገ/ዋህድ	ንጉሰ	182.00	6,700.00	80.00	1,219,400.00	243,880.00	1
14A140	446	ገብሩ	ተ/ማርያም	ዝሀይ	140.00	7,100.00	80.00	994,000.00	198,800.00	1

15A140	521	ገብሩ	ተ/ማርያም	ዝሀይ	140.00	5,800.00	80.00	812,000.00	162,400.00	1
16A140	566	ሻሎም	አርአያ	የውሃንስ	140.00	4,752.00	80.00	665,280.00	146,361.60	1
17A182	588	እኒ አሚራ ን በናት ን	-	-	182.00	5,711.00	80.00	1,039,402.00	207,880.40	1
18A182	644	ዮሃንስ	ኪዳነ	በርሀ	182.00	5,801.00	80.00	1,055,782.00	211,156.40	1
19A189	671	ናርዶስ	ሰለሞን	ገሰስ	189.70	6,521.00	80.00	1,237,033.68	247,406.74	1
20A168	731	በናት	ጀማል	ሲዲድ	168.70	7,000.00	80.00	1,180,899.98	236,180.00	1
21A140	755	ገ/ስላሴ	ገ/ሄር	በሀር	140.00	5,355.00	80.00	749,700.00	149,940.00	1
22A140	769	ምሩፅ	ካሕሳይ	ገ/ኪዳን	140.00	6,500.00	80.00	910,000.00	209,300.00	1
23A140	825	ድራር	ገ/መድሀን	ወ/ማካኤል	140.00	6,003.00	80.00	840,420.00	168,084.00	1
24A140	851	ጥጋቡ	ሙሉ	ምልምለይ	140.00	5,010.00	80.00	701,400.00	147,294.00	1
25A140	867	ፀጋ	የሕደጎ	ማርቆስ	140.00	4,558.00	80.00	638,120.00	140,386.40	1
26A140	889	ጎይቶአም	ብርሃነ	ገ/ማርያም	140.00	6,300.00	80.00	882,000.00	176,400.00	1
27A140	939	ገ/ሊባኖስ	ብርሃነ	ገ/ዓዲቅ	140.00	5,200.00	80.00	728,000.00	145,600.00	1
28A140	987	አብርሃለይ	ገ/ሃወት	ገ/ስላሴ	140.00	5,100.00	80.00	714,000.00	157,080.00	1
29A140	998	ሳሊሕ	ስዲድ	ፈራሕ	140.00	5,011.00	80.00	701,540.00	140,308.00	1
2A140	3	ሃፍቶም	ብርሃነ	ገ/ሄር	140.00	5,755.00	80.00	805,700.00	201,425.00	1
30A140	1,052	ገ/ትንሳኤ	ንጉሰ	ኪዳነ	140.00	5,350.00	80.00	749,000.00	149,800.00	1
31A140	1,074	ገብሩ	ተ/ማርያም	ዝሀይ	140.00	6,755.00	80.00	945,700.00	189,140.00	1
32A140	1,137	ጎይቶአም	ብርሃነ	ገ/ማርያም	140.00	4,312.00	80.00	603,680.00	120,736.00	1
33A140	1,191	ሙብራህቶም	ንጉሰ	ሃይለ	140.00	5,117.30	80.00	716,422.00	143,284.40	1
34A140	1,229	ገብሩ	ተ/ማርያም	ዝሀይ	140.00	6,155.00	80.00	861,700.00	172,340.00	1
35A189	1,294	ሃ/መኮነን	ፀጋይ	ገ/ማርያም	189.00	6,005.00	80.00	1,134,945.00	226,989.00	1
36A189	1,302	ኪ/ማረያም	ሐድጉ	ግደይ	189.00	4,317.00	80.00	815,913.00	171,341.73	1
37A189	1,334	ዮርዳኖስ	ሰለሞን	ገሰስ	189.00	6,500.00	80.00	1,228,500.00	245,700.00	1
38A189	1,393	ሃ/መኮነን	ፀጋይ	ገ/ማርያም	189.00	4,653.00	80.00	879,417.00	175,883.40	1
39A176	1,398	እኒ አሚራ ን በናት ን	-	-	176.40	6,500.00	80.00	1,146,599.96	229,319.99	1
3A140	51	መንግስቱ	ገ/መድሀን	ተ/ማካኤል	140.00	5,510.00	80.00	771,400.00	161,994.00	1
40A195	1,443	ናርዶስ	ሰለሞን	ገሰስ	195.30	7,300.00	80.00	1,425,690.02	285,138.00	1
4A140	70	ነጋ	ወ/ስላሴ	በላይ	140.00	4,200.00	80.00	588,000.00	117,600.00	1
5A140	76	ሐቢብ	ሳሊሕ	ሂቡ	140.00	4,500.00	80.00	630,000.00	126,000.00	1
6A140	114	በይና	አረገሀይ	ፀሃየ	140.00	4,715.00	80.00	660,100.00	132,020.00	1
7A140	132	ምሩፅ	ካሕሳይ	ገ/ኪዳን	140.00	5,000.00	80.00	700,000.00	140,000.00	1
8A140	176	ጎይቶአም	ብርሃነ	ገ/ማርያም	140.00	4,000.00	80.00	560,000.00	112,000.00	1
9A140	199	ሀንፃ	አፅባሃ	ገ/መስቀል	140.00	4,478.00	80.00	626,920.00	125,384.00	1
total										134

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ፓ/ቁፅሪ	ሪ/ቁፅሪ	ስም	የአባት ስም	አያት ስም	ግልጋሎት	ስፋት(M2)	ነጠላ ዋጋ/M2	80	ጠ/ዋጋ	ሲ.ፒአ	ቅ/ክፍሊት	ቅ/ክፍሊት-በር	20	መ/ዘመን	ቀሪ ክፍሊት	ድምር	ደረጃ	
001R1																		
001R1	745	አረጋዊ	ካሕሳይ	ካሳ	መንበሪ	171.00	15,725.00	80.00	2,688,975.00	3,000.00	20	537,795.00	19.05	50	2,151,180.00	99.05	1	
002R1	1,057	ሐላፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቆባይ	መንበሪ	171.00	17,600.00	80.00	3,009,600.00	3,000.00	20	601,920.00	18.18	50	2,407,680.00	98.18	1	
003R1	819	ነገሰ	አለምሰገድ	ካሳ	መንበሪ	171.00	14,500.00	80.00	2,479,500.00	3,850.00	20	495,900.00	18.18	50	1,983,600.00	98.18	1	
004R1	1,108	ለተንሰኤ	ወ/ጉበርኤል	ተወለ	መንበሪ	171.00	513,000.00	80.00	87,723,000.00	3,000.00	21	18,421,830.00	16.80	50	69,301,170.00	96.80	1	
005R1	896	አብረሃለይ	ገ/ማርያም	ገ/ገርግስ	መንበሪ	171.00	14,500.00	80.00	2,479,500.00	3,000.00	20	495,900.00	19.05	50	1,983,600.00	99.05	1	
006R1	232	የማርሸት	ገ/ስላሴ	ትርፌ	መንበሪ	171.00	17,216.00	80.00	2,943,936.00	2,995.00	20	588,787.20	18.18	50	2,355,148.80	98.18	1	
007R1	832	ፍሰሃዕዮን	ተስፋይ	ረዳ	መንበሪ	171.00	17,112.00	80.00	2,926,152.00	3,000.00	21	614,491.92	20.00	30	2,311,660.08	100.00	1	
008R1	1,018	ንይቶአም	አርአያ	መኮነን	መንበሪ	171.00	16,100.00	80.00	2,753,100.00	3,000.00	20	550,620.00	16.00	50	2,202,480.00	96.00	1	
009R1	1,738	መአዛ	ብርሃነ	ገ/ማርያም	መንበሪ	171.00	14,700.00	80.00	2,513,700.00	2,993.00	20	502,740.00	16.00	50	2,010,960.00	96.00	1	
013R2	594	አኒ ሸሻይ ? ወላይ ?	-	-	መንበሪ	250.00	16,780.00	80.00	4,195,000.00	6,130.00	20	839,000.00	19.05	50	3,356,000.00	99.05	1	
02R1	51	ዮሃንስ	ኪዳነ	በርሀ	መንበሪ	195.36	20,112.00	80.00	3,929,080.33	5,080.00	20	785,816.07	18.18	50	3,143,264.27	98.18	1	
03R1	95	የማነ	ሐንሰ	መስፍን	መንበሪ	148.00	22,159.00	80.00	3,279,532.00	3,848.00	20	655,906.40	19.05	50	2,623,625.60	99.05	1	
04R1	153	ሐላፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቆባይ	መንበሪ	148.00	23,500.00	80.00	3,478,000.00	3,900.00	20	695,600.00	16.00	50	2,782,400.00	96.00	1	
04R2	544	አኒ ሕሉፍ ? ኪሮስ ?	-	-	መንበሪ	312.50	17,000.00	80.00	5,312,500.00	7,657.00	20	1,062,500.00	19.05	50	4,250,000.00	99.05	1	
05R1	237	ብርሃነ	ተስፋይ	በላይ	መንበሪ	148.00	21,500.00	80.00	3,182,000.00	3,848.00	20	636,400.00	18.18	50	2,545,600.00	98.18	1	
05R2	556	አኒ ሸሻይ ? ወላይ ?	-	-	መንበሪ	250.00	18,500.00	80.00	4,625,000.00	7,660.00	20	925,000.00	15.38	50	3,700,000.00	95.38	1	
06R1	299	ምግባይ	መብራህቶም	ገ/ማርያም	መንበሪ	148.00	21,000.00	80.00	3,108,000.00	3,848.00	20	621,600.00	16.67	50	2,486,400.00	96.67	1	
07R1	418	ብርሃነ	ተስፋይ	በላይ	መንበሪ	148.00	22,500.00	80.00	3,330,000.00	3,848.00	20	666,000.00	16.00	50	2,664,000.00	96.00	1	
08R1	530	ብርሃነ	ተስፋይ	በላይ	መንበሪ	148.00	21,000.00	80.00	3,108,000.00	3,848.00	20	621,600.00	16.00	50	2,486,400.00	96.00	1	
10R1	928	የማርሸት	ገ/ስላሴ	ትርፌ	መንበሪ	171.00	17,214.00	80.00	2,943,594.00	3,850.00	20	588,718.80	18.18	50	2,354,875.20	98.18	1	
11R1	1,279	ንይተአም	ሓዲሽ	ብርሃነ	መንበሪ	171.00	14,014.00	80.00	2,396,394.00	2,993.00	20	479,278.80	17.39	50	1,917,115.20	97.39	1	
12R1	1,178	ሸሻይ	ሰገሰ	እንግዳሽት	መንበሪ	171.00	15,012.00	80.00	2,567,052.00	3,000.00	20	513,410.40	17.39	50	2,053,641.60	97.39	1	
13R1	1,416	ንግስቲ	ፍሰሃ	በዮነ	መንበሪ	171.00	14,200.00	80.00	2,428,200.00	2,993.00	20	485,640.00	18.18	50	1,942,560.00	98.18	1	
14R1	1,115	ፍሰሃዕዮን	ተስፋይ	ረዳ	መንበሪ	171.00	16,502.00	80.00	2,821,842.00	3,000.00	21	592,586.82	19.09	30	2,229,255.18	99.09	1	
15R1	1,299	ጉዕሽ	ወ/ማርያም	ተ/መድህን	መንበሪ	171.00	15,100.00	80.00	2,582,100.00	2,993.00	20	516,420.00	17.39	50	2,065,680.00	97.39	1	
15R2	1,740	አኒ ሸሻይ ? ወላይ ?	-	-	መንበሪ	143.00	18,800.00	80.00	2,688,400.00	4,000.00	20	537,680.00	17.39	50	2,150,720.00	97.39	1	
16R1	1,401	ፍሰሃዕዮን	ተስፋይ	ረዳ	መንበሪ	171.00	18,002.00	80.00	3,078,342.00	3,000.00	21	646,451.82	20.00	30	2,431,890.18	100.00	1	
16R2	695	ተወልደ	ተ/ሃይማኖት	ሃ/ማካኤል	መንበሪ	149.50	19,379.00	80.00	2,897,160.50	3,700.00	20	579,432.10	18.18	50	2,317,728.40	98.18	1	
17R1	1,736	ወላይ	በርሀ	አረፋይነ	መንበሪ	171.00	15,020.00	80.00	2,568,420.00	3,200.00	20	513,684.00	19.05	50	2,054,736.00	99.05	1	
18R1	1,297	ሐላፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቆባይ	መንበሪ	171.00	18,600.00	80.00	3,180,600.00	3,000.00	20	636,120.00	18.18	50	2,544,480.00	98.18	1	
19R1	1,577	ለተንሰኤ	ወ/ጉበርኤል	ተወለ	መንበሪ	171.00	855,000.00	80.00	146,205,000.00	3,000.00	21	30,703,050.00	20.00	50	115,501,950.00	100.00	1	
20R1	1,403	ሐላፎም	ልጃለም	ዕቆባይ	መንበሪ	171.00	18,600.00	80.00	3,180,600.00	3,000.00	20	636,120.00	17.39	50	2,544,480.00	97.39	1	
21R1	1,530	አረጋዊ	ካሕሳይ	ካሳ	መንበሪ	171.00	15,150.00	80.00	2,590,650.00	3,000.00	20	518,130.00	18.18	50	2,072,520.00	98.18	1	
22R1	1,696	ብርሃነ	አምባየ	ኪዳነ	መንበሪ	171.00	16,001.00	80.00	2,736,171.00	2,993.00	20	547,234.20	16.00	50	2,188,936.80	96.00	1	
23R1	1,702	ወላይ	በርሀ	አረፋይነ	መንበሪ	171.00	15,500.00	80.00	2,650,500.00	3,200.00	20	530,100.00	19.05	50	2,120,400.00	99.05	1	
24R1	1,615	ብርሃነ	ተስፋይ	በላይ	መንበሪ	171.00	18,000.00	80.00	3,078,000.00	2,992.60	20	615,600.00	17.39	50	2,462,400.00	97.39	1	
25R1	1,675	አኒ ሃፍቶም ? መብራህቶም ?	-	-	መንበሪ	171.00	16,216.00	80.00	2,772,936.00	2,993.00	21	582,316.56	20.00	50	2,190,619.44	100.00	1	
26R1	1,548	ለተንሰኤ	ወ/ጉበርኤል	ተወለ	መንበሪ	171.00	684,000.00	80.00	116,964,000.00	3,000.00	21	24,562,440.00	16.80	50	92,401,560.00	96.80	1	

