



EXPLORING THE USE OF DOMESTIC SPACES FOR HOME BASED INCOME GENERATION

(The Case Of WISE Of Addis-Ketema, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

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Master's Thesis

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN HOUSING AND

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Title of Thesis: Exploring the Use of Domestic Space for Home-Based Income Generation:
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Declaration

Here with I declare that, this thesis prepared for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of **MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** entitled “**EXPLORING THE USE OF DOMESTIC SPACE FOR HOME-BASED INCOME GENERATION: THE CASE OF WISE OF ADDIS-KETEMA, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**” is my original research work. It is prepared independently by my own effort with the close advice and guidance of my advisor. I also declare that this thesis has not been presented in any university and all sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

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Here with I state that Ato Alemea Girmay has carried out this research work on the topic entitled “**EXPLORING THE USE OF DOMESTIC SPACE FOR HOME-BASED INCOME GENERATION: THE CASE OF WISE OF ADDIS-KETEMA, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**” under my supervision. In addition, it is sufficient for submission for the partial fulfilment for the award of MSc degree in **HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**.

Yonas Alemayehu Soressa

Signature _____

Date _____

Dedicated to:

*My beloved late father Girmay Alemea and my beloved mother Gultnesh Kelelom
a true sources of my inspiration for keeping my dreams alive.*

And

*My beloved friend Mariya Hussen and Raji Michael for your true friendly support
and encouragement.*

Abstract

Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, a bustling metropolis is a small-scale fabric of global mainstreams, 80% living in slums, 51% working in the informal sector. Among the informal sector, home-based enterprise is very crucial in Addis Ababa, where 70% of the people are running business reported the same. Hence, this study was motivated to explore the implication of accommodating home based work in the domestic space, in areas where the population density is high (E.g. Addis-Ketema, Addis Ababa). Therefore, self-employed women in Addis-Ketema are used as a case study.

Methods employed in data collection include field observation, self-administered in-depth interview with households and key-informants, photo registration, measurement and drawing of domestic spaces. Drawing on this data, the paper examines implication of domestic space use for home based work.

The study found out that home-based enterprise (HBE) is not spatially confined to the dwelling and scarcity of space does not prevent from accommodating the HBE in the dwelling. Home-based workers use the domestic space starting from the dwelling, to the courtyard and neighborhood street. As a result, HBE operators use different techniques to configure these spaces, starting from a simple (cleaning and changing of function of space) to comprehensive (adjusting partitions, extension and enclosure of veranda, replacing the structure step-by-step, constructing rooms & building temporary movable structures).

The study has also revealed that the benefits of accomodating this HBE at the domestic space are: closeness to customers & service (time and money saving), symbiosis in the phenomenon and optimal use of the house, household participation and family supervision, and enhancement of security. However, the challenges are nuisance related (noise, smell, dust and smoke), risks related (Such as health, privacy, and security), and crowding.

The study found out HBEs are the primary income source to support the households. Despite the fact that, respondents have different perception regarding the use of domestic space for home based work. The integration of HBE activities into the domestic setting is appreciated: when dwellers have small household number, ample room area or where the activity intensively takes place outside the dwelling (such as, courtyard and adjacent neighborhood streets).

As well as, households support the integration of the HBE activity when there is no movement of the working equipment. Surprisingly, households with scarce space and having large household number, still have positive perception due to its being their indispensable income source, enabling them to cover their daily expenses.

Nevertheless, respondents have a negative perception towards integration of the home based income generation activity in the domestic space, where the activity creates health related risk (dust & smoke) and crowdedness.

Based on the findings, the study concluded that accommodation of the HBE in the domestic space is an important way through which the low-income households can earn and boost their living. Hence, understanding the configuration and meaning of the domestic space for this purpose is essential.

Key Words: *Home-based income generation; domestic space configuration, women in self-employment (WISE), Addis-Ketema, Addis Ababa*

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Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Local terms

- **CSA** – Central Statistical Agency
- **HBE** – Home Based Enterprise
- **HBIG** – Home-Based Income Generation
- **HH** - Households
- **IGA** – Income Generating Activities
- **IHDP** – Integrated Housing Development Programme
- **ILO** – International Labour Organization
- **SACCOs**– Saving And Credit Cooperatives
- **WISE** – Women In Self-Employment

Local terms

- **Baltina** – a traditional profession of spice and cultural food preparation
- **Duwur** – a traditional process of making cottons for clothes
- **Injera** - Ethiopian flat bread made of “teff”
- **Kebele** - Local government, the smallest administrative unit
- **Sefer (also spelled safer)** - Neighborhood
- **Shiro / Berbere** – Ethiopian traditional cooking powder / Spices
- **Tela (also spelled t’alla,t’ella)** – ethiopian traditional home brew beer
- **Woreda** – third level administrative division of Ethiopia it is also known as district

“If there is one lesson for planners in the massive literature on slums and squatter community life, it is the finding that housing in these areas is not for home life alone. A house is a production place, market place, entertainment centre, financial institution and a retreat. A low-income community is the same, only more so. Both the home and the community derive their vitality from this multiplicity of uses. The imposition of artificial restrictions on both would only hinder their growth and development.” Laquian (1983, pp. 85)

1 Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

In keeping with the pattern of urban growth of the least urbanized countries, Ethiopia is currently witnessing one of the fastest rates of urban growth in the world, with an average 10.9 per cent per annum over the past ten years (UNDP, 2014). Hence, Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, a bustling metropolis is a small-scale fabric of global mainstreams, 80% living in slums, 51% working in the informal sector (UN-Habitat, 2007).

Owing to its indigenous settlement, Addis Ababa is haphazardly developed with substandard housings and poorly serviced neighbourhoods particularly in the inner city (UN-Habitat, 2007). As a result, due to the redevelopment and IHDP, today Addis Ababa looks like a huge construction site in a constant motion with the vision to take a role as a global player. However, its intractable housing challenge and teeming population growth creating the need for rapid urbanization, have led to a high concentration of public housing schemes. However, UN-Habitat (2010) reports that the issues of **affordability** and **socio-spatial adaptation** in these pro-poor housing remain pressing. And, they are most likely to be more pronounced in the low-income households.

The use of housing as both a home and a source of income have become common in the informal urban areas, as a strategy to improve living conditions (Kellett, 2003, Nguluma, 2003; Sinai, 1998). For many low-income households, their dwelling is one of the few resources that they have for generating income and they do this either through passive activities such as renting out rooms or more active: home based enterprises (Tipple, 2000).

Owners of HBEs have been able to consolidate their dwellings through the income from these micro-enterprises and many households would not have been able to afford their dwellings without the HBEs (Tipple, 2000).

However, HBEs, which form a significant proportion of informal economic activities (According to Tegegne(2010), 70% of Addis Ababa people are reported running the same

business), are of particular interest to the urban planning professional. Yet, one of the major arguments against HBEs is their likely effect on domestic space; they use scarce space that is needed for domestic functions (Tipple, 2000).

In recent times, research on the different aspects of home-based income generation is on the increase in developing countries and globally (see Ghafur, 2001; 2002; Kachenje, 2005; Kellett and Tipple, 2000; and Strassman, W.P, 1987), but with a relatively smaller number (in Ethiopia, Tegegne, 2010; Johnson & et. al, 2005 and Wondwossen M., 2014). Nevertheless, this has become imperative for a better understanding of HBEs. There are numerous studies examining the phenomena from an economic perspective, but there is a paucity of studies, which look at home-based income generation from a socio spatial perspective of housing.

In Ethiopia, the existing studies e.g. Tegegne (2010), mainly, highlights its importance for residents', and factors influencing this, while others e.g. Johnson & et.al, (2005) examined individual skills, meaning of housing and role of women households (HH) in income generating. As well as Wondwossen M., (2014), examine income generation and job creation in public housing. From these studies, it has been evident that home-based work in the country is imperative to eke out a living and access shelter, and that this is more pronounced in the women-headed poor urban households.

The existing local and international studies help to provide insight into the general phenomenon of HBEs. However, the differences among countries in terms of household composition, cultural values and norms, housing design standards, housing quality and needs as well as home ownership structure affects the nature and extent of space use of HBEs, the spatial configuration, and potentials and conflicts pertaining to this and will most likely differ from one country to another. This study therefore seeks to research the use of domestic space for income generations in Addis-Ketema, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

1.2 Problem statement

Tegegne (2010) suggested that Home based enterprise is an indispensable income source for the urban poor households in Addis Ababa, since 70% of the people are engaged in such activity. Although, HBE is crucial for the urban poor households, studies have shown that accomodating this in the domestic space arise such side effects.

According to Ezeadichie(2012), and Strassmann(1987,) HBEs introduce commercial and industrial uses into areas zoned as residential, extensive use of temporary structures (Okeke, 2000) and the need for additional income through informal business ventures is the driving force behind dwelling alterations (ILO/UNCHS, 1995),.

So this study was intended to understand the implication of accomodating HBE in the domestic setting (on perception of HBE operators, benefits and challenges of this HBE, the space configuration). Accordingly a subcity with high population density (i.e. Addis-Ketema in Addis Ababa) was selected to exmine the use of the domestic setting for HBE.

Besides, In view of the spatial implications of home-based income generation, there is a *paucity of studies* focusing on this subject in the Ethiopian context. Hence, this study intends to explore the implication of using domestic spaces for income generation.

1.3 Research Objectives

The main objective of this study was to explore the implication of accommodating income-generating activities in the domestic spaces (inside and adjacent spaces to the dwelling of HBE operators). Within this broad objective, there are three specific objectives. The specific objectives are:

- To examine household's perception of using their domestic space for HBEs,
- To analyse the spatial configuration and performance of overlapping home (domestic space) and workspace, and
- To identify the potentials and challenges pertaining to this phenomenon (accomoating HBE in the domestic space)

1.4 Research Questions

1.4.1 General Question

“How is the domestic space used for HBE & what are the emerging issues of using home (domestic space) as a work place (income generating space)?”

1.4.2 Specific Questions

1. How do HBE operator households *perceive* the functioning of dwellings as both home and working places?
2. What do the HBE operator households do to make their domestic spaces generate income for them?
3. How is the domestic space configured and used for home-based income generation?
4. What are the potential and challenges of overlapping domestic space and workspace?

1.5 Significance of the study

According to Kellett and Tipple (2000), the existence and growth of HBEs is a phenomenon that is directly related to the current economic situation of the world hence it is unlikely for it to perish in the near future. Therefore studying on how it operates, along with the associated issues, contributes to the body of knowledge for the benefit of not only the HBEs owners but also the communities living in informal areas with similar characteristics to the study.

Therefore, this study will be a significant endeavour to fill the knowledge gap towards the role of domestic space in home-based income generation to the urban poor. Moreover, the research is expected to give an insight on how spaces within and adjacent to the dwelling of HBE operators are configured and used and their implications. The information on the organisation and use of the various spaces also contributes towards conceptualisation of space needs in the domestic setting.

This study will also serve as a reference to different stakeholders involved in the housing and urban development to critically consider the spatial implication of home-based income generation on the livelihood of the urban poor. Thus, this will enable to sustain their livelihoods in the current and future pro-poor housing programmes.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

1.6.1 Thematic Scope

The scope of the research is to explore the spatial implication of accommodating income-generating activities in the domestic spaces. Although the practice of home based enterprise is a major phenomenon practiced by both gender (men and women), yet this research is delimited to study women HBE operators members of *women in self-employment* (WISE). Although the issue of HBE can be studied from different dimensions, this research is delimited only to study the spatial implication of HBE for the urban poor households.

1.6.2 Spatial scope

The spatial scope of this study is within Addis Ababa city administration, specifically Addis-Ketema sub-city, Woreda 3 was selected as a case study area.



Figure 1-1 spatial scope of the study area

1.6.3 Limitations

The main limitation of this study was finding previously well-documented secondary data concerning the spatial implication of HBE on the domestic spaces.

Finding data from different government offices was also time consuming and a bit challenging, due to their continual appointments to give the necessary data, even though an official letter was shown to them.

As well as, finding/contacting individual respondents house was time consuming, as some of the members address in the archive is out-dated.

1.7 Organization of the research (design and thesis structure)

The thesis consists of six chapters. Accordingly, they are summarised as follows.

Chapter 1: covers background of the research, research problem, objectives of the study and research questions. It also defines the significance of the study within the discipline of housing and sustainable development.

Chapter 2: covers the research methodology. The research methodology includes choice and justification of research method used. Research instruments adopted for data collection, Research population and sampling, are explained. As well as, issues of reliability together with methodological problems are outlined in this chapter.

Chapter 3: reviews the relevant literatures (theoretical and conceptual issues) within the thematic scope of the study. The chapter is organized into two major sections. The first section discusses the overall conceptual framework of home-based income generation. It discusses the definition, grouping and fungible resource of home based work. While, the second section deals with domestic space configuration in home based work.

Chapter 4: presents the case study. Beginning with the overview of the study area, context of the case area and case-respondents it presents a sample of the case respondents with their HBE and space configuration.

Chapter 5: This chapter is organized into four major sections. According to the sub-research questions' topic, the findings are presented as follows. Firstly, it presents results of the study on domestic space configuration for home-based work.

Hence, this is organized into three sections, space availability, domestic space use, and effects of HBE on the dwelling. Secondly, it discusses preparation of domestic space for home-based work. Thirdly, it presents issues emerging from the co-existence of HBEs in the

domestic space, discussing the benefits and costs of home-based work. Finally, it deals with the perception of the HBE operators about the double functioning of their dwellings.

Chapter 6: offers a conclusion and recommendations about what should be done in the future in relation to the domestic space use for home-based income generation. As well as it, recommends a further study about this issue.

2 Chapter 2: Research Methodology

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals in detail with the methodology that the researcher employed to conduct the investigation/study. It gives the explanation about how data is collected and analysed for drawing conclusions and recommendations. Firstly, this chapter explains the choice of method. Then, to facilitate the understanding about indicators and variables; it explains the operational definitions of the variables. After that, with the elaborate chart of sub research questions, variables, and indicators it shows what information gathered through the research instruments. Then sequentially it explains the research instruments, research population, sampling, and the data analysis method. Next, it explains how reliability, validity, and objectivity of data are achieved for this research. Finally yet importantly, difficulties encountered and adjustments made during the fieldwork and data analysis are highlighted.

2.2 Choice of Method

The research method used is a case-study research. Such *explanatory* case studies also can be complemented by two other types-*exploratory* and *descriptive* case studies.

Table 2-1 research method justification

Research Type = Case study	Purpose
According to (Yen, 2003),In general case studies are the preferred strategy	This research is a case study research due to these reasons.
▪ when “how” or “why’ questions are being posed,	1. Answers a How research question (how is the domestic space used / configured & how do they perceive accommodating HBE in the domestic space.
▪ When the investigator has little control over events, and	2. the main subjects of this research are ‘the dwellers / the HBE operators’ and ‘the domestic setting’
▪ When the focus is on a contemporary phenomenon within some real-life context	3. It investigates the domestic space use of home-based workers in real life context.

Mixing of qualitative and quantitative method offers a potential way for understanding the context of the society and complexities. It also helps to get the full picture of the phenomenon, which is multi-dimensional (Mason 2006, Wheeldon 2010). By increasing the depth and breadth of the data gathered, it increases the accuracy of the findings and confidence level becomes strong (Ellis et al. 2006).

Hence, this research combined qualitative and quantitative methods to find a valid data. Quantitative research quantifies number of relations among the variables (Hopkins 2008). The quantitative method employed in this research is used to measure numbers of rooms, areas of rooms, occupancy rates (persons per room), space per person, areas used for HBE activities, shared spaces (HBE and domestic). Through the qualitative data (picture, maps, sketches, stories, words – through the in-depth interview and documents), this research identifies the cost and benefits of HBE, space appropriation techniques and perception of HBE operators about dual functioning of their home.

2.3 Purpose and sources of data

Purpose of data collection

The purposes of the data collected were to understand the key issues of the study highlighted below.

- **Characteristics of the HBE and the dwellers** - The background of the respondents and the home-based income generation they undertake
- **Perception towards the double functioning of domestic spaces** - The perception of the dwellers to the home-based work
- **Domestic Space configuration** - The dwelling space, courtyard and neighbourhood street, appropriation of the domestic setting
- **Potential and challenges of the HBIG (home-based income generation)** - The benefits (potential) and costs (challenges) of the home-based work

Source of data

- **Government agencies** - Data to understand the context of the case area (Addis-Ketema) was obtained from the Addis Ababa planning institute
- **Organization for women in self-employment** - To understand the HBE they under take the women in self-employment, data from this organization were reviewed thoroughly.

- **Individual dwellers** - To gain data regarding the space configuration, appropriation, and perception towards the home-based work and challenges and potential of the HBE
- **The physical Environment** - Space configuration and appropriation

2.4 Research Instruments

In order to collect valid data, to answer the research questions and achieve the research objectives, the researcher has developed the following research instruments.

2.4.1 Semi-structured Interview

Numbers

A self-administered interview was done with household heads in the case-study area to obtain a broad range of quantitative data about the dwelling, household manager or head, household size and HBE, number of rooms, areas of rooms, occupancy rate (persons per room), space per person, areas used for HBE activities, shared spaces (HBE and domestic), dwelling improvements made, etc.

Words

HBE operators were interviewed in order to record their own interpretations of their circumstances and the strategies they employ to cope with a range of frequently conflicting demands on domestic space, labour and time. Oral testimony approaches such as this offer great opportunity to examine issues, which are impossible to engage with in quantitative work and in the case of space usage, complement, and add substance to the physical and visual data: insights can be obtained into what cannot be seen or questioned superficially.

2.4.2 Measuring and Drawing

A subgroup of households was selected for more detailed documentation, including drawings, photography, and interviews. The preparation of detailed drawings of dwellings was fundamental to this thesis. For each dwelling, a detailed plan was prepared at 1:100 indicating the physical configuration as well as the position of all furniture and fittings at the time of the survey. Annotation especially on a second sheet (or overlay) was used to document the use of space, environmental conditions. As well as, supplementary notes: particularly critical was: the *location of HBE activities* (including 'passive' spaces for storage), *spaces shared with domestic activities, routes in or through the dwelling of customers, suppliers, waste collection etc.*, and *Location of any environmental issues* (e.g. dampness, smells, hazards, ventilation or lighting problems, etc.).

Shading was used to identify particular places or activities, and cross-referencing was encouraged to field notes, qualitative interviews, photographs etc. The intention was to document as much as possible the *physical and spatial characteristics of the dwelling and the activities within it*.

However in common with photography such graphic techniques based on recording the *geometry of the space* were unable to capture the dynamic nature of space use, particularly where activities and spaces change diurnally, weekly or seasonally, and how they develop and change over longer periods (reflecting changing economic and household circumstances and priorities). Where possible additional notes were *used to indicate where certain activities take place at different times* (even though not at the time of the visit); the time dimension was however usefully engaged with in the detailed interviews.

2.4.3 Photo Registration

Photography can be particularly intrusive within the private sphere of the home therefore special efforts were made to ensure that householders are comfortable about it. Express permission was always sought and where appropriate they were encouraged to place limits on what is photographed. A series of photographs was taken of all dwellings in the sub-groups.

The aim was to create a detailed record of the key spaces of the dwelling, particularly those where HBE activities are taking place, and to document HBE activities. External pictures were also taken of the dwelling, open spaces, plots as well as streets and alleyways, especially where economic activities were present. The resulting images were carefully collated and captioned to facilitate cross-referencing to the data sets. These images prove vital in helping to interpret plans and useful in recalling places and activities later.

2.4.4 Direct Observation

Although much HBE activity is visible and can be documented directly using plans and photographs, many of the activities and boundaries between them cannot be seen nor readily comprehended without a much closer involvement with the people and access to the more intimate spaces of their dwellings. The researcher prepared field-notes to record observations and insights gained whilst in the field.

2.5 Operationalization of Variables

Table 2-2 operational definition of variables

Research Questions	Variables
1. How do the HBE operator households <i>perceive</i> the functioning of dwellings as both home & workplace?	- Costs & Benefits of the HBE - Space sufficiency - Importance of HBE (Economically)
2. What do the HBE operator households do to make their domestic spaces generate income for them?	- Preparation of space for HBEs - Housing transformation - Changing the function of spaces - Constructing and placing simple structures for HBEs
3. How is the domestic space configured and used for home-based income generation?	- Extent of space use - Plot size - Gross space under HBEs - Net space under HBEs - Location of HBE activities - Boundaries - Gendered space & Activities (HBE operator & customer) - Shared spaces: conflicts - Timing for the HBEs - Allocation of time to HBE & domestic activities: conflicts - Seasonal activities: busy time and other days
4. What are the potential & challenges of overlapping domestic space and workspace?	Conflict of double functioning of home - Risks to the home due to HBES (health, security, crowding) - Nuisance related to the HBEs (noise, bad smell & visual) - Influence of weather on HBE Potential of double functioning of home - Closeness to customer and service - Enhancement of security - Household participation & Supervision

2.6 Variables and Indicators

Table 2-3 variables and indicators

Research questions	Variables	Indicators	instruments
1. How do the HBE operators HH perceive the functioning of dwellings as both homes and workplaces?	Perception of using home as workplace	- Costs & Benefits of the HBE - Space sufficiency - Importance of HBE (Economically)	interview
2. What do the HBE operator households do to make their domestic spaces generate income for them?	Preparation of spaces	Preparation of space for HBEs - Housing transformation - Changing the function of spaces - Constructing and placing simple structures for HBEs (e.g. Veranda)	Drawings (2D & 3D) Images Interview
3. How is the domestic space configured and used for home-based income generation?	Spatial configuration and use	Extent of space use - Plot size - Gross space under HBEs - Net space under HBEs - Shared spaces: conflicts - Boundaries - Gendered space and Activities (HBE operator and customer) Timing for the HBEs - Allocation of time to HBE and domestic activities: conflicts - Seasonal activities: busy time and other days	Drawings Images observation

Research questions	Variables	Indicators	instruments
4. What are the potential and challenges of overlapping domestic space and workspace?	Conflicts and potential of HBES	Conflict of double functioning of home ▪ Risks to the home due to HBES (health, security, crowding) ▪ Nuisance related to the HBES (noise, bad smell and noise) ▪ Influence of weather on HBE Potential of double functioning of home ▪ Closeness to customer and service ▪ Enhancement of security ▪ Household participation & Supervision	Interview

2.7 Research Population and Sampling

Population

In the research area, the population refers to the group to which the outcome of the research can be generalized (Black, 1993). The population of this research are WISE members of organization for women in self-employment in Addis Ketema sub-city. Therefore, the total population size is 1,882 women organized in ten SACCOS (in eight *Woredas*).

Sample

The sample is the part of the population that is selected for the investigation by the researcher and this sample ensures that, for the characteristics, which are being investigated, the group is typical (Black, 1993). Determination of the sample size is very important for any research work. For this research, it was planned to explore the perception, space configuration, conflicts and potentials of HBE, using 15 WISE from two SACCOS in woreda 3 of Addis Ketema sub-city. The selection of 15 HH was decided due to the depth of the study and to manage with in the given research time.

Sample Selection

The method of sample selection for this research was 'purposive random sampling'. As much as possible; it assessed diverse types of HBE types, household and house characteristics. Moreover, the site selection criteria are presented as follows. The sample was purposively selected from two SACCOS (out of the existing ten SACCOS). That mean a group of sample was selected from these two SACCOS in Addis-Ketema Sub city. Then from these two SACCOS 15 Households were selected randomly to ensure representativeness. Through random sampling method, all the possible samples have same probability for being selected. There is a high likelihood that the randomly selected sample will be representative (Black, 1993).

Selection of cases

- **Availability of the organization for WISE** - as members are more organized,
- **Location = [Inner city]** – it is an area where most of HBE are undertaken, and
- **Density (population /Area) = [dense]** – to explore its maximum effect in such situation.

Hence, Addis-ketema is one of the ten sub cities of Addis Ababa, recognized as an inner-city with high population density of 29,524 population / Sq.Km

Table 2-4 density of sub cities and availability of wise

No.	Sub cities	Population Size	Area in (K.m ²)	Density Population/(K.m ²)	Existence of WISE
1.	Addis Ketema	255,092	8.64	29,524	✓
2.	Arada	212,009	11.56	18,340	x
3.	Lideta	201,613	12.40	16,259	x
4.	Kirkos	220,991	16.26	13,591	✓
5.	Gulele	267,381	32.73	8,169	✓
6.	Colfe keranio	428,654	65.10	6,585	✓
7.	Nefas Silk Lafto	316,108	63.59	4,971	✓
8.	Yeka	346,484	82.30	4,210	✓
9.	Bole	308,714	120.93	2,553	x
10.	Akaki Kaliti	181,202	126.13	1,437	x

Source CSA: (2007). The 2007 Population and Housing Census Report & WISE pamphlet

Table 2-5 wise SACCOS in Addis-Ketema

Woreda	Areas of Woreda (in m²)	WISE – SACCOS in Addis-Ketema	No. of members
Woreda_3*	89	Amanuel Siket*	260
		Man Ayebet*	204
Total			464

(Source: Addis-Ketema office of organisation for women in self-employment)



Figure 2-1 population density by sub city

Source: Population Affairs Coordination Sub process Finance and Economic Development Bureau, 2010

2.8 Data Analysis

Managing and organizing data is the first critical step immediately after conducting interview (Webber, 2010). For managing and analysing data three activities were done.

Data management: After collecting the raw data (qualitative and quantitative), these data are reviewed, labelled and sorted. Finally, it is synthesized.

Descriptive accounts: After ordering the data, classification and typology are developed by identifying their dimension, range, and diversity.

Exploratory account: In this stage, organized data took certain form and the researcher built the explanation for this form of data (Ritchie, J. & Lewis, J. 2003)

Spatial Data Analysis

The spatial data is analysed using these two indicators, **where** is the activity under taken and **how** is the space prepared. Respondents were asked to show and dictate how and where they accommodate the HBE activity.

WHERE is it (Activity)? $\Leftrightarrow$ HOW is it (configuration)?

Qualitative data Analysis

- **Develop categories and types:** Use the available data to develop labelled categories and types, which fit the data closely.
- **Saturate types and categories:** Accumulate examples of a given category or type until it is clear what future instances would be located in them.
- **Definitions:** Define the category or type by stating, in a general form, the criteria for putting further instances into it.
- **Use the definitions:** Use the definitions as a guide to explore, identify, and explain issues emerging from fieldwork, and as a stimulus to reflection.
- **Exploit types or categories fully:** Remain aware of the additional types or categories suggested by those produced from the above process, their opposites, and more specific and more general instances.
- **Note, develop and follow up links between types or categories:** Begin to explore and examine linkages and relationships among types or categories and try to develop matrices that show that relationships.

- **Make relevant connections to existing theory:** Build bridges to existing concepts and theoretical work at this stage in addition to or as a modification of the earlier theoretical considerations of the research.

Quantitative data Analysis

- **Measuring central tendency** - Mean and Median (E.g. the exclusive space for HBE is 2.5 Sq.m at the mean and 4.5 at the median ...etc.
- **Percentages** - (E.g. 60% of the respondents dwell in a single room ...etc.)

2.9 Reliability, Validity and Objectivity

Reliability: means what we measure today by our research instrument, we should get the similar result some other day. Therefore, degree of consistency is required between the two measures of the same thing (Black, 1993). The researcher of this research was very careful in designing different research instruments that ensured the dependability of the data. For ensuring the reliability, the researcher also was careful in reviewing data immediately after their collection.

Validity: ensures that collected data measures all the aspects that are needed to be measured. For this, the instrument should be logically consistent and comprehensive. Adequate numbers of questions or points are needed in the schedule for incorporating sufficient characteristics and to cover all the aspects of the research, which ensures the validity (Black, 1993). In social science 'triangulation' method also helps to assess whether the aspects of the phenomenon has been properly measured. This triangulation method helps to know more about a phenomenon when the findings from the data produced by two or more methods are brought together (Ellis, J. M. et al, 2006). In this research, data gathered by in depth interview, photo registration, drawings, and direct observation and by other secondary sources are used for data triangulation.

Objectivity: is also an important issue in the data collection. Low objectivity can affect other two components, reliability, and validity. Clear, unambiguous questions in the research instrument can ensure objectivity of the research (Black, 1993). To ensure the objectivity in this research, with the list of clear questions, additional explanation of the questions were provided.

2.10 Difficulties and Adjustment during the Field Work

During the fieldwork of this research, the researcher has encountered different difficulties discussed below. However, the researcher has done appropriate technical adjustments to cop-up those difficulties.

- **Interacting with the respondents**

Finding the respondents address was one of the difficulties encountered; however, with the help of the WISE archival documents the researcher was able to find the dwelling of the respondents. Besides the address listed in the archival is out-dated, so finding the HBE operators was done when they are available during the saving payment schedule. The researcher meets and went to their house, fixes a schedule, and asks for other members with in their neighbourhood.

- **Obtaining financial information**

Although the researcher has tried to find the income status of the respondents, to assess the HBE in terms of economic benefit, it was fruitless, due to the lack of interest and vague answering of the respondents. Therefore, the researcher asked the respondents to prioritize the income gained from HBE and other income generations(if there is).

- **Building reliance**

Besides, building a reliance to cooperate in answering the research question was a bit *challenging*, since a number of studies have been carried out in the settlement thus some residents seemed to be tired of being interviewed. *They respond saying like this:*

“Different researchers have come to asks about our socio economic, house exetra exetra, yet we have not seen change in our life, why are you wasting your time and our time”

- It was also noted that people felt some kind of privacy interference, especially when they were asked for permission to go inside the house and analyse issues of spatial qualities.
- Since the settlement is informal, several people have the feeling of insecurity on their property. Residents view researchers as government officials who might be planning to demolish their houses.

However, when the objective of the research was made clear to them, and with the help of the SACCOs coordinators introduction with the women, it was made easy.

- **Reviewing the research question**

When respondents were asked to clarify some answer they usually answer it saying ‘yes’ or ‘no’ so the research question was changed to semi structured question with in depth interview. Besides understanding the HBE characteristic was essential and observing the activity while it is happening was crucial and was done after the pilot was carried out.

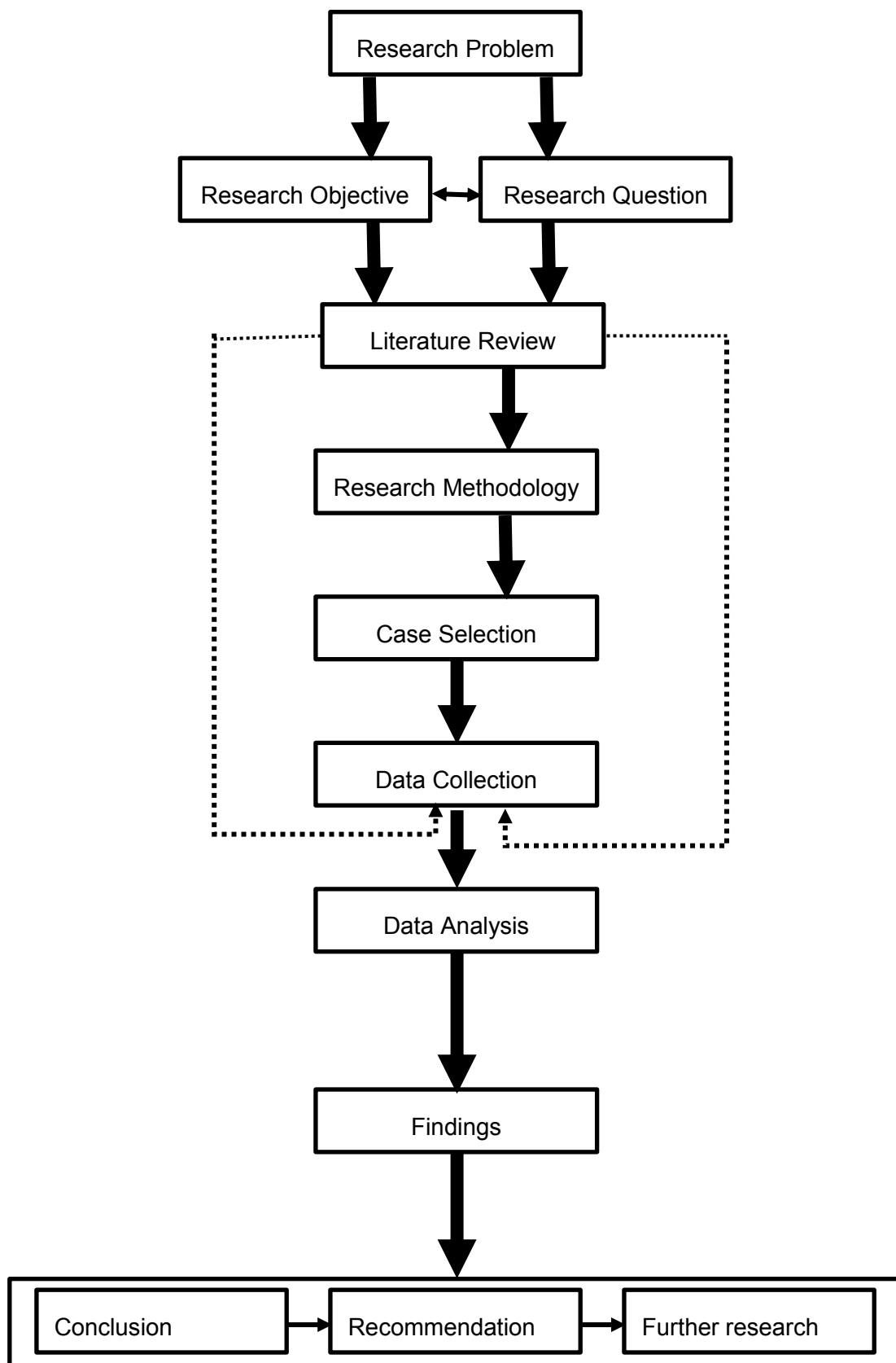


Figure 2-2 research design

3 Chapter 3: Literature Review

3.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the relevant literatures (theoretical and conceptual issues) within the thematic scope of the study. The intention is to find a conceptual and theoretical framework with relevant variables for analysing the use of domestic space for income generation in relation to its potentials and challenges, and domestic space configuration. Hence, it reviews the different concepts of the existing knowledge to develop the conceptual framework. The conceptual framework depicts the backdrop of this research. That also provided a direction for drawing a conclusion at the end. The chapter is organized into two major sections. Immediately after this introductory section, the overall conceptual framework of home-based income generation will be briefly explained. This section discusses the definition, grouping and fungible resource of home based work. The second section deals with domestic space configuration of home based work. This conceptual insight guides the researcher in its endeavour to assess how the domestic spaces are used and configured by the home-based workers. Finally, it presents some countries HBE experience.

3.2 Understanding Home-Based Income Generation

3.2.1 Defining Home-based income generation

- **The Concept of “Informal Sector”**

Before going to defining the home based work, it is essential to understand the concept of the informal sector, as home-based income generating activities are also categorized under the informal sector.

Informal sector is a Sector, which encompasses all jobs which are not recognized as normal income sources, and on which taxes are not paid. The term is sometimes used to refer to only illegal activity, such as an individual who earns wages but does not claim them on his or her income taxes, or a cruel situation where people are forced to work without pay. However, the informal sector could also be interpreted to include legal activities, such as jobs that are performed in exchange for something other than money. (Business dictionary, 2014)

Hence, from the Ethiopian context, according to The Central Statistical Agency (CSA, 2003) that conducted a nationwide urban informal sector survey in January 2003; the informal sector is defined as:

- Home-based or individual establishment/ activity operated by the owner with few or no employees;

- they are for the most part unregistered and operating on a very small scale and with a low level of organization;
- most of them have very low level productivity and income;
- they tend to have little or no access to organized markets, to credit institutions, to modern technology, to formal training and to many public services and amenities;
- A large number of them are carried out without fixed location or in places such as small shops, outlets or home-based activities;
- They are not recognized, supported or regulated by the government;
- They are beyond social protection, labour legislation and protective measures at the workplace.

To identify the households with informal sector operators, the CSA (2003) used the following criteria:

- At least one member of the household must be engaged in productive activity;
- Employment of the owner of the activity must be either an employer or a self-operated activity;
- The establishment/activity shall not be a corporate type of enterprise;
- The establishment/activity should not keep a complete book of accounts;
- Number of persons engaged (if any) including the operator must be less than 10;
- The establishment/activity should not be registered by any legal authority, which gives licenses.

▪ **Defining Home-based Work**

Stresemann, W.P., (1987) claims that, a home-based enterprise is not just a small business in a small structure, but a family operation in a dwelling. It is a functional and organizational unit of production, generative reproduction, and consumption within the social formation of the entire dwelling.

Lipton, (1980:20) discuss home-based enterprises as “family mode of production enterprises whose characteristics are as follows:

1. The family controls most of the land and capital to which its labour is applied;
2. Most of the family's land, capital and labour are used in the enterprise; and
3. Most of the labour applied is provided by the family.”

As Ghafur (2002) stated it, 'home-based work' is a specific manifestation of urban poor women's involvement in the household production–reproduction sphere at the dwelling and its immediate neighbourhood context - the 'local space' (Moser, 1993, 1995; Moser & Peake, 1994). Local space is the setting where poor women live with the members of their households, and importantly, has been crucial for their appropriation of productive resources.

Hence, for this study home-based work is defined as involvement of women and family (households) in production and reproduction sphere, at the dwelling and its immediate adjacent domestic space.

3.2.2 Grouping of Home-based income generation

According to (Kellett, 2003 cited in Kachenje, 2005) home-based income generating activities are classified into five groups:

1. Sales
2. Commodities production for selling
3. Services
4. Activities with social character
5. Activities directly related to the lot and the open spaces

This study analyses all the classes, given that they exist and are a potential to the availability of the information, as the study requires.

3.2.3 Fungibility of Resources: Money, Time and Space

Fungibility of the main resource (space, time, and money) should be well understood, when conceptualizing the process of income generating at homes. Lipton (1980) stresses the advantages to home-based enterprises of being able to treat these resources fungibly: they can be converted swiftly, conveniently and without loss from one use to another.

Cash is the ideal fungible resource and money can be spent on improvements in living conditions or in working conditions (or both at the same time). Similarly, time spent on domestic activities can be converted into time spent on home-based enterprises as the ebb and flow of domestic work allows, and space can be used for a range of activities, which may change throughout the day as well as seasonally. All these changes can be made with minimal cost and inconvenience (Lipton, 1980).

The larger the dwelling the more sufficient is the space to enable activities to be defined in spatial terms with dedicated spaces for productive activities. With smaller dwellings different activities have to take place within the same space, either simultaneously or having demarcated by time (Kachenje, 2005).

This implies that, spatial and chronological aspects are both of importance here, as Payne (1974) argues that high intensity of use within the confined spaces is possible because the “spatial and chronological symbiotic interaction of activities creates a greater effective space than exists physically” (Payne, 1974: p64).

3.2.4 Disadvantages (Costs) of HBEs

Costs of HBE has been stated by different researchers, such as: Gilbert and Gugler(1992), claiming that there is a close relationship between poverty, informal housing, and informal income generation; Benería and Floro(2005) point out the use of child labour; and Berik, (1987) and Ghvamshahidi(1995) cite that lack of special skills is associated with HBEs. Other costs of HBEs include the evasion of taxes of specific taxes, services charges and avoidance of regulatory requirements like, licensing, resulting in lowering of fiscal returns to governments (Ezeadichie, 2012).

Ezeadichie(2012) and Strassmann(1987) point out that, HBEs have been regarded as undesirable in planning orthodoxy due to devotion to uni-functional land use theories, as HBEs introduce commercial and industrial uses into areas zoned as residential. In most cases, the need for additional income through informal business ventures is the driving force behind dwelling alterations (ILO/UNCHS, 1995). Okeke (2000) further noted that the extensive use of temporary structures, commonplace in this sector, exhibits very high nuisance value in land use development. The continued development of sheds for workshops and retail outlets results in a different physical neighbourhood character from that envisaged by planners, making such alterations a clear example of residents acting in defiance of official regulations.

Strassman (1986), in reviewing the effects of HBEs, confirmed that the worth of buildings in neighbourhoods with a high rate of HBEs is usually lower than those in neighbourhoods lacking them, since negative impacts, such as fumes from fish smoking, cause nuisance effects.

3.2.5 Advantages (Benefits) of HBEs

There is a strong relationship between housing and home-based enterprises, as dwellers are able to consolidate their dwellings and make ends meet through the income earned. In addition, many would not have a dwelling at all without their home-based enterprises, and many enterprises would not be in existence without the opportunity to use the domestic spaces (Tippie & Kellett, 2003; Mahmud, 2003; Strassmann, 1987). Thus, housing is crucial for the operation of HBEs in most countries.

According to Ezeadichie (2012), recent studies indicate that the share of the informal economy generally exceeded 60 per cent of total employment in all of Africa (African Development Bank, 1997). The informal economy also accommodated 75 per cent of the new entrants into the African labour force in the 1980s (Ezeadichie, 2012).

By the year 2020, it is estimated that 95 per cent of all African workers will be in the informal sector (Hope K., 2001). Hope K. (2004) stressed that given the current importance and potential of the informal sector as a source of economic growth and employment, most restrictions on this sector should therefore be eliminated so that it can flourish as a means of promoting further growth and reducing poverty and deprivation in the African economies.

According to (Tippie & Kellett, 2002), HBEs are important for the households' incomes and quality of life. Without them, many would be severely hampered and it would be beneficial if policy could take account of this when considering any harmful effects they may have. For example, it may be better for a household to endure poor spatial conditions than be plunged into dire poverty by having their livelihood removed. Such arguments and the trade-offs households make among their various assets coming to their own decisions, are at the heart of the current livelihoods discourses (Rakodi and Lloyd-Jones, 2002).

According to Johnson *et al.*, (2005) a house and a place for income generation are one and the same for poor people. The house is a place where they live and a space where they produce their means of subsistence. "A [house] not only provides a shelter and food but also is a place from which, and in which one claims an identity.... A human organism is intact with the building, the objects it contains, and its settings" (Nel N, 2002: 444). In addition to become identity to members of the household, a house to the poor community in general and poor females in particular is a place where they use as a space for production.

3.3 HBEs and Configuration of Domestic Setting

3.3.1 House, dwelling and Home

Although the meaning of home, dwelling, and house are very much related to each other, there is no single and universally accepted definition of these terms. Yet, it is very important to define and demystify these three terms.

According to Jones et al. (2003) cited in Kachenje (2005), a house is simply a shelter that provides physical comfort. The concept of home goes beyond the physical aspects of shelter and comfort: When a house becomes a home, it ceases to be simply a shelter and becomes a space that contributes to emotional, non-material needs and well-being. Shelter and physical comfort are basic requirements of a house but do not, by themselves, constitute 'a home'. A home is constructed by attaching meaning to the physical environment, or because of personalization of the physical structure (the house).

Based on Tipple (2004) cited in (Kachenje, 2005) a house can consist of one or multiple dwellings, whereas a dwelling could imply a room that accommodates a single household. The room as a dwelling in that case has also to be multi-functional and perform as a bedroom, a kitchen and in some cases a sitting and even dining room. As such, a dwelling is connected with the building (the house).

In this study, all the three concepts are featured as follows, based on their respective meanings and depending on the context of a particular section of the report.

- *A house - a shelter that provides physical comfort*
- *A home – a shelter and a space that contributes to emotional, non-material needs and well-being*
- *A dwelling – a multi-functional room that accommodates a single household*

(Lacquan, 1983) quoted in (Ezeadichie, 2012: p50), criticized the action of urban planners who impose artificial restrictions on the use of the home and community for other uses. He states, "A major lesson for planners in the literature on slum and squatter community life is that housing is not for home life alone in such areas but also a production place, market place, entertainment centre, and financial institution, as well as a retreat". Lacquan further argued that low-income houses and communities are essentially multifunctional units, and that the imposition of artificial restrictions on this diversity typically results in dysfunctionalities. Ezeadichie (2012), Kellett and Tipple (2000) and Strassmann (1987) as well echoed this view.

3.3.2 Space Configuration for HBE

Space in itself may be primordially given, but according to Samarasinghe (1997: 135) quoted in Kellett and Bishop (2003), the organization and meaning of space is derived from social translation, transformation and experience. This implies that spaces are socially constructed through the activities that take place within them. This presents a two way process, as:

...social interaction is in part constituted by its spatial setting – where things happen is part of the explanation of why and how they happen in the way they do. (The structuration theory of Giddens uses the concept of 'locale' to refer to the spatial context of action). ...The routine reproduction of the social world through interactions is accomplished within settings, which help to make such interaction meaningful and so to some extent predictable. (Saunders & Williams, 1988:81-82 in Kellett & Tipple, 2003:2).

The way people use houses is a surprisingly complex issue. Daily family activities and use of domestic space are closely linked to individual, social and cultural factors as well as the spatial dimensions of their dwellings (Monteiro C., 1997).

According to Ghafur (2002), home-based income generation is carried out in spatial setting, that is, within a given dwelling and its broader physical context (local space). Hence, domestic spaces offer the possibility of accommodating as much productive activities as reproductive activities. The hierarchical arrangement of spaces that are used in home-based income generation includes dwelling, courtyard, lane or street (immediate to a given courtyard), broader neighbourhood, and lastly urban public spaces (outside neighbourhoods). However, for the purpose of this study, the focus is on the home-based activities undertaken in the first, second and third space hierarchies, because of their direct impact on the environment and the planning of the residential space.

3.3.3 Understanding Boundaries

The concept of 'boundary' is very crucial in analysing domestic space. (Lawrence, 1990, cited in Kellett and Bishop, 2003) point out the co-existence of productive and reproductive activities within a domestic setting provides an opportunity to examine how particular activities are conceptualized and the boundaries between them set. Therefore, to understand the concept of boundary, the differences between the terms 'boundary', 'threshold' and 'interface' need to be clarified at this point. These differences derive mainly from their potential role to divide, connect and allow interaction, respectively.

According to Hillier & Hanson, (1984), the nature of a boundary presents the fundamental property of disconnecting - and simultaneously defining - two domains; the domain that it encloses (interior) and the one that surrounds it (exterior). In addition to this physical division, the boundary also constitutes a primary social division for two groups: the users of the divided spatial domains; namely, the users of the internal structure (the inhabitants) and the users of the external domain (the strangers).

In turn, the potential interaction of the divided domains depends on the existence of thresholds within the boundary configuration and the potential for the boundary to work as an interface. The notion of threshold implies an entrance, while the interface suggests the allowance of interaction between the bounded system and its exterior. In other words, whilst threshold implies transition and therefore a change of status for the user, this is not necessarily the case for an interface (Hillier & Hanson, 1984).

Finally, boundaries are spaces that are influenced by the interrelations of complex socio-spatial domains. Accordingly, boundaries that structure the interior of the primary socio-spatial scale are usually referred to as partitions. Partitions divide functions within the interior domain and structure an arrangement of private, communal spaces and intermediary ones (semi-private, semi-communal) (Hillier & Hanson, 1984).

According to (Mahamood, A. N. (2007), boundaries can be defined spatially (e.g., walls, partitions, and décor), temporally (e.g., scheduling household or home-based activities), or behaviourally (e.g., allowing or denying clients/employers access to the residence and delegating paid and unpaid work). Apart from being physically, marked boundaries can be conceptual. However, many boundaries are not expressed directly in spatial terms, nor do they necessarily map clearly unto social relationships (Kellett and Bishop, 2003).

3.3.4 Gendered Space and activities

‘Home-based work’ is a specific manifestation of urban poor women’s involvement in the household production–reproduction sphere at the dwelling and its immediate neighbourhood context - the ‘local space’ (Ghafur, 2002). Mahmud, (2003) states that as the home is within the domain of women, it is they who perhaps play the major role in organizing the spaces for income generation as well as the daily life of family members. However, Gender of both HBE operator and customers can influence the spatial arrangements of this space (Kellett & Tipple, 2003).

Yet, the meaning of space in home-based works, in terms of who uses what space at what time and for what purpose, has a gender dimension that is socially constructed and socially reinforced (Ghafur, 2002).

3.4 Home based income generation Examples

This section below presents a DFID-sponsored research by (Tipple, G., Coulson, J., & Kellett, P., 2002) discussing “The effects of home-based enterprises on the residential environment in developing countries”. The research studied involving case studies in Bolivia, India, Indonesia & South Africa, to explore what types of services & products HBEs supply, how important they are to HH economies, & their spatial & quality implications in the dwellings.

3.4.1 Home-based enterprise in Bolivia, India, Indonesia and South Africa

Box -1: Home Based Enterprise in Bolivia

▪ Employment and income benefits

This study reports that HBEs greatly increase the employment opportunities for low-income households especially for women. At least 50 per cent more women work in HBE operating households than in those without an HBE. There are also improvements in the work participation for men.

The case study shows respectable increases in income for HBE households in comparison with their non-HBE operating neighbours, especially at the means. The research reveals HBEs generate between half and three quarters of their households’ incomes. In Bolivia, they are the chief income sources for the households that have them. In the other three samples, 41 per cent (in Bolivia) have no other income.

▪ Condition of dwellings

In Bolivia case study, all occupy permanent dwellings; slightly more non-HBE households occupy the more permanent structures. Whatever the balance, there is no support for any assertions that HBEs are concentrated in the worst dwellings.

▪ Number and area of rooms in the house

In the Bolivia sample, the HBE operators have about twice as much indoor space as non-HBE households with a mean of 4 rooms rather than only 2.5.

- **Use of space for HBEs**

There is a great deal of difference among the samples with respect to the number of rooms and area used only for HBEs and the proportion of the dwelling that this represents. The larger dwellings in Bolivia contain more dedicated space. They have a whole room dedicated to the enterprise at the median and means of two thirds. In terms of space, the Bolivia sample has a substantial lead over the Indonesian (i.e., a mean three times higher).

- **Net domestic space**

In order to assess the impact of HBEs on the space available, we have calculated net rooms and spaces used by including HBE rooms or space at parity, and mixed rooms or space used as half. In Bolivia, HBE operators still have more space than non-HBE operators.

In order to demonstrate how crowded the accommodation is when there is an HBE, we can assess the net domestic space per person. The case study in Bolivia shows HBE operators with more space per person than non-HBE operators. This is largely owing to the very much larger premises occupied by the HBE sample.

Box 3-1 home-based enterprise in Bolivia

Box 2: Home Based Enterprise in India

- **Employment and income benefits**

In the India samples, they provide about half the households' income.

- **Condition of dwellings**

In India case study, slightly more non-HBE households occupy the more permanent structures. However, whatever the balance, there is no support for any assertions that HBEs are concentrated in the worst dwellings.

- **Number and area of rooms in the house**

In India sample has very small dwellings, with means of 10.8 square metres and 2.1 rooms for HBE households. These dwellings cover the whole of the plots, abutting other dwellings at the rear and sides. They accommodate a mean of 5.3 people and the HBE. When the paucity of open space and the narrowness of the streets are added to the picture, we can see how crowded they are. They also demonstrate that, at least in India, lack of space is not an obstacle to operating an HBE. The non-HBE sample has even smaller dwellings (by about 20 per cent or 2.2 square metres less at the mean).

- **Use of space for HBEs**

In The Indian sample, they have no specialized rooms at the median, and means of only a small fraction of a room (one third). In terms of space, The India sample devote very small spaces indeed (means of less than 2 square metres) exclusively to their HBEs.

- **Net domestic space**

In India, the HBEs reduce the space available to about 80 per cent as much as that for non-HBEs. The larger household sizes for HBE operators in India influence them. In India, HBE households are almost ten per cent (0.4 persons) larger at the mean. In the India sample, a mean of only 1.3 square metres of net space per person is available for HBE operators and represents very crowded accommodation.

Box 3-2 home-based enterprise in India

Box 3: Home Based Enterprise in Indonesia

- **Employment and income benefits**

In the Indonesia samples, they provide about half the households' income. In the other three samples, between 33 per cent (in Indonesia) have no other income.

- **Condition of dwellings**

In Indonesia case study, slightly more non-HBE households occupy the more permanent structures. However, whatever the balance, there is no support for any assertions that HBEs are concentrated in the worst dwellings.

- **Number and area of rooms in the house**

In Indonesia, the HBE operators have about seven square metres more space but no more rooms than non-HBE operators.

- **Use of space for HBEs**

The larger dwellings in Indonesia contain more dedicated space. They have a whole room dedicated to the enterprise at the median and means of 4/5 of a room. In terms of space, the Bolivia sample has a substantial lead over the Indonesian (i.e., a mean three times higher).

- **Net domestic space**

In Indonesia, the HBEs reduce the space available to about 80 per cent as much as that for non-HBEs.

Box 3-3 home-based enterprise in Indonesia

Box 4: Home Based Enterprise in South Africa

- **Employment and income benefits**

At least 50% more women work in HBE operating households than in those without an HBE. However, the work participation for men in South Africa is slightly fewer men work in HBE households than non-HBE HH.

In South Africa, however, they are the chief income sources for the households that have them. In South Africa, more than half of HBE households have no other income.

- **Condition of dwellings**

In South Africa, HBEs seem to occupy better quality dwellings. Whatever the balance, there is no support for any assertions that HBEs are concentrated in the worst dwellings.

- **Number and area of rooms in the house**

In the South Africa sample, HBE operators have about one quarter more space than non-HBE operators (6 square metres more at the mean) and one room more.

- **Use of space for HBEs**

In South Africa, they have no specialized rooms at the median, and means of only a small fraction of a room (one fifth). In terms of space, The South Africa samples devote very small spaces indeed (means of less than 2 square metres) exclusively to their HBEs.

- **Net domestic space**

In South Africa, HBE operators still have more space than non-HBE operators. The South Africa sample shows in excess of 5 square metres per person.

Box 3-4 home-based enterprise in South Africa

4 Chapter 4: The case study

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents background of the study. These chapter intends to discusses background of the study area, the organization for women in self emoloyment (in which the respondents are members) and individual respondents case-study regarding the use of domestic space for home-based work.

This chapter is organized into three major sections. Immediately after this introductory section, it gives a concise description about the background of the study area (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) and informal sector & MSE. Next, it presents the context of the case-area (Addis-Ketema) and background of the respondents (women in self-employment of Addis-Ketema) for clear understanding of the findings. Finally, it presents the case study.

4.2 Overview of the study-area / Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia

Overview of Addis Ababa

Today, Addis Ababa is a bustling metropolis located almost at the geographic centre of the country at an altitude of about 2,400 meters above sea level, with an estimated population of about four million on a built-up area of some 290 square kilometres. On top of serving as national capital, the city hosts the headquarters of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Union (AU) and a large number of embassies, consulates and other international organizations. From this point of view, Addis Ababa is the diplomatic capital of Africa. Addis Ababa is the capital city of the country since 1886 (UN-Habitat, 2007).

Even though Addis Ababa is currently experiencing one of the lowest population growths of its history (6.37 in 1976, 3.95 in 1994, 2.92 in 2004), the capital city continues to attract 90,000 to 120,000 new residents every year, mainly due to net immigration (UN-Habitat, 2007).

Addis Ababa has been facing various problems that include insufficient and sub-standard infrastructure provisions, insufficient public facilities, acute shortage and deteriorations of houses, poor sanitation, and unemployment. All these in fact are manifested in deprived poverty status of the metropolis. In order to minimize these challenges, an enormous effort has so far been made by the city government even though they are not adequate. Yet, Addis Ababa has been showing transformations since the 1990's (Gebre, 2008). The city municipality has also been greatly investing on urban renewal to improve and increase the productivity of inner city. However, the renewal approach has multifaceted impacts on the relocated communities.

According to Habtamu A. (2014), more than two-third of Addis Ababa's people resides in slum areas. As a result, various efforts have been made by different actors to redevelop slum areas. In Addis Ababa, one of the predominantly implemented redevelopment approaches is relocation. However, relocation erodes communities' access to all elements needed for their well-being-economic activity, social ties and urban services.

There are also evidences that reveal the desirable impacts of relocation on relocated people. It also creates a better living scenario for relocates quality housing with adequate water supply, sanitation, toilet, kitchen, low risk factors for disease and manage burden of water collection borne by women, specifically girls. However, it has fallen to attain sustainable redevelopment. This is mainly because of that, the multifaceted nature of slum is seldom reflected in this approach (Habtamu A., 2014).

The informal sector and MSE in Ethiopia

Creating employment for Ethiopians is a major challenge; there are insufficient opportunities in the formal sector to absorb rural people and new entrants into the labour force. Consequently, many people have been forced into marginal activities in the informal sector as subsistence farmers, petty traders, and tiny handicraft producers with limited market scope. This conglomeration of informal and micro-enterprises is in need of significant upgrading if the Government of Ethiopia is to be successful in its efforts to eradicate poverty and to strengthen the private sector as a creator of employment and economic growth. Part of this challenge will be changing attitudes about work in the MSE sector, and a revitalization of the "entrepreneurial spirit" in the country (Louis, S. and Annette, S., 2005).

Micro and small enterprises are a special focus of the government, given that they comprise the largest share of total enterprises and employment in the non-agricultural sectors. In recognition of the important role MSEs have to play in creating income and employment opportunities and in reducing poverty, the government drafted its first Micro and Small Enterprise Development Strategy in 1997. (MTI, 1997)

The Government is in the process of taking appropriate macroeconomic actions to support the development of the private sector, including many measures to support the development of small enterprises. However, under Ethiopia's land tenure system, the government still owns all the land and provides long-term leases to the tenants. (Louis, S. and Annette, S., 2005) point out, this system continues to hamper growth in the enterprise sector, as entrepreneurs are unable to use land as collateral for loans, and this affects women more so than men.

Ethiopian MSEs are confronted by many of these problems. According to the CSA Report (1994-1995), the major obstacles experienced by small-scale manufacturing industries were the irregular and erratic supply of raw materials and a shortage of *suitable working premises*. The lack of *working premises* was also found to present difficulties for the informal sector operators who, faced with insufficient capital, were often impeded from the start. The problems of raw material shortages, lack of working capital and effective marketing practices faced by small manufacturing industries result in the failure of these businesses to expand. The same sets of problems, when experienced by informal sector operators, have the effect of preventing their expansion almost from the beginning of their operations.

Results of the 1997 CSA Survey showed that for about 50 per cent of informal sector operators, the first major difficulty when starting their operation was the lack of sufficient initial capital. According to their responses, this problem becomes more critical when they intend to expand their businesses.

Until 1997, there were no organized policy and support systems catering to the development of the MSE sector, so structural, institutional, and policy barriers were not being addressed. Premises, markets, finance, supply arrangements, regulatory barriers and legitimization of entrepreneurial activity are among the most urgent.

4.3 The context of the case-study (WISE of Addis-Ketema)

4.3.1 The context of the case-area (Addis-Ketema)

▪ *Geographical Location and Administrative Division*

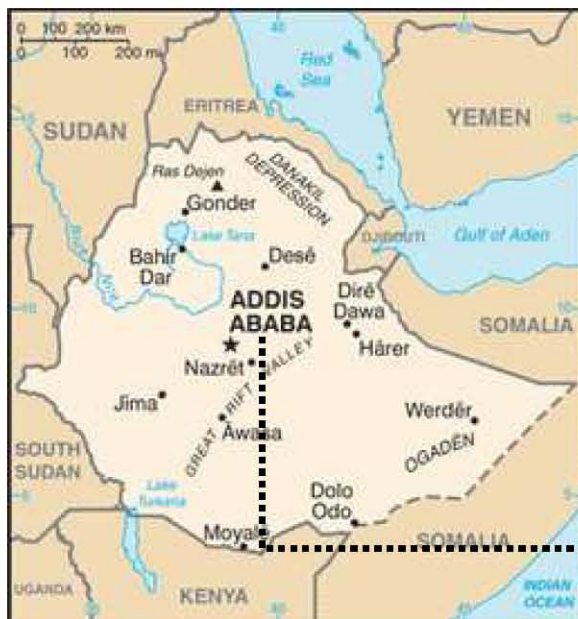
Addis Ketema sub-city is one of the ten sub-cities in Addis Ababa City Administration. It is situated in the centre of Addis Ababa, bounded by from Southeast Lideta, from West by Colfe keranio from North East Arada and Gulele sub cites. At present, the sub city is divided in to 10 woreda 28 sub woredas, 84 sefer, and 302 blocks. Addis Ketema is one of the ten sub-cities of Addis Ababa characterized by high population density (31,440.3 population / Sq.Km).

- Population: 271,644
 - (Male: 132,825; and
 - Female: 138,819)
- Area = 8.64 Sq. Km
- Density = 31,440.3 population / Sq.Km
- (Source: Addis Ababa planning and information institute in 2010)

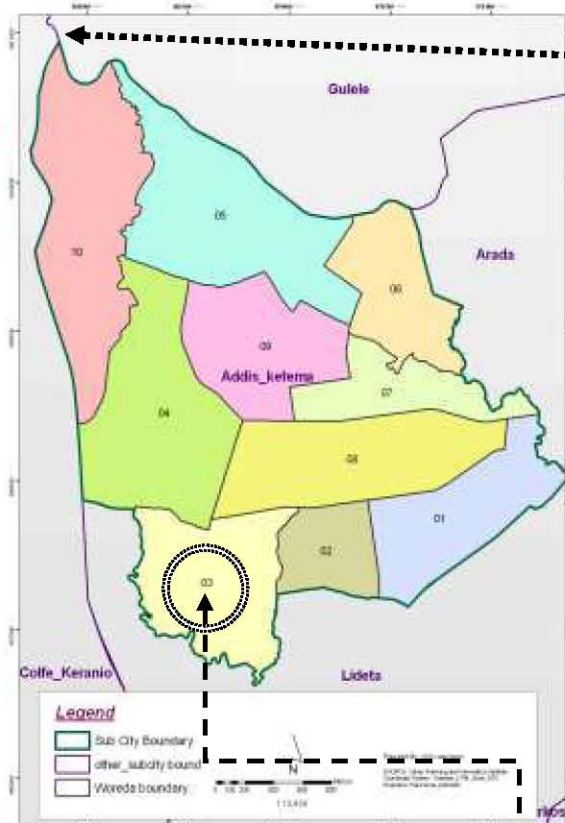
No	Woredas	Area of the woreda(Hr.)	No of Sub woredas	No of Sefer	No of Blocks
1	Woreda_1	76.7	2	8	28
2	Woreda_2	37.8	2	4	16
3	Woreda_3	89	3	9	32
4	Woreda_4	119.9	4	11	44
5	Woreda_5	126	4	12	46
6	Woreda_6	61.9	2	6	23
7	Woreda_7	49	2	6	18
8	Woreda_8	99.7	3	10	36
9	Woreda_9	78.5	2	8	29
10	Woreda_10	125.4	4	10	31
Total		863.9	28	84	302

Table 4-1 Spatial background of the sub-city

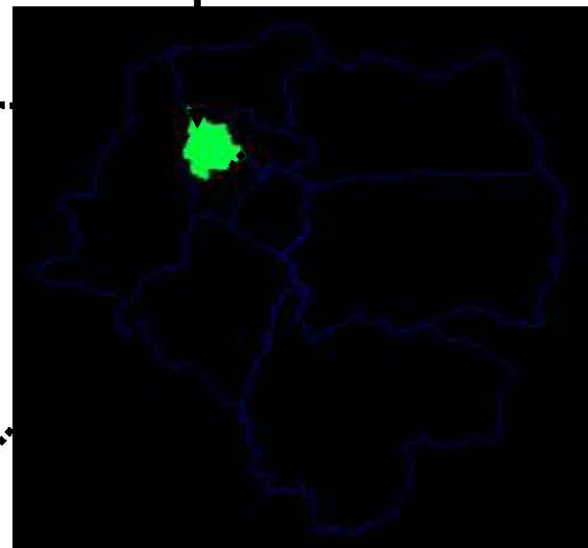
- (Source: Addis Ababa planning and information institute in 2010)



Map of Ethiopia



Map of Addis Ketema



Map of Addis Ababa

Figure 4-1 location map of case area (woreda 3)

(Source: Google satellite map 2014 and Addis Ababa planning & information institute, 2010)

4.3.2 The context of WISE and women's in self-employment of Addis Ketema

▪ *Organization for Women in Self-Employment (WISE)*

Since its establishment in September 1997, the organization for women in self-employment (WISE), an Ethiopian resident's charity, has been working with poor self-employed women and girls in urban areas, helping them to achieve self-reliance and improve the quality of their lives. In order to pursue this aim *WISE* has developed a successful three-fold program strategy consisting of Organizing and Institutional Development, Enterprise Development and Learning and Strategic Partnerships.

With these strategies, WISE has managed to reach out and fundamentally contribute to the economic advancement of over 24,000 women and girls, serving them to initiate or expand their micro enterprise operations. Through a system of saving and credit cooperatives (SACCOs) as well as a central union, a total loan of over birr 86 million has been disbursed. At present 52, SACCOs embrace over 12,000 active members. The loans made available to members of the SACCOs are used for the purpose of

- *running micro and small businesses,*
- *making payment for condominium housing,*
- *Building or renovating residential house and covering children's school costs.*

The target groups for WISE's interventions are poor, self-employed women in Addis Ababa mainly engaged in home based production and micro scale trading activities and unemployed women who wish to engage in micro enterprise operation.

Currently *WISE* focuses on the seven of the ten sub cities of Addis Ababa namely: Addis-Ketema, Kirkos, Nefas-Silk-Lafto, Akaki-Kaliti, Gulele, Kolfe-Keraniyo, and Yeka. The main justification for focusing in these geographical areas of Addis Ababa is the deepened poverty among most residents and that related socio-economic situations that challenge women's status and position.

▪ *WISE and WISE SACCOs in Addis Ketema*

Currently, there are ten (10) WISE SACCOs in eight (8) Woredas of Addis Ketema, and they embrace 1882 women in self-employment members. However, the researcher has selected 15 self-employed women from two WISE SACCOs in Woreda 3 of Addis-Ketema, so called Amanuel Siket and Manayebet, yet, they are discussed here as one group, due to the similarity, since the naming of the group was used to group the women only.

Table 4-2 WISE SACCOS, area and population size of Addis-ketema sub-city

Name of Woredas	Areas of Woreda (in m ²)	WISE – SACCOS in Addis-Ketema	No. of members
Woreda_1	76.7	Nega	168
Woreda_2	37.8	Dhinet Beka	182
Woreda_3* (Case Area)	89	Amanuel Siket*	260
		Man Ayebet*	204
Woreda_4	119.9	Enkidem	244
		Tesfa Alen	182
Woreda_5	126	Yetigle Fre	163
Woreda_6	61.9		
Woreda_7	49	Alem Birhan	203
Woreda_8	99.7	Berchi	157
Woreda_9	78.5		
Woreda_10	125.4	Enadgalen Gena	119
Sum	863.9		1882

(Source: Addis-Ketema office of organisation for women in self-employment)

NB: (*) = Study Area (research case area and case SACCOS)

4.3.3 Household Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents by age, gender, level of education, family size and housing status (tenure type, number of rooms) are summarized in this section to have a better understanding of the profile of the respondents.

The most critical household characteristics considered are age, gender, educational attainment, and household size of respondents. The respondents consist of 47.8% male and 52.2% female. Results indicate that most of the respondents are within the working ages of 16 to 45 years, making up over 69% of the population.

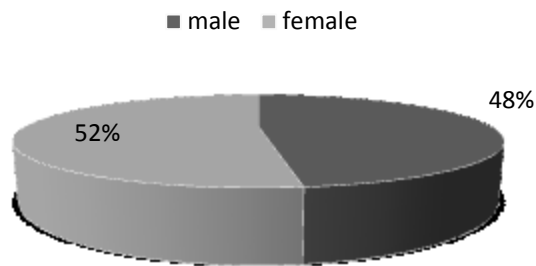
The respondents are relatively literate according to UNESCO standards, which recognize “anyone who can with understanding both read and write a short simple statement on his or her everyday life” UNESCO, 2008, PP. 18) as being literate, with about 65% having a minimum of secondary school education.

About 86.7% of the respondents live in Kebele houses, sharing facilities with other residents. Average household size is 4-6 for the entire population (respondents). See Table below.

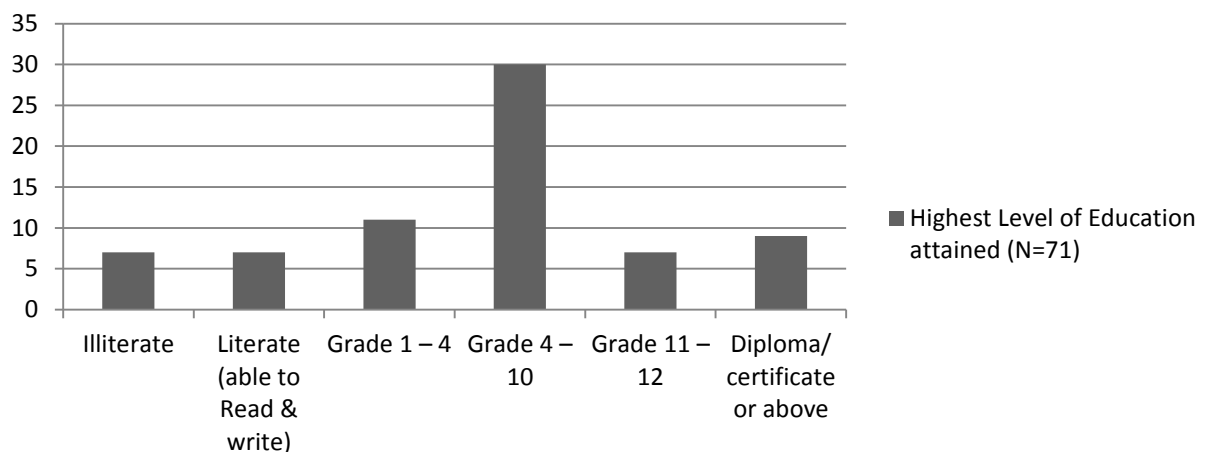
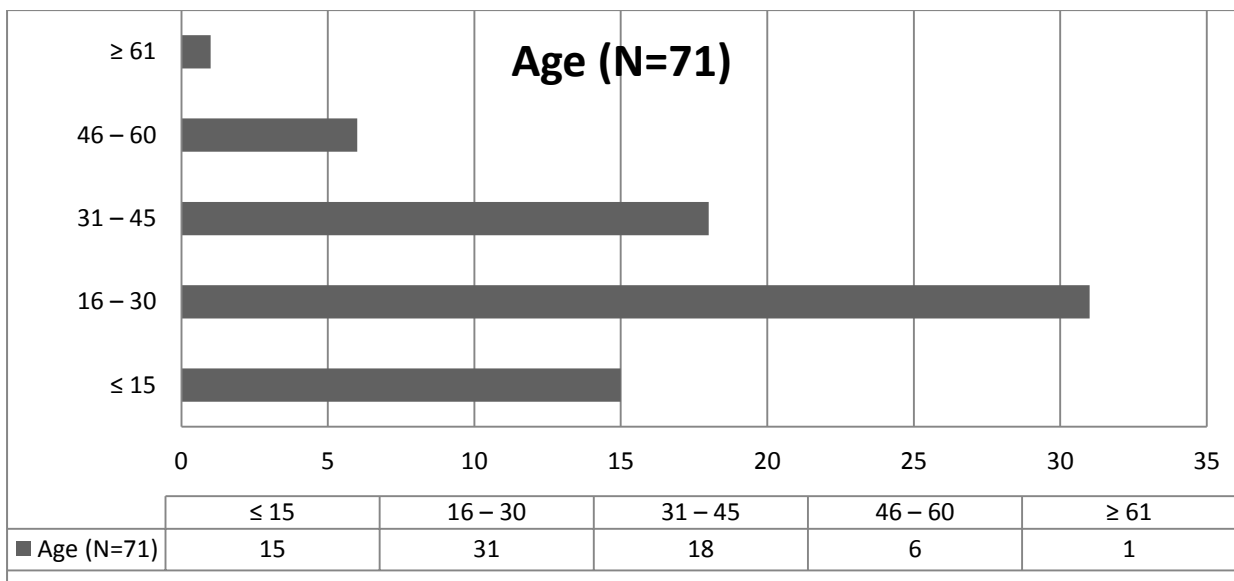
Table 4-3 respondents household characteristics

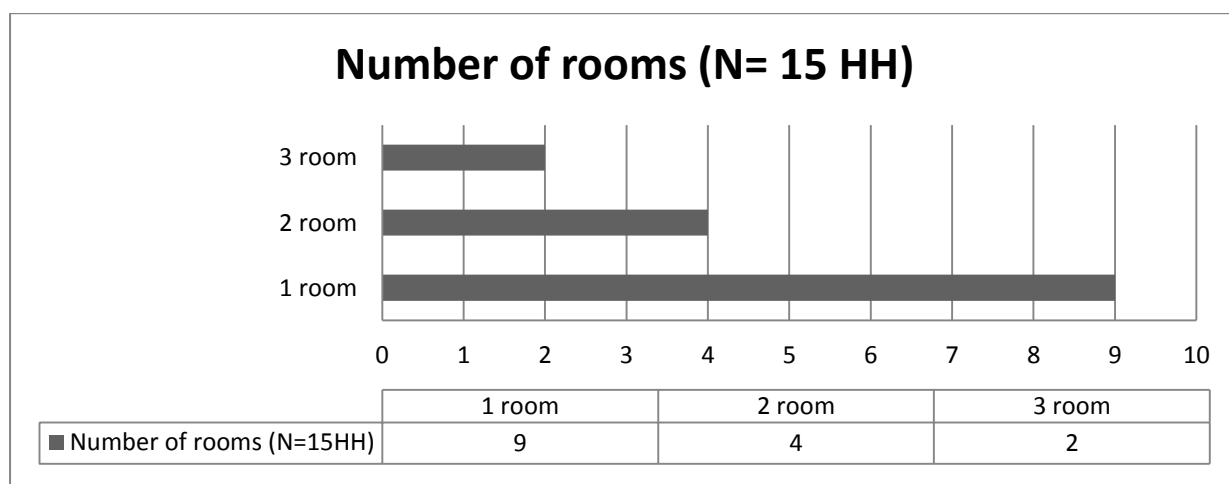
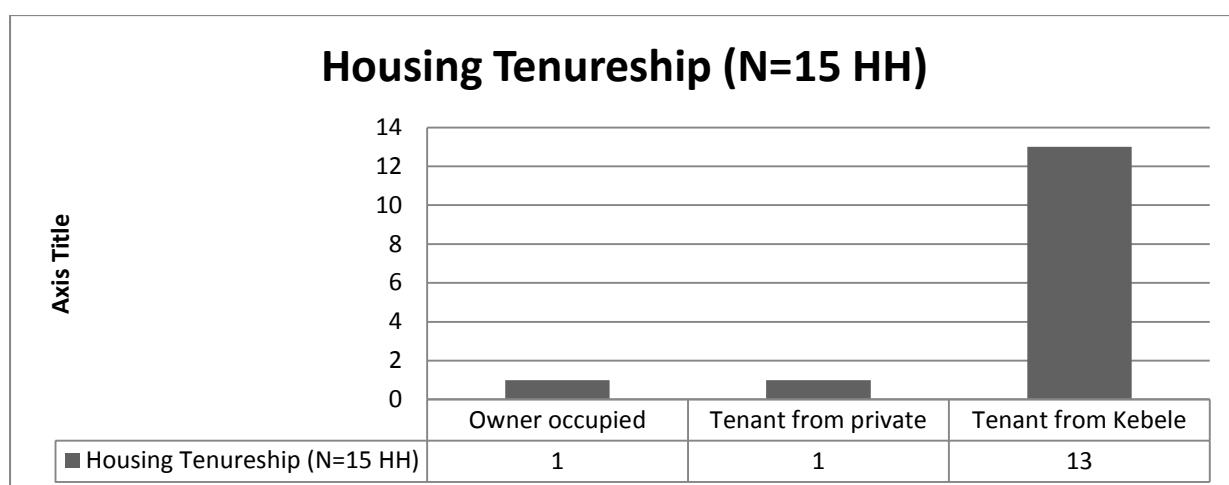
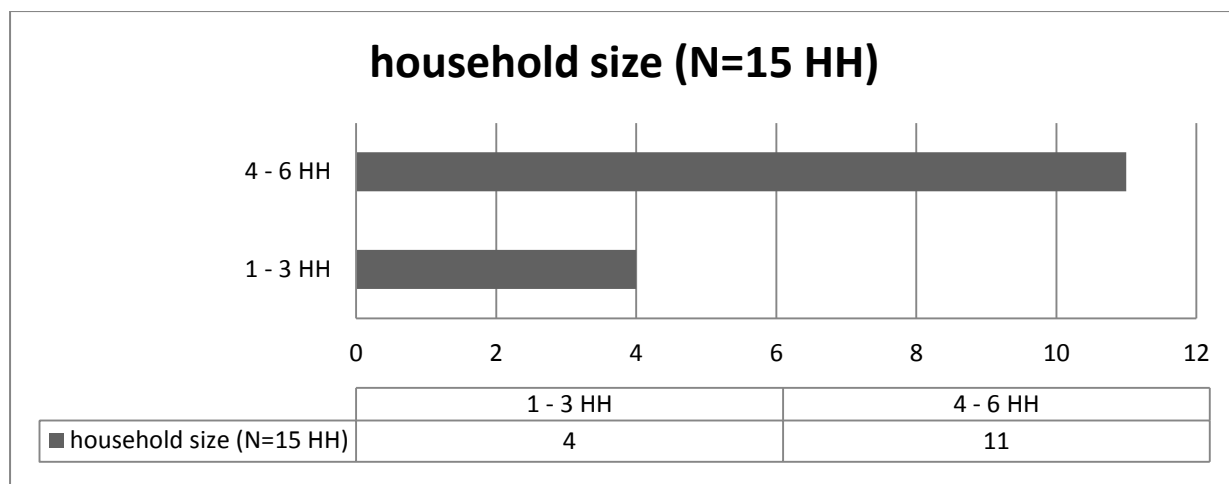
Variables	Indicators	N = 71(15 HH)	%	Remarks
Gender	Male	34	48	
	Female	37	52	
Age	≤ 15	15	21.1	
	16 – 30	31	43.6	
	31 – 45	18	25.4	
	46 – 60	6	8.5	
	≥ 61	1	1.4	
Highest Level of Education attained	Illiterate	7	9.8	
	Literate (able to Read & write)	7	9.8	
	Grade 1 – 4	11	15.5	
	Grade 4 – 10	30	42.3	
	Grade 11 – 12	7	9.8	
	Diploma/ certificate or above	9	12.7	
Household Size	1 – 3	4	26.67	
	4 – 6	11	73.33	
	7 – 9	-	-	
	≥10	-	-	
Housing Tenureship	Owner occupied	1	6.67	
	Tenant from private	1	6.67	
	Tenant from Kebele	13	86.66	
Number of rooms	1 room	9	60.00	
	2 room	4	26.67	
	3 room	2	13.33	

Gender composition (N=71)



Age (N=71)





4.4 The Case Study

CASE STUDY - 1

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Mrs. Elfiinesh Tadesse

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 1001



HBE Type: Duwur (Traditional clothing cotton preparation) **Figure 4-2 Mrs Elfiinesh Tadesse**

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - *No of members in the HH*
 - 02
 - *Household composition*
 - Age – 46-60 (two)
 - Gender – 1 male 1 female
 - Educational level – 1 literate wife and 1 grade 4- 10 (husband)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – kebele House tenant
 - No of rooms - 1 room
 - Area of rooms – 18.5 Sq.m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Duwur
- **Other IGA**
 - Guard (Husband)

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Costs due to the HBE**

Moving the machine for cleaning, as well as moving the furniture to accommodate the working space, is tiresome for an old woman like me. Dust scattering everywhere and noise from the machine makes this HBE challenging.

- **Benefits**

I am able to cover my daily expenses, pay my debts from the SACCOs and save some money for rainy time. One of the interesting parts doing this income generating activity at home is, I am able to work this as a relaxation and I can do it at any time interchangeably with my domestic task.

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

As you can see I only have a single room, accommodating this home-based work is a bit not cozy. As well as moving the machine and the furniture for cleaning and setting up the work area is tiresome. However, I feel also positive about this work since I am able to save, cover my daily expenses. To tell you the truth, I am also happy working this HBE at home as I am able to do it at any time (be it at night time or early in the morning) as I desired and depending on the work intensity. Nearness to my customers is also another advantage.

6. Domestic Space Use

▪ Location of HBE

- Dwelling – Yes
- Courtyard - No
- Neighborhood Street – No

▪ Narration of Domestic Space configuration

The activity is undertaken in the main living room near the entrance, by dedicating some corner of the house as a working space for the HBE activity. In addition, I store the products on the chair nearby to my working machine.

▪ Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation

This house used to be a single room and a single story. As I started this income generating activity (duwur), I needed some space to accommodate this, as a result accommodating this HBE crates a scarcity of space. For that reason, I was obliged to appropriate the room. Therefore, I built a vertical extension (an attic in Amharic known as 'kot'). This was done to maximize the space to accommodate the HBE. Besides to crate a favorable sleeping room, I have to separate this room in to two sections (sleeping area & multipurpose room), although it is with a simple curtain partition.



Mrs. Elfinesh using her domestic space (single room / living space) for domestic activity. As well as the bedroom was separated from the main room by curtain to create silent area



Mrs. Elfinesh using her domestic space (single room / living space) and furniture (Such as the nearby cupboard used as a store) for HBE activity.



The domestic space (single room as a multipurpose area) used both for domestic activity and HBE activity side by side.

Figure 4-3 Mrs Elfinesh Tadesse's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY - 2

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Mrs. Senait Kerissa

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 1000

HBE Type: Duwur



Figure 4-4Mrs.Senait Kerissa

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 02
 - **Household composition**
 - Age - 31 – 45 (1) and ≥ 61 (1)
 - Gender – 1 male 1 female
 - Educational level – 1 illiterate and 1 Grade 1-4
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – kebele House tenant
 - No of rooms - 2 room
 - Area of rooms – 20.4 Sq.m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Duwur
- **Other IGA**
 - Guard (husband)

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Costs due to the HBE**

One of the side effects of doing this home-based income generating activity is its sound (noise from the machine) and the dust (tiny particles) from the cotton that scatters everywhere in the air and in the furniture. Therefore, as a result I have to cover the furniture, such as the sofa, TV and dining table that are in the main living room. The noise from the machine is also a bit disturbing; as a result, I do this job before we went to sleep.

- **Benefits**

Working this HBE enables me to cover my daily expenses and save money for myself and the SACCOs. In addition, it makes me feel relaxed and independent woman. I am able to buy some furniture and paint the house.

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

Accommodating this job at home is a bit not convenient. I have to clean the house now and then, since the dust particles blowing from the machine are spread all over the living room. However, when I think off the income I gain from this and the feeling of being an employed women makes me compromise to these side effects of this HBE. You know what, “we have to eat, and if we have too, we have to neglect this issue or else either we have to choose between starving or adopt the side effects.

6. Domestic Space Use

▪ Location of HBE

- Dwelling - Yes
- Courtyard – No
- Neighborhood Street – No

▪ Narration of Domestic Space configuration

I do this job by dedicating some corner space of the main living room, near to the entrance. Actually in order to do this job all I have to do is cleaning the working area and setting up the machine. However when I want to do some domestic activity I have to put the machine over the nearby sofa.

▪ Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation

I only make a simple preparation for setting up the work, since it does not need much space appropriation. All I have to do is cover the furniture, clean the workspace and set up the machine.



Mrs. Senait working the HBE at the corner of the house near to the entrance of the living room



Furniture (such as the cupboard) near to the HBE working space are used as storage to put some working materials used for the HBE activity.



Furniture (such as the chair) near to the HBE working space are used to put some of the working materials.

Figure 4-5 Mrs. Senait Kerissa's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY - 3

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Mrs. Hiwot Zerihun

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 95

HBE Type: tailoring



Figure 4-6-Mrs Hiwot Zerihun

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 05
 - **Household composition**
 - Age - ≤ 15 (02), 16 -30 (01) and 31-45 (02)
 - Gender – male (02) and female (03)
 - Educational level - Grade 1-4(01), Grade 4-10 (03) & $\geq$ certificate (01)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – family dependent
 - No of rooms - 02
 - Area of rooms – 62.5 Sq.m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Tailoring
- **Other IGA**
 - Husband electrician

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Costs due to the HBE**

One of the challenges I face doing this home-based work (tailoring) is collecting the left over piece of clothes. Whenever I have too much work to do, at the same time it increase the left over piece of shits. Hence, this creates a messy environment. Besides due to the increase of work, when I need some space I have to put the clothes at the bed.

- **Benefits**

I can assure you that I am economically benefited from the HBE. I am able to cover daily expenses, send my children to school, save money for myself and to pay the SACCOs loan.

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

Accommodating this HBE does not create a disturbing environment, since it only takes some corner of the house. However, whenever there is too much work all I have to do is to use the sleeping room as a store to put the clothes I sew on the bed. Hence, it is not cozy to see your bed messed up. But, you know what, it is better to compromise this than being a dependent woman. Sometimes you have to sacrifice in order to get something better(“andande yeteshale neger lamgegnat waga mekfel yasfeligal”). That is why I do not complain working this home-based income generation at home. Besides the cost of using your home for work is less than being the feeling of being un-employed or dependent.

6. Domestic Space Use

▪ Location of HBE

- Dwelling - Yes
- Courtyard - No
- Neighborhood Street – No

▪ Narration of Domestic Space configuration

I do this work in the main living room and I dedicated some corner of the dwelling for this purpose. Most of the work is done here, however I also use the bedroom as a store to put some stuff I use for this work. Besides when there is too much work, I use the bed as working space to put the clothes I sew.

▪ Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation

The door next to my working space use to be exit/entry (opened and closed). But now I closed it, I stop using it for the sake of this job, since my working space is located here, I do not want to be disturbed due to this. In addition, I sometimes use the bedroom as working space, to measure and store the clothes/sheets I sew.



Mrs. Hiwot using the corner of the living room as a working place for the HBE activity (tailoring).



This dining table is used as a storage to put some of the clothes and sheets that will be sewed.



Due to the scarcity of the space in the house (dwelling) the courtyard is used as a working space for domestic activity.

Figure 4-7 Mrs Hiwot Zerihun's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY - 4

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Mrs Hadra Ahmed

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 1112/2

HBE Type: vegetable, coal & soft drinks seller



Figure 4-8 Mrs. Hadra Ahmed

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 06
 - **Household composition**
 - Age - ≤ 15 (03), 16 – 30 (01) and 31-45 (02)
 - Gender – male (02) and female (04)
 - Educational level - illiterate (01), grade 1-4 (02) and grade 4-10 (03)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – kebele house tenant
 - No of rooms - 01 (single room appropriated to double story)
 - Area of rooms – 36 Sq.m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Chircharo / selling vegetable, coal and soft drinks
- **Other IGA**
 - No

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Costs due to the HBE**

This income generating activity is done outside the dwelling, so I have to display the products I sell on the neighborhood street near to my dwelling. Yet at the same time I have to store the rest at home, this also creates crowdedness in the dwelling.

- **Benefits**

This work enables me to empower myself economically. I am able to pay the loan from the SACCOs, buy some furniture, and cover my daily expenses. I feel my mind free being self-employed.

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

Accommodating this job at the dwelling does not disturb me. Let me tell you something, the room space depends on how you manage it yourself. Do you know the saying “amel inji bet aytebim (literally meaning “it is your attitude that makes the house small or big”), I agree with that. If you look for a way to solve your problem, there is always an option. So I do not feel like I have a single room, all I did is built a vertical extension, enclose the veranda and built a mezzanine like bedroom where I can store my staff.

6. Domestic Space Use

- **Location of HBE**

- Dwelling - Yes
- Courtyard - Yes
- Neighborhood Street – Yes

- **Narration of Domestic Space configuration**

I use my dwelling to store my staff and I also use the courtyard to prepare the coal for sell. As well as the neighborhood street is my main working place that is where I display and sell my products. I built a temporary structure out of rugged clothes, plastic sheets and a piece of wood to make this small shop.

- **Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation**

I have appropriated my house to make a vertical extension named in Amharic “kot”, so that I will have enough working space and domestic space. Besides, I enclosed the veranda so that I can put some staff in there. In addition to display, the products I sell I have built a temporary shop outside this courtyard.



Living room corner appropriated to accommodate a bedroom and a store under the bedroom for some of the soft drinks she sells.



The appropriated upper story ('kot') is used as a kitchen and store



The neighborhood street used as a working and display area for the materials she sell

Figure 4-9 Mrs Hadra Ahmed's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY - 5

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Mrs Tsehay Desalegn

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 256

HBE Type: Detergent seller



Figure 4-10 Mrs Tsehay Desalegn

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 06
 - **Household composition**
 - Age - <15 (02), 16-30 (02) and 31-45 (02)
 - Gender – male(02) and female (04)
 - Educational level – illiterate (02), grade 1-4 (01) and grade 4-10 (03)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – kebele house tenant
 - No of rooms - 01 (one)
 - Area of rooms – 54.0 Sq.m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Selling detergent soap
- **Other IGA**
 - none

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Costs due to the HBE**

This job is tiresome (since I bring this material from far place called 'Jommo') and risky for me and for my family. You know, I have to be careful not to contaminate anything edible and drinkable. Besides, I have to move the furniture in order to gain some working space. 'when I am prepared for this job, I have to send my little kid to play outside by herself or with other kids, since I am scared of the chemical smell for her health, besides I have to be careful not to contaminate anything edible and drinkable.'

- **Benefits**

I have six family members, including myself, and my husband is jobless, I am the one in charge of helping the family. For me, life would be difficult without this job.

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

Accommodating this job at home is a bit risky (due to the chemical from the detergent). Besides as you can see I only have a single room and when you think six people is added to this you can imagine yourself how difficult it is to accommodate the job at the dwelling. When I am about to start the job I have to send my little kid (4 years old) to play outside, or else I cannot work when she is at home, since I am afraid of the chemical for health. Yet, accommodating this job at home is a choice between keeping your families stay alive or endure the risks with taking some care.

6. Domestic Space Use

▪ Location of HBE

- Dwelling - Yes
- Courtyard - No
- Neighborhood Street - No

▪ Narration of Domestic Space configuration

I do this job in the main living room. All I have to do this job is to clear the living space and bring the working tools, then sitting on the sofa I can pour the detergent soup in to the little bottles. I use the sofa in the main living room to put my staff and store the poured detergent before I take them to my customers. Besides, I put the bottles under the sofa.

▪ Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation

The preparation I do to start this job is to clear the working space, avoid anything I use for eating and drinking out of reach. Besides, since I use plastic bottles I put those plastic bottles on the roof due to the scarcity of the dwelling.



The living space used for domestic activity



Living space used for preparing the HBE activity (detergent selling)



The roof used for storing the plastic used to store the detergent

Figure 4-11 Mrs Tsehay Desalegn's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY – 6

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Abebech Gebeyehu

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 393

HBE Type: duwur



Figure 4-12 Mrs Abebech Gebeyehu

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 06
 - **Household composition**
 - Age – 16 – 30 (05), and 31 – 45 (01)
 - Gender – male (04) and female (02)
 - Educational level - illiterate (01), grade 4 – 10 (03), grade 11 – 12 (02)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – kebele house tenant
 - No of rooms - 01 (single room appropriated to double story)
 - Area of rooms –18.0 Sq. m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - duwur
- **Other IGA**
 - Children subsidy

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Costs due to the HBE**

Challenges of this HBE are it is a bit tiresome for an old woman like me. As the working machine used for making the duwur is accommodated in the second story, moving the machine to the ground floor is a bit challenging for me. Besides the dust and the machine noise are disturbing. So I have to clean the house now and then and I have to adjust my working time and space not to disturb my family.

- **Benefits**

I am very happy being able to work at home; as I am able to save some money to cover my daily expenses and pay my debts from the SACCOs. Besides for your surprise, no matter how tiresome this job is I have a mental satisfaction being independent woman.

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

I do the HBE both at home and at the courtyard. Therefore, my perception of working / accommodating this HBE activity at home depends on the intensity of the work and where the work is done. As you can see, I have only a single room and this HBE (Duwur) by nature creates a dust. Working inside this small space does not create comfort, so I have to take it outside the building for this reason and when the weather is too hot to work at home. Accommodating this HBE within this space is a bit challenging and I was obliged to make a vertical extension to accommodate the HBE and to make the living room clean.

6. Domestic Space Use

▪ Location of HBE

- Dwelling - Yes
- Courtyard - Yes
- Neighborhood Street – No

▪ Narration of Domestic Space configuration

I do this HBE mostly at Home in the second story of the dwelling during favorable climate of the day. The HBE space is prepared by dedicating and deducting the bedroom area in the upper story. When the weather is not comfortable to work at home I move the machine to the courtyard and kitchen area and work there.

▪ Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation

The preparation I did to start this job was building a 'kot' / a vertical extension so that I will maximize the available space. This was a must so as to make the dwelling to accommodate the six family members and the HBE activity. Besides, every time before I start the job I have to clean the working space at home and courtyard space. When I am preparing to work, my children's will help me taking the machine outside of the room, as I cannot carry the machine and take it downstairs by myself.



Mrs. Abebech Gebeyehu's
main living room



Mrs. Abebech working
space outside the dwelling



Mrs. Abebech Working
space in the dwelling at
the first story ('kot')

Figure 4-13 Mrs Abebech Gebeyehu's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY – 7

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Mrs Belaynesh Ayele

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 377

HBE Type:Tela (local drink) preparation



Figure 4-14 Mrs Belaynesh Ayele

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 05 (five)
 - **Household composition**
 - Age – 16-30 (03), 31-45 (01) and 46-60 (01)
 - Gender – 03 male and 02 female
 - Educational level–literate (02), grade 4–10 (01) & Diploma/certificate (03)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – Kebele House
 - No of rooms - 03
 - Area of rooms–79 Sq. m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Selling Tela (local drink)
- **Other IGA**
 - Children subsidy and a guard husband

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Costs due to the HBE**

Risk is high, because when people get drunk they fight even using bottles or other weapons. Drunkards normally use undisciplined and abusive languages that are dangerous to our children's behaviour.

- **Benefits**

For me, the benefit of working this HBE is it enables me to save some money for daily expenses as well as to pay the loan I have taken from the SACCOs. Besides, when I make myself doing this HBE it sets mind free.

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

Incorporating this job at home is challenging. Risk is high, because when people get drunk they fight even using bottles or other weapons. As drunkards normally use undisciplined and abusive languages that are dangerous to our children's behaviour so accomodating this HBE at home is not preferable for me. However, working this job at home enables me to look after my house. In addition, it creates the opportunity to socialize with my neighbours when there are social events such as wedding, funeral and parties etc.

6. Domestic Space Use

▪ Location of HBE

- Dwelling -Yes
- Courtyard -Yes
- Neighborhood Street –Yes

▪ Narration of Domestic Space configuration

This activity is done both at home and the courtyard. Besides, I use the kitchen I use for domestic purpose, to prepare the 'tela' bread. The customers sit and drink at the courtyard. The courtyard is also used to put the tela pot . as well as, the sign that shows there is a tela in this house is displayed in the adjacent neighbourhood street to invite users.

▪ Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation

The space preparation needed to do to start the job is setting up the workspace by cleaning it and setting the furniture (sitting chairs). Besides I am expected to clean the courtyard for selling the 'tela' I sell for my customer. This courtyard is also used for washing the cans and glass I use for providing the 'tela' to the customers. My kitchen is also shared both the domestic activity and the HBE activity.



The courtyard where the customers sit and drink tela,



Mrs. Belaynesh's kitchen used both for domestic and HBE activity



The courtyard area where the tela pot and glass is put

Figure 4-15 Mrs Belaynesh Ayele's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY – 8

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Misrak Yehualaeshet

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 1012

HBE Type:Baltina



Figure 4-16 Mrs Misrak Yehualaeshet

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - *No of members in the HH*
 - 06
 - *Household composition*
 - Age – 16 – 30 (4) and 31 – 45 (02)
 - Gender – 02 male and 04 female
 - Educational level – literate (01), grade 1 -1 (01), grade 4 – 10 (02) and Diploma / certificate (02)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – Kebele house
 - No of rooms - 03
 - Area of rooms—41.5 Sq. m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Baltina
- **Other IGA**
 - Electrician Husband

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Costs due to the HBE**

The cost related to this HBE ('Baltina') is the smell that comes from the spices. This is very disturbing for my health. the courtyard is shared with the households in the compound and used for different domestic activity, yet I have to share it for this HBE activity. When I am doing this task I have to errand my kids to play outside the compound.

- **Benefits**

This job enables me to save some money, look after my kids and house. Besides it enables me to perform some social gatherings/activity at any time, since I manage my time myself.

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

Accommodating this job in the dwelling space is not a challenge, since most of the activity (preparing and packing) related to this HBE is undertaken in the courtyard. However, my worry is that sending my kids to play outside (adjacent street), since I need this space to be free for the HBE activities. Besides, this courtyard is shared with other households, so doing this job in this space is time oriented, I have to look forward for this to be free.

6. Domestic Space Use

▪ Location of HBE

- Dwelling _ Yes
- Courtyard - Yes
- Neighborhood Street – No

▪ Narration of Domestic Space configuration

This HBE involves two preparation phases before I sell it to customers, that is preparation of the product and packing of the product. So, When I am preparing this (such as cooking spices, 'Shiro' and 'Berbere'), I have to do it in the courtyard, as an open space is required for drying the spices. Finally, I have to pack it at the front veranda of the dwelling since this process involves unfavourable and itchy smell..

▪ Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation

The space preparation I do while I am engaged in the preparation of this HBE is a simple cleaning of the courtyard. Since this job is required drying of the spices in the sun at the courtyard. Besides, I am required to use the front verandah of my house for packing the product for sale, as a result this space is also required to be clean.



Mrs. Misrak using the courtyard for preparing the spice



Mrs. Misrak using the courtyard for domestic activity



This veranda is used for packing the product she sells

Figure 4-17 Mrs Misrak Yehualaeshet's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY – 9

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Mrs Lakech Tekile

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 1100

HBE Type:Chircharo



Figure 4-18 Mrs Lakech Tekile

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 06
 - **Household composition**
 - Age - ≤ 15 (03), 16 – 30 (02) and 31-45 (01)
 - Gender – male (02) and female (04)
 - Educational level – illiterate (01), grade 1-4 (02), grade 4-10(02) &> certificate (01)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – kebele house tenant
 - No of rooms - 01 (single room appropriated to double story)
 - Area of rooms–56 Sq. m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Chircharo
- **Other IGA**
 - none

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Costs due to the HBE**

This job requires to be displayed outside the home (i.e. using of the neighborhood street) so as to meet customers. As a result I have to display the products at the street, in which I am exposed to harsh sun, wind and rain that affects my health. Besides taking(moving) the products I sell outside the home to the neighborhood street at the morning and taking it back home at night is tiresome for some old woman like me.

- **Benefits**

Advantage of this job is that, I am able to support my whole family alone, do my domestic and HBE activity interchangeably, and look after my house. Besides, I am able to pay the loan I get from the SACCOs and save some money.

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

My perception of doing this home based income generating activity at the domestic space is positive. I can assure you that with out this job I would not even be able to cover the basic necessity of my whole family. The only source of income to cover every expense needed is the income gained from this job. Besides being able to manage your own business and being self employed creates a mental satisfaction. Yet, this does not mean this job does not have a challenge (cost). I am just telling you that accommodating of this job at home outweighs the costs (challenges) it brings. The choice is between surviving and coping up with the costs.

6. Domestic Space Use

▪ Location of HBE

- Dwelling -Yes
- Courtyard -Yes
- Neighborhood Street – Yes

▪ Narration of Domestic Space configuration

The activity requires both the indoor and outdoor space of the domestic spaces. Among the indoor space, the house is used to store the products for sale; the verandah is used for preparation of the products before sale. Besides the outdoor space (Neighbourhood Street) is used for displaying the products I sell so as to meet my customers or else my income will incur loss if it is not displayed here.

▪ Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation

The space preparation I did to start this job is building a temporary movable structure out of plastic and wooden posts. Besides, cleaning of the verandah is required when I am washing and preparing the products for sell.



The verandah is used for preparing and storing the vegetable she sell



Due to scarcity of space a vertical extension ('kot') is built and used as a store and bedroom



The neighbourhood street is used for displaying the vegetables she sells

Figure 4-19 Mrs Lakech Tekile's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY – 10

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Abebech Habtegebriel

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 392

HBE Type:Injera



Figure 4-20 Mrs Abebech Habtegebriel

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 06 (six)
 - **Household composition**
 - Age – 16 – 30 (05) and 31 – 45 (01)
 - Gender – male (05) and female (01)
 - Educational level – grade 4-10 (03), grade 11-12 (01) & $\geq$ certificate (02)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – kebele house
 - No of rooms - 01 (single room)
 - Area of rooms–14 Sq. m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Selling injera
- **Other IGA**
 - none

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Costs due to the HBE**

Costs related to this home based income generation is that, being exposed to the smoke and heat from the wood I use to bake the Injera. So, I am scared that being exposed to this heat and smoke for long time will affect my health. As well as, using my single living room both as working and living space requires moving the furniture and which is really tire some.

- **Benefits**

The benefit of this HBE is that it enables me to cover daily expenses of my family, look after my house & socialize with my neighborhood at any time when there is a social event (such as wedding and funeral etc.).

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

My perception towards this home based income generation activity is positive. The reason I have said that is because I am able to cover the daily need of my family being a single head (source of income) of the household. I am proud to be such a woman and to see my parents fed, clothed and sent to school. No matter how challenging the smoke and the heat is, no matter how tiresome it is to move the furniture due to scarcity of the space, I am more concerned with surviving my family from the income that I gained from this HBE.

6. Domestic Space Use

- **Location of HBE**
 - Dwelling -Yes
 - Courtyard - Yes
 - Neighborhood Street - Yes
- **Narration of Domestic Space configuration**

Although I use my home to sell the Injera I baked during the daytime, yet I have to take it and display it in the neighbourhood street in the evening, to meet additional customers. If I did not display the Injera I baked for market on the nearby street, it will be out of use and my income as well incurs a loss.

- **Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation**

The space preparation I have to start this job is to clean the kitchen before I start baking the injera I sell. Besides movement of the furniture to set the working space at home is also required. Taking and displaying the injera at the neighbourhood street during the night time so as to meet customers is also required.



Mrs. Abebech using the corner of her living space as a store to put the flour she use for baking the 'injera'



Mrs. Abebech using her kitchen that is shared with her neighborhood



Mrs. Abebech uses the courtyard to store the wood she use as a fuel to bake the 'injera' she sell

Figure 4-21 Mrs Abebech Habtegebriel's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY – 11

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Dinknesh Gizaw

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** B-3/20

HBE Type: Tailoring



Figure 4-22 Mrs Dinknesh Gizaw

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 04 (four)
 - **Household composition**
 - Age - <15 (01), 16-30 (01), 31-45 (01) and 46-60 (01)
 - Gender – male (02) and female (02)
 - Educational level – illiterate (01), grade 4-10 (02) and grade 11-12 (01)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – private owner
 - No of rooms - 1-bed room type
 - Area of rooms–60 Sq. m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - tailoring
- **Other IGA**
 - Government office worker

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Costs due to the HBE**

The costs of accomodating this HBE at home is that it creates noise and dust. As a result,I am not able to do this job at anytime, I have to wait if my childrens are studying at home or want to sleep. Besides, if I have a lot of work to do I have to collect and store the left over sheets / clothes or else the house will be messy. As a result doing this task is tire some and it requires to share the domestic space and furniture (Such as cupboards).

- **Benefits**

The income from this HBE is used to cover some daily expenses, which is adavntageous to share the expense with my husband. Besides I am able to look after my house, do my domestic and HBE activity interchangeably to save time.

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

As for me accomodating this home-based income generating activity is not challenging. My perception of working this HBE at home is posetive Since this job does not require too much space. Besides, I enjoy working at home as I am able to do my domestic and HBE activity interchangeably. To tell you frankly for me staying near to my family and at the same time working to gain income is a satisafactory choice. So my perception of incorparting this job at home weighs its posetive side than the side effect (especially collecting and cleaning the left over sheets/clothes)

6. Domestic Space Use

▪ Location of HBE

- Dwelling _ Yes
- Courtyard - No
- Neighborhood Street – NO

▪ Narration of Domestic Space configuration

This home-based income generation is done by dedicating some corener space of the living room for this HBE activity. My funriture, such as the cupboard near to the sewing machine is also used to store some of the materials I use for sewing. I also use my cupboard to store some of the left over sheets/ rugged clothes before I use them again or dispose them if they are not useful.

▪ Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation

The space preparation I am required to perform this home based income genearating activity is setting the machine on the corner of the house where I can use my cupboards as a store for the sewing materials and rugged clothes remaining during the sewing process.



Mrs. Dinkinesh using the corner of the house for her HBE activity (tailoring)



Mrs. using / sharing her cupboard for storing the materials she use to do her HBE activity



Mrs. using / sharing her cupboard for storing the leftover sheets / clothes before she dispose or reuse them.

Figure 4-23 Mrs Dinknesh Gizaw's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY – 12

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Girmanesh Semerga

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 394

HBE Type: Injera selling



Figure 4-24 Mrs Girmanesh Semerga

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 06
 - **Household composition**
 - Age - <15 (01), 16-30 (03), and 46-60 (02)
 - Gender – male (02) and female (02)
 - Educational level – illiterate (01), grade 1-4 (01), grade 4-10 (02) and grade 11-12 (01)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – kebele house tenant
 - No of rooms - 02
 - Area of rooms – 22.0 Sq.m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Injera selling
- **Other IGA**
 - none

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Challenges due to the HBE**

To tell you frankly, this job is really challenging for health as I spend too much time baking injera within this small kitchen which has very hot and smoky environment. Besides the smoke and heat is all over my living space. And I am really always afraid of the thought if my house is on fire due to this.

- **Benefits**

I can assure you that the income from this job is promising which makes me to bear the side effects of this job (such as the heat and smoke). As well as the time freedom to do the domestic and HBE activity interchangeably is also a positive side of the job. Paying my loan, covering my daily expenses and looking after my house are also some of the benefits of the HBE that I would like to mention.

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

Accommodating this home-based income generating activity is not a good choice when you consider the side effects (excessive heat and smoke). Besides, this job is a dangerous job to practice it at home using a wooden fuel, in which I am scared of fire dangers. In addition to that, I am scared of the smoke that it might affect mine and my family's health. But what makes to forget or cope up with these side effects are the income I gain from this HBE and the sense of being an employed woman.

6. Domestic Space Use

- **Location of HBE**
 - Dwelling -Yes
 - Courtyard - No
 - Neighborhood Street - Yes
- **Narration of Domestic Space configuration**

Most of the activity is done inside the kitchen. Even though I use my home to bake and sell the Injera during the day-time, I have to take it and display it in the neighbourhood street in the evening, to meet additional customers. Besides I use the neighbourhood street to store my wooden fuel and wash the materials I use.

- **Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation**

The space preparation I have done to start this job is to increase the number of baking pans and construct a vertical smoke outlet. Besides I used the neighbourhood street to put the wooden fuel I use to bake the 'injera'.



Mrs. Girmanesh using some corner of the living space to store the flour and the injera before she sells to her customers



Mrs. Girmanesh sharing the kitchen inside her house for the HBE activity (selling injera) she does



Mrs. Girmanesh using the street to store the fuel she use for baking the 'injera' and to wash the materials she use to produce the injera.

Figure 4-25 Mrs Girmanesh Semergas's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY – 13

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Tesfanesh Kuma

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 251

HBE Type: Injera and Charcoal selling

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 03
 - **Household composition**
 - Age - <15 (01), 16-30 (01), and 31-45 (01)
 - Gender – male (01) and female (02)
 - Educational level – literate (01), grade 4-10 (01) and grade 4-10 (01)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – kebele house rent
 - No of rooms - 01
 - Area of rooms - 15

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Injera and Charcoal selling
- **Other IGA**
 - none

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Challenges due to the HBE**

I shall tell you the costs of the home based income generations I am engaged according to their type, as I am doing two type of HBE (selling injera and coal). The costs related to the selling injera is I am exposed to excessive heat and smoke, that affects my health condition. Where as the charcoal preparation is also a bit challenging for health as the dust from the charcoal is spreading all over the place during its preparation. Besides this dust from the charcoal makes the preparation area messy/dusty.

- **Benefits**

The benefits of engaging my self in this HBE is diverse. That is gaining economical benefite that can cover my daily expenses, the sense of being an independent and employed woman, looking after my family and my house are advantages of this job.



Figure 4-26 Mrs Tesfanesh Kuma

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

Incorporating this job at home does not create a comfortable and healthy environment. As this job has its side effects that can affect the health of the person doing this activity and other persons living in this room. The dust from the charcoal, the smoke and heat during the baking process of the injera is challenging. Yet, what makes me to compromise these side effects is when I compare leaving this job and being unemployed woman is hard to accept for me. So I prefer to cope up with these side effects and perform the home-based income generation.

6. Domestic Space Use

▪ Location of HBE

- Dwelling - Yes
- Courtyard - Yes
- Neighborhood Street - Yes

▪ Narration of Domestic Space configuration

The space that I require/use to do this home based income generation are the home, the courtyard and the nearby neighbourhood street. Those spaces are used during the preparation and displaying of the things I sell. The kitchen is used for baking the injera, and I use my house to put the baked injera. Besides I use my courtyard during the preparation of the charcoal for sell. The nearby neighbourhood street is also used to display both the injera and charcoal I sell so as to meet additional customers.

▪ Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation

The space preparation I have done to start this HBE (charcoal selling) is cleaning the courtyard for preparing the coal and building a temporary structure in the nearby neighbourhood street so as to display the charcoal, so that I can gain my customers easily.



Mrs. tesfanesh shares this domestic kitchen for the HBE activity (baking the injera for sell)



Mrs. tesfanesh using her courtyard to prpare the charcoal she sell



Mrs. tesfanesh's using the the neighbourhood street as charcoal display area

Figure 4-27 Mrs Tesfanesh Kuma's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY – 14

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Semira Ahmed

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 1199



Figure 4-28 Mrs Semira Ahmed

HBE Type: Chircharo / selling vegetables

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 04
 - **Household composition**
 - Age - < 15 (02) and 16-30 (02)
 - Gender – male (03) and female (01)
 - Educational level – grade 1-4 (02) and grade 11-12 (02)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – kebele house tenant
 - No of rooms - 02
 - Area of rooms – 29 Sq. m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Chircharo / selling vegetables
- **Other IGA**
 - none

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Challenges due to the HBE**

The costs of this home-based income generating activity is that I have to spend most of the time at the outside looking after the things I sell. It is really tire some for an old woman like me to spend the whole day working this job. Since I left the things I sell at the outside during the night time I am also worried about its security not to be theft.

- **Benefits**

Although this job is tiresome, the income form this HBE is idispensible for my daily expenses. Beisdes I am able to pay the loan from the SACCOs and I have the advantage of looking after my family and my house .

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

Incorporating the home based income generating activity in the domestic space is not challenging for me. So my perception of using my domestic space for this activity is positive. Since, this HBE does not affect my domestic space, especially the dwelling space, as the space engaged for this purpose is the adjacent neighbourhood street both for preparation and displaying. In addition as you can see me, I am too old to run a business going here and there, so performing this HBE near to my home is a best option for me.

6. Domestic Space Use

▪ Location of HBE

- Dwelling - Yes
- Courtyard - No
- Neighborhood Street – Yes

▪ Narration of Domestic Space configuration

The spaces I use for this purpose is the neighbourhood street near/adjacent to my house. Hence this road is the domestic space that I require to perform the job, both for the preparation of the vegetables (washing, arranging based on their type) and displaying it so as to meet additional customers as well. Besides to this I use my living space to store the vegetables before I display them for sell.

▪ Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation

The domestic space appropriation I have done to perform this HBE is constructing a temporary and easily dismantable structure out of iron sheets and wooden posts. This structure is used to arrange the vegetables and as a display table.



Mrs. Semira using the nearby street to display her vegetables for sell by building a temporary structure



Mrs. Semira looking after her house and the vegetables she sells



Mrs. Semira using the neighbourhood street for domestic activity and HBE activity such as washing the vegetables for sell.

Figure 4-29 Mrs Semira Ahmed's dwelling and HBE

CASE STUDY – 15

1. Respondents Background

- **Respondent Name**
 - Wogeayehu wendimu

Respondents Address

- **Sub city:** Addis-Ketema
- **Woreda:** Woreda 3
- **H. No:** 166

HBE Type: Baltina



Figure 4-30 Mrs Wogeayehu Wendimu

2. Households and Housing Data

- **Household characteristics**
 - **No of members in the HH**
 - 04
 - **Household composition**
 - Age - 16-30 (01), 31-45 (02) and 46-60 (01)
 - Gender – male (01) and female (03)
 - Educational level – illiterate (01), literate (01), grade 4-10 (02)
- **Housing characteristics**
 - Tenure type – kebele house tenant
 - No of rooms - 01
 - Area of rooms – 20 Sq.m

3. IGA (Income Generating activities)

- **Home-based IGA**
 - Baltina
- **Other IGA**
 - none

4. Challenges and Benefits of The HBE

- **Challenges due to the HBE**

The challenges related to this homebased income generation activity ('Baltina') is the itchy smell that comes from the spices. it is very disturbing to my health. Due to scarcity of space, I have to take this job outside the compound to the adjacent street. this street is used as a field for kids to play football, and access both for vehicular and pedestrian.

- **Benefits**

This job benefits me to look after my kids and house (security) and save some money. I am also abale to pay the loan from the SACCOs. Besides, this job creates an opportunity to attend some social gatherings/activity with my neighbourhood at any time.

5. Perception of Double Functioning Of Home

Accommodating this job in the dwelling space is not a challenge, since this work is done outside the dwelling due to scarcity of space. The activity (preparing and packing) related to this HBE is undertaken in the adjacent street. yet, I sometimes have to scold the childrens' not to mess the drying spices. so doing this job in this space is time oriented, I have to look forward for this to be free or ask the kids to play far away.

6. Domestic Space Use

▪ Location of HBE

- Dwelling _ Yes
- Courtyard - No
- Neighborhood Street – Yes

▪ Narration of Domestic Space configuration

The preparation I do before I sell it to customers, is that preparation of the product and packing of the product. So, When I am preparing this (such as cooking spices, 'Shiro' and 'Berbere'), is done in the adjacent street, as an open space is required for drying the spices. Besides, the packing process is done at the dwelling space, although this process creates unfavourable and itchiy smell..

▪ Narration of Domestic Space Appropriation / Preparation

The space preparation I do while I am engaged in the preparation of this HBE is a simple cleaning of the courtyard. Since this job is required drying of the spices in the sun at the courtyard. Besides, I am required to use the front verandah of my house for packing the product for sale, as a result this space is also required to be clean.



Due to the scarcity of space inside the compound Mrs. Wogeayehu was obliged to take the HBE in to the adjacent street/lane



This neighbourhood street used by Mrs wogeyahu for the HBE activity is also used by the children to play football



Mrs. used the neighbourhood street to dry the spices

Figure 4-31 Mrs Wogeayehu Wondimu's dwelling and HBE

5 Chapter 5: Research findings and Discussion

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion of the case study. These findings are based on data collected using the research instrumentation discussed in chapter two. As much as possible the study findings were triangulated in order to crosscheck the validity of the data and generate in-depth understanding of the issue under study.

This chapter is organized into four major sections. Immediately after this introductory section, according to the sub-research questions' topic, the findings are discussed in four sections as follows.

- Firstly, it presents results of the study on '*domestic space configuration for home-based work*'. This section is organized into four sub-section discussions, i.e. *domestic space use, use of home for HBE, space availability, and effects of HBE on the dwelling*.
- Secondly, it discusses results of the study on '*appropriation of the domestic space for home-based work*' (*how it is done and who are the actors involved*).
- Thirdly, it presents findings on the issues emerging from the co-existence of HBEs in the domestic space, (discussion of the benefits and costs of home-based work).
- Finally, it deals with the perception of the HBE operators about the double functioning of their dwellings.

5.2 Domestic Space configuration for Home Based Work

5.2.1 Space Use in Home Based Work

The spatial configuration of dwellings and plots has implications on how space can be used, in addition to the scale of space available in the home. Besides, the spatial requirements based on the nature of the HBE activities also determine where these activities occur and how the domestic setting is used and configured.

During the survey, of the home-based workers domestic space use (dwelling and adjacent spaces to the dwelling); the evidence (graphical & oral testimony) from the survey confirms that home-based work is not necessarily spatially confined within the dwelling. On the contrary, the dwellers perform different activities related to home-based work (e.g., producing, marketing, and selling products, and procuring raw materials) in various spaces, starting from their immediate domestic realm and greater neighborhood area and extending to the wider urban and/or rural realm inside/outside the city.

These findings depicts that an understanding of the role of space in home-based work require its examination not in isolation but, in the spatial context of overall activities. This observation impinges on the views forwarded by Rapoport (1990, 1982) in explaining how a given dwelling relates to settlement.

In home-based work, according to this view, a dwelling is situated in the wider context of a settlement, to which it is related through the complex activity system of its occupants. For example, most people do not use, act or live exclusively in one building; they use (or act in) various buildings, outdoor spaces, or settlements, which are not necessarily close together but may be spread through within or between geographical regions. Therefore, a specific activity (in this case home-based work) needs to be studied not in isolation within a dwelling per se but in relation to a number of relevant activities, and their respective settings. Not only a dwelling itself is a setting, but it is also a part of 'system of settings', for the system of activities.

The spaces used for home-based work in addition to general household activities are identified by observations and in-depth-interview during the survey and then categorized and discussed in the following order: dwelling, courtyard, and lane or Neighborhood Street (immediate to a given courtyard). The following sections are descriptions of the types of setting, and the ways they are used:

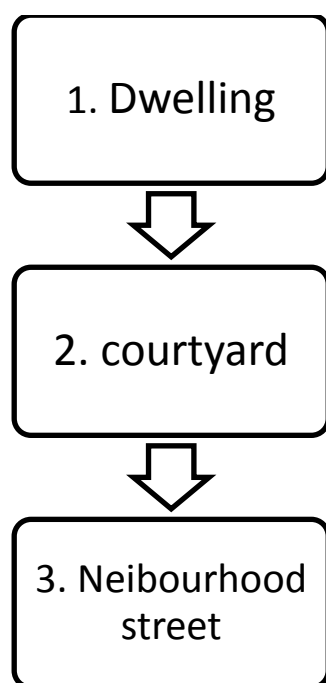


Figure 5-1 hierarchy of domestic space use for HBE

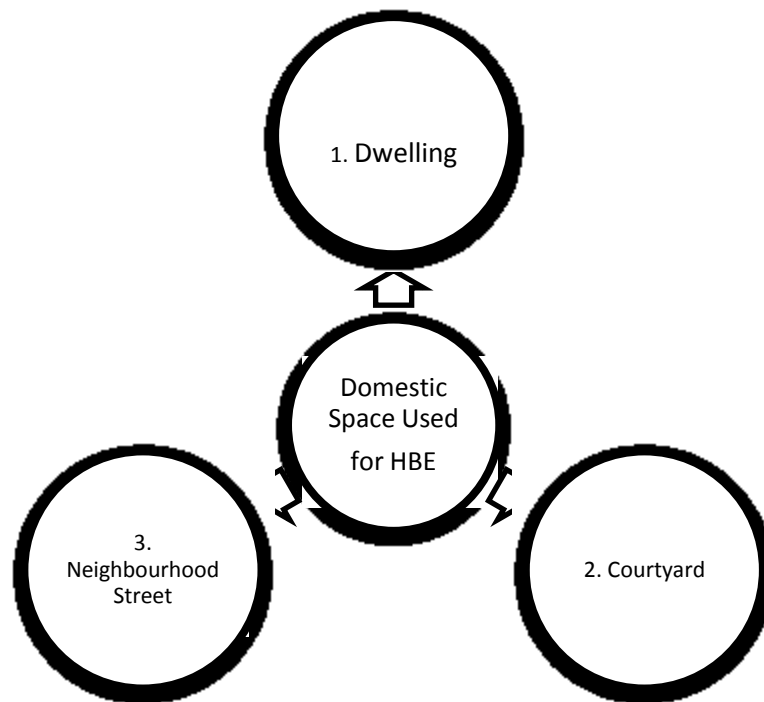


Figure 5-2 analysed domestic spaces used for HBE

▪ Dwelling

By UN standards, approximately 80% of Addis Ababa's dwellings are considered below standard or worse. The dominating typology within these informal sectors of the city are the so called "small houses and sheds". The dwelling unit of these urban poor household is usually very small in size; this figure is a meager 24 Sq.m and houses an average of 5.7 persons (Felix H., 2012, p. 267). In this survey, 93.3% of dwellings are not permanent structures, and are too often made with perishable construction materials ('chika').

During the survey, it has been observed that, 60% of the HBE operator dwelling are single rooms. These rooms serve several functions, changes during the different course of the day. The common reproductive functions performed inside the dwelling are sleeping, dining, and storage. Where space permits, the rest of the domestic functions (cooking, washing and bathing, latrine and social interaction) take place outside the one room dwelling. Dwellers spend most of their time outside the dwelling during the climatically favorable day, and utilization of the limited dwelling space is maximized by its multiple uses. Despite being scarcity of the space for performing the basic domestic activities, the dwelling space is used in home-based work in three possible ways as follows:



Figure 5-3 dwelling proper HBE activity 1

- **Dwelling proper:** an individual part of the living space, usually a corner of indoor floor-space.



Figure 5-5 dwelling proper HBE activity 2

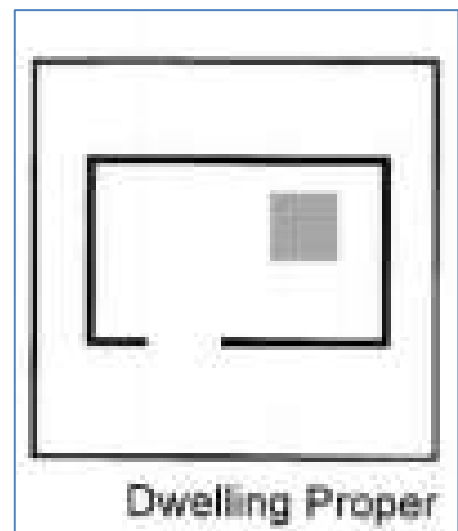


Figure 5-4 dwelling proper type



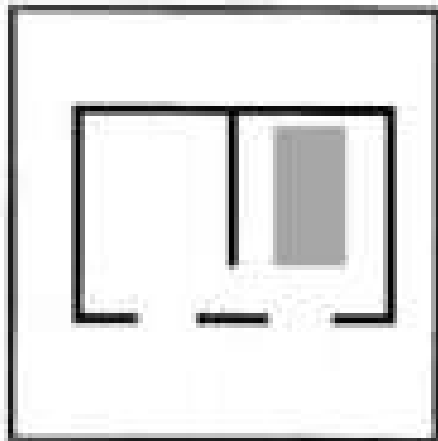
Figure 5-6 dwelling proper HBE activity 3

- **Separate room:** a separate working/commercial space converted by partitions from the main living space (however, this exclusive working/commercial space can also provide accommodation for a few persons).



Figure 5-7 separate HBE space / room

Figure 5-9 separate HBE space - example 1



Separate Room

Figure 5-8 separate room HBE type



Figure 5-10 separate HBE space – example 2





Figure 5-11 open veranda used for HBE activity

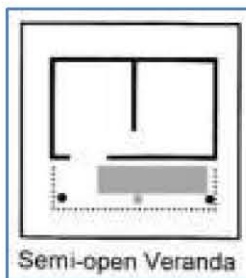


Figure 5-12 open veranda HBE activity



Figure 5-14 open veranda for HBE activity

Figure 5-13 open veranda used for HBE activity

▪ Courtyard

The courtyard is perhaps the single most essential element of the domestic setting for the urban poor households, due to the small size of the rooms, usually 22.5 sq. meters with high occupancy rate (4.5 people). The scale of the available Scarce of space within the dwelling and favorable environmental conditions (lighting and ventilation) leads the dwellers to use this space often. A woman engaged in traditional method of weaving cotton for cloths locally called “Duwur”, testify this situation as follows.

“As you can see, I have only a single room and this HBE (Duwur) by nature creates a dust. Working inside this small space does not create comfort, so I have to take it outside the building for this reason and when the weather is too hot to work at home.”

During the survey, it has been realized that, this space is engaged both in domestic activities and HBE activities, like the dwellings of the HBE operators. Besides to the room scarcity and environmental conditions, the space necessities of these HBE activities determine to use this domestic setting often. For example, Women’s involved in preparing food spices (locally known as “Baltina”) and selling coal, they prefer to prepare such activities outside the dwelling (usually the courtyard), due to the risks related to the HBE. Mrs. X engaged in preparing a food spice confirms this, as follows.

“This HBE involves two preparation phases before I sell it to customers, which is preparation of the product and packing of the product. So, When I am preparing this (food spice, ‘shiro’ and ‘berbere’), I have to take it in the courtyard, since this process involves unfavourable smell as well as an open space is required for drying the spices. Then I have to pack it at the front veranda.”

As it has been observed during the study generally, the courtyard essentially constitutes a private domain, shared by a number of households, both tenant (private & kebele) and owners. Those courtyards are usually fenced, creating a separate private and public domain sphere. This is also used to ensure privacy. As guests are expected to knock at the door or make a sound before entering this private sphere. This space is dominantly used by female and children.

In areas, where there is this courtyard, shows wide variations in its configuration and appropriation by the dwellers in the house. These wide variations have been categorized into three types to help understand how the socio-spatial domain of the courtyard has been appropriated for home-based work, in relation to the existing infrastructural components. Courtyards are categorized into the following three types:

1. **Basic type:** the private domain of courtyard, with its definite configuration, is exclusive to a household's members for domestic and home-based work activities.

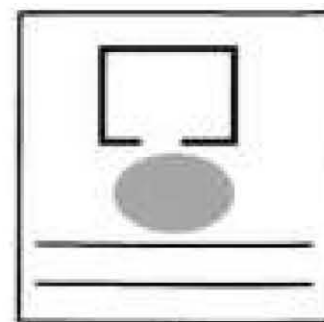
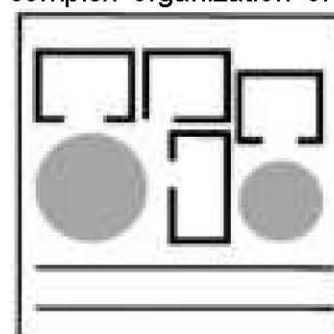


Figure 5-15 basic type courtyard configuration

2. **Composite type:** the courtyard suggests a setting for more complex organization of domestic and home-based work activities.



Composite Type

Figure 5-16 composite type courtyard configuration

3. **Overlapped type:** The courtyard not only belongs to a number of households, but also may contain infrastructure components (e.g., tube well, lamp post, circulation paths, drains, etc.) for consumption by surrounding households. The absence of non-neighbourhood people and the activity concentration by the neighbourhood (mainly female) people make it a semi-private space.



Overlapped Type

Figure 5-17 overlapped type courtyard configuration

▪ Neighbourhood street

The neighbourhood street/lane is a crucial space for the home-based operators to perform both domestic activity and HBE activities. As a result, Appropriation of a lane/street for home-based work adjacent to the dwelling has been observed based on the nature of the HBE type. This space is used both as a preparation and display area, especially for the women involved in selling some daily need products (Injera, Vegetables and coal, etc.). People's use of streets varies according to the time of day. A woman involved in selling Injera describes this situation well as follows:

“Although I use my home to sell the Injera I baked during the day-time, yet I have to take it and display it in the neighbourhood street in the evening, to meet additional customers. If I did not display the Injera I baked for market on the nearby street, it will be out of use and my income as well incurs a loss.”

The streets are diverse in their sizes, extent of traffic (vehicular and pedestrian), materials (stone paved, asphalt and rammed earth) and locations relative to a given city network and adjoining neighbourhood density and they contrast in how they are used. In areas where there is scarce space and much number of households, both the activities of the domestic and HBE out flows to the available adjacent street/lane.]



Figure-5-18 neighbourhood street/lane used for domestic and HBE activities



Figure 5-19 neighbourhood street use for HBE

The neighborhood street is used for different HBE and domestic activity (such as selling vegetables, coals and cooking in the outdoor)



Figure 5-18 neighbourhood street use for HBE



Figure 5-20 neighbourhood street use for HBE



The area by street is used for drying and preparing the spices used in the HBE activity (such 'tela' and 'baltina;')

Figure 5-21 neighbourhood street use for HBE

5.2.2 Use of home for HBEs

Number of rooms and space used for HBE

Space is a fundamental resource in the operation of HBEs and is included in Lipman's (1980) list of fungible assets which make the home a valuable place in which to carry out economic activities. According to (Tipple G. & Kellet P., 2004) Space can be measured as discrete spaces (usually rooms) or as square meters available, each giving a different indication of conditions.

The subdivision of a dwelling into rooms facilitates the separation of people and activities. Different subdivision of the same amount of space in different ways can change the usefulness of the space available. This was observed during the study. The dwellers engaged in HBE activity and where the dwelling space is needed and scarce, were able to maximize the use of the dwelling space by appropriating the dwelling.

The amount of space used by HBEs, and its proportion to the whole dwelling, are important environmental issues. It is assumed that using lots of space for the HBE is harmful to the living environment. Thus, in order to assess such issues, number of rooms and areas dedicated exclusively and shared with HBE activity was assessed. Hence, the result shows, 60% of dwellers have a single room, 26.6% possess 2 rooms and 13.3% dwellers have three rooms. And, in areas where the activity is carried out only in the dwelling, 2.5 square meters area is exclusively used for HBE purpose.

The study found many HBEs even on very small plots in the case-area; some even had three HBE operator households in one courtyard. A large number of households had not allocated a separate room for the HBEs. Indeed, 60% used the public space in front of the plot for Preparing and displaying their products. Hence, Lack of space does not seem to be a reason for not having an HBE. The HBEs in this area samples do indeed occur in even the smallest dwellings and occupy very limited space therein. The occupants regard some of the space used as exclusively for the HBE; other is joint HBE and domestic space. A very small spaces indeed (mean of less than 2.5 square meters) is devoted exclusively to their HBEs.

The number of rooms and areas used as joint domestic and enterprise space is greater than the exclusively HBE space and follows a different pattern among the samples. It has about 2/3 of a room, 2.5 square meters at the means. While it does not constitute much of the dwelling, it is undoubtedly extremely important to both domestic and entrepreneurial uses in the very constrained dwellings.

5.2.3 Space available in the home

The selected dwellings and HBE activities from this case-area were very helpful to understand the effects of home-based work on the available domestic space. The settlement composes variety of spatial setting. As discussed in previous section, The dwellings as well are composed of variety spatial setting both indoor space (with different room number; single rooms, partially partitioned rooms and rooms having a clearly defined space, etc.) and outdoor spaces.

The dwellings in the case study area are very small, covering the whole tiny plot. 73.3% of the case-study rooms are single storey and 26.6% are single story rooms appropriated to two story buildings by the HBE operators, looking like an attic. They have an average 22.5 square meters area divided into few rooms, either using a curtain or a proper wall partition. During the study it has been observed that, In most single rooms (77.78%) the house is divided into two functional rooms, which is most often (46.6%) a bed room area and a multi-use room.

These dwellings accommodate a mean of 4.5 people and the HBE. Although the rooms are very small having an occupancy rates of 3 people per room, the HBE operators testify that accommodating of HBE in the scarce space of the home is not an obstacle.

From the survey, it has been observed that, 60% the respondent's rooms are a single room. As a result, the seriousness of crowding comes out in the HBE operators dwelling having a single room, when we consider space per person. HBE operator households have 3.5 square meters per person and 60% have less than 3.5 square meters per person.

5.2.4 Effects of HBE on domestic space

In order to assess the impact of HBEs on the space available, a variable (net HBE space) by aggregating the space used exclusively for HBEs with half of that used jointly between HBE and domestic uses is used. This is reasonable for calculating the HBE space use as it reflects at least some of the reality of room use; that the HBE may “get in the way” of domestic life in those rooms that are shared with the enterprise but does not prevent at least partial domesticity.

▪ Extent of space use

This section discuss the amount of space available and the extent of the domestic space shared for the domestic activity and HBE activity. This helps to understand the impact of HBE on the available space. This is done by measuring the available plot area, room areas (exclusively and shared for HBE) and in-depth interview of how and where HBE activity is

carried out within the given domestic setting. As these activities, also changes diurnally, a clear understanding of where these activities are practiced during different time was sought after to understand the use of space during different time of the day and season.

- **Plot size**

Plot size ranges (in M²)	N u m b e r o f p l o t s
< 150	3
151 – 200	8
201 – 250	2
251 - >300	2
> 300	-
Total	15

Table 5-1 plot size ranges

- **Gross and Net space under HBEs**

	HBE operators	
	Mean	Median
Size of dwelling HBE operators (square metres)	22.5	18
Net HBE space* (square metres)	2.5	3.0
(percentage of dwelling space)	30	35
Net domestic space†(square metres)	20.5	16
(Percentage of dwelling space)	70	65

Table 5-2 net space usage calculation

† - HBE space and half mixed space

- **Crowding measurement**

	HBE operators	
	Mean	Median
▪ Net domestic space† per person HBE operators(square meters)	3	2.5
▪ Net occupancy rate HBE operators(persons per room)	4.5	4

Table 5-3 crowding measurement



Figure 5-23 appropriations of dwellings

5.3.2 Appropriation of the domestic setting

This section discuss the findings on how and to what extent HBE operator households prepare the domestic setting for Home based income generation. The study reveals appropriation of the domestic setting was a must to start any HBE Households engaged in different HBE have adopted the domestic space, based on their personal interest, the nature of the HBE and availability of the space to practice these activities. The appropriation varies from a simple to comprehensive, from temporary to permanent and including the private sphere and public sphere. Those appropriation techniques are discussed in detail as follows with graphical and verbal testimonies.

The most common appropriation techniques observed during the preparation of the domestic settings are listed as follows:

- Housing transformation (construction of new rooms, extension and enclosure of the veranda, adjusting partition of rooms and replacing the structure step by step)
- Changing the function of the space
- Constructing simple structures

Housing Transformation

Housing transformation refers to-

...‘an alteration or extension involving construction activity and using materials and technology in use in the locality’ (Tipple, 1991:4).

Alteration as one form of housing transformation is defined by internal changes of a building, without increasing the total net floor area of the house, where as extension adds space to the layout of the building. Both alteration and extension have been continuously undertaken in the study area with the aim of preparing or increasing some space for HBEs. Of the 15 houses, studied nine have been transformed in one way or another, involving vertical and horizontal transformation. To each of the transformed houses one or more of the following forms of transformation were applied:

- a. Construction of new rooms to the original house
- b. Extension and enclosure of verandas
- c. Adjusting partitions for rooms
- d. Replacing the structures step by step
- e. Constructing and placing simple structures for HBEs
- f. Changing the function of spaces

Constructing new rooms to the original House

Construction of new rooms to the original house is a form of housing transformation through which the owner adds new rooms later on to the house built initially. The addition is in a horizontal manner and varies in scale from a house to another, but the purpose is to provide or increase space for accommodating HBEs.

Zahra (name changed for this), explains the reason for transformation of her house as follows:

“Initially I only had one room, yet it was difficult for me to accommodate both the HBE activity and domestic activity, as I get birth to my first kid. So we construct a new room to the original house to accommodate the HBE and domestic activity”

However, constructing of new rooms for accommodating HBE activity is negligible in the kebele house, as there is a distinctive law forbidding such activities. Besides, the dense settlement (scarce availability of open-space) also limits the horizontal extension (i.e. construction of new rooms to the original house).



Figure 5-24 HBE operators house showing scarcity of open space

Extension and enclosure of veranda

Apart from construction of new rooms for HBEs, it has become common for many households to extend the veranda and enclose it for purposes such as HBE working space and stores. This form of transformation uses comparatively limited additional building materials to adapt the veranda to the new desired use. Some households use this method due to limited funds for new construction and others due to limited space that could allow construction in larger scale locally. The extension could also be used without any enclosure, depending on the nature of the products being sold and temporal nature of the enterprise. However, such a situation could mean vulnerability to dust and weather and it could necessitate taking the products in and out for security purposes when closing and opening respectively.



Figure 5-25 open veranda turned in to HBE activity spaces

Adjusting partitions for rooms

For most households the only way they can have more space is vertical extension, usually building a second storey (Amharic Name 'kot'), where they can use it as a sleeping space, storage and working area. The reason behind this kind of appropriation of the dwelling is due to the scarcity of space for horizontal extension and the distinctive law preventing repairing the Kebele house. Therefore, dwellers end-up doing interior transformation to adjust the allocation of space among the various uses.



Figure 5-26 Mrs. Hadra Ahmed's dwelling – room adjustment

In the study area, both demolition of interior walls and construction of partition walls featured as ways interior transformation for HBE purposes. This maximizes the amount of space for the HBE operators. One of the respondents testifies this phenomenon as follows:

"Initially I only have one room, as my business grows I was forced to look for extra spaces for storing the products. So I decided to maximize the

space by making a vertical extension (constructing a “kot”) and partitioning the room (creating a mezzanine floor).”

(Interview with an HBE operator)



Figure 5-27 Mrs. Lackech Tekile's dwelling - vertical extension ('kot')



Figure 5-28 Mrs. Abebech Gebeyehu's dwelling - vertical extension ('kot')

Replacing the structure step by step

Most of the kebele houses in the study area were built with building materials such as mud and pole. Tenants of these houses have been transforming them especially, the roofs where it is highly deteriorated and drips rainwater during rainy season, in a form of transformation known as replacement. In this kind of transformation, rooms are replaced step-by-step while the house keeps on being used. During the survey two houses was observed being renovated their ceilings.

Constructing and placing simple structures for HBEs

In situations, where HBE needs displaying of the products for selling, the nearby public space is adopted for this. So, households in the study area erect structures made of corrugated Iron sheets as walls and roofing to facilitate the running of HBEs. However, the structures do not have enclosure/walls, but just end up with wooden posts. This kind of structures is not meant for leaving properties overnight after the business closure, except for the ones that are guarded all night long.



Figure 5-29 simple structure built for HBE purpose

Changing the function of spaces

Changing the function of the spaces is a most common phenomenon, due to the scarcity of spaces and financial capacity. In most cases, a single room is used for multipurpose (both domestic and HBE activities). The changing occurs diurnally and seasonally. For example, rooms used as a living, cooking and dining area during the day will be adopted into sleeping areas. Spaces that are involved in the changing include bedrooms, verandas as well as the open. In this case, no significant changes are made to the spaces, but only the change in use.



Figure 5-30 changing of a function of space

5.4 Costs and Benefits of HBE

This section presents the findings on the main issues that arise due to the double functioning of dwellings (overlapping life space with workspace.) The issues emerging due to HBE are mainly categorised into two sections: firstly, it discusses the issues associated with the costs (disadvantage) of accommodating the HBE activities within the domestic setting. Secondly, it presents the benefits of home-based income generation (double functioning of dwellings) for the HBE operator households.

It is clearly stated in the literature review, that the perspective on the issue of home based work is divided into two, i.e. those who go for it and against it, stating its costs and benefits. As a result, this research has attempted to identify this phenomenon through in-depth interview with the respondents. Hence, the result is discussed in the following two sections as follows.

5.4.1 Costs of double functioning of dwelling

▪ Risks to the home due to HBEs

Respondents pointed out and confirm that accommodation of HBE in the dwelling have associated risks, such as health, security, privacy and other aspects. Yet, the risks associated to the home based enterprise are various; depending on the individual characteristics of the HBE and the interaction with customers.



Figure 5-31 woman involved in "Tela" brewing HBE's house

For example, a respondent (See picture above) involved in preparing a local drink called ‘Tela’ explains her situation like this.

Risk is high, because when people get drunk they fight even using bottles or other weapons...Drunkards normally use undisciplined and abusive languages that are dangerous to our children’s behaviour (Interview with a HBE operator, 2014).

Another respondent (see below picture), involved in Home based income generation that is selling of liquid detergent soap, also states her situation as follows.

‘when I am prepared for this job, I have to send my little kid to play outside by herself or with other kids, since I am scared of the chemical smell for her health, besides I have to be careful not to contaminate anything edible and drinkable.’ (Interview with an HBE operator, 2014)



Figure 5-32 woman preparing detergent soap for sell

Some respondents (see picture below) involved in HBE activities such as “Duwur” and “Tailoring”, also reveal that, the noise from these working machines create disturbance.



Mrs Elfinesh Tadesse involved in duwur point out her challenges as follows:

- Dust from the cotton scattering everywhere
- Noise from the machine
- Taking the machine outside for cleaning (energy consuming)
- Scarcity of space (crowding)



Mrs Senait kerissa involved in duwur state her challenges as follows:

- Dust from the cotton scattering everywhere
- Noise from the machine
- Taking the machine outside for cleaning



Mrs Hiwot Z. involved in tailoring discusses her challenges as follows:

- Noise from the sewing machine
- Using her bedroom as a store for sewed clothes

Figure 5-33 women's' working Duwur and Tailoring and their challenges

Another risk related to these HBE activities is creating a dusty environment. For example a woman working a duwur, complains of the tiny dust of the cotton spreading all over the room

and in the air as well. They usually have to cover some spaces, such as the sofas, TV, and dining table with plastics or take the work outside the dwelling.

During the survey it has been observed that, some rooms are surrounded by risks such as fire. As can be seen in these two pictures below both the cooking and working activity are taken side by side to use the time interchangeably both for domestic and HBE activity.



Cooking (domestic activity) + tailoring (HBE activity)



Cooking (domestic activity) + 'Duwur' (HBE activity)

Figure 5-34 cooking (domestic activity) and HBE taking place in the same area

▪ Nuisance related to HBEs

Nuisance in this case refers to noise, bad smell and dust. Noise associated with the operation of HBEs has happened to be the most outstanding nuisance in the study area.

Home based operators involved in preparing food spice (Amharic name 'Baltina') face the itchy smell from the products. As well as home based operators involved in selling Injera, also face the risk of the smoke due to the traditional method of baking Injera. Another risks related to nuisance is dust, a situation that presents health risks to the operators and consumers, this usually happens in women involved in 'duwur', tailoring and selling vegetables and coal(charcoal). Bad smell has been evident particularly at places where brews (local drinks) are sold. The smell is basically from the latrines many of which are of poor structural quality.



Figure 5-35 nuisances due to Home based enterprise

▪ Weather related risks

As pointed out in previous section, some households operate their business enterprises in the open space; hence, they are subjected to the weather variations. Some depend on roof overhangs, which provide too limited protection against rain, and some just use

spaces without any shade. In case of rain, these households with their HBEs are vulnerable and compelled to return the commodities inside their houses for protection. Mostly, HBE operators involved in selling Injera and vegetables are exposed to such risks. One respondent engaged in such HBE commented on this situation as follows:

This business needs to be exposed outside, so that customers can see what we sell. However, when it rains we remain without choice, but to rush inside with our products or cover it with plastic sheets. In that way we incur loss, as we cannot continue selling our products in the rain (Interview with a vegetable seller, 2014).



HBE operators in the street exposed to the rain and sunny environment



Figure 5-36 HBE activities risks related to weather (sun and rain)

▪ Crowding

It is inevitable, that accommodating of HBE in the house, shares a significant portion of space, which is needed for domestic activity. It was visible that from the net and domestic space usage, the HBE activity adds to crowding. Dwelling that was sufficient

was no longer sufficient due to these HBEs taking some portion of the space. These eventually leads to, appropriation of the space by different strategies discussed in the appropriation of space section.



Figure 5-37 HBE operators houses reflecting crowding of space

Besides, in the appropriation process some, leads to blocking of the openings, which makes it worse. As can be seen in the next picture, the window was blocked to accommodate a stair, due to the vertical extension of the rooms to gain additional spaces.



Figure 5-38 extension leading to blocking of openings

5.4.2 Benefits of double functioning of dwelling

- **Closeness to customers and services**

As HBES are taken from the dwelling with in the neighbourhood, it attracts customers from within the houses in which they are undertaken and the surrounding houses. However, other customers come from outside the study area as workers in some of the

HBEs. As most of the HBE operators are involved in providing a daily needed services and products, it has been observed that, the customers are from the immediate neighbourhood. Given the demand of the kinds of products from the HBEs, there is almost an ensured continuous market for which to compete. Related to this factor of closeness are benefits such as:

Money saving

Respondents answered that working at home enables them to cover their daily expenses. In addition to that, during the survey it has been observed that it is the primary source of income (livelihood) for the women involved in the HBE. Based on their stay on the organization (WISE), some members are able to create job opportunity for others. Nevertheless, saving is mandatory for every member.

Time saving and convenience

One of the advantages of working at home, according to the testimony given by the respondents is using their time conveniently and interchangeably with their domestic work. Comparing this home-based work, to other works done out-side the house, they suggest working at home enables them to minimize travelling time from home to work place and back from workplace to home. Respondents clarify this phenomenon like this:

A woman (see picture below) involved in making a ‘duwur’ states her situation as follows:

“ one of the advantages of working at home is I can work at any time, be it in the night or early in the morning, anytime I feel convenient to work.” –

(Interview with a woman working ‘duwur’, 2014)

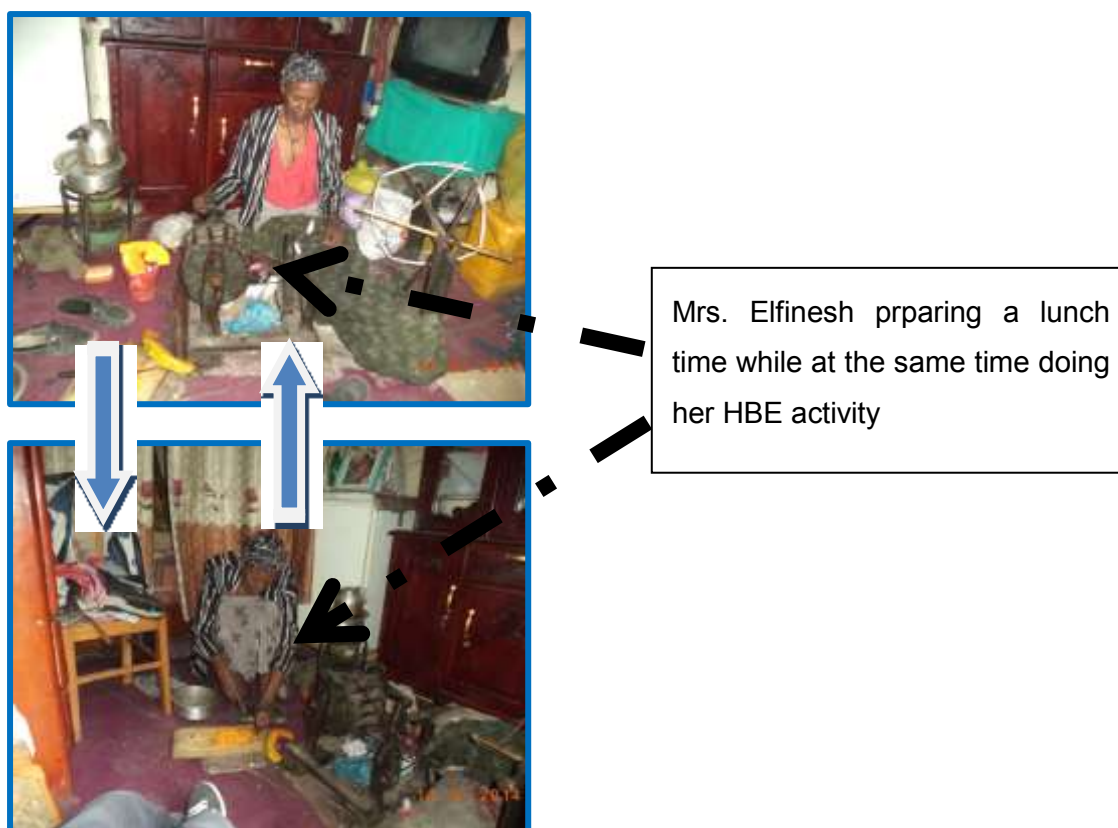


Figure 5-39 a woman using her time interchangeably (for domestic & HBE activity)

Another woman (see picture below) working tailoring also supports this idea as follows:

“As you can see me now, I am working (sewing) my customers cloth, as well as preparing lunch for my family. Thus, working at home enables me to save time for working both the domestic task and the HBE activity.” (Interview with a woman working ‘tailoring, 2014)

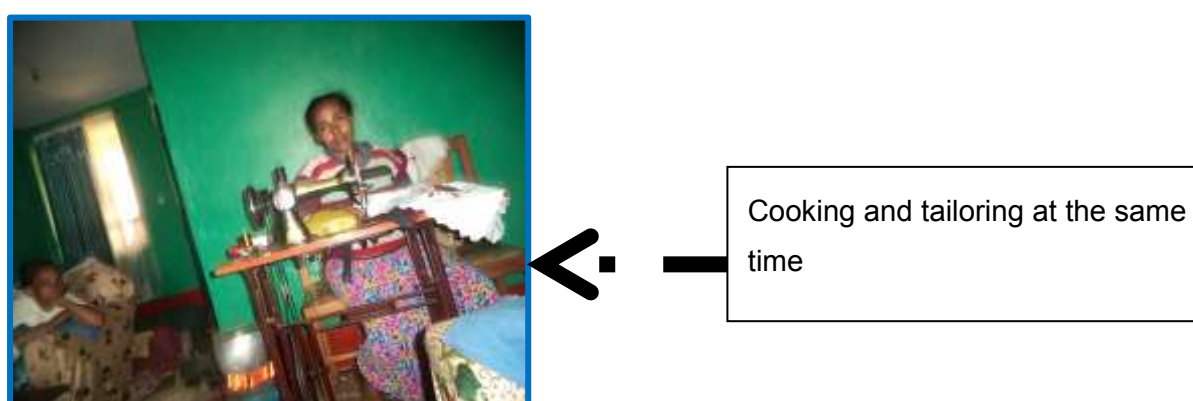


Figure 5-40 a woman using her time interchangeably (for domestic & HBE activity)

Another woman (see picture below) working distributing of detergent soap also emphasizes/supports this idea as follows:

“Working at home this business enables me to look after my child, besides; I can use my space and my time both for the domestic activity and the HBE. In addition I can work the job at any time.”

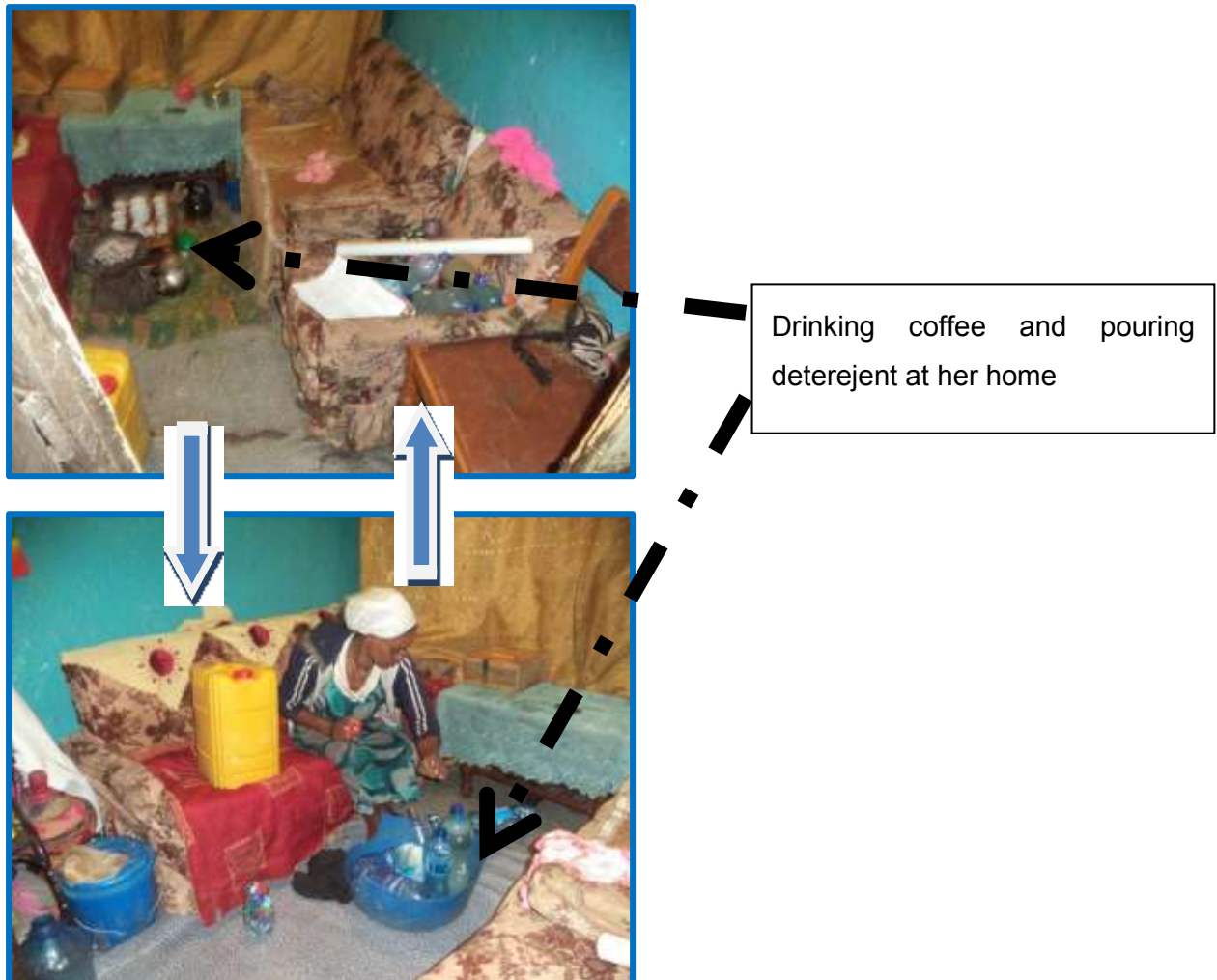


Figure 5-41 a woman using her time interchangeably (for domestic & HBE activity)

Symbiosis in the phenomenon and optimal use of the house

One of the benefits of working at home is using the domestic space optimally and symbiotically with the home based work. Though the available space is scarce to accommodate home based work, the respondents testify that the only way they can afford to create the working space is to use the domestic space interchangeably.

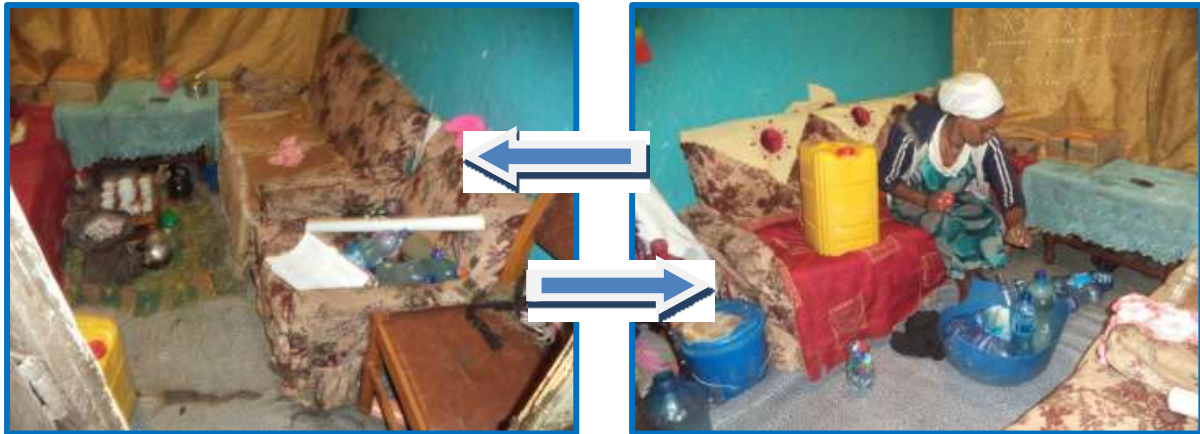


Figure 5-42 a woman using her domestic space symbiotically

▪ Enhancement of security

According to the testimony given by the interviewees' (HBE operators), all respondents agree that working at home enhances the security of home. The justification given behind this conclusion is that, they work most of their time at home, enabling them to look after their houses.

However women's working HBEs at the neighbourhood street constructing a temporary structure (See figure below) and leaving their properties there at night, hire a guard. Since moving the HBE find it tiresome.



Figure 5-43 HBEs taking place at street neighbourhoods

▪ Household participation and supervision

As has been observed during the survey, not only the women households are the main actors, the household members are also involved in running the business. The members are involved in different activities from looking after the business, when parents are working domestic activity at home. Besides young members of the household also are involved in tasks such as moving and preparing the workspace and work equipment.



Figure 5-44 a child helping her mother

Figure 5-45 old woman working duwur use the help of her children to move her machine

5.5 Perception on double functioning of Home

▪ *Double functioning of home*

Despite the fact that, home based income generations are the primary income source to support the households, yet, respondents have different perception regards to using the domestic space for home based work. These different perceptions are categorized in two, those who are for the HBE and against it. This is discussed below as follows, with their testimony.

Respondents who support the integration of HBE activities in to the domestic setting are households: where the primary source of income is the home-based income generation. Besides, when the activity is taken place outside the house (courtyard and adjacent neighbourhood streets), people with small household number and ample room area (number of households and the number of rooms and room areas). Besides, when there is no moving of the working equipment the respondents support the integration of the HBE activity.

Although households are with scarce space and large household number, still the households have positive perception due to its being their main income source, enabling them to cover their daily expenses and save some money for extra needs.

However, other respondents have a negative perception towards where the HBE activity creates crowdedness', dust and noise.

A woman engaged in preparing a local drink called 'tella' explains this phenomenon as follows:

'The problem with this home-based income generation is that it, when customers get drunk they make some noise, besides some clients through bad words. Besides the smell from local drink is disturbing, yet, since I do not have a proper latrine, I have to spill it in the nearby street latrine (see picture).'

Interview with HBE worker woman, 2014



Figure 5-46 street latrine used to spill household wastes

▪ ***Views on the plot sufficiency for the double functions***

During the survey, respondents were asked to evaluate the plot sufficiency regarding with the HBE activity they under take. Yet it has been observed that this question depends on the spatial requirement of the HBE activity undertaken. Some HBE activities are only limited to the house, while other HBE activity use the courtyard or outdoor spaces for this purpose.

In such situations, the plot size and the number of households within that courtyard are the main determinants. However, during the observation, the study area is highly condensed area where the rooms are filling the courtyard with only small space for moving around (access road).



Figure 5-47 courtyards with only open space for access

Table 7.1: Residents' views on plot sufficiency versus plot size

Plot size ranges (in M ²)	Number of plots	View and number of respondents	
		Enough	Not enough
< 150	3	2	1
151 – 200	8	6	2
201 – 250	2	1	1
251 - >300	2	1	1

6 Chapter 6: Conclusion and recommendations

6.1 Introduction

This research intended is to contribute to the knowledge gap how poor women households in the inner city, engaged in different home-based income generations, use their domestic space. Moreover, it assesses their likely effect both in the dwelling and immediate adjacent space to the dwelling.

The findings from the field research and consecutive analysis of findings after the field work, have guided to draw the conclusion of this research. The answers of the four sub research questions are presented in the next four sections of this chapter and then in the conclusion those are summarized to answer the final research question. In the subsequent sections, descriptions about the interpretation of research result and what is an addition to the existing body of knowledge are discussed. Finally this chapter includes some thoughtful recommendations for understanding the role of domestic spaces for home-based income generation to the poor urban poor households (especially, self-employed women).

6.2 Conclusion

I. Domestic space configuration for home-based income generation

From the survey result, it has been observed that home-based work is not spatially confined to the dwelling. However, dwellers perform both the domestic and home-based work activities in the dwelling and the immediate adjacent space to the dwelling. The spatial requirement of the HBE (e.g., producing, marketing, and selling products and procuring raw materials) depends on the HBE type and the scale of the available space.

Hence, as a result the dwellers having HBE perform both their domestic activity and home-based work activity interchangeably in the following spaces: the dwelling, the courtyard and neighbourhood street/lane.

The spaces in the dwelling and adjacent to the dwelling are adopted based on the space requirement of the HBE. Indeed, the requirements referred by the respondents are, environmental issues (e.g. ventilation and sunlight), risk (privacy, security), nuisance (noise, dust and smoke, etc.) related to the HBEs activity determines where the activity takes place. As well as interaction and attraction of customers based on the HBE type affects where to display the home-based income generation.

II. Appropriation of domestic spaces

Dwellers engaged in different home-based income generation activities have adopted variety space appropriation techniques, in order to maximize the space efficiency of the available scarce space. The space preparation/appropriation for HBE activities are starting from a simple (cleaning and setting the workspace) to comprehensive (adjusting partitions, constructing rooms & building temporary movable structures, etc).

The most common appropriation techniques observed during the study are categorized as follows: constructing new rooms to existing structures, extension and enclosure of verandas, adjustment of partitions for rooms, replacing the structure gradually, constructing and placing simple structures for HBEs and changing the function of spaces.

Actors involved in this process (appropriation and preparation of spaces) are both the family members and hired skilled person. The reason behind this transformation remains the scale of the available space (usually, scarcity) and the nature of the HBE type (e.g. some HBE activities needs to be displayed outside which leads to construction of temporary structures in the adjacent public spaces).

III. Costs and benefits of HBE

HBE operators view towards the benefits and costs of home-based income generation are categorized into two groups, which is those who are for it and those who are against it. However, HBE operators reason for stating the HBE as a beneficiary or challenging remains, based on the importance of the income from the HBE to the household, the impact of the HBE on the available scarce space and related conflicts arising from the HBE.

The potential of the home based work pointed out are, closeness to customers & service (time and money saving), symbiosis in the phenomenon and optimal use of the house, enhancement of security and household participation and family supervision. And, the costs of the HBE are nuisance related (noise, smell, dust and smoke, etc.), risks related (such as security, health and privacy), and crowding.

IV. Perception on double functioning of home

Although, home based income generations being the primary income source to support the households, yet, respondents have different perception regards to using the domestic space for home based work. Respondents who appreciate the integration of HBE activities into the domestic setting are households: where the primary source of income is the home-based income generation and When the activity is taken place outside the dwelling (courtyard and adjacent neighbourhood streets). As well as, dwellers with small household number and ample room area support the integration of the HBE activity as well as when there is no movement of the working equipment.

Remarkably, although households are with scarce space and large household number, still the households have positive perception due to its being their main income source, enabling them to cover their daily expenses and save some money for extra needs. However, respondents have a negative perception towards where the HBE activity creates crowdedness, dust and noise.

6.3 Policy recommendation

The survey depicts, Home based income generation play a great role for the poor urban households (especially, women headed household). Some households would not be able to survive without them. Policies should be designed to encourage the self employed women role in enhancing the economic status of their family. However, ignoring of these home-based income generating activities and their spatial requirement and their likely effect on the domestic setting would result in hampering the livelihood of many urban poor households engaged in this sector.

Therefore, as a result stakeholders involved in policies, such as planning and designing of the urban-space should critically consider the role of domestic spaces to enhance the livelihood of the urban poor and their spatial implication and requirement.

6.4 Design recommendation

Although, alternation/appropriation of the kebele houses is prohibited, still dwellers search for a way to appropriate the space and the building, without displaying it from the outside. The reason behind this is to accommodate the home based income generation, to subsidize their family livelihood.

Therefore, *understanding* and *providing spaces* for such activity is essential to create an economic sustainability for urban poor households in the inner city. Spaces that are required for the HBE activity should be designed and provided in such a way that does not affect the essence of home. In order to perform this designers should understand the nature of the HBE (risks related to the HBE) and space requirement (indoor or outdoor space, area).

6.5 Further Research

This study has only tried to assess the domestic space use of self-employed women engaged in home-based income generation. However, home-based work is done by both genders and to study from this perspective is essential.

Moreover, the study is delimited to studying the most three common space (dwelling, courtyard and neighbourhood street/lane) engaged in the HBE activity. However, the spatial confinement of the home-based work is beyond this. Hence, HBE spatial implication can be studied at a larger urban-context.

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8 ANNEXES

ANNEX I – Semi-structured interview for field interviews

Questioner No: ... /.....

Date of Interview: .../...../2014

Respondent's Name: _____

Respondent's Address:

- **Sub-city:** Addis Ketema
- **Woreda:** 03
- **H.No:** _____

INFORMATION ON THE HOUSE OCCUPANTS

1. How many households live in the house (compound)? ____
2. Are you a tenant or owner of the house?
 - Owner [☐]
 - Tenant - [☐]
 - from Keble [☐]
 - Private rent [☐]
3. The house is occupied by: [☐] Owner [☐] Tenants [☐] Owners and tenants
4. How many rooms do you occupy? ____
5. How many members are you in this household?
6. Provide the household characteristics of your household (fill in the table below)

	Variables	No.	Remarks
Age	≤ 15		
	16 – 30		
	31 – 45		
	46 – 60		
	≥ 61		
Education	illiterate		
	Literate (able to Read & write)		
	Grade 1- 4		
	Grade 4 – 10		
	Grade 11 - 12		
	Diploma / Certificate		
Gender	Male		
	Female		

QUESTIONS ABOUT HOUSING AND INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

7. Mention all the income-generating activities undertaken in the house.

a)

8. Apart from the home-based income generating activities, do you have any other employment?

▪ Yes []

▪ No []

9. If yes (in No. 8 above), mention and rank the employment(s), based on its/their contribution to the total household income

.....

10. How many other members of the household are engaged in income generating activities?

HH member	Economic Activities		% of contribution to total income	Remarks
	HBE	Others		
1				
2				
3				
4				

QUESTIONS ABOUT DOMESTIC SPACE CONFIGURATION

11. Narrate how each of the income generating activities is undertaken in the domestic setting.

.....

12. How did you prepare your home to accommodate the income generating activities?

.....

13. Where is each of the activities (in No. 11 above) undertaken?

No.	Location of the activities	Area in square meter
1		
2		
3		
4		

DOMESTIC SPACE CONFIGURATION – LOCATION & AREA OF HBE ACTIVITIES

QUESTIONS ABOUT COSTS & BENEFITS OF HOME-BASED ENTERPRISE

14. What aspect(s) do you find positive / interesting in undertaking income-generating activities at home? Why?

.....

15. What aspect(s) do you find negative / not interesting in undertaking income-generating activities at home? Why?

.....

16. Do you / your children experience noise when wanting to rest/sleep?

____ Yes

____ No.

17. Is the security enhanced or weakened through co-operation of the two functions? (Explain how).

.....

18. Is privacy enhanced or weakened through co-operation of the two functions? (Explain how).

.....

19. How do you perceive the integration of HBE into your domestic space?

.....

Annex II: Operationalization Framework

Research questions	Source of data	Method of data collection
1. How do the people perceive the functioning of dwellings as both homes and workplaces?	HBE operator	in-depth interview
2. What do the owners do (and to what extent) to make their domestic spaces generate income for them?	HBE operator The context (study area)	Drawings (2D & 3D) Images In-depth interview
3. How is the domestic space configured and used for home-based income generation?	HBE operator The dwelling	Drawings (2D & 3D) Images In-depth interview
4. What are the benefits and costs of overlapping life space and workspace?	HBE operator	In-depth interview

Research Questions	Variable
1. How do the people perceive the functioning of dwellings as both homes and workplaces?	- Costs & Benefits of the HBE - Space sufficiency
2. How are the spaces configured and used for home-based enterprises?	Extent of space use - Plot size - Gross space under HBEs - Net space under HBEs - Shared spaces: conflicts - Boundaries - Gendered space and Activities (HBE operator and customer) - Timing for the HBEs - Allocation of time to HBE and domestic activities: conflicts - Seasonal activities: busy time and other days
3. What do the owners do (and to what extent) to make their homes generate income for them?	Preparation of space for HBEs - Housing transformation - Changing the function of spaces - Constructing and placing simple structures for HBEs (e.g. Veranda)
4. What are the potential and challenges of overlapping domestic space and workspace?	Conflict of double functioning of home - Risks to the home due to HBES (health, security, crowding) - Nuisance related to the HBEs (noise, bad smell and noise) - Influence of weather on HBE Potential of double functioning of home - Closeness to customer and service - Enhancement of security - Household participation & Supervision