

**SQUATTER SETTLEMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON URBAN
AMENITIES OF TILILI TOWN, AWI ZONE ETHIOPIA**

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Abstract

Introduction: It is widely and increasingly accepted that urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon. Urbanization has occurred as a result of high natural urban population increase and massive rural-to-urban migration. The rapid rates of urbanization and unplanned expansion of towns have resulted in several negative consequences, particularly in developing countries like Ethiopia. Most cities in developing countries are expanding horizontally and the population is moving to unplanned settlements on the peripheries at the expense of agricultural lands and areas of natural beauty. Land delivery system is without normal procedures, no legal framework, bureaucratic, not transparent and inclusive, dishonest and irresponsible to land demander's affects the efficient use of the urban land and delivery system which in turn leads to illegal procedures, land speculations, market distribution, illegal and /or squatter settlement, poor infrastructure and service provision, inadequate collection of revenue that hinders economic development of the towns.

Objective: To examine squatter settlement and its impact on urban amenities of Tili Town, Awi zone, Ethiopia.

Method: a community based cross-sectional quantitative and qualitative study was conducted in Tili Town, Guagusa shekudad district; Amhara Region from March 1 to Sept 30, 2015 on squatter settlements. sysestematic sampling technique was done employ to select the study subjects. Census of all squatterd settlements have carried out to identify eligible study participants in the town. Once we get the lists of eligible squattered settlements, simple random sampling technique was used to select the 50% study participants. The number of study participants was sampled from the selected sub-Kebeles determined using proportionate-to-population size. The collected data have cleaned, coded and tally. Simple frequencies used to see the overall distribution of the study subject with the variables under study.

Conclusion and recommendation:- Squatter settlements in the study area are mainly located in the peripheries, along the rivers and hilly areas of the town, where they are

numerous, and irregular in shape. In most cases they are characterized by large plot sizes and have greatly contributed to the unplanned and rapid horizontal expansion of the built-up area of the town. Administrative decision measures towards squatter settlement should be applied soon considering of low income groups as much as possible to use a good service and to fulfill infrastructures.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

It is widely and increasingly accepted that urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon. In the developed countries of Europe and North America, urbanization has been a consequence of industrialization and has been associated with economic development. By contrast, in the developing countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia, urbanization has occurred as a result of high natural urban population increase and massive rural-to-urban migration (Brunn and Williams, 1983). The rapid rates of urbanization and unplanned expansion of cities have resulted in several negative consequences, particularly in developing countries. Most cities in developing countries are expanding horizontally and the population is moving to unplanned settlements on the peripheries at the expense of agricultural lands and areas of natural beauty (Lowton, 1997). Land delivery system without normal procedures, no legal framework, bureaucratic, not transparent and inclusive, dishonest and irresponsible to land demander's affects the efficient use of the urban land and delivery system which in turn leads to illegal procedures, land speculations, market distribution, illegal and /or squatter settlement, poor infrastructure and service provision, inadequate collection of revenue that hinders economic development of the towns (Goz, 2005). Presently half of the world population live in cities and towns and by 2025 it is expected that two third of the world population will live in cities and towns. Rapid urbanization is a common phenomenon of the development process of developing countries. Africa has the world's highest urbanization rate with an average growth rate of 4% per year (UN- Habitat, 2004). Ethiopia has 925 urban centers with yearly urban population growth rate estimated to be 4.3% and urban population is about 12 million (16%) of the total population of the country of which 40% lives below poverty line (Mo WUD, 2006). This indicates informal settlements, as the result of poverty and manifestation of social injustice that

covered a wide range of low-quality housing conditions, in particular slums and squatter settlements.

As the number of population living in urban area is increasing, the size of poor people is also rising at faster rate. The demand of urban people for different goods and services is so high. Among these needs housing is the one and most demanded by urban people. The demand of housing is higher than its supply, thus people in many countries especially in developing countries are suffering with a shortage of affordable housing.

The shortage of demanded housing units require fast decision from concerned authorities because those people who do not have housing unit and unable to afford rental price are suffering a lot. Beyond that absence of immediate decision of concerned responsible government bodies resulted proliferation of unauthorized housing unit construction (UN Habitat, 2007). The recent growth of urban areas has caused the deterioration of the environment through emission of wastes, lack of urban planning, absence of legally enforceable affluent standards and weak city waste disposal systems. Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries in the world. Even in African standards, the level of urbanization is low. According to the Population Reference Bureau's World Population Data Sheet (2002), while the average level of urbanization for Africa in general was 33% in 2002, Ethiopia had only 15% of its population living in urban areas. Despite the low level of urbanization and the fact that the country is predominantly rural, there is rapid rate of urban growth, which is currently estimated at 4% per year

Poverty, weak administrative control, desire to have house in town, high price of land, absence of affordable houses, delayed responses, inefficient land distribution and high housing rents are identified as major reasons for squatting in the town. The consequences of squatting in the study area have positive and negative effects on social economic and environmental aspects. .

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tillili is the town of GuagusaShekudad district in Awi Zone of Amhara Region. The 2007 national census report of this town indicated total populations of 9043 of whom 4429 were male and 4614 were female. According to the CSA in 2014 Tillili has an estimated total population of 12,134 of whom 5943 were male and 6191 were female. Several reasons can be mentioned for the fast growth rate of the town's population especially after 2005. The major factors encouraged the migrations are increasing income of the society living in the rural areas related to migrants seeking better job opportunities. This town is now recording fast growth of infrastructural development and growth in different sectors. There is expansion of high standard buildings and the town is now becoming attractive business center of the area. Tillili has now branches of commercial banks, one governmental preparatory schools; one governmental high schools, four governmental elementary schools. The fulfillments of all these and other facilities in the town are attracting people from the surrounding rural villages and small towns.

Fast growing of the town with growing income of the society is affecting the town's population by creating instability or inflations on the basic necessities of the inhabitants. Among these shortage of residential homes and increasing house rents are the major problems of the urban dwellers. Following this, informal purchasing of land plots from the surrounding farmers for the construction of residential homes considered as a solution for the housing problem of dwellers. Some former owners of houses in the town are using the opportunity to sell or rent their homes in expensive price and purchasing land from farmers to construct new homes for themselves. This is supposed to become another source of income for the society. In most of the locations, small scale industries are built at the edge of the town. In relation to this for the sake of economic benefits and other opportunities, people are attracted to these sites and other infrastructural constructions and developments are the trend of the society.

Different research papers show that squatter settlement is the problem of towns in Ethiopia. But, now. One of these towns affected by this problem is Tillili. The increasing demand of land for constructing residential homes is widening from time to time. This leads the farmers to construct small house by the name of their family members and other relatives in order to keep the land for the construction of something or to sell it. These are the challenges facing municipality of the town today. Tillili is the transit center of Bahirdar, the regional capital. The settlement evolution of the town is rapidly increasing from the centre to the periphery.

Its favorable commercial setting has long been attracted many people from the surrounding rural areas as well as other sub urban areas. However, due to population growth (migration and fertility) and other factors like inadequate provision of land, poverty and lack of good governance, the town is unable to satisfy the ever-increasing land and housing demand of the dwellers. This led to unlimited horizontal expansion of the town informally. As a result, most informal neighborhoods are found in the peripheral areas of the town. These create serious problems like illegality, poor housing conditions, lack of basic infrastructures and services, flooding problems, poor environmental Conditions, segregation, land dispute, deforestation and sprawl. The study mainly focuses on this research paper is attempt to analyze the causes and consequences of squatting and to assess types, levels and magnitudes of squatter settlement in Tillili town and come up with possible solutions and to recommend possible strategies to minimize the problem.

1. 3.Objectives of the study

1. 3.1. General Objective

The general objective of the study is identify the distribution of squatter settlement and examine its impact on urban amenities in Tilili Town, Awi zone Ethiopia.

1. 3.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are to:

1. Identify the squatter settlement and distribution facilities.

2. Assess factors contributing to the growth and spread of squatter settlements.
3. Assess the adverse of squatting in the town.

1.4. Research Questions

On the basis of the stated specific objectives, the following research questions was raised in the study; and tried to find out the solution or the responses.

- ❖ What factors contribute to the emergence and development of squatter settlements in the study area?
- ❖ What is the pattern of squatter settlement in the study area?
- ❖ What are the major impacts of the informal settlements on the development of the town and the selected area in particular?

1.5 Significance of the study

This paper has its own significance for different bodies. It may give an indication of the major problem areas that require focus for the town administrators. It may also be taken as a data source for further studies on this field. Accordingly, land and land related property policies and laws should be transparent and enforceable to ensure land access for residential and other purposes. As a result, the prevailing land management and development practices need to be improved to use natural and scarce resource for various social and economic development programs. Thus, the study can be help decision makers, the community and local government to formulate strategies concerning land delivery system for residential use that meet the needs of the residents.

1.6 scope of the study

The study has both geographical and conceptual boundaries. Geographically the study focused to administrative of Tilili town. That is newly emerging urban centers in Ethiopia. Contextually, the paper sought to assess squatter settlement and its impacts on

urban amenities of Tilili town. Therefore, there was a need to assess the institutional and organizational capacity challenges of authorities to effectively deal with the accompanying problem of squatter settlement and its impacts on urban amenities of Tilili town, Awi Zone Amhara Region, Ethiopia.

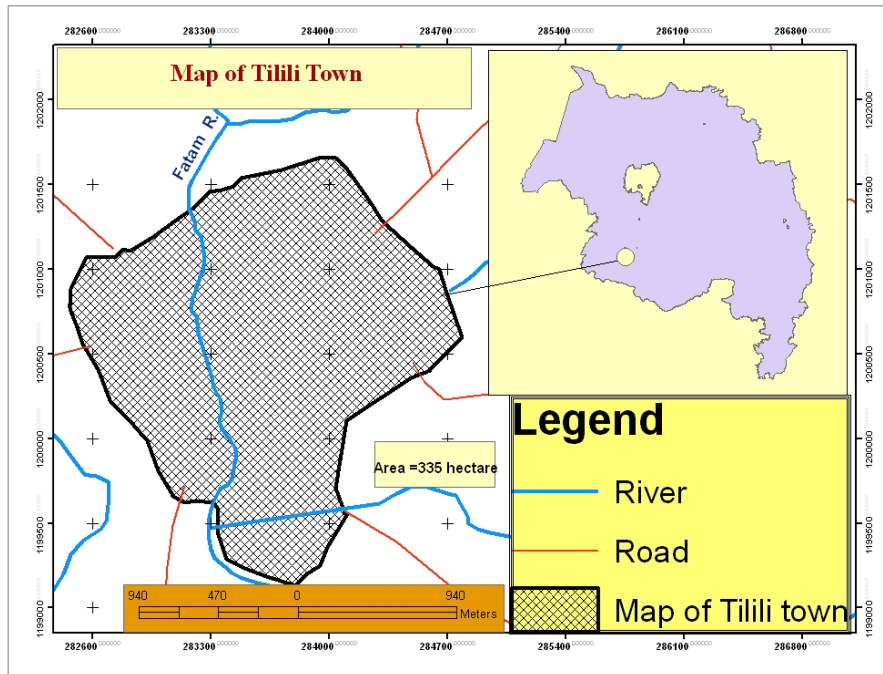
1.7 description of the study area

Tillili is found in Guagusa Shekudad of Awi zone in the Amhara Regional state of Ethiopia. Guagusa Shekudad is bordered on the west by Ankasha Guagusa woredas, on the north by Banja Shekudad, and on the east and south by the west Gojjam Zone.

Based on the 2007 national census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), this woreda has a total population 9043 out of which 4429 were male and 4614 were female. According to the CSA in 2014 Tillili has an estimated total population of 12,134 of whom 5943 /48.98 %/ were male and 6191 /51.02%/ were female.

Tillili is a town for Guagusa Shekudad district in Awi zone of Amhara Region, Ethiopia, located 417 km far from Addis Ababa due North west direction and 147 km south east away from the regional capital Bahirdar.

Tillili is found 10° 50' 60N latitude and 37° 1' 0E longitude in the globe. In addition to this the average elevation 2457 meters above sea level.



1.8 Definitions

Poverty; Household food insecurity with respect to low level of income which is below poverty line, that is as UN standard less than one dollar per day. Based on access to housing finance in Africa...exploring issue no-9, low income household will be considered in the range between 200-700 ETH birr.

Weak Administrative Control: Absence of laws and regulation to delayed Response.

Inefficient Land Distribution: It is a bureaucratic procedure in allocation of formal land and lack of fairness in land allocation.

Uneconomical land utilization: Occupation of wide land size greater than permitted land size standard by municipality which is 160m² for one person.

Encroachment of good agricultural land: Farm land occupied by squatter settlement.

Water pollution risk: Solid and liquid wastes discharged to the river and field by squatter dwellers.

Deforestation: The eradication of natural forest or urban agriculture for the purpose of dwelling.

Distort physical quality: decrease aesthetic value of land form or pattern for the attraction of the people.

Housing shortage: It is the difference between the existing household and housing unit.

A squatter settlement: defined as a residential area which has developed without legal claims to the land and/or permission from the concerned authorities to build; as a result of their illegal or semi-legal status, infrastructure and services are usually inadequate.

<http://www.gdrc.org/uem/define-squatter.htm>

Squatting: Consists of occupying an abandoned or unoccupied space or building, usually residential, that the squatter does not own, rent or otherwise have permission to use
(<http://www.Wikipedia.org/wiki/squatting>)

Squatter households: a household who built a structure that it occupies on land on which it does not have a title (UN-Habitat, 2005).

Urban slum-defined as residential areas that lack adequate access to water and sanitation, security of tenure, poor structural quality of housing and inefficient living area

Security of tenure- is the right of all individual and groups to effective protection by the state against forced evictions. People have secure tenure when there is evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of secure tenure status

Land management: creation of an appropriate legal and regulatory frame work to increase supply of land through measures such as land reform, revision of master plan standards etc(UN-Habitat, 2005).

Urbanization: is a population shift from [rural](#) to [urban areas](#), "the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas", and the ways in which each society adapts to the change. It predominantly results in the physical growth of urban areas, be it horizontal or vertical. (UN-Habitat, 2005).

Regularization: It is complex process conditioned by the intricacies of land ownership and tenure legislation, and the involvement of diverse actors and interests in informal housing process affecting implementation of government programs under different political and economic conditions, as well as the distributional impacts (Fernandez and Ann, 1998).

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 introduction

Informal settlements have various definitions, but that suggested by UN-Habitat program is the most widely applicable. According to UN-Habitat a clear definition of informal settlement is hardly available. Many synonymous words have been used in literature to refer to informal settlements. These include spontaneous, irregular, unplanned, marginal, and squatter settlements (Lamba 2005: 2). Some literatures have used the term slums and informal settlements interchangeably (UNHSP: 2003c). While a clear definition for informal settlement is still elusive, some organizations have given description of informal settlements and slums. The UN Habitat categorizes informal settlements in to two (UN-Habitat: 2004)

- ✓ Squatter settlements- settlements where land and/or building have been occupied without the permission of the owner.
- ✓ Illegal land development- settlements where initial occupation is legal but where unauthorized land developments have occurred (e.g. Change of land use that breach zoning plans, building extensions without building permit, subdivisions without regard to services and infrastructure etc.). Informal settlements (often referred to as squatter settlements, slum areas, or shanty towns) are dense settlements comprising communities housed in self-constructed shelters under conditions of informal or traditional land tenure. They are common features in developing countries and are typically the product of an urgent need for shelter to the urban poor. As such they are characterized by a dense proliferation of small, makeshift shelters built of diverse materials, degradation of the local ecosystem and severe social problems. In Ethiopia, they are known as illegal settlements or commonly “moon shine houses” (since people squat on the land during the dark hours of the night).

Informal settlement has never been defined in Ethiopian laws. However, one can gather its nature from the readings of the current Urban Planning legislation. Proclamation 574/2007 that concerns with urban planning, under article 25(1), provides “no development activity may be carried out in an urban center without a prior development authorization.” And according to article 24 of the same proclamation “development” means: ...the carrying out of building engineering works, mining or other operations on or below ground, or the making of any substantial change in the life of any structures or neighborhoods. The urban land administration which is empowered with the issuance of the development permit shall ensure that the applicant has a legitimate right to the land to which she/he applied for. This means the requirement of a legitimate building are basically two: one the land on which the development activity (building) is going to be erected must be acquired through legal means (such as government grant, lease contract...) as per the existing laws; second, in order to affect the building activity, she/he needs a building permit (development authorization). This authorization is needed not only for the erecting of new buildings but also for modifying and demolishing them as well. Hence, based on this premise we can conclude that informal settlements in Ethiopia cover houses which are built on government, communal or privately held land against the will of the holder and/or without having a development authorization (building permit). While the former focuses on the absence of a right to the bare land on which the house is built, the latter focuses on the need of proper planning and building permits. The Addis Ababa Development and Improvement Project Office (AADIPO) adopts the following working definition for informal settlement.

Informality/illegality include any form of construction (such as houses, fence, notice board, sewerage lines, containers, temporary/movable kiosks, etc...) which have been erected or built on public lands without having legal basis. Furthermore, it also includes any unauthorized expansion/ encroachment made on public rental houses.

However, the degree of informality/illegality varies: some can be totally informal whereas others can only be partially informal. Based on this working definition, therefore, the whole forms of informality is divided in to two major groups: Group 1: includes those informal settlements which have been occupied and built without having any legal bases or evidence accepted by the law (such as title deed/ book and building permit). These settlements are commonly called as “squatter settlements” and mainly found at the expansion areas of a city. Group 2: includes settlements which are partially illegal/informal. The illegality comes from so many sources. For example, they can have legal right (title deed/ book) but not building permit or having both the title deed/book and building permit but built, expand, upgrade, change the shape and size etc without the proper legal procedures/permit. Such settlements are mainly found in the inner part of a city (AADIPO 2003).

Empirical literature review

Countries experiences and practices on land supply, urban development, global and national urban challenges policies and urban land markets reviewed as follows.

2.2 . Urbanization in Ethiopia

2.2.1 Past Experience

Urbanization refers to the demographic process of shifting the balance of national population from ‘rural’ to ‘urban’ areas (Jenkins, Smith and Wang, 2007:9). Rapid urbanization, one of the greatest socio-economic changes during the last five decades or so, has caused the burgeoning of new kinds of slums, the growth of squatter and informal housing all around the rapidly expanding cities of the developing world. According to the 2004 UN-Habitat global report on human settlements, urban populations have increased explosively in the past 50 years, and will continue to do so for at least the next 30 years as the number of people born in cities increase and as

people continue to be displaced from rural areas that are almost at capacity. The rate of creation of formal-sector urban jobs is well below the expected growth rate of the urban labor force, so in all probability the majority of these new residents will eke out an informal living and will live in slums (UN-Habitat 2004).

In 1950 only 18 percent of people in developing countries lived in cities. In 2000 the proportion was 40 per cent, and by 2030 the developing world is predicted to be 56 per cent urban (Ibid). And the number of cities with more than a million people will increase from 86 in 1950 to 550.2 in 2030 (Davis2006:1). In Ethiopia, according to the 1984 census the total population number of the country was 39.9million while this number increases to 53.5 and 73.9 million in 1994 and 2007 censuses respectively. Each successive Population and Housing Census demonstrates that national population size increased in steady increments of significant proportions. For instance, a comparison of the 2007 census results with those from 1994 shows that the population of the country increased by more than 20 million persons over the last 12 years. Similarly, in the previous decade (1984 to 1994), the population of the country increased by 13.6 million people (CSA 2007).

Population Trends of Ethiopia

Year	Total population(in millions)	Urban population (in %)	Rural population (in %)
1984	39.9	11.4	88.6
1994	53.5	13.7	86.3
2007	73.9	16.1	83.9

Urbanization in Ethiopia is a recent phenomenon because of the historical factors of the country. Many of the middle sized towns in Ethiopia were founded during the nineteenth century for political-military reasons (Markakis, 2006:197). According to Donald Crummy, three major institutions shaped Ethiopian towns during the 19th and 20th centuries: palace, market and church. These institutions played three major roles:

political, economic and cultural (Bahiru, 2008: 486). The establishment of the current sedentary capital, Addis Ababa, in 1886 was the third in line following Axum and Gonder from the early and middle ages of Ethiopian history. Throughout most of its history, Ethiopia remained a land of small villages and isolated homesteads (Pankhurst, R 2007). The reason for the absence of large settlement of urban areas in Ethiopia for long time is given by Richard Pankhurst as the continuous move of the royal camp. Middle age royal court was composed of immense agglomerations of population which consisted not only courtiers and warriors, but also of numerous non-combatants, among them wives, servants, and slaves, armourers, tent-carriers, muleteers, priests, traders, prostitutes, beggars, and even not a few children. On the other hand, Molla Mengistu argued that there was a little need for urbanization, since it contradicts the existing self sufficient life style of peasantry Urbanization by its nature needs to transfer more land away from agricultural production to urban settlement (Molla, 2009:150). And yet, it can be concluded that modern Ethiopian urbanization has flourished during the 20th century because of political stability (especially during the reign of Emperor Haileselesai I), and the modernization of the country. Most cities in the country were flourished around some economic centers such as railway, factory, or trade route. Addis Ababa was established by emperor Menelik II and it is said that in the beginning it was a collection of camps where the royal camp was located in a tent at the center of the high ground. The imperial camp was surrounded by his servants and other nobility were rushing for land grabbing in various part of the city. This can be stated as the first act of informal settlement for they settled on government land without permission of the emperor. Because of the insecurity they felt over the land they held, they made a request to Menelik to promulgate a land charter in 1907. This gave property holders greater security and a stake in the fate of the city. Not only did the land charter become the most prized certificate of any urban household but it also contributed to activating the urban economy through sales and mortgages (Bahiru 2008: 490).

2.2.2 The Present Land Holding System

According to Daniel 2011, after the downfall of imperial regime in 1974 Derg come up with two important land legislations in Ethiopia (proclamation 31/1975 and 47/1975). Proclamation 31/75 translated all rural land to the hands of the state; proclamation 47/1975 puts all urban land and extra houses in the hands of the state. In proclamation 47/1975: art 5 provides 500 square meter of land area for each family to construct a dwelling house. The regime prohibited urban land mortgage, sale, lease, inheritance and further the construction of additional houses on the same plot (Id. Art. 11) 1991 was the year of the downfall of Derg but without any policy change on land ownership in the country, Art. 40 (3) of the 1995 Ethiopian constitution affirms state and public ownership of land in Ethiopia and hence land is not subject to sale and exchange, the article states clearly “land is a common property of the nation nationality and people of Ethiopia and shall not subject to sale or other means of transfer”. Currently lease proclamation 272/2002: Art.4 provides lease land in urban areas can be acquired mainly through auction and negotiation but regional cities are empowered to come up with other types of methods as well. The 1993 proclamation gave regional governments the power to regulate the transfer and acquisition of land. The most usual way of land distribution to the averages and low income citizens in the country is land grant (Daniel, 2011). In addition to this, Daniel mentioned lease

land is distributed to individual people or association of people for residential purpose through lot for free. The problem with the lease and important type of land distribution is that it does not happen so often according to the demand of the people.

2.3 General Characteristics of Informal Settlement

It has essentially three defining characteristics that help us understand it; these are the Physical, the Social and the legal with the reasons behind them being interrelated (Srinivas, 2005).

2.3.1 Physical Characteristics

Informal settlement, due to its inherent (non-legal) status, has services and infrastructure below the adequate or minimum levels, such services are both net work and social infrastructure like water supply, sanitation, electricity, road and drainage, school, health center, market place etc. Water supply, for example, to individual household may not be afforded. However, few public or community stand by pipes may have been provided, using either the City net works or a hand pump itself. On the other hand informal net works for the supply can be applied if water may available (Srinivas, 2005).

2.3.2 Social Characteristics

Informal settlement households belong to the lower income group, either working and wage earning or in various sector enterprises. On average, most of them earn at or near the minimum wage level. Household income level can also be high due to perhaps income earn and part time jobs. Informal settlers are predominantly migrants, rural urban or urban-urban; but may also be second or third generation informal settlers (Srinivas, 2005).

2.3.3 Legal Characteristics

The key characteristic that delineates informal settlement is the lack of ownership of the land parcel on which they have built their houses. These could be vacant government or public land when the land is not under productive use by owner; it is appropriated by informal owner for building houses (Srinivas, 2005).

2.4. Major Causes of Informal Settlement

The critical factors affecting the formation of informal settlements are notably related to several major interrelated challenges. Studies show that rapid urbanization and influx of people to urban area, lack of development control mechanisms, inadequate formal land

distribution, lack of resources, poverty and socio cultural factors are major causes of informal settlements(Goz, 2005). Similarly, in regions of Europe, Africa, Central and South America or Asia insufficient planning and unrealistic zoning regulation, inconsistent and complex legislation, unnecessary bureaucracy for land development and permitting, marginalization, poverty and lack of financing mechanism For affordable housing, illegal sub division and construction on agricultural lands, political reluctance to confront the situation and lack of important spatial information is the common for informal settlement. However, informal settlements do not have the same characteristics for the formation and expansion everywhere.

2.4.1 Inadequate Formal Land Distribution

Throughout the history of the existence of the informal settlements, one of the major causes has been failure or inability of the responsible institution to provide residential plots to the ever increasing urban population. While official applications for residential plots in Zanzibar Town have been steadily increasing, supply of the same is staggeringly inadequate, an average of between 20 and 30 percent per year (DOLR, various files cited Ali and Sulaiman, 2006).

2.4.2 Poverty

Informal settlement as the result of poverty and manifestation of social injustice have covered a wide range of low quality housing conditions: in particular slums (formal buildings dilapidated due to age and neglect) and squatter settlements (settlements characterized by unauthorized land occupation, lack of building permit and/or a violation of building and planning regulations). In Nepal, 30,381 people were identified as landless family and 41,035 were identified as informal settlements (landlessness solution high level commission, 2000). The incomes of informal settlers are mostly too low for formally regulated markets to provide them with any kind of permanent housing. One of the inhabiting factors is that the poor have a low propensity to save and hence a low propensity to borrow money from lending institutions (Daniel: 2011). Poverty is the center of informal settlement, majority of the squatters categorized as extremely poor.

To construct a house in a planned area one needs to have enough money to buy a plot and build a “decent house” (Ali and Sulaiman: 2006).

2.5 Informal Land Market

Access to serviced land for housing is one of the major problems faced practically by practically all developing countries. In most cities of developing countries, the urban poor and even the middle-income group often have to step outside the formal land market to gain access to land and housing. Generally, in cities of developing countries the informal land market is much bigger than the formal market (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science>).

2.6. Formation and expansion of informal settlement

Mechanism of land acquisition through inheritances and gifts in most cases are normal, and in some systems they are legal and it is the right of the original owner to do so. Even though the nature of Sub division of land for inheritances and gifts appear to be slow their contribution to the formation and expansion of informal settlements is high. The other mechanism of land airing is through organized way of urban land invasion, this system is obviously illegal from the beginning and they create their own urban informal neighborhoods on both suitable and unsuitable sites they occupied. This mechanism often depends on situations like conflict over the ownership of land but it is not common in all urban centers. For instance, land invasion in informal settlement in Egypt took place as soon as land tenure was in doubt. During the transaction of land property among various governors, the transformation of economy or regulation takes place when national or local election is conducted within the country, Solomon (2004, cited in Gossaye, 2007). The other one is the most complicated mechanism of acquiring land, which is informal land market. Its complication is because of three major reasons; I) Land can be bought directly from the original owner and transferred to many other owners, II) It is the second stage and way of land transfer from lands acquired through inheritance, gifts, and land obtained through invasion to new owners as stated by Payne

then later, these processes became commercialized and entry was only possible at a cost determined by the informal market. III) It is fast and unpredictable. Therefore, many sources put informal land markets first for the formation and expansion of informal settlements.

2.7 Major Impacts of the Squatter Settlements

Informal settlements make housing more affordable and reduced transaction cost, but it cannot be mortgaged or used as collateral for other business purpose (Desoto, 2003). The sprawling of poorly controlled settlement developments has resulted in many environmental, Economic and Social impacts.

2.7.1 Environmental Impacts

2.7.1.1 Pollution of Water Sources

Expansion of the squatter human settlements has been the major cause for pollution of ground water sources, most of which are located on the periphery of the Zanzibar town. Loss of vegetation around water sources reduces water flow while poor disposal of liquid and solid wastes causes water pollution that have been frequent outbreak of water born diseases like cholera and dysentery, particularly during high rainfall seasons, due to contamination of the drinking water (Fadairo, 2006).

2.7.1.2 Pollution from Solid and Liquid Wastes

One of the fundamental problems faced by the residents of Zanzibar town is the lack of a proper system for waste management. The problem is even more severing in the squatter settlement areas. Due to the lack of established collection points, piles of garbage are scattered in and around residential. Areas which leads to environmental and health problems few residents opt to

bury or burn their wastes close to their residences. As there is no centralized sewerage system, liquid waste which includes water from washing, laundry, kitchen, both and other domestic uses is haphazardly discharged on-site. This disposal practice pollutes the

ground water and marine environments and is a major cause of water born diseases (Ibid).

2.7.1.3 Flooding

Another effect of squatting is that the necessary municipal services and infrastructure like roads, water supply, sanitation and waste collection are never provided. Within this neighborhood, wastes generated are thrown indiscriminately into drainage channels thereby causing blockages (Fadairo, 2006); which might eventually result in the flooding and erosion of the area.

2.7.1.4 Deforestation

Natural forests and catchment areas are being invaded by the expanding human settlements. The ongoing shrinkage of the mainlining forest on the out skirts of Zanzibar town due to the expansion of settlements this practice has reduced the amount of ground water and resulted in environmental degradation (Fadairo, 2006).

2.7.2 Economic and Social impacts

2.7.2.1 Encroachment of Good Agricultural Land

The uncontrolled expansion of human settlements has led to conversion of the best agricultural land into settlements. Occupiers usually do not pay property tax or user fees, thus reducing the revenue of the municipality to provide essential services. Records show that between 1977 and 1994 the Zanzibar town has expanded by 2100 hectares mostly into the best agricultural land. There have been genuine complaints and warnings by the ministry agriculture that the agricultural land is consistently decreasing due to over expansion of human settlements. The loss of agricultural land means a decrease of crop production and income of poor agricultural families (Tsenkova, 2008). In economic terms, informal settlements mobilized significant public and private investments, which remain outside of the formal economy and investment cycle (Desoto, 2003)

2.7.2.2 Haphazard or uncoordinated development

Where squatting is on government or any derelict land; layout are never prepared and developments are not subject to any control. In cases where the land owning families design layouts; such layout in most cases may not conform to acceptable standard and development meaningful development control in these cases will invariably lead to haphazard or uncoordinated development which characterizes slum formation. (Tsenkova, 2008).

2.7.2.3. Live in houses constructed with substandard materials

Most informal settlers belong to the low income groups of the community that are either unemployed or looking in the informal sector like street hawking or informal service provision and daily laborers (Cho and Park,1995,cited in Meseret,2010).Since residents of squatter settlements lack legal titles; they are usually suffering from the problem of uncertainty in tenure. They live daily with the perpetual fear of eviction and demolition by authority. As a result of which there is no incentive to spend on housing improvements; hence they live in houses constructed with substandard materials (Tsenkova, 2008).

2.7.2.4. Crime

The problem of their low income affects the level of capital formation, which deprives the people of sufficient resources to utilize in improving their homes and keep their environment healthy for comfortable living (George, 1999). The slum residents lack the basic municipal facilities; and thus are exposed to disease, and natural disasters (The World Bank, 2002).

CHAPTER THREE

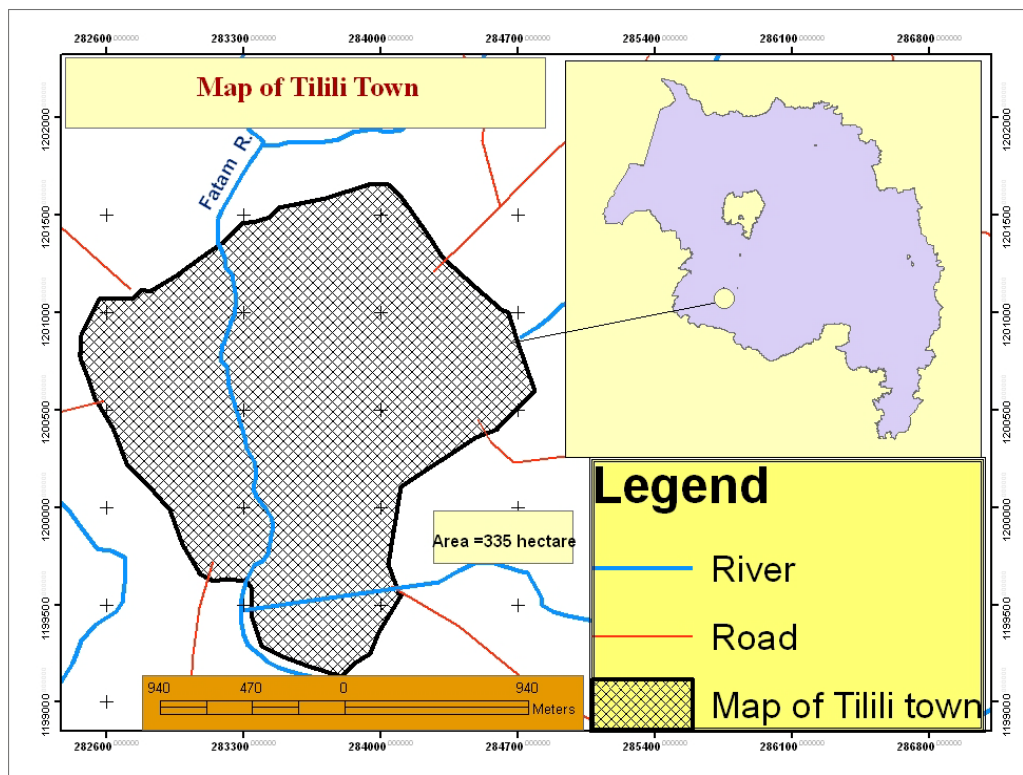
MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1. Study Setting

Tillili is found in Guagusa Shekudad of Awi zone in the Amhara Regional state of Ethiopia. Guagusa Shekudad is bordered on the west by Ankasha Guagusa woredas, on the north by Banja Shekudad, and on the east and south by the west Gojjam Zone.

Based on the 2007 national census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), this woreda has a total population 9043 out of which 4429 were male and 4614 were female. According to the CSA in 2014 Tillili has an estimated total population of 12,134 of whom 5943 /48.98 %/ were male and 6191 /51.02%/ were female.

Tillili is a town for Guagusa Shekudad district in Awi zone of Amhara Region, Ethiopia, located 417 km far from Addis Ababa due North west direction and 147 km



south east away from the regional capital Bahirdar. Tillili is found 10° 50' 60N latitude and 37° 1' 0E longitude in the globe. In addition to this the average elevation 2457 meters above sea level.

3.2 Research Design

A community based cross-sectional study was used to assess impacts of squatting in the town.

3.3 Sample size

Census of all squatter settlements have been carried out to identify eligible study participants in the town. During the census, age and sex of household head were included. Once we got the lists of eligible squatter settlements, simple random sampling technique was used to select the 50% study participants. The number of study participants was sampled from the selected sub-kebeles were determined using proportional method of allocation of sample dwellers. The selected squatter settlements were interviewed.

3.4.1 Data collector training and pretesting

The data collectors were diploma graduates in the selected kebeles who could speak Amharic and the local language/Agew/. Data collectors were trained in the district capital for one day by the principal investigator on the study instrument, consent form, how to interview, how to conduct pretesting, and data collection procedure. One enumerator was recruited as supervisor. Prior to the actual data collection questionnaire was pre-tested on similar population. This could help to identify problems that have to be addressed both on the questionnaire and on side of data collectors.

3.4.2 The Variables

- Here are some of the variables which were included in this study
Dependable variable –squatter settlement
Independent Variable

- types of toilet
- house characteristics
- personal hygiene
- electricity and water supply
- transportation system ,road type ,socio economic condition
- Types of education and health service
- Garbage disposal type

3.5 Data collection process

3.5.1 Quantitative Data

Data collectors were locate study subjects using the list of study subjects name and address and with the help of guides, local peoples who knows the town very well. The supervisor and the principal investigator were supervise, assisted interviewers, collected filled questionnaires every day, and checked for inconsistencies and omissions.

3.5.2 Qualitative Data.

Data collectors interviewed direct interaction with individuals on a one to one basis. The respondents using open ended question and recorded their voice in the recorder. Finally to generalize the respondents idea.

3.6 Data Quality Control

Questionnaires were first prepared in English by the investigator and later translated to Amharic and retranslated back by other translator to English to compare the similarity. Prior to the actual data collection questionnaire were pre tested on 5% population out of the sample in the selected Kebele. Data collectors were diploma graduates who can speak the local language. Data collectors were trained for one day on the study instrument data collection procedure. During the actual data collection, process supervisors were to cross check the data on 50% randomly selected households every day for validity and

reliability of data. For the case of qualitative data, the field notes have been checked at the field level and translated to detailed note with format that contains detailed note, methodology, code and analysis on daily basis.

3.7 Data analysis

3.7.1 Quantitative data analysis

I use Simple frequencies like tally overall distribution of the study subject with the variables under study. Descriptive conducted to assess the factors related to squatting settlements.

3.7.2 Qualitative data analysis

Qualitative data analysis from in-depth interview have done using narrations, themes and grouping of similar responses together. Findings was triangulated and presented by text.

UNIT FOUR

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Demographic characteristics of identification sample household heads

Table 1.1 Age, Sex, Marital status, Religion & Educational background of household heads. Total number of respondents 182 that is 50% of the squatter settlers.

Variables	Categories	Frequency	
		No	(%)
Age of household head	18 – 29	140	76.9
	30 – 50	38	20.9
	51 & above	4	2.2
Sex	Male	153	84.1
	Female	29	15.9
Marital status	Single	92	50.5
	Married	72	39.6
	Divorced	18	9.9
Religion	Christian	182	100
	Muslim	-	-
	Other	-	-
Educational background of the household head	Illiterate	-	-
	grade1-10	108	59.3
	grade 11-12	57	31.3
	certificate	9	5.0
	College diploma	5	2.7
	Degree	3	1.7
Occupation	government employee	19	10.4
	merchant , small and micro	127	69.8

	enterprises	36	19.8
	farmer		

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

Table 1.1 indicates that 84.1% of the household heads are males and the remaining 15.9% are females. This indicates that majority of the household heads participating in informal settlements are male. According to age category 76.9 percent of the household heads are in the productive age group (18 - 29). This is not a good indication especially for the development of the town as the involvement of the productive age group in informal settlement causes the municipality to lose revenue from land taxes. The marital status of the households illustrates that the household heads (39.6percent) are married. This is a headache for the municipality as the probability of having kids and forming large families is high among married people. This, in turn, makes the process of eviction difficult as it can cause the dismantle of the families and subsequent exposure to many social problems. According to religious sect, 100% of the respondents are Christians. The encouraging result in this survey, as can be observed from the table is that 10.4% of the household heads have necessary educational qualification to be employed in governmental institutions. But 69.8 % have not got enough qualification to fulfill the criteria to be employed in governmental white collar works. So, it shows that they can be small business workers or employees in the jobs which do not require high qualification.

4.2 Toilet availability in the squatter

Table 1.2 Toilet availability

Toilet availability	No of respondents	Perc. (%)
No access to toilet facility but use open space & neighbors toilets	22	12
Have their own toilets	118	64.9
There is access to toilet but sharing with others (neighbors)	27	14.9
Use public toilet	15	8.2
Total	182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

Among the one hundred eight two respondents as shown in Table 1.2 twelve percent households have no access to toilet facilities whereas most of them (88%) have private toilets. This indicates that majority of the households use their private toilets. Even though the percentage of the toilet availability is less, its impact on environmental pollution and poor sanitation problem is not minimum.

There is available have their own toilets ,so a big change is reflecting. However; still some parts of the resident (8.2%) of the total use public toilet.

I n general from the above information what we have understand there is a big change access to use toilet because the majority of the people have their own toilet. on the other hand; there are still 14.9% of the resident have access to get toilet but sharing with their night bores(common toilet service) and of the one hundred eighty two (182) ,fifteen of them (8.2%) use public toilet . Until now 12 of the resident have no access to use toilet). Therefore; further work needs to access each of the residents to have their

own private toilet.

4.3 .Housing characteristics, infrastructure provision & land acquisition system of informal Settlers

Table 1.3 Wall material

Items	Category	N_o of respondents	Perc. (%)
Wall material	Wood & mud	146	80.2
	Brick & cement material	1	0.5
	Masonry & cement	5	2.8
	Wood & mud plastered by cement material	18	9.9
	Other	12	6.6
Total		182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

Table 1.3 shows that about eighty point two percent of the households constructed the wall of their housing units with wood and mud. So, the housing of settlers seems poor or made of temporary materials. The remaining 19.8% constructed with wood and mud plastered by cement material masonry and others. The fear of eviction is the major reason that majority of households constructed their homes with these poor materials.

Among the five categories that the residents use different materials to build their houses, the majority of the people employed wood and mud to conservative their houses. Only 0.5% of the settler used brick and cement. So what we have under stood from the data. The majority of the people still lived locally made houses. Which means their lively hood is struggle or access to construction materials are very few. So as to my observation too, most of the resident houses are old or traditional style.

4.4 amenities of shower

Table 1.4 Availability of places to clean personal hygiene

Shower Availability	No of respondents	Perc. (%)
Those who have showers /private bathrooms/	20	11.0
Available but sharing with others	-	-
Unavailable but use rivers to clean their body	133	73.0
Use public showers	29	16.0
Total	182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

In addition to twelve percent toilet unavailability in the previous Table 1.2, about 73% of the sample responses show unavailability of the place for cleaning personal hygiene (Table 1.4). This indicates the people use that external surroundings especially open fields and rivers for excretion and cleaning personal hygiene. If so, the prevalence of hygiene related diseases and transmission of contagious diseases may occur frequently.

Since the majority of population of Ethiopia live in rural area and informal settlers, as a result they have services and infrastructure below the adequate or minimum levels such as water supply, sanitation.

As to my observation, because of lack of a proper system for waste management (no center zed sewerage), the sprawling of poorly co controlled settlement developments has resulted in many environmental, economic and social impact.

In general, based on the respondents answer the majority of the people use their nearby river to clean their body, only 11% of the resident have their own privet showers.

4.5 Availabilities of pipe water

Table 1.5 Access to tap water supply

Sources of drinking water supply	No of respondents	percent (%)
Pipe line in individual compound	-	-
Public tap (bono)	25	13.8
Spring water	27	14.8
Purchased from other formally owned private taps	99	54.4
Underground water (holes dug by the squatter)	20	11.0
From the river	11	6.0
Total	182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

As a result of their informal settlement, physical characteristics and social characteristics and illegal land owned, they don't have access to tap water supply. As the data above in table 1.5 it can be seen that, (13.8 percent) of the respondents obtained water from public tap (bono). This shows that how vast is the extent of suffering of the squatter settlers from shortage of water. Additionally, 54.4% of squatter settlers bought water from formally owned private taps paying unreasonable price (20 liter per Eth. Birr). Others (11%) obtained water from underground source while 14.9% obtained from spring and 6% from the rivers/"kakist and fetam river".

4.6 Distribution of electricity in the settlement

Table 1.6 Availability of power supply

Status of power supply	N _o of respondents	Perc. (%)
Yes , private	8	4.4
Yes, but it is shared	142	78.0
Unavailable	32	17.6
Total	182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

As to my observation the majority of the residents in many of small towns have access to get electricity as the data shows in table 1.6 indicates that only 4.4% of the households have private power connection majority about 78% of households have access to electricity; but all of them use shared power from legal owners. Thus, due to illegality of squatters they do not have access to municipal utilities. Some of the households (17.6%) have no access to electricity. In addition the cost of fuel is challenge for those who have lower income. Even if still there are some residents who have no access to use electricity, the majority of the people available modern power supplies.

General, as to my observation as well the respondents answer, many of the residents have access to use electricity.

4.7 Healthy institutions in the town

Table 1.7 Availability of Health institutions

Items	Category	N _o of respondents	Perc. (%)
Total	Health center	104	57.1
	Clinic	78	42.9
	Hospital	-	-

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

Among the 182 people 57.1% of the resident have health central service and 42.9% of the resident use clinic as shown the table above 1.7 almost all households have access health services in Tilili; and also have access to private and governmental health service centers except hospital. But still they don't have access to get middle, higher clinic as well hospital, so according to my observation, if there is several case of health problems the resident travel to Enjibara (Kosober) the nearby zonal town of Agew people and also referred to Felogehiwot hospital to Bahiredar the regional capital of Amhara people.

In general, as we see the data, for minor health cases there is an immediate services in the nearby health center. For further checkups or operation, they travel the nearby better health stations.

4.8 .Health service condition in the town

Table1.8 satisfaction of people from services of health institutions

Items	Category	No of respondents	Perc. (%)
Are you Satisfied about health services	Yes	62	34.1
	No	120	65.9
Total		182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

Among the 182 respondent the majority of the resident (65.9%) of them are not satisfied the service they used. As (George 1999) the problem of their low income affects the level of capital formation ,which deprives the people of sufficient resource to utilized in improving their homes and keep their environment healthy for comfortable living a well (the world bank 2002) ,the sum residents lack the basic municipal facilities ,and thus

are exposed to disease and natural dissenters.

In general, as the data on the above table indicates that 65.9% respondents are unsatisfied with the health services activities only thirty four point one percent of the households are satisfied

4.9 Unsatisfied dwellers in the service of health institution

Table 1.9 reasons of un satisfaction.

Items	Category	No of respondents	Perc. (%)
Reasons for dwellers unsatisfaction.	Shortage of professionals	83	69.2
	Shortage of drugs	13	10.8
	Shortage of Laboratories	24	20.0
Total		120	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

People now a day's migrate from rural area to urban center for looking for better life or better service especially professionals. As a result of this, there is shortage of professionals. Based on the responding answer above indicates sixty nine point two percent of households are unsatisfied for the shortage of professionals and thirty point eight percents of unsatisfied causes are shortage of drugs and laboratories.

As to my observation, people who live in the rural area not satisfied the service they got because the service providers or many professionals travel to the city.

As (Jenkins ,smith Wang ,2007:9) indicate urbanization refers to demographic process of shifting the balance of national population from ‘rural ‘ to urban areas .

In general, urbanization is one of the greatest socio-economic challenges for permanent settlers in rural area as result of this the resident not satisfied from the service providers.

4.10 Market place

Table 1.10 Availability of marketing place

Item	Category	No of respondents	Perc. (%)
Where to use marketing?	Mini-market/shop /	12	6.6
	Open space market	170	93.4
Total		182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

Table 1.10 above shows that 6.6% of respondents have access to shop (mini-market). But, 93.4% use open space market which are very far from their residence. It is another problem of informal settlers to satisfy their needs.

As to my observation also many the marketing takes place once week or twice. Huge number of people comes from each comer of their village and exchange on an open space market.

4.11 .Saving organization

Table 1.11 Availability of saving organizations

Items	Category	N _o of respondents	Perc. (%)
Is there saving organization in your village?	Yes,	182	100
	No	-	--
Total		182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

As to my experience or observation , some one change his life from where he/she saves. That is why saving organization is broadly opened and enable the people to use it as habit. As table 1.11shows all households have access to saving organizations in Tilili; that is bank, Amhara micro-finance and also have traditional methods of saving like "Eder" and "equb".

4.12. Solid waste disposal facilities

Table 1.12 Garbage collection

Garbage disposal facilities	N _o of respondents	%
Dust bin	16	8.8
Open space around the house	107	58.8
River	56	30.7
Others	3	1.7
Total	182	100

Source: Ownsurveys 2015

Table 1.12 shows that 8.8% of the garbage in liquid or solid form accumulated in the informal settlers living compound preparing dust bin; 58.8% of the respondents avoid their solid waste on the free space around their living houses and 30.7% use far into disposal. The other 1.7% respondents, who have cattle or other animals use the waste of animals, dust cleaned from the home and liquid waste as a compost for their vegetation in the compound; but burn the solid waste and they have dust bin for liquid waste.

In general, awareness is not widely created to clean their environment as a result of this most resident throw away the dust or waste materials on an open space around the house.

4.13. Sewerage condition in the town

Table 1.13 availability of sewerage facility

Items	Category	No of respondents	Perc. (%)
availability of sewerage	Available	31	17.0
	Unavailable	151	83.0
Total		182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

Here from table 1.13 it is clear that 83% of the households do not have sewerage facilities for formal or well prepare liquid form accumulated in the informal settlers living compound.

As to my observation also there is no enough drainage works in the town. As to the majority of respond answer, during the rainy season the water become stagnant and danger for their health.

4.14 .Road condition in the squatter settlement

Table 1.14 Accessibility the types of Roads

Items	Category	No of respondents	Perc. (%)
Types of road	Asphalt	5	2.8
	Stone or paved	169	92.8
	Cobblestone	-	-
	No formal road	8	4.4
Total		182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

Table 1.14 shows that ninety two point percent of the respondents road is paved way. And any two point eight present the dwellers have access to asphalt road. The rest four point four percents of them are connected meet together from door to door with un planned road. So further work needs for better infrastructure and better life.

4.15. Transportation system in the town

Table 1.15 distributions of respondents by available means of transportation.

Items	Means	No of respondents	Perc. (%)
Transportation system	Horse	42	23.0
	Bajaj	89	49.0
	Taxi	3	1.6
	Other	48	26.4
Total		182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

Table 1.15. Shows that forty nine percent of the respondents use Bajaj. And twenty six point four percent of the respondents doesn't use transporting but they walk on foot.

As to my observation the major means of transportation in the town is Bajaji. Since each of the dwellers or inhabitants one from the other is not far away from the other, there is no as such shortage of transportation.

Generally since most of the towns are not as such big, means of transportation is not a big issue.

4.16. Distance of residence from main road

Table 1.16 Distance from main road

Items	Category	No of respondents	Perc. (%)
Distance from the main road	Up to 0.5km	47	25.8
	0.5-1km	49	26.9
	1-2km	78	42.9
	2-3km	8	4.4
Total		182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

Table 1.16. Shows that forty two point nine percentage of the respondents they far from the main road about 1 to 2 km and very few in numbers like 4.4% of the respondents are far from 2 to 3k.m from the main road.

During my research my research time, I walk on foot because one of my informants not far one from the other. In general dwellers not far away from the main road.

4.17 Participation in different activities in the squatter

Table 1.17 Participating in social, economic and political activities in the town

Items	Category	Frequency of respondents	Perc. (%)
Participation in social, economic & political activities in the town?	Yes	140	76.9
	No	42	23.1
Total		182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

The responses shown in table 1.17 show that 76.9% of informal settlers participate in social, economic & political activities in the town. But, 23.1% of the respondents are not participating because of different reasons. The major reasons according to them are inaccessibility and insecurity at their living places.

As to my observation, since the inhabitations are not far one from the other socio-economic and their political activities are encouraging.

4.18 Unexpected problems or risk solve mechanism in the settlement.

Table 1.18 Preventive mechanisms during problems/hazards/

Items	Category	No of respondents	Perc. (%)
Is there any prevent Mechanism in hazards	Yes	21	11.5
	No	161	88.5
Total		182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

Table 1.18 Shows that 88.5% of the households do not feel well protected from hazard while 11.5% feel saved from risk because they are beside to or near the main road.

Since residents live in the nearby houses, they are exposed to fire and transmitter disease so the majority of the respondent answer as they don't have risk preventive mechanism.

4.19 Responses of administrators in the town

Table 1.19 perception of respondents on references of authorities

Items	Category	No of respondents	Perc. (%)
Responses of administrators to fulfill infrastructure	Fast and reliable	45	24.7
	Slow and reliable	106	58.3
	No response at all	31	17.0
Total		182	100

Source: Ownsurvey, 2015

According to table 1:19 it can be argue that Fifty eight point two percent of the respondents said that in municipality of Tilili responses are slow but reliable and twenty four point seven percent of household responses are fast and reliable.

as the data shows most of the service provider organization in small towns very weak or slow but it has trust worthy i.e. reliable.

During my research time i had got a chance to visit some of the officers, they were slow but they give me realistic information.

4.20 Impact of Informal Settlements on amenities in Study Area

4.20.1. Positive Impact

Among one of my informants ,the old settlers who lives in the town more than 30 years old me as he is one of informal settler that spent two three decades locally called as themselves "moon house settlers" now he becomes consider one of the main settler that put his own corner stone for the growth of the town (for the expansion of the town) and enable to create the current big town called Tilili so many of the old towns were a small

village that contribute for many of the current administrative town.

Personally for each of the migrants , their socio –economical background is better than now compare what they were before.

In general the positive impacts of the informal settlements in Tilili town, as the information obtained from interviews and site observation, include:

- ✓ Availability of affordable houses for low income groups
- ✓ Participation of dwellers in “Equb”, ”Iddir” and “Mahiber”
- ✓ Opportunities for some people to improve their life style specially those who migrate from countryside.

4.20.2 Negative impact

As one thing has its own advantage, it has also its own disadvantages but the calculation is which is weigh (exceeds). So among the different challenges during urbanization informal settlers are the main obstacles to mobilize, for the expansion of infrastructures , to give compensation (resettle) to supply public services.

The informal settlers are one of the main destructive for the growth (the expansion) of one town as aresult of their illegality .They don't have confidence to invest as apermanent settlers psychologically they pull back(feel inferiority)

In general the negative impacts of informal settlements are based on the information obtained from the dwellers are described below:

- ✓ Weak integration of the respondents with formal settlers.
- ✓ Exposure to flood, fire, lack of solid and liquid waste material disposal system.
- ✓ Environmental pollution by lack of sewerage hence it leads to suffocation.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study the following conclusions are made:

Squatter settlements in the study area are mainly located in the peripheries, along the rivers and hilly areas of the town, where they are numerous, and irregular in shape. In most cases they are characterized by large plot sizes and have greatly contributed to the unplanned and rapid horizontal expansion of the built-up area of the town.

Housing characteristics in Tilili town squatter settlement areas are not in good condition, because of poor building materials and less income of households. In addition to this they share common problems like health service, road condition, toilet type, water and electricity.

The consequence of squatting in Tilili town had positive and negative effects on Participation of dwellers in “Equb”, ”Iddir” and “Mahiber”. Opportunities for some people to improve their life style specially those who migrant and their residential houses dwellers are positive consequences. However the negative impacts of informal settlements weak integration of the respondents with formal settlers, exposure to flood, fire, luck of solid and liquid waste material problems, environmental pollution by luck of sewerage and it leads to suffocation and water source pollution.

5.2. Recommendations

Although urbanization in a modern sense is as it is based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are forwarded for the interventions by municipality as a solution for the problems which are prevailing in Tilili town squatter settlement access or facility.

- ❖ Administrative decision measures towards squatter settlement should be applied soon considering of low income groups as much as possible to use a good service and to fulfill infrastructures.
- ❖ Municipal measures should consider preventive measure rather than concentrating on legalization measure on informal settlement; which was reactive approach rather than proactive. Therefore, it should be incorporated with preventive measures on public vacant land and speculators through punishment and fine by laws. The government should also be incorporate with preventive measures together with legalizing measure on informal settlement.
- ❖ Make awareness creation on each individual to perform their responsibility for the development of the town as well the ethnic nation.
- ❖ Further studies should be done and the findings should also be displaced. in general for the growth of the town specially on its infrastructure public sectors /service providers/ sanitation , other environmental factors are taken as a main responsibility for each of the settlers.

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Annex : Questionnaire

Dear respondent,

My name is Dessalew Berhane. I am a postgraduate student at Addis Ababa University, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, specialization of Urban and Regional Development Planning. Currently, I am writing my thesis on Squatter settlement and its impact on urban amenities a case of Tilili town, Awi zone Ethiopia. You have been selected randomly among dwellers of Tilili town. The responses you give are valuable and will be held in utmost confidentiality and will be used only for the analysis of this research. You will not be identified by name in any case. If you accept to participate in this research, you will be doing so voluntarily and there will not be any monetary returns. You are also free to refuse to respond to any questions if you do not feel comfortable answering or to withdraw from the research all together. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Questionnaire Guide: To be the respond by Tilili town dweller . please mark or put this symbol (√) the appropriate answer in the space provided.

A. back ground

1. Sex:- male---- female ----- age:- 18-30 ---- 31-50---- 51&above--
-
2. Marital status single----- married----- divorced-----
3. Religion:-Christian----- Muslim ----- other-----
4. Educational background:- illiterate----- grade1-10-----
grade 11-12----- certificate ----- diploma ----- degree -----
5. Occupation:- government employee----- merchant, small and micro
enterprises ----- farmer -----

B. FACILITY OR SERVICE QUESTIONARIES

1. Is there toilet availability in your village? A. no access to toilet facility but use open space and neighbors' toilets B. have their own toilet C. there is access to toilet but sharing with others D`. use public toilet

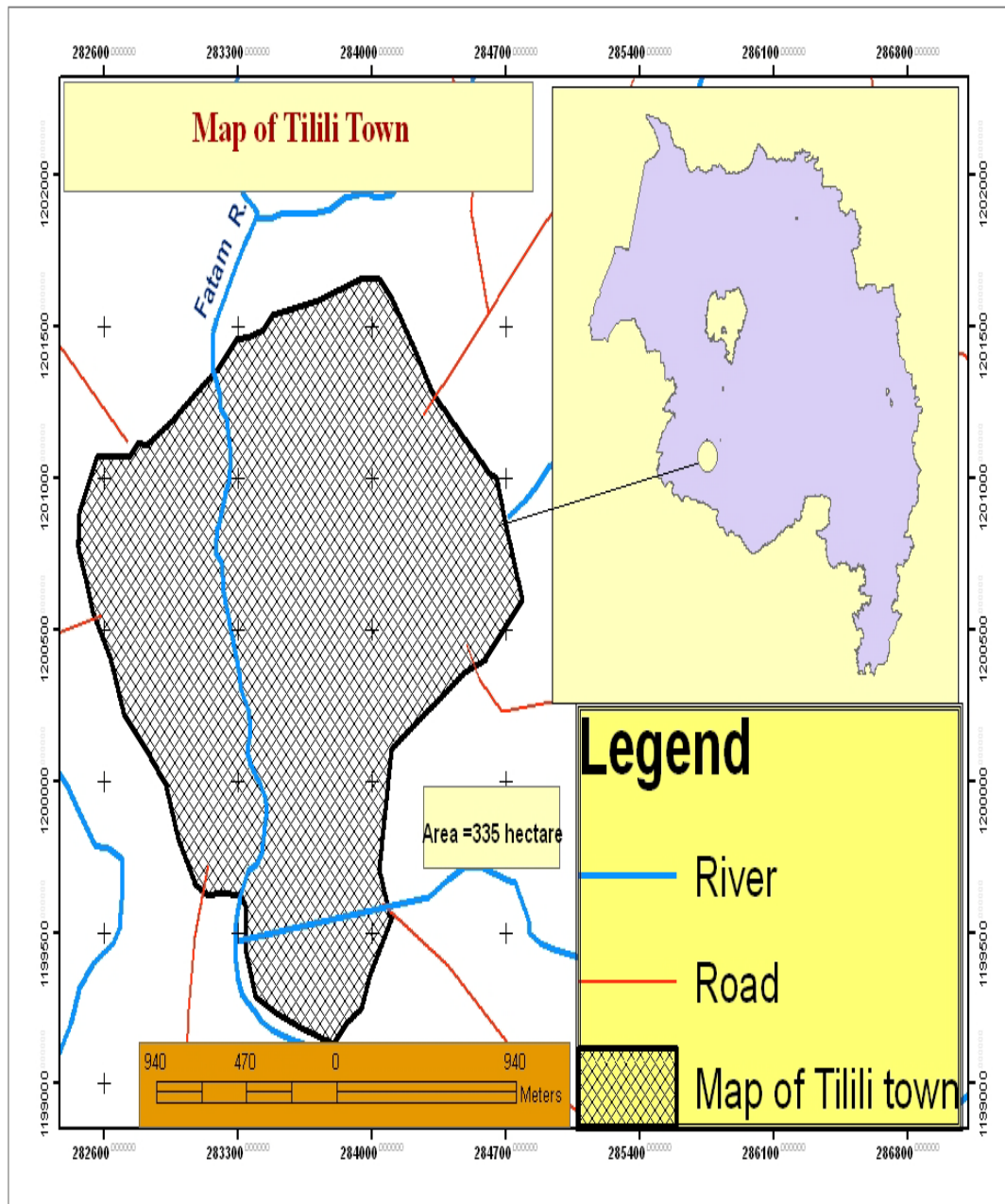
2. Which types of housing characteristics , infrastructure provision of informal settlers ?
A .wood and mud B. brick & cement material C. masonry and cement D. wood & mud plastered by cement material E. others
3. Is there availability of places to clean personal hygiene? A. having private showers
B. available but sharing with others C. unavailable but use rivers D. use public showers
4. In which types of availability of water supply? A. private pipe line in the compound
B. public tap/bono/ C. spring water D. purchase from other family owned private tap
E. under ground water/ holes dug by the squatter/ F. from the river
5. Do you have an electricity availability? A. yes, private B. yes but shared C. unavailable
6. Is which types of do you have a healthy institution in your village? A. healthy centre
B. clinic C. hospital
7. Do you satisfy by health services which is near to your house? A. Yes B. No
8. If your answer is no what is the reason?
A. shortage of professional B. shortage drags C. shortage laboratory
9. In which types of marketing place in your village? A. supermarket/shop/ B. open space market
10. Is there saving organization in your village? A. yes B. no
11. In which types of solid waste /garbage collection/ material in your village?
A. dust bin B. free space around the house C. in the river D. others
12. Is there sewerage line in your town? A. yes B. no
13. In which types of road constructed in your village? A. asphalt B. gravel C. "cobele stone"
D. no formal road
14. In which types of transport to use you go to market ? A. horse B. Bajaj C. taxi
D. other
15. How long your home far from the main road or transport station?
A. up to 0.5KM B. 0.5-1KM C. 1-2 KM D. 2-3KM

16. Is there participation in social , economic and political activities in the town? A. yes
B. no
17. Is there a good gate way for fire and any other disaster to prevent and eradicate the problem? A. yes .B. no
18. What was the response of administrator or the municipality when you ask to fulfil the infrastructure? Fast and reliable B. slow and reliable C. no response at all

C. INTERVIW PART

19. What do you think about the impact /positive or negative/ of squatter settlement in urban amenities .
20. If you have any idea related to services , please tell me your opinion?

Map of Tilili town, Ethiopia



photographs



