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ACTIVITIES OF COMMON PLACES IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS: THE CASE OF SELECTED STREETS AND SHARED COMPOUNDS OF ABNET AREA, ADDIS ABABA

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**MASTER'S THESIS
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
EIABC, AAU**

December, 2016
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



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MASTER'S THESIS

**THIS THESIS IS SUBMITTED TO ETHIOPIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE, BUILDING
CONSTRUCTION AND CITY DEVELOPMENT (EIABC) AND TO SCHOOL OF
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FULFILMENT OF ALL REQUIREMENTS OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN
HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**

By:

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Dr. Elias Yitbarek

December, 2016

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Declaration

I declare that, this thesis prepared for the PARTIAL FULFILLMENT of the requirements for the degree of **MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** entitled “**ACTIVITIES AND COMMON PLACES IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS: THE CASE OF STREETS AND SHARED COMPOUNDS OF ABNET AREA, ADDIS ABABA**” is my original research work prepared independently by my own effort with the close advice and guidance of my adviser. 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.

Metadel Sileshi Belihu

Date: December, 2016

Certification

Here with I state that Metadel Sileshi Belihu has carried out this research work on the topic entitled “**ACTIVITIES AND COMMON PLACES IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS: THE CASE OF STREETS AND SHARED COMPOUNDS OF ABNET AREA, ADDIS ABABA**” under my supervision and it is sufficient for submission for the partial fulfilment for award of MSc Degree in HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

Dr. Elias Yitbarek Alemayehu

Date: December, 2016

This thesis is submitted to the Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development (EiABC), the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Housing and Sustainable Development.

Title of Thesis:

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Abstract

Researches were conducted on the housing issues such as physical condition, transformation, identity and so on. The importance of common places and their use as part of the activities that takes place and the significance of these activities for inner-city neighborhoods of Addis Ababa, however, were not given much weight. Thus, the main objective of the research is to explore activities of common places in one of these neighborhoods.

To investigate this, a case study approach was selected, as it is the best fit for descriptive, explanatory and exploratory questions. Moreover, it is the most appropriate to collect data in a natural setting. Accordingly, qualitative data is collected in the form of semi structured in-depth interviews, mapping, photography and notes from personal observations. The case area, Abnet, was chosen based on the fact that it's a dense inner-city informal settlement. The research focuses on streets and shared compounds of a neighborhood. The streets based on activities taking place and other geographical features, are sub divided into two main categories, namely access and nodal streets, and small neighborhood streets, which are more intimate serving mostly residents of immediate compounds. A total of ten streets and seven compounds were studied.

Accordingly, the main findings are: activities can be classified into four major categories namely, business activities, recreational activities, household activities and Social/cultural activities. It was revealed that, overlap of different types of activities is a common scenario. The type of places the activities occupy are found to depend on the types of activities. The research strongly suggests that overlap of activities is useful for maximum utilization of space with other socio-economic and recreational advantages and that it should be fostered. When planning and designing common places there should be hierarch of common places and they should be planned in a way that they can accommodate layers of activities.

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LIST OF LOCAL TERMS

Arkebe shops - Are small container kiosk shops, assigned by the government, and cost covered by shop owners over a certain period of time. It is named after the mayor of the city at the time, Ato Arkebe, when such types of shops were introduced

Baltena - traditional packed food supply

Bono - a local name given to communal water tabs

Chesegna - a title given to those using the lands of the privileged by paying a certain amount in kind or in cash. The name originated in the rural setting where agriculture is dominant. In such areas the worker and his family will produce crops and give a large portion to the landlord and keep a certain amount for themselves, based on their agreement.

Chibo/Demera - A traditional, religious celebration that takes place three times a year within the months of August and September. As part of the celebration fire woods will be formed in specific manners and they will be lighted while people sing, dance, watch, eat and so on.

Edir - A social organization that mainly works for funerals. It is widely known throughout the city, and it is mainly responsible for arrangements and costs related to funerals. Members contribute a certain amount per month and the money is again used to purchase materials for a collective use that are necessary to carryout funeral ceremonies. Moreover, a certain amount of money is provided for the family of the deceased. Depending on the type of Edir members will also take care of the organization process and cook for someday for the ceremony.

Equb - is a traditional saving system. A group of people organize themselves and contribute a certain amount of money each, per day, per week, per month or as conveniently agreed upon. Each member, will then have a turn to receive the total collected amount. In most cases such savings are used to purchase or invest on different things.

Fitawrari - is one of the highest title given to a war leader in the traditional military system.

Gulit - a traditional market and vending system usually taking place on the ground by placing stones and other materials as a platform.

Jebena - a traditional clay pot used for coffee making

kebele - the smallest governmental administration unit, introduced by the communist government. This organ was responsible for all public houses with a rental price below 100ETB. These houses are still referred to as Kebele Houses (Yekebele Bet).

ketema - a town or a city

Kiray Betoch - AARHA (Addis Ababa rental housing agency). The responsible organ for public rental housing, with a price over 100ETB. Kiray means rental and betoch means houses. These houses are still referred as Rental Houses (Yekiray betoch bet).

kote - a type of mezzanine floor

Meda - Field

Sefer - neighborhood

sefet - wicker work

Shemgelena - A traditional arbitration/mediation system mostly for disagreement between couples, families or neighbors

Suk - small kiosk shop

Teff - a special type of grain which only grows in Ethiopia

Tej Bet - Tej refers to a traditional alcoholic drink made of honey (honey wine) and bet means house. Tej bet is then a honey wine house.

Tela Bet - Tela is a traditional alcoholic drink made of mainly barley and hop and bet refers to a house. Tela Bet is a type of traditional Beer house

woreda - the current smallest administrative unit of the government, formerly the kebele was the smallest and the woreda was the next.

SOURCE OF DATA

All drawings are from Addis Ababa Nortek line map of 2013. Modifications and adaptations for presentation purpose are made by the researcher using AutoCAD and Adobe software.

All pictures are taken by the researcher

All interviews are conducted by the researcher.

All tables, Graphs, Boxes and notes are made by the researcher using Microsoft office word 2007 and 2010.

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PART I
INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

The study has seven parts. The first and second parts contain the introduction and the research method respectively. The introduction in turn is composed of the motivation for conducting the study, statement of the problem and the specific research questions, the objective of the research, and finally the scope and limitations of the research. The research method consists an introduction to the method used, case selection, source of data with data collection, and data analysis. The third part contains literature review in relation to slums, informal settlements, housing and informality, meaning of common spaces/ places and use/ activities in informal settlements and review of conducted researches on common spaces with respect to activity. The following part deals with contextual background of Addis Ababa as an informal city and current inner city housing condition with development trends. This part also briefly explores importance meaning and customary use pattern of common spaces in neighborhoods. Part five comprises Presentation of cases, which is the main body of data collected. The sixth part is discussion with findings, while the last part gives a brief summary of findings and recommendation based on the extracted research findings.

1.1 Motivation

The high deficit of housing stock facing the city, Addis Ababa, requires serious attention. A current trend in redevelopment, however, tends to completely demolish existing settlements which are to be replaced by standardized condominium housings or by investor development (Angelil & Hebel, 2010). These redevelopments don't consider the existing activity trends which are the result of history and years of solutions.

Activities by dwellers occur at both a unit and at open space level, whereby one affect the other and there is a need to study both. However, it is of personal interest and due to the perception of these common spaces as background elements and as spaces shared by most inhabitants of a neighborhood that the study is directed that way.

Different activities by dwellers and informal use of urban spaces over the years have proved to have potentials for multi-layer space usage and space economy, in turn initiating affordable dense housing settlement pattern while accommodating the culture, needs and history of dwellers and settlements (Strassmann, 1982). This trend is a continual process which has built the capacity of dwellers themselves as providers of affordable housing units, among other positive characters (Hernandez & Kellett, 2009).

1.2 Statement of the Problem and the Research Questions

It is understood by the researcher that most common spaces of neighborhoods, especially those found in the inner-city old settlements are considered as semi-private spaces rather

than public properties by the dwellers. Consequently affecting the use pattern where streets communal compounds and other common spaces like open fields have adopted other uses in addition to their intended purpose. Nevertheless the design of streets and other common spaces in new redevelopments have failed to consider this activities and their inter-connection, whereby focusing on some standardized functions only, which otherwise, would have great potentials.

The potentials of existing, old informal inner-city settlements in Addis Ababa are neglected by new redevelopment approaches. While there is a need for redevelopment, as most of these neighborhoods have dilapidated beyond repair, their undeniable potentials as part of the urban fabric and the different social and economic structures that manifest themselves in the urban spaces should be explored.

These social and economic structures and their relationship with each other and the built environment are assumed to be perceived in the form of activities or use. And from use patterns the meaning and opportunities of these spaces can be understood. And the application of the adapted knowledge can then be reflected in a more user oriented approach that can still create additional opportunities.

Although different researches have been conducted regarding slums or informal settlements the researcher did not come across any that dealt with activities in common spaces of neighborhoods in Addis Ababa. The publication „Traditional Use and Meaning of Urban Spaces“ (Genet, 2011) deals with activities taking place on urban public spaces but with a focus on iconic urban areas. The use of common/communal spaces at an intimate scale was not well explored. Even though common spaces of neighborhoods are an extension of the urban public space and vice-versa, activities and meanings of this spaces might vary.

The above stated Problem has led to the following major questions:

- 1) What are the major activities taking place in common spaces of the Abnet area Informal Settlements?
- 2) How are these common spaces shared by residents for different activities?
- 3) What are the lessons to be extracted, regarding the use of common spaces for various activities, for future redevelopment schemes?

1.3 Study Objective

The main objective of the research is to explore the activities that take place on common spaces of an informal neighborhood, where exactly they take place, and to understand potentials and socioeconomic structures with the spaces they occupy. Following this, to come up with recommendations for space design that are in accordance with customary and

need based use of spaces, to create a sense of place, rather than standard meaningless spaces. At the end a more specific recommendations will be made for each of the identified key discussion points regarding activities of common places.

Specific objectives of the research are:

- 1) identifying the different activities taking place in common spaces of an inner-city informal settlement
- 2) Understanding and grouping these activities in different categories for better understanding and exploration.
- 3) Understanding if there are customary systems that govern the sharing and the use right of spaces for different activities
- 4) Understanding chosen locations within common places for different activities
- 5) Looking for lessons to be extracted for achieving better opportunities from common places
- 6) Make recommendation based on the above five objectives so as to have common spaces that are in line with the need and customary use patterns of residents, for creating opportunities that standardized streets and the kind might have missed.

The findings and recommendations of the research are expected to contribute to the knowledge area of human settlement and the activities contributing to the functioning of a settlement as a system, with a particular focus on inner-city informal neighborhoods.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Research

There are many potentials and problems to be considered regarding common spaces, like environmental implications, policy and regulatory systems and institutional responsibilities that can be related to activities. The research, however, only focuses on what types of activities take place on common spaces, where they take place, how these places are shared, who performs these activities, and the meaning attached to such activities and the places they occupy.

And among the different types of common spaces like open fields, play grounds, streets, shared compounds and other left over open grounds, the study focuses on selected shared compounds and streets only. The streets are further divided into two, namely, those functioning as major corridors and those smaller streets used as access by compounds.

Moreover, studying activities, movement or activities related to access were not considered. The aim of the study is to figure out all other important uses and activities on streets and compounds. The use of such spaces for access either through vehicular or pedestrian movement is mostly considered their primary use and such activities are inevitable to a

certain extent, especially when considering streets. Furthermore, classifying movement types would require an independent extensive study. Thus in this research all activities other than movement or access that are taking place on the selected streets and compounds were considered.

The researcher has also faced limitations while conducting the field work. Though most respondents were open and willing fear was created in some of the respondents who have just started street side vending or other economic activities on streets and shared compounds. During mapping and taking pictures most residents get curious assuming that the researcher was from a government body and ask questions about plans for demolishing and this has created an uncomfortable environment. The researcher has also faced some verbal abuses from young adult males making some areas more uncomfortable than others.

PART II
RESEARCH METHOD

2. Research Method

2.1 Introduction of the Method Used

The identification of a method for conducting a research is one of the major decisions for a researcher. And this decision basically relies on the type of question posed. For this referring to as many researches as possible, conducted by other scholars and cross checking the methods might provide clarity as to which method to use. According to Robert K. Yin (1994), the main three bases for choosing a research method are: the type of question, the level of focus on current circumstances as opposed to historical background, and the degree of control over actual behavioral events..

The more research questions seek to explain some present situation and involve an extensive and in depth description of some social phenomenon the more a case study approach becomes appropriate (Yin, 2003). A case study method is thus, suitable for research questions which are descriptive, explanatory or exploratory. Thus, research questions that ask „who“, „what“, „where“, „why“ or „how“ are suitable for a case study approach.

As this study is focused on current activities, what they mean and the places they occupy in the common spaces of a particular neighborhood, a case study method was decided to be appropriate. Activities in common spaces, the meaning attached to them and the places they occupy, even though, might be similar in most inner-city informal settlements of Addis Ababa the actual activities, the level of importance, the places they occupy and the degree of repetition might vary from neighborhood to neighborhood, and from a particular type of common space to another within the same neighborhood.

Thus a case study approach with an in depth understanding of a certain neighborhood was thought to be appropriate. Moreover, within the selected neighborhood different types of common spaces were considered for a research. Based on the research questions the tools used for this case study method are direct observation, mapping, pictures, and semi-structured interviews. In addition focus group discussion was conducted to understand the background reason for the current activity trends and the meanings attached to the activities and their relationship to the physical environment, described as common places.

2.2 Case selection

The case area is selected based on the researcher's hypothesis, that common spaces are also characterized by a shared semi-private space between settlers more in the informal context than other formal settings. Conversely these usually rapidly transforming spaces are thus characterized by layers of functions that are distributed on the basis of time or other

types of scheduling and the space usage is continually transforming changing the physical and socio-economical characteristics of housing units and the general settlement. For this reason an informal settlement was chosen as one of the main characteristics for case selection.

As stated above the aim is to understand patterns of activities as a historical, cultural and processes of solutions. Customary use of space adopted from culture and history was also thus thought to be an important input. Thus old settlements that are found in the inner-city neighborhoods of Addis Ababa were thought to serve this second criterion. The final point considered was density which is assumed to affect layers of activities in space and consequently the lessons to be extracted.

The case area was thus chosen based on the fact that it's a dense inner-city informal settlement. Although there are different places that can fit this description Abenet Area Neighborhood was chosen due to the familiarity of the researcher to this area while conducting other researches in the past, relationships developed with some residents have opened the way for more open conversation and safety as well.

Within the case area three different places were chosen based on their geographic distribution and level of importance in terms of activities carried out (one at the top, one at the middle and the other around the bottom end). The types of common spaces studied were again classified into three types namely: streets functioning as access corridors and nodes to the neighborhood, streets used as access for compounds which were considered more intimate and shared compounds which are even more private and intimate. Almost all selected streets and compounds are around these three areas to consider the hierarchical flow of each type of common places at all the three locations. Moreover, the willingness of respondents has affected the selection on neighborhood streets and shared compounds.

2.3 Data Collection and Analysis Method

After the selection of the case area, primary and secondary data sources were used. The basis of this research paper is however, primary data source. The primary data collection, as mentioned above includes direct observations, which are translated into writings, photography and mapping of activities, semi-structured interviews, which are also translated into writings, photography, mapping, graphs and tables, and focus group discussions which has contributed to the background document of the case area. The secondary data sources were books, research papers, articles and maps, NORTECH line map (2013).

Secondary data sources have paved the way for a more focused research though improving theoretical background and pointing a gap in the research field. Primary data collection was conducted from 24th of August to 26th of September, 2014.

During this period two streets that are the main access corridors to the neighborhood and one street which functions as a nodal point found at the heart of the neighborhood were studied. Seven streets that mainly serve the residents of the immediate compounds were studied as well. Additionally the study of several compounds was conducted. In-depth semi-structured interviews were carried out for 28 users of these common spaces, most of whom were residents of the studied neighborhood, among which 14 life stories were made. In the case presentation section, all of the access and nodal streets are presented. Of the neighborhood streets three are presented and of the compounds four are presented. From the 14 life stories 11 are presented in boxes.

The collected data is presented and analyzed in a way that can answer the first two research questions leaning to the finding of the research and the final research question which is a leading question that has shaped the recommendation part of the research. Data is presented in a way that can address the research questions and the following section dealing with discussion of cases with tables, maps, photographic mapping, and written documents.

The discussion is subdivided into five sub-topics related to activities that can be easily grouped together for the purpose of analysis. these sub-sections are categorization of activities, places of activities, activities and order, age and gender implication of activities, and activities and sense of place. For this the different cases are cross referenced and different finding within each section was driven. For these purpose again the discussions were presented with writing, which were summarized and clarified with maps, tables and graphs.

PART III
LITERATURE REVIEW

3. Literature Review

3.1 Introduction

The literature is divided into five major parts. Since the area in study has considered both a slum and an informal settlement the first section describes the link between the two. The second and third sections review slums and informality respectively with subsections in each section. This is considered an important background as the activities and the reason for studying activities in such settlements will be clarified. The fourth section reviews what common places are with regard to this research and which parts are considered for study. The last section is about activities on common places. A categorization of activities into major types is also discussed in this section.

3.2 The link between Slums and Informality

There is an undeniable link between the two terms, „slums“ and „informality“ and at times the terms are used interchangeably. The association of informal settlements and slum formation is majorly seen in the way the supply of land for housing is acquired. According to Davis (2006) referring Winter King, of the least developed countries urban residents 85 percent acquire property/land illegally. Undetermined type of land title or lenient ownership by the state has created paths for vast amount of people to move into the city.

There are however different forms of slum settlement formation. They vary from disciplined land invasions to complex types of, often illegal, rental markets on the outskirts. Even in countries where land is owned by the state land speculation has become a source of income by the private sector (*ibid*). Without formal tenure, dwellers are often subjected to dependency on their relationship with officials and on bribes. Such settlements are then slowly overcrowded without much improvement creating slums.

Where means are not formal, services are not provided. Conditions for an informal settlement to also be a slum settlement is partly due to lack of necessary services. According to Davis (*ibid*), There is much delay for infrastructure provision to cope with the rate of urbanization. Slums are the ones to suffer most from this gap, where some may not even have formal services or sanitation systems. In Africa, 57 per cent of the urban fabric lack access to sanitation and the poverty level for two fifth of slum residents is considered „life-threatening“.

With the rise of the urban population, cities in the twentieth century became a center for excess labor forces working in an unskilled, unprotected and low wage informal jobs. Moreover the current man power of the informal working class is around a billion which make

it the highest growing of all sectors. The informal sector even though not the same as the slum dweller, often overlaps with residents of slums (ibid). This creates a popular link between the informal sector and slum settlements.

“The urban poor, meanwhile, are everywhere forced to settle on hazardous and otherwise unbuildable terrains... Likewise they squat in the deadly shadows of refineries, chemical factories, toxic dumps, or in the margins of railroads and highways. Poverty, as a result has „constructed“ an urban disaster problem of unprecedented frequency and scope...” (Davis, 2006).

The above quotation explains both the informal and slum nature of settlements of the urban poor. Illustrating well that poverty is one of the major conditions for the formation of informal/slum settlements. The sections below will observe definitions, theories and remedies that are associated with slums and informal settlements separately.

The link between informality and slum settlements is a constant occurrence. The way land is acquired by slum settlements is often informal. When the supply of land for a settlement is informal there is a lack of proper service provision, which again paves the way for slum formation. There is also a direct link between the informal sector and slum dwellers, even if it doesn't always overlap. The increase in urban population has created an excess labor working for low wage in an unskilled and unprotected way.

3.3 Slums

3.3.1 What the term „slum“ represents

The origin of the term “slum” can be linked to the 18th century industrial revolution. The technological advancement of the period, on the one hand increased natural population growth, and on the other rural to urban migration. These created a congested environment and the word slum was first used to describe the houses of the working class (Elias, 2008). It wasn't until 1812 the first published definition of „slum“ appeared, where it was similar to „racket“ or „criminal trade“ (Davis, 2006). By the middle of the nineteenth century it was a global occurrence and the poor were living in it rather than „practicing“ it, as the first published definition might suggest.

From the time the term was used, up to now it had been used to describe different things (Elias, 2008). Moreover different names by different localities are given as an alternative term to slums. The many meanings and the various names have made it difficult for the term to be responsive to a universal definition

Of theories developed by many the one developed by Stokes labels two distinctions namely “slums of hope” and “slums of despair”. His theory is based on the idea that dwellers aim to move out to a better place and the first term was perceived as a home for the in-migrant and the later for the poor. Another theory is by Marris, where he viewed slums as providers of services and opportunities to dwellers (Elias, 2008). Accordingly he suggests that people live in slums for the opportunities they provide or because they’re unable to survive in the competitive context of the non-slum world

The comparatively recent theory is the one developed by the UN-HABITAT (2003). The UN_HABITAT to come up with a universal, quantifiable description, defined the term; but in doing so the definition is bounded by the physical and legal forms without other considerations. Categories were made based on a five spatial models: “1) *origin and age*, 2) *location and boundaries*, 3) *size and scale*, 4) *legality and vulnerability*, 5) *development stages*. Each of these categories was then subdivided into variables that define the respective categories” (Elias, 2008).

The definition developed by UN-HABITAT (2003) “**A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions. Access to improved water, access to improved sanitation facilities, sufficient living area, not overcrowded, structural quality/durability of dwellings, and security of tenure. This is an operational definition that reflects conditions that characterize slums in the world.**”

Slums were seen as places where culture is created, social networks are established, and livelihood is provided. Exclusions were however made by this definition. It assumes slums as the exception rather than the norm and it predicts that slums are either illegal or informal. There are nonetheless, slums which are either formal or the combination of the formal and the informal and in some cities like Addis Ababa slums can cover major parts of the cityscape.

A direct link was detected between slum and poverty (Elias, 2008). According to the suggestion made by UN-HABITAT (2003) poverty is seen as the main ingredient under which slum formation is mandatory. The absence of poverty might then mean better housing condition (Strassmann, 1982).

3.3.2 The Condition of Slums in the World

Poorer families consistently have higher birth rates and most rural to urban migrants are observed to be poor, implying an increase in percentage of the poor in cities and towns.

Even if there won't be a percentage increase, almost 1.7 billion of the estimated 3.9 billion of urban dwellers in low and middle income countries are expected to live in what is termed as a slum settlement, by 2030. If no action is taken the world's slum dwellers are expected to double in 22 years (UN Millennium Project, 2005). By 2001 there were about 921 slum-dwellers worldwide, constituting to one third of the world urban population and 78.2 per cent of the developing world's city population. The world's highest percentage for slum dwellers was found in Ethiopia and Chad representing 99.4% of the population (Davis, 2006). Accordingly in Addis Ababa of the total population 23% lack improved water, 96.2% lack improved sanitation facilities, 38.1% lack sufficient living area, and 65.9% lack durable housing (UN-HABITAT, 2003).

The world population explosion has been majorly absorbed by cities, about two third since 1950. The global rural settlements have reached their pick and are expected to start shrinking in six years or less (Davis, 2006). Thus cities will engross all future population growth. The peak of this growth is expected to be 10 billion in 2050. Cities currently absorb about a million migrants and new born babies per week. Of the predicted population explosion ninety five per cent is expected to occur in urban areas of the developing world.

The spatial landscape of poverty has become increasingly urban in nature. Population growth will almost only be in cities and towns, and poverty will grow at best as fast as these cities grow. Majority of the most vulnerable population in the world will soon be found in these shaky settlements. Slums in the world are thus the face of urban poverty in the new Millennium (UN-HABITAT, 2003). Thus the growing number of the world's poor will be absorbed by cities. Yet urban poverty is underestimated and not addressed owing to the current condition of, rising number of slum dwellers (UN Millennium Project, 2005). Moreover, even though slum dwellers represent the majority of the urban population, they are excluded from many necessary qualities and services of the urban environment.

“Under rapid urbanization cities have expanded rapidly, annexing agricultural land and resulting in sprawl and in the creation of informal settlements. In the inner cities, with the absence of a mechanism to resolve the conflict between the need of residents to stay in proximity of their work places and the need of the business people to maximize profit, “friction of spaces”, land use transformation, overcrowdedness and severe shortage of basic services have been common” (Elias, 2008). According to the above statement, not only poverty, rapid urbanization coupled with the desirable condition of the inner-city for economic purposes has paved a ground for slum/informal settlement formation.

Davis (2006) argues that unlike China, with large manufacturing export and foreign capital flow, urbanization in the third world is characterized by “urbanization-without-growth”. In the context where there was a high rate of urban unemployment, unsatisfactory earnings and rising costs, rapid urban growth was a continual third world phenomenon in the 1980s and early 1990s. This phenomenon is in contradiction to accepted economic models, suggesting that due to the negative feedback of urban depression, migration from countryside would either be reversed or slowed.

Consequently, even when the attraction factor of the city was damaged by economic recession and debt people kept migrating as the forces that were pushing people away from the countryside were greater (civil war, drought, food import etc) (ibid). In some African cities where an economic reduction of 2 to 5 percent was observed, courtiers have managed to sustain 5 to 8 percent of population increase. Slum production, in the third world especially in African cities, is partly a result of rapid urbanization in the context of structural adjustment, currency devaluation and state cutback among others.

3.3.4 Suggested Measures for Slum Eradication

3.3.4 a) Consideration for Millennium Development Goals

To meet the “Millennium Development Goals” the issue of urban poverty should be addressed. Including the one stated under the 7th goal of the Millennium Development Goals, Target 11: “having achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.” (UN Millennium Project, 2005). By neglecting the above mentioned issues of slums we also lose the opportunities that could be achieved by urban growth. For example the benefits of the urban economy can reach to rural areas in different forms like remittance money.

The task force for „Cities without Slums”, through realizing the goal of target 11 wouldn’t be adequate, as an estimated extra 570 million people will be slum dwellers by 2020, proposed another formulation of target 11 stating: “By 2020, improving substantially the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, while providing adequate alternatives to new slum formation.” (ibid). This however can be achieved if a plan is devised for tenure security, affordable access to land for housing; basic services and housing finance.

“This target is daunting but attainable. It can be reached by insuring that the urban poor are the main actors (and not objects) of development, by improving governance, supporting and enacting local pro-poor policies, mobilizing resources and investments, empowering local action, and monitoring target attainment” (ibid).

Different recommendations were made by the task force for „Cities without Slums“, based on indications from years of experience (*ibid*). To mention some: the need to protect from forced eviction and security of tenure, provision of adequate and affordable land and shelter for future migrants, provision of adequate and affordable infrastructure and services, creating a sense of ownership through local improvement projects, good urban transportation systems that considers the need, accessibility and safety of the poor, involving the private sector, ensure access to employment through integrating residential services and income earning activities and acknowledging the importance of the informal economy.

3.3.4 b) Gradual, User Initiated Transformation

Even though poverty is seen as the main cause for slum formation and that reduction might result in fewer slums, the observation made by Strassmann (1982), however, suggests that there are other factors which should be considered. The fact that most government systems prohibit or slow down the gradual transformation of housing, which would have otherwise made bad conditions better, is discussed below.

Unemployment, poverty and poor housing condition reinforce one another almost in all developing countries. This indicates that eradication of poverty is essential to slum improvement. Even though poverty is a factor “to build for oneself is to become less poor” (Strassmann, 1982). Growth can be seen as little changes here and there that can later create a general transformation. Housing transformation is an inevitable phenomenon. Thus it should be fostered in a way it can assist with employment, equity, development and other things which might be general or specific to the local environment.

However in situations where things are not legal constructions are hidden. Thus official channels for advice are highly unlikely and ignorance results in less or unsustainable buildings (*ibid*). The other issue is lack of insurance to stay long term (security of tenure) or have a permanent title. In the absence of these one is less likely to make investment for modification or transformation. The factor that goes hand in hand is not awakening hope in the futurity, which can easily be aroused in the form of positive upgrading actions such as service provision and improvement. Fear of violating a regulation which might lead to lose of investment is another fear of informal residents.

“Gap mentality”: an attitude that reflects on the gap between the decent and less than-decent housing is another barrier to transformation of housing. According to this belief, the gap can be narrowed by building more and more decent housing and anything in-between is considered unsatisfactory. The term “paternalism” refers to an attitude that the poor may not know what is good for them. Priorities are thus set for them in the form of laws that intern

restrain the flow of credit and easier access to permit. Thus slowing or even forbidding the process of transformation of housing.

Another reason for imposing control is the idea that the poor will exploit the system in different ways like providing rental housings at expensive prices, which might then implicate a shortage of housing intern having political implication. Some public housings may even be designed in such a way that expansion and subdivision for shops, rental units and others is complex.

“In a material sense, economic development means a better countryside and better cities. New seeds, new pumps, new engines, new shoes, and countless other new goods are supposed to replace the worn-out and obsolete. Even new cities have been built, but these have turned out to be expensive and dreary. In the urban setting, therefore, the main task is to improve the old appealing cities and the present housing stock, rather than to replace it” (Strassmann, 1982).

Due to urbanization, old cities will require many more dwelling units. These, however, should be achieved in the form of transformation, expansion and modification, that which is not centered on complete replacement. Integrating informal manners with the rest of the urban economy might accelerate the process of the needed (Strassmann, 1982). The formal sector alone cannot provide all the housing needs of rapid urbanization by an affordable rate, thus governmental policies should be in line with integrating the informal and user initiated systems.

Moreover, informal/slum settlements were found to provide better social environments than other areas and the physical standards were observed to progress steadily (Rapoport, 1977). Thus, imposing unrealistic universal standards might destroy the gradual development of the physical, cultural and social spaces. Despite institutional constraints the poor will improve their housing and slums will continually transform (Strassmann, 1982). Transformations then, should not just be accepted and tolerated; but should be designed in such a way that they not only meet current needs but the unknown future needs and conditions as well.

Even though all income groups can benefit from better incentives for building, the strategies for each group should however be different. For the poor there should be a well-designed strategy to transfer resources from the well-off, while the in-between can be fully self-supporting. However these systems should be designed that a gradual progress is initiated to enhance a growth as resources grow in the future (ibid).

As this section has illustrated the global urban fabric, especially in developing nations is more and more dominated by poverty. This is one of the major conditions for slum formation; the other is the rapid rate of urbanization which has affected land use patterns, especially making the inner-city a contested space. The undesirable conditions of urban areas, mainly poverty and undesirable settlement areas, have not halted the movement to urban centers due to pushing factors from rural areas, such as famine. User initiated gradual transformation which uses the support of the informal sector might be the best solution for the current rapid situation, for creating job opportunity, equity and future consideration. Nevertheless, most governmental policies are not in line with such ideas, promoting formal, new settlements and complete replacement of existing slum areas.

3.4 Informality

3.4.1 Understanding the Terms Formal-Informal

“In theory the term ,formal“ is taken to represent the ordered city – in terms of its urban and architectural shape as well as its cultural, economic, political and social organization – while the ,informal“ is understood as the opposite: the shapeless areas of the city where economic and socio-political structures are particularly unstable and in which culture is characterized by its apparent incoherence” (Hernandez & Kellett, 2009). In 'Rethinking the Informal City' (2009) it was argued that, the terms formal-informal have limitations and that they fail to represent the tension between the two. Some of the alternative concepts discussed by different scholars are mentioned in the book and these are discussed below.

In the book by Henry Lefebvre, *The Production of Space*, the terms abstract space and social space are differentiated. The former represent spaces created to form authority by institutions of political, religious or military influence, to create homogeneity while destroying historical conditions. The latter, representing spaces formed by people, incorporates social actions by individuals or groups that contains their expressions (Hernandez & Kellett, 2009). In this analogy the first terminology is in relation to the formal and the later to the informal. The categorization was made without calling one system formal and the other the opposite, while recognizing the tension between.

Homi Bhabha used different terminologies that more or less describe what Lefebvre differentiated (ibid). The term „pedagogical“ corresponds with „abstract spaces“ which represents official schemes of the state. The other term which corresponds with „social space“ is „performative“ proposing that people as agents for creating significance for a nation

with the ability to create plural modern spaces. They both try to express the constant struggle between imposing and controlling projects with those shaped by the people.

„Smooth and striated spaces“ are terminologies introduced by Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari. The former term envisions nomadic organization and the latter represent sedentary association. However, these two, in spite of their differences, exist in combination where the smooth is constantly being changed to striated space and vice versa. And according to these two thinkers informal settlements are where the two different types of spaces are overturned into one another (*ibid*). Unlike the above two, in this analogy, two very distinct systems are described where informality is a third ground of mediation.

One can easily predict that the conflict the term formal-informal attempt to represent doesn't seem to be described by any pair of words individually. It is also evident that the formal and the informal city meet at a series of interfaces and there might not be a clear line between the formal and the informal.

Even though informal activities might be illegal or extra-legal they are not necessarily perceived as illegitimate by the practitioners. Many of these actors think, what would be considered by standard official ways illegal, as a functioning and normal practice (*ibid*). This mindset is true even when rules and regulations have been introduced, many time to control urban spaces and economic practices, to create the formal city. Nevertheless, in practice formal endorsement can be obtained through informal ways.

In his essay, *Integrated Informality in the Barrios of Havana*, Ronaldo Ramirez describes informality as a system that can be considered a ground for negotiation. The informal sector is a „complex system of social interaction“ which is very flexible. „The actors in the informal sector tend to be multiple and they often move in and out through the rather porous borders of the sector.“ (*ibid*). Informality is not limited to the present, as it is an expanding phenomenon, even after efforts by institutions that have the recognized authority to impose regulatory framework; since in practice these frameworks are varied and supple.

Rather than the old concept of informality as a temporary, transitional, small scale and just as a means of survival the new perception on the contrary reflects that it's permanent, well established and large scale. Moreover the connotation the informal as a traditional and the formal as the modern no longer works; as informality is found at every level of the economy and uses modern technologies like the internet. We should consider the strength of the self-organized informal city as an institution that is filling the gap of globalization with its social adaptability.

3.4.2 Housing, Settlements and Informality

“Housing is described as informal when it does not conform to the laws and regulatory frameworks established by and for the city in question. It can be informal on several levels and develops in different ways. Formal housing can become informal in the process of expansion and alteration by users without permission, or in ways that do not fulfill required standards..... In turn informal does not necessarily equal illegal. Housing can be provided through self building practices or unlicensed construction firms, whose work are not subject to guarantees, and still be acceptable by local authorities.” (Angelil & Hebel, 2010).

Illegality or Extra-legality of shelter provision can take three forms; and one of these forms of might overlap with the others

- 1) Illegal occupation of land that infringes communal or individual property
 - 2) unlawful or clandestine subdivision of land against planning regulation
 - 3) Construction or use of houses without permission and breaking of building codes
- (Hansen & Vaa, 2004).

The case of the inner-city of Addis Ababa, which will be elaborated in the next chapter, however, does not fall in the above three categories. The first and last forms resemble squatter settlements and all three describe their unlawful nature. Whereas, in Addis Ababa major parts of the inner city informal settlements are under the ownership of the state.

The rapid growth of African cities is characterized by contested spaces for use and access of urban land (*ibid*). This is not just between settlers and those who represent the law but also between different sectors of the inhabitants; in which case those who have the authority at times become mediators or observers rather than regulators.

Moreover, the ability of public agencies to control and guide the development of urban land in African cities has shown a significant decrease (*ibid*). The informal shelters are not only by the poor but middle and high income groups also take part. These activities which, from the stand point of the formal system, might be considered as extra-legal are in fact thought to be legitimate by the actors.

Alfredo Brillembourg and Hubert Klumpner, in their essay, Rules of Engagement: Caracas and the Informal City, suggested that „regional urbanization“ and „informal globalization“ are the two analytical concepts key to understand the new urban context of the informal city (Hernandez & Kellett, 2009). The second term refers to the global rise of the informal city. Considering the global implication, where 85% of new housing production taking place in

extra-legal manner, informality, especially in the global south, is the norm rather than the exception.

It should be noted that, informality, as integral part of the city, might be the only access to the city, for the urban poor. As has always been customary in rural settings of Africa, houses are constructed without any consideration for formal regulatory framework (Angelil & Hebel, 2010). Thus, well established settlements of per-urban areas of African cities are considered informal. Urban authorities are tolerant to such settlements making them easily accessible. However, getting credit, selling, transferring right and the like is difficult.

The above situation suggest that the only option is to legalize. Informality is a vital part of the economy and the informal sector has become the main provider of housing for the poor. Informality is taken seriously while also being adapted into the formal system and formalizing of informal settlements has become a common practice. In doing so, important cultures, social institutes, activities and similar important elements that makes the settlement what it is can be preserved.

In line with the above thought, In 1988 UNCHR formulated a new task for governments which states that the role of the government is to enable and that of the private sector and NGOs to provide housing (Hansen & Vaa, 2004). Even though many governments sanctioned the recommended policies, they continued with to keep demolishing settlements and providing dwellings that are not feasible for the poor.

This might be partly due to misunderstanding the importance and structural quality of the informal sector. Fernando Luiz Lara, in his essay, *The Form of the Informal: Investigating Brazilian Self-Built Housing Solutions*, attempts to find the essence contributing to the physical form of the informal city. He argues that informal settlements, as those which have been designed and implemented by professionals, also follow a logic which simply is a different one and by taking a closer look, the reason behind becomes apparent (Hernandez & Kellett, 2009). This logic rather than ignored should be better understood. One of the ways to trace, analyze and understand this logic is through the study of activities taking place.

In the above section the tension between the formal and the informal has been illustrated. The former was mostly understood as imposed by those who have the authority and the later by the end users. There is however a view that considers those with authority and the end users as separate entities while informality is considered as a third ground of mediation. The lack of clear distinct line between the formal and the informal has been discussed as well.

Informality, as once was perceived, is not only temporary and traditional as it is an expanding phenomenon which is broad even using modern technologies.

In housing informality is the norm, especially in the south, contributing to 85% of the housing stock, which might also be the only access to housing by the urban poor. Well established pre-urban African settlements are mostly not formal, plus public agencies capacity to control and guide urban development is considerably low. Taking the above into consideration, the informal sector could be incorporated into the housing provision scheme by governments and the logic behind the formation of such settlements should be well studied for future developments.

3.5 Common Spaces/Places

3.5.1 Meaning of Common Spaces in the Context of the Research

Common Space in definition might be similar to a public space. However, public spaces are all those spaces that are open to all at all times. These spaces are the exact opposite of private, where they can be used every day, fostering both visual and physical access, places of human contact and interaction, and allow access to the activities. In residential areas outdoor spaces between and surrounding buildings or a residential unit is semi-private or semi-public (Zhang & Lawson, 2012). Meaning, it might be more private than public or more public than private, nevertheless shared. The term common space can describe all those spaces between the very public or the very private, while implying a shared space among communities.

Thus, in this study the term common spaces was perceived to be a much more appropriate term as the level of privacy or openness to the public varies from place to place. The public spaces such as streets were seen as spaces right for private use and were at points functioning accordingly, while at the same time the rather more private compounds were occasionally entertaining activities for larger groups. Moreover, the level of private or other activities would vary from one point to another even in the same types of outdoor spaces.

Nevertheless the outdoor spaces in study are shared by more than two families making them a common to a large number (in the case of streets) or a few (in the case of compounds). Thus some shared compounds and neighborhood streets of different types, even though are open to all, were only seen as spaces that allow activities by the community and so presented accordingly. In this study common spaces are streets of a neighborhood or compounds that are shared by a number of households.

3.5.2 Understanding the concept of Space and Place

“Space is experienced as the three-dimensional extension of the world which is around us- the intervals, relationships and distances between people and people, people and things and things and things, and space is at the heart of the built environment. Spatial organization is, in fact, a more fundamental aspect of the designed environment than shape, materials and the like” (Rapoport, 1977).

Space, even if an important aspect of the environment, is not simple or universal to assign a specific meaning to, as it is more than a three-dimensional physical entity. At different times and/or in different contexts one is exposed to different kinds of spaces. The most basic distinction of space is between human and non-human spaces (Rapoport, 1977). Human spaces can further be classified as designed and non-designed spaces. The designed space represents a space ordered based on a certain rule and revealing some ideal environment.

Within the larger environment there is an operational environment which affects people and within which they work, within the operational is the perceptual to which people are conscious and assign a symbolic meaning to and within the perceptual is the behavioral of which people are not only aware of but also make behavioral responses (ibid).

From a humanistic approach concerned with individuals’ attachments to particular places, Places are thought to be bounded settings in which social relations and identity are comprised; and a space is organized into places (Geographical Approaches). A space was seen as more of universal and abstract topic of scientific law while place was seen as subjectively defined and particular. This space, used by social groups, reflecting a social pattern can also be termed a Social space (Rapoport, 1977).

Thus Places include a physical setting and the human activities that are rooted in the physical setting (Stedman, 2002). A place has a distinctive quality of ordering and focusing human actions, experiences, and intentions spatially. (Seamon & Sowers, 2008). The same place at the same time can be experienced differently by different individuals. Similarly the same place at different time/times can be experienced differently by the same individual, or the experience a person have over a space might change over a long time.

Places play an important role to our physical identification (Geographical Approaches). People will always need a place to identify themselves as human beings despite the current technological, social and geographical situation (Seamon & Sowers, 2008). Thus we need to create a progressive sense of place in a constantly-changing world.

Similarly our understanding of space is related to the places we inhabit; in turn places derive meaning from their spatial context.(ibid) The environmental preferences of people are influenced by the places they once belonged to, shaping their identity (Hauge, 2007). Their identity not only affects their preferred spaces, but also the places they belong to. Thus people try to personalize their homes, neighborhoods, and any other space they live or work in trying to make them reflect who they are.

Most concepts with regard to place involve three components: geographic location, material form and investment with meaning and value. Places are located in a geographical space, they have a physical form and they are perceived to have a meaning by individuals or groups. Places may have different spatial scales, ranging from a region to a city, district, neighborhood, a room, just a corner or anything in between (McIntyre, 2006)

The belongingness inhabitants feel and the meaning a particular place have for an individual or group is referred to as place attachment. This concept describes the bond between place and people (ibid). *“Sense of place can be conceived as a collection of symbolic meanings, attachment, and satisfaction with a spatial setting held by an individual or group...Through extensive interaction with a place, people may begin to define themselves in terms of...that place, to the extent that they cannot really express who they are without inevitably taking into account the setting that surrounds them as well”* (Stedman, 2002).

In this research, the common spaces in study were perceived to be geographically bounded spaces with collective and individual meanings. Values, cultures and other important elements are expressed in terms of activities that are deep rooted in the physical setting. Thus these common spaces are termed common places in the title and throughout the research.

public spaces are the complete opposite of private spaces where as common spaces represent all those spaces from the very private to the very public that are shared and common for more people of the community. Space intern is perceived as a more abstract term whereas places represent all those spaces with human activities that are deep rooted in the physical setting, thus the study refers to all the cases as common places. Through an extensive interaction with places a sense of place can be developed, and people may gradually start to identify themselves with a place. such interaction usually are in the form of activities.

3.6 Use and Activities of Common Space/Places and Informal settlements

As was also discussed in section 3.4 regarding informality, the organization of space and the meaning attached to it, when observed shows regularity as it is directly linked to culture. What differentiates one environment from another is thus the nature of the rules it is governed by. No matter how much disordered or organic a built environment is perceived to be, it is governed by a specific culture probably a lot different from planning/design (Rapoport, 1977). When it is thought that a certain space or urban tissue has no plan, it simply implies that the rules are considered strange from a certain view-point.

The specific meaning residents give to places is shaped by the ways they use space in their day to day life. Assigning meaning to these spaces and bargaining and negotiating over given meanings influences interactions, guidelines, experiences and measures, forming individual and group identities (Gotham & Brumley, 2002). A space has multiple meanings, and it is an active force that forms and reforms social relationships of everyday life. A place can thus be an important element for creating, reconstructing or reinforcing individual and social identity.

The meaning of spaces and places can, thus, change through the presence of people and the activities they perform. Understanding the meaning of such spaces and how the making happens is crucial for urban spaces. Social spaces are filled with expressive elements of the collective identity of dwellers by their social interactions and their material markouts. Through collective actions, and at times by occupying spaces informally, ordinary dwellers contest public spaces for their own uses and benefits (Uzzell, 1996). Similarly, the ways the urban poor perceive spaces and their relationship with these spaces determine their action, in those particular spaces (Gotham & Brumley, 2002). Such preferences are expressed more in informal settlements than designed areas where priorities are observed to be different than those set by planners and architects (Rapoport, 1977).

The organization of space in time, meaning and communication, is thus governed mainly by life style reflecting a collective culture and subcultures (ibid). The specific activity of a given space will vary with culture; even if the activities performed may not be what they are intended for, they are still valid. In order to understand differences in spatial organization the various socio-cultural elements need to be recognized. Attempting to understand a spatial organization and meaning from one view point will result in overgeneralization of human needs. For example western theory may not be relevant in a non-western world.

Both the built and the social environments are what make up the vernacular landscape relating to the patterns and places of urban life (Uzzell, 1996). Any activity revealing social

behaviors, ranging from playing football to shopping, participating in social organizations, working and even looking for a work, which takes place in social spaces show the identity of residents and can be considered a part of their social interaction.

While studying housing, all aspects of the settlement that contributes and affects the life of the dweller should be considered (Rapoport, 1977). Places should thus, be defined based on their uses and the activities that take place. For example instead of defining a street as a space between two buildings or compounds, it should be defined by the activities that take place and the public/private domain.

When bearing in mind streets, all other uses are excluded and they are mostly viewed as structures used for moving traffic (Rapoport, 1977). There is however, another view which considers streets as centers for activities and life. If we take the previous, most popular view, which only considers green areas, playgrounds and parks as the only open spaces, neglecting to view streets as part of these category, will have serious implications for the design of streets as functional spaces for a single specific use eliminating other uses such as street markets.

The works of Jacobs and Appleyard also recognize that streets are democratic when they are well used, which is again determined by the activities practiced. Thus a street is said to be democratic and lively when there is a variety in activities and a diversity (age, social group, gender) in those performing these activities. Such activities as eating, sports, talking, walking and the like, which are expected to take place in parks, restaurants or other public spaces, are vital for making streets lively and justly public.

Open spaces in some settlements may be more significant than the dwelling units (Rapoport, 1977). For example in India houses at the end of a cul-de-sac share communal spaces, creating a space balancing private to communal space. Some traditional villages have open spaces with trees that are accessed by narrow lanes, which function as social spaces for surrounding houses. A North Africa squatter settlement in France reflect a traditional space arrangement pattern where there are observed to be hierarchy of streets from public to semi-public to private streets and finally enclosed private domains with dwellings. For Aboriginals of Australia dwellings function as shelters where most activities including, sleeping, sitting and working are done outside, right in front of houses, and this houses are clustered by kinship. Linking paths express social relationships and they connect at the houses of leaders

Outdoor spaces have different major uses in different settlement, and many times the same place might be a location for different activities successively or overlapping; like a market, a

playground, outdoor restaurant and the like (ibid). For example people meet on the wider part of the main streets in Chinese or Punjabi villages. For women of North Africa the meeting places are the wells, and the coffee houses for the men. In South Chicago the meeting places for girls are the streets, the corners for men and stoop of houses for women and the elderly. In France the cafes are centers for meeting, entertainment, informal businesses and intellectual discussions. It is useful to analyze many groups of activities and the places they take place. The use of such settings has major implications when considering planning and designing of urban areas.

Communal spaces, by insuring place based social- capital and place attachment, were found to facilitate communal participations in neighborhoods. Social capital is built consciously or unconsciously through informal interpersonal interactions in public and semi-public spaces which creates a means for the development of social capital (Zhu, 2015). These spaces can be informal meeting places, walkways, open spaces and others.

Charles Correa(2012) discusses the importance of what he calls „open-to-sky spaces“ in an urban context, especially in developing nations. Three quarter of essential living activities of a household, such as cooking, playing, guest entertaining, and even sometimes sleeping is observed to take place in these spaces. Moreover, the weather condition for seventy percent of the year in most developing countries is suitable for these activities. Thus these spaces are half as useful as a house or a room. Furthermore, the usability of spaces with covered roof like structures such as a verandah, pergola, or even a place with a tree shade is between a built-up room and an open space. Especially in warm climates, like other building materials, spaces for activities are great resources and low cost housing should not just be about providing as many dwellings as possible but there should be an equal concern for other spaces as well. Figure 1 illustrates the maximum utilization of such spaces in a simple manner.

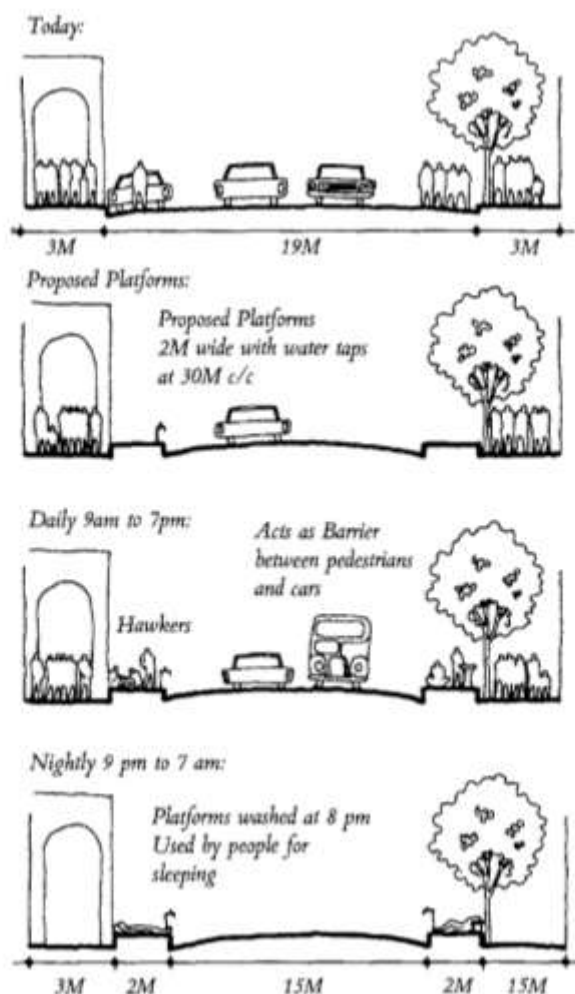


Figure 1: The Maximum Utilization of Space, Taken from the book „The New Landscape“

Moreover, courtyards and terraces not only to everyday life but also are important elements for improving economic conditions through urban livestock and similar business activities. In an urban context where poverty prevails, a single all purpose room serving an entire family wouldn't have been sufficient without these spaces. (Correa, 1996). These most private activities also extend to the public spaces if necessary; thus housing is not just the boxes of the dwelling unites but the combination of all other spaces that are essential. According to (Correa, 2012). If we then fail to see this we create economically undesirable conditions where the poor are forced to live in conditions that are not suitable to their way of life or to abandon new projects and move to places where conditions are preferable.

People from squatter settlements have returned to their original settlements or similar types after being allocated a house in the formal sections. These decisions are often linked to social interactions, access to the outside environment, spacing of dwellings, privacy and the like (Rapoport, 1977). For example people who migrated to Cairo stressed out the

importance of courtyards and internal streets free of wheeled traffic so that the streets can also function as playgrounds, meeting places, laundry as communal activity, places for animals and so on. Coffee houses and similar facilities such as sitting areas function as meeting and information centers further strengthening social networks. The presence of such spaces with spontaneous character also helps for income generation, especially for women.

Moreover, if neighbors are to share an access path, staircases or any other semi-public space they most likely will develop social ties when compared to those who do not (Frances E & Sullivan, 1998). As neighborhood common spaces are one of the important places where casual social contact occurs, features of these common spaces are most likely to influence the quality of a neighborhood and the community.

Studies have shown that over crowdedness, extreme noise and crime inhibit the use of common spaces in a neighborhood (ibid). On the contrary researches have shown that the use of common spaces is fostered by the presence, location and number of vegetation, mostly trees. Nature in urban settings has also been linked to reducing mental fatigue, relieve stress and positive effect on mood.

Another example is a traditional socio-spatial environment of gated compounds for extended families which is a common practice in Saudi cities (Glasze, 2002). The common areas within a compound include play areas, gardens, swimming pools and the like with different housing units, usually one of them larger than the rest, belonging to the head of the extended family. These courtyard compounds were found clustered around common urban spaces, and these spaces are again used for social gathering, festivals and the like. These type of hierarchical spaces were perceived to offer social and economic benefits. The social benefit is that it permits extended family ties while maintaining the independence of a single family. Structural cost (like fences and pools) and size of space is an economic benefit; larger spaces for all but a collective reduction of spaces compared to the same number of single family compounds.

From the above extensive discussion regarding activities it is apparent that three types of activities are most dominant. While every type of activity is attempted to be discoursed by Rapoport, he gives more emphasis for social activities and social spaces. Correa on the other hand gives attention to what he termed as „essential living activities“ (activities considered private such as sleeping, cooking and so on). The use of common shared places for better economic condition with regard to activities for livelihood are mentioned by both.

In conclusion, the liveliness of these spaces is quite dependent on these two factors where in the former case the appropriateness is directly linked with the activities taking place. Thus in designing public/common spaces one should first ask the kind of life wanted leading to the nature of spaces to be provided insuring activities in support of this life and finally the type of buildings to be places to enhance these spaces (Gehl, 2011).

With time, communities with their values and aspirations change, and even individuals change or move to another place, and these create a change in the sense of place (Jiven & Larkham, 2003). But these changes are gradual which are forming yet other positive characters to cope with contextual situations.

The values, systems, views and ways of the people using places are important considerations (ibid). Rather than forming a few set of generalized basic needs, the specific contextual situation should be considered (Rapoport, 1977). Thus planning based on human behavior, activities and interaction is much more important. The elements that contribute to the character of places and their successfulness can be recognized to be re-interpreted in new design forms (Jiven & Larkham, 2003).

Even when the intended purpose is different activities of a given space will vary with culture. This is more perceived in informal areas than well designed settlements. However different the activities might be they are still valid. In fact trying to understand spatial organizations and activities from one view point will lead to overgeneralization of human needs. Places should thus be defined based on their uses and the activities that take place. Rather than the standard consideration of streets as structures for traffic flow, they can be view as centers for activities and life as well.

In some settlements shared open spaces might be more significant than dwelling units. Three quarters of the essential living activities of a household living in a developing nation with warm climate, takes place in open spaces. In such areas like the other building materials space for activities are great resources. Housing is thus, a combination of all other essential spaces and not only the dwelling envelope. In such settlements, outdoor spaces have different uses and the same place is often a location for different activities successively or overlapping. It is useful to analyze many group of activities and where they take place as it has major implication when considering planning and designing of urban areas.

3.6.1 Common Places and Activities of the Informal Economy

When considering activities and common spaces of a neighborhood among those that are dominant are activities related to business or livelihood. These especially in a developing country context is much more common. Thus this section discusses housing and the

informal economy, with more emphasis on informal settlements and informal business activities.

Scholars suggest that there is a close relationship between poverty, informal housing and informal income generation (Hansen & Vaa, 2004). Income levels and shelter standards in these neighborhoods vary but it is below than the city average, which suggests it represents mostly the poor.

At the same time small scale businesses and street vendors are constantly being pushed away from public spaces to create room for big malls and other types of formal commercial activities, since these small scale businesses are seen as treats to the formal market (*ibid*). It should be noted that, growth potential for informal activities is highly dependent on the type and level of activity and the contextual social structure which leads to their production.

A wide range of home-based enterprises can be found in low-income neighborhoods ranging from urban livestock and agriculture to processed food supplies (Tipple, 1988). This allows for resources to be converted from one form to another promptly without much cost or inconvenience. Nevertheless, planning policies and regulations for land use are based on the separation of these two forms.

However, as a security of tenure for housing was identified to be important, attention should also be given for tenure security for livelihood (Brown, 2015). For those with limited space in dwelling units and no formal job, public spaces provide an important ground for informal economy. The informal economy accounts for sixty to eighty per cent of job provision in most developing countries and the public domain plays a central role in accommodating such activities.

Basic business rights for the urban informal traders, especially for the poor, should include the right to work, the right to a work place and the right to related infrastructures (*ibid*). Public spaces should be truly public with regard to access and use; moreover they should function as common resources in which right of use should exist.

Three types of communal rights were described by Brown (2015).

- 1) Common property regimes: is a member based legal right where only a certain group has access to and others are excluded or can be excluded.
- 2) Open access regimes: Gives equal and free right to everyone; leading to over-consumption of the resource due to lack of any governing rules.
- 3) Common pool regimes: is a hybrid of the two where there is common ownership. Screening mechanism are impractical, and prohibiting people using regulatory and

physical elements is difficult; except limits are put in place congestion and over-use might result. Street trading is an example of this type

“Small shops in dwellings are an almost universal phenomenon. Such premises may also function as a meeting place, with recreation options such as TV, tables for billiards, cards, and other games...Indeed 50 per cent of HBE operators acknowledge that the possibility mixing the two kinds uses is the main advantages of HBEs... Owners may be enabled to consolidate their dwellings through the income and many households would not have their dwelling without the HBE. Likewise, many enterprises would not exist without the use of the dwellings. Thus, housing plays an important part in the existence and operation of the informal economy in many countries” (Tipple, 1988).

Tipple (*ibid*) has considered the importance of a home not only as a living space but a space for other use mainly economical gain. Nevertheless the importance of common spaces outside of shelters like streets or compound for extending HBEs or even as a basis of income generation are not covered. These spaces, depending on the specific case of a neighborhood, might be as important or even more so to maintain a livelihood and social bond in neighborhoods.

Among informal business activities in common spaces, street trading is one of the most contested realms of the informal economy (Brown, 2015). This domain includes from the most mobile forms of vending to long term fixed locations. When considering streets as places of work, it is not adequate to define them as state land, as they are essential for the livelihood of the poor. Although trading is done for private gain, it is a provider of urban services, and employment, especially for the poor. Hence the public can also benefit from such services and poverty reduction of the overall setting. It can be seen as a provider of public good as well as private profit.

Thus a public space should be considered as a common pool resource with open access; nevertheless equitable management for conflicting users must be structured. Customary right systems have been adopted in urban settings. These customs are reflected on street trading, where collective use rights extend to public areas and are vital for the livelihood of the poor (*ibid*). In cities of developing countries a collective management of land for livelihood is already in practice. Caution must be taken to ensure that exclusion by powerful trading groups will not take place.

Another important discovery is that, by taking into consideration standard statistical indicators only few resources are found to make a living of, thus informal economies are

helpful in indicating how livelihood are made. *“There can be no question of the ILO helping to ,promote“ or ,develop“ an informal sector as a convenient, low-cost way of creating employment unless there is at the same time an equal determination to eliminate progressively the worst aspects of exploitation and inhuman working conditions in the sector”* (Hansen & Vaa, 2004).

When talking about resources, it is important to note that, the non-physical social ties and means of sustaining a certain standard of livelihood are as important to a neighborhood as the physical structures (Tipple, 1988). Existing structures can be considered as a resource for the future. The preservation of existing resources of a neighborhood is vital for sustained development pattern. The old approach for redevelopment takes a site clearance form of both the physical and social fabrics. The economic implications were, however, discovered to be sever; leading to the next adapted approach of upgrading of existing areas. Understanding, promoting and providing appropriate spaces should be a goal through the study of existing structures, reveling themselves in the form of business or other forms of activities.

In conclusion, some settlements shared open spaces might be more significant than dwelling units. Three quarters of the essential living activities of a household living in a developing nation with warm climate, takes place in open spaces. In such areas like other building materials space for activities are great resources. Housing is thus, a combination of all other essential spaces and not only the dwelling envelope. In such settlements, outdoor spaces have different uses and the same place is often a location for different activities successively or overlapping. It is useful to analyze many group of activities and where they take place as it has major implication when considering planning and designing of urban areas.

Moreover one should consider the importance and dominance of activities related to livelihood in informal settlements. For those with limited space in dwelling units and no formal job public spaces are important grounds for the provision of economy. The informal economy as suggested by ILO is the low cost way of creating employment. Just as considering security of tenure for housing, there should be a consideration for security of space for livelihood.

3.6.2 Classification of Activities by Type

In the previous sections the importance of common places for activities, especially in informal settings were disused. Moreover different activities were identified; however these activities were not grouped into different categories. In this section, categorization of major activities by Gehl and a similar type of study in Australia is discussed.

According to Gehl (2011), activities in outdoor public spaces were classified into three; namely necessary activities, optional activities and social activities (resultant activities). Necessary activities are identified to be those that take place independent of the environment or other conditions making them all year round events. Walking through a public space to reach a certain destination or perform a compulsory task in these spaces are part of this category. Examples of these are, going to work or back from school, shopping and waiting for a public transport. Optional activities are those that are dependent on favorable conditions of the exterior environment such as weather and the type of physical setting, time, and the choice of the performer. Examples of these activities are sunbathing, taking a walk, chatting and taking a seat in a public area. Social Activities (resultant activities) are those which are a spontaneous result of the other two categories given others are also present in the same place and time. Thus if better conditions are created for optional and necessary activities, especially the former, resultant activities are indirectly supported (see figure 2). Examples of these activities are different communal activities, children playing, greetings and small talks.

Necessary, optional and resultant activities were referred as functional, recreational and social activities respectively. In all circumstances these activities are interlinked to form a broad range of activities making common spaces lively and significant both at a city and neighborhood level (ibid).

Activities by humans tend to attract more people and thus other activities by other people (ibid). This is studied to be true for different activities like children choosing to play on streets and front yards than play grounds that are at the back and rather safe. When seats are placed in parks the ones facing paths with a chance to observe others and their activities are more frequently visited than those facing the other way, even in the same location. Same is true for stopping to observe while passing by; the number of stops for human activities was much, much more than other type of public space attractions. In general one type of activity paves the way for another type of activity to take place and one type of activity overlaps with another type.

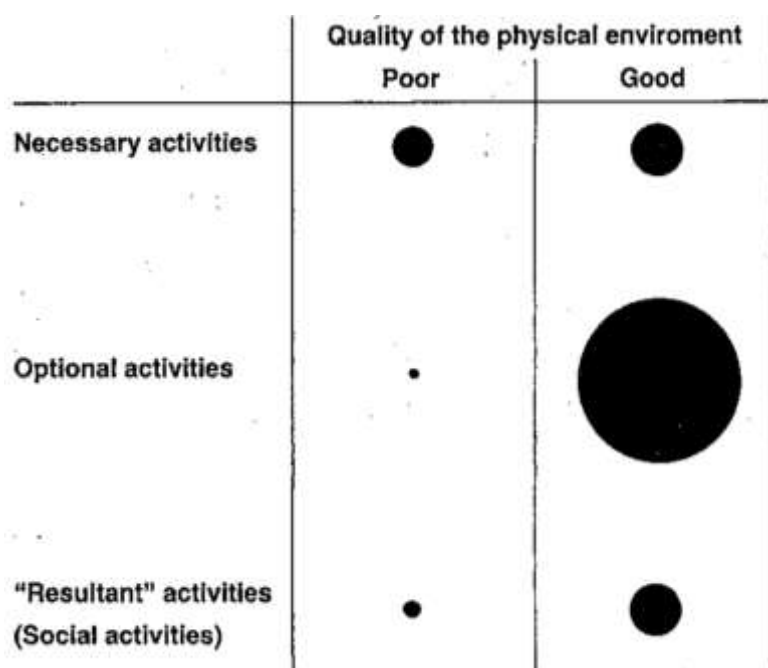


Figure 2: The Relationship of the Three Types of Activities with Quality of the Physical Space

A study was conducted in Brisbane taking into consideration the classification identified by Gehl. Accordingly, activities were classified as process activity, physical contact and transitional activity (Zhang & Lawson, 2012). Process activity are those where there isn't a direct intent to use the space, such as a person walking through an outdoor space to go to and back from work, and walking to and back from an ATM machine. Time spent on such activities was minimal. This can be more or less related to necessary activities suggested by Gehl. However in the study it doesn't refer to all necessary activities but activities that are essential for performing other activities (in the process of doing something else). Physical contact are those that need one or more people interacting with another person, such as children playing and people chatting. This can be linked to resultant activity suggested by Gehl, but in this research these are not seen as resultant of other activities. Time spent for these activities was quite dependent. Transitional activity is a type of activity that people choose with no clear reason, such as walking around or standing/seating out for a fresh air. This can be again linked to the optional activity mentioned by Gehl. The time spent even though varies, was not long.

The study suggests that activities in outdoor public spaces of a residential community were different than the general public space. The largest number of activities found were process activities, Transitional and physical contact were dependent on the relationship of the outdoor space to public open spaces and to the number of facilities available on such

spaces. The number and size of public outdoor spaces didn't have an influence on activities, rather the quality of the spaces, which is in line with the previous finding.

The above two studies were done in western cities, where the former concentrates on outdoor public spaces of the city, the later focuses on outdoor spaces of residential complexes. In the first case optional and resultant and in the later transitional and physical contact were perceived to be affected by the quality of the public space. The second study have recognized that activities in outdoor public spaces of a residential community were different than the general public space.

Nevertheless such uses of living activities mentioned by Correa are not part of both studies since they might not occur or are not dominant in such cultures. Similarly, businesses such as outdoor cafes, street vending and livestock were seen as services not activities by the urban poor or they simply were not recognized as some of these informal activities were not part of such cultures. In conditions where they are recognized as services, only the end users were documented like people seating in outdoor cafes situated on public spaces.

In addition it is very difficult to identify if a person walking through an outdoor space is simply taking a walk which is an activity with no other intention or walking to reach a destination or to perform other essential activities. If there is another end activity, the type of activity he wishes to perform would make the walking either a necessary or optional activity in the first case and in the later it will be a process activity no matter what.

Moreover in the first study social activities were seen as resultants of the other two types of activities. However depending on the cultural background, some social activities are more stable and common, existing independent of other activities, which might be the center from which other activities result from. Nevertheless it was recognized that one type of activity attracts another type and that activities sometimes overlap.

This section has illustrated that the different activities of public urban spaces were classified by Gehl into three major types namely necessary/functional, optional/recreational and resultant/social. Moreover it was stated that activities by people tend to attract more people and thus paves the way for other activities and one type of activity overlaps with another type. Based on a similar research conducted in Brisbane it was identified that outdoor public activities in residential neighborhoods is different than the general public space. Classification was also made based on the above stated categorization which are process, transitional and physical contact respectively.

In both categorization the activities suggested by Correa as essential living activities are missing, as they might not have been dominant in a western context. The other major

classification missing, or which might have been considered as services, is business activities. Moreover social activities might not necessary be resultant activities, depending on the specific situation and culture.

In conclusion in informal residential settlements the categorization of activities might not be in line with Gehl's major three classifications. Moreover the contextual background based on the culture, weather conditions and others might implicate other categorization of activities.

3.7 Summery of Literature Review

The study topic concentrates on activities of common places in informal/slum settlements. Thus, the literature review has considered different topics and terms that are related to the research idea. As the study area can be categorized as both an informal and a slum area, topics related to slums and informality with their link were first discussed followed by concepts related to common spaces/places. Finally activities of common places and their categorization is presented last.

The link between informality and slum settlements is a constant occurrence. The way land is acquired by slum settlements is often informal. When the supply of land for a settlement is informal there is a lack of proper service provision, which again paves the way for slum formation. There is also a direct link between the informal sector and slum dwellers, even if it doesn't always overlap. The increase in urban population has created an excess labor, working for low wage in an unskilled and unprotected way. Following this slum settlements and informality will be discussed independently.

The global urban fabric, especially in developing nations is more and more dominated by poverty. This is one of the major conditions for slum formation; the other is the rapid rate of urbanization which has affected land use patterns, especially making the inner-city a contested space. The undesirable conditions of urban areas, mainly poverty and undesirable settlement areas, have not halted the movement to urban centers; due to pushing factors from rural areas, such as famine. User initiated gradual transformation which uses the support of the informal sector might be the best solution for the current rapid situation, for creating job opportunity, equity and future consideration. Nevertheless, most governmental policies are not in line with such ideas, promoting formal, new settlements and complete replacement of existing slum areas.

There is a tension between the formal and the informal. The former was mostly understood as imposed by those who have the authority and the later by the end users. There is however a view that considers those with authority and the end users as separate entities

while informality is considered as a third ground of mediation. The lack of clear distinct line between the formal and the informal has been discussed as another fact. In addition informality, as once was perceived, is not only temporary and traditional as it is an expanding phenomenon which is broad even using also modern technologies.

In housing informality is the norm, especially in the south, contributing to 85% of the housing stock, which might also be the only access to housing by the urban poor. Well established pre-urban African settlements are mostly not formal, plus public agencies capacity to control and guide urban development is considerably low in most African cities. Taking the above into consideration, the informal sector could be incorporated into the housing provision scheme by governments and the logic behind the formation of such settlements should be well studied for future developments.

By definition public spaces are the complete opposite of private spaces where as common spaces represent all those spaces from the very private to the very public that are shared and common for more people of the community. Space intern is perceived as a more abstract term whereas places represent all those spaces with human activities that are deep rooted in the physical setting, thus the study refers to all the cases as common places. Through an extensive interaction with places a sense of place can be developed, and people may gradually start to identify themselves with a place. such interaction usually are in the form of activities.

Even when the intended purpose is different activities of a given common space will vary with culture. This is more perceived in informal areas than well designed settlements. However different the activities might be they are still valid. In fact trying to understand spatial organizations and activities from one view point will lead to overgeneralization of human needs. Places should thus be defined based on their uses and the activities that take place. Rather than the standard consideration of streets as structures for traffic flow, they can be view as centers for activities and life as well.

In some settlements shared open spaces might be more significant than dwelling units. Three quarters of the essential living activities of a household living in a developing nation with warm climate, takes place in open spaces. In such areas like other building materials space for activities are great resources. Housing is thus, a combination of all other essential spaces and not only the dwelling envelope. In such settlements, outdoor spaces have different uses and the same place is often a location for different activities successively or overlapping. It is useful to analyze many group of activities and where they take place as it has major implication when considering planning and designing of urban areas.

Moreover one should consider the importance and dominance of activities related to livelihood in informal settlements. For those with limited space in dwelling units and no formal job public spaces are important grounds for the provision of economy. The informal economy as suggested by ILO is the low cost way of creating employment. Just as considering security of tenure for housing, there should be a consideration for security of space for livelihood.

The different activities of public urban spaces were classified by Gehl into three major types namely necessary/functional, optional/recreational and resultant/social. Moreover it was stated that activities by people tend to attract more people and thus paves the way for other activities and one type of activity overlaps with another type. Based on a similar research conducted in Brisbane it was identified that outdoor public activities in residential neighborhoods is different than the general public space. Classification was also made based on the above stated categorization which are process, transitional and physical contact respectively.

In both categorization the activities suggested by Correa as essential living activities are missing, as they might not have been dominant in a western context. The other major classification missing, or which might have been considered as services, is business activities. Moreover social activities might not necessary be resultant activities, depending on the specific situation and culture.

In conclusion in informal residential settlements of Addis Ababa the categorization of activities might not be in line with Gehl's major three classifications. Moreover the contextual background based on the culture, weather conditions and others might implicate other categorization.

PART IV
BACKGROUND REVIEW

4. Background Review

4.1 Introduction

The background study focuses on the city, Addis Ababa, as the selected neighborhood for study is located in it. The first part in the background study, reviews the historic establishment of the capital, to illustrate the pattern of growth that has created the current housing condition dominated by slum/informal settlements. Moreover, the development of neighborhoods and their structure will be illustrated to give a background for spatial meaning. The next section focuses on the growth of the city to a housing shortage and the gradual development of informal settlements. The following part will try to illustrate the importance of a mixed type of land use within a close proximity and how customary type of space usage is considered important for the city. The last section discusses how traditional use of space is adapted in neighborhoods and also tries to indicate considerations for future developments.

4.2 The Establishment of Addis Ababa as a Capital and It's Growth Pattern

Prior to the founding of Addis Ababa as a permanent capital, there was a common practice of "moving cities" (Elias, 2008). Due to constant wars, either to have power over other districts or to defend from those who try to consolidate a district, most capitals were in constant movement having a camp like settlement pattern.

The Entoto Mountain was the last residing place of Emperor Menelik before moving to the hot spring water area, to the south (ibid). Empress Taitu played a major role for the establishment of the royal palace and the city where it is now found, and she herself gave it the name, Addis Ababa. Addis Ababa was the fifth capital of Emperor Menelik; and when it was first established, it was not yet decided whether it would be a permanent capital.

The construction of the first houses of the city and formation of settlements has begun while Menelik was on an expedition to consolidate Harar. The thermal spring water with its believed healing ability and the natural topographic and weather condition of Addis Ababa coupled with the unlivable conditions of mount Entoto (a very steep slope, harsh storm and a cold environment) and a major deforestation caused by the settlement has made the new location favorable (Fasil & Gerard, 2007). The power the emperor acquired over most parts of the country made movement unnecessary; ending the trend of "political nomadism" (Elias, 2008).

"....Actually, Addis Ababa came into existence because of the hot springs. It was firstly the Queen who wanted to shift the capital to Addis Ababa as she was a frequent visitor of the hot springs (Fasil & Gerard, 2007).

During that period, urban land, traditionally belong to the throne; and the king can assign the right to use or own it. Consequently by the end of the 19th century, Emperor Menelik has distributed large areas of the city to important personalities, and the population of that time was majorly composed of warlords and their followers (Fasil & Gerard, 2007). As Addis Ababa was established in the middle of war expeditions it is formed following a military pattern. The higher and central hill was assigned to the main place and surrounding hills were given to war lords and dignitaries according to their status and strategic consideration for position (Genet, 2011). Thus, an area assigned to a chief, differentiated from similar areas by a buffer, resembling a military settlement was called as „Sefer“. The term is still in use; which is representative of the English word, neighborhood (Fasil & Gerard, 2007).

Followers of those occupying the nodes and, in the case of churches, clergies settle in the immediate surroundings. These nodes which usually comprise a large area are found very wide apart from one another (Elias, 2008). The large spaces in between, in turn, were used as markets, ceremonial practices, extra camp locations, for agricultural purposes of either grazing land or for crops. In general there was a concentric pattern where settlements were gathered around nodes which were again grouped around bigger nodes with paths connecting the nodes.

“The first plan for Addis Ababa, known as “the Taitu-Menelik Development plan” was not more than a “blueprint of a military camp”. The camp was called a sefer, a term which is now commonly used to name neighborhoods within the city. When the camp became more permanent the settlement was called a ketema, a term now used to indicate town or city. The noun “ketema” is probably derived from the root verb “keteme”, which indicates the end of a movement.” (Elias, 2008).

Addis Ababa started to expand due to different causes (Fasil & Gerard, 2007). A large number of rural dwellers moved to the city due to the country wide cattle epidemic, cholera (from 1889-1892) and the famine that shortly followed; most migrants, however, remained in the city. The victory of Adwa, in 1896, attracted even more people to the city; causing a major population increase.

The geographical location of the city together with the start of the modernization process of Ethiopia allowed for agricultural products from other parts of the country to be sold in the markets and for trade routes to meet at the city (Genet, 2011). Prior to the establishment of Addis Ababa as a capital there were no important trade routes in the city. The central market, which functioned as a national market, together with the main palace was one of the first neighborhoods to be formed with the establishment of the city. The development and growth of transportation systems and other communication means accentuate the city as a

political as well as market center (ibid). The construction of the railway from Djibouti to Addis Ababa through many other towns created connectivity to the eastern part of the country and international trade means. The city, then expanded to the south with wider roads for automobiles (Elias, 2008). Attracted by the advancements more people started moving to the city.

4.3 Slums, Informality and Housing Shortage in the City

The formative age of the city, discussed above, between mid-1980 to 1917, has formed the current condition and physical pattern of the inner-city slum (Elias, 2008). The first set up of the city, following a military pattern, created nodes with wider space in between and as people started to move into the city, they started filling the in-between open spaces in an unplanned manner. The inner-city is stretched over a wide territory characterized by unplanned single story mud houses, revealing temporality of settlements.

The proclamation of 1907, allowed private ownership of land in Addis Ababa paving the ground for private investment for housing. Nevertheless, most housing stocks produced, in the period from the declaration of the proclamation to the 1936 Italian occupation, were destroyed by the Italian government. (Angelil & Hebel, 2010).

The five year time of Italian occupation, in trying to construct a capital city for territories of East-Africa, has made some implementations that influenced the layout of the city. The employed plan, by the architects Guidi and Valle was based on segregation between the natives and the Europeans (Elias, 2008). The native settlements were left untouched, if they were not in the way of European settlements, administrative buildings and roads, in which case they were cleared. Plus an extension area was planned in the western part of the city for natives. The executions made by Italian administration all followed a grid layout whether in new cleared redeveloped areas or in new extensions (ibid). The traces of these can be seen in areas such as Merkato, Kazanchis, Addis Ketema and others.

During this time, the population of the city doubled as alternative forms of economic gain was introduced and the city's economy accelerated. The government subdivided existing units and plots to alleviate the shortage created, but most of the structures lack many things from proper foundation to basic hygienic attributes (Angelil & Hebel, 2010). In late 1960s such types of unites accounted to about 70 per cent of the housing stock, which were constructed without permit or land ownership. This has created a large scale informal settlement.

From post Italian occupation time (1942) to the 1974 revolution, which ended the imperial regime , different master plans were developed, of which, a substantial part of the plan by

Luis De Marien was implemented (Elias, 2008). His plan lacked a consideration for the socio-economic condition of the majority inhabitants of the city; occupying the inner-city, non-planned and highly congested settlements .

According to a land ownership survey in 1961, an immense amount of the city's land was under the ownership of few landlords and the church. Land was used by followers on the basis of a lease arrangement but without a legal registration system, necessitating the development of houses by tenancies in an informal manner (ibid). The increasing need for housing was met by the constant development of informal rental housing, comprising two third of housing provision of the time.

Following the 1975 proclamation, proclamation 47/1975, which nationalized rural land, land belonging to the church and the royal, and extra housing (mostly rental) in the city, the state under the socialist government became the owner and administrator of a large number of these informal housing units (Angelil & Hebel, 2010, Elias, 2008). A large portion of these houses are located in informal settlements, which cover major parts of the inner city.

The government was, thus, the provider of housing through a rental system (Elias, 2008). The rental price of these houses was also reduced by half. The administration of the nationalized houses was either under the kebele (the smallest administrative unit of the time), if rental fees were less than 100ETB, or the AARH (Agency for the Administration of Rental Housing), if rental fees were more than 100 Birr.

The houses under the kebele administration started to deteriorate due to different conditions (ibid). The price was either too low to allow maintenance, or the system of administration was too poor. Moreover, the master plan of the 1986, through envisioning the renewal of the whole inner-city, prohibited the upgrading of mud houses which were the majority of housing in such settlements. However kebele houses went to tenant initiated transformations and modifications informally especially to add space for personal use, for subletting at a market price, for selling use right, or other ways to generate more income, making these settlements more congested.

Moreover, due to public ownership of land and monetary constraint, private investment in housing, of the time, is not worth mentioning. The informal sector has become the provider of the great housing need, created by an ever growing population(Angelil & Hebel, 2010).

Since the 1991 free market economy, while land still belong to the state, a lease based system of land use right was introduced, in 1994 (Angelil & Hebel, 2010, Elias, 2008). The kebele housing arrangement and administration system also remained as is (Elias, 2008). An attempt was also made for a market oriented housing supply with access to finance, but

the mortgage rate was found to be very high causing the housing supply to be lower than expected and unreachable by the urban poor (Angelil & Hebel, 2010). The gap between housing supply and demand continued to exist, promoting the over crowdedness in the inner-cities or causing a wide spread of squatter settlements at the fringes (Angelil & Hebel, 2010, Elias, 2008).

The current statistics suggests that 80% of the population in Addis Ababa live in slum settlements. The inner-city comprises of 11.2% of the total area of the city, 36% of the built area, more than 42% of the total population of the city and approximately 70% of the total amount of kebele houses (Elias, 2008). According to Dr. Elias Yitbarek (2008), the slums of Addis Ababa can be classified into three major types.

- 1) The old unplanned inner-city settlements owned by the woreda/kebele with tenants having a certain level of tenure rights.
- 2) Squatter settlements on the edge of the city with low or no level of tenure security. These are further divided into two; houses built by low-income groups, and those built by middle and high income groups for either speculation or due to lack of access through the formal system.
- 3) Squatter settlements of the inner-city with no tenure rights. These are small plastic houses usually found attached to street fences, or built on public pocket spaces, parks and so on.

The Map of Addis Ababa intervention areas, has dedicated a major part of the inner-city for renewal. This is further strengthened by the approach of the Grand housing Program, to gradually replace the kebele housing with public housing provision (Elias, 2008). The Grand Housing Program was initiated by the government and GIZ, in 2004, to alleviate the housing shortage, to upgrade and renew slums, to make centers dense against horizontal expansion of the city, to address the urban poor among other objectives (Angelil & Hebel, 2010).

This practice however has major drawbacks in that, it has not considered the adapted way of life and the traditional naturally evolved idea of a neighborhood, where common/shared spaces play a major role.

“...The development tended to consume an enormous amount of land and introduced isolated, mono-functional clusters of freestanding buildings within the city fabric, neglecting the importance of public spaces as a social and economic base.”(Angelil & Hebel, 2010).

4.4 The Importance and Meaning of Mixed Use Spaces from Establishment to Now

In the above two sections the growth pattern of the city and the gradual development of the inner-city into an informal/slum settlement, with political, traditional and other conditions that have made it so are discussed. In this section the focus shifts to the land use pattern and the formation of neighborhoods with distinct characteristics.

In the earliest settlements of Addis Ababa the main land use components were administration, trade, religion and production. However these components were not entirely segregated, where a particular place might be dominated by one single function while containing the other mentioned activities. Residences were always found mixed with the others with the exception to places of religion and open markets (Genet, 2011).

The land use of Addis Ababa was mainly influenced by the administration system; thus, the type of settlement following this logic is the most prominent. As a center for political administration land was allocated for important officers or for individuals in charge of different major activities of the main palace. People who work under the chiefs or noble men would settle around the settlement of those who they work under. This means, residents of a neighborhood live in a particular settlement, based on the services they give to the main household of that neighborhood (*ibid*). These camp like neighborhoods, were a network of hierarchical administration systems where the palace was at the center both geographically and in regard to administration. The naming of neighborhoods influenced by an important figure, occupying a nodal point, include Balcha and others.

Settlements established around religious institutions were also another important type of neighborhood (*ibid*). In the earliest period of the establishment of the city, churches were found inside the compounds of the noble men or the imperial palace. With the formation of the city's main church, St. George, next to the central market, the role of the church as an important feature of the cultural life of the society was revived. With lost administrative positions, centralized administration and processes of modernization the socio-cultural life of residents changed. As more churches were constructed, neighborhoods around churches started to emerge and grow. These places, originally, were dominantly occupied by those with professions related to religious activities including students of the traditional schools, which were given in church compounds (Fasil & Gerard, 2007). The names of neighborhoods were also influenced by a Church; Kirkos, Lideta and Giorgis are exemplary to such types.

An important relationship also existed between ethnic origin, profession and land use which has influenced the names of some neighborhoods (Gebregiorgis, Fasil & Gerard, 2007).

Among those influenced by profession Temenja- Yaz Sefer and Serategna Sefer are exemplary and those influenced by ethnic origin are Wollo Sefer, Kojam Sefer and others. These types of neighborhoods were distinguishable from other parts in their physical appearance and by the kind of activities performed. The social relationship in these neighborhoods, especially those which are ethnic group based, resemble community based neighborhoods (Genet, 2011).

Other important components of the land use of the city were trade and recreation (ibid). The central market was a significant urban element as it was a meeting point for the whole city, a place for public events and where modern governmental services were established. It was more or less the geographical center next to the palace. There were also other markets at a neighborhood level. Recreation was also given value. The largest open space of the city, Jan-Meda, served as a playground for traditional games. The natural spring water (Fil Wuha) served as a health center.

“...the old or the traditionally built-up environment was a result of formal intervention based on settlement and land management principles developed from a tradition... The establishment of the capital cities and the layout of the original settlement were not guided toward a pre-conceived aesthetic form. One of the principles of Addis Ababa’s structural plan is Duality of Planning.” (Genet, 2011)

Even though the core symbolizes the center for politics, the periphery doesn’t represent the lowest of the socio-political hierarchy. The administrative units found in each neighborhood were found all over the city (ibid). The effect of this caused a fragmented development where the process of enlargement was a process of densification rather than expansion to the periphery (at least in the formative ages). Moreover, in most areas of the various neighborhoods the residents were people of different classes and origin.

The city from the beginning to date also shows a mixed type of settlement between the rich and the poor where in the former times it was between the rich noble men and their poor followers (Elias, 2008). This is still true even though low-income people are the majority of the inner-city resident of today. Slums though not the home for only the urban poor are the characteristics of the inner-city settlements of Addis Ababa.

The built-environment also shows a dual characteristic namely the traditional and the modern. This is seen in the traditional use of spaces in present modern services which implicates continuity in the future (Genet, 2011). Moreover, these spaces display what happened in the past and the process of change, therefore are cultural heritages that could

guide future patterns. Destroying such areas without proper study will destroy heritage and values related to city or settlement development.

“Even though master planning tries to dictate all kinds of use for urban spaces, old traditions, which still hold significance in the urban life of the residents continues to survive.... This means, how people conceive and use urban space has more to do with the traditional know-how obtained from past generations than the rule of master planning..... Both master planning and traditional land use practice influence the general physical structure at a general level. On the other hand, individuals, based on their own conception of urban spaces, are engaged in continuously reshaping their immediate environment to satisfy their everyday needs (Genet, 2011).

This section has tried to illustrate governing systems that have shaped the different land use patterns. Moreover, it has also explained a mixed approach such as residential use and other services in close proximity, traditionality-modernity as dual structure, existence of the poor and the rich in an adjacent environment. It has also clarified that, the meaning attached to modern urban spaces are affected by the traditional knowhow. The following section will attempt to illustrate the characteristics mentioned in this section within smaller scales of neighborhoods.

4.5 Implication of Customary Space Use Patterns on Neighborhoods of Today

As discussed in the previous section, the oldest neighborhoods, which are most densely populated, are currently found in the central parts of the city (Genet, 2011). Most urban poor dwellers, in Addis Ababa, are dependent on the close proximity of businesses and dwelling units as a means of their livelihood. Social ties are among the most important assets along with the mixed type of different income groups(Angelil & Hebel, 2010).

In these neighborhoods it is common to see indoor activities extending to public spaces. Furthermore, due to high density within compounds, buildings also function as fences, where doors and windows usually open to private spaces, unless the units also have a commercial function. In practice the boundary between the public and private is blurry and the legal ownership is understood by residents as communal spaces, which are semi-public. Private compounds are visibly detached by the use of physical boundaries and in most cases they are shared by different households living in the same compounds (Genet, 2011). Furthermore, activities essential for livelihood and social ties among other important cultural events mostly take place in these shared common places.

In the city, where climate conditions are favorable, common spaces are vital for both large scale social activities and day to day doings. In such environments these open spaces have

a high functional value, thus design process should start from them (Elias, 2016). This is much more so in informal settlements of the city which is dominated by low income residents. And to design such spaces one should be familiar with the different activities taking place and where these activities are dominant, to come up with better conditions for the activities to be carried out.

Accordingly, accepting differences, for an open ended finish that can employ local materials and techniques that are affordable, might be more sustainable than a homogenous finished approach (Angelil & Hebel, 2010).

Understanding these public or semi-public spaces, which are commonly considered by residents as common places, influencing and being influenced by the activities, identity and value framework of most neighborhoods of the inner-city, might impact the way we regulate, plan and design neighborhoods, especially concerning shared spaces. Thus this study focuses on the understanding of these spaces by taking activities as a main consideration.

PART V
PRESENTATION OF CASES

5 Presentation of Cases

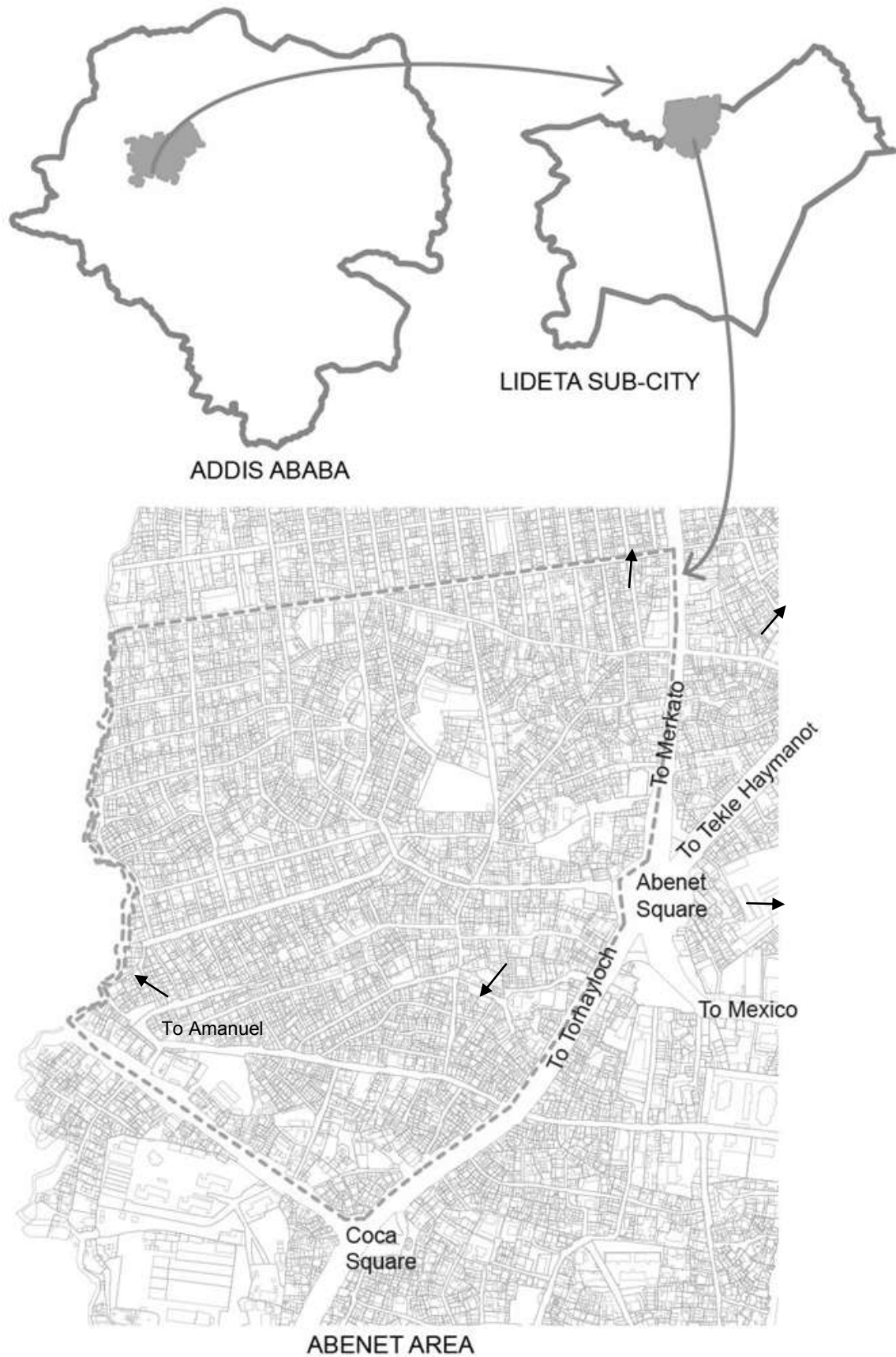


Figure 3: Location Map

5.1 Introduction to the Case Area

5.1.1 Historical Background

The Neighborhood in study is located in one of the inner-city sub-cities of Addis Ababa, Lideta Sub-city. It is at the boarder of Addis Ketema sub-city which houses the largest market in Addis Ababa known as Merkato, a walking distance away from the research area. It is also well connected to various important centers of the city, such as Mexico, Teklehaymanot and Piassa (see figure 3 for location).

It is one of the old settlements of the city. Like many other parts of the city, as mentioned on the contextual background, different parts of the area were assigned to different warlords. Among the prominent are Fitawrari Zeleke (Fitawrari is one of the highest title given to a war leader in the traditional military system of the time) and Fitawrari Mehari (according to key informants of the area). Major parts of the neighborhood areas were given to them and to the people who fought under them, so that they can settle on such areas when they are called for war, as most warlords and their warriors are farmers living in other parts of the country. Due to this, either the wives, children or servants were appointed to look after their land.

Accordingly they have started giving use right based on an annual payment, varying on the size of the plot. This was administered by the guardians of the land. However, it was not allowed to build a permanent type of housing since the residents (cheseigna) are expected to leave anytime they are asked to. So barriers were made on the type of materials to be used, the depth and type of foundation and the size of a single unit. For example, Fitawrari Mahri's land was administered by his wife and one full plot was 15x12m (half a plot is also possible to acquire) with an annual payment of 100 ETB. The size of the roads for access were mostly four meters wide. There were also few people who were given use right free of charge based on kinship.

Residents, having seen the need for housing started building other units in their compounds for rental purpose. That was a lucrative business of the time, in such areas close to the market, where mostly migrants from other parts of the country reside. In such a way some areas started to become more dense.

Nevertheless, there were still large areas without settlements, with only appointed persons residences in the middle or with no housing, before the 1974 proclamation. Some successors aware of the situation have sold parcels of land to private high income residents" right before the proclamation was effected. This has resulted in high-income strip of settlement at the center of the neighborhood, where most other areas are dominantly low-income settlements. Some areas were left open as a field, such as Alemu meda (Alemu

field), where still a portion of it functions as a football field while others are converted to settlements.

Those who built houses by paying a rental land price were given ownership right and the houses they used to rent out were converted to kebele (the smallest governmental administration of the communist era of the country) housing. Most of such owners have restructured or rebuilt their houses to a better standard after the proclamation. They have later built more housing units for rental or personal use as well.

Other open areas have been assigned for residents to settle in after the proclamation, mostly government employees. With the growth of a need for housing, more people were brought to settle in bigger compounds. Users have also extended their housing either for private use or for economic gain. This has created more and more congestion with time, and the development as discussed has been majorly informal than planned.

5.1.2 Description of Common Places of the Neighborhood

The areas that are considered as outdoor common spaces are the streets, shared compounds, other open areas and the football field located in the neighborhood. However, the research concentrates on streets and compounds only. Accordingly, the neighborhood can be accessed by six roads from the main road at the front, of which three are major accessed roads. There are also two access points from a side road that goes to Amanuel (see figure 4 for details). In total the neighborhood has 8 access roads from the two main streets. There are a total of 119 other streets and 1,306 number of parcels.

5.1.3 Description of the Case Study Streets and compounds

Of the streets and compounds mentioned above, two streets that are main access corridors to the neighborhood were studied, of which both are presented. One street which is a nodal/connecting point for six streets is studied and presented. These three streets are Street 1, street 2 and Street 3 (these three, with Arabic numbers, refer to the more public/ access streets). Seven streets that mainly serve the immediate compounds were studied, of which three are presented. These three streets are named street I, street II and street III (these three streets, with Roman numbers, refer to the more private streets). Seven compounds were studied of which four are presented. 28 people were interviewed of which 14 life stories were made, and of the life stories 11 are presented in this paper. All other studies mentioned that are not presented are used for analysis and finding of the research. Figure 5 shows the location of the case places with numbers for each case presented.



Figure 4: Image Illustrating Common Spaces of the Neighborhood



Figure 5: Image showing the location of the case study places within the Neighborhood, with naming for each presented case

5.1.4 Description of Activities Studied

When studying activities, movement or activities related to access were not considered. The aim of the study is to figure out all other important uses and activities on streets and compounds. The use of such spaces for access either through vehicular or pedestrian movement is mostly considered their primary use and such activities are inevitable to a certain extent, especially when considering streets. Furthermore, classifying movement types would require an independent extensive study. Thus in this research all activities other than movement or access that are taking place on the selected streets and compounds were considered.

5.2 Case Presentation

5.2.1 Street 1

Description: Street 1 is one of the main access corridors to the neighborhood. The human flow is high but the vehicular traffic is very limited and does not often pass the garage location. The street is relatively wider than most streets of the neighborhood. The cobble stone is a recent modification and before that the road was paved with large stones. Since this modification, three months prior to data collection, more and more commercial activities are observed. See figure 6 for a general description of the street and figure 5 to see the location of the street within the neighborhood.

Activities: There are a number of activities observed on the site. As one walks from the beginning to the end of the street, all activities taking place on the street are:

- Gulit businesses
- Some of these gulit vendors would be cooking while selling their food items. Thus cooking as well as food preparation for cooking
- Charcoal selling businesses
- Coffee and tea business with a plastic shade where people also sit out
- People would also be sitting out on systematically placed large stones on street sides and on pavements of some houses which also act as a border to the street.
- Important meeting activities such as ekub and shemgelena also take place at this sitting areas.
- Garage service
- A network of wires and robs for cloth drying. Some are permanent where others are temporarily placed during laundry times
- Washing of clothes
- Carpentry
- Blow-drying of food items
- Little children playing
- Football games by teenagers
- Extended commercial services from „Arkebe shops“ at the end of the street
- Celebration and funerals in tents when required
- National holidays with Chibos, three times a year

In total 41 places of activities were identified. For more detailed description of the activities taking place on the street and their location refer to figure 7 and Table 1.

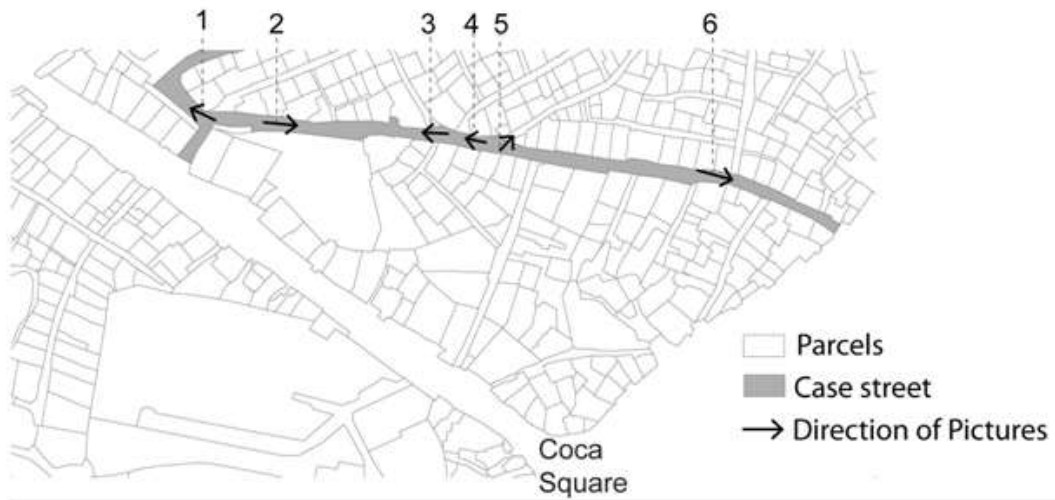


Figure 6: Picture map of street 1 showing activities

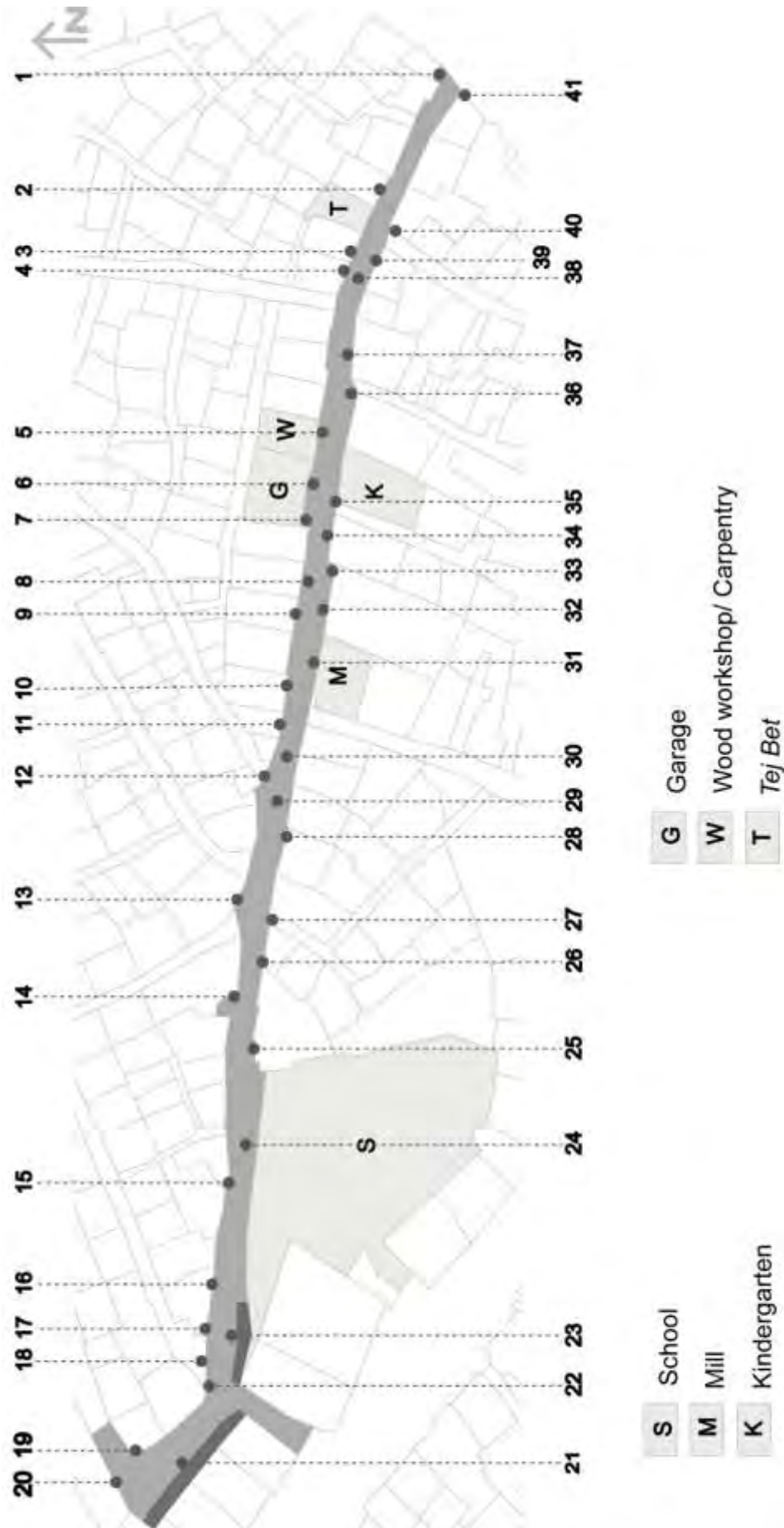


Figure 7: Places of activities on street1 for cross reference with table 1

Places of activities	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Activity 4
1	Coffee and tea business	Meeting place	Sitting place	
2	Gulit			
3	Coffee and tea business	Meeting place	Sitting place	
4	Sitting place	Meeting place		
5	Carpentry activities			
6	Garage activities			
7	Gulit	Meeting place	Cooking/food prep	
8	Little children playing			
9	Blow-drying			
10	Sitting place	Meeting place	Cooking/food prep	
11	Garbage collection			
12	Sitting place	Meeting place		
13	Sitting place	Meeting place		
14	Sitting place	Meeting place	Cooking/food prep	
15	Gulit			
16	Cooking/ food prep			
17	Garbage collection			
18	Cloth washing drying			
19	Cloth drying robes			
20	Cloth drying robes			
21	Arkebe shop extensions	Meeting places	Cooking/food prep	Sitting
22	Sitting place	Meeting place		
23	Arkebe shop extensions	Social places	Cooking/food prep	
24	Football play area	Meeting place		
25	Cloth washing drying	Cooking/food prep		
26	Cloth washing drying	Cooking/food prep		
27	Gulit			
28	Cooking/food prep	Blow drying		
29	Football play area	Meeting place		
30	Cloth drying robes			
31	Sitting place	Cooking/food prep	Meeting place	
32	Cooking/food prep			
33	Cloth washing/ drying			
34	Gulit	Meeting place	Cooking/food prep	
35	Gulit			
36	Garbage collection			
37	Sitting area	Meeting place		
38	Little children playing			
39	Charcoal selling			
40	Charcoal selling			
41	Gulit			

Table 1: Places of activities on Street 1 with types of activities for cross-reference with figure 7

Residents and Activities:

To understand the importance of activities detailed interviews were conducted. Accordingly, the life of many depend on the existence of the street and the services provided by it. For some it is a place to purchase food items while for others it's a means by which livelihood is made by providing services for consumers and yet for others they are both providers and consumers. The livelihood of many with difficult backgrounds is undeniably dependent on the street, however dissimilar their conditions might be. The view they have of the neighborhood, the services used, activities performed and meaning attached are interdependent and also quite different (refer to box 1, box 2 and box 3 for detailed interviews). They use the street for more than one activity as well. To refer to residential and business locations of interviewees of box 1, 2 & 3 refer to figure 8. For more detailed clarification cross refer with figure 7 and table 1.

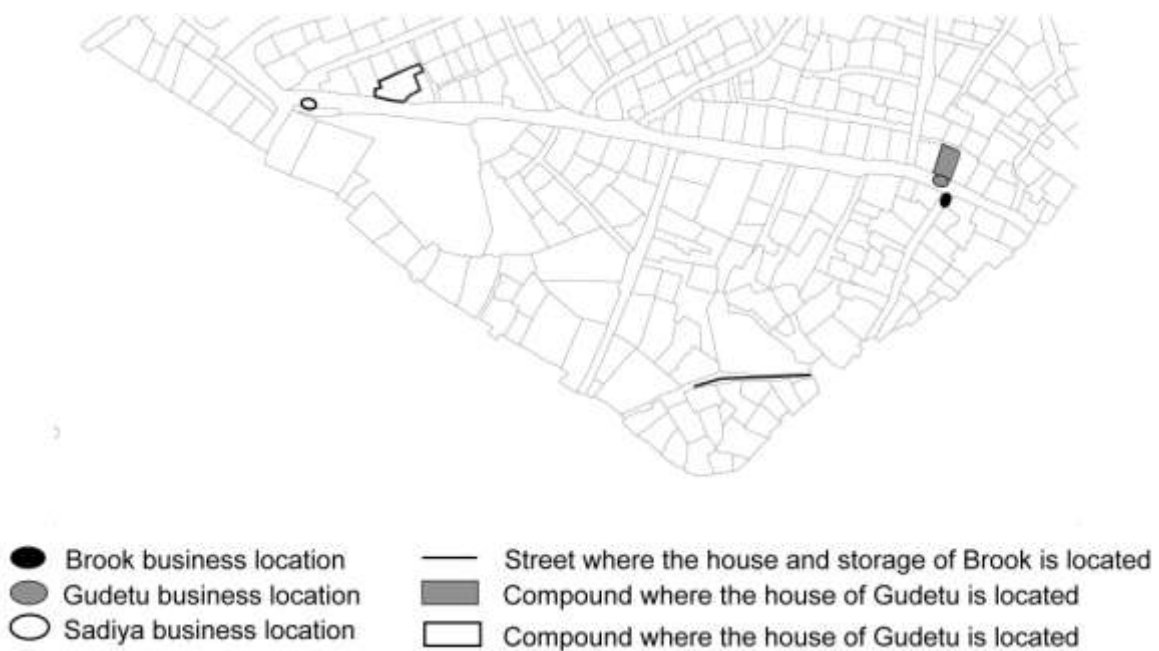


Figure 8: Business and residential locations of interviewees

Box 1



Image: location of Brook's business

Brook Dessiye

A 22 year old male living alone, who came from Wello (An area in Amhara region of the country) 3 years ago to join his sister who was living in Saudi Arabia. Before he came to Addis he was getting educated in a 10 +3 program for teacher training in a private college. However he quit his lesson at the last year of the program. When he first arrived he moved in a house of a relative and started his trip to Saudi via the ocean. However he couldn't reach Saudi, for there was a war along his path and things were unstable, returning was also as impossible. His sister then sent him money and he took a flight from Yemen back to Addis. His sister has also returned together with many of the Ethiopians that came back about a year ago. She now lives in Wollo with family but he has remained in the study area.

Soon after his return, he started working as a charcoal dealer, paying rent for a private owner whose wall he uses, on the same street he's now working. The owner however wanted to transfer the business to a relative thus he was pushed out. Five month ago he has asked the woreda (the current smallest administrative unit of the government, formerly the kebele was the smallest and the woreda was the next) to let him use a space at a corner which was a garbage disposal area used as a urinating space by many. Once he got permission and made a payment, he cleaned up the space which is now a place for his business. He still however has difficulties with kebele officials for the use of the space.

Once he started his charcoal business he rented a residential house with two other garage workers of a similar age. Even though he makes 2000ETB/month he cannot make savings as he eats out, and house rental price is high.

What he considers his neighborhood is the area from Coca to Abenet. He uses the street as a place for business, coffee drinking spot, seating, talking and socializing area and for mobility.

“This area is desirable for its central location, economic possibilities and a great social life. However most of the people have low incomes and small houses with high level of congestion. Most are obedient with strong community link and support developmental ideas to the best of their abilities. There are many pocket spaces, most on the main road, created due to demolishing, houses for road construction. These spaces have potentials for creating job opportunities for people like me, but there is no freedom. Thus laws should be contextual and we should have a certain level of freedom to use such spaces.”



Map: graphical presentation of what Brook considers his neighborhood

Services Used

Services	Location	Time Required from Residence	Medium transport of
Suk	On street	< 1 min	On foot
Eatery	Next street	4 – 5 min	On foot
Church	Lidta	15 min	taxi
Sport field	Alemu Meda	10 min	On foot

Social Activities

Activity	Location	Frequency
Watching league games	Abnet Hotel	Depends
Meeting friends	Walk around	everyday
National celebrations, with others (like lighting a „Chibo“)	In compound	3 times/ year

Box 2

Gudetu Orgecha

Gudetu is a 40 year old woman, who is currently living with her five years younger sister, a brother in law and their 6 year old son. It has been nine years since she moved with her sister, whom she didn't remember much, as she was given for adaption when she was 5. It was when she was very young that she failed and loses her ability to walk properly. Although she has received medical treatment after she was adapted, it was too late. Before coming to live with her sister, she used to live with her adapting mother who died right before she moved here. The sister was also adapted, when she was 7, and they haven't kept in touch for years, until one day her long distant relatives arranged their meeting.

She is dependent on her sister and the brother in law, financially. Her sister works as a cleaner and her husband is a carpenter. Wanting to contribute to the family and to have a place to spend the day, she started selling coffee about two month ago. Her sister buys for her all things necessary for her coffee business and she intern gives her what she earns. Even though she doesn't keep track she makes 20ETB/day after expenditures, on a good day. Prior to the coble stone pavement, it was difficult for her to move out of the compound let alone be in a business.



What she considers her neighborhood is up to the main road on the left side, and up to approximately 150 meter from her compound (refer to the map above). She uses the street as a place of business and for meeting friends. *“The location of my house close to the main street and the fact that I’m able to run my business right next to my compound has made things possible for me. I don’t move much in the neighborhood, but the strong social ties of the neighborhood has kept me connected. Everyone is there for everyone; people here are wonderful. The only place I go to, out of this area is to a church around Tor Hayloch, and the transportation system is good too.”*

Services Used

Services	Location	Time Required from Residence	Medium transport of
Suk	On street	10 min	On foot
Health center	Tor Hayloch, Abnet	30 min & 45 min	taxi
Church	Tor Hayloch	45 min	taxi

Social Activities

Activity	Location	Frequency
Meeting friends	Place of work & house	1 -2 times/ week
Senbete	Tor Hayloch (Kidane Mehret)	Once a month
Sebeka Gubae	Tor Hayloch (Kidane Mehret)	Once a month
National celebrations, with others (like lighting a „Chibo“)	On the street	3 times/ year

Box 3



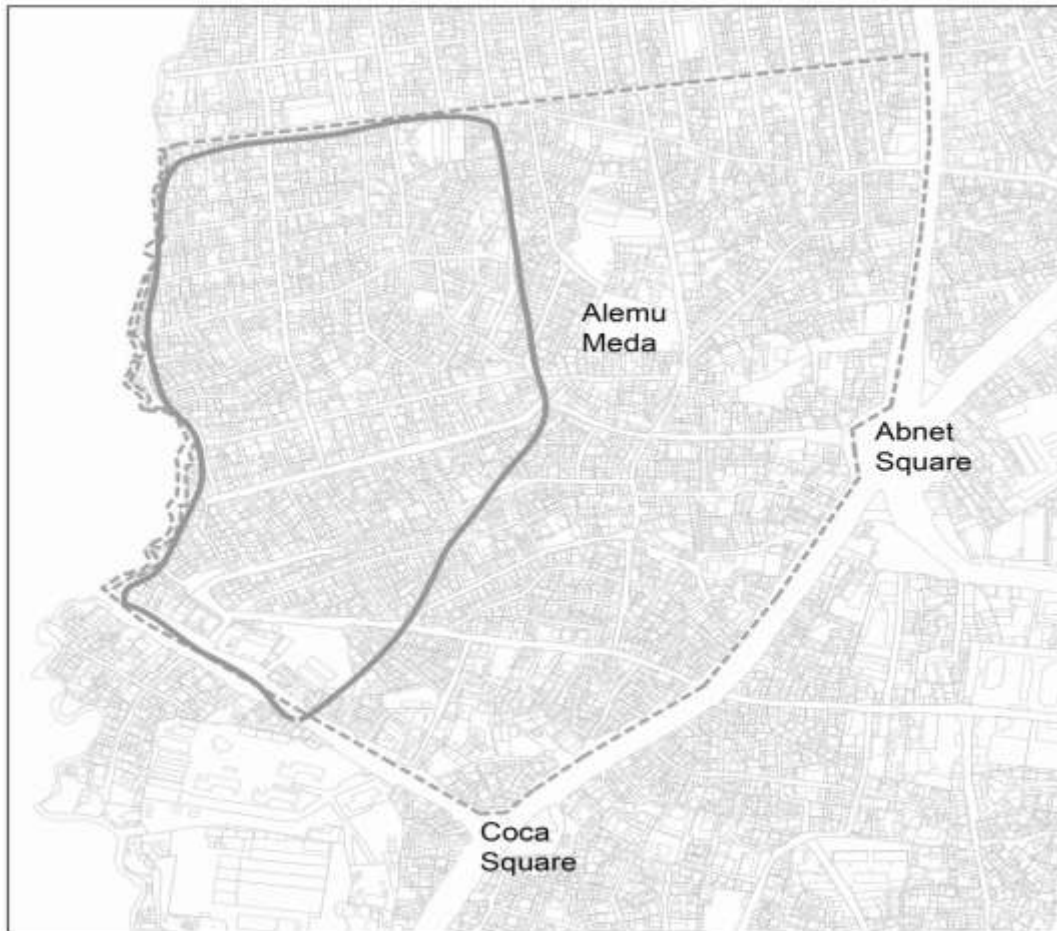
Sadiya

Sadiya is a 37 year old wife, mother and aunt, for her household size of ten. She moved around Anuar mosque with relatives, after getting married 23 years ago and later she moved to this neighborhood by renting a private persons house. It has been 17 years since she has moved to this neighborhood and almost an equal period residing in a kebele house. She has got a studio type condominium since about a year; but seeing that the location is not desirable for her business, edir and children's school, she has rented it and now she lives in a private rental house across her shop.

Her husband is no longer working; all her four children live with her. Her oldest, who is 19, has quitted school when he was in 7th grade and now works at the coca cola factory. All the others, 16, 12 and 5 years of age are students of 7th grade, 5th grade and kg respectively. Her second child helps her with the business. Moreover, four of her nieces and nephews live with her; none of them are currently attending school and except one who just got married and moved out, all are working, as a chips seller, „selvage” seller and as newspaper seller. As none of them get much money and all aspire to move up economically, her business, in one of the Arkebe shops is the main source of income for her and her family. Now she works hard to keep her condominium and to provide food and shelter for her family.

It has been 13 years since, she started a business in Arkebe shop. Prior to getting a shop she was in the business of solid waste disposal for 1 year and a half, when her salary was 30ETB/month. Before the shops were constructed the area was a garbage damping place, so close to the river, where things were not only dirty but also unsafe, especially for young ladies. Now things seem fine, except sometimes during the night screams can be heard.

The area she considers as her neighborhood is from the street separating the coca cola factory side to the edge of the neighborhood and from the mill to the river. *“Even though we live in poverty, in this neighborhood, no one starves! We are able to make a living because of the location; it is close to both Merkato and Piassa and transportation is easy. Plus people love one another, for anything you need people are there for you and the social ties one forms are very important.... The level of poverty is getting worse and the houses are getting worse, plus there are no job opportunities for elders.... If this area has a better advertisements and signs and if there were facilities to attract people not only from this neighborhood but also from surrounding areas, we have a chance to grow.”*



Services Used

Services	Location	Time Required from Residence	Medium transport	of
Market	Piassa & Merkato	1 hr	taxi	
Mosque	26 & Coca	10 min	On foot	
Health center	Abnet	10-15 min	On foot	

Social Activities

Activity	Location	Frequency
Edir	Close to 26 Mosque	1/month
Meeting friends	Business place	1/week

5.2.2 Street 2

Description:

Street 2 is a small street, located at the heart of the neighborhood, a connection point for six different streets. The traffic, especially of human traffic is high. It is dominated by a Gulit market both on the left and right side of the asphalt road. It is the end point of the commercial activities that enters the site from Abnet square, which is one of the main access corridors to the site. Unlike other streets of the area, the activities that take place here are intense but limited. Since most compounds facing the street can also be accessed from other streets and due to the fact that a public water tap (Bono) with a shower service, and a mill, is found on this street not many household activities take place there. See figure 9 for a general description of the street and figure 5 to see the location of the street within the neighborhood.

Activities:

The small street is a busy one with limited types of activities. All activities that take place on the street are:

- The dominant Gulits
- People sitting around gulit platforms and having discussions
- Group of youngsters sitting or standing at corners and chatting

In total 16 places of activities were identified. For more detailed description of the activities taking place on the street and their location refer to figure 10 and Table 2.

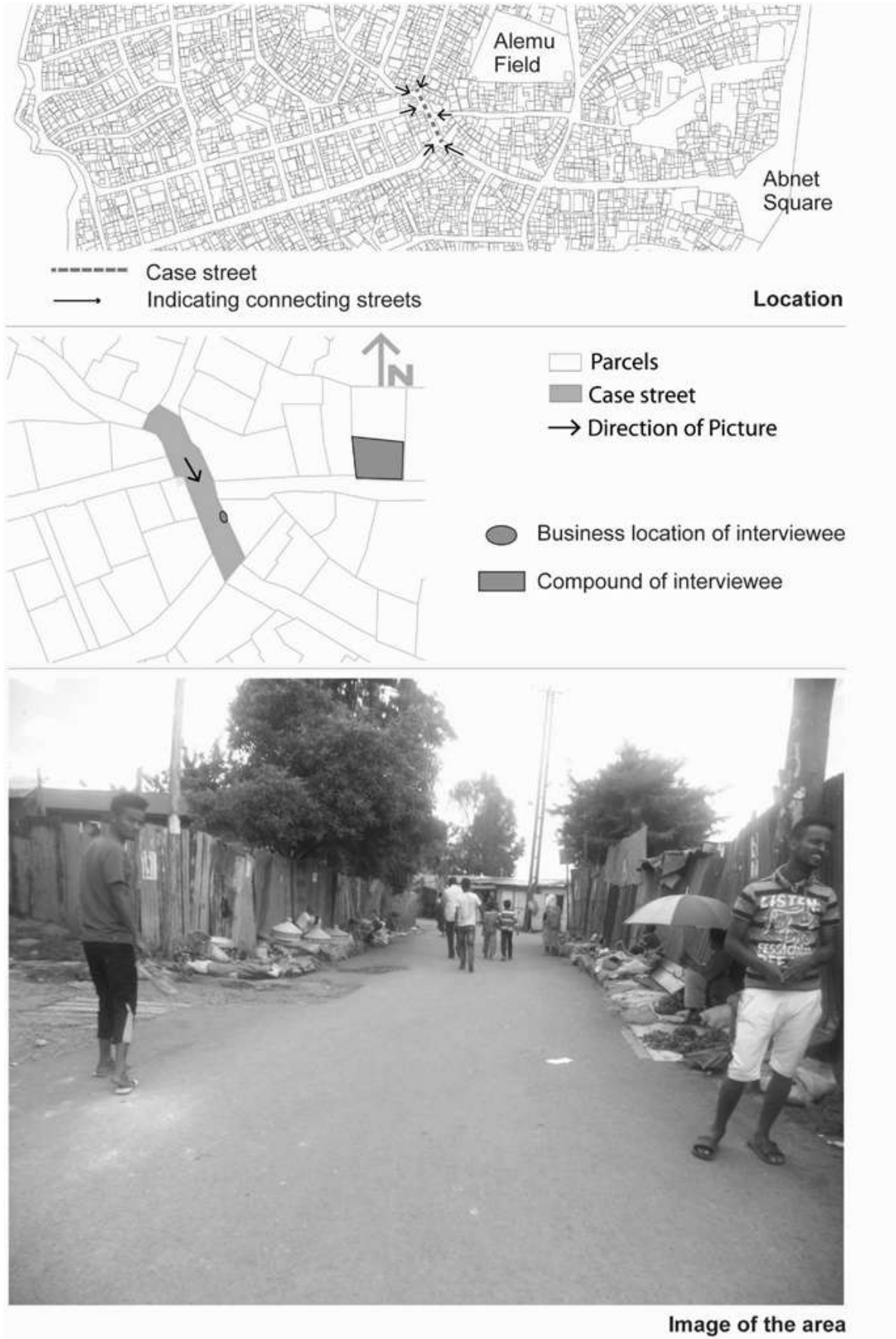


Figure 9: Picture map of street 2 showing activities

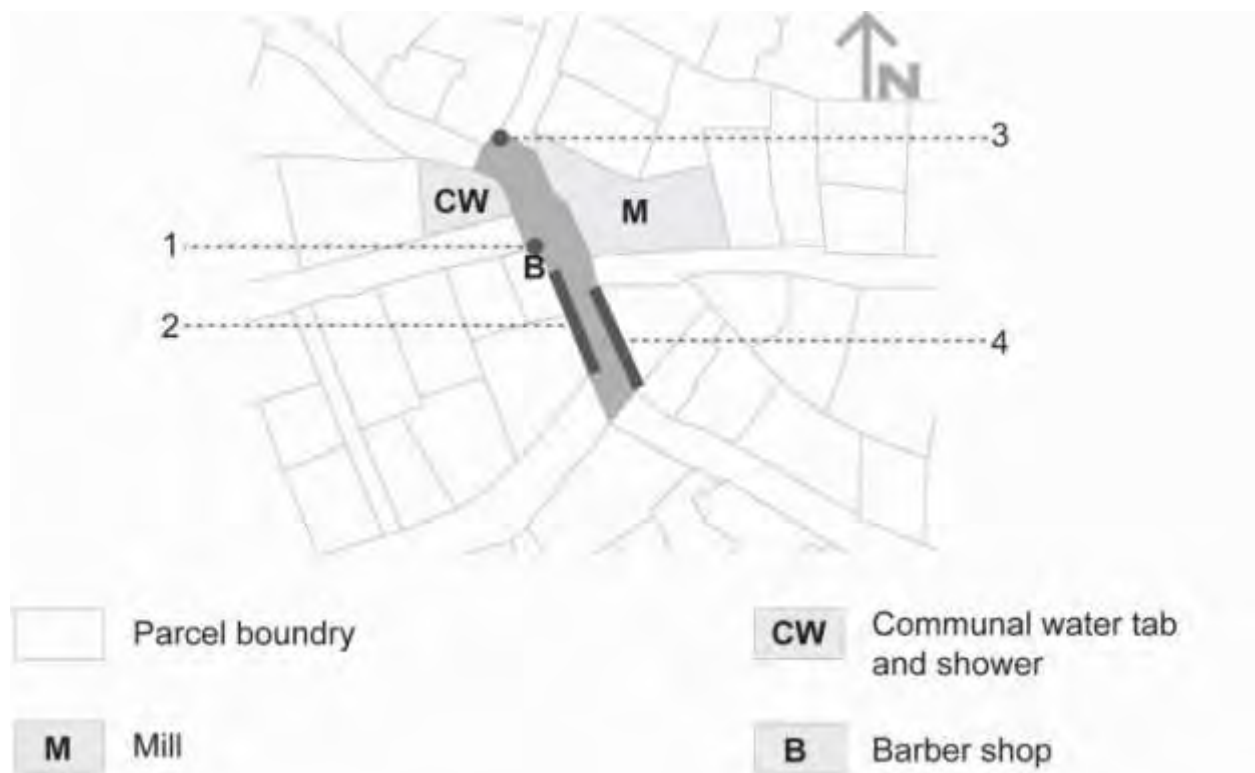


Figure 10: Places of activities on Street 2 for cross-reference with table 2

Places of Activities	Activity 1	Activity 2
1	Sitting area	Meeting place
2	A raw of Gulits	Meeting places
3	Sitting area	Meeting place
4	A raw of Gulits	Meeting places

Table 2:Places of activities on Street 2 with types of activities for cross-reference with figure 10

Residents and Activities:

To understand the importance of the dominant activity of the area, a detailed interview was conducted. Accordingly the importance of the gulit business activity for those whose livelihood depend on it for a long period of time and the social impact for the total area was seen. The view one has of the neighborhood, the services used, activities performed and meaning attached are also shown in detail (refer to box 4 for detailed interview). To refer to residential and business locations of interviewee of box 4, refer to figure 9. For more detailed clarification cross refer with figure 10 and table 2.

Box 4

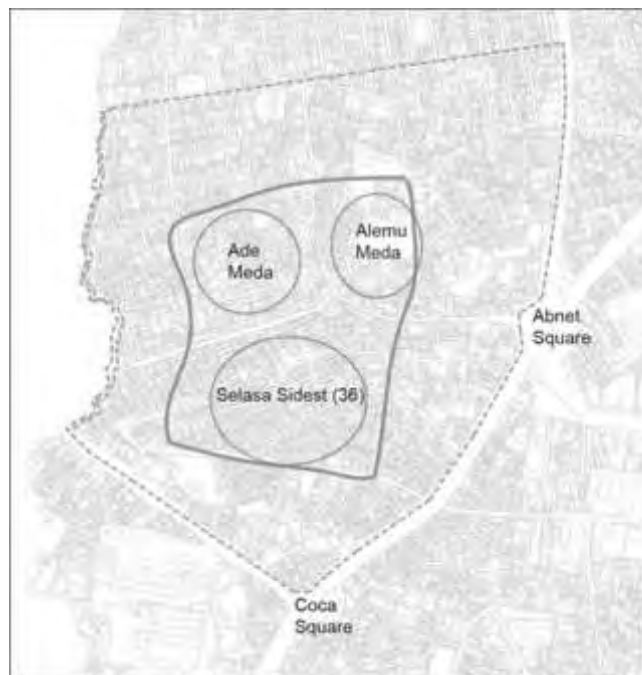
Fantu

A 78 year old widow, with no education, supporting a household size of 5, by the money she earns from her „Gulit“ activity. She used to live around Amanuel church before her husband moved to the country side, where he died soon after. She moved to this area during Haile Selassie times with her nine children by renting a house from a private owner. When the nationalization of extra housing was effected the ownership was transferred to „kebele“ and she has been living in the same house ever since.

She used to support her family of 10, herself included, by working at „Ehel Berenda“. She used to buy different types of grain from an area called 'Lema“ and business was okay. Everything however changed when her children started dying one at a time, leaving her with only one child. She lost her spot at Ehel Berenda (in Merkato) when she was taking care of her last child on her death bed. All her savings were spent on Hospital Bills and funerals for her children.

Her only child, who is now 60 years of age, used to work in the army, where after he got married. However his wife left him and their three children, when his last born turned 2, due to the husband’s difficult addictions. Since then her son, with his 3 children, who are now, 19, 11 and 9 (only the last one male) of age lives with her. The oldest, who just finished 10th grade, is neither working nor a student. The other two are in 5th and 3rd grade, studying in a school 10 min walking distance away from their home. Her son is an addict who is not in a good mental state, thus cannot support his family or himself.

She has been working at this area for 18 years and brings the things she sell from Lema, as she is used to the marketers there, every Thursday. She sells Clay products, garlic, eggs, tomatoes and few others. She has no idea how much she makes as she also use the products she brings for her house use and gives her son money whenever he ask of it. She has no savings *“even the clothes I wear are given to me by people who live or used to live around here. What I wish for most is just to retire and go to church but I still have to support my family. The kebele wants us to form a group and work at a different area but I can’t work elsewhere since there will be no one to carry my things from home to here. Here it’s very close and people are supportive, I can leave my things here when I go home or other place quickly and people will watch over my things and sell it for me.”*



Map showing approximate neighborhood boundary of the respondent

Places around Alemu Meda, Ade Meda, Zegeta and 36 kebele are considered as her neighborhood. What she likes most about the area is that it's made for the poor "Yedeha Sefer New" but she considers most houses to be very small and in a bad condition her house included. The increase in density has also been very high and the area has become so congested. As there isn't enough space in compounds household activities like cloth washing, blow drying and more take place on the streets. For many Neighborhood Edirs („Ye Sefer Edir) meeting places are on streets, early in the morning, by arranging seats.

Services Used

Services	Location	Time Required from Residence	Medium of transport
Church	Lideta	30 min	Taxi
Suk	neighborhood	3 – 5 min	On foot
Tena Tabia	Abenet	5 – 10 min	On foot
Market	Lema	5 hrs	Public transport

Social Activities

Activity	Location	Frequency
Edir (2 one small and one bigger)	Kebele 36 & On street	Once a month each
Meeting friends	Gulit spot (whoever wants come and talk to her)	Everyday
National celebrations, few houses together (like lighting a	On a street where house is located	2-3 times/ year

5.2.3 Street 3

Description:

This street is one of the major access routes to the neighborhood in study and to the adjoining neighborhood as well. The human traffic is thus very high, but vehicular movement is not predictable as the road is not currently accessible from the main road due to conditions created by the construction taking place on the main road. A number of activities take place on this street, as it is a major access for two neighborhoods and a connecting path from other neighborhoods across the river. A variety of street based activities and extensions are very common there. See figure 11 for a general description of the street and figure 5 to see the location of the street within the neighborhood.

Activities:

The street is packed with different types of activities. As one walks from one end of the street to the end of the study point, the activities taking place are:

- Shoe shining
- Coffee and tea business
- Some of these coffee areas are sitting places
- Random sitting places
- Charcoal business
- Extensions of different types of shops (fruit shops, boutiques, cafes)
- Gulits and a combination of gulit and charcoal business
- Some of these gulits are meeting places for different social interactions
- Some of these also function as food preparation and cooking
- Bicycle maintenance, rental and riding
- Children playing
- Cloth drying robes along the side of the street
- A few places where clothes are washed
- Garbage collection points
- Tailors
- A fast food stand (chips and others)
- A small market for plastic shoes

In total 44 places of activities were identified. For more detailed description of the activities taking place on the street and their location refer to figure 12 and Table 3.

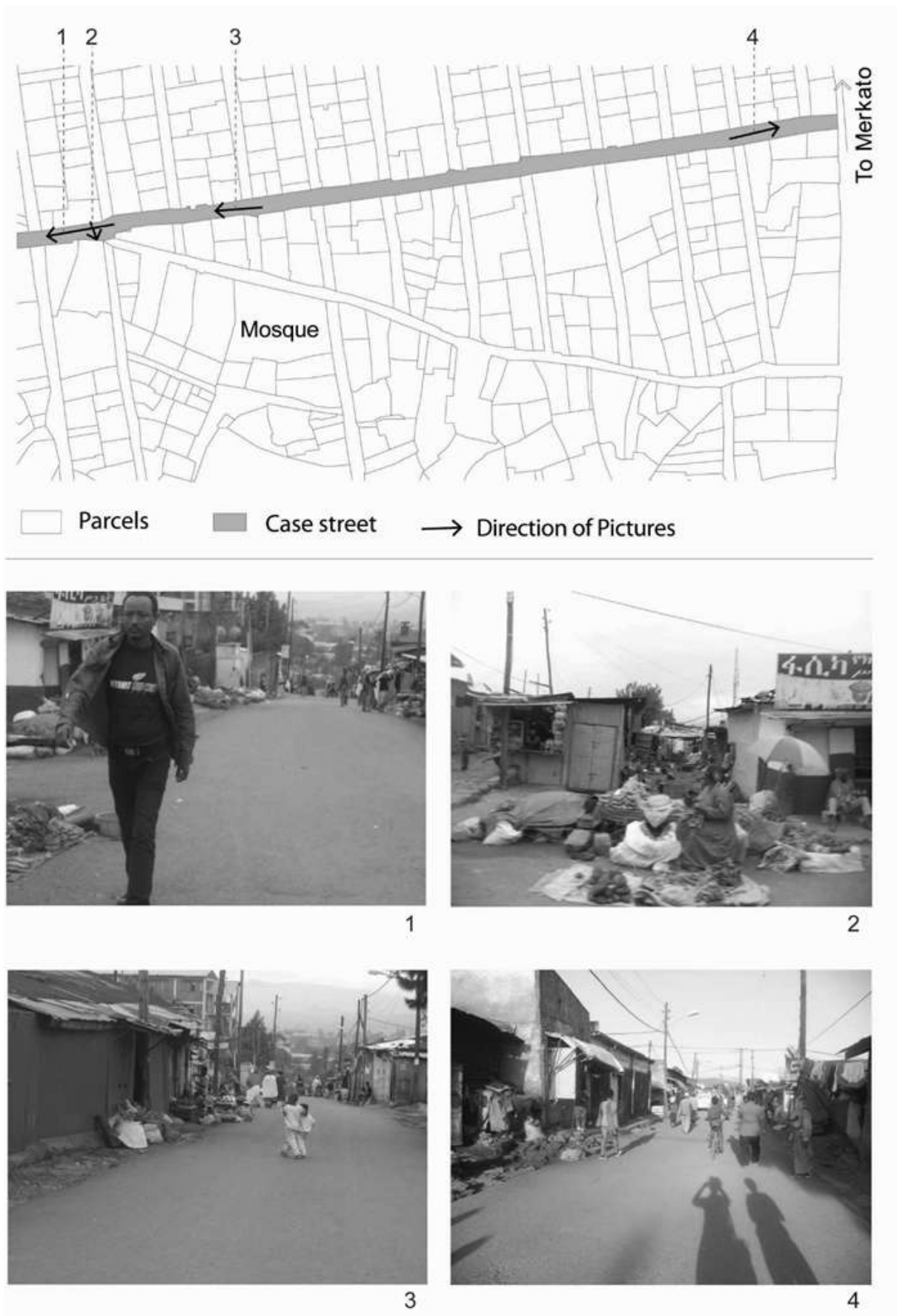


Figure 11: Picture map of street 3 showing activities

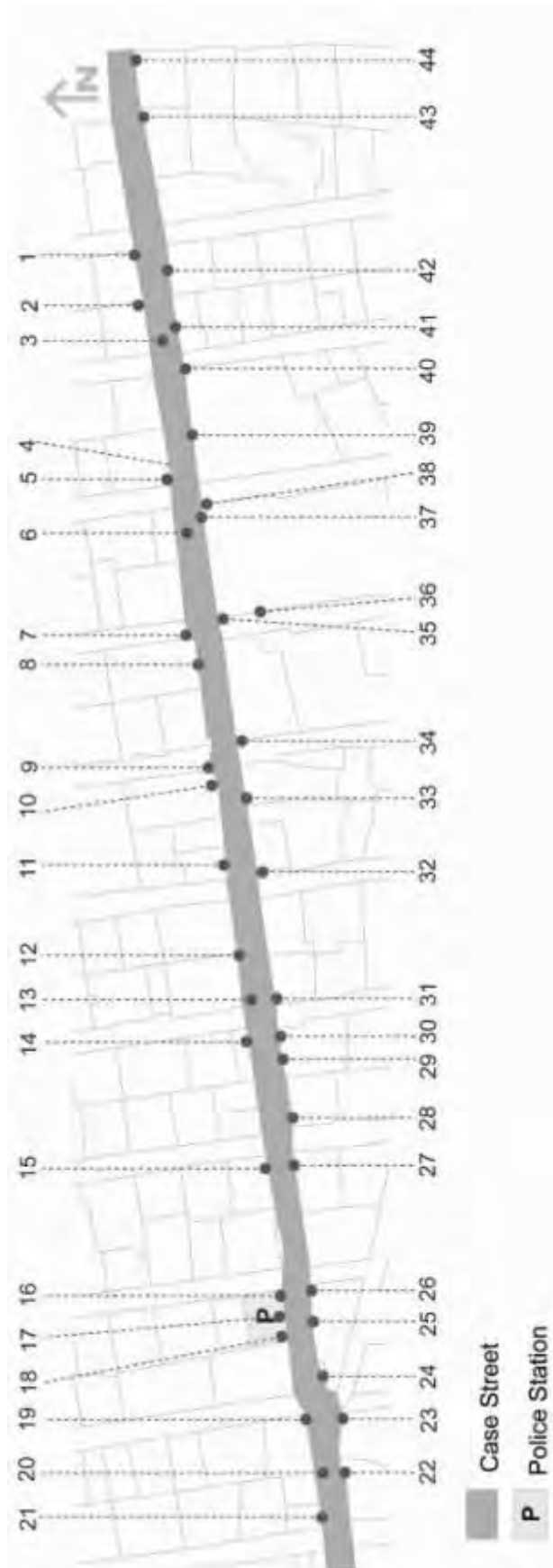


Figure 12: Places of activities on street3 for cross reference with table 3

Places of Activity	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3
1	Charcoal business		
2	Gulit and Charcoal	Meeting place	Cooking & food prep
3	Bicycle rental & maintenance	Meeting place	
4	Formal business extension		
5	Cloth washing and drying		
6	Bicycle riding & practice	Meeting place	
7	Chips & fast food	Standing place	Meeting place
8	Formal business extension		
9	Cooking & food prep	Cloth washing	Blow drying
10	Cloth drying robes / wires		
11	Formal business extension		
12	Coffee & tea	Meeting place	Sitting place
13	Little children play area		
14	Formal business extension		
15	Formal business extension		
16	Plastic shoes market		
17	Cloth washing and drying	Blow drying	
18	Garbage collection point		
19	Gulit	Meeting place	Cooking & food prep
20	Little children play area		
21	Gulit	Meeting place	Cooking & food prep
22	Gulit	Meeting place	Cooking & food prep
23	A collection of Gulits	Meeting place	Cooking & food prep
24	Gulit	Meeting place	Cooking & food prep
25	Gulit	Meeting place	Cooking & food prep
26	Gulit	Meeting place	Cooking & food prep
27	Formal business extension		
28	Formal business extension	Meeting place	Sitting place
29	Gulit	Meeting place	Cooking & food prep
30	Gulit	Meeting place	Cooking & food prep
31	Coffee & Tea	Sitting space	Meeting place
32	Tailor		
33	Gulit & Charcoal	Meeting place	
34	Tailor		
35	Tailor		
36	Coffee & Tea	Sitting place	Meeting space
37	Sitting place	Meeting place	
38	storage		
39	Gulit	Meeting place	Cooking & food prep
40	Gulit	Meeting place	
41	Cloth washing	Blow drying	
42	Cloth drying robes/ wires		
43	Shoe shine	Meeting place	
44	Shoe shine	Meeting place	

Table 3: Places of activities on Street 3 with types of activities for cross-reference with figure 12

Residents and Activities:

To understand the importance of the various activities detailed interviews were conducted. Accordingly, a place that is a source of recreation or social interaction for some is a place where livelihood is made for others. One place has layers of activities and many are dependent on this. The view they have of the neighborhood, the services used, activities performed and meaning attached are dependent on the activities they perform and their age difference (refer to box 5, box 6 and box 7 for detailed interviews). They use the street for more than one activity as well. To refer to residential and business locations of interviewees of box 5, 6 & 7 refer to figure 13. For more detailed clarification cross refer with figure 12 and table 3.

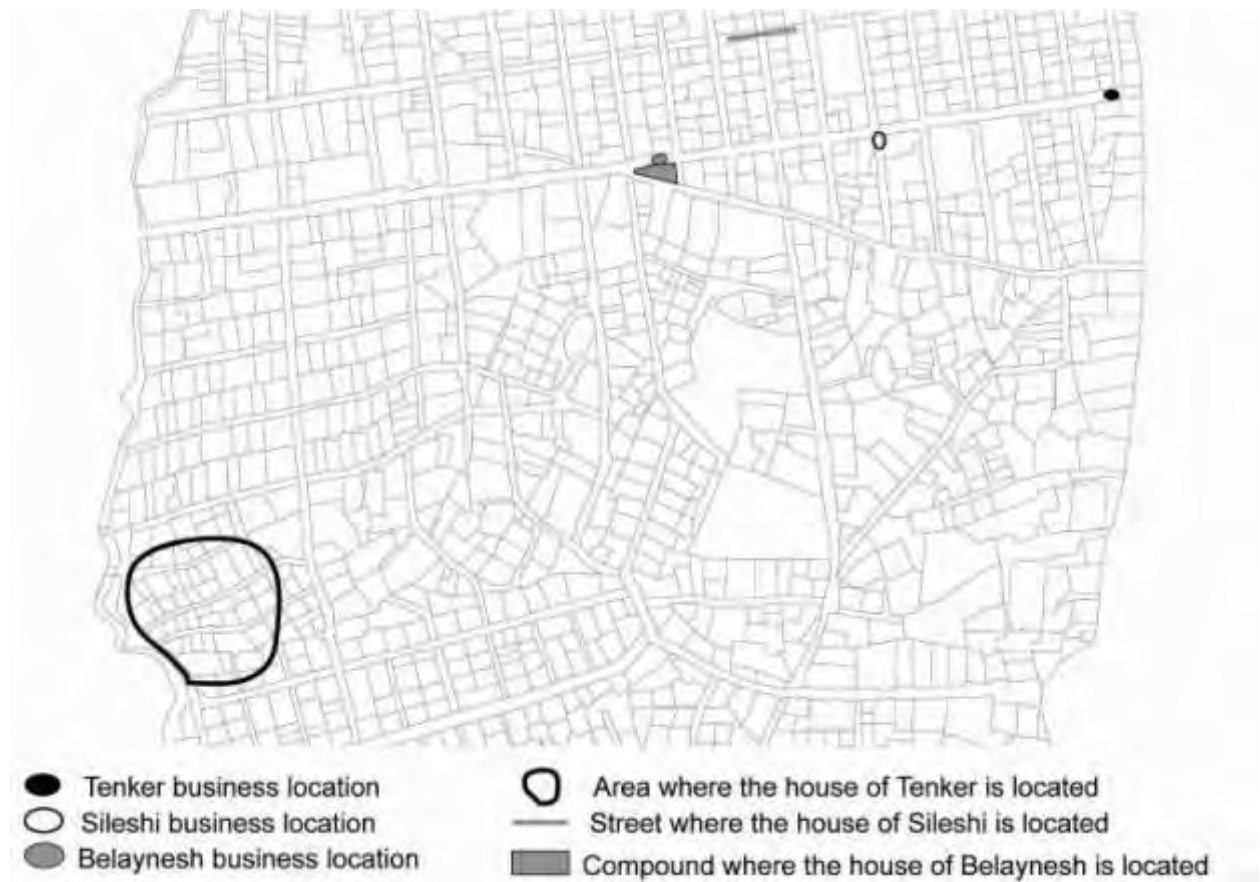


Figure 13: Business and residential locations of interviewees

Box 5

Tenker

Tenker is 25 year old male supporting himself and his wife, working as shoe shiner. He was about 10 years old when he first came to Addis Ababa. When he first came he moved into a house of a relative, then he moved to a rental house with his uncles by contributing for rent. At that time he was living around Kolfe, Lekuanda area. However, due to disagreement with his uncles, about 5 – 6 years ago, he started living alone and moved to this neighborhood.

It has been a little over 2 years since he started working as a shoe shiner, following his father's footsteps when he temporarily moved here to hospitalize his now deceased mother. Prior to becoming a shoe shiner, he used to support himself by selling plastic bags, shoe laces, socks and the like as a street vendor. About the same time he started working in this field, he got married. His wife used to sell coffee and tea moving from place to place but it has been 7 – 8 months since she has stopped working, as the business has been flooded and not profitable any longer.

He makes 40 – 50 ETB/day, of which he spends 400ETB/month for an informally rented kebele residence „Kote" (a sort of mezzanine floor), which is 15 min walking distance away from work place. He used to save for condominium housing but it has been difficult to pay every month and so he has stopped doing so. Nevertheless, he puts 300-400 ETB every month or every other month, in his saving bank account whenever possible.

The areas from Autobus Tera to Lideta are considered as his neighborhood. *“The area is good for business, people are there for one another, it's a neighborhood for the poor and business and housing are in close proximity. However life is becoming difficult and expensive, living in a rental house is also very difficult where spaces are small and deteriorated. The neighborhood in general is great with a strong social support system. I wish these strong social ties will remain as is. However housing provision especially the rental housing system needs to get better. The only reason I'll leave this area is due to the housing problem and nothing else.... This street means a lot to me. I was working on the main road just around the corner before the construction of the railway. It has been almost a year since I started working at this particular spot. I use this street for shoe shining, for buying different materials I need for my business, which is brought to me right here, for mobility, and this is also where I build my social life on a daily basis.... To use the space you need the permission of the immediate house and once you have that your spot is guaranteed and no one will take your spot.”*

Services Used			
Services	Location	Time Required from Residence	Medium of transport
Church	Amanuel, Lideta, Raguel	10 -15 min	taxi
Market	Merkto	15 min	taxi
Small kiosk	Next to working spot	< 1 min	On foot

Social Activities		
Activity	Location	Frequency
Mahber (Menfesawi about 200 members)	Around the Coca cola factory. In a house rented by the group	2-3 times/week
Meeting friends	Work place & Mahber house	Daily

Box 6

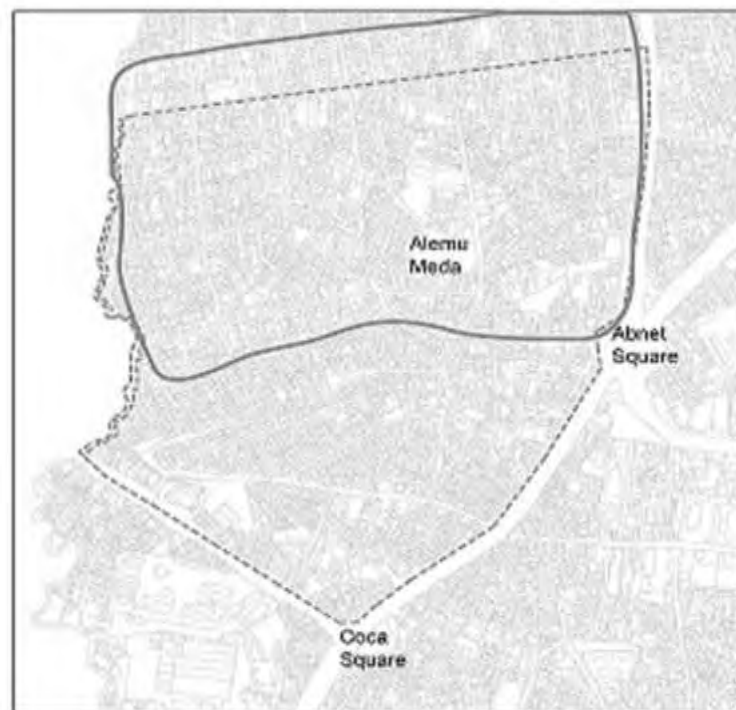


Sileshi

The 60 year old man has been living in his current house for over 40 years. When he first moved to Addis Ababa he started living in the house of relatives located around Abenet. He moved to the house located close to the street he is currently working, in Addis Ketema sub-city, when he got married. Then it was a private rental house, but after a while due to the 1974 proclamation, ownership was transferred to the state, where price was reduced by half and tenure security was maximized. Not only his own household but the people who live around him are considered a family.

He is now a husband to his house wife, a father to few who have started their own family and to three other children who currently reside with him. The oldest of his daughters, who currently live with him is a university graduate working in Meta Brewery, the second oldest is a student at the university of Nekemt. His last daughter has finished high school and working in a company. He was able to provide to his family and able to educate all his children since situations allowed for him to work as a tailor in his own neighborhood, which is also found in close proximity to Merkato and in every way central.

Now that all his children are fully grown, they pay for everything required to sustain the family and support one another. Kebele rental price is covered by them, the one child in the university is supported by the others who are working, daily expenditures for food and the like are also covered by them and they wouldn't make him pay. He makes an average 25ETB/day and he tries to save as much as he can in a bank, at the very least 50ETB/month



What he considers as his neighborhood cover areas from mid part of Addis Ketema neighborhood to Abnet round about, and from the main street to a short distance down the Mosque. *“Life is the interactions you have with others though buying, purchasing and giving services to others; this is the basis for our social life. Our Edirs are also very important as you are sure the members will be there at the hardest time of your life. Our bonds and the meaning of our everyday life are attached to these two concepts. I like everything about this area, this is where I live, this is where I work, this is where my family and neighbors are, and it has also been a home for my children who no longer live with me. We have built a social tie that is as old as our marriage.... The bad housing conditions and the over crowdedness of the area seems to get worse while things look okay from outside.”*

Services Used

Services	Location	Time Required from Residence	Medium of transport
Church	Mulu Wengel (Addis Ketema)	5 min	On foot
Small kiosk	Around business & around home	3 min	On foot
Health center	Abnet & Addis Ketema	5 & 15 min	On foot

Social Activities

Activity	Location	Frequency
Edir	5 min away from home	1 time/month
Meeting neighbors	Homes and business places	Daily

Box 7



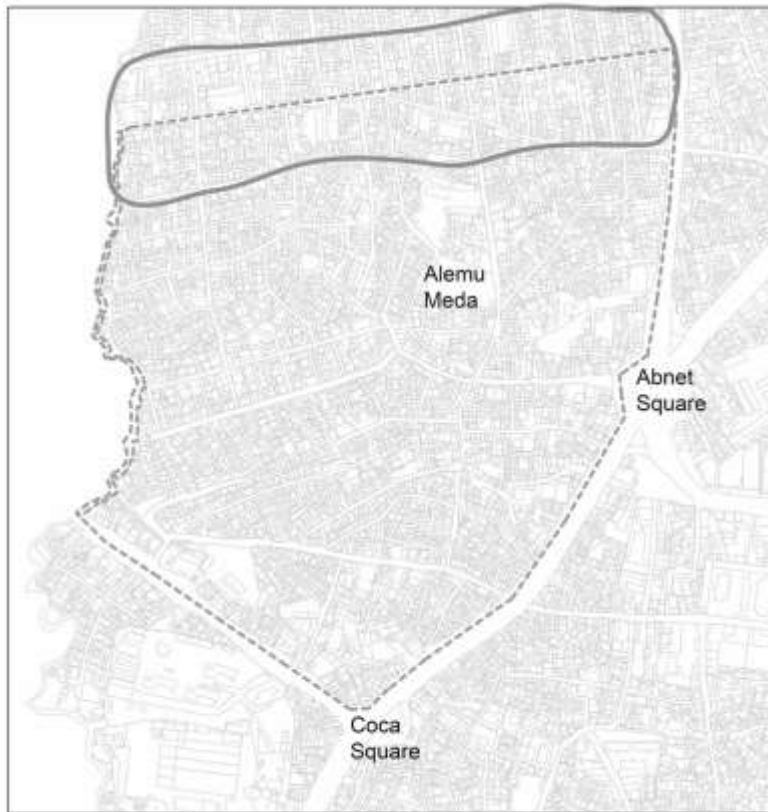
Belaynesh(made up name)

The 45 year old wife and a mother to 4 children started to live in the house she is currently living in, coming from Sodo area through an arranged marriage. It has now been 30 years since her first arrival. The house they live in is a kebele house. Her business place and her house are attached to each other without any shared communal compound at the back. All activities including washing and drying of clothes, blow drying, some cooking and others are carried out in front of her house and across the street. The space is used by other households so they have a schedule for washing and drying clothes. As all the others are Muslims and go to mosque on a Friday her turn is on a Friday and likewise every other user has a turn.

Her husband, who is now 85 years old, was a soldier at the time of their marriage, and he was able to support his family. It has been 15 years since he has stopped working and became alcoholic, and about the same time since she has started her „gullit“ business. Ever since, she was able to provide for her family and pay for her children’s education. Currently, her oldest daughter has a degree and working as a teacher in Tesfa Kokeb school and no longer lives with them, her second son has stopped his education at 10th grade and has been working in Merkato, her third daughter is a 4th year student at Arba Minch University and her last son just graduated from Tegbareed technical school.

Even though she is the main provider of her household, two of her working children also help out. Her oldest purchases 25 kg of „Teff“ (a special type of grain only which only grows in Ethiopia) per month and her second child helps by paying for Edir and water bill. She is not able to tell how much money she makes, as she also uses what she is buying for market use as a house supply, but approximately after all expenditures, including what she takes for her house, she make 30-40ETB/day. She makes no saving as her main priorities for now are her children, but once they all have finished their education and have found a proper job she plans to do so.

The areas that are considered as her neighborhood include, one block to the left and right, and from the main road to the edge of the river. *“This business is how I’ve managed to raise and educate my children. The fact that it’s close to Merkato has enabled my travel to Merkato three times a day. I go three times since I am unable to afford transportation and labor price and I also cannot manage to carry much while I travel by foot to and back.... It is a neighborhood for the poor, this is how we raise and educate our children, and when things start getting better and children start to help out, people might start opening shops and buying taxis.... Everyone lives peacefully, people are good and they are always there for one another. We have, through the years, formed social ties we would not trade for anything. I love my home, my street and this place, I work and spend most of my day.”*



Services Used

Services	Location	Time Required from Residence	Medium transport of
Market	Merkato	30 min	On foot
Small kiosk	On road	1 min	On foot
Church	Amanuel	35 min	On foot

Social Activities

Activity	Location	Frequency
Edir	20 kebele & 21 kebele	2 times/month
Meeting neighbors	Mostly at business but sometimes home	Daily
National celebrations and lighting Chibo	At the back street with other 5 households	3 times/ year

5.2.4 Street I

Description:

The street can be directly accessed from street 1 or through another connecting street. The street is shared by 13 compounds and all the compounds have direct access to the street and for 11 of the compounds it is the only access. One of the compounds has no boundary leaving an extended space for the street. The street is one of the most intimate where connection among neighbors is high. Dominated by one race and a long established Edir by the neighbors („yesefer edir“) the bond, and sense of place is a unique character. See figure 14 for a general description of the street and figure 5 to see the location of the street within the neighborhood.

Activities:

There is a strong social interaction among neighbors of the area which takes place on the street, and all activities taking place on the street are:

- A number of sitting places
- Some of these places are also meeting places for equb, edir and other forms of meetings
- Children also play on the wider parts of the street
- There is also one gult
- Storage
- Garbage collection
- Cooking
- Robes for cloth drying
- Cloth washing
- Two locations for tent for celebrations and funerals
- National holiday celebration in the form of lighting Chibo, 3 times a year

In total 27 places of activities were identified. For more detailed description of the activities taking place on the street and their location refer to figure 15 and Table 4.

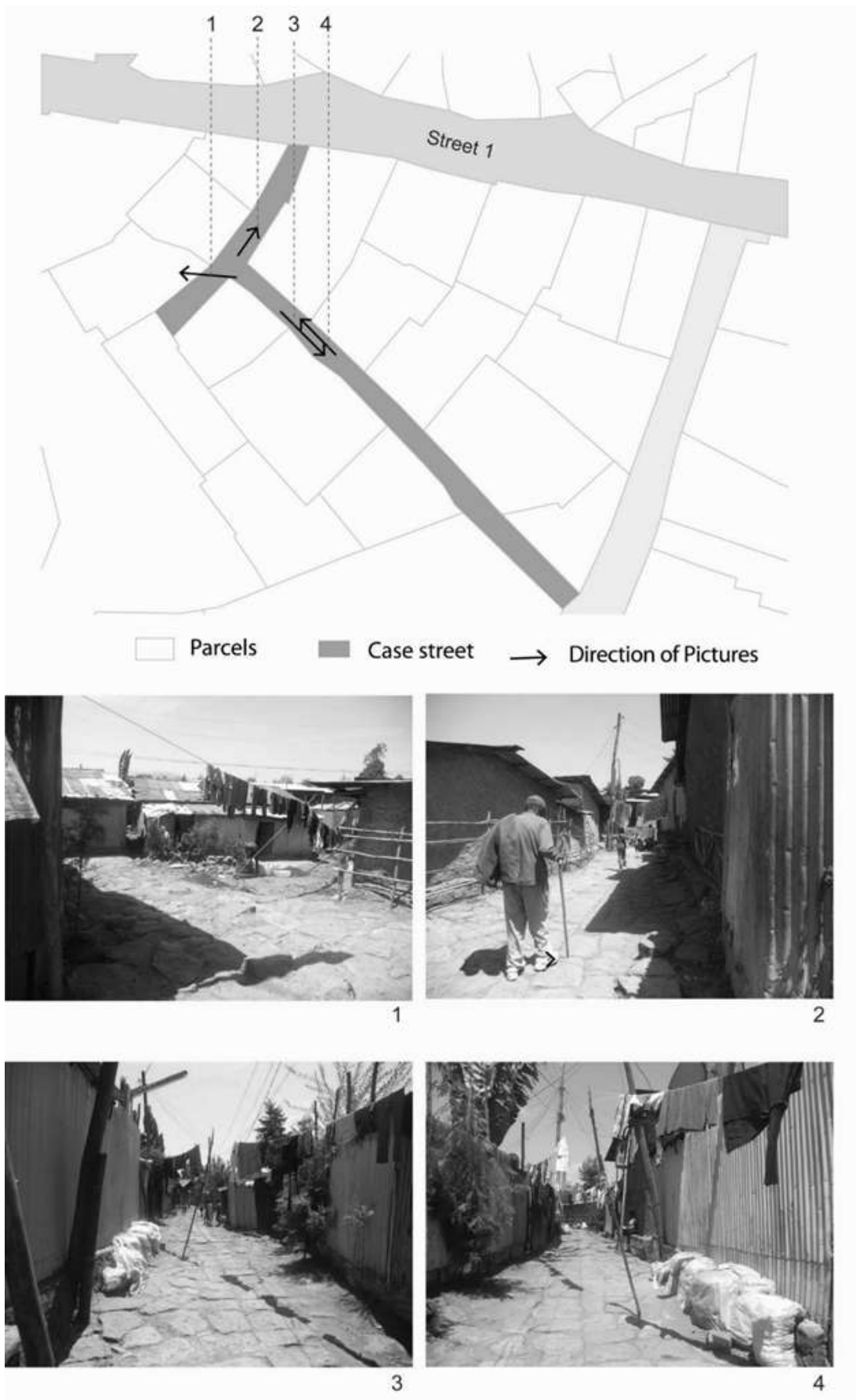


Figure 14: Picture map of street I showing activities

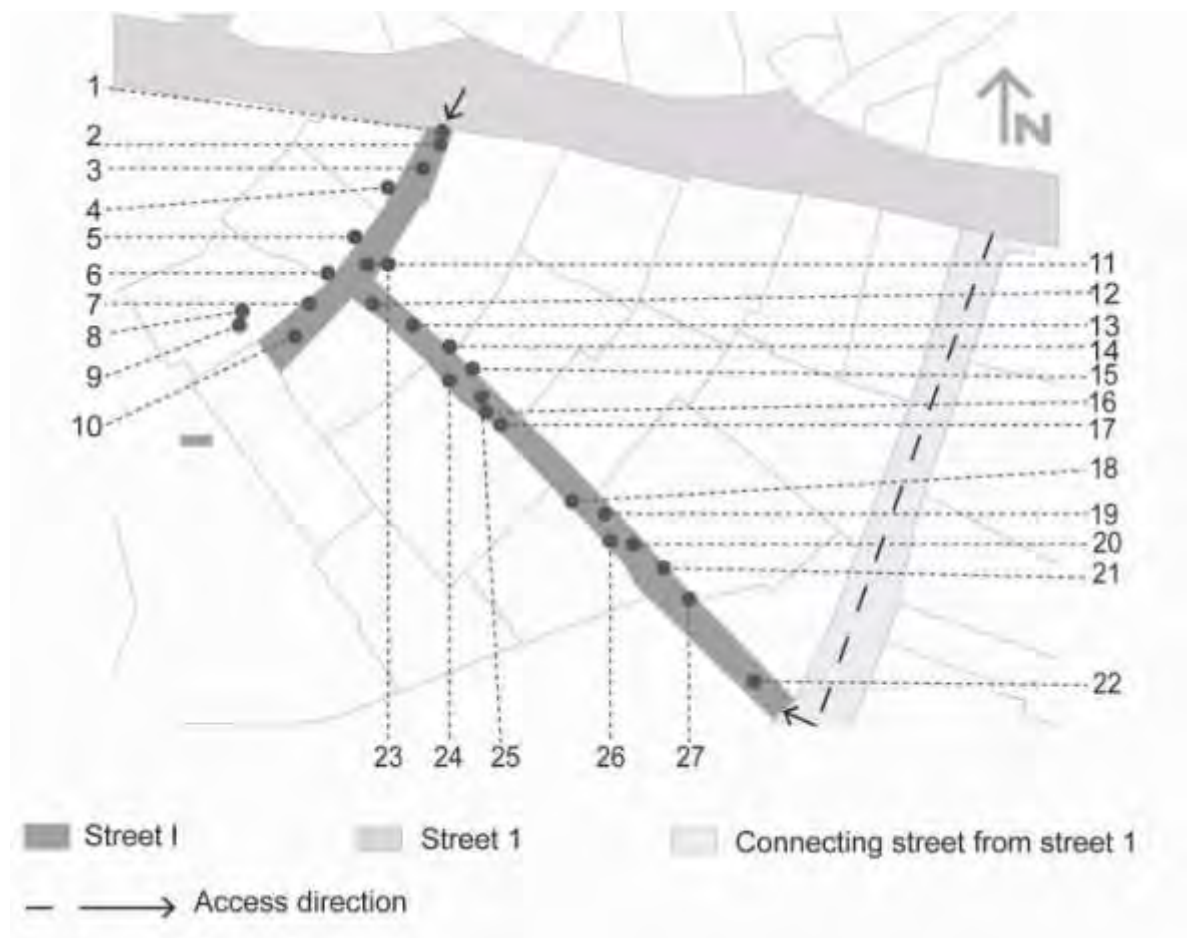


Figure 15: Places of Activities on Street I for cross reference with table 4

Places of	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3
1	Gulit	Cooking/food prep	
2	Sitting place		
3	Cloth drying robe/wire		
4	Cloth washing		
5	Sitting place		
6	Garbage collection point		
7	Cloth drying robe/wire		
8	Cloth washing		
9	Sitting place	Meeting place	Cooking/food prep
10	Little children play area		
11	Place for tent		
12	Sitting place	Cooking/food prep	
13	Cloth drying robe/wire		
14	Sitting place	Meeting place	
15	Storage		
16	Cloth drying robe/wire		
17	Sitting place	Cooking/food prep	
18	Cloth washing		
19	Cloth drying robe/wire		
20	Cloth drying robe/wire		

21	Cloth washing		
22	Place for tent		
23	Sitting place	Meeting place	
24	Cloth washing		
25	Place for tent		
26	Little children play area		
27	Sitting place	Meeting place	Cooking/food prep

Table 4: Places of activities on Street I with types of activities for cross-reference with figure 15

5.2.5 Street II

Description:

The Street can be accessed from various points, but it's mainly entered indirectly from street 1 through two other connecting streets. The street is shared by 18 compounds of which 15 have access through other streets. But not all households of the mentioned compounds can access it, as many of the houses are built on the edge facing away the street while their back wall function as a fence. This has created a very intimate place shared by few.

The street is mostly only used by those whose compounds are accessed from it and their visitors. This has created a compound like space more to this road than other detail studied streets of the neighborhood lacking the level of mobility observed in others. The „Tela Bet“ found at the corner of the street has customers which don't move past a certain boundary and during the day none of the customers use the street space. See figure 16 for a general description of the street and figure 5 to see the location of the street within the neighborhood.

Activities: The activities on the street are:

- Extension of Tela Bet to the outdoor by placing chairs and tables
- Children playing
- Sitting places for chatting, meetings and chat chewing
- Blow drying
- Chicken breeding
- Wood work
- Garbage collection
- Cooking
- Storage
- Cloth washing and drying

In total 21 places of activities were identified. For more detailed description of the activities taking place on the street and their location refer to figure 17 and Table 5.

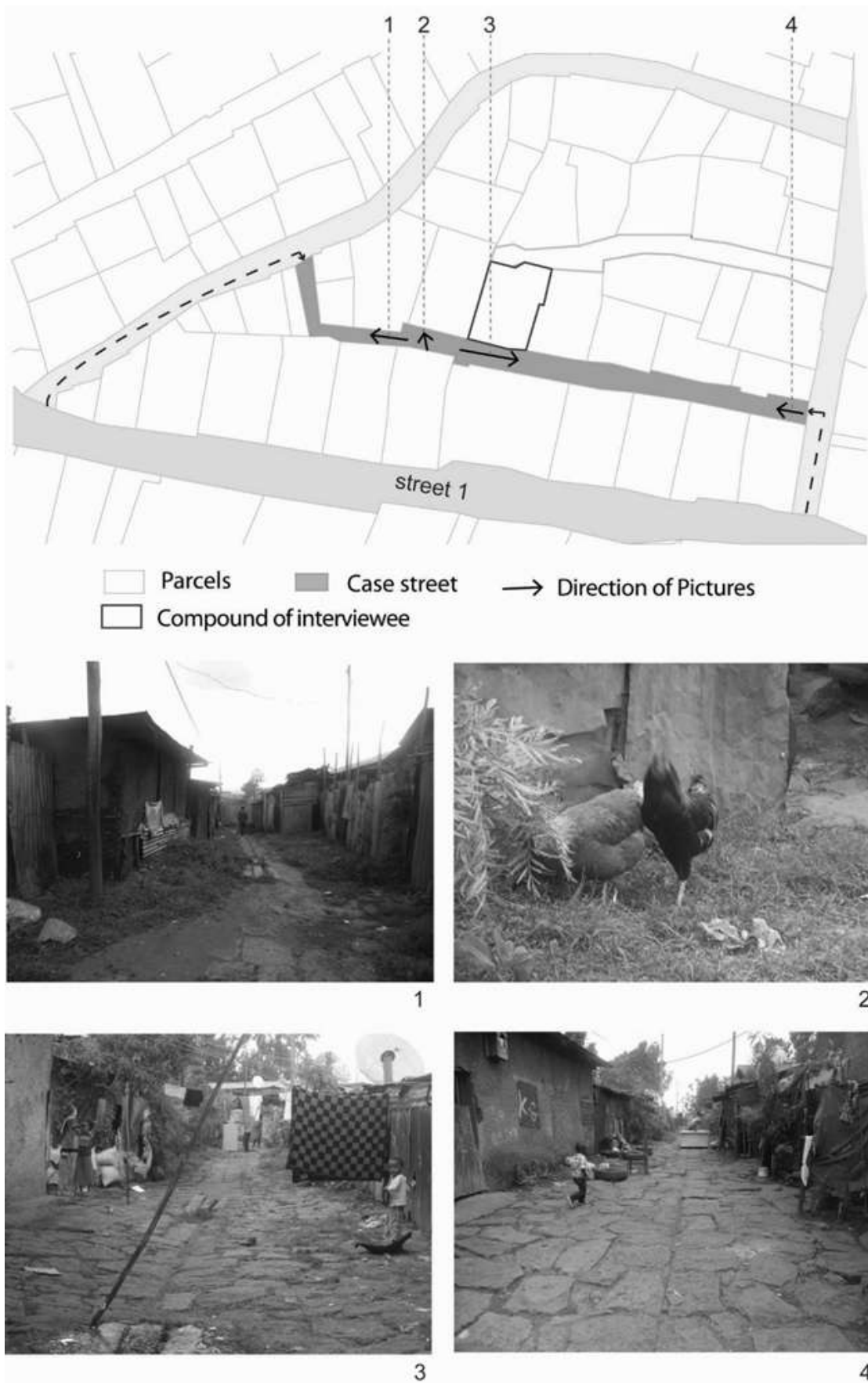


Figure 16: Picture map of street II showing activities

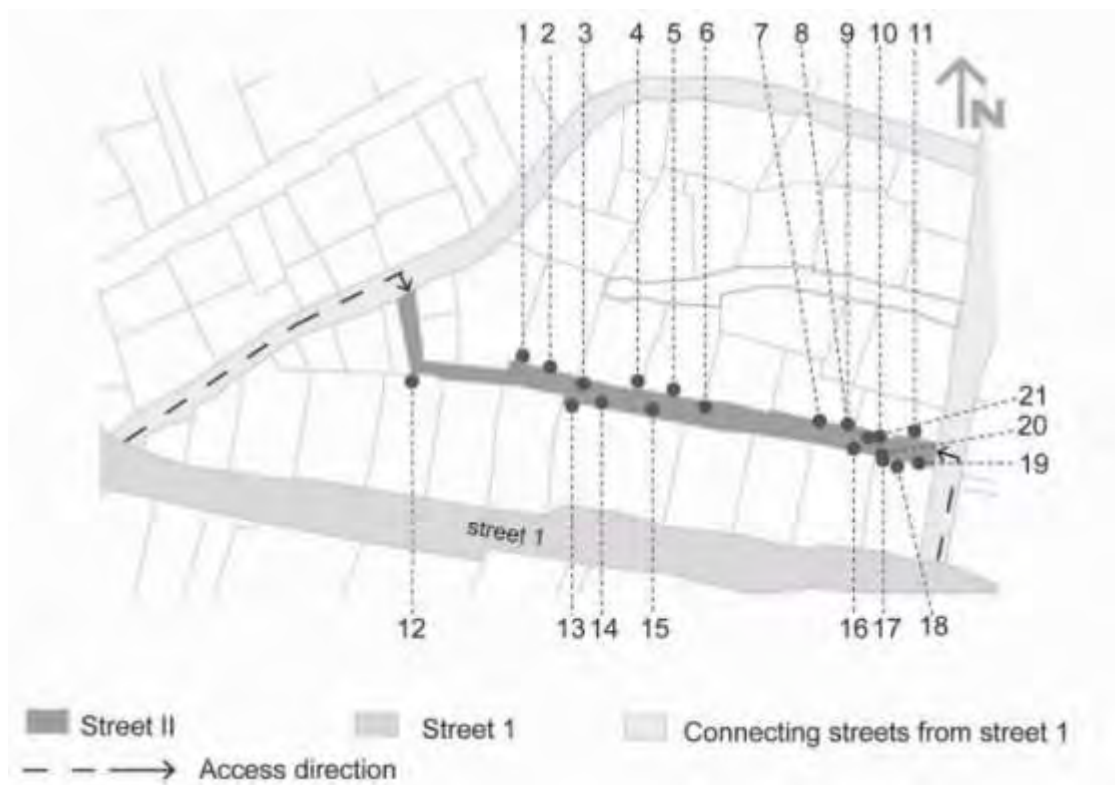


Figure 17: Places of Activities on Street II for cross reference with table 5

Places of	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3
1	Cooking/ food prep	Blow drying	
2	Chicken breeding		
3	Little children play area		
4	storage		
5	Cloth washing	Blow drying	
6	Place for tent		
7	Wood work		
8	Chicken breeding		
9	Blow drying	Cooking/ food prep	Cloth washing
10	Cloth drying robe/ wire		
11	Extension of Tej Bet		
12	Garbage collection point		
13	Garbage collection point		
14	Cloth drying robe/ wire		
15	Cloth drying robe/ wire		
16	Garbage collection point		
17	Blow drying	Cooking/ food prep	Cloth washing
18	Sitting place	Meeting place	
19	Cloth drying robe/wire		
20	Chicken breeding		
21	Little children play area		

Table 5: Places of activities with types of activities for cross-reference with figure 17

Residents and Activities:

The few households that are sharing the street are very close, sometimes resembling a one family unit and thus their common activities and some private ones take place on the street. For detail life of an exemplary person please refer to box 8:

Box 8

Abdul Feta

The 28 year old who lives with his mother and three siblings has been living in this neighborhood for 17 years. Prior to moving here, they were living in another kebele house around Addis Ketema, and they moved here when his grandmother passed away, after considering that the house here is wider than their former home. The ownership however is under the state.

He is now working for a Chinese road construction company as a car mechanic moving from Gojam to Adama, depending on where he is needed. He makes 2400ETB/month including overtime and food allowance, of which he saves 500ETB/month for condominium housing. He, however, thinks that everyone that works for the company is underpaid, especially the day laborers for the construction. His mother, who is 40, works in small scale enterprise eatery around the coca cola factory. She is among the 20 people who have organized themselves in a group, take a loan from the sub-city and opened the eatery. She works for one week and take the other week off. She makes 20 – 30 ETB/ day (average) plus the surplus amount from work as a meal for most lunches and dinners. Of her earning she pays 3 – 4ETB/ week for the loan. Moreover she saves for condominium housing. The oldest of his sisters, 25years old, has returned from an Arab country about a year ago and she is currently not working, however, she also saves for a condominium house. His other sister, who is 22, was working as a hair dresser but not employed at the moment. The youngest, his brother of age 21, is a 10th grade student.

What he considers his neighborhood is the two streets that his compound is accessed from, the case street more than the other. *“This neighborhood is very peaceful and full of love. We all eat where we are, not necessarily in our own house. We sit on the streets and talk, we watch as small children play, everything takes place here. Even though the life here is great there is a high level of poverty, only a few of us have proper jobs, there is no formal job. We live the way we do because we help one another. Even if one gets a formal job, the price of getting by is increasing every day. Especially if the work place is*

not close by money spent on transportation, food and the like makes it unworthy. That is why people choose to hang around here working on whatever is available, like carrying things for others such as in Merkato.

I wish the love and the life together will remain as it is.... However some things need improvement, like uncomfortable conditions for children and the lack of ditch is creating a problem for everyone. Some households don't have a private or communal access to tap water nearby, so they have to go to a communal tap (Bono). If the government should provide them with a subsidized supply of the water line it will definitely help a lot.... If job opportunities are created a chance for a better life is insured. No one here would choose to live elsewhere, but for a chance of a better life and an own house I might choose to live another place."

Services Used

Services	Location	Time Required from Residence	Medium of transport
Kiosk (Suk)	At the corner of street	1 min	On foot
Mosque	Kebele 26 & Coca	20 min	On foot
Health Center	Abnet	30 min	On foot

Social Activities

Activity	Location	Frequency
Edir (representing mother, neighborhood edir)	On the next street	1/month
National celebrations (like lighting a „Chibo“)	At the corner (next street)	3 times/year
Holidays	Neighbors & Friends house	3 times/year
Meeting friends	On street (taking out chair)	everyday

5.2.6 Street III

Description:

Street III can be accessed from various direction; mostly it's indirectly accessed from street 2 through a connecting street or from alternative direction through another connecting street. The street up to the point of study is shared by 8 compounds, for 5 of the compounds the only access way and of the eight only one doesn't have access point from the street. See figure 19 for a general description of the street and figure 5 to see the location of the street within the neighborhood.

As there are a lot of children in their teens, football games are a dominant character of the area, which happens every day. The street is also one of the most traveled in the neighborhood since the location is very central and connects different parts of the neighborhood. It is a place relatively clean, with good ground cover and it is well looked after.

Activities: The activities on the street are:

- Waste water disposal
- Sitting places
- Activities related to cooking
- Cloth washing both as a living and business
- Network of robes for cloth drying
- Small gardening activities
- Football games
- Blow drying
- National celebrations by lighting chibo

In total 19 places of activities were identified. For more detailed description of the activities taking place on the street and their location refer to figure 18 and Table 6.

Places of activities	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3
1	ditch		
2	Seating place	Cooking/ food prep	
3	Seating place	Cooking/ food prep	
4	Cloth drying robe/wire		
5	Street basket on pole		
6	Cloth washing	Blow drying	Cooking/food prep
7	ditch		
8	Blow drying		
9	Street basket on pole		
10	ditch		
11	Street basket on pole		
12	Sitting place	Cooking/food prep	
13	gardening		
14	Football play area		
15	Cloth drying robe/ wire		
16	Cloth washing	Blow drying	Cooking/food prep
17	Street basket on pole		
18	Blow drying		
19	Football play area		

Table 6: Places of activities on Street III with types of activities for cross-reference with figure 18

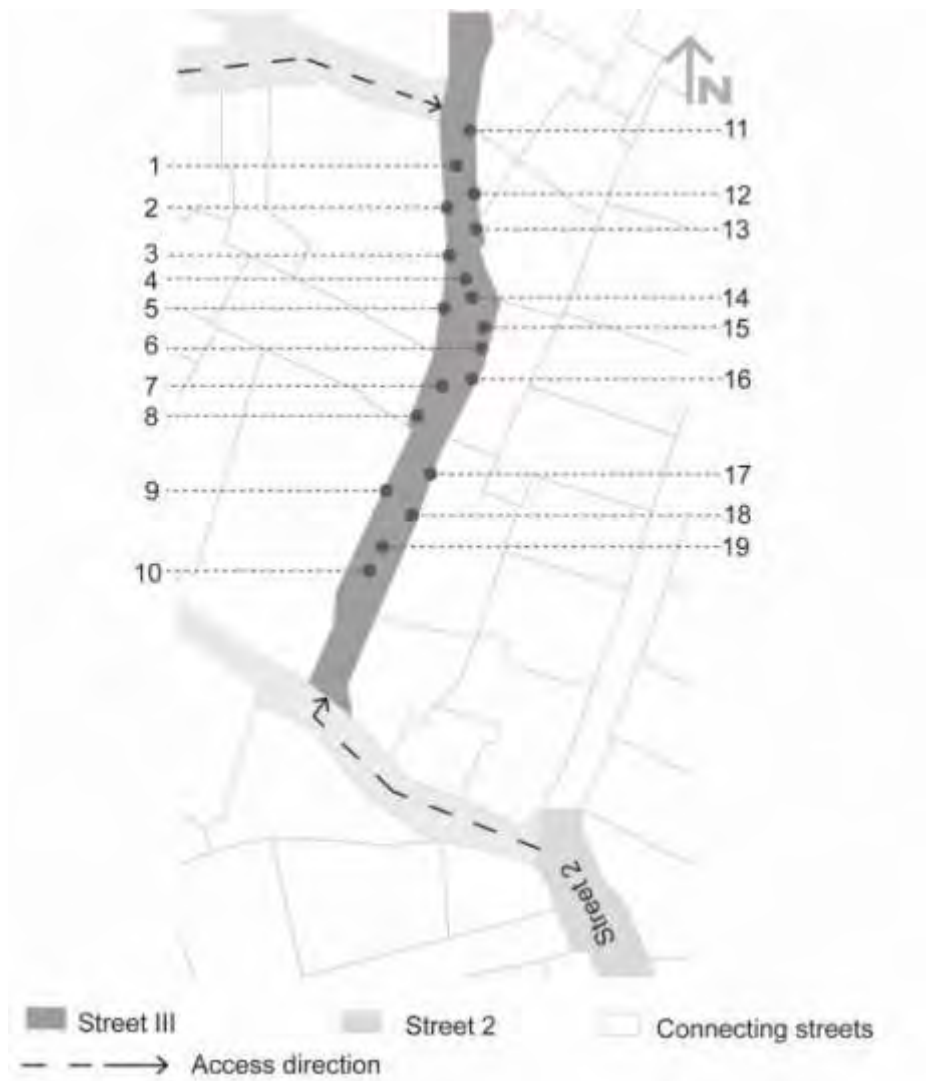


Figure 18: Places of Activities on Street III for cross reference with table 6

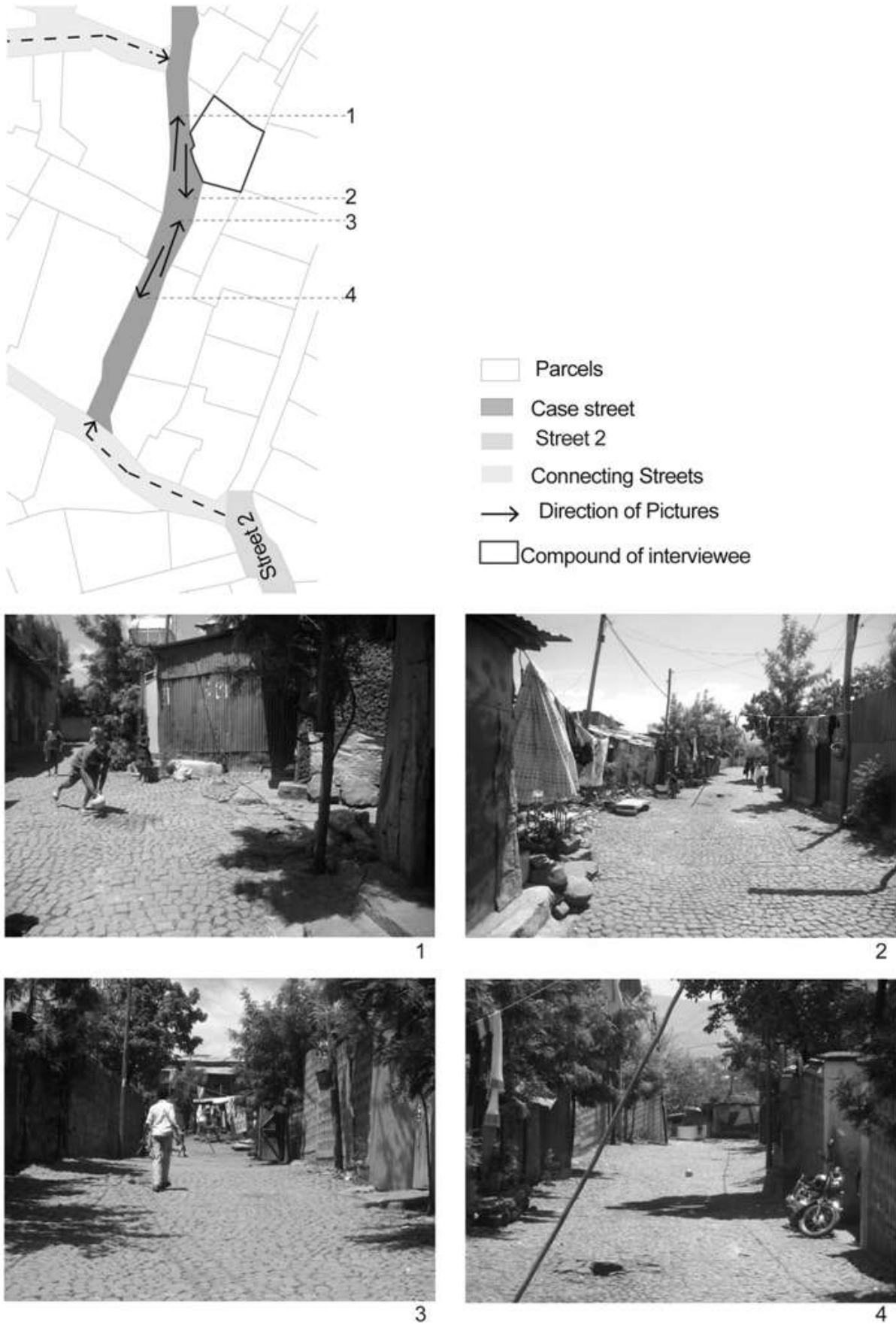


Figure 19: Picture map of street III showing activities

Residents and Activities:

Among the dominant activities taking place on the street, football games that are happening on a daily basis are the most prominent. The importance of such activity for some residents of the neighborhood and the significance of the places for such activities is illustrated below. For detail life of an exemplary person please refer to box 9:

Box 9

Tsihon

A fifteen year old ninth grader, born in the same kebele house she is currently residing, at her aunt's house, with the husband of her aunt, a sister, a niece and two cousin. Her aunt is currently living in an Arab country to support her family. Her husband, who has received a formal education until 11th grade, works in the construction business and his work is not at a fixed place. The oldest cousin, 16 years old, is in eighth grade and the younger one who is 12 years old is in 6th grade. The youngest person in the family is her sister who is in fifth grade and 11 years of age.

She started playing football four years ago, and has been enthusiastic ever since. She plays with neighboring children on the street right in front of her house, and at a small open area they consider as a field, located around a street not very far away from her house. They also play on the sport field located in the neighborhood (Alemu Meda). Besides that, she is part of the girls' soccer team for her school and surrounding neighborhood, located around Amanuel. Football is thus part of her daily life.

The place she considers as her neighborhood is the street on which her house is located. That is where she feels most comfortable to hang out and play football. However, if there are so many activities on the street like cloth washing and they're told to move, they will go to the small open space. The space is considered more for children living around the area than for them, so they don't always feel comfortable there. The big football field is more for grownups and the spaces they're allowed to occupy are behind the goal poles. Besides that, if it rains it becomes extremely muddy and when it doesn't, very dusty.

What she likes most about the neighborhood are her neighbor-friends, the residents and the football games. What she doesn't like are the fights and insults of neighbors among each other, and when the adults tell them to move their games elsewhere, either due to the household activities they carry out on the streets or because they're disturbed by the noises they make.

“If we want to play a proper, full court game we have to pay 20 Birr for the gourds who are watching after the field. So we occupy the space behind the goal poles. The children from the area of the small open space have the say, and if they start playing first we don’t join them, but if we are the first we make a match with them. Only them, and us play on that space.”

Services Used

Services	Location	Time Required	from	Medium	of
School	Amanuel	1 hour		On foot	
Suk	On street	< 1 min		On foot	
Tena Tabia	Abenet	30 min		On foot	
Market	Merkato	1 hrs		On foot	
Church	Amanuel	30 min		On foot	

Social Activities

Activity	Location	Frequency
Neighborhood football team	On street	Everyday
Dejule football team	Dejule field around Amanuel close by streets for hanging out	3times/week for practice & everyday for hanging out
National celebrations, few houses together (like lighting a „Chibo“)	On a street where house is located	2-3 times/ year

5.2.7Compound 1

Description:

Eight households are found in this compound, of which one has a private ownership (House 8), while the rest are owned by the kebele. All the houses share one communal toilet with two Turkish seats, and there are two communal kitchens shared by four households each. Now with the availability of electric stove people use their own house for daily small scale cooking. All households use their own houses for showering. Water lines are private for two houses, including the interviewee, for the rest there are two tabs shared by three households each. The two shared tabs were provided by the government 3 years ago. The house of the respondent got their own private line 9 years before and the other house (House 8) got their 14 years ago. Before these they were using a communal tab (Bono). Refer to figure 18 and figure 19 for detail location of tabs, kitchens, houses and places of activities. To see the location of the compound within the neighborhood refer to figure 5.

Activities:

The activities that take place in the compound are (cross check with figure 18):

- washing of clothes,
- washing of dishes,
- blow drying,
- spice and grain drying,
- water storage tank (installed by one household but serving all),
- Outdoor storage of things,
- children play area,
- seating and chatting, and
- Garbage collection spots.

Outdoor seating usually takes place at the entrance of each house and considered a place belonging to the immediate household. Similarly any washing is done at the entrance of each house by the respective household. There are five robes for cloth drying and they are shared by all. There is neither a schedule nor a private wire, first come will be first served and if need be an extra line will be placed. The same is true for food drying, but there is plenty of space for such type of activity. There are three spots for garbage collection; House 1 and 2 share one, House 3 and 5 share another, and the other is shared by House 6, 7&8. The person living in House 3 isn't around much and doesn't produce that much garbage, but whenever needed, he can use whichever suits him. The ground material for the compound is however harsh for children to play and for one elderly person to move around in the compound. See figure 19 for details.

The house the respondent and her family live in and another house in the compound (house 7) were reconstructed, in 1992, by an NGO the name of which the respondent was unable to recall. It was about to fall when this opportunity came their way. This was done after identifying the worst houses in the kebele" and they were among the beneficiaries. After that they have also made some improvements to the house. The others were then in a good condition, the corrugated iron sheet parts of House 3 & 4 are recent extensions. The structure now serving as storage and the external small kitchen of the interviewee was a house for chickens and storage for their food respectively. The business was started in 2010 which soon failed, but the structure remained, now with different function, see figure 20 & 21.

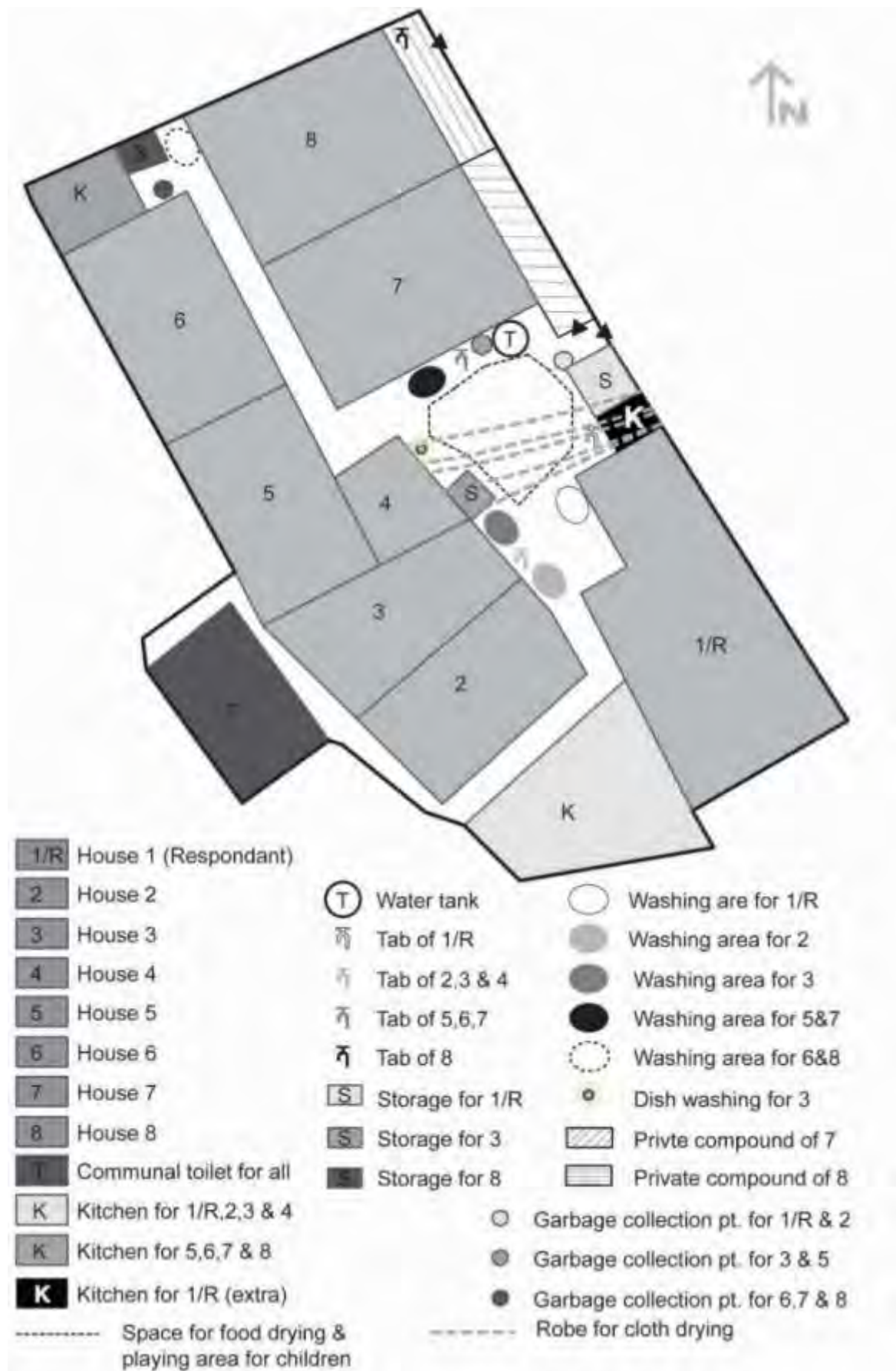


Figure 20: Detail map of compound 1 and places of activities

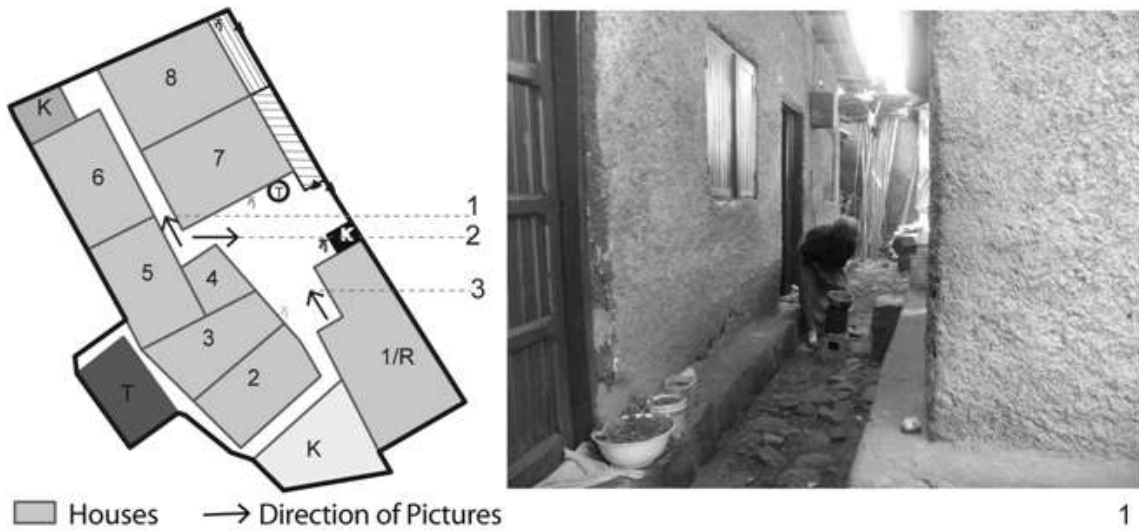


Figure 21: Picture map of compound 1 showing activities

Residents and Activities:

For detail life of a resident and the activities by her please refer to BOX 10.

Box 10

Leke

A wife and a mother to six children, the 59 year old woman has lived in this area for about 48 years. Before moving here, she was living in an area called Chebo, close to Wolliso, with her family. But right after she got married she moved to this neighborhood with her husband, as she had a brother living close by. They've been living in the same house ever since. They first rented it from private owner which was later transferred to kebele ownership due to the nationalization of extra housing.

She has always been a house wife; however she has tried an urban livestock of chicken herding, but after all her chickens died she has stopped her business. Her husband, 70 years old, was in the army who now works as a carpenter since the current regime. They were told to organize themselves in a group and were given space around Gofa Gabriel. He makes 1200ETB/month of which he saves 500/month for condominium housing. The last child, 13 years old and in 7th grade, she considers as her own is actually the son of her oldest son who is currently 42 years old and working in a sub-city office around Keranio. He has been living in a rental house, close to his work, for almost six month now. Even though she doesn't know how much he makes, she knows that he also saves 500ETB/month for condominium housing. Her other son, 37 years old, works as a carpenter, by working in a group with others, just like his father. His work place is in the neighborhood, and he also saves close to 300ETB/month for condominium housing. Her third child, a daughter who is now 35 years old, works in a clinic around Piassa as a cleaner. The 26 year old male child works as city guard for the woreda 04 office. Her youngest daughter is 17 years of age and a 10th grade student.

The area she considers as her neighborhood is the street where her house is located and the immediate two streets. *"Everything and everyone here is good; we have peace and we respect one another. I am very glad that my children live and work in the center, otherwise things would have been difficult. We don't know what is to become of this area in the future with the condominium development plan. The time will bring what it will bring, what I always wish for is a good health for my family. The only reason I will leave this area is if we get the condominium lottery; nevertheless I prefer to stay in the area where people have become close to me. If things change and we all were to leave this area the social ties we built and everything else would be destroyed in the process. It would however, be better if our financial situations improve. But I'm not getting any*

younger, I feel that I'm getting weaker and working is going to be difficult for me. It's hard for me to think of future possibilities for myself, maybe for next generations"



Map showing approximate boundary of neighborhood for the respondent

Services Used

Services	Location	Time Required from	Medium of
Market	Merkato & Piassa	Up to 45 min	By taxi
Kiosk (Suk)	On immediate street	1 – 2 min	On foot
Church	Lideta, Amanuel, Iyesus	30 min	By taxi
Health Center	Abnet	10 min	On foot

Social Activities

Activity	Location	Frequency
Edir (3 different: Yeset, Yesefer, Yeager)	On street, 5 min away & Lideta (Res)	1/ month
National celebrations (like lighting a „Chibo“)	On immediate street	3 times/ year
Other holidays	With neighbors	4-5 times/ year
Zemed	Different	–

5.2.8 Compound 2

Description:

The compound is one of the few in the neighborhood which is not fenced off from the street. However the large level difference from the level of the street has created a clear boundary. The compound is shared by 4 households, all of which are owned by the kebele. To create a private space that is not visually accessible from the street the households have built an extended private space in front of their houses. These spaces are private for each household except for 1 & 2 which have a shared area. There is one communal toilet shared by all and one kitchen for heavy cooking only, which also function as a storage. Except house 1 with a private water line the others use communal (bono) service located next to the compound. Refer to figure 22 and figure 23 for detail location of water tap, kitchens, houses and places of activities. To see the location of the compound within the neighborhood refer to figure 5.

Activities:

The activities that take place in the compound are (cross check with figure 22):

- washing of clothes both as a domestic and business activity
- urban agriculture
- blow drying,
- Outdoor storage of things,
- children play area,
- seating and chatting, and
- Garbage collection spots

Activities are well organized in place where there is both a sense of sharing and privacy. The robes for cloth drying even though are shared by all priority is given to household 2 as it is also a means of livelihood for her. There is one designated area for washing after which materials are stored back properly. There are three spots for garbage collection, for hose 1, 3 & 4, and household 2 uses any of the three. Storage places are classified by type. The agricultural area is a private space of the head of house 3. Its main purpose is for private use but sometimes depending on situations products might be sold. Dish washing mostly takes place inside the houses and except house 2, who uses the kitchen/storage, showering is done in the public water supply place next door. See figure 22 & 23.

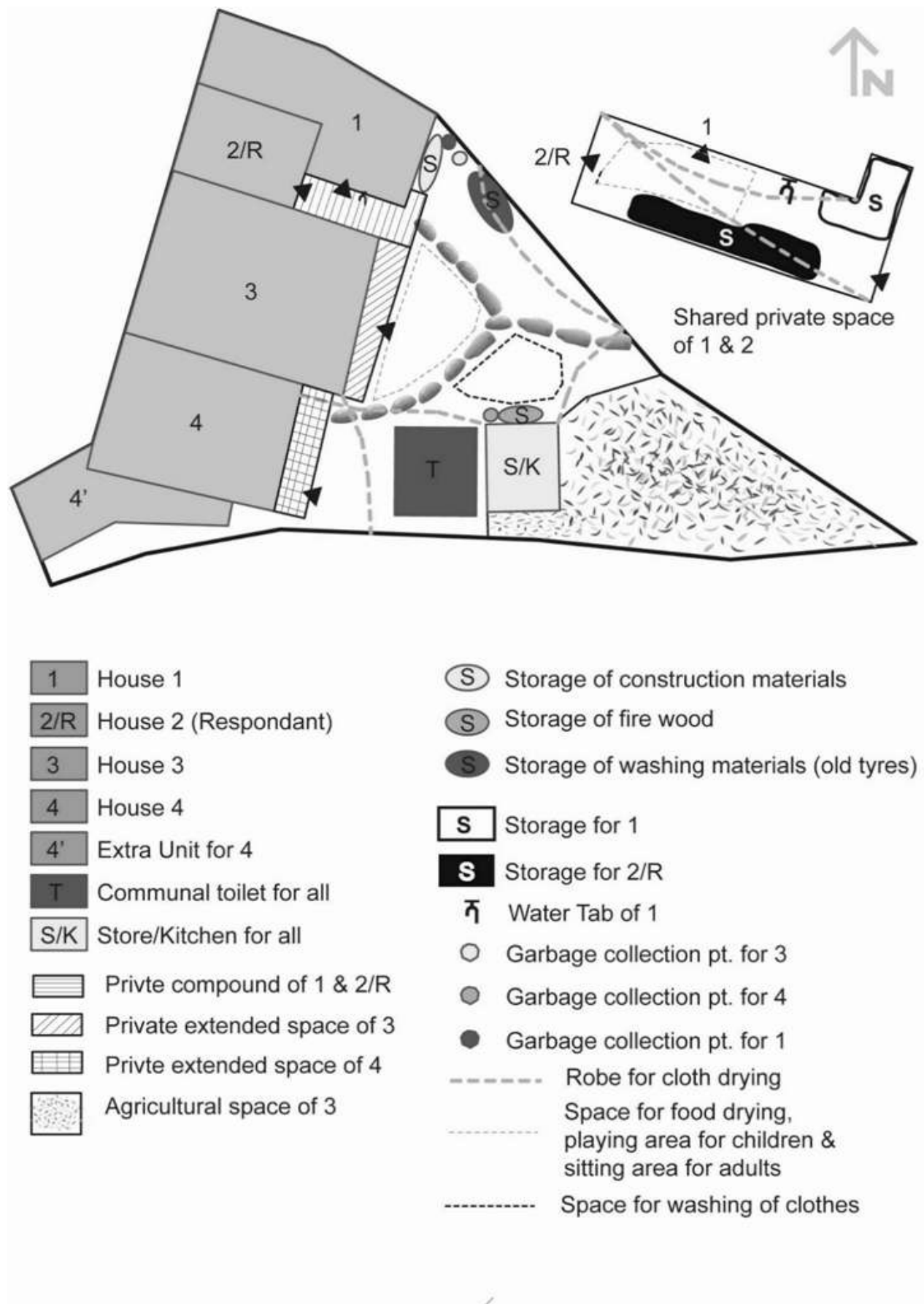
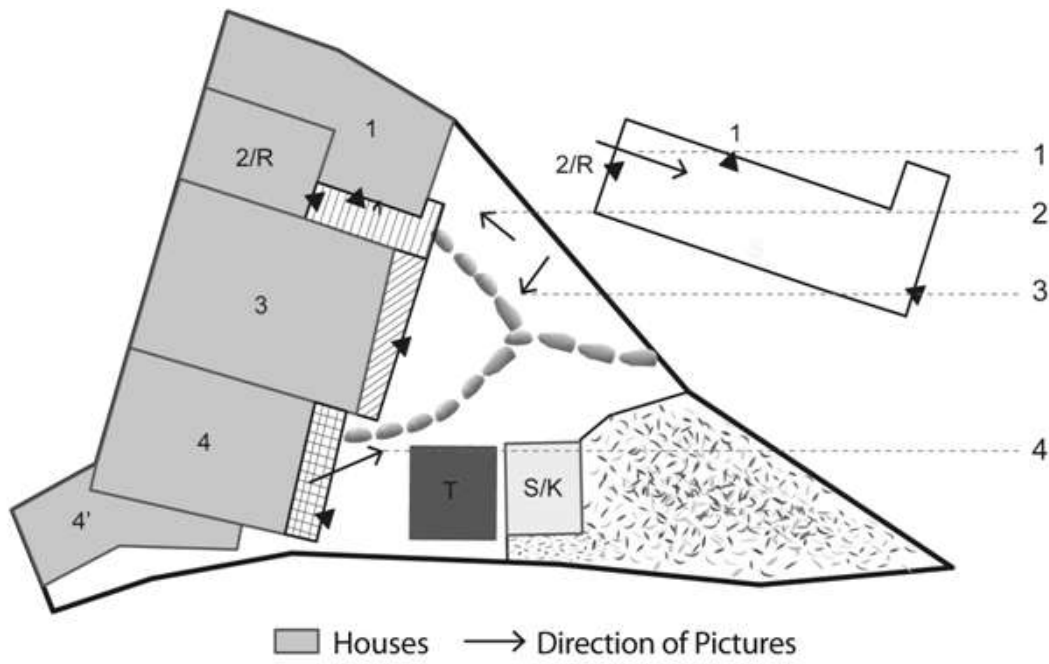


Figure 22: Detail map of compound 2 and places of activities



1



2



3



4

Figure 23: Picture map of compound 2 showing activities

Residents and Activities:

For detail life of a resident and the activities by her please refer to BOX 11.

Box 11

Tigist

The 35 year old has never been married and lives alone in a kebele house. Her parents with her entire family moved from Hawassa to this place when she was younger than 5. Both her parents passed away when she was in 6th grade. Her older brother then acted as a parent to her and her sister. When her sister got married and moved out, her brother tried to convert the user title of the two room house only for himself, but later the kebele decided to divide it into two and now she lives in one half of their former house and her brother lives in the other. While her room remained the same her brother's house has been extended to form one other room. Even though it's a one room house, she loves her house, her neighbors and the large compound, which is full of possibilities.

Following her parent's death she started working in Merkato in the vegetable business of a „gulit“ form, at the age of 14. When they were forced to move from the area she and others like her were working at, she started working as a day laborer in a certain factory. While carrying a very heavy bag she broke her back and feels the pain ever since. When it was no longer possible for her to work like a day laborer, she started working as a washer of clothes, a little over 2 years ago, in the compound where her house is located. She works 3-4 times a week, as she can't handle her back pain if she doesn't take a rest and the people living in the area are her customers.

She loves children and she has raised three of her friend's children. For two of them she would provide materials for school, uniforms and depending on what she can afford, she might buy clothes and shoes, while they live with their parents. The last child she raised were left for her by a friend, when the friend thought it was not possible for her to raise him when the father didn't want to have anything with her or him. the child lived with her for a few years, but when the sisters of his father asked to raise him she gave him to them, seeing that they're rich and that it would be better for his education if he lived with them. She would go visit him every weekend, but she no longer does as he kept crying whenever she leaves and now she has no contact with him, even though she knows where he lives. The other two will come visit her every weekend and would even spend a night every now and then.

The areas she considers as her neighborhood covers places from Abenet to the road separating the neighborhood in study to the next one in Addis ketema, and from the main road to the edge of the river.

“The vital location of the neighborhood coupled with the central location of the compound within the neighborhood could have created better opportunities but I haven’t taken chance. I think of starting a street side coffee and „gulit“ business for the year 2008EC. The openness of the compound would allow for easy access but I need to work on a platform. I should take an example of my next door neighbor who has started an urban agriculture. He grows vegetables, garlic and herbs and whatever is left of his household consumption he sells and the kebele was supportive of him by providing him with seeds.... I wouldn’t change much except the toilet which is at the verge of falling down. We can make our homes better if we work harder and maximize the opportunity provided by the location.”

Services Used

Services	Location	Time Required from	Medium of
Market	Merkato	30 min	By taxi
Gulit	On street 2	1 min	On foot
Kiosk (Suk)	On street	1 min	On foot
Church	Lideta, Amanuel,	30 min – 1 hr	By taxi
Health Center	Abnet	15 min	On foot

Social Activities

Activity	Location	Frequency
Meeting friends and relatives	Various (don’t live in this neighborhood)	2/ month
National celebrations (like lighting a „Chibo“)	On immediate street at celebration areas	3 times/ year
Other holidays	With raised children	3-4 times/ year

5.2.9Compound 3 and 4

Description:

These two compounds are technically separate compounds having both separate and common functions. The compound at the back can only be accessed from the compound facing the street and communal kitchens and toilets for the compound at the back are situated in the compound at the front (compound 3). The compounds are fenced from all direction but don’t have a boundary element between the two. Accordingly there are a total of 12 households of which 4 are found in compound three and the other 8 in compound 4. Refer to figure 24 and 25 for details of the compound and with the text below.

There are two places for communal toilet, both located in compound 3, one at one corner of the compound (T1) and the other at the junction of the two compounds next to the kitchen (T2). T1 has 8 Turkish toilet seats 4 at the back and the other 4 at the front. The four rooms at the back are given to residents of compound 4 to share among the eight households (one for two houses) and the other 4 to residents of compound 3, one for each house. Residents of compound 4 use T1 while residents of compound 3 choose to use the older toilet (T2) to avoid the bad smell that comes with such type of shared toilets and the health issues that follows. Thus for residents of compound 3, the toilets function as shower rooms. There is one kitchen shared by all 12 houses.

There are eight water tabs, of which 5 are private, 2 shared by two houses and 1 shared by 3 houses (for details refer to figure 24). Storage areas for compound 3 are shared by all and classified by type, whereas storage places in compound 4 are specific for households. Garbage collection point for all 12 is located at one corner of compound 3, close to the entrance, each household with a private sack. Other private activities are performed within their respective compounds.

Activities: The activities that take place in these compounds are (cross check with figure 24):

- washing of clothes both as a domestic and business activity
- social gatherings for equb and others
- blow drying,
- Outdoor storage of things,
- children play area,
- seating and chatting usually taking place at the entrance of each household
- washing of dishes, taking place at the location of the water tabs
- Garbage collection spots

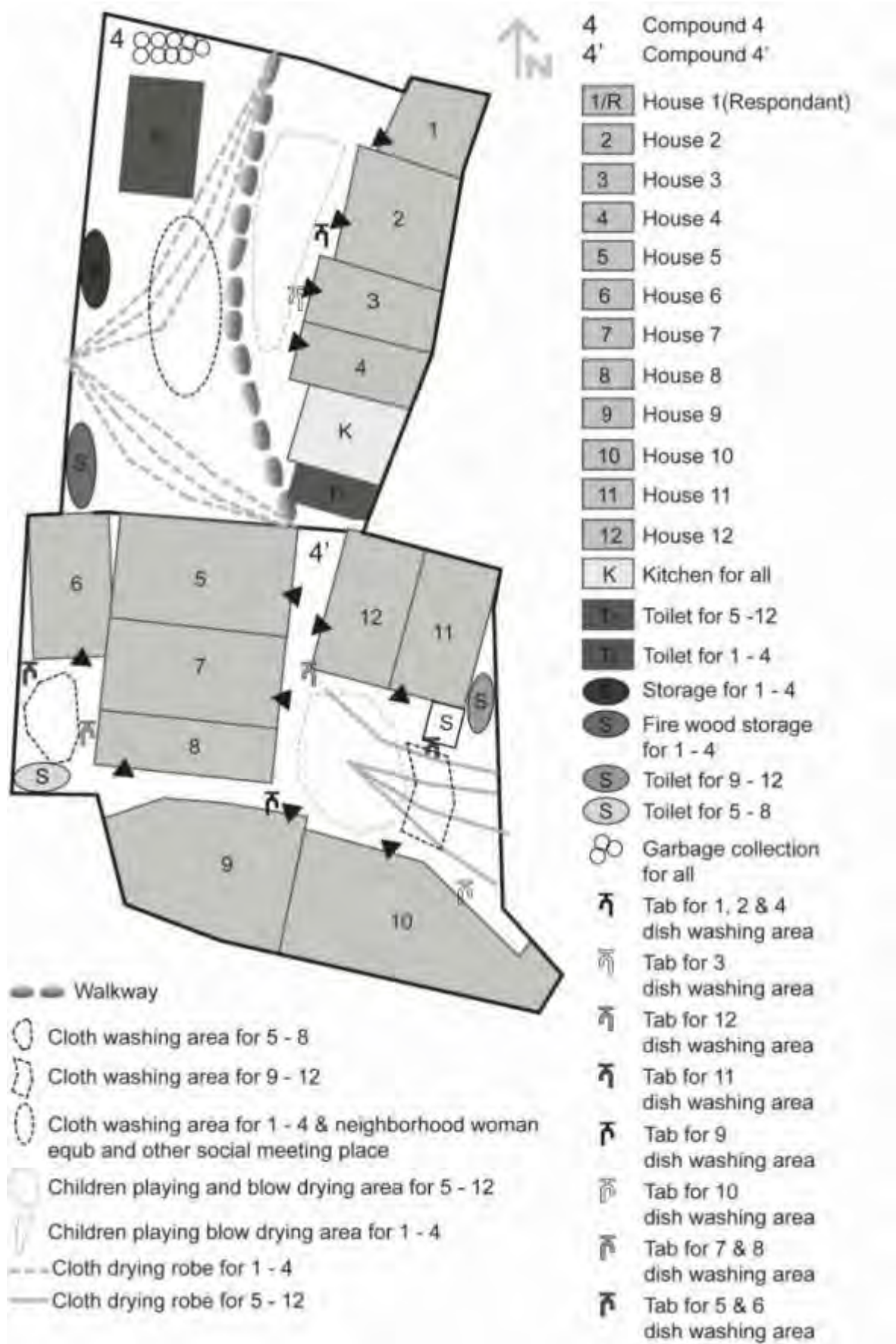


Figure 24: Detail map of compound 3 & 4 and places of activities

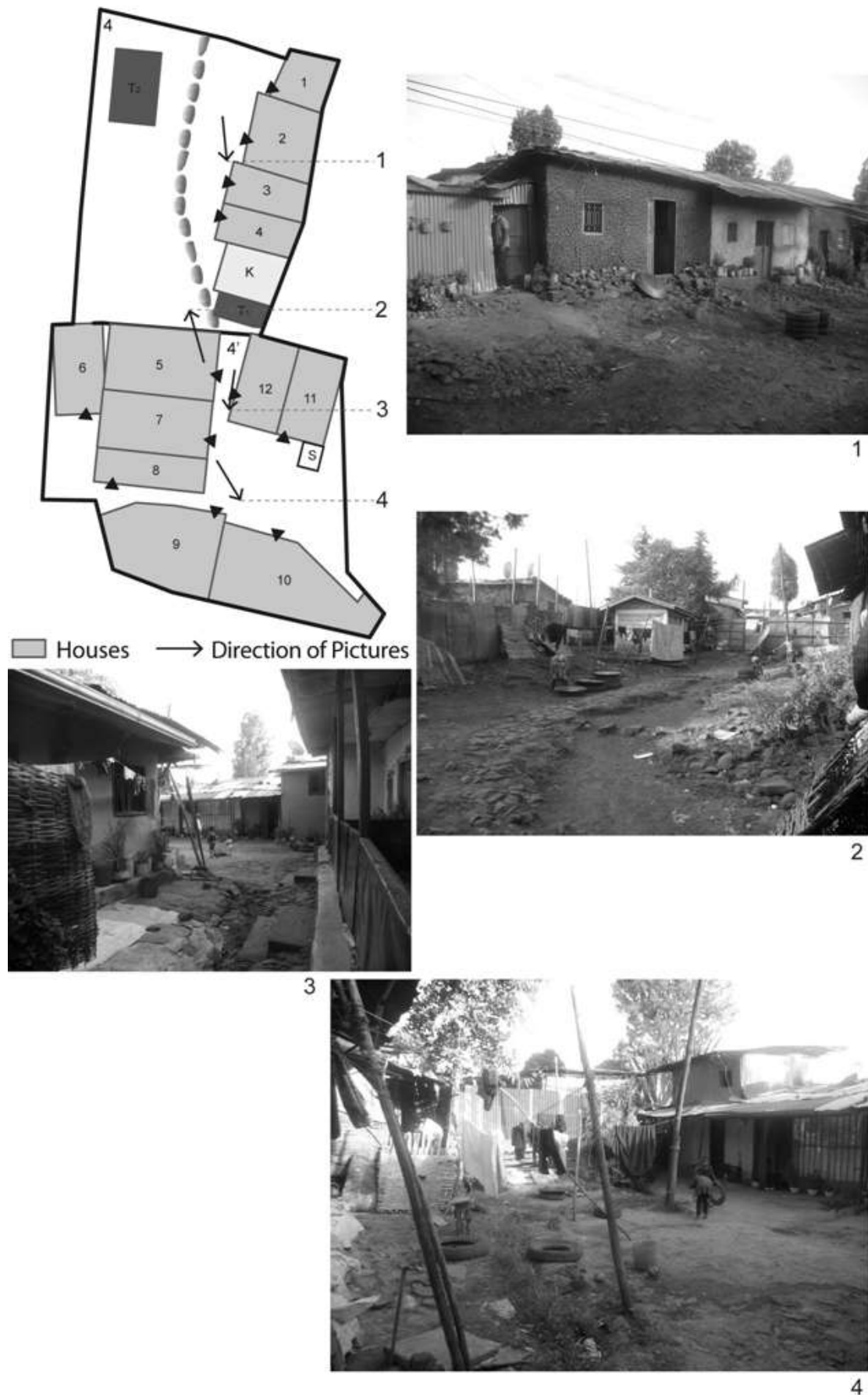


Figure 25: Picture map of compound 3 & 4 showing activitie

PART VI
DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

6. Discussion and Findings

6.1 Introduction

The chapter below is grouped into five sections, based on the type of discussion and findings that are extracted out of the research. Accordingly these five sections are: categorization of activities, places of activities, ordering of activities, age and gender implication of activities and activities and sense of place.

The first section, titled categorization of activities, deals with categorizing activities by type into major groups and the repeated pattern for overlap of different activities. The second section, Places of Activities, deals with analyzing which types of activities take place where, based on the type of common place and categorization. Ordering of Activities, which is the third section, deals with what kind of common understandings there are for performing activities based on priority given by type, time schedule and use right for locations. Age and Gender Implication of Activities deals with activities dominated by certain gender or age group/s and their implication. The last section, Activities and Sense of Place, discuss findings that are extracted out from the interviews with a concentration on proximity of places for activities and their importance to residents.

The next two sections (Categorization of Activities & Places of Activities) has three parts. The first part is definition of terms as used within this chapter The second part has the detailed discussion of cases as relevant topics to the section and the last part has the findings of each section. Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Ordering of Activities, Age and Gender Implication of Activities & Activities and Sense of Place) each have one part where the discussion and findings are presented simultaneously.

6.2 Categorization of Activities

6.2.1 Definition of Terms as Used in the Discussion and Finding.

Business Activities: Are all activities that are important for livelihood or economic gain. These activities might be in the form of supplying material and services or the production process of materials, even if they are not sold in place. For example street side markets and wood workshops.

Household Activities: Are all activities that are referred by Charles Correa as living activities (see page 24, paragraph 2). These include activities related to cooking, blow drying, washing and others that are mostly assumed to take place in private spaces. These are the most private activities of a household.

Recreational Activities: Are all activities that are more or less referred by Gehl as optional activities (see page 27, Paragraph 3). These include sitting or standing, playing and chatting.

Social/Cultural Activities: These are more or less similar to what Ghel termed as resultant activities (see page 27, Paragraph 3), however based on cultural implications these activities at times are not a result of other activities but are free standing activities. Examples of such activities are: Equb (A traditional saving system by which a group of people organize themselves and contribute a certain amount of money each per day, week month or as conveniently agreed upon. Each member, will then have a turn to receive the total collected amount. In most cases such savings are used to purchase or invest on different things) meetings, team development for football matches, well developed traditional activities such as Chibo/Demera ceremonies (A traditional, religious celebration that takes place three times a year within the months of August and September. As part of the celebration fire woods will be formed in specific manners and they will be lighted while people sing, dance, watch, eat and so on) and simple conversations at least between two people. on-business related interaction between two or more people.

6.2.2 Case Discussions

Street 1

Business Activities:

Except one „Tej Bet“ (Ttraditional Drink (Honey wine) house), one wood workshop, one garage and few small kiosks („suk“) the commercial activities take the street and the street sides. At the end of the street there are 19 Arkebe shops (Are small container kiosk shops, assigned by the government, and cost covered by shop owners over a certain period of time. It is named after the mayor of the city at the time, Ato Arkebe, such types of shops were introduced). Except the „Tej Bet and the kiosks, all formal businesses extend to the street. For the Garages it is often one to four cars getting fixed or parked on the street. For the wood workshop the street serve as raw material storage until given a proper space and a space for some finishing works. For the Arkebe shops the extension are much bigger than the shops themselves and mostly a shade is provided by colorful plastics. The extensions are used for display, storage, sitting and preparation. The businesses of the Arkebe shops are, one plastic recycling, one eatery, two video shops, two barber shops, 3 „Baltena“ (packed food supplies), and ten „Suk“ (kiosks).

Of the businesses which are completely dependent on the street, there are eight „Gulits“ (a traditional market and vending system usually taking place on the ground by placing stones and other materials as a platform), two charcoal selling spots and two coffee and tea

providers. All the Gulits are food supply oriented (like tomatoes, potatoes, cabbages, onions) and some may have liquid soaps as additional elements. They all store their materials back in their own houses. For one of the charcoal sellers the storage is a rental space right next to the business spot and for the other the storage is found on the next street, which is also rental. The coffee and tea providers have easily mountable plastic shades and small chairs, which all can be taken back when business time is over. For every street business owner the location of the house is right next to the business or not further than 300 meters.

For any of the street side businesses or extensions of formal businesses, to acquire space either one needs to live or work right next to the business, or get permission from a person who does. Permission is obtained by a means of social tie or in the form of a rental fee, which is mostly common if the residents are private owners but could also be the case for kebele residents.

The activities under this category are 33 in total and of six different types namely: Gulits, Charcoal businesses, Street side coffee and tea, Extension of Arkebe shops, Garage work and Wood work(See graph 1 and figure 26).

Recreational Activities:

The recreational activities take the form of two common football playing areas, eight common sitting areas, common areas for younger children to play, street side businesses as recreational places, and formal business extensions as places of recreation. The places for football playing are located on the relatively wider parts of the street and close to the school. The play areas for the younger children are located where adult supervision is easier, for example next to „Gulits“ and common sitting areas. The sitting areas are appropriated by placing large stones as seats. Some of these areas are located under tree shades. The recreational activities that take place at these places could be reading, chatting, group games and the like. The street side businesses that are considered as recreational spaces are tea and coffee selling areas with shades and seats. These are where people meet after lunch or work. Formal business extensions for recreation include eatery, video and barber shops where mostly youngsters occupy.

There are a total of 17 recreational activities taking place and these activities are of 5 different types namely: Football playing, play areas for younger children, activities related to sitting, business spaces as recreation and extension of business places for recreation (See graph 2 and figure 27).

Household Activities:

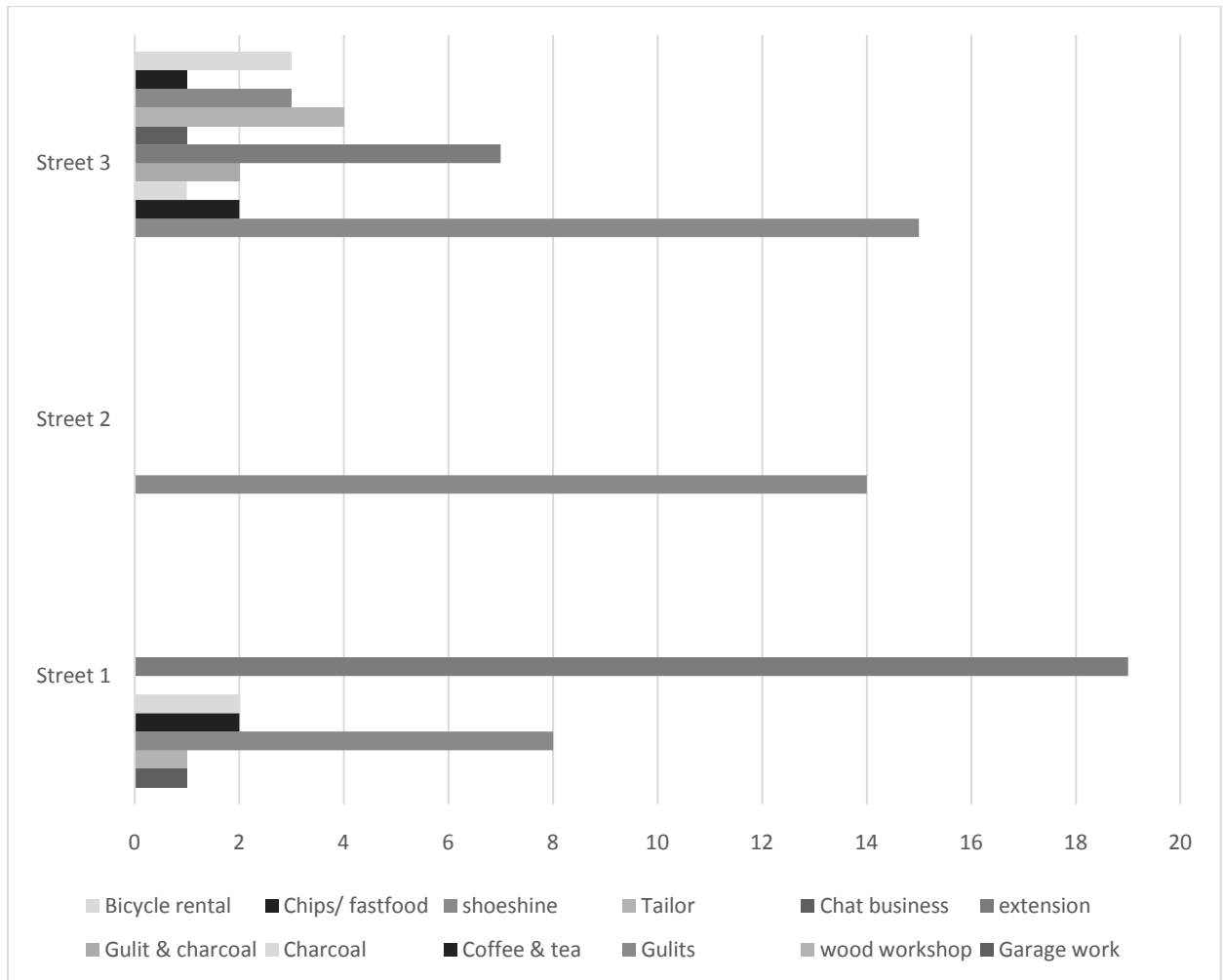
Household activities that take place on the street varies, but the most common are washing and drying of clothes, blow drying, cooking and garbage collection. Formal business extensions and „Gulits“ are at times used for cooking while doing business. Common sitting areas are also used for cooking and for watching over things that are placed on the street for blow drying. The street sides for household activities include washing of clothes, cooking and blow drying. Permanent strings for cloth drying are found along a street where the space is suitable. Temporary strings are also placed when a household does a laundry and they are mostly placed across the street.

There are a total of 22 household activities taking place and these activities are of 7 different types namely: business spaces for household activities, sitting spaces for household activities, street side for household activities, permanent cloth drying robes, temporary cloth drying robes and extension of formal businesses for household activities (See graph 3 and figure 27).

Social Activities:

Both recreational and business spaces are used for social activities. The football spaces are used to create teams and as a practice spaces for matches on Alemu Field (The football field found on site). The sitting spaces are used as meeting spots for different age groups for different reasons. Two Gulits and the coffee and tea selling spots are common socializing points as they are common meeting points for adults. Formal business extensions are also used as meeting places for adults. The meetings by adults could range from Equb, to Shemgelena (A traditional arbitration/mediation system mostly for disagreement between couples, families or neighbors), and different discussions.

There are a total of 34 social activities taking place and these activities are of 4 different types namely: businesses as social places, sitting areas as social spaces, play areas as social spaces and formal business extensions as social spaces (See graph 4 and figure 26).



Graph 1: List of Business Activities and frequency on street 1, street 2 and street 3



Figure 26: Detail map of social and business activities on street 1



Figure 27: Detail map of household and recreational activities on street1

Street 2

Business Activities:

Except one mill house and a barber shop there are no formal shops; all business activities are all street side Gulit types. The types of items sold are food oriented, a few „sefets“ (wicker work), some clay products, and a combination of some or all of these. There are currently 14 compartments, 5 platforms on one side and 9 on the other. Everyone with a place there lives on one of the six streets that are connected by this street. When the interviewee first started her business, 18 years ago, there was only one woman working just at the corner. She first started on the opposite side but was told by the kebele office that they have to pick a side then she came to the side of the old lady, who is still working at the same spot. The respondent has been working on this same spot ever since. This side was soon full. People then started using the opposite side and gradually it acquired 9 platforms (see box4, page58).

The road was already an asphalt road when the Gulit businesses started. They claim a space by building a small platform a few centimeters higher than the ground level, just inside the edge of the asphalt. The sizes are determined by the marketers themselves depending on what they wish to sell and how much space they need. No new comer would come and share or take an existing compartment, if they wish to have their own space they will go to an empty spot. The platforms are raised to protect from running water and to claim a space. Trees from immediate compounds serve as a shade for marketers.

The type of activities under this category is only Gulit type with a total of 14 platforms (see graph 1 and figure 28).

Recreational Activities:

The recreational activities are based on sitting areas. The sitting areas are appropriated by placing large stones as seats or by bringing out chairs from houses. One of these sitting areas is shaded by a tree and the other is along the barbershop. The recreational activities that take place at these places are sun bathing after a shower in the communal showers, chatting, group games and the like. These places are young adult male dominated.

The type of activities under this category is only of sitting area type with a total of 2 places (see graph 2 and figure 28).

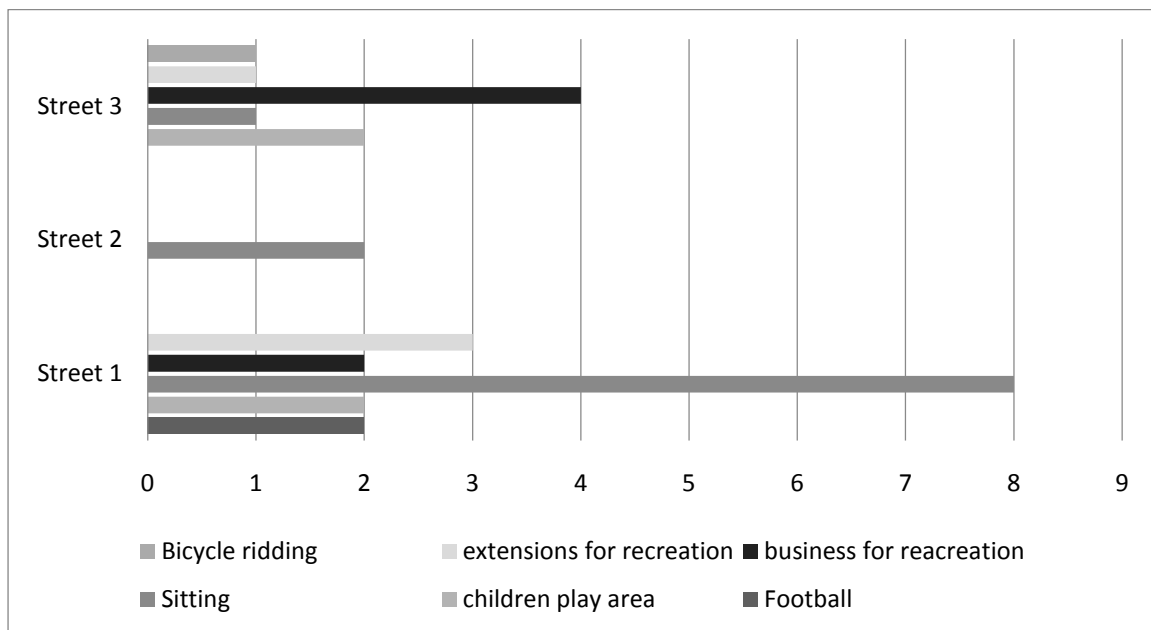
Social Activities:

Both the business activities and the recreational spots are places of social interaction. The Gulits other than their function as markets also serves as meeting points for residents. It is very common to see people come sit and talk with the marketers or other residents and

leave without purchasing, thus this are not just commercial but also social meeting points. The sitting areas can also be taken as social spaces as they are communal meeting places for young guys of the area.

“Everything happens here, this is where I live, work, meet people; in general this is where my life is....” By one of „gulit“ market owners

The type of activities under this category are businesses as social spaces and sitting areas as social spaces with a total of 16 places (see graph 3 and figure 28).



Graph2: List of Recreational Activities and frequency on street 1, street 2 and street 3

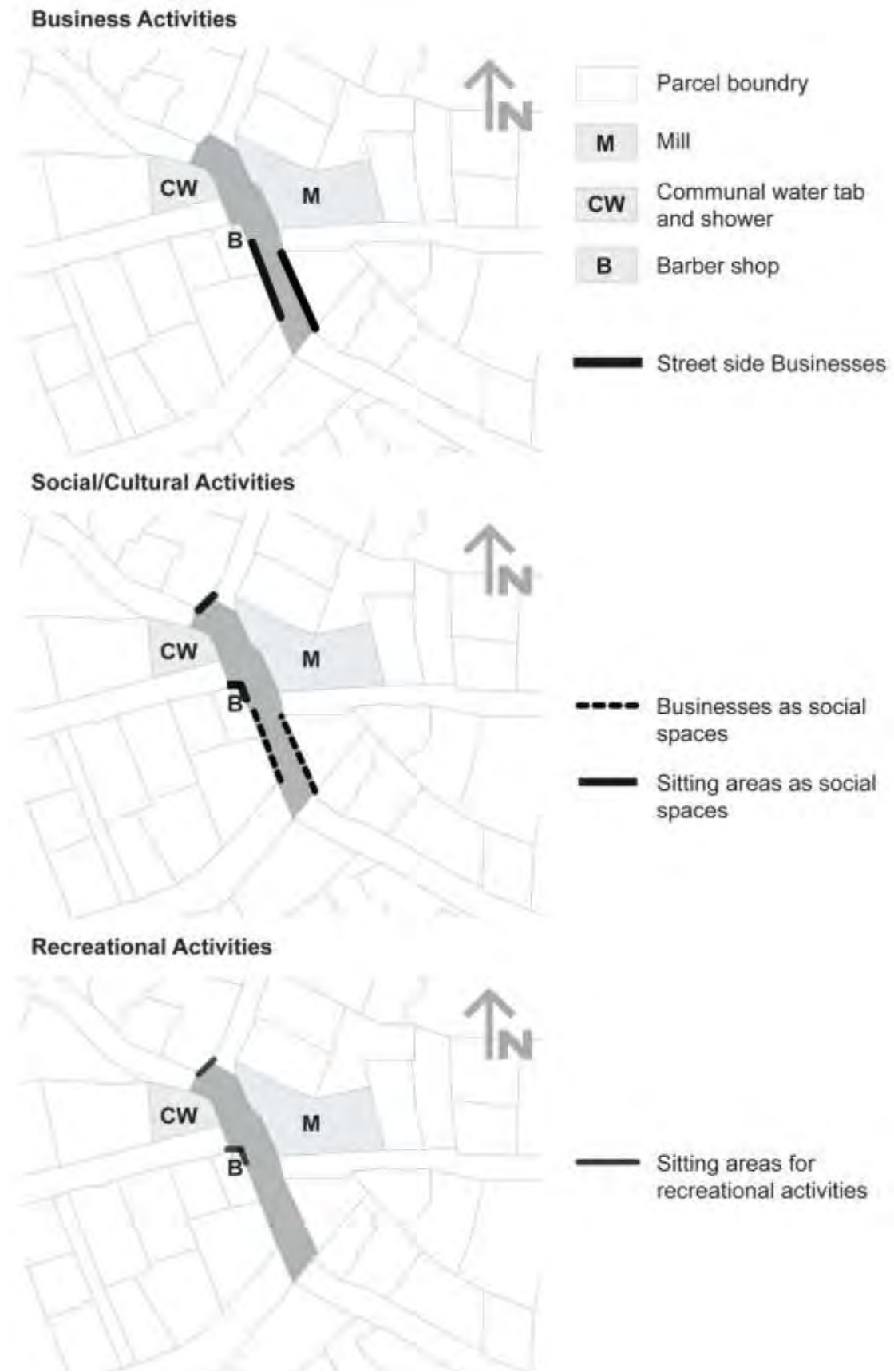


Figure 28: Detail map of Social, business and recreational activities on Street 2

Street 3

Business Activities:

There are a number of formal businesses on the road but some of them use the spaces in front by using temporary displays and colorful plastic shades. Those which extend themselves informally to the street are three fruit and vegetable shops, two electronic shops (production is done inside the shop), two boutiques and one café. There are, also, a number of informal street and street side based businesses.

„Gulit“ type businesses are the most dominant, accounting 14 of the activities, of street based activities and the products that are sold varies from food based like vegetables and false banana leaves to clay products like „Jebena“ (a traditional clay pot for coffee making), butter selling and a combination of these. Other than the „gulits“ there are other two places which sell both charcoal and vegetables and one other place where only charcoal is sold. There are three tailors, two coffee and tea providers, one with a chat business, one with a potato chips preparation and selling stand and two shoe shiners. There is also a place where bicycles are stored, maintained, and rented. Even though the spot is one services are provided by a number of people.

Like in the case of street 1, all of the people performing street based business activities live within the neighborhood or in the adjoining neighborhood of Addis Ketema. To obtain space, one either needs to live right next to their business, or get permission from a person who does. Other times if the wall they're attaching their business to is state owned and resident entrances are not through that side, people then tend to occupy space and negotiate with the woreda for the use of the spaces like the second interviewee (see box 5, page 65), where at times they might be forced to pretend that they've stopped by disappearing for a few days.

The activities under this category are 39 in total and of 9 different types namely: Gulits, Charcoal businesses, Street side coffee and tea, Tailor, Shoeshine, Formal business extensions, Combination of gulit and charcoal, Chat business, Chips and other fast foods, and Bicycle rental and repair(see graph 1 and figure 29).

Recreational Activities:

The major on-street recreational activities are bicycle riding and children play areas. The bicycle riding takes place on one end of the street and since the road is not currently accessed by cars from the main road the low frequency of vehicular movement has made it safer for riding bikes. Younger children play areas are located close to street side businesses that are suitable for adult supervision. It is common to leave children to be

watched by other than the parents. Other than that places where tea and coffee are provided with shades and chairs are used by adults as meeting and recreational places. The potato chips stand is a frequently visited spot, especially by students. The chat providing spot is also considered by many as a recreational space. The café extension on the street side, functioning as an outdoor verandah used by many as a place for hanging out. A sitting area at one spot is a common hanging place for young, adult males.

There are a total of 9 recreational activities taking place and these activities are of 5 different types namely: Play areas for younger children, activities related to sitting, business spaces as recreation, extension of business places for recreation and Bicycle riding (see graph 2 and figure 30).

Household Activities:

The household activities that take place on the street are mainly on business spaces for household activities, and on street side places that are commonly used for household activities. The business places that are mainly used for household activities are the „Gulits“ where cooking and pre-cooking preparations take place while performing business. The activities on street sides range from washing of clothes, blow drying, cooking and activities related to cooking. Other than that there are one garbage collection area, one space for storage and four permanent cloth drying robs that are placed along a street. No temporary strings that are placed across the street are observed.

There are a total of 24 household activities and these activities are of 5 different types namely: businesses for household activities, street sides for household activities, permanent cloth drying robes, storages, and garbage collection (see graph 3 and figure 30).

Social Activities:

Both recreational and business spaces are used as places for social interaction. Such as in the case of street 2 the „gulits“ are places of meeting points for middle age and older women. Many discussions take place at these places either among business owners or by others in the neighborhood, such as „Shemgelena“, „equb“, and others. The sitting places are places of interactions by the young age group. Cafe extension is mostly occupied by the younger age group but also used by the middle and old age groups. Places of bicycle riding are also places of interaction by the young group.

There are a total of 23 social activities taking place and these activities are of 4 different types namely: businesses as social places, sitting areas as social spaces, play areas as social spaces and formal business extensions as social spaces (see graph 4 and figure 29).

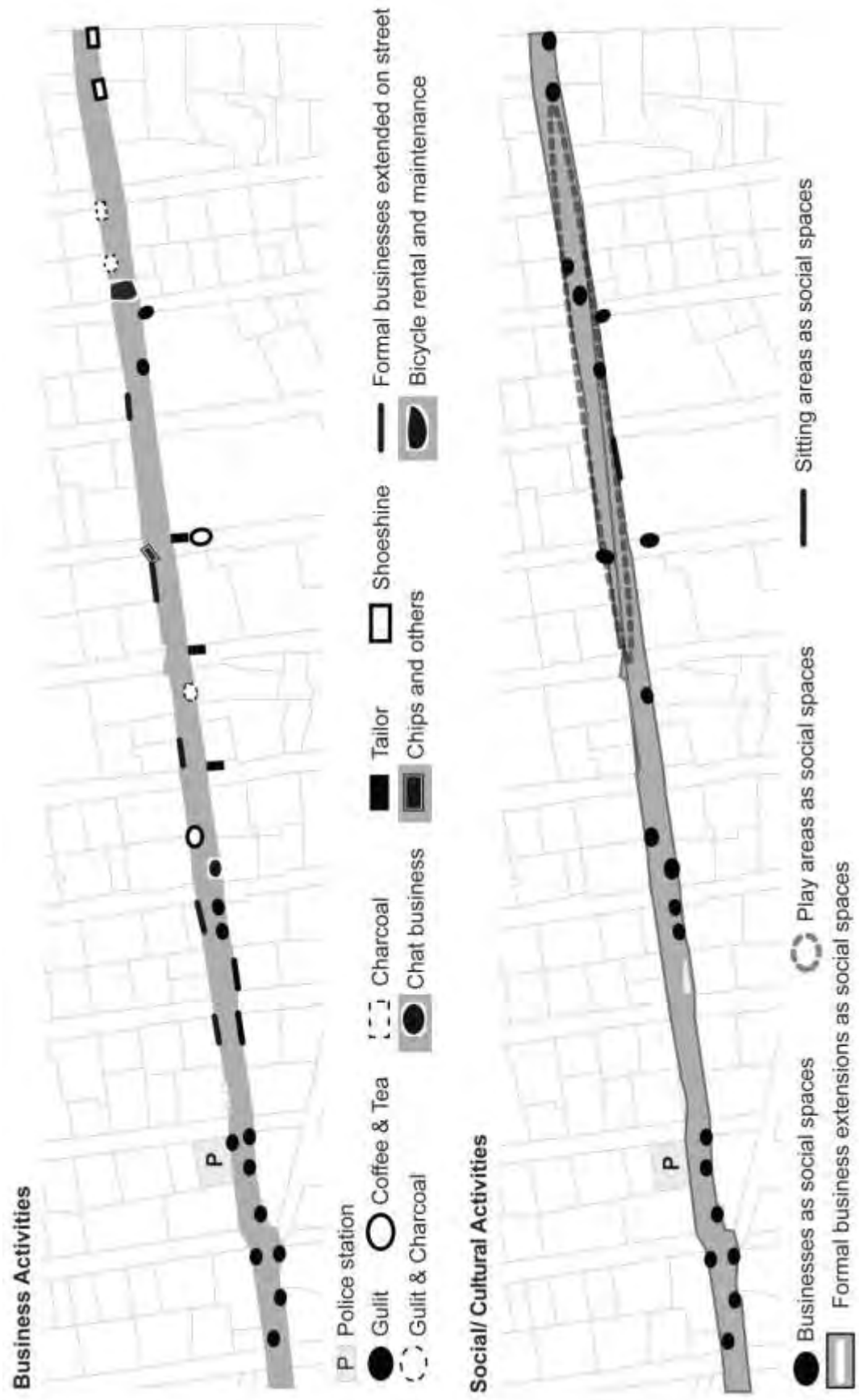


Figure 29: Detail map of social and business activities on street3

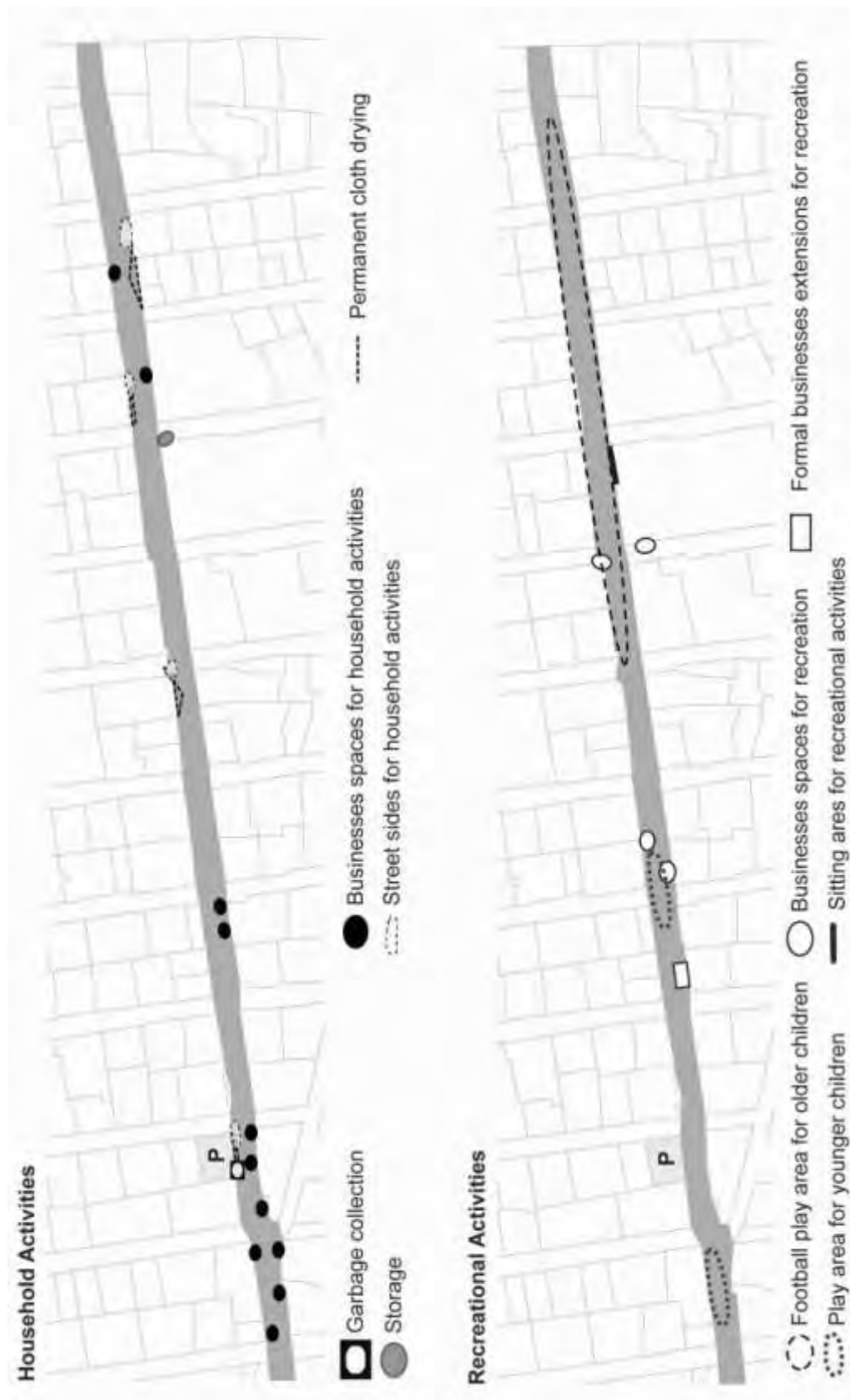
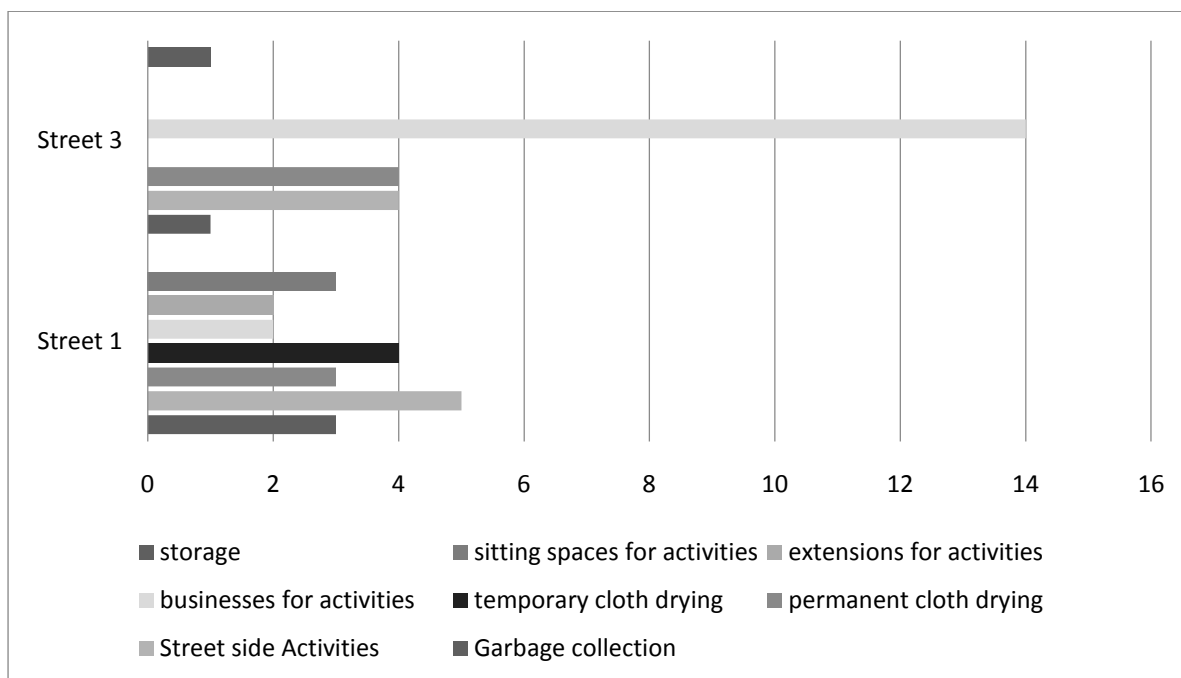
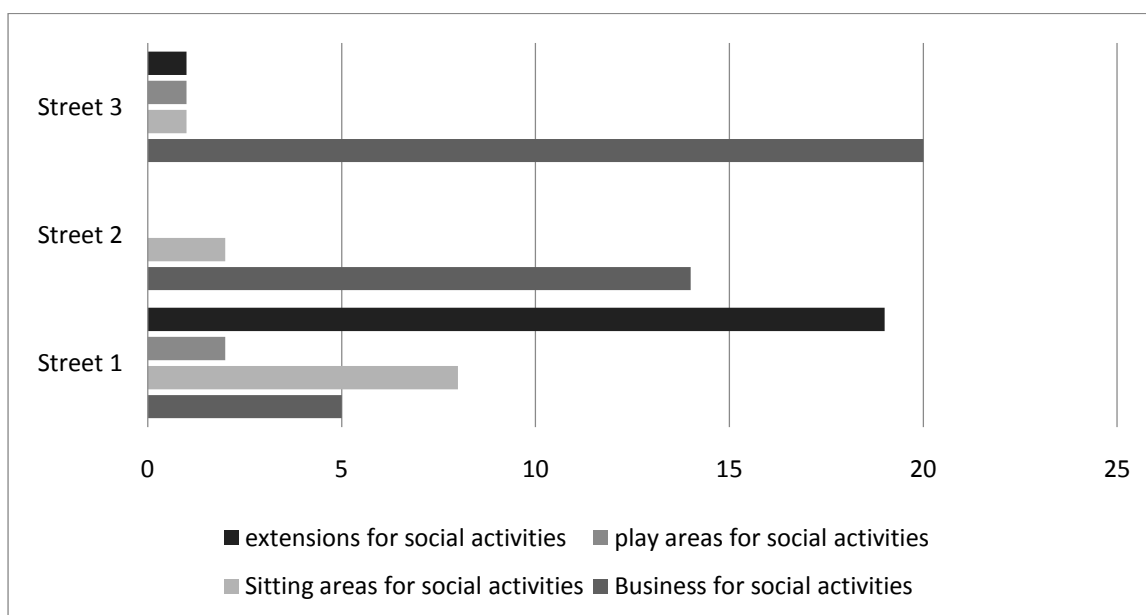


Figure 30: Detail map of household and recreational activities on street3



Graph 3: List of Household Activities and frequency on street 1 and street 3



Graph 4: List of Household Activities and frequency on street 1 and street 3

Street I

Recreational Activities:

The seating areas are the major interaction and recreational places of the area. The seating areas are appropriated spaces of building edges. Mostly it's the younger generation, especially young mothers, who sit and chat while watching children but also the men participate. It's very common to dine out on these places. There are two common places where children usually play as well (see figure 31).

Household Activities:

As indicated on the map the activities include, washing of clothes, blow drying, cooking, personal hygiene like washing of hair and feet. There are decided spots for garbage collection and permanent strings for drying washed clothes. The household activities that take place at business place (only one „gullit“ is found facing street at the edge) and at seating areas are activities related to cooking (see figure 31).

Social Activities:

Places for social interaction are the seating places, where meetings take place. The types of meeting include Edir. Iqub, shemgelena, health and cleanliness related topics discussions and neighborly chats. There are two places where tent is usually put, the width of the street and minimum blockage is considered while deciding the place. Mostly when there is a funeral, wedding, graduation and the kind, a tent is used (see figure 32).

“We have a strong connection with each other; most of us stay here even after getting married, we eat together on the streets, watch over children as if they're our own and so we feel safe here....” From one of the residents

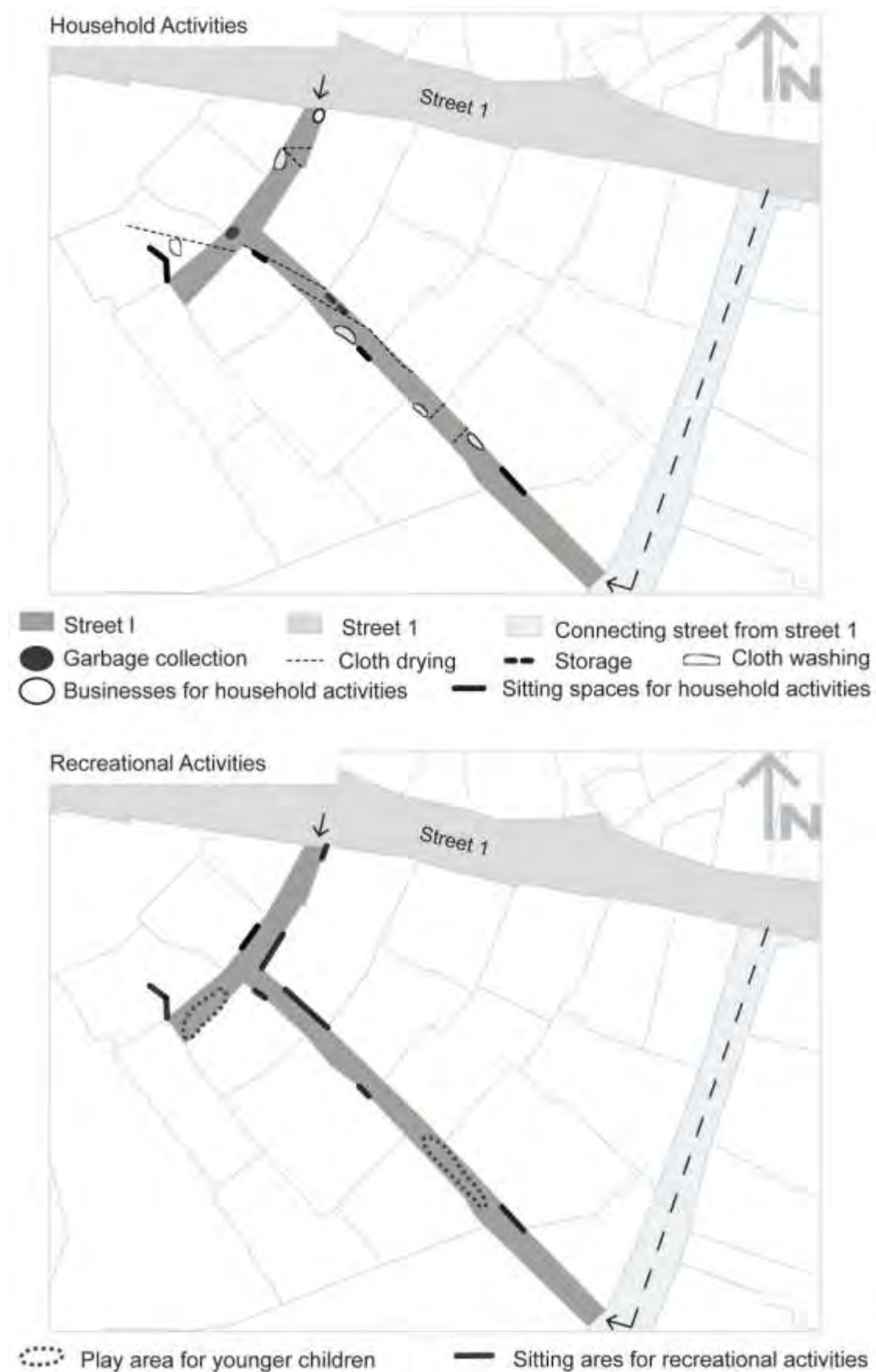


Figure 31: Detail map of household and recreational activities on Street I

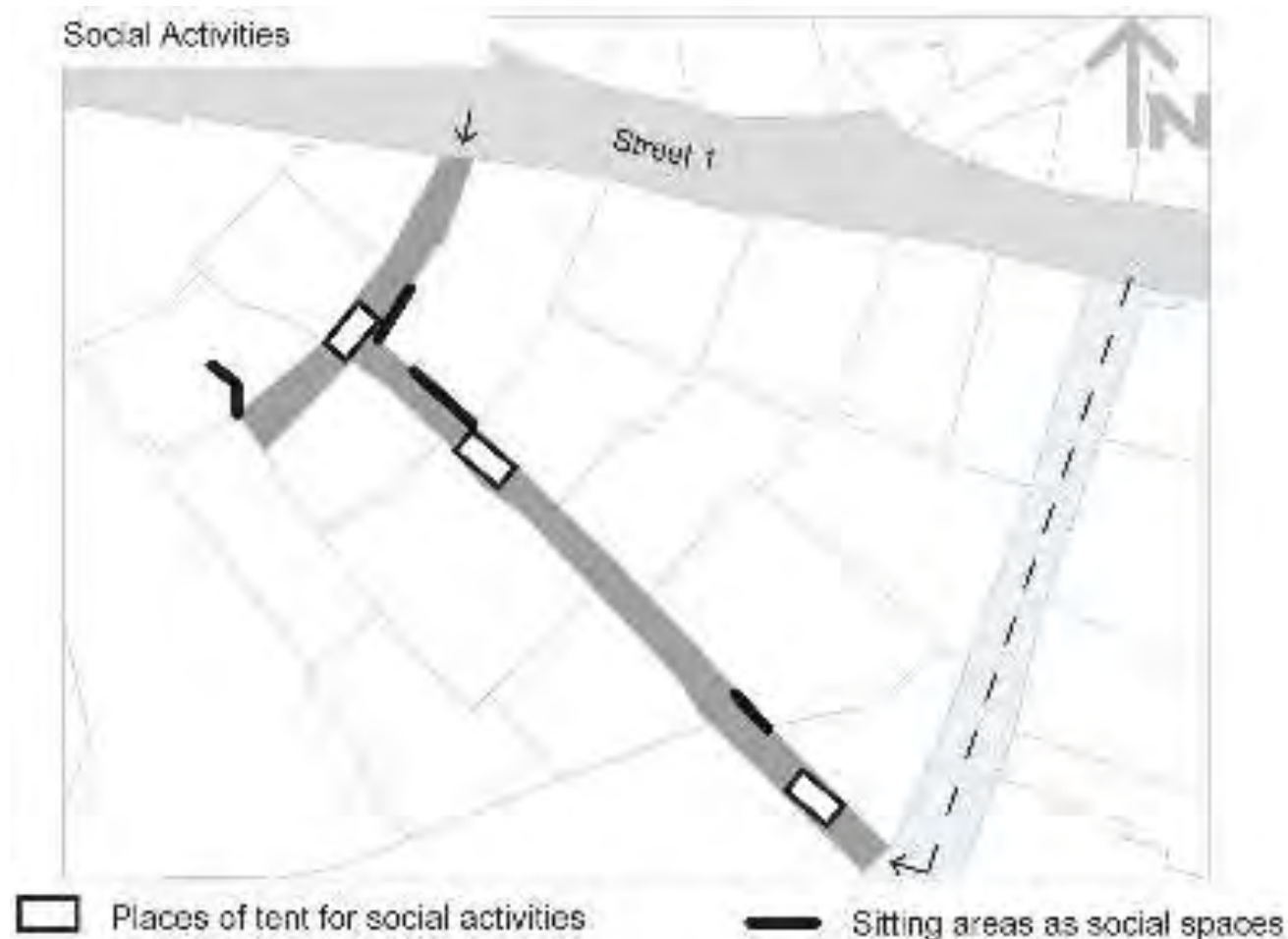


Figure 32: Detail map of social activities on Street I

Street II

Business Activities:

There are three types of business activities taking place. One of these activities is an extension of a wood workshop by a young man. He has a formal job but makes furniture on his weekend and takes it to Merkato for sale. He works alone and produces one or few items at a time. The second type is an extension of „Tela Bet“ (Tela is a traditional beer and bet refers to a house. Tela Bet is a type of traditional Beer house). Before sun set no one could tell it’s a liquor house, as the activity takes place in the evening, by taking out simple chairs that are stored in the house during the day. The third is chicken breeding; the chickens are left to wonder around the street during the day. They might be used for household consumption or sold, depending on the need (see figure 34).

Recreational Activities:

The seating areas are the major interaction and recreational places of the area. There are almost always, people talking, eating or chewing chats, especially at the place found at the entrance of the street. Unlike most seating areas found in the neighborhood, where a more or less permanent seating places are created by placing large stones or appropriate edge of houses, here chairs or old tires are taken out during the day which are returned back during the evening. There are two common places where children usually play. The tela bet serves as a recreational facility in the evening (see figure 33).

Household Activities:

Most of the household activities take place on the street side places indicated on the map. The activities include, washing of clothes, blow drying, cooking, personal hygiene such as washing of hair and feet. There are decided spots for garbage collection and permanent strings for drying washed clothes (see figure 33).

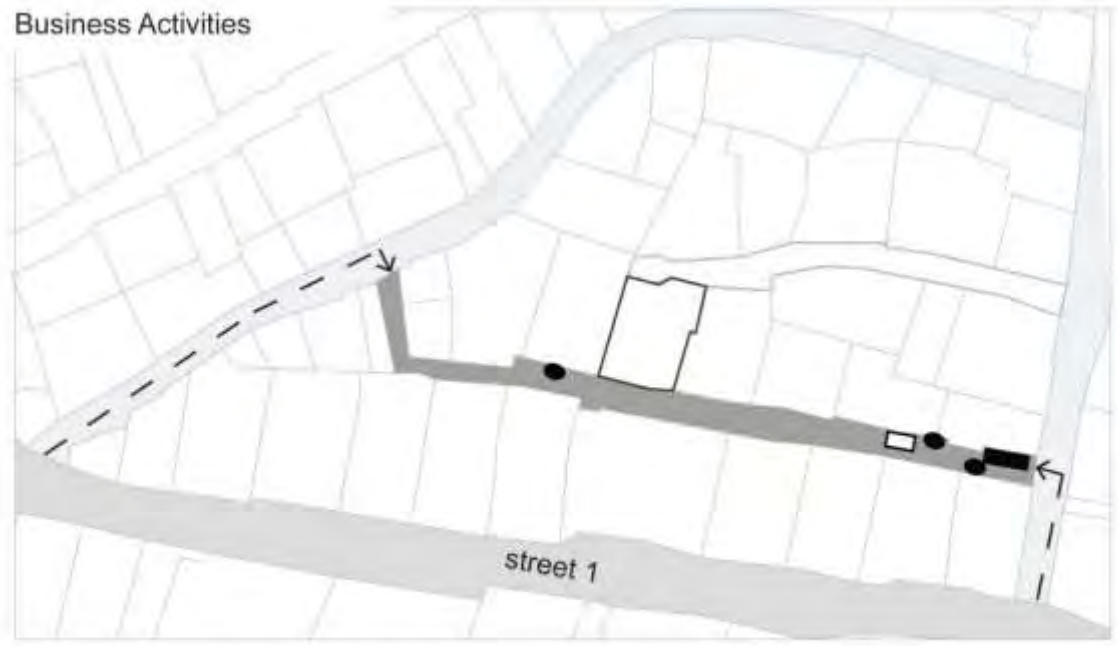
Social Activities:

Places for social interaction are the seating places, where meetings take place. A place where tent is usually put is at the widest area of the street. Mostly when there is a funeral, wedding, graduation and the kind, a tent is used (see figure 34).

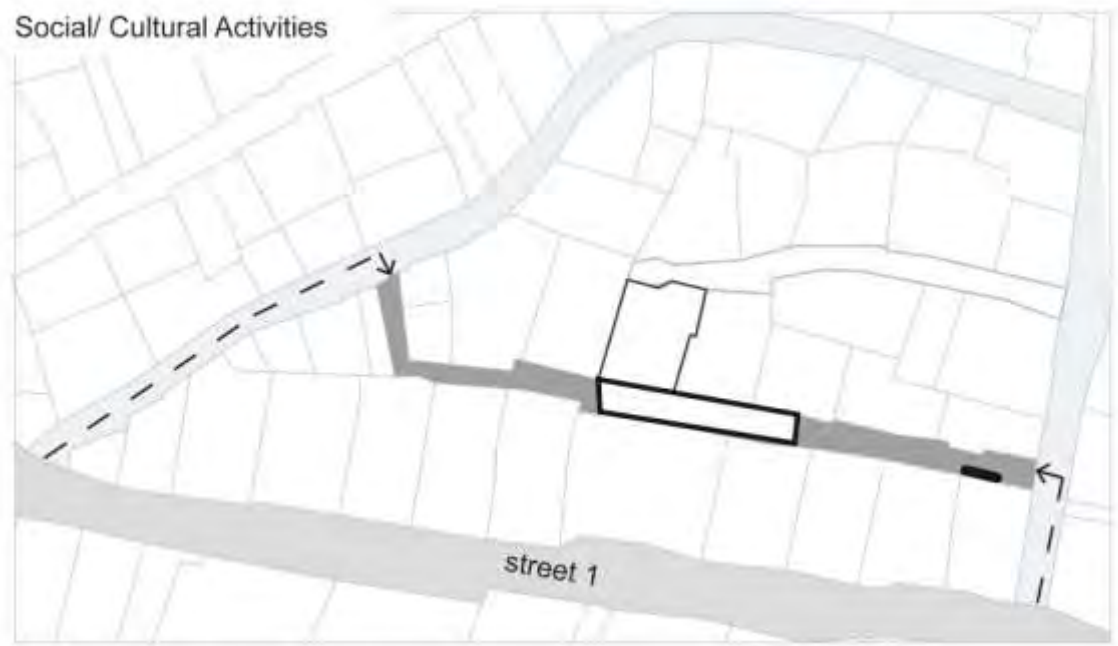
“Everything happens here, it’s easy for me to be here whenever I’m not sent for work and on my visit this is where people find me....” From one of the residents



Figure 33: Detail map of household and recreational activities on Street II



□ Wood work ■ Extension of 'Tela bet' ● Chicken breeding



□ Places of tent for social activities — Sitting areas as social spaces

Figure 34:Detail map of business and social activities on Street II

Street III

Business Activities:

There is only one place for business, which takes the form of cloth washing. One of the residents use the entrance area around her house and some of the network of robes for this purpose. Except this there are no business activities

Recreational Activities:

The dominant activity of the area in general is the everyday football games, usually taking place at two locations. The teenagers here are very enthusiastic about football. There are also three places for sitting where people just sit while watching other activities on the street or are engaged in a conversation and in rare cases reading. There is also one place where a resident is gardening as a hobby

Household Activities:

Most of the household activities take place at the street sides. The activities include washing and drying of clothes, blow drying and activities related to cooking. There are no spots for large garbage collection on the street, these take place within compounds. There are however baskets tied to poles on the side of the street. There are also places for ditches at the center of the street for waste water disposal

Social Activities:

Unlike the case of Street I and Street II the type of social interaction at the seating places of this street are more or less informal and spontaneous meetings, discussions and games and no form of Equb, Edir or other neighborhood meetings takes place on the street. Activities related to football also pave the way for interaction among teenagers who also gradually form close relationships

Compound 1

Household Activities:

Most private activities of this sort such as cooking and washing take place right at the entrance of each household. Activities related to blow drying takes a central spot where the space is large enough. Outdoor storage places are found at corners and edges usually close to the household using such spaces. Garbage collection places are usually away from housing units, at an edge, where it is easily accessible for those sharing the place.

Recreational Activities:

There are only two types of recreational activities taking place. One takes the form of sitting which happens at the entrance area of each housing unit. The other is children playing at a central location where there is a relatively wide space.

Social Activities:

Socializing activities takes place when people sit out at the entrance of their houses and engage in a conversation with someone else who is doing the same or purposely join a person sitting at his door step, for more private conversation. People also engage in conversations while doing household chores.

*“I love this compound, especially the area around the entrance of my house as I like taking a seat here....”*By one of the residents

Refer to figure 20 on page 85 for the exact locations of the above discussions.

Compound 2

Business Activities:

There is only one place for business, which takes the form of cloth washing. There is one particular place assigned for washing which is large enough for more than one person to use. Thus the washing place serves both for business and domestic purpose. The urban agriculture, which normally is intended for personal use might be used as an extra income when products are surplus.

Household Activities:

No form of cooking activity takes place at the bigger compound shared by all, but at the small enclosed spaces appropriated by each household, unless there is a big event in which case places around the shared kitchen are used. Places are assigned for a collective use of different activities. Cloth washing takes place at a particular place, there are three places where things are stored which are divided by type and not by household, the place for blow drying is identified as well. Outdoor storage places as in the case of compound 1 are found at corners and edges and there are also private storage places within the personal extended private space of each household as shown in the detail of figure 22. Garbage collection places are away from unit houses, at corners close to storage places.

Recreational Activities:

There are only two types of recreational activities taking place. One takes the form of sitting which rarely happens at the entrance area of each housing unit and commonly takes place at one identified place, serving all. The other is children playing space, which is also the space used by adults for sitting out.

Social Activities:

Socializing takes place when people sit out at the sitting place commonly used by all, by placing chairs out and they are engaged in conversation. This place is used as a common venue for meeting and chatting. Residents might also engage in conversation while washing clothes.

Refer to figure 22 on page 90 for the exact locations of the above discussions.

Compound 3 & 4

Business Activities:

There is only one place for business, which takes the form of cloth washing by a resident of compound 3. In compound 3 there is one particular place assigned for washing which is large enough for more than one person to use the space. Thus the washing place serves both for business and domestic purpose.

Household Activities:

Cooking activities sometime take place at the entrance of each housing unit. When there is a big event places around the shared kitchen are used too. Places are assigned for a collective use of different activities as well. Cloth washing takes place at three particular places, one in compound 3 and two in compound 4 for hygiene and clean environment. Similarly as in the case of compound 2, compound 3 has storage spaces classified by type serving all users, where as in compound 4 the storage places although are shared, they are distributed for users based on housing unit, as in the case of compound 1. Dishes are mostly washed outdoors by the water tabs, and these places are shared by those sharing the tab. Each compound has one particular space for blow drying. Garbage is collected at one particular place, for both compounds, close to the entrance and away from houses for easy disposal as shown on figure 24.

Recreational Activities:

There are only two types of recreational activities taking place. One takes the form of sitting which happens at the entrance area and verandahs of each housing unit. The other is children playing at a central location where there is a relatively wide space also used as places for blow drying, there are one such space for such activity in each compound.

Social Activities:

Socializing activities takes place when people sit out at the entrance of their houses and engage in a conversation with someone else who is doing the same or purposely join a person sitting at his/her door step, for more private conversation. People are also engage in conversations while doing household chores. An organized form of social event also takes place in compound 3 where equb members of the neighborhood, of which one of the residents of compound 3 is a member of, meet twice a month. These place is also rarely used as other form of meeting place by some living around the area if one of the resident is a member of the discussion.

Refer to figure 24 on page 95 for the exact locations of the above discussions.

6.2.3 Findings for Categorization of Activities

Categorization:

Based on observation of data collected all activities that are discussed in the previous chapter can be grouped into four major kinds; business activities, household activities, recreational activities and social/cultural activities.

In most cases except for street 2 and compound 1 all four types of activities occur in the same place all at the same time, more than one activity at a time or at different times. On Street 2 there are no household activities and on Compound 1 there is no longer a business activity.

Overlap of Activities:

Overlap of one type of activity with another type is a common scenario. A business place for one person might be a recreational place for another and business activities might be places for social interactions even for the person engaged in the business activity. Accordingly there are businesses for recreation, businesses for social/cultural, businesses for household, recreational for social, and recreational for household. It should be noted that more than one overlap might exist such as business, social and recreational all at the same place. At the same time there are pure activities of business, social, recreation and household. It is

observed that, the existence of one type of activity promotes the development of another type.

For graphical presentation of the above discussion points refer to figure 26 to figure 34 and figures 20, 22 and 24.

6.3 Places of Activities

6.3.1 Definition of Terms as Used in the Discussion and Findings

Street-side activities with minimal depth, refers to those which don't exceed a depth of 1.5m. Those activities with a depth of more than 1.5m are referred as **street-side activities with greater depth**. Activities that take place at the **middle/across** the street represent those activities that are not dependent on the street side. Activities which are mainly situated on adjoining smaller streets, but where most interaction take place on the main street and are dependent on the traffic flow of the major street, are classified under **activities facing the street which are actually on adjoining smaller streets** or vice-versa.

6.3.2 Case Discussion

Discussions for access and nodal streets

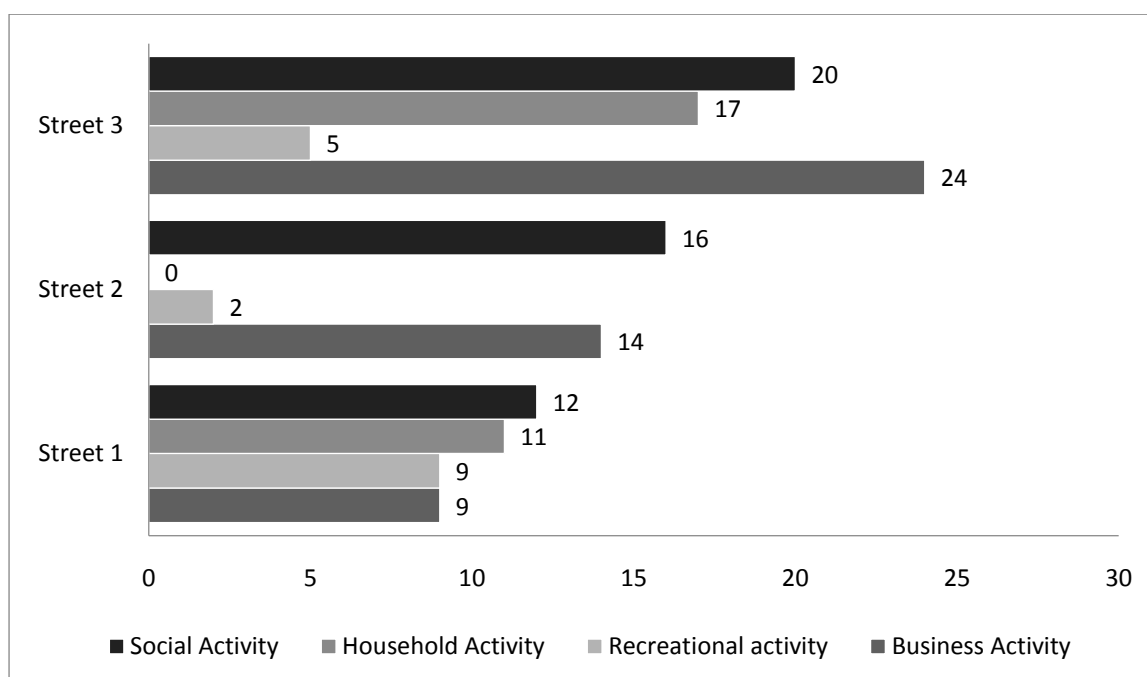
Street side activities with minimal depth:

Street 1: Of the 33 business activities, 9 are types of street-side activities with minimal depth, of which 6 are gullets, 2 are coffee and tea serving place and one is a charcoal supply. Out of the 17 recreational activity places 9 are of this category. 7 of these are sitting place type, 2 are businesses for serving as recreation (coffee & tea serving). There are 22 places where household activities take place of these 11 can be identified with this category. Out of the eleven, 3 are sitting places used for household activities, 2 business places used for household activities, 3 permanent cloth drying areas, and 3 are garbage collection places. Of the 34 social activity places 12 can be placed in this category. 7 of these are sitting places for social activities, and 5 are businesses for social activities (see figure 26, figure 27 and graph 5).

Street 2: All 14 of the gullet business activities on the street are street-side activities with minimal depth. Both sitting places functioning as places of recreation can be categorized in this group. Out of the 16 places where socialization takes place all are placed in this category. 14 of these places are places of business for social activities, and 2 are sitting places for social activities (see figure 28 and graph 5).

Street 3: Out of the 39 business activities taking place 24 can be categorized in this group. 7 of these are extensions of formal businesses, 2 are shoe shining activities, 2 charcoal and

gulit type businesses, 1 chat business, 1 coffee & tea serving, 1 chips & other fast foods, 1 charcoal supply and 9 gulit types. Of the 9 recreational activities, 5 are of this category, of which 3 are business places for recreation, 1 sitting space and 1 extension of formal business as a place of recreation. There are 24 places where household activities take place, of these 17 can be placed in this category. Out of the seventeen, 12 are places of business used for household activities, 4 are permanent cloth drying places, and 1 garbage collection point. 20 of the 23 socializing places can be associated to this category, of which 18 are places of business for social activities, 1 sitting place for social activity, and 1 extension of formal business for social activity (see figure 29, figure 30 and graph 5).



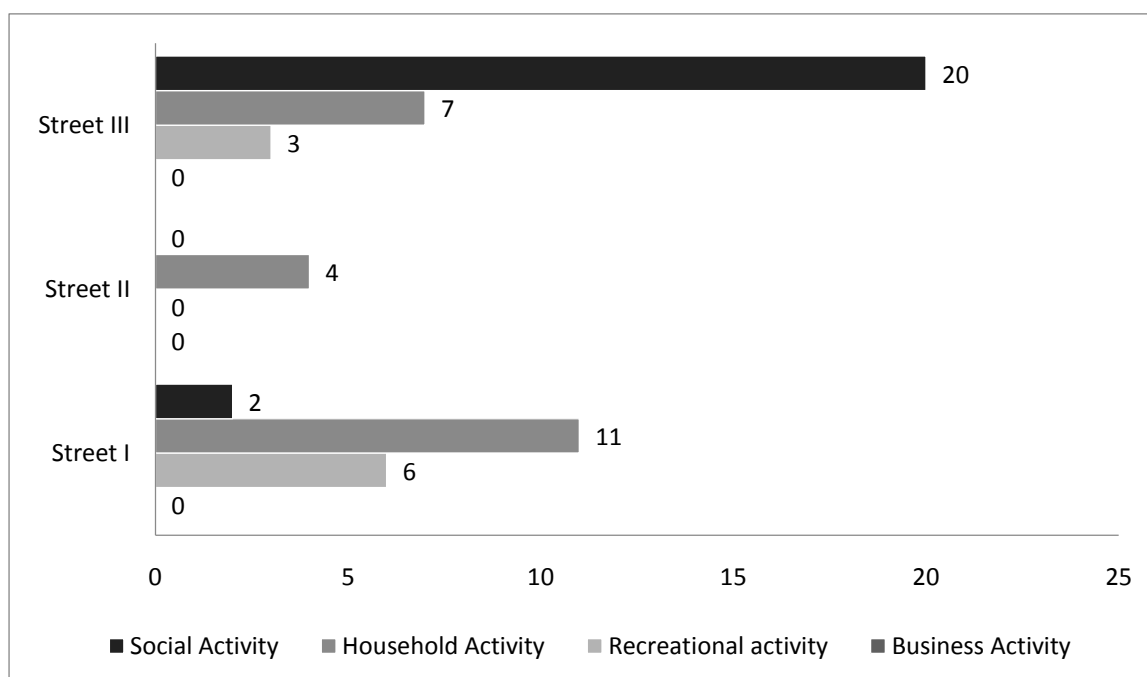
Graph 5: List of Activities taking place on street-sides with minimal depth on street 1, street 2 and street 3

Street I: the only 1 business activity place is not in the category of street-side activities with minimal depth. Out of the 10 recreational activity places 6 are of this category and all are sitting places. There are 18 places where household activities take place of these 11 can be identified with this category. Out of the eleven, 4 are places for cloth washing, 5 are sitting places for cooking, 1 garbage collection area, and 1 storage place. Of the 7 social activity places 2 can be classified in this category, all of which are sitting places for social activities (see figure 31, figure 32 and graph 6).

Street II: Of the 5 business activities on the street none are street-side activities with minimal depth. Out of the 4 places for recreation again none are in this category. There are 12 places for household activities and 4 can be identified with this category. 1 is a storage

place and 3 are garbage collection places. Of the 2 places where socialization takes place all are not in this category (see figure 33, figure 34 and graph 6).

Street III: There is only 1 business activity taking place and it cannot be categorized in this group. Of the 6 recreational activities, 3 are types of this category, of which all are sitting space. There are 16 places where household activities take place, of these 7 can be placed in this category and they are either related to cooking or garbage disposal. 3 of the 5 socializing places can be associated to this category, and all are related to sitting places (see graph 6).



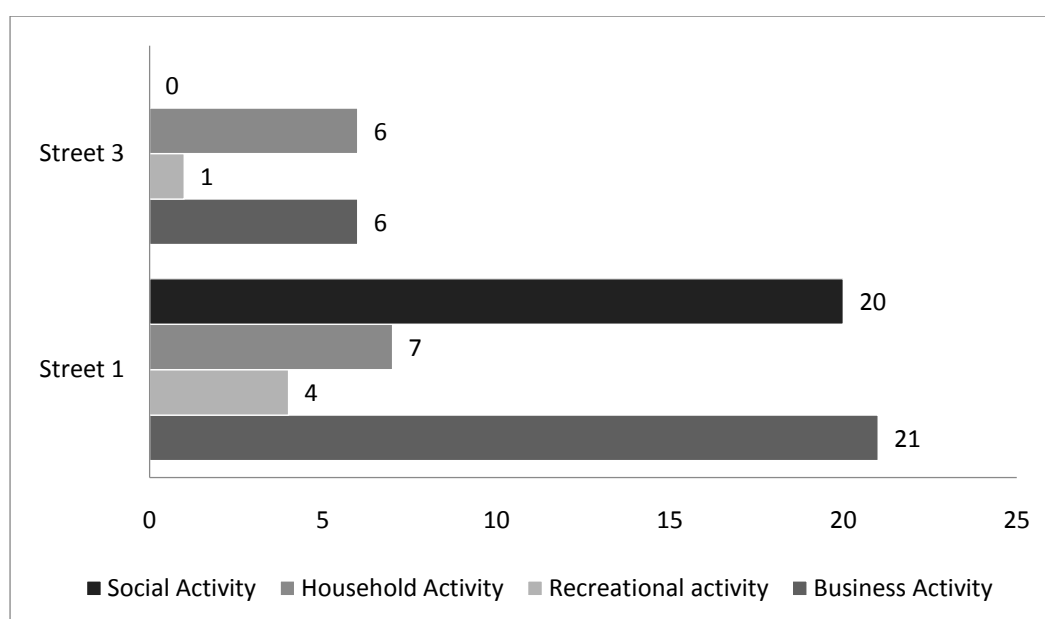
Graph 6: List of Activities taking place on street-sides with minimal depth on street 1, street 2 and street 3

Street side activities with greater depth:

Street 1: Of the 33 business activities, 21 are types of street-side activities with greater depth, of which 19 are extensions of Arkebe Shops, 1 is an extension of a wood workshop, and 1 is an expansion of a garage activity. Out of the 17 recreational activity places 4 are of this category. 3 of these are extended spaces of Arkebe shops, and 1 is a sitting place. There are 22 places where household activities take place of these 7 can be identified with this category. Out of the seven, 5 are street side household activities, and 2 take place on an expanded place of Arkebe shops. Of the 34 social activity places 20 can be placed in this category. 19 of these takes place on the expanded areas of Arkebe shops, and 1 of these is a sitting place (see figure 26, figure 27 and graph 7).

Street 2: As all activities of street 2 are categorized in the former group there are none in this group or other following groups (see figure 28 and graph 7).

Street 3: Out of the 39 business activities taking place 6 can be categorized in this group. 5 of these are business places all of which are gulits, and 1 coffee & tea making and serving. Of the 9 recreational activities, only 1 is of this category, which is a type of business for recreation (coffee & tea serving). There are 24 places where household activities take place, of these 6 can be placed in this category. Out of the six, 4 are random street-sides used for household activities, and 2 are business places (gulits) also functioning as places for household activities. None of the 23 socializing places can be associated with this category (see figure 29, figure 30 and graph 7).



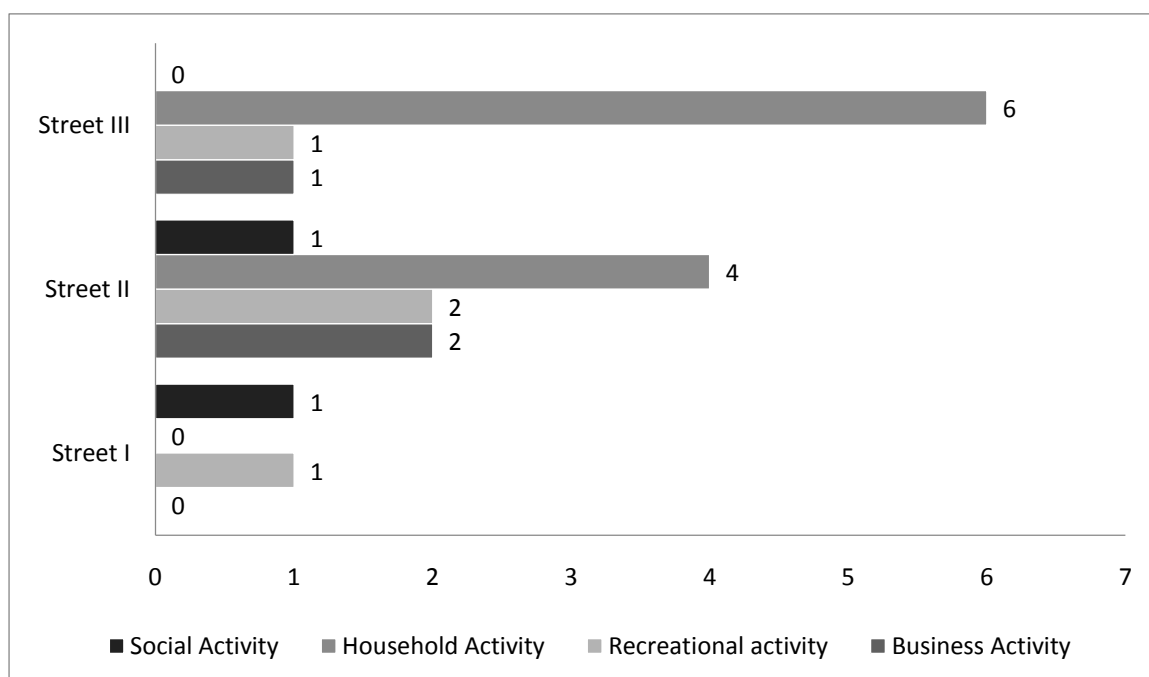
Graph 7: List of Activities taking place on street-sides with greater depth on street 1, street 2 and street 3

Street I: the only business activity place is not in the category of street-side activities with greater depth. Out of the 10 recreational activity places only 1 is of this category and it is a sitting places. There are 18 places where household activities take place of these none are in this category. Of the 7 social activity places 1 can be placed in this category, and it is a sitting place (see figure 31, figure 32 and graph 8).

Street II: Of the 5 business activities on the street 2 are street-side activities with greater depth. One of these is a wood work and the other extension of Tela Bet. Out of the 4 places for recreation 2 are of this type. 1 is an extension of Tela Bet and the other is sitting place. There are 12 places for household activities and 4 can be identified with this category. They are a mixture of blow-drying, cooking and cloth washing. Of the 2 places where socialization

takes place one is in this category and it is a sitting place (see figure 33, figure 34 and graph 8).

Street III: There is only 1 business activity taking place and it can be categorized in this group and the activity is in the form of cloth washing for business. Of the 6 recreational activities, 1 is in this category, which is gardening as a hobby. There are 16 places where household activities take place, of these 4 can be placed in this category and they are a mixture of blow-drying, cooking and cloth washing. None of the 5 socializing places can be associated with this category(see graph 8).



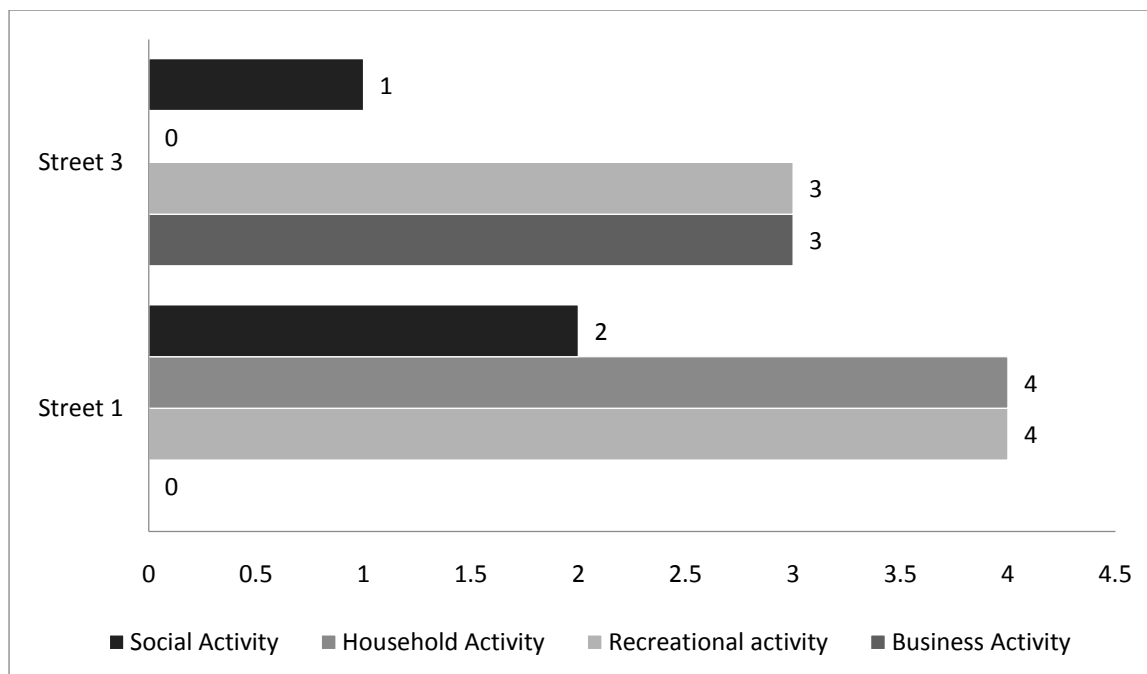
Graph 8: List of Activities taking place on street-sides with greater depth on street I, street II and street III

Activities that take place at the middle/across street:

Street 1: Of the 33 business activities, none take place in the middle or across the street. Out of the 17 recreational activity places 4 are of this category. 2 of these are football grounds for older children, and 2 are play areas for younger children. There are 22 places where household activities take place, of these 4 can be identified with this category and they all take the form of temporary cloth drying places. Of the 34 social activity places 2 can be placed in this category. Both of these are football playgrounds for older children where they also train for bigger games and the kind (see figure 26, figure 27 and graph 9).

Street 3: Out of the 39 business activities taking place 3 can be categorized in this group. All three are places for bicycle repair and rental. Of the 9 recreational activities, 3 are types of this category, of which 2 are places where younger children play, and 1 is a place where

bicycle is ridden. There are 24 places where household activities take place, of these none can be placed in this category. Only 1 of the 23 socializing places can be associated to this category, and this takes a form of bicycle training with constant interaction among young adults (see figure 29, figure 30 and graph 9).



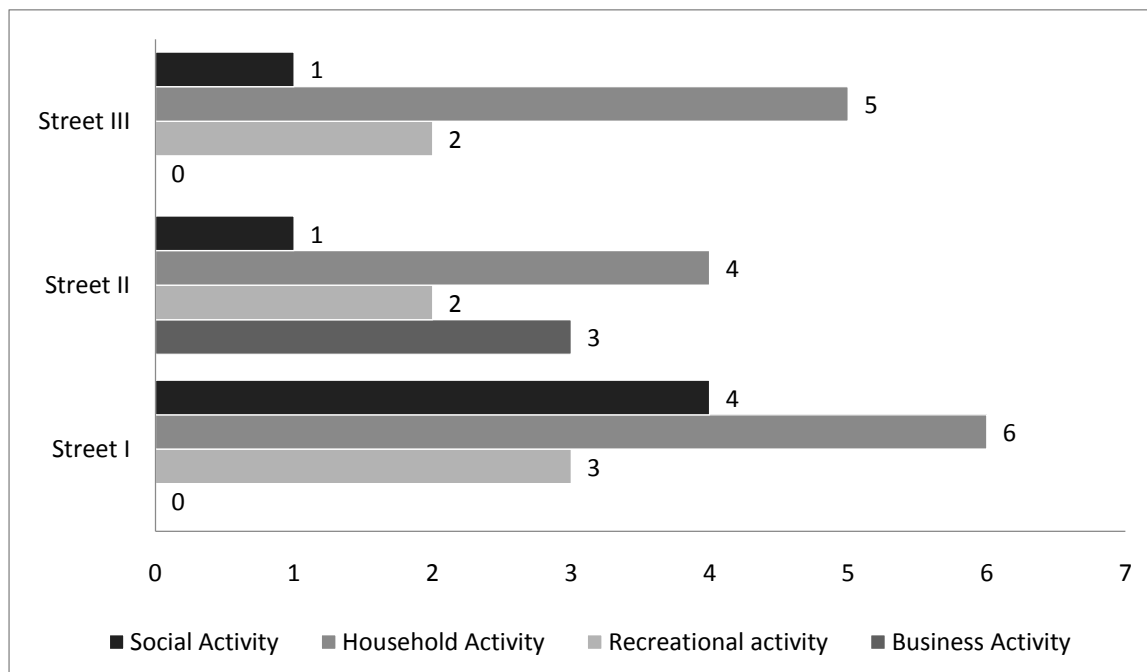
Graph 9: List of Activities on whole width of streets on street 1, street 2 and street 3

Street I: the only 1 business activity place is not in the category of street activities with whole width of the street. Out of the 10 recreational activity places 3 are of this category. 2 are children play areas and 1 is a sitting place. There are 18 places where household activities take place of these 6 can be identified with this category and all are cloth drying robes. Of the 7 social activity places 4 can be placed in this category, 3 places for tent and 1 sitting place (see figure 31, figure 32 and graph 10).

Street II: Of the 5 business activities on the street, 3 are street activities with whole width of the street, all of which are chicken breeding. Out of the 4 places for recreation 2 are in this category and they are children play areas. There are 12 places for household activities and 4 can be identified with this category and they are all associated with cloth drying robes. Of the 2 places where socialization takes place 1 is in this category and it is a place for tent (see figure 33, figure 34 and graph 10).

Street III: The only 1 business activities taking place is not categorized in this group. Of the 6 recreational activities, 2 are of this category, and they are both football play areas. There are 16 places where household activities take place, of these 5 can be placed in this category and they are either related to waste water disposal at ditches or cloth drying robes.

2 of the 5 socializing places can be associated to this category, and they are both related to football games (see graph 10).

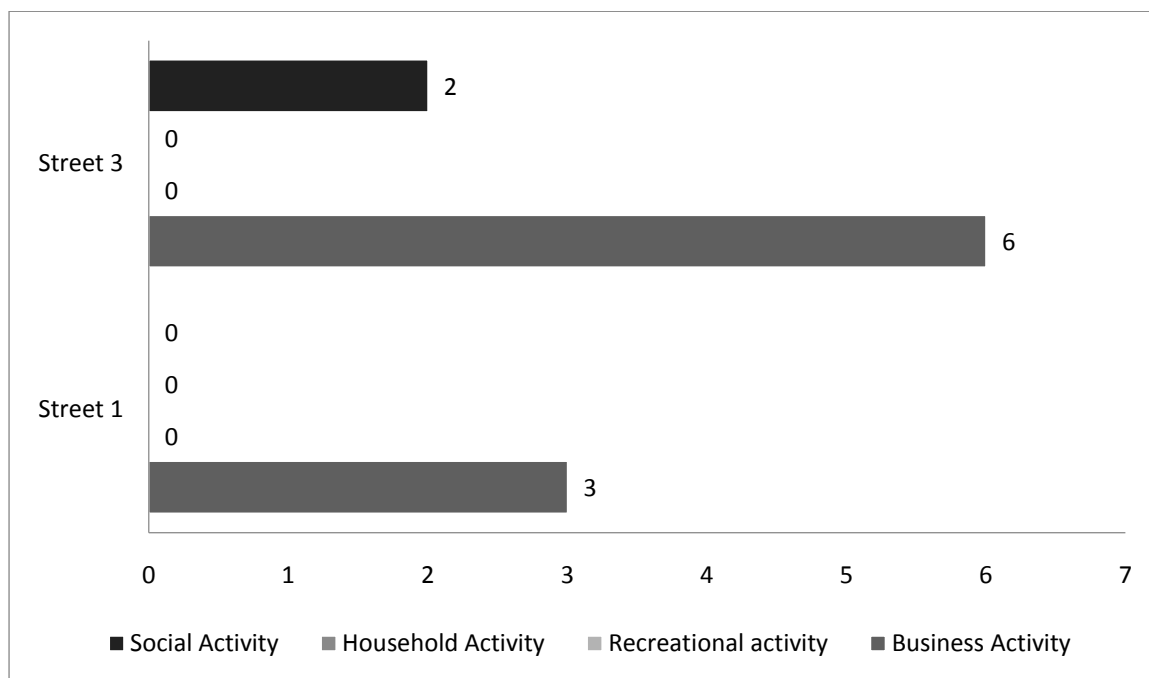


Graph 10: List of Activities on whole width of streets on street I, street II and street III

Activities Facing Streets which are on Adjoining Streets:

Street 1: Of the 33 business activities, 3 are found on adjoining streets right at the edge of the street facing the street in study. Of this category 2 are gulit types and 1 is a charcoal provider. Out of the 17 recreational activity places none are of this category. There are 22 places where household activities take place, of these again none can be identified with this category. Of the 34 social activity places, once again, none can be placed in this category (see figure 26, figure 27 and graph 11).

Street 3: Out of the 39 business activities taking place 6 can be categorized in this group. 4 of these are occupied by tailors, 1 is a place where coffee & tea is served, and 1 gulit type. Of the 9 recreational activities, none are of this type. There are 24 places where household activities take place, of these only 1 can be placed in this category where it is used as storage. 2 of the 23 socializing places can be associated with this category, of which both are places of business for social activities, where one takes a form of a gulit and the other coffee and tea place (see figure 29, figure 30 and graph 11).

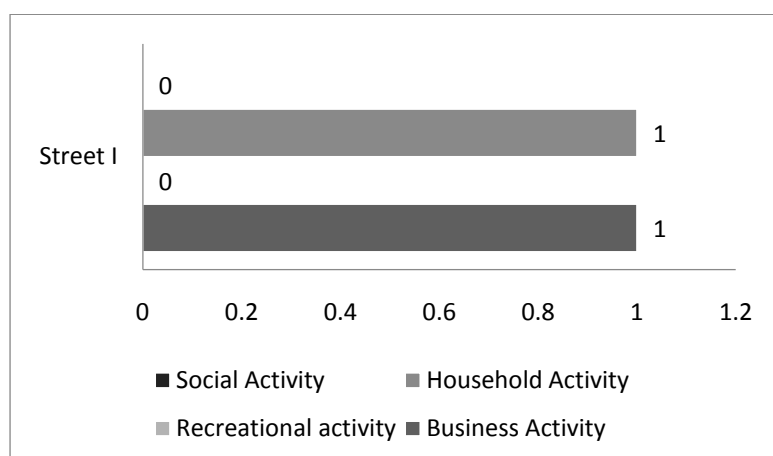


Graph 11: List of Activities taking place on adjoining streets on street 1, street 2 and street 3

Street I: the only 1 business activity place is in this category of street activities for adjoining streets. Out of the 10 recreational activity places none are of this category. There are 18 places where household activities take place of these 1 can be identified with this category and it is related to business place for household activities. Of the 7 social activity places none can be placed in this category (see figure 31, figure 32 and graph 12).

Street II: None of the activities on this street can be associated with street activities for adjoining streets (see figure 33, figure 34 and graph 12).

Street III: Out of the 28 activities taking place none can be categorized in this group (see graph 12).



Graph 12:List of Activities taking place for adjoining streets on street I

6.3.3 Findings for Places of Activities

Ordering of Activities in Place between Streets and Compounds:

The ordering of activities in place is not similar between streets and compounds.

Place Types for Activities:

Based on the observed pattern during the many site visits and the data presented places of activities on streets can be classified into four types namely: street-side activities with minimal depth, street-side activities with greater depth, Activities that take the entire width of the street (middle/across) and activities facing the street which are actually on adjoining smaller streets or activities which are on small streets but serving the access street it is joined to.

Type of Street Places and Type of Activities:

Access and nodal streets: 60 percent of the activities on streets are of street side activities with minimal depth. Most of which are related with business and other group of activities linked with business. Household activities, recreation and social activities taking street side and sitting places are also majorly in this group.

Neighborhood streets: 41 percent of the activities on streets are of street side activities with minimal depth. None is related with business but is dominated by household activities using sitting places .Recreation and social activities taking street side and sitting places are also majorly in this group.

Access and nodal streets: 28 percent of the activities on streets are of street side activities with greater depth. The businesses that are in this category are those related to production like wood work and garage, informal extensions of shops and in rare cases gulits and coffee businesses. Household activities related to blow drying are also grouped in this category.

Neighborhood streets: 18 percent of the activities on streets are of street side activities with greater depth. None is related with business but is dominated by household activities using street side such as blow-drying. Only few places of recreation and social activities taking street side, and sitting places are in this group.

Access and nodal streets: 7 percent of the activities on streets are activities taking whole width of streets. The majority of these activities can be linked to recreational activities, businesses related to recreational activities and household activities related to cloth drying.

Neighborhood streets:37 percent of the activities on streets are activities taking whole width of streets. The majority of these activities can be linked to

recreational activities such as play areas, social activities related to recreation and household activities related to cloth drying.

Access and nodal streets: 5 percent of the activities on streets are activities of adjoining streets. The majority of this are linked to business activities, recreations related to business and household activities related to storage.

Neighborhood streets: 2 percent of the activities on streets are activities for adjoining streets. There is only one place for such activity and it is related to business and its derivative household activity on business place.

Compounds: For compounds, although there is a tendency to order activities in places the ordering is different from compound to compound depending on size, physical shape, distribution of shared amenities and others.

Places around the entrance area of a housing unit is considered the most private outdoor space of a household. Thus most private activities take place at the entrance area of each housing unit.

Places around shared amenities within a compound are more or less shared equally by those sharing the amenities.

Wider open parts of a compound are used by all sharing the compound more or less equally and they are usually used for activities requiring wider areas.

6.4 Activities and Order

6.4.1 Discussion of Findings

Priority Based on Activity Type:

In both streets and compounds priorities for the type of activities are similar. First priority is given to social/cultural activities, next comes business, followed by household and finally recreational activities.

Activities related to holiday celebration, equb and edir meeting, and tents for weeding and funeral are given the first right of use. These activities however are not everyday phenomenon. Activities that are considered important for livelihood are the second on the priority list. In the case of people washing clothes the ones that are washing as a business activity have the first right to use robes and places. This also holds true if children are playing next to a business location, where their activity might disturb business (such activities as football and street side coffee business), they will be asked to move away. Similarly if a recreational activity is in the way of a household activity it is either moved to another location, altered or stopped.

Time Schedule of Activities: Except few specific cases, places for activities among residents are based on first come first served basis with no schedules.

Except one particular place on street 3 there is no specific distribution of cloth washing days. Anyone can wash any time. Some days there are no clothes and other days a street might be packed with clothes hanging on both permanent and temporarily placed robes. The same holds true for spice drying. For recreational activities such as football games on streets it is again occupied by those who come first.

Streets: Edir meetings usually take place early in the morning before other activities begin. Almost all other activities take place not earlier than 8am and not later than 7:30pm, except activities related to drinking. All other activities are not layered based on time, thus either more than one type of activity take place at a time or one type of activity is halted to give way to another type.

Compounds: Activities in compounds mostly take place from sunrise to sunset and if conditions, such as light allow, it might continue until sleep hours of residents. This is also dependent on the amenities shared.

Type of Activity and Preference of Type of Space:

Depending on the type of activity business activities are usually carried out on streets. Especially those related to providing services and selling occupy access and nodal streets. Business activities related to production and washing are found both on streets and compounds. Recreational activities are found both on streets and compounds but residents prefer to use streets, as it is open to larger groups of people and therefore much more interesting and open for socializing. If space allows it household activities are preferred to be carried out in compounds, except those related to cooking where residents prefer to carry out while doing business or sitting out and chatting with friends. Social activities for large groups and for those from different compounds are preferred to take place on streets whereas other intimate social interactions take place in compounds.

Location of Residence and Use of Space for Activities:

The use of places for activities is either dependent on the location of a resident to the place of activity or on a permission/ willingness of residents living close by.

This is especially obvious for business activities but true for all activities. If one wishes to secure a business place on a street either the person needs to live right next to or very close to the business place or get a permission from a person whose compound or house wall the business place is next to. Sometimes such permissions are acquired in

the form of an informal fee. Similarly people from one compound don't use spaces in other people compound without permission from one of the residents, no matter the type of activity. For small neighborhood streets a person from another street won't start activities unless a permission is granted or the activity the person is involved in is a group activity where one of the group members is a resident of that street.

6.5 Age and Gender Implication of Activities

6.5.1 Discussion of Findings

Gender Implication of Business Activities:

Access and Nodal streets: All except one type of activity is either fully dominated by female or male owners. The activities that are occupied by male are bicycle rental, chat business, charcoal supply, garage work, shoe shinning, tailor & wood workshop. The activities that are dominated by female are chips/ fast food, coffee & tea, gulit, and gulit & charcoal. Extension of formal business is performed by both sexes. While the number of activities male participate in are greater than their female counterpart, 8 and 5 respectively, the number of activities performed by female is greater, occupying 55 of 86 activities taking place. Meaning about 64% of street based businesses are owned by women (See Table 7).

Type of Activities	Number of Activities	% of Male	% of Female
Bicycle Rental	3	100 %	0%
Chat Business	1	100 %	0%
Chips/ fast food	1	0%	100%
Charcoal	3	100 %	0%
Coffee & Tea	5	0%	100%
Extension of formal business	26	61.54%	38.46%
Gulit	37	0%	100%
Gulit & Charcoal	2	0%	100%
Garage work	1	100 %	0%
Shoe shine	2	100 %	0%
Tailor	4	100 %	0%
Wood workshop	1	100 %	0%

Table 7: Gender distributions of business activities for access and nodal streets

Neighborhood Streets: Compared to access and nodal streets the number of business activities are much lower which are 7 in total in all three streets. Of the seven only 1 is performed by a male. The activity that is occupied by male is wood workshop and by female

gultit, chicken breeding, Tela bet and cloth washing business. Thus only 14% of the business activities is practiced by male and 86% by female (See Table 8).

Type of Activities	Number of Activities	% of Male	% of Female
Gultit	1	0%	100%
Chicken Breeding	3	0 %	100%
Wood Work	1	100%	0%
„Tela Bet“	1	0 %	100%
Cloth washing Business	1	0%	100%

Table 8: Gender distributions of business activities for neighborhood streets

Compounds: Compared to streets the numbers of business activities are much lower which are 3 in total in all four compounds. Of the three 1 is performed by a male resident. The activity that is occupied by male is urban agriculture and by two female residents is cloth washing as a business. Thus only 33% of the business activity is practiced by male and 67% by female (See Table 9).

Type of Activities	Number of Activities	% of Male	% of Female
Cloth washing as a business	2	0%	100%
Urban Agriculture	1	100 %	0%

Table 9: Gender distributions of business activities for compounds

Gender Implication of Recreational Activities:

Access and Nodal streets: Most recreational activities are dominated by the male sex. Football play area and bicycle riding are completely occupied by males. Sitting areas for recreation, while serves both gender groups, some are used only by male or female only, and in general most are dominated by male. Likewise extension of formal businesses for recreational purpose and business places for recreation, like coffee and tea serving are mostly used by the male sex. Children play areas are used by both sexes almost equally (See Table 10).

Type of Activities	Number of places	Used by male only	Used by female only	Used by both
Bicycle ridding	1	X		
Business for recreation	4			X
Children play area	4			X
Extension of formal for recreation	4			X
Football	2	X		
Sitting	11			X

Table 10: Gender distributions of recreational activities for access and nodal streets

Neighborhood Streets: Most recreational activities are dominated by the male sex. Although the majority users of football play areas are male, there are a few female teenagers using this places. Sitting areas for recreation, serves both gender groups, but are dominated by female users. There is only one gardening activity as a hobby which is practiced by a male resident. Children play areas are used by both sexes almost equally (See Table 11).

Type of Activities	Number of places	Used by male only	Used by female only	Used by both
Little children play area	3			X
Gardening as a hobby	1	X		
Football play areas	2			X
Sitting spots	10			X

Table 11: Gender distributions of recreational activities for neighborhood streets

Compounds: There are a total of 33 places for recreational activities but are only two in kind. Sitting areas for recreation, serves both gender groups, but are dominated by female users. Children play areas are used by both sexes almost equally (See Table 12).

Type of Activities	Number of places	Used by male only	Used by female only	Used by both
Children play area	4			X
Sitting spots	29			X

Table 12: Gender distributions of recreational activities for compounds

Gender Implication of Household Activities:

Access and Nodal streets: Most household activities are performed by the female sex. Places of business, extension of businesses like the Arkebe shops, and sitting places are used only by female for household activity purpose. They mostly cook, wash things, etc. while selling things. Whereas the other mentioned places are used by both sexes, it is mostly dominated by the female gender group. Though both sexes wash clothes it is mostly the women who do so and blow drying activities are always performed by women. Personal hygiene like washing hair and feet are practiced by both but more openly by male than the female. Garbage collection places are used by both groups equally (See Table 13).

Type of places for household activities	Number of places	Used by male only	Used by female only	Used by both
Business places	16		X	
Formal business extensions	2		X	
Garbage collection	4			X
Permanent cloth drying	7			X
Temporary cloth drying	4			X
Sitting places	3		X	
Storage areas	1			X
Street-sides	9			X

Table 13: Gender distributions of Household activities for access and nodal streets

Neighborhood Streets: In total there are there are 54 places where household activities take place. Most household activities are performed by the female sex. Sitting places are used only by female for household activity purpose. They mostly cook, wash things and the kind while having a chat with neighbors. Only female are observed washing clothes and blow drying activities are always performed by women. Garbage collection places and street baskets are used by both groups equally (See Table 14).

Type of places for household activities	Number of places	Used by male only	Used by female only	Used by both
Cloth washing	10		X	
Garbage collection points	4			X
Cloth drying robes/ wires	12			X
Cooking/ Food prep	13		X	
Storage areas	2			X

Blow drying	6		X	
Street baskets	4			X
Ditches	3			X

Table 14: Gender distributions of Household activities for neighborhood streets

Compounds: In total there are 76 places where household activities take place. Most household activities are performed by the female sex. Sitting places are used only by female for household activity purpose. They mostly cook, wash things and the kind while having a chat with neighbors or just staying out in the open. Only female are observed washing clothes and blow drying activities are always performed by women. Garbage collection places, storage areas and water storage are used by both groups equally. Urban agriculture is practiced by only one male resident (See Table 15).

Type of places for household activities	Number of places	Used by male only	Used by female only	Used by both
Cloth washing	12		X	
Garbage collection points	7			X
Cloth drying robes/ wires	7			X
Dish washing	9		X	
Storage areas	13			X
Blow drying	4		X	
Sitting for household activities	22		X	
Water storage (water tank)	1			X
Urban agriculture	1	X		

Table 15: Gender distributions of Household activities for compounds

Gender Implication of Social/Cultural Activities:

Access and Nodal streets: The social activities that take place are shemgelena, equb, neighborhood meetings, discussions of important matter like hygiene and health, women group discussions, football team development for youth and the kind. Formal business extensions and sitting places are used by both almost evenly but business places for social activities are mostly dominated by women where they use their places of business to interact with small groups while performing their daily business activities. Places of business like coffee & tea serving places are however used mostly by men. Older children play area are used by male so all socializations occurring at such places is done by male (See Table 16).

Type of places for social activities	Number of places	Used by male only	Used by female only	Used by both
Business places	39			X
Formal business extensions	20	X		
Play areas	3	X		
Sitting Places	11			X

Table 16: Gender distributions of Social/cultural activities for access streets

Neighborhood Streets: There are 13 places for socializing and cultural events and they are of three different types namely: play areas, sitting places and places for tent. All these spaces are used by both gender. However play areas are dominated by the male sex while sitting places are dominated by female (See Table 17).

Type of places for social activities	Number of places	Used by male only	Used by female only	Used by both
Play areas	2			X
Sitting Places	7			X
Places for tent	4			X

Table 17: Gender distributions of Social/cultural activities for neighborhood streets

Compounds: The social activities that take place are mostly dominated by interactions among those living in the same compound and they mostly take place at sitting places of the compounds. However in one of the compounds there is a trend for larger group meetings for Equb and other social gatherings (See Table 18).

Type of places for social activities	Number of places	Used by male only	Used by female only	Used by both
Gathering space for Equb and others	1			X
Sitting Places	22			X

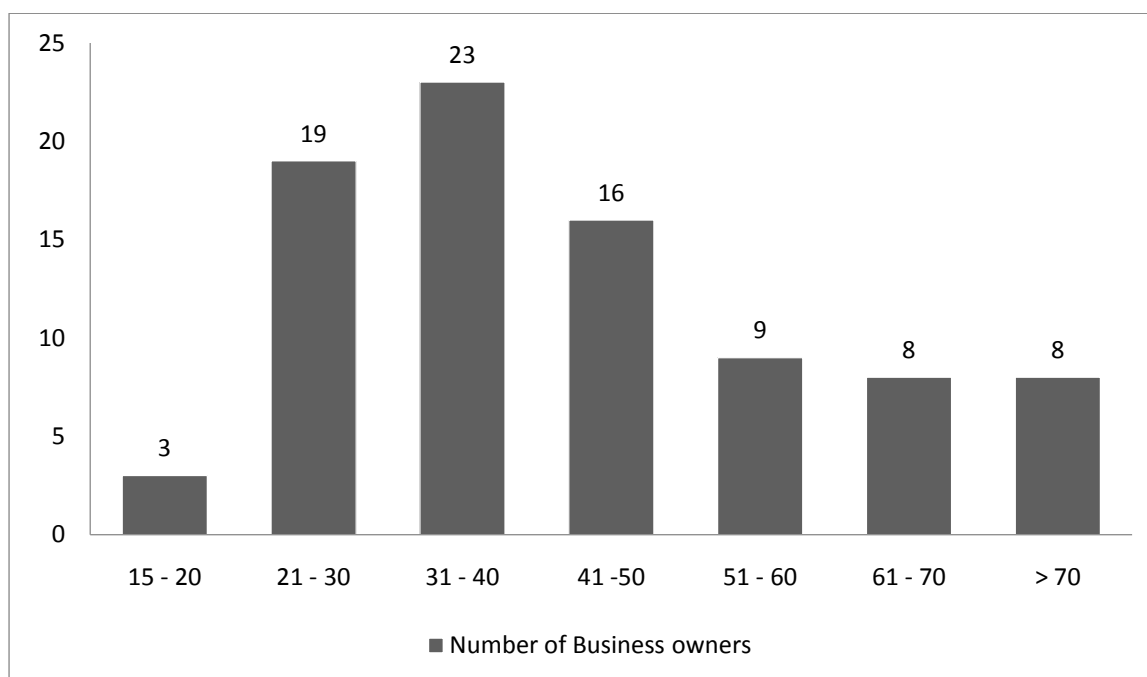
Table 18: Gender distributions of Social/cultural activities for compounds

Age Implication of Business Activities of Access and Nodal streets:

Access and Nodal streets: Almost all working age groups practice business activities on these streets. The largest numbers of people are found in the 31-40 age group, 23 in number and comprising 26.7% of the total number of people. The second largest are found in 21-30 age group, 19 in number and comprising 22.1% of the total number of people. Following are the 41-50 age group, 16 in number and accounting to 18.6% of the total number of business owners. Then comes the 51-60 age group with 9 in number and 10.5 in percentage. The 61-70 and over 70 age groups both have the same value of 8 in number for each and 9.3 percentages. The last is the 15-20 age group, only 3 in number and accounting to 3.5% of practitioners (See Table 19 and graph 13).

Type of Activities	Total number	15-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	Over 70
Bicycle Rental	3	100 %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chat Business	1	0%	0%	100 %	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chips/ fast food	1	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Charcoal	3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Coffee & Tea	5	0%	40%	40%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Extension of formal business	26	0%	19.23%	50%	30.77%	0%	0%	0%
Gulit	37	0%	10.81	16.22	16.22	18.92	18.92	18.92
Gulit & Charcoal	2	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Garage work	1	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Shoe shine	2	0%	100 %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tailor	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	25%	25%
Wood workshop	1	0%	0%	100 %	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 19: Age distributions of Business activities for access and nodal streets



Graph 13: Age group list for Business Activities taking place on street 1, street 2 and street 3

Neighborhood Streets: All business activities are carried out by those in the age group between 31-40 and 51-60. In total there are 7 places of business activities. Those activities performed by the 31-40 age group are 2 in number and account for 29% of the business activities. Those activities performed by the 51-60 age group are 5 in number and account for 71% of the business activities (See Table 20).

Type of Activities	Total number	31-40	41-50	51-60
Gulit	1	0%	0%	100%
Chicken Breeding	3	33 %	0%	67%
Wood Work	1	100%	0%	0%
„Tela Bet“	1	0%	0%	100%
Cloth washing Business	1	100%	0%	0%

Table 20: Age distributions of Business activities for neighborhood streets

Compounds:All business activities are carried out by those in the age group between 31-40 and 51-60. In total there are 3 places of business activities. Those activities performed by the 31-40 age group are 2 in number and account for 67% of the business activities. The activity performed by the 51-60 age group is 1 in number and account for 33% of the business activities (See Table 21).

Type of Activities	Total number	31-40	41-50	51-60
Cloth washing as a business	2	100%	0%	0%
Urban Agriculture	1	0 %	0%	100%

Table 21: Age distributions of Business activities for compounds

Age Implication of Recreational Activities of Access and Nodal streets:

Access and Nodal streets: Except Children play area, football playground, and bicycle riding that are practiced only by the youth, all other recreational activities are practiced by all age groups. Some activities depending on the location and the type of activity performed might be dominated by one age group. For example extensions of businesses like video rental are hung-out places for the young adults mostly below the age of 30 (See Table 22).

Type of Activities	Number of places	<20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	>70
Bicycle ridding	1	X	X	X				
Business for recreation	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Children play area	4	X						
Extension of formal for recreation	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Football	2	X	X					
Sitting	11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 22: Age distributions of recreational activities for access and nodal streets

Neighborhood Streets: The types of recreational activities are limited and are 16 in number. Children play areas and football playground, are practiced only by the youth. Gardening as a hobby is practiced by a man in the 41-50 age group. Sitting Places are used by all age groups, mostly separately (See Table 23).

Type of Activities	Number of places	<20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	>70
Little children play area	3	X						
Gardening as a hobby	1				X			
Football play areas	2	X						
Sitting spots	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 23: Age distributions of recreational activities for neighborhood streets

Compounds: The types of recreational activities are limited only to two types but large in number, which are 33 in total. Children play areas are by the very young children. Sitting Places on the other hand are used by all age groups, mostly separately (See Table 24).

Type of Activities	Number of places	<20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	>70
Children play area	4	X						
Sitting spots	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 24: Age distributions of recreational activities for compounds

Age Implication of Household Activities of Access and Nodal streets:

Access and Nodal streets: The age distribution of household activities is more all less uniform for almost all age groups. Formal business extensions and business places are not used by the youth for domestic activities like cooking. None of the formal business extensions are owned by the age groups above 50, so no household activities are performed by such age groups. Cloth washing is not usually performed by over 60 age groups on these areas, thus drying places are not used by them. The storage areas are limited and are only used by few which are in the 21-30 age groups (See Table 25).

Type of places for household activities	Number of places	<20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	>70
Business places	16			X	X	X	X	X
Formal business extensions	2			X	X			
Garbage collection	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Permanent cloth drying	7	X	X	X	X	X		
Temporary cloth drying	4	X	X	X	X	X		
Sitting places	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Storage areas	1		X					
Street-sides	9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 25: Age distributions of household activities for access and nodal streets

Neighborhood Streets: The age distribution of household activities is more or less uniform for almost all age groups. Cloth washing and drying is not practiced by those over 60 and storage places are used by those in 31-50 age group. Other than these all activities are performed by all age groups (See Table 26).

Type of places for household activities	Number of places	<20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	>70
Cloth washing	10	X	X	X	X	X		
Garbage collection points	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cloth drying robes/ wires	12	X	X	X	X	X		
Cooking/ Food prep	13	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Storage areas	2			X	X			
Blow drying	6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Street baskets	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ditches	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 26: Age distributions of household activities for neighborhood streets

Compounds: The age distribution of household activities is more all less uniform for almost all age groups. Cloth washing and drying is not practiced by those over 60 and urban agriculture is performed by a single man in the 51-60 age group. Other than these all activities are performed by all age groups (See Table 27).

Type of places for household activities	Number of places	<20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	>70
Cloth washing	12	X	X	X	X	X		
Garbage collection points	7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cloth drying robes/ wires	7	X	X	X	X	X		
Dish washing	9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Storage areas	13	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Blow drying	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sitting for household activities	22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water storage (water tank)	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Urban agriculture	1					X		

Table 27: Age distributions of household activities for compounds

Age Implication of Social/Cultural Activities of Access and Nodal streets:

Access and Nodal streets: All places of recreation are evenly distributed for all age groups with the exception of play areas which are used by those younger than 30. Nevertheless places of business and extensions of formal business are not used by over 60 as frequently as other age groups (See Table 28).

Type of places for social activities	Number of places	<20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	>70
Business places	39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Formal business extensions	20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Play areas	3	X	X					
Sitting Places	11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 28: Age distributions of social activities for access and nodal streets

Neighborhood Streets: Two out of the three types of recreational activities are evenly distributed for all age groups with the exception of play areas which are used by those younger than 20 (See Table 29).

Type of places for social activities	Number of places	<20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	>70
Play areas	2	X						
Sitting Places	7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Places for tent	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 29: Age distributions of social activities for neighborhood streets

Compounds: the types of activities in this category are only two in kind. Sitting places are used by all age groups but gathering places for equb and other gatherings are limited to those in the age group 31-60 (See Table 30).

Type of places for social activities	Number of places	<20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	>70
Gathering space for Equb and others	1			X	X	X		
Sitting Places	22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 30: Age distributions of social activities for compounds

6.6 Activities and Sense of Place

6.6.1 Discussion of Findings

Activities within Neighborhood and Proximity to Place of Residence:

Most activities taking place within the neighborhood are arranged by the residents in such a manner that they are as close as possible. Places of activities are linked to location of residence, mostly taking place close to places of residence. For example activity in relation

to Yesefer Edir are among those sharing a street or those found on the next streets or adjoining streets, thus meeting, collection of fees and the kind take place on one of these street sides; close by the residence of settlers

Activities outside Neighborhood and Proximity to Place of Residence:

Activities that take place outside of the neighborhood are somewhat close to the neighborhood. For example activities such as going to church or mosque are linked to closeness to neighborhood and the same holds true for market places and others (See boxes 1 to 11).

Activities and Neighborhood Boundaries:

The area a person considers his/her neighborhood is affected by the places of activities the person is usually engaged in, which is again linked to the location of residence unit. The general boundary a person has over his/her neighborhood is linked to the location of the house the person lives in as a center and the places of activities the person is involved in within the neighborhood and outside. The wider the location of activities the wider the area the person considers as a neighborhood. For more detail refer to neighborhood maps of boxes.

PART VII

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS
AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

7. Summary of Findings and Recommendation

7.1 Summary of Findings

Categorization of Activities: All activities can be grouped into four major kinds, namely; business activities, household activities, recreational activities and social/cultural activities. In most cases, all four types of activities occur in the same place all at the same time, more than one activity at a time or at different times. Overlap of one type of activity with another type is a common scenario. A business place for one person might be a recreational place for another and business activities might be places for social interactions even for the person engaged in the business activity. Accordingly there are businesses for recreation, businesses for social/cultural, businesses for household, recreational for social, recreational for household, household for social/cultural and Vice Versa of the above six, depending on the specific case. More than one overlap might exist such as business, social and recreational all at the same place and time. Similarly, there are pure activities of business, social/ cultural, recreation and household. Accordingly, it is observed that, the existence of one type of activity promotes the development of another type.

Places of Activities: The ordering of activities in place is not exactly similar but to some extent share the same ordering logic. The similarity is in that activities on streets are denser on street sides, where as in compounds, places around the entrance of each housing unit have a similar tendency. Places around the entrance areas of a housing unit is considered private for the occupier, whereas places around the compound boarder on streets are considered semi-private places of those living inside that compound.

Streets: Places of activities on streets can be classified into four types namely: street-side activities with minimal depth ($\leq 1.5\text{m}$), street-side activities with greater depth ($> 1.5\text{m}$), Activities that take the entire width of the street (middle/across) and activities facing the street which are actually on adjoining smaller streets (activities which are on small street sides but serving the access street it is joined to). Most activities on streets are street side activities, weather minimal depth, greater depth or serving adjoining street, occupying 78% of activities taking place on streets.

For access and nodal streets, 60 percent of the activities are street side activities with minimal depth, 28 percent of the activities are street side activities with greater depth, 7 percent of the activities are activities taking whole width of streets and 5 percent of the activities on streets are activities of adjoining streets.

For neighborhood streets, 41 percent of the activities are street side activities with minimal depth, 18 percent of the activities are street side activities with greater depth, 37 percent of

the activities on streets are activities taking whole width of streets and 2 percent of the activities on streets are activities for adjoining streets.

Compounds: Although there is a tendency to order activities in places the ordering is different from compound to compound depending on size, physical shape, distribution of shared amenities and others. Places around the entrance area of a housing unit is considered the most private outdoor space of a household. Thus, most private activities take place at the entrance areas of each housing unit. Places around shared amenities within a compound are more or less shared equally by those sharing the amenities. Wider open parts of a compound are used by all sharing the compound more or less equally and they are usually used for activities requiring wider areas.

Activities and Order: In both streets and compounds priorities given for the type of activities are similar. First priority is given to social/cultural activities, next comes business activities followed by household activities and finally recreational activities. Except few specific cases, places for activities among residents are based on first come first served basis with no time schedules.

Streets: Edir meetings usually take place early in the morning before other activities begin. Almost all other activities take place not earlier than 8am and not later than 7:30pm, except activities related to drinking. All other activities are not layered based on time, thus either more than one type of activity take place at a time or one type of activity is halted to give way to another type.

Compounds: Activities in compounds mostly take place from sunrise to sunset and if conditions, such as light allow, it might continue until sleep hours of residents. This is also dependent on the amenities shared.

Depending on the type of activity business activities are usually carried out on streets. Especially those related to providing services and selling occupy access and nodal streets. Business activities related to production and washing are found both on streets and compounds. Recreational activities are found both on streets and compounds but residents prefer to use streets as it is open to larger groups of people and therefore much more interesting and open for socializing. If space allows it household activities are preferred to be carried out in compounds, except those related to cooking; in which case residents prefer to carry out while doing business or sitting out and chatting with friends. Social activities for large groups and for those from different compounds are preferred to take place on streets whereas other intimate social interactions take place in compounds.

The use of places for activities is either dependent on the location of a resident to the place of activity or on a permission/ willingness of residents living close by. This is especially obvious for business activities but true for all activities. If one wishes to secure a business place on a street either the person needs to live right next to or very close to the business place or get a permission from a person whose compound or house wall the business place is next to. Sometimes such permissions are acquired in the form of an informal fee. Similarly people from one compound don't use spaces in other people compound without permission from one of the residents, no matter the type of activity. For small neighborhood streets a person from another street won't start activities unless a permission is granted or the activity the person is involved in is a group activity, where one of the group members is a resident of that street.

Age and Gender Implications of Activities: Almost all on street business activities are either fully dominated by female or male owners, depending on the type of activity. Street based businesses are majorly dominated by women in number, occupying three quarter of the businesses available. Compared to streets the numbers of business activities in compounds are much lower in number which are also dominated by women taking 67% of the total number.

However, on street recreational activities are dominated by the male counterpart. Even though most recreational activities are practiced by both gender group they usually happen in separation. Unlike streets, recreational activities in compounds are, on the other hand, dominated by female. Whereas, children play areas are used equally by both gender group.

Household activities on streets are majorly performed by women even though male practices can be seen rarely. Just like streets household activities in compounds are majorly practiced by female.

Even though, social/cultural activities located on streets are practiced by both gender group the places of activities might be dominated by either of the gender groups. Social/cultural activities taking place in compounds are practiced by both, but since most sitting areas are dominated by female, small group interactions are mostly led by females.

For both streets and compounds 31-40 age group is the leading age group for business activities. Followed by 21-30 age group, in the case of access and nodal streets, and by 51-60 age group, in the case of neighborhood streets and compounds. Nevertheless, all working age groups perform business activities.

For both streets and compounds there are recreational activities for all age group, but depending on the type of activity the practitioners might be only from specific age group/s, such as playing football.

The age distribution of household and social/cultural activities is more or less uniform for almost all appropriate age groups in both cases of streets and compounds. Nevertheless the type of activity might differ with age group.

Activities and Sense of Place: Most activities taking place within the neighborhood are arranged by the residents in such a manner that they are as close to their residence location as possible. For most cases, activities that take place outside of the neighborhood are somewhat close to the neighborhood, as well. The area a person considers his/her neighborhood is affected by the places of activities the person is usually engaged in, which is again linked to the location of residence unit. The general boundary a person has over his/her neighborhood is linked to the location of the house the person lives in as a center and the places of activities the person is involved in within the neighborhood and outside.

7.2 Recommendation

The following recommendations, based on the discussions and findings are classified into five topics. For each topic proposals are made to contribute to the fields of planning and design, with a main focus on redevelopment of informal inner-city settlements of Addis Ababa.

Categorization of Activities: Since almost all types of activities occur on streets (which are more public, but understood as semi-private) as well as compounds (which are more private) a hierarchy of common shared places at all levels should be provided.

When designing and planning common places of neighborhoods multi functionality of the area to accommodate customary use of open spaces and the understanding of those occupying the space should be considered. Moreover, the overlap of activities should be seen as a means for maximum utilization of spaces and should be fostered. Thus, the places provided must be multi-functional and flexible for change as the society changes.

Places should be designed to promote activities, which can again promote other activities and this will foster more economic stability (for individuals as well as the community as a whole), social interaction, ease household chores and makes the neighborhood much more enjoyable. Other than the standard function of streets all other types of activities that are considered appropriate by the end users should be considered when setting standards and developing street sections for planning purpose.

Places of Activities: Considering attachment to the ground, the outdoors in general, and high social interdependency, when developing such areas, or planning spaces for such community one should aim for low-rise high density space arrangement.

Since most street based activities take place at the street sides, the design of streets for neighborhoods should be reconsidered to accommodate enough multi-functional places at the street sides. These places again can serve as transitional spaces between the compound and the street. To accommodate such activities that require wider areas such as football games and bicycle riding wider spaces at street sides at some intervals can be provided.

Small neighborhood streets should remain small intimate and free of car access to maintain among other things, social structures, safety for children and the elderly, and comfort for various activities. However accessibility for emergency cases and different occasions should be considered.

Similarly for compounds there should be a private space in front of each residential unit to accommodate the most private activities of a household. In most cases, even when indoor space allows it, people prefer to use the outdoors for different activities, such as cooking using charcoal. For this reason such space should also be provided for those living on upper floors in multi-story residential units. There should always be a wider shared multi-functional open space within compounds to accommodate all private activities that are taking place on the street, which are happening unlike the preference of residents, due to lack of space within compounds, as well as those multi-layered activities compounds are currently serving.

There should thus be a hierarchy of shared common places from areas in front of the residential unit to shared compound spaces, places in small neighborhood streets to street side shared places on bigger roads. With such systems, there should however be appropriate infrastructure (light, ditches, proper garbage disposal systems, street furniture, other amenities and the kind) to sustain the proper functionality of the area.

Activities and Order: The hierarchy assigned to different types of activities should be considered when designing such spaces, while still aiming for multi-functionality. Appropriate places for different activities should also be prioritized. For businesses more places at the street side can be provided while for household chores more places within compounds can be provided, for socializing/ cultural event depending on the type, places on streets or compounds can be provided, the same holds true for recreational activities. Nevertheless, each hierarchy of common place should be flexible enough to accommodate different functions. Communal ownership for the entire neighborhood or different sections of a neighborhood can be given for street sides around access and nodal streets to ensure equal

distribution of resources. Similarly for smaller streets and compounds those sharing the street should have equal rights.

Age and Gender Implications of Activities: As most street and compound businesses are owned by female, mostly main supporters of their families, their livelihood depending on this, the promotion and formalization of such activities has positive implications. However, male residents should be promoted as well and the design of places can be in a manner that can accommodate the types of businesses that are mostly practiced by male residents. Since most street side recreational activities are dominated by male residents and compound related recreational activities by female residents, while still each use both types of common places, more female residents should be promoted to use streets by providing female appropriate designs and similarly more male residents should be made comfortable to spend time and engage in recreational activities in compounds by the use of design elements. Social/cultural activities should promote the mixing of both gender groups.

Even though, all age groups are seen to involve in all four types of activities the design, material and the type of common places provided should be comfortable enough to engage elderly people, very young children and the disabled.

Activities and Sense of Place: The livelihood, social interaction and other similar activities of the area is closely linked to the location of the neighborhood within the city, and housing units within the neighborhood. The identity of a person and the community in general is strongly linked to the location of the residential unit. Thus, when developing such areas it is advisory to keep the community close to where they are now settling. Moreover, there should be an access to a hierarchy of common places in close proximity to residential units that can accommodate different multi-layer activities.

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Appendices

Semi-Structured Interview Format

I. General

1. Time and date _____
2. Name of Interviewer _____

II. Personal Information

3. Name of Respondent _____
4. Age _____
5. Sex _____
6. Marital status _____
7. Title in the family _____
8. Education level _____
9. For how long did you live in this area? _____
10. How did you come to settle in this area? Inherited from family, relocated from another kebele house, rent a place since it's close to my work area.....
11. Specific Name of the Location _____
Sub-city _____, Woreda _____ House No _____
12. Ownership of the house respondent resides in
Private _____, Kebele _____, Rental _____
13. Household size _____
14. Family Information

Title	Gender	Age	Education Level	Occupation	Distance from work/ school

15. Household income means, amount and saving

Title	Means	Amount	Saving

TOTAL			

II. Information About Neighborhood

16. Would you describe which areas you consider as your neighborhood (sefer)?
17. In what ways has this area contributed for your life? Social life, economic gain, desirable location, good spacious layout.....
18. What are the disadvantages of living in this area? Bad housing condition, over crowdedness, lack of job opportunities.....
19. What unique features does this neighborhood have?
20. Which characters of this neighborhood would you preserve?
21. Which characters of this neighborhood would you change?
22. What Services do you use?

Service	Location	Distance	Time needed from residence
School			
Market			
Place of worship			
Clinic/ hospital/ health center			

23. What social activities do you perform?

List	Location
Edir	
Community meetings	
Funerals	
Weddings	
Mehaber	
Religious activities	
National celebrations	

24. Do you have any open or public spaces (big or small)? For what purpose do you use them? Playing, meeting, garbage collection... (specify the location for each)

25. How are spaces shared? Is there a rule or a common agreement on how to use these spaces?
26. What changes have you seen on these open spaces you mentioned? State the location and time if possible?
27. What changes have you seen on a neighborhood level? Explain these changes with specific time and location if possible.
28. Under what conditions would you prefer to stay in this neighborhood?
29. Under what conditions would you prefer to leave elsewhere?
30. Is your work in this neighborhood (identify location)? If not how long does it take you to get to work/ how far away is your work place located?

III. Information About Streets

31. For what purpose are the streets in your working environment/ living environment used for? Different economic activities, different household activities, path, garbage collection....
32. For what purpose do you use these streets? Gult, cloth washing.....
33. Do these streets have proper drainage system, lighting, or other elements a street should have? If no suggest what these are.
34. Are these streets easily accessible?
35. Is your home/ business easily accessible from these streets?
36. Are there adequate infrastructures that are suitable for the activities listed?
37. What features of these streets do you think are suitable for each of the activities mentioned in question number 31 & 32?
38. What features of these streets do you think are less suitable/ unsuitable for each of the activities mentioned in question number 31 & 32?
39. Since when have you started using the streets for each of the activities listed above (based on question number 32)? Explain these changes with specific time and location if possible? Material change, use change
40. What changes have you seen on these streets (based on the activities listed on question number 31? Explain these changes with specific time and location if possible? Material change, use change
41. How are spaces shared? Are there any rules/ accepted norms about space or facility control? How are boundaries set and agreements reached?
42. Which elements do you use to identify these streets? Describe specific features of the street. Anything you consider specific or unique.

IV. Information About Compounds

43. For what purpose is the compound used for by neighbors (if other households live in the same compound)? Cooking, washing, seating, planting..... (identify location)
44. For what purpose do you use your compound? Cloth drying, spice drying, HBE..... (identify location)
45. For which activities mentioned in question number 43 & 44 is the compound suitable enough?
46. For which activities mentioned in question number 43 & 44 is the compound not suitable?
47. What little changes are required to make it more suitable?
48. Since when have you started using the compound for each of the activities listed above (based on question number 44)? Explain these changes with specific time and location if possible? Material change, use change.....
49. What changes have you seen in the compound (based on the activities listed on question number 43)? Explain these changes with specific time and location if possible? Material change, use change
50. How are spaces shared? Are there any rules/ accepted norms about space or facility control? How are boundaries set and agreements reached?
51. What features in the compound do you think are unique?
52. What things/ spaces do you like about the compound, state the reason? Shaded space for seating, spacious area for different activities, social life with co-residents
53. Which form of the facilities listed below do you have? Private, public in the compound, Public out of compound (state location), shared, if other explain
 - A) Water line _____
 - B) Electric line _____
 - C) Toilet _____
 - D) Shower _____
54. How do you dispose waste? Collected by municipality from the house, dump at a distant garbage collection site, in nearby ditch, dump on street, if other explain
 - A) Solid waste _____
 - B) Liquid waste _____