

**Determinants of Squatter Settlement Expansion in Hosanna Town,
SNNPR: The Case of Gofer-Meda Sub-Town**

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Declaration

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Desta Abebe Anulo entitled, “Determinants of Squatter Settlement Expansion in Hosanna Town SNNPR, Ethiopia: The Case Study of Gofer-Meda Sub-town”, which is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Governance and Development Studies complies with the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CSA: Central Statistical Authority

E.C: Ethiopian Calendar

et.al: Others

ETB: Ethiopian Birr

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

LDC: Least Developed Countries

MoUDHC: Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Construction

SNNPRS: South Nation Nationalities and Peoples Regional State

SSA: Sub Saharan Africa

UN: United Nations

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Glossary

Zone: The third tier administrative division of Ethiopia. It is composed of a number of *Woredas*.

Woreda: The fourth-level administrative divisions composed of a number of *kebeles*.

Kifle Ketema: Sub-town Administrative divisions composed of a number of *kebeles*.

Kebele: Smallest Administrative Unit of Ethiopia.

Abstract

Currently, Hosanna town is expanding at an increasingly rapid rate. The rapid horizontal growth of the town has created the emergence of an unplanned corner in the town. This resulted for the rapid proliferation of squatter settlements at the margin of the town. But, factors and theories underpinning this rapid and frequent dynamic of squatter settlements are regularly confined to the descriptive segment. The purpose of this study was to investigate the determinants of squatter settlement expansion and its impact on urban development in Gofer-Meda sub-city of Hosanna Town. Mixed methodology composed of qualitative and quantitative was used in this study. There are 1213 squatter household settlers in the study area. Among these households 301 households are selected as sample of the study. Besides this, 15 officials were purposefully selected from three kebele administrators, sub-town and municipal officials. In addition to this, key informant were employed in the study i.e. 12 Hosanna town farmers and inhabitants were purposefully selected. Major findings of the study indicate that emergence of squatter settlements in the study area is a recent phenomenon that has occurred since 1994 and it is assumed that they were out of control after the end of 1998 E.C. Some of the causes of squatting in the study area that are identified by respondents include high housing rents in the centre of the town, delayed responses and procedural problems of the legal land provision and the practice of land sale by land speculators as a means of making profit. For that reason, land within the area is wastefully exploited and the situation has greatly contributed to the unplanned and speedy horizontal growth of the built-up place of the sub-town. Some of the challenges of that faced in the study area are unemployment, sanitation problem, low access in terms of infrastructures and facility.

Key Words: Informal Settlement, Squatting, Speculation

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

It is widely known that urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon in both developed and developing countries of the world and it is the main agent in the process for the emergence of urban areas. Urbanization also refers to the process of shifting the balance of population from rural to urban areas (Jenkins, Smith and Wang, 2007). In the developed countries of Europe and North America, urbanization is predominantly the result of two things i.e. industrialization and economic development (Dessalew, 2015), while in the developing countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia, urbanization has occurred as a result of high natural urban population increase and massive rural-to-urban migration (Brunn and Williams, 1983).

According to Samson as cited on Leulseged et.al (2016) the level of urbanization in Africa is low (37.1%) when compared with developed countries like Europe (72.7%) and North America (79.1%). The United Nations Population Division (2003) report on population growth indicated that urban population is projected to grow at 1.8 per cent per annum and total population rate is estimated to be 1 per cent per year. This in turn would result in an urban population of 5 billion, or 61 per cent, by 2030 (Birhan, 2011). In most developing countries rapid rate of population growth and urbanization characterized by inadequate master plan, poor housing facilities, environmental problem, and shanty corners, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, etc.

Urbanization in Ethiopia faces a number of problems due to sometimes unplanned settlement and slums which characterize some of the larger cities of the country (Tamirat.2016). According to MoUDHC (2014) report, Ethiopia has been making significant progress in its urbanization process, and projected to increase the rate of urbanization time to time. The report further explained that the country's level of urbanization increased at alarming rate. The report continued and compared the level of urbanization as "the country has been only 6 per cent in the 1960, which has increased to 11 per cent in 1984 and 14 per cent in 1994, which is estimated to have already reached 17.2 percent by 2013 and projected to account for 30 per cent of the total population in the year 2025."

An urban area is a site where a large number of human populations are occupy the lands within a defined territorial area and characterized by high population density and urban extension. This areas includes towns not included the surrounding areas of rural settlement like villages and community. This urban land is well planned and protected by municipals to administer the entire areas.

There are different socio economic and demographic problems of urbanization. But the most common and major problems in urban areas of developing countries is squatter settlement of peoples in unplanned urban areas. It is one of the most vexing problems defying many of the developing nations in the world today. This is generally known by the term "squatting." It's most frequent causes are the great increase in national populations, the rush of people toward the cities, and the incapacity of the affected nations to meet the needs of urban growth by providing the land and housing needed to accommodate their urban newcomers (Charles Abrams 1966:1). Squatter settlements are areas where illegal buildings of houses have been constructed. Peoples who occupied this land have no legal claim over the land. They occupied illegally without legal permission of the local authority. It is a common problem of most developing countries of the world. Squatter settlers in urban areas have no legal right to occupy the land (OECD.Stat.).

According to Srivinas (2005), squatter settlement is a shanty town built on unplanned areas in which peoples occupy illegally and characterized by building of low quality houses and inadequate infrastructural development including basic social services like health centers, other social service centers, etc. In fact they have great role in solving community problems, i.e. housing needs in growing cities of least developed countries.

These illegal settlements have the potential to create and enhance different kinds of socio economic, and demographic problems in urban society, such as poor living situation for settlers, negative environmental and social impacts on the population of the area. Such conditions occurred without concerning different infrastructural development and poor utilization of land resource. In this area there is a low quality of infrastructural expansion. These, along with effective use of urban land, are some of the problems of urbanization and squatter settlement. The informal occupation of urban land was a pre-existing activity and problems in the development of urban area in third world country (Fernanda Magalhaes, Rojas2007:1).

Mabungunje (1994) explains that the rate of squatter settlement expansion in LDCs as “about 50 to 80% of the households in developing countries live in what is known as Squatter or informal settlement.” Therefore, it’s a well-known fact that the issues of squatter settlement have been one of the hot issues in almost all developing countries like Africa. According to Mangin (1967) the nature and intensity of the squatter settlement differ from region to region, it had a serious impact in big cities of Africa in general and Sub-Sahara Africa (SSA) in particular.

There are different factors contributing or accounting for the expansion of squatter settlement. They became big socio economic problems of urban development. Some of major factors are: the large entry of people from the surrounding rural areas, economic constraints of the local government to enhance and provide quality of urban houses to the people, especially to the poor, and the high cost of house to buy. According to Todaro (1976:8), the contribution of rural-urban migration to urban added growth in the developing countries stated as:

“The major sources of the growth of urban population in developing countries will not be natural population increase but rather the continuing in-migration of rural people; over 50 percent of the urban growths in many developing countries are due to the accelerated pace of rural-urban migration.”

High population growth is also another factor that leads the people to look and engage in the expansion of squatter settlement as the best solution to alleviate their housing problem. This in turn became the factor for the development of socio economic problems of urbanization (UNHCR, 1999). According to Getalem & Yewew (2014), reasons for the existence of squatter settlement are “...poverty, population growth, urbanization, land scarcity and environmental hazards.” In squatter settlements, most of the houses have been built by the families who occupy them. Infrastructure and services are lacking, and the house materials are of a temporary by nature.

The study was intended to assessing the major socio-economic and demographic determinants of squatter settlement areas by developing strategies to investigate and show ways for whom to concern about the presented problems. The study also explores the major factors and challenges of squatter settlements in urban areas.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Squatter settlements are unplanned and illegally constructed houses with low quality of infrastructure and inadequate social services. In urban areas it has become a common phenomenon of recent years in developing countries. Squatting is, at present, the result of unparalleled population growth and the rush from economically stricken countryside to cities, which offer-or promise-a better life (Kenneth A.1968). According to Ashenafi(2015), squatter settlements can be grouped into ‘Firstly, squatter settlements on illegally occupied plots without the right to use the land at all, and secondly settlements on land which is not allocated for dwelling purposes but is legally or at least semi-legally possessed by its owner.’ This is due to poor peoples’ lack of capacity to have planned use of lands. This in turn facilitated for the expansion of squatter settlement. The massive entry of migrants towards urban areas in developing countries has resulted in the over-population of these areas. Population is increasing at higher rates than the municipal government’s ability to provide services for sustainable healthy living environments.

In developing countries squatter settlements are the result of different combined factors: poor management, poor governance, corruption, inappropriate treatment, social insecurity, poor economic performance, lack of political will, and inability of people to buy legally planned lands. Such conditions resulted in shantytowns, squatter settlements and urban slums that become more and more problems to be incorporated into town development programs. Thus the acute housing shortage and problems in urban land provision had contributed to the emergence and expansion of squatting activities. The inability of the majority of urban residents to acquire affordable housing is attributed to lack of good will and failure of responsible government institution and concerned bodies to allocate resources for providing adequate residential plots for shelter (Ashenafi, 2015).

The ongoing rapid urbanization without adequate urban governance and service provision means that a substantial proportion of urban population is at risk of increasing urban poverty, homelessness, ill-health, pollution and crime. This may also be a result of increasing urban population with little or no consideration of the problem. The failure of government to expand water supply, sanitation, energy resources, security, social amenities, aesthetics, and

transportation to the unplanned settlements in the urban periphery, where most of the urban poor live, has resulted in misery and urban decay.

Informal settlements are established due to various reasons and common throughout the cities of the world countries. These reasons include the large entry of people from rural to urban areas, the financial limitation of the national and municipal governments to provide planned urban houses to the majority of urban people, the high cost of housing for the urban poor, the marginalization of urban land requests of the poor through unaffordable land lease policies and high population growth. Squatter settlements are, thus, often the only affordable option used by the majority inhabitants of many cities of developing countries (UNHCR, 1999).

Different researches such as Ashenafi (2015), which is entitled, “The factors contributing for the expansion of informal settlement in Hosanna town, southern Ethiopia”, Dessalew (2015) “squatter settlement and its impact on urban amenities of Tilili town, Awe Zone Ethiopia”, Endalkachew (2010) “Demographic and Socio-economic determinants of squatter settlement in Jijiga town, Somali region ”, Minwuyelet (2005) “City Expansion, Squatter Settlements and Policy Implications in Addis Ababa: the Case of Kolfe Keranio Sub-City”, shows that squatter settlement is the problem of towns in Ethiopia. Now days, one of these towns affected by the squatter settlement problem is Hosanna. Currently, squatter settlement expansion has become one of the socio-economic, demographic, environmental, planning and management challenges that have been facing the municipal administrations and urban environments. There is not a sufficient written document, which might indicate when squatter settlements emerged particularly in the study area. It is assumed that they were out of control after the end of 1998 E.C in Hosanna town (Gofer-Meda Sub Town offices, 2016). Yet the squatter settlement evolution of the town is rapidly increasing from the center to the periphery. For example, farmers of Hosanna town construct small houses by the name of their family members and other relatives in order to keep the land for future construction or for sale. In the squatter settlement areas of Hosanna town there is no adequate facilities and infrastructural development. These are some of the challenges facing the municipality of the town.

Physically, expansion of the town is not only attributed to urban land shortage but lack of appropriate policies and strategies to guide future urban developments are also responsible for such unplanned urban expansion. To this effect, squatter settlement in the study area need special attention especially on the factors that are responsible for informal settlement, effect of

urbanization, housing conditions and access to basic amenities should be addressed for the future planned urban development.

One of the researches done in the study area was by Ashenafi (2015), which is entitled, “The factors contributing for the expansion of informal settlement in Hosanna town, southern Ethiopia”, focusing on administrative factors. Nonetheless, the current study argues that there are also other reasons outside administrative factors. For example, socio-economic and demographic conditions can also determine the expansion of squatter settlements. There are also other limitations with the study made by Ashenafi. Whereas, he attempted at analyzing the situation by taking all the three sub-cities of the town, he made such an analysis by taking only one *kebele* from each sub-city as a sample. In this regard, the present study makes a departure in, among others, two ways. The first departure is that it attempts to analyze socio-economic and demographic factors as equally important determinants as administrative factors for squatter expansion. The other departure is that the present study limits the scope of the case study sites to only one sub-city while it considers all *kebeles* within the sub-city as samples. Furthermore, since the squatter expansion is an ongoing process, this study would also make an analysis of changes over time in terms of the status, the trend, and the actors or settlers. Therefore, this study aims to answer the following research questions.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What are the demographic and socio-economic factors responsible for the emergence of squatter settlement in Hosanna town?
2. Who are the major settlers involved in the expansion of squatter settlement in Hosanna town?
3. What is the status of squatter settlement expansion in Hosanna town?
4. What are the challenges associated with squatter settlement expansion in Hosanna town?
And
5. What are the interventions made to address the challenges of squatter settlement expansion in Hosanna town?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine socio-economic and demographic determinants of squatter settlement in the study area.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the demographic and socio-economic factors that responsible for the emergence of squatter settlement in the study area;
2. To identify the settlers involved in the expansion of squatter settlement in the study area;
3. To analyze the status of squatter settlement expansion in the study area;
4. To identify challenges that faced in the squatter settlement areas of in the study area; and
5. To assess interventions made to address the challenges of squatter settlement expansion in the study area.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The contribution of this study is expected to provide an eye opener for the town dwellers as well as government organs to whom it concerned are:

- create awareness for peoples who settled informally and government officials
- help government officials to show strategies in minimizing the risk of the problem
- provide information to researchers for further investigation of the problem
- show the way how the problem affects the community and the developmental activities of the study area
- lay a ground for further study in related research areas by other researchers.
- help town municipalities to develop deferent methods to reduce further expansion of squatter settlement in the sub-town.

1. 6 Delimitation of the Study

The range of this study was limited to examining the socio-economic and demographic determinants of squatter settlement expansion and its challenge in Hosanna town and forwarding recommendation to promote legal ground of settlement and reduce informality. In addition to this, the study focused on assessing the causes behind the expansion of informal settlements which were established in the periphery (unplanned) area of the Hosanna town and hence it did not focus on older town area or planned housing in the town centre. It included the data up to June of 2017. It mainly focused on the description of the condition of the dwellers. A criterion for studying Gofer-Meda sub-town of Hosanna is based on three main reasons. First, Hosanna is the center not only the ten *woredas* of Hadiya zone but also for neighboring zones like Kembata, Gurage and Silte. Due to this the migration of people towards the town is very high and may it take as the reason for the expansion of informal land grab and market. Secondly, it is characterized by wide horizontal expansion of the town without any legal master plan and land owners licensed process. This also exploits the number of squatter houses as opportunities than legal housing. Thirdly, the researcher has better understanding about the study area.

1. 7 Limitation of the Study

In doing this research the researcher may face some problems. One of the problems is related to: Source of data: data is very important to make deep investigation about the problem and to give concrete conclusion for the study. Lack of Interviewees also another facing problem. It may limit the study in confined area. Informants may give false information about the problem because an informal settlement is a sensitive issue at this time.

Budget and time: to conduct the research needs adequate budget and time. It helps to make deep investigation by distributing questioners and to include other individuals to gather information. To solve such kind of problems the researcher used different methods like employing individuals to collect data. Through negotiations the researcher also tried to gate relevant information especially key informants.

1.8 Ethical Considerations

Ethical issues were considered or taken as a key in this study. This enables the researcher to communicate easily with concerned government bodies and individuals in the study area. Before the start of data collection process, statements was read and explained clearly to those participants

about the purpose of the study and procedure of the data collection process. The respondents were asked to participate voluntarily for their informed consent and would allow discontinuing their participation at any time. They are also assured about the confidentiality of the information i.e. their identity, address, and name of participants through the interview and the questionnaires was kept and was not be passed to any individual institutions. The responses given by them were used only for the purpose of this study. Throughout the research process, the researcher was neutral in collecting and interpreting the data that was collected.

1.9 Organization of the Study

The study divided into five chapters. The first chapter deals about background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives, significances, delimitation, and limitation. The second chapter deals with the review of related literature; the third chapter is methodology of the study. The fourth chapter is Data Presentation, Analysis, and Interpretation finally the fifth chapter has Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

2.1 Nature and Conditions of Squatter Settlement

2.1.1 Definition and Concepts of Squatter Settlement

- **Squatter settlements:** are dense settlements comprising communities housed in self-constructed shelters under conditions of informal or traditional land tenure.
- **Slums:** are highly congested urban areas characterized; by substandard, housing that is unsanitary buildings, poverty and social disorganization.
- **Squatting:** is defined as a residential houses which has developed without legal claims to the land and/or permission from the concerned authorities to build; as a result of their illegal or semi-legal status, infrastructure and services are usually inadequate land administration is the processes of determining information about the ownership, value and use of land when implementing land management policies. Squatters settle on land, especially public or unoccupied land, without right or legal title.
- **The Squatter:** is a person who settles on a new especially public land without title, a person who takes an unauthorized position of an occupied premises.
- **Speculator:** absence of owners usually invest in squatter settlements to occupy large plots of land for speculation of future benefits and provide space for others in order to gain more rental income.

Currently, many scholars of the world give different meaning on the term of squatter settlements. Many synonymous words have been used in literature to refer to squatter settlements. Some of the definitions given for squatter settlement by scholars include spontaneous, irregular, unplanned, marginal, informal settlement, etc.(Lamba 2005: 2).According to Gilbert A. and Gugler J. (1987),squatter is illegal occupation of land and they are unordered occupation of unplanned land without organized way of land acquisition. Squatter settlements residential area which had developed without legal claims to the land or permission from the concerned authorities to build houses as a legal or semi legal status and in this areas there is low quality of infrastructural development and facilities are usually inadequate Srinivas (1991).

UN-Habitat (2004) has given category for squatter settlements and slums. One is “squatter settlements: is a settlement where land and/or building have been occupied without the permission of the owner. The other is Illegal land development: is a settlement where initial occupation is legal but where unauthorized land developments have occurred, i.e. change of land use that breach zoning plans, building extensions without building permit, subdivisions without regard to services and infrastructure etc.”

Squatter settlements are also referred to as slum areas, or shanty towns which are characterized by a dense proliferation of small and makeshift shelters built of diverse materials. It also characterized by dense settlements comprising communities housed in self-constructed shelters under conditions of informal or traditional land tenure. They are common features in developing countries and are typically the product of an urgent need for shelter to the urban poor. In Ethiopia, they are known as illegal settlements or commonly “moon shine houses”, since people squat on the land during the night time (UNDP, 1998).

2.1.2 General Characteristics of Informal settlement

There are essentially three major defining characteristics that help us to understand squatter settlement: the physical, the social and legal with the reasons behind them being interrelated.

- **Physical characteristics:**

Due to its inherent “non-legal”, squatter settlements status regarding to services and infrastructure was found below the “adequate” or minimum levels. These services are both network and social infrastructure, like water supply, sanitation, electricity, road and drainage, schools, health centre, market place etc (World Bank, 2002).

- **Social characteristics:**

Most households that reside in squatter settlements belong to the lower income group. They are either working as wage labor or in various informal sector enterprises. On an average, most earn wages at or near the minimum wage level squatters are predominately migrants, either rural-urban or urban-urban ((Brennan,E 1993).

- **Legal characteristics**

The key characteristic that delineates a squatter settlement from other settlements is its lack of ownership of the land parcel on which they have built their houses. These could be on a vacant government or public land, or marginal land parcels like railways set backs or undesirable marshy land (Shido, 1990). Thus when the land is not under productive use by the owner, but sometimes the

owner can sell even the building or the house (World Bank, 2002).

Squatter settlements are the most common indication of rapid urban development in developing countries. Such settlements are also called by a wide variety of puzzling range of local names in different countries with its different meanings and connotation (Potter and Evans, 1998). The following table depicts some of these names in a few countries.

Table 2.1: Local name of squatter settlements in different countries

Country	Local name	Country	Local name
Pakistan	Kachiabadi	R. S. Africa	Imijondolo
Peru	Barriadas	Morocco	Karyan
Greek	Atavisms	Hungary	Putri
India	Baste (Jhuggi)	Kenya	Kijiji
Brazil	Favelas	Ethiopia	Yechereka Bet

Source: Daniel (2009)

2.2 Emergence and Historical Development of Squatter Settlements

As noted before, squatter settlements develop as a result of various reasons. In most developing countries they have a historical aspect dating from the colonial period. Cities by then were exclusively for the colonizers. The locals were allowed in for the services they could offer and were housed in certain localities with no free means of acquiring land. With independence, the flow of locals to the cities was and has been too large for services planned for a small number of people (Alan Gilbert, 1987). Besides the above, rural poverty and opportunity differences have contributed to mass movements from rural to urban areas. There are other factors like influx of refugees common in Africa and some Asian countries, natural calamities associated mainly with weather and economies that do not seem to improve (Alan Gilbert, 1987). Poverty as noted by the World Bank (1996) is a real challenge in the 21st century. The urban poor have resulted to living in the Informal Settlements where they build their houses with their own hands with no title or official permission and depend on informal economy the unofficial occupation makes them lack support from authorities for the provision of basic social services and infrastructure. The official reaction was originally eviction and clearance of squatter Settlements.

In developing countries, the Emergence of squatter settlements dates back to the 1940s. For instance, squatter settlements first appeared in Istanbul in the late 1940s. The term *Gecerkodus*, (land by night) is the name for squatter settlements in Turkey, referring to the fact that housing units with roofs had to be completed overnight and inhabited before government forces arrived in order to prevent demolition (Yonder, 1998).

Government investments and formal housing construction largely serve the middle- and high-income groups, leaving lower income populations to address their housing needs through informal means. As a result, the urban poor in most cities of developing countries have occupied land illegally and have built their houses with their own resources, without following the building codes and other governmental regulations. This has led to the proliferation of squatter settlements (Cheema, 1993:5).

However, Fernandes and Varley (1998) stated the development of squatter settlements in Africa, Asia and the Middle East is much more gradual process, being based on slow infiltration and gradual individual initiative. In these countries, including Caribbean areas, organized mass squatting is not common. But in Latin America cities, the process of squatting is carried out through organized manner. Squatter settlements often start out by a few families or small groups or individuals finding a vacant piece of land and build a homestead. If they are not evicted, some other families build their homes there and the settlements continued to expanding. Ethiopia in general and study area in particular, the ways and situations of squatter settlements are constructed put briefly by (Tamirat, 1998 cited in Endalkachew, 2010).

Squatter mobilizes his relatives, friends and constructs his home in two to three nights. Usually, works are carried out during the night when *kebele* people are out of duty. Squatter and the family move into the shelter as soon as it takes the form of some kind of a house which he upgrades while living in it. If the *kebele* administration fails to detect the work in 2 to 3 weeks' time, then it is certain that a fence of some kind of a house will have been put around it. That is what conventionally called 'Yechereka Betch' - "moon light house," a name given to such structures they are constructed under the light of the moon and found appearing as mushroom would overnight (Endalkachew, 2010).

2.3 Causes and Consequences of Squatter Settlements and Squatting

Squatter settlement resulted because of different combined factors. This includes poverty or low incomes with inadequacies in the housing provision system. Because of this poor people are forced to seek affordable accommodation of land that become increasingly inadequate. Different factors

responsible for these are rapid rural-to-urban migration, increasing urban poverty and income inequality, insecure tenure, and lack of affordable housing (Tsion Lemma, 2006).

2.3.1 Causes of Squatter Settlements and Squatting

Many studies indicated that there are no single factors that can account for the growth of squatter settlements that have been experienced worldwide. This implies that factors responsible for the emergence and expansion of squatter settlements are different in different geographical areas and spans of life. This is because each country has its own unique complex mix of economic, social, political, ecological and demographic characteristics. The immediate demographic, socio-economic and administrative factors which forces people to commit squatting were discussed as follow, (Flood, 2000, Huchzermeyer, 2002, Jacopsen, 2002).

Demographically, majority of the squatter settlers are compassed of people with different age groups and both sexes though adults dominate the settlements. Squatters are predominantly migrants. This is due to the large influx of young migrants from surrounding rural areas as well as other urban centre. A study made in some African countries like Mali, Bamako, indicates that young men both single and married initially migrate to cities to get more secured jobs and accommodation as well as save enough money to support and improve their wives, children and relatives who might subsequently join them (Peil and Sada, 1986). These migrants are highly mobile people who prefer to settle at the peripheral areas of the town. This is because peripheral land being low in quality and price, it is more likely to be squatted easily by migrants.

Generally, and the migrant mostly take the lead in initiating the move towards the peripheral. Moreover, the squatter settlers are characterized by very high fertility and high mortality. They are also characterized by lower life expectancy as compared to non-squatter settlers. Large family size which contributes for high population growth, density, overcrowded nests per housing unit is another manifestation of squatters. Such condition forces the squatters to search for least desired location. According to UNCHSP (2003), less than 300 million people live in the urban centre of developing countries. This figure roared to 1.1 billion in 1985 and 1.9 billion in 2000. For instance, in Brazil, Sao Paulo has grown from under three million in 1950 to almost 24 million in 1990. It indicates that by the year 2030, cities of developing countries were absorbing more than 95% of the world's urban population growth. Such rapid rate of urbanization in developing countries that resulted from high natural growth rate of urban population and large influx of migrants puts a pressing demand for housing (Brian, and Ranvinder, 1995).

Such high population growth rate has a direct relationship for the widespread growth of squatter

settlements in urban areas. Ethiopia's urban population in 1967 was 7.6% of the total population of the country and reached 14.6% in 1994. Currently the annual growth rate of Ethiopia's urban population was more than 5% per annum (Minwuyelet, 2005). Since, this accelerated growth of urban population has not been accompanied by proportional economic growth; it overwhelmed government's provision on housing, infrastructure, social services and other facilities. This demographically increasing population finally ends up in mushrooming of squatter settlements as a lasting solution for survival, (Abudho and Ablanga, 1998). Generally; the demographic factors play a significant role in intensifying the spread of squatter settlements in the study area. One of the burning issues in developing countries like Ethiopia is the shortages of housing supply for urban poor that resulted from stagnant urban economy (Caldeich, Band S. Sansui, and R.1995). Supply and demand for housing never match and the actual supply never exceeds beyond 10% of the required number. According to the study made by UN (2002), developing countries need to maintain a house construction rate of between 8-12 new units per 1000 inhabitants per year. But in most countries only one or two new houses were being built per 1000 and in May the average was below one (Hardoy and Statterthwaite, 1995).

The inability of the majority residents to acquire affordable house is attributed from lack of good will and failure of responsible government institution and concerned bodies to allocate resources for providing adequate residential plots for shelter. For instance, inadequate housing in Africa cities ranges from 33% to 90% of the population. Such condition resulted in shantytowns, squatter settlements and urban slums that become more and more problems to be incorporated in to the town development program. Thus the acute housing shortage and problems in urban land provision also contributed a lot for the emergence and expansion of squatting activities in an area. Therefore, the mushrooming of squatter settlements could be seen as filling the gap between the demand for housing (Mohammed and Muhammad, 2006).

It is quite clear that majority of urban residents in developing countries are poor. They mainly composed of migrants who migrated from other urban and rural areas with the aspiration of improving their life in urban areas. These poor urban residents are too poor to participate in formal market for planned land and housing after failing to obtain planned urban plots, individuals opted for buying pieces of urban peripheral land. Moreover, the inability of the municipalities to finance for low cost housing schemes and rental housing for low income groups force the people to participate in squatter settlements, (Turner J. 1977, Brian and Ranvinder, 1995).

Generally, absence of financial institution for housing and credits services for urban poor together

with inappropriate and unclear urban policy for accommodating the urban poor either directly or indirectly seems to contribute its share for proliferation of squatter settlement in the study area. Urban poverty is critical and significant in the urban centers. At the center of squatter settlements, lies the question of poverty which is growing at alarming rate. Squatter settlements and poverty are closely interrelated and mutually reinforcing each other. Thus a vicious circle is created whereby poverty leads to informal settlements and thereby in turn breeds poverty that is why many scholars argue that squatter settlements are areas where majority of the squatters are poverty driven people and low income households. But this does not mean that all squatter settlers are homogenous in terms of income that prefer to live in squatter communities.

Squatter settlement dwellers are low in terms of income, lack work capabilities and family assets. Different professionals as well as institutions and organizations have attempted to define urban poverty differently. According to economists the term poverty refers to those who: Earn below fixed minimum income/ absolute poor, Earn below the certain proportion of the national average income in the country are considered as poor/ relative poor. But the definition fails to address other factors that affect the poor people negatively like access to social services; crime, safety, security, social segregation, social alienation, vulnerability and etc. which could not be measured in terms of income.

As to United Nations development program poverty is multidimensional: Lack of access to social services, Lack of access to safety net (elderly, child, disabled, Lack of access to housing/shelter Those that are exposed to: Environmental and water pollution, Congestion overcrowdings Unsanitary environment .According to (Robert Chamber) “poor” are people who are: Disabled, Widowed, Cannot decently bury their death, Vulnerable to shocks, Draught Natural and man- made disasters. Especially those migrants coming from rural areas practice the same ways of life when they come to the urban centre. Cultural perceptions (misunderstanding) among the societies plays role people to move to urban area and began to construct squatter houses at the periphery of the town (Potter and Evans, 1998). In another way people believed that after sending their boys to foreign countries such as South Africa and Middle East, they built their house in the periphery of the town. In such a way others follow them and finally the area is haphazardly controlled and turned into illegal occupation of land. Customary or traditional land delivery systems have commonly been practiced and deep rooted and familiar in many areas of the developing country. Peripheral urban land is owned by tribal families of surrounding peasants and residents which might make it difficult for good land delivery system by the municipality official of the town. To

this effect, it seems that intervention by municipality officials were very limited and difficult due to tribal nature of land occupation and ownership.

Hence, the illegal land occupants do not worry about the legality of their houses as there is no or less possibility of being forcefully evicted from the area they already occupied. Thus, in such a ways the squatting process continues gradually in the study area. Good urban land management plays an important role in the conversion of land for different urban uses and its allocation to meet serious housing problems in urban areas. However, in the study area there is poor land management that resulted from weak urban land administration, Poor intervention on illegal urban land market, poor coordination among the concerned bodies at various levels. The cost of such poor land management is very high for it created unwise consumption of urban land for fast horizontal urban growth that end up in illegal house, unproductive investment and poor infrastructure that manifested itself in the form of squatter settlements at the edges of the towns. Moreover, absence of well-trained administrative and technical urban planners and managers in the municipality as well as at the *kebele* levels is another problem in controlling illegal growth of squatter settlements in the peripheral of the town. To make matters more complex and difficult, it seems that some corrupt civil servant *kebele* officials participate in squatter settlements. Generally, weak and absence of periodic regulatory system on urban land allocation and management by concerned officials led people to speculate on vacant plots of land, (Daniel, 2009). Furthermore, major political parties who require the political supports of the majority urban poor allow squatter settlements to develop especially during the election period, to ensure their continued legalities; leaders often supported and enhanced the activities of squatter settlers which are often known as political tribalism during the transitional period following election. Hence, in study area, too, squatting activities seems to be more prevalent during the transition period like election periods. During that time political leaders leave most migrant squatters for political purposes. As the result, election period is one means of expansion of squatter settlers particularly in the study area.

2.3.2 Consequences of the Squatter Settlements

Casual settlements make housing extra lower priced and decreased transaction price, however it cannot be mortgaged or used as collateral for other business purpose (Desoto, 2003).The sprawling of poorly controlled settlement developments has resulted in many environmental, economic and Social affects.

2.3.2.1 Impact on Environmental

- **Pollution of Water Sources**

Expansion of the squatter human settlements has been the primary cause for pollution of floor water sources, most of which might be placed at the periphery of the town. Loss of flowers around water sources reduces water flow while poor disposal of liquid and strong wastes reasons water pollutants which have been frequent outbreak of water born sicknesses like cholera and dysentery, specifically in the course of excessive rainfall seasons, because of infection of the consuming water (Fadairo, 2006).

- **Pollution from Solid and Liquid Wastes**

One of the fundamental issues faced by way of the citizens of squatter settlement regions of the city is the shortage of a right gadget for waste management. The hassle is even more severing inside the squatter settlement regions. Due to the lack of hooked up collection factors, piles of garbage are scattered in and round residential. Areas which lead to environmental and fitness troubles few citizens choose to bury or burn their wastes near their houses.

- **Flooding**

Any other impact of squatting is that the essential municipal offerings and infrastructure like roads, water deliver, sanitation and waste series are by no means supplied. Inside this neighborhood, wastes generated are thrown indiscriminately into drainage channels thereby inflicting blockages (Fadairo, 2006); which might eventually result in the flooding and erosion of the region.

- **Deforestation**

Herbal forests and catchment areas are being invaded through the expanding human settlements. The continued shrinkage of the mainlining wooded area inside the outer edge areas of the city due to the expansion of settlements this exercise has reduced the quantity of floor water and resulted in environmental degradation (Fadairo, 2006).

2.3.2.2 Economic and Social Consequence

- **Encroachment of Good Agricultural Land**

In financial terms, informal settlements mobilized great public and personal investments, which stay out of doors of the formal economic system and funding cycle (Desoto, 2003). The out of manipulate growth of human settlements has brought about conversion of the high-quality agricultural land into settlements. The loss of agricultural land means a decrease of crop

production and income of poor agricultural families (Cho and Park, 1995, cited in Meseret, 2010).

- **Haphazard or uncoordinated development**

In instances where the land owning families design layouts; such layout in most cases may not agree to suitable fashionable and improvement significant improvement manipulate in those cases will continuously lead to haphazard or uncoordinated development which characterizes squatter formation. Yet, squatting is on government or any derelict land; format is in no way organized and traits aren't concern to any control (Cho and Park, 1995, cited in Meseret, 2010).

- **Live in houses constructed with substandard materials**

For the reason that, residents of squatter settlements lack legal titles; they are usually laid low with the hassle of uncertainty in tenure. They stay every day with the perpetual fear of eviction and demolition with the aid of authority. Because of which there may be no incentive to spend on housing upgrades; subsequently they stay in homes built with substandard substances (Tsenkova, 2008). Most informal settlers belong to the low earnings businesses of the community that are either unemployed or searching in the casual area like avenue hawking or casual provider provision and every day laborers (Cho and Park,1995,cited in Meseret,2010).

- **Crime**

The squatter residents lack the basic municipal facilities; and as a consequence are uncovered to sickness, and herbal disasters (The World Bank, 2002). The trouble of their low income impacts the extent of capital formation, which deprives the people of enough resources to make use of in improving their houses and maintain their environment healthy for at ease residing (George, 1999).

2.4. Formation and Expansion of Squatter Settlement

Mechanism of land acquisition thru inheritances and items in maximum cases are ordinary, and in a few systems they're legal and its miles the right of the unique proprietor to do so. Despite the fact that the nature of Sub department of land for inheritances and presents appear to be gradual their contribution to the formation and expansion of casual settlements is excessive. The opposite mechanism of land airing is thru prepared manner of city land invasion, this device is obviously unlawful from the beginning and they devise their very own urban informal neighborhoods on both suitable and mistaken websites they occupied. This mechanism often relies upon on situations like war over the possession of land however it isn't common in all urban centers. For example, land invasion in informal agreement in Egypt befell as quickly as land tenure changed

into doubtful. During the transaction of land property among diverse governors, the transformation of economy or law takes vicinity when country wide or neighborhood election is performed within the United States, (Solomon 2004, cited in Gossaye, 2007). The alternative one is the most complicated mechanism of obtaining land, which is informal land marketplace. Its worry is because of 3 most important motives; first, land can be sold at once from the unique proprietor and transferred to many other owners, second, it's far the second degree and manner of land transfer from lands received through inheritance, gifts, and land obtained via invasion to new owners as said by means of Payne then later, those strategies have become commercialized and entry become only viable at a fee decided via the casual market, third, its far speedy and unpredictable. Therefore, many resources placed informal land markets first for the formation and expansion of informal settlements.

2.5 Empirical Literature Review

International locations stories and practices on land deliver, city development, worldwide and National City challenges rules and concrete land markets reviewed as follows.

2.5.1 Urbanization in Ethiopia

- **Past and Present Experience**

Urbanization refers to the demographic system of transferring the balance of national population from 'rural' to 'city' areas (Jenkins, Smith and Wang, 2010). rapid urbanization, one of the best socio-monetary changes during the last 5 many years or so, has precipitated the burgeoning of latest types of slums, the increase of squatter and casual housing all over the unexpectedly increasing cities of the developing global. The UN-Habitat 2004 worldwide report on human settlements, city populations have expanded explosively in the past 50 years, and could preserve to accomplish that for as a minimum the subsequent 30 years because the variety of people born in towns growth and as people remain displaced from rural areas which might be nearly at capability. The price of advent of formal-sector urban jobs is nicely beneath the predicted growth charge of the urban exertions pressure, so in all probability the majority of those new citizens will eke out an informal dwelling and could stay in slums (UN-Habitat, 2004).

In 1950 best 18 percentage of humans in developing nations lived in cities. In 2000 the percentage was forty per cent, and through 2030 the developing global is predicted to be 56 in line with cent urban (Ibid). And the number of towns with more than a million of human beings will boom from 86 in 1950 to 550.2 in 2030 (Davis, 2006). In Ethiopia, in line with the 1984 census the full populace number of the area became 39.9 million while this variety will increase to 53.5 and 73.9

million in 1994 and 2007 censuses respectively. Each successive populace and Housing Census demonstrates that country wide population size expanded in consistent increments of good sized proportions. As an example, an assessment of the 2007 census effects with those from 1994 suggests that the populace of the United States extended with the aid of more than 20 million people over the past 12 years. In addition, in the preceding decade (1984 to 1994), the population of the area is extended by way of thirteen.6 million human beings (CSA, 2007).

Urbanization in Ethiopia is a current phenomenon due to the historical elements of the country. Some of the middle sized towns in Ethiopia were founded at some stage in the nineteenth century for political-military motives (Markakis, 2010). According to Donald Crummy, three important institutions fashioned Ethiopian towns throughout the 19th and 20th centuries: palace, market and church those institutions played three most important roles: political, monetary and cultural (Bahiru, 2008). The established order of the cutting-edge sedentary capital, Addis Ababa, in 1886 became the 0.33 in line following Axum and Gondar from the early and center ages of Ethiopian history. Throughout most of its records, Ethiopia remained a land of small villages and remote homesteads (Bahiru, 2008).

The purpose for the absence of massive agreement of urban regions in Ethiopia for long time is given by way of Richard Pankhurst because the continuous circulate of the royal camp. middle age royal courtroom become composed of immense agglomerations of populace which consisted no longer only courtiers and warriors, but also of numerous non-opponents, among them wives, servants, and slaves, armoires, tent-providers, muleteers, monks, investors, prostitutes, beggars, and even not a few children. On the other hand, Molla (2009) argued that there has been a touch want for urbanization, because it contradicts the present self enough lifestyles style of peasantry Urbanization by its nature wishes to switch greater land far from agricultural production to city settlement (Molla, 2009). And yet, it could be concluded that modern Ethiopian urbanization has flourished during the 20th century due to political balance (especially at some stage in the reign of Emperor Haileselassi I), and the modernization of the country. Maximum towns within the use have been flourished around some monetary facilities consisting of railway, manufacturing unit, or alternate route. Addis Ababa turned into installed by emperor Menelik II and its miles stated that inside the starting it was a group of camps in which the royal camp was located in a tent at the middle of the excessive ground. The imperial camp became surrounded by using his servants and different nobility have been speeding for land grabbing in diverse part of the metropolis. This

could be said as the first act of casual agreement for they settled on government land without permission of the emperor. Because of the insecurity they felt over the land they held, they made a request to Menelik to promulgate a land constitution in 1907. This gave assets holders extra security and a stake in side the destiny of the city. Not only did the land constitution end up the maximum prized certificates of any urban household but it additionally contributed to activating the city economy thru sales and mortgages (Bahiru, 2008).

2.5.2 The Present Land Holding System

According to Daniel 2011, after the downfall of imperial regime in 1974 Dreg come up with two crucial land laws in Ethiopia (proclamation 31/1975 and forty seven/1975). Proclamation 31/75 translated all rural land to the arms of the kingdom; proclamation 47/1975 places all city land and further houses within the fingers of the country. In proclamation 47/1975: artwork 5 affords 500 square meter of land place for each family to construct a dwelling residence. The regime prohibited urban land loan, sale, rent, inheritance and further the construction of extra homes on the identical plot (identification. art. 11) 1991 was the 12 months of the downfall of Dreg however without any coverage trade on land ownership in the united states, artwork. 40 (3) of the 1995 Ethiopian charter affirms kingdom and public ownership of land in Ethiopia and consequently land is not difficulty to sale and exchange, the object states actually “land is a common place belongings of the state nationality and those of Ethiopia and shall not situation to sale or different way of transfer.”

Currently hire proclamation 272/2002: art.4 affords rent land in city regions may be obtained in particular through public sale and negotiation however local towns are empowered to come up with other forms of techniques as well. The 1993 proclamation gave local governments the strength to modify the switch and acquisition of land. The most common way of land distribution to the averages and low profits citizens is the use of a land grant (Daniel, 2011). Further to this, Daniel referred to hire land is distributed to character humans or affiliation of human beings for residential cause through lot free of charge. The problem with the rent and crucial sort of land distribution is that it does now not show up so regularly according to the call for of the humans.

2.5 Theories of Squatter Settlements

In developed countries cities, three main theories are frequently discussed. Firstly, the Chicago School in the 1930s regarded Informal Settlements as residential differentiation resulting from the different income levels of different ethnic groups who competed for ‘valuable’ or desirable urban

land. Secondly, Alonso's neo-liberal theory of slums suggested that informal settlements is a response to the housing needs of urban dwellers who cannot afford a formal dwelling due to discriminatory urban regulations and public spending. Finally, post-modern theory of urban landscape or factorial ecology, perceive informal settlements as the product of skills segregation within urban spaces-urban dwellers settle according to their profession and social status (Flood, 2000).

In developing countries, however, four major theories of informal settlements are commonly referred to: land management; colonial legacy; inadequate economy; demand and supply disequilibrium. Specifically, one school of thought believes that inefficiency of urban authorities, along with poor land management practices and inadequate urban planning schemes, cause the informalization of urban areas (Flood, 2000). The second theory links the expansion of informal settlements to political and historical factors, especially colonialism, postcolonial practices and civil and political instabilities (Global urban observatory, 2003). A third view suggests that the introduction of a new economic system has played an important role in the development of Informal Settlement. This theory argues that the introduction of urban trade, income and class differences is spatially translated into residential discrimination and social exclusion (Huchzermeyer, 2002). A fourth theory explains the emergence and growth of informal settlements by the disequilibrium between the demand and supply of urban commodities or land, services and infrastructure. This view point explores the sustainability and persistence of informal settlements and postulates that while effort is deployed to improve slums, new informal settlements is mushrooming in other parts of the city (Jacobsen et al, 2002).

2.6 Global Views on Squatter Settlements

There are foremost arguments and perceptions regarding the core traits, emergence and dynamicity in addition to root causes of squatter settlements. They were debated among coverage makers in urban middle, specifically in developing countries.

2.7.1. Optimistic Views on Squatter Settlements

There are a number of scholars who argued on problems of squatter settlement from optimistic point of view. They had been argued that squatter settlements are a solution to the complicated troubles of urbanization and migration mixed with housing trouble (Berry B., 1973). Squatters' ingenuity and migration in fixing their own shelter problem beneath detrimental situations have frequently been praised (Brennan, E, 1993).

Squatter settlements are considered as opportunities for the growth of growing nations' cities. They are taken into consideration as a conducive place for the growth of neighborhood marketers. They may be additionally regions in which sizable suppliers of reasonably-priced and ample exertions force for city centers are discovered which in turn enables for the growth of industrial development. Moreover, squatter settlements are areas where maximum casual sports are carried serving as a supply of livelihood for great majority urban terrible dwellers. When you consider that squatter settlements have better potential of version and assimilation to city life, they typically have interaction themselves in a extensive variety of sports. Still different researchers help squatter settlements for they may be self support in getting shelter in preference to being burden to their government even though the system of acquiring the land is unlawful (UN-habitat, 2003). Many scholars and employer consisting of the arena bank and UNCHS (habitat) perceive squatter settlements as poverty pushed agreement which have advanced because of a number of socio financial and institutional problems. Therefore, casual settlement is self built agreement occupied by using human beings dwelling in conditions of poverty. Based on such agreement, they emphasized regularization as one of the fundamental corrective measures to the prevailing casual settlements (Shimelis, 2004).

2.7.2 Pessimistic Views on Squatter Settlements

Nevertheless there are exceptional researchers who view squatter settlements from pessimistic perspective point of view. They argue that squatter settlements need to be eradicated (demolished) completely for the reality that it will increase unemployment rate inside the urban vicinity. That is due to the truth that squatter settlers are migrants who especially come from rural regions with low literacy level, inefficiency in operating as well as competencies and training. The big inflow of poor and backward peasants to urban centers both stay unemployed inside the city centers or engage in casual sports consisting of hawkers, shoeshine, beggars, petty alternate sports, and so forth that do not have tons contributions to the boom of cutting-edge industrial factories. They truly brush aside them as a bottleneck to the general financial boom of a country and development of present day area and those migrants are certainly considered as a parasitic population inside the metropolis (Viv,G., 2004 andUNCHS,1987).

Most pessimist pupils argued that squatter settlement are the fertile breeding grounds and birth location of social ills like prostitutes, crime, attack, theft, rape, own family breakdown, social disruption, juvenile delinquency, political unrest, corruption, alcoholism, unlawful trafficking of

drugs and women, etc (Abudho M., 1998). This is why pessimist researchers call squatter settlements as ‘most cancers or malady, fungus, and so on to the city improvement. Due to the insecure tenure system of city land and other motives, squatters haven't any goal to higher off themselves. therefore, the mushrooming of squatter settlements within the urban centers create many troubles in city areas like hassle of uneconomical use of urban land, encroachment of correct agricultural and pastoral land, bodily ailment, environmental and fitness associated troubles because of terrible vicinity, pollutants dangers, and so on (Deda,2003).

2.8 Conceptual Framework of the Study

Based on the above review of related literatures the following conceptual framework was developed to conduct and analyze the present research. As stated above, there are different factors responsible for the growth of squatter settlement, such as poverty, rural-urban migration, insecure tenure, and lack of affordable housing. The study was emphasized on the expansion of squatter settlement in Hosanna town, SNNPR: The case study of Gofer-Meda sub-town. The main focus of the study is summarized on the following conceptual framework.

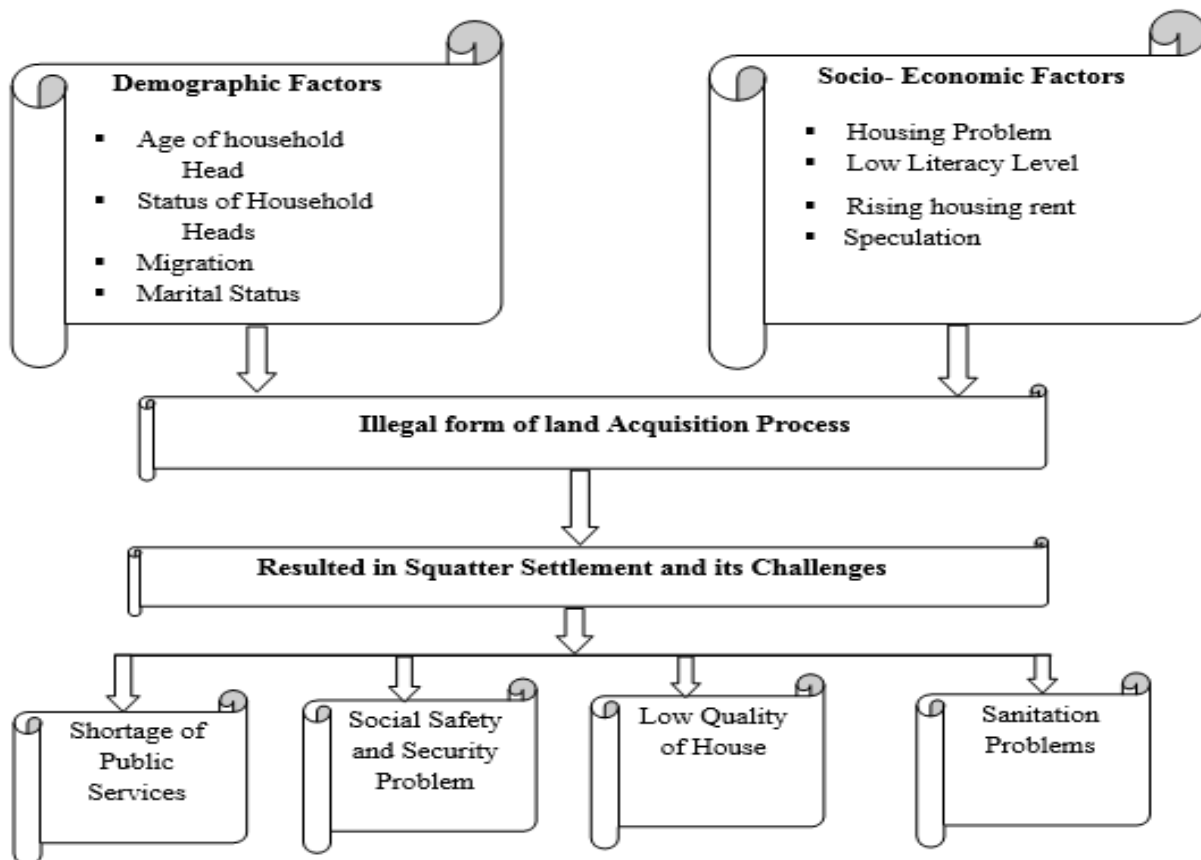


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study

Source: Adopted and Modified From Daniel, (2009)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the Study Area

Hosanna is located in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR), and has a latitude and longitude of 7° 33'N 37° 51'E Coordinates: 7° 33'N 37° 51'E with an elevation of 2177 meters above sea level and the town is the center for Hadiya zone administration. Hadiya administrative Zone has a total area of 3850.2 km² and for administrative purpose; it is structured in to 10 *woredas* namely; Lemo, East Badewacho, west Badewacho, Sorro, Shashego, Misha, Dunna, Gibe, Anelemo, and Gombora. Hosanna is one of the 22 model towns that due emphasis is given by the regional state. It is also among the 19 towns selected as, strategically center for development in the region. The name Hosanna also spelled as “Hosaina or Hosa'ina; an older name is Wachamo) town is the administrative and trading center of the zone”. The town is located at a distance of 236 km south of Addis Ababa & 160 km west of Hawassa town. Hosanna town lies at an altitude of 1500 meters above sea level. It is located at an elevation of 2,279 meters above sea level. The annual average temperature of the town is 14.4°C and the average annual rainfall is 1331.6 mm. It was part of Lemoworeda and is surrounded by it. Its proximity to Addis Ababa, Welkite, Butajira and Sodo towns is a good opportunity for the future development of the town (CSA, 2013/14).

Hosanna has an access road that links the town with Addis Ababa, Hawassa, WolaytaSodo, Butajira, Durame, Welkite and the *woreda* towns of the Hadiya zone (CSA, 2013/14). In 1994 census the total population of Hosanna was 45,168 from 13,467 female and male 31, 701, (CSA; 1994). But within this ten years interval, the town's population reached 69,995 (CSA, 2007). Based on CSA (2007) population census result, the current population of the town is projected to 97,184 at the end of 2013 out of which 49,322 (50.8%) and 47,863 (49.2%) are estimated to be male and female respectively, (CSA, 2014). Between 1986 and 1996 the population size of the town was growing on the average by 8.15 percent per years while during 1996- 2007 the growth rate has increase to 13.31 percent population growth rate. This rate further increased to 9.7 percent growth rate during 2007-2014 (CSA, 2011) and on the other hand population of the sub- city is estimated to 36,413. A criterion for studying Gofer Meda sub-town of Hosanna is based on three

main reasons. First, Hosanna is the center not only the ten *woredas* of Hadiya zone but also for neighboring zones like Kembata, Gurage and Silte. Due to this the migration of people towards the town is very high and may it take as the reason for the expansion of informal land grab and market. Secondly, it is characterized by wide horizontal expansion of the town without any legal master plan and land owners licensed process. This also exploits the number of squatter houses as opportunities than legal housing. Thirdly, the researcher has better understanding about the study area.

Hosanna is surrounded by rural *kebele* administration unit, namely, Hakmura and Kidigisa in the North Kalisha and Ambicho in the East, Hayise and Lareba in the South and Jawe, Allela in the west (Asrat: NUPI, 1998). The administrative area of Hosanna town is 10,414.3 hectares; out of which 4,585.48 hectares of the town have been master planned, and the total administrative areas of Gofer-Meda sub town is 4,162.6 hectares (Hosanna Town Administrative Municipality office report, 2016).

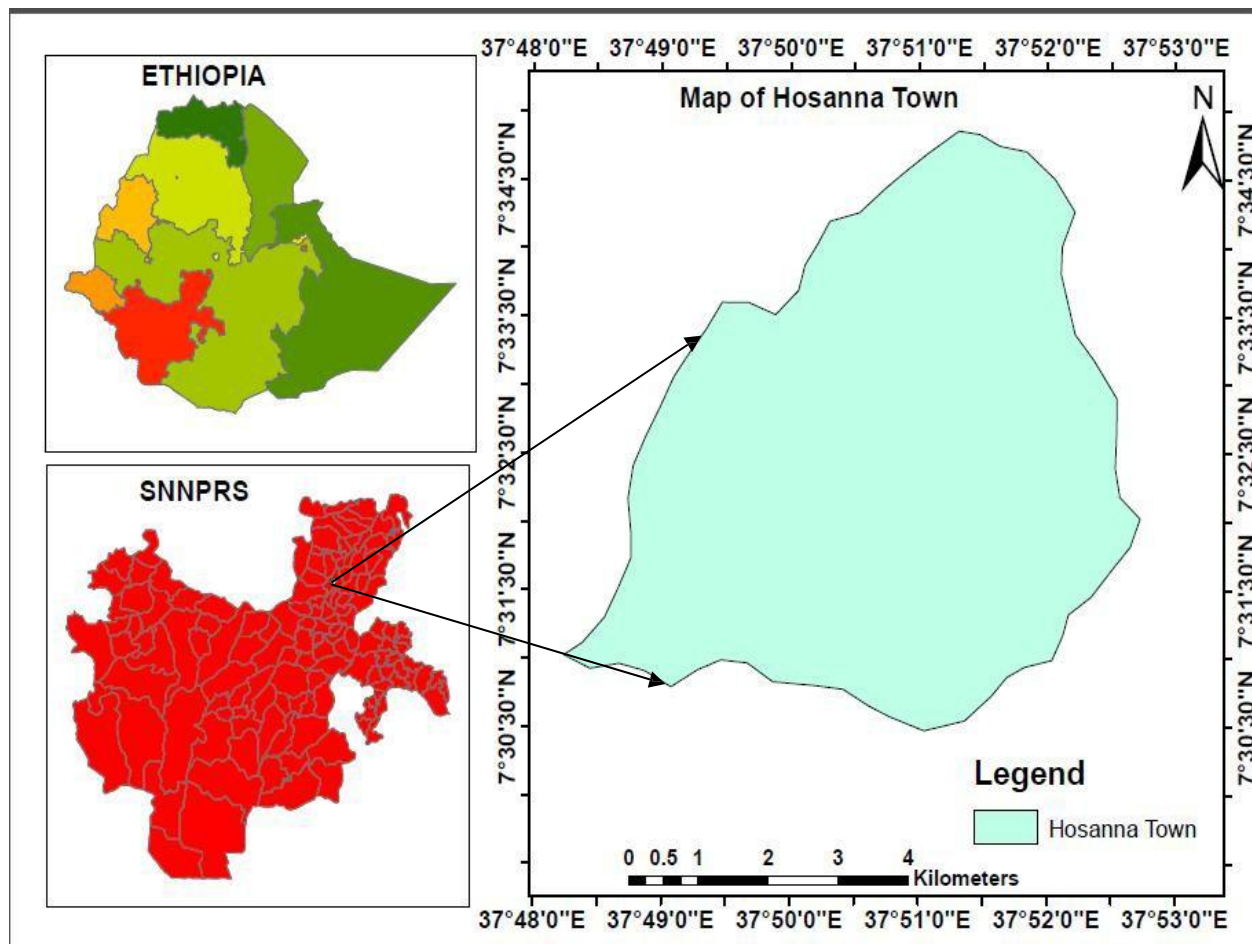


Figure 3.1: Location Map of Hosanna Town Source: SNNPR Investment Bureau, 2016.

3. 2. Research Design

This study used a descriptive survey research design with mixed research approach for collecting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data at some stage of the research process within a single study, and to understand a research problem more completely.

Qualitative approach was used to analyze the data collected from FGDs, field observation and key informants. Quantitative method was used to collect data from primary sources, mainly using questionnaire, to collect information from participants, i.e. from squatter settlers. Besides this, secondary data, i.e. data from government agencies, policy documents, and other researches on the area was collected and analyzed to make the study more fruitful.

3. 3. Types and Sources of Data

This research was exploited principally primary and secondary sources. Primary data which is the major source of the study was collected through interview, questionnaire and personal observation of the study area. Secondary data are both published and unpublished materials such as books, internet, CSA, UN publication, *kebeles* and municipality official reports. And then the researcher was used documented materials which are found in different government offices of Hosanna town, such as Hosanna municipal office, Gofer-meda sub-town office and *kebele* administrations.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

In order to collect data by using household survey, the sampling techniques used in this study was multi stage sampling technique. Accordingly, first SNNPR was selected. SNNPR has 14 administrative zones and 4 special *woredas*. Then, among zones of the region Hadiya zone was selected for the study. Hadiya zone has 10 administrative *woredas* and one administrative town. Next to these, Hosanna town was identified as the study town. Hosanna town has three sub-towns Gofer Meda, Sech Duna, and Addis Sub-town. Gofer Meda sub-town is organized within three *kebeles* known as Bobicho, Heto and Gelo Naramo. On the other hand, Sech Duna sub-town has two *Kebeles*; Bethel and Sech Duna and also Addis sub- town has two *kebeles*; Lich Amba and Meil Amba. From among the sub-towns of Hosanna Gofer-Meda sub-town squatter settlement areas were selected as the study site.

The sub-town was purposefully selected out of the three sub-towns of Hosanna because it is newly developing part of the town and its conduciveness of flat land surface which allowed squatter settlements to mushroom. It has three *kebeles* namely, Gelo Naramo *kebele*, Bobicho *kebelea* nd Heto *kebele*. Next, sample household heads were selected from each *kebele* squatter

settler's by using simple random sampling.

The population non overlap in the study, the proportional allocation samples from each *kebeles* based on the number of household. Furthermore, the data obtained from squatter settler, urban development office, *kebele* administration and municipal of Hosanna town about registered squatting household were identified from the three *kebeles*. In addition to this; the number of sample distribution is based on the number of households in each *kebele*. Municipal, Sub-town and *kebele* officials' was selected purposively. The target populations in this study are the squatter settlers of Gofar-Meda sub-town of Hosanna town. Currently, there are 1213 squatter household heads in the sub-town (Gofar-meda Sub-Town Office, 2016).

Accordingly, the researcher adopted a formula from Yamane Taro's (1967) sample determining formula which indicates how many samples should be taken form a given population with the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (0.05), and 95% level of confidence.

The formula is:
$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where, n= the required sample

N= total population

e= error

Accordingly,
$$n = \frac{1213}{1 + 1213(0.05)^2}$$

$$nnn = \frac{1213}{1 + 1213(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{1213}{1 + 3.0325} = \frac{1213}{4.032} \approx 301$$

3.4.1 Sampling Procedure

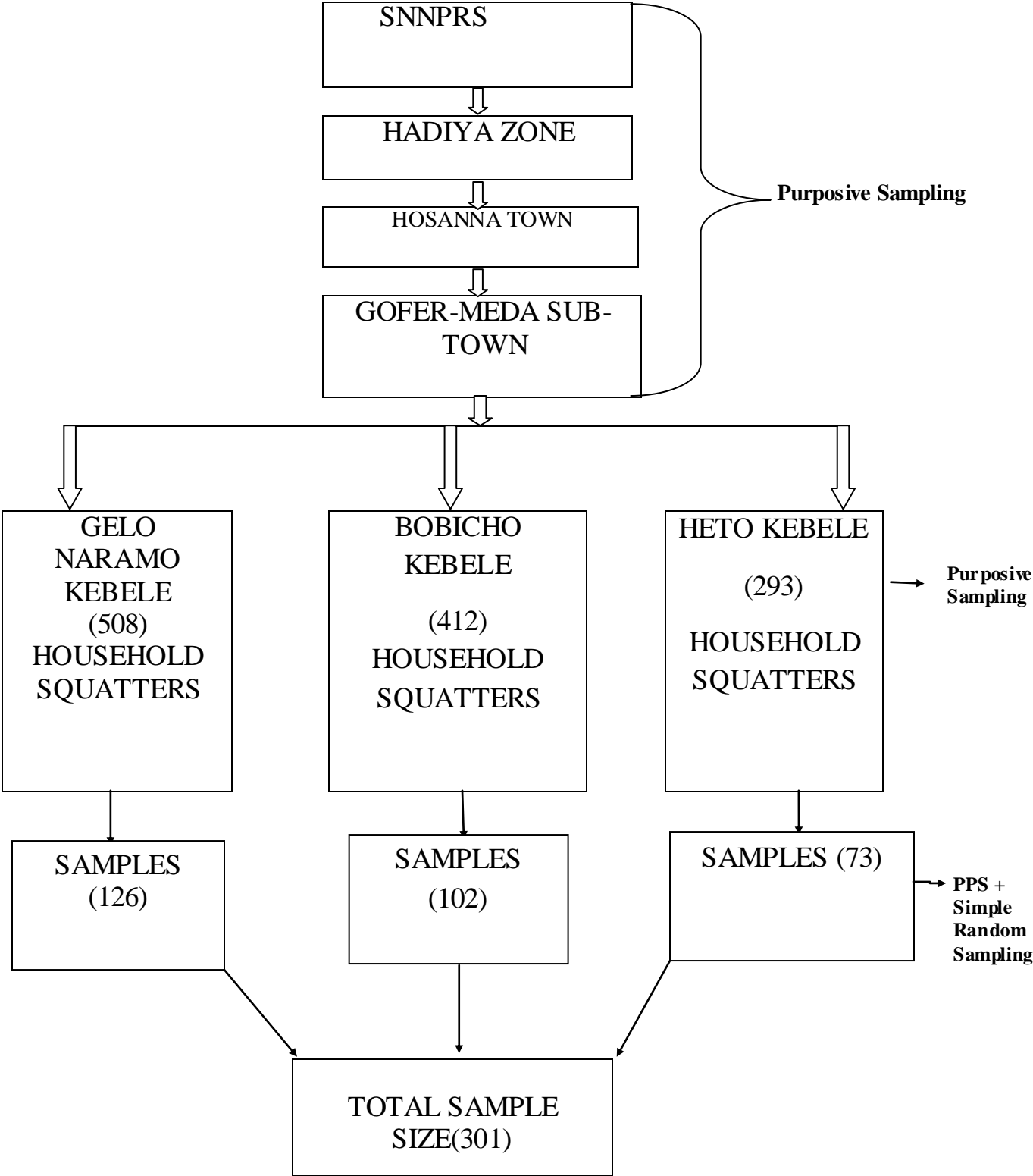


Figure3.2: Sampling Procedure

Source: Researchers’ Own Sketch, 2017

Table 3.1: Sampling Frame

No	Name of <i>kebele</i>	Population	Sample	Percent	Sampling Procedure
1	<i>Gelo Naramo</i>	508	126	41.86	PPS (Proportionate to Population Size)
2	<i>Bobicho</i>	412	102	33.89	
3	<i>Heto</i>	293	73	24.25	
Total		1213	301	100	

3. 5. Data collection instruments

The research approach which used in this research are structured and semi-structured questionnaire, FGDs, Non-Participant field observation and key informants interview enabled the researcher to collect a wider data for the purpose of explaining and analyzing the problem. In this research different methods and techniques was used for gathering the necessary data. The data gathering techniques was focused on gathering primary and secondary data collection.

Data collection process was conducted through different data collection instruments. This includes:

- **Questionnaire**

Regarding to questionnaire, this study was used different kinds of questions, i.e. open ended and closed ended questions, which enabled the researcher to gather data from the selected areas accurately and properly. The main reason for using such kind of questionnaires is that, it is more appropriate to obtain varieties of options from a large population with in short time. To get large group of respondents and more information about the problem questionnaire was first prepared in English and then translated to Amharic, to attain maximum precision.

- **Key informant Interview**

Interviews are a systematic way of talking and listening to people and are another way to collect data from individuals through conversations. Kvale (1996, p. 14) explains interviews as “... an interchange of views between two or more people on a topic of mutual interest, sees the centrality of human interaction for knowledge production.” In this study the researcher was used different kinds of interview techniques or tools. This includes structured and semi-structured interviews. The researcher was also used open ended interview question to encourage respondents to give information freely. Interview check list also employed for successful interview. This helped the researcher to collect more and reliable data for the problem. The interview was conducted with

stakeholders who concerned the issues, i.e. government official, especially municipal, sub-town and *kebele* officials and sub-town police officers and health extension professionals are the main target who offered relevant information.

- **Focus Group Discussions Guide**

Focus groups are formally organized, structured groups of individuals brought together to discuss a topic or series of topics during a specific period of time. Focus groups can be an extremely useful technique for obtaining individuals' impressions and concerns about certain issues, services, or products. Focus groups have served as a principal method of qualitative research among social scientists. In contrast to other methods of obtaining qualitative data (e.g., observation, surveys), focus groups allow for interactions between the researcher and the participants and among the participants themselves (Geoffrey, et.al, 2005).

A focus group discussion is an organized discussion between 8 to 12 people. It provides participants with a space to discuss a particular topic, in a context where people are allowed to agree or disagree with each other. FGD with the squatter residents was conducted to collect a wider data on the topic. Opened ended questions were forwarded to FGD to enable them articulate their views concerning the problems of squatting in the study area. The discussion was conducted to capture a wider qualitative data and to increase the validity of the research instruments by which this is one way to fill information gap that were not covered by other methods of data collection. The discussion was focused on the factors that contributed for the expansion of squatter settlements and its challenges in the study area. There are 4 separate focus group discussions; each group consists of 9 participants from each three *kebeles*. The separate groups include house hold group, youth group, women's group and a mix of members from the other three groups.

- **Observations**

Kothari (1990) define Observation as "... it is systematically planned and recorded and is subjected to checks and controls on validity and reliability ...it is important to obtain information through own direct observation without asking from the respondents, secondly, subjective bias is eliminated, if observation is done accurately, thirdly, the information obtained under this method relates to what is currently happening; it is not complicated."

Observation in qualitative research involves spending an extended time in the setting. Personal observation was made by the researcher to gather further accurate and firsthand information about the presented problem of the study area. Observation checklist also employed to gather during

field survey. A Field note was collected throughout the observations and was focused on what is seen. It enhances the validity and reliability of data collection.

- **Document Analysis**

The function of documents as a data source in qualitative research is very vital because it gives tangible information about the problem. Lincoln and Guba (1985) defined a document as “any written or recorded material” not prepared for the purposes of the evaluation or at the request of the inquirer. In this study the researcher was used written and unwritten or published and unpublished documents which focus on the squatter settlement in the study area. Check list also employed gather information from different government documents.

Table 3.2: Summary of Informants and Data Collection Instruments

No.	Informants	Questionnaire	KII	FGD	Observation	Doc. Analysis
1	Sub-town Officials		X			X
2	<i>Kebele</i> Officials		X			X
3	Squatter Settlers	X		X	X	
4	Municipal Officials		X			X
5	Dwellers of Gofer-Meda sub-town		X			
6	Farmers of Gofer-Meda sub- town		X			

Source: Researcher, 2017

3.6 Pilot Test: Validity and Reliability Check

Checking the validity and reliability of data collection instruments before providing to the actual study subject is the core to assure the quality of the data. To ensure validity of instruments, the researcher was developed questionnaires with intensive consultation of relevant literature and a pilot study was carried out to pre- test the instruments. Accordingly, to make the data more valid and reliable and also to avoid ambiguity and unclear statements, the draft questionnaire was administered and then distributed to the sampled households in the study area.

3.7 Methods of Data Analysis

The research was used both quantitative and qualitative techniques for the data analysis. Descriptive statistics such as percentage, frequency distribution table and graphs was used to present the data. SPSS V.20 was used to process the data. Qualitative data was analyzed through direct quotation of the words of participants, narration and description of the key informant's interview, questionnaire, focus group discussion and observation. Based on analysis and interpretation, conclusions and recommendation were drawn.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION, AND PRESENTATION

This chapter analyzes, interprets, discusses and presents data collected through different data collection instruments on determinants of squatter settlement expansion in Hosanna town of SNNPR, with particular emphasis on Gofer-Meda Sub-Town. The chapter has five sections. The first section describes the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents; the second section analyses squatter settlers by their urban and rural origins; the third section describes the status of squatter settlement; the fourth section identifies the challenges associated with squatter settlement with respect to meeting the needs of the dwellers; and the final section deals with the interventions made by Hosanna town and sub-town administrations to address squatter settlement expansion around the town and the challenges the squatters face.

4.1 Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents

There are different factors that are responsible for the expansion of squatter settlement in the study area. Before seeking the opinions of the respondents regarding squatter settlement on the Gofer-Meda Sub-town of Hosanna, the study first sought to establish the profiles of all respondents in terms of their characteristics.

4.1.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic factors have their share in influencing individuals to involve in squatting activity. That is, the tendency of squatter household heads to involve in squatting activities has some association with their demographic characteristics. The next table describes the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents.

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of respondent's characteristics (Residence of the Respondents, Sex, Age, Marital Status, and Level of Education)

Items	Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Residence of the Respondents'	Gelo Naramo <i>kebele</i>	126	41.86
	Bobicho <i>kebele</i>	102	33.89
	Heto <i>kebele</i>	73	24.25
	Total	301	100
Sex	Male	273	90.69
	Female	28	9.31
	Total	301	100
Age	18-35	177	58.80
	36-54	104	34.55
	55-64	14	4.65
	65 & Above	6	2.00
	Total	301	100
Marital Status	Single	38	12.62
	Married	244	81.06
	Divorced	12	4.00
	Widowed	7	2.32
	Total	301	100
Level of Education	Grade 1-8	123	40.87
	Grade 9-12	161	53.48
	Diploma	11	3.65
	Degree	6	2.00
	Masters and Above	0	0.00
	Total	301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

As indicated in the above table, information related to *kebeles* where respondents live was collected. It is observed in table that majority of the respondents are live in Gelo Naramo *kebele* with a total of 41.86 % while next to Gelo Naramo *Kebele*, Bobicho *kebele* covers a total of 33.89% and from among three *kebeles*, Heto *kebele* covers small portion settlers with a total of 24.25% respondents. This indicates that majority of squatters settled in Gelo Naramo *kebele*.

Regarding to sex characteristics respondents, the above table indicates that 90.69% of the household heads are males and the remaining 9.31% are females. This indicates that majority of the household heads participating in squatter settlements are male.

According to the table, the age category from 18-35 consists of the large proportion among other age category with 58.80% of the household heads are dominantly involve in the squatting activity. This age group is productive age group but they involved in this activity. This indicates that the involvement of the productive age group in squatter settlement hinders the development of town especially the sub-town. Besides the productive age category, respondent's age from 36- 54 which consist of (34.55%) also largely participate in the squatting activity. From the above table we conclude that, plainly the more energetic age group has higher inclination to squat than older age corporations within the study area. Consequently, it looks like as age increases, the tendency to squat decreases.

The marital status distribution is: married respondent's make up the majority (81.06%) followed by single (12.62%). Those divorced and widowed have been relatively smallest fractions of the respondents (4%) and (2.32%) respectively. This means that being married and there by way of formation of recent household forces couples to contain in squatting. Consequently, married household heads are more likely to take part in squatting activities than single. Unmarried squatter family heads are the second biggest actors of squatting accompanied by means of a much less percentage of divorced and widowed squatters.

Education is one of the elements that affect the tendency of person to squat. The academic status of the household heads determines their profession, earnings and satisfactory of life. As end result the ones household heads with better educational status have better opportunity to get secured jobs and better income than its counter components. It is also a critical means to convey an all rounded development in an area. This condition may additionally lessen degree of squatting. According to the collected data the majority of respondents had attained grade 9-12 category (53.48%). So, it shows that they can be small business workers or employees in the jobs which do

not require high qualification. Respondents who had attained grade 1-8, Diploma and Degree holder were, (40.87%), (3.65%) and (2.00%) respectively of the total respondents. There were no respondents on the level of post graduate and above level of educational status.

Generally, the highest percentage of squatter heads in these areas is in low level of education. This in turn has its own influence on the profession and level of income of the squatter family. Furthermore, it is linked with less access to employment opportunities and low level of income which in turn affects their living conditions of the people and ways of land acquisition for house construction. In the study area, educated individuals are more likely not to participate in squatting than uneducated ones.

4.1.2 Socio-economic Characteristics of Squatter Settlers

Human development and the achievement of human potential require a form of economic activity that is environmentally and socially sustainable in this and future generations. Thus, the idea of economic sustainability is to promote usage of those resources that are both efficient and responsible, and likely to provide long-term benefits (Malcolm, 2012). Socio-economic conditions like occupation, level of income, house ownership, etc. have its own impact on the development of squatter settlement.

4.1.2.1 Current Occupation Status of Respondents

Occupation is one of the factors that are responsible for the expansion of squatter settlement in the study area. As defined by Dr Anne Roberts (2011)“occupation was described as providing accomplishment/fulfillment, social connection, satisfaction and fun, self-identity/social identity/self-esteem, roles and routines, feelings of health and wellbeing.” So, it is very important thing in the course of human being. The figure below describes occupation of respondents.

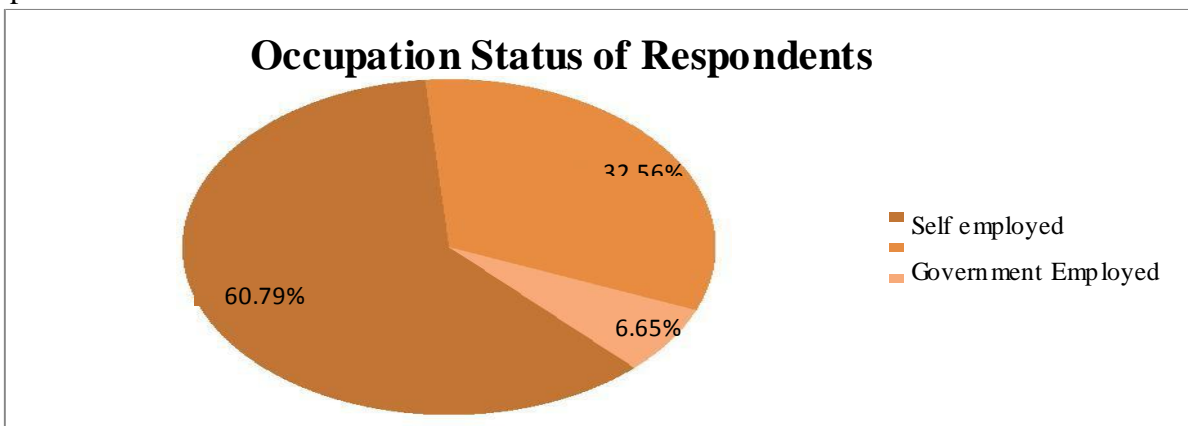


Figure 4.1: Respondents Current Occupation Status

Source: Own survey, 2017

As indicated in the above figure respondents have variable occupation. The majority of the respondents were self-employed (60.79%) and government employed are followed this in portion (32.56%). The rests (6.65%) were unemployed who have no permanent occupation.

4.1.2.2 Level of Income

It is critical to explain that the squatters' family head earnings status inside the have a look at vicinity. This is due to the fact income is one of the primary determinant factors which forces people for illegal occupation of land and creation of housing. It also determines the first-class of the housing unit and their life. The following table describes the level of income of household heads.

Table 4.2: Respondent's level of income

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Level of Income	Below 1000 ETB	158	52.49
	1001- 3000 ETB	99	32.89
	3001- 5000 ETB	38	12.63
	5001- 10000 ETB	4	1.33
	Above 10000 ETB	2	0.66
	Total	301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

Based on the above table, most respondent's monthly income earned below 1000 ETB is 52.49% from the total respondents. And respondents who earn monthly income 10,000 ETB and above cover a small proportion (1.99%). This shows that, squatter settlers' monthly income is low. This condition in turn pushed them to look low cost housing opportunity.

4.1.2.3 Social variables as the factor for squatting

To evaluate the level of social development status of a given area is the accessibility of education, health, unemployment, culture and other status should considered. According to the statistical reports of the Hosanna Town municipal (2016) the number of elders in the sub-town without support was 712, the number of street children was recorded 72 or 10.11% and the data also indicated that in the sub-town there are 1518 out of the total population of 36,413 i.e. 4.16% unemployed are registered in the sub-town. As the town municipal reports according to the data from the city administration Police Quarter, crimes such as theft and physical attack were the

major problems. The major reasons for crimes are lack of income, low access of job opportunity. From this, the study found that the social constraint can be also affected the existence of sustainability of households and choice squatter settlements as temporary alternative. Therefore, growing of squatting are causes by, particularly in low income group of people, where the combination of high unemployment, poverty and social polarization adversely affect people's ability to house themselves is part of the squatter settlements challenge.

4.1.2.4 Migration and Urbanization

According to Shaw's (1975) migration is "the relatively permanent movement of persons over a significant distance." So, it is one of the prominent factors that are responsible for the expansion urbanization in one hand and squatter settlement in the other.

Hosanna town is the capital of Hadiya zone as well as Lemo *Woreda*. It is one of the 22 reform towns of Southern region. It is one of the four big towns of the region which have second grade status (like Dilla, Woliyta Sodo and Arba Minch). The Hosanna town used as the transit for the passengers who travel from Addis Ababa to Wolayita and Arba Minch; From Jimma along Wolkite to Arba Minch and it has active commercial activity. The higher education such as Wachemo University, Hosanna Teachers Education College, Hosanna Medical College and NigistElleni Mohammed Anniversary Hospital, Hosanna Polytechnic College and other Private higher Educational Institution are found in the town. Due to this and other reason there has been a rapid urbanization in Hosanna town during the last decades (SNNPR Investment Office 2015).

4.1.2.5 Insecure Land Tenure and mechanism to secure land

Land tenure refers to the rights of individuals or groups in relation to land. The exact nature and content of these rights, the extent to which people have confidence that they will be honored, and their various degrees of recognition by the public authorities and communities concerned, will all have a direct impact on how land will be used (Lewis, 2000). Tenure often involves a complex set of rules. Some users may have access to full use and transfer rights. Other users may be more legally limited in their use of these resources, which illustrates both the diversity of rights to land and the existence of a wide range of options, from full ownership to less singular forms of possession and use. The following table depicts the mechanism to acquire land.

Table 4.3: Respondents mechanisms to acquire the land in the squatter area

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Mechanisms to acquire the land in the squatter area	Owner occupied	55	18.27
	Purchasing from owners	246	81.72
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

Based on the above table, out of the 301 squatter families, from those who found in the area, most respondents (81.72%) acquired the land with the aid of owners through transfer or purchase. As the respondents stated, those transfer had no legal ground and didn't widely known. In preference to this, the customer and seller argued to prepare certificates protection the question of ritual in the area (i.e. offered both from farmers or land dealers) or offered very small house that's simplest for purpose of symbol to call it residence. 18.27% respondents are owners of the land or in other word they are farmers that owned land.

The price by means of which these squatters bought from the farmers or land sellers is substantially better than the quantity the town management can pay to the farmers because the repayment required by municipal office. Because of this the farmers want to illegally promote the vacant land to land dealers in place of forcibly agreeing with the authorities which can pay much less amount of money. This contradicts the finding of Minwuyelet (2005), which says the development of squatter settlements before the nationalization of urban land and additional homes in Ethiopia was fairly deterred because the power of the property owners become sturdy sufficient to discourage unlawful occupation of land. According to Minwuyelet (2005), after the nationalization, the government could not effectively and efficiently manage the land and everyone has got the chance to squat on vacant government lands which is completely not true in case of Hosanna town.

4.1.2.6 Ownership of the House

The causes of squatter settlement in Ethiopian towns are related to housing ownership and the way the areas were built. Such kind of settlement takes place without proper planning, utilizing temporary construction materials and in rural tradition. The majority of the houses in the cities are similar to those in rural areas as they lacks have basic infrastructures and facilities like electricity, water services, etc (CSA, 2007).

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of household heads by ownership of the house

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Housing ownership	Yes	269	89.37
	No	32	10.63
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

When we see the housing ownership of respondents from the above table (89.37%) of respondents have private houses and the rest (10.63%) of respondents were lived in the where they acquired through different ways from the owners. This indicates that the majority of the respondents are live in private houses.

4.2 Characteristics of Settlers in Squatter Areas by Urban and Rural Origins

The study analyzed and characterized squatter settlers by their urban and rural origins. People who inhabit the squatter settlement come from both urban and rural areas. The following table depicts the respective numbers of the two settler groups.

Table 4.5 Percentage distribution of respondents by their initial residence place

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Place of residence before settling in the study area	Rural	207	68.77
	Urban	94	31.23
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

From the above table, the highest percentage (68.77%) of the household heads residence place before settling in the study area is rural. But the rest settlers come from all sub-towns of Hosanna. This shows that squatter settlers are migrated from the peripheral areas or rural areas mainly the surrounding areas of the town. According to key informant interview and FGD, squatter settlers came from the surrounding *woredas* of Hadiya zone especially Lemo, Anna Lemo, Misha, Gombora and Gibe *woredas*. Besides this they migrated from neighboring zones like Gurage, Silte and Kambata.

Table 4.6 Percentage distributions of household heads by place of birth

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Birth Place	Rural	206	68.45
	Urban	95	31.55
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

According to the table, most respondent's birth place or their initial place where they have been was rural areas with (68.45%). While urban born, which consists of (31.55%). This indicates that most squatters came from rural areas.

Besides this, the research findings shows that squatter settlements in the study area are focal points for arrival of migrants especially from surrounding areas i.e. *woredas* like Misha, Gibe, Shashogo, Gombora, Lemo and Ana Lemo and other surrounding zones of the region such as Kambata, Gurage and Silte. Furthermore, there is a marked urban- rural difference in the level of squatting. Qualitative data obtained through interviews from municipal officials and *kebele* administrators and focus group discussion (FGD) show that most squatters came to this area for different purpose. Some possible reasons that encourage settlers to come to settle are in search of better employment, better education, family reason or marriage, for economic purpose like trading. Therefore, as the migrant household heads are unable to get land for housing through formal ways, they simply choose squatting as the only option.

4.3 Status of Squatter Settlement Expansion in Hosanna Town

One of the objectives of this thesis research is to describe the status of squatter settlement expansion in Hosanna Town. One way of describing this status is done by relying on the number of years respondents had lived in the house (neighborhood). The figure below summarizes information pertaining to the status of the squatter settlement expansion in the study area.

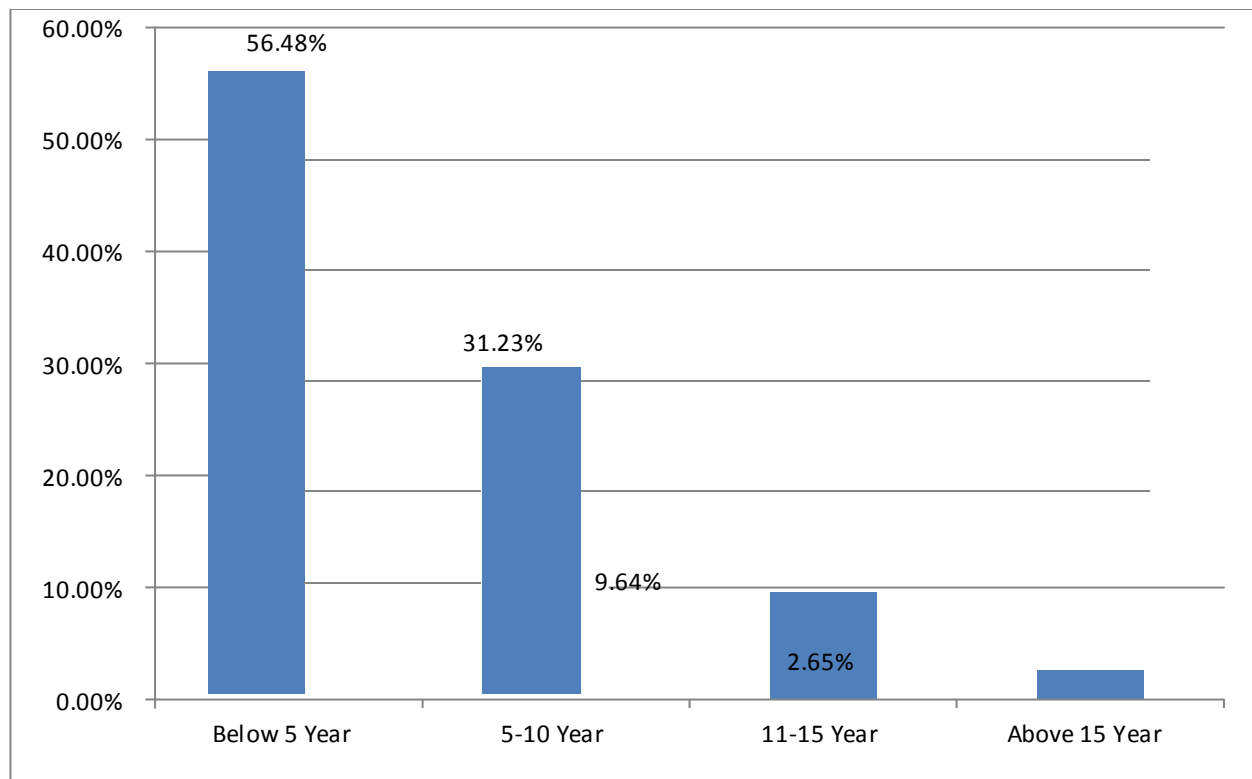


Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Number of years in the house(neighborhood);
Source: Own Survey, 2017

Regarding the number of years respondents have lived in the house (neighborhood), majority of them (56.48%) lived in the squatter area for less than 5 years whereas only 12.29% lived in the squatter area for more than ten years. This implies that most of the dwellers in the squatter area are new dwellers. This shows that squatter settlement in the study area is a recent phenomenon.

Qualitative information obtained through key informant interview and FGD confirms the results of the survey questionnaire. Most squatters' houses were constructed within the last five years. One of the key informants told the case as follows:

“Most squatter were came and settled in this area was within this five years. I observed the fastest unplanned expansion of the town especially this sub-town because of the newly developing part of the town. So, squatter settlement in this area is more recent phenomenon.”

4.4 Challenges Associated with Squatter Settlement in Hosanna Town

This study identified challenges associated with squatter settlement in Hosanna town with respect to the life of dwellers. These challenges are linked with, among others, infrastructure, and facilities or service provisions and safety and security for squatter settlers.

4.4.1 Infrastructure, facility or service provision of squatter settlers

The following table describes the challenges pertaining to toilet availability.

- **Toilet availability**

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of respondents regarding to toilet availability

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Toilet availability	Yes	281	93.02
	No	20	6.98
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

As indicated in the above table most respondents (93.02%) have their own toilet. Others with small number (6.98%) have no their own toilet. From the above table we can understand that majority of squatter settlers have their own toilet and this shows that there is change in toilet availability.

According to Focus Group Discussion responses and key informant interview squatter settlers who have no their own toilet use in free spaces and forest area during the night time. Even though the percentage of the toilet availability is high, but its impact on environmental pollution and awful sanitation problem isn't minimal.

- **Types of Road Availability**

The following table describes the challenges pertaining to road availability.

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of respondents regarding to types of road availability in the squatter area

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Types of road availability	Formal road	0	0.00
	Informal road	301	100
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

In terms of high way or formal road availability in the study area, there is no access to formal road and they use their own paved way informally. Local governments did not consider this problem as major problem of the area. As a result of there was different problems are presented in the area because of unavailability of formal road.

- **Water Service Availability**

The following table describes the challenges pertaining to water service availability.

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of respondents regarding to water service availability

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Water service availability	Private pipeline	0	0.00
	Public tap/ <i>bono</i> /	267	88.70
	Underground water/ holes dug by the squatter	15	4.98
	From the river	19	6.32
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

The above table shows that most respondent's uses public bono (88.70%), underground water (4.98%), from the river (6.32%) and none of respondents have it own private water service. As a result of their informal settlement, physical and social characteristics and illegal land owned, they don't have access to private water service from the local government.

- **Electricity Service Availability**

The following table describes the challenges pertaining to electricity service availability.

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of respondents regarding to electricity availability

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Electricity service availability	Private	0	0.00
	Shared	268	89.03
	Unavailable	33	10.97
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

As indicated in the above table none of respondents have no their own private electric power, i.e. most of respondents about (89.03%) are uses by sharing from the neighborhood and the remaining (10.97%) are not still unavailable to use electric power. Most Focus Group Discussion and key informant interview argued that because of their informal settlement, physical and social characteristics and illegal land owned, they don't have access to electric power service from the local government.

- **Healthy Service Availability**

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. However, lack of health services and poor living and health condition of urban residents is one manifestation of urban poverty (Mulugeta, 2012). The following table describes the challenges pertaining to health service availability.

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of respondents regarding to healthy service availability

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Healthy Service availability	Healthy center	0	0.00
	Clinic	61	20.27
	Hospital	0	0.00
	Unavailable	240	79.73
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

As indicated in the above table, all resident in the squatter settlement area has no health service centers. But small number of dwellers (20.27%) has access to some private clinics in the squatter settlement areas. In the squatter settlement areas almost all households have no access to health service centers. As a result of this they travel far health stations for further checkups or operation.

- **Location of the Health Centre Accessibility**

The table below summarizes information pertaining to the health center accessibility of the squatter settlement expansion in the study area.

Table 4.12: Percentage distribution of respondents regarding to location of the healthy service accessibility

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Healthy center accessibility	Less than 1km	68	22.59
	1km	22	7.30
	2km	109	36.22
	Above 2km	102	33.89
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

Location of the healthy centers accessibility is far from the study area. As indicated in the above table, 29.89 percent of respondents have access to health centers within 1km. But the rest 70.11 percent have access to health centers with a distance of 2km and above. This shows that they have no access to different health centers and they travel far health center areas for checkups.

- **Educational services availability**

The table below summarizes information pertaining to the educational services availability of the squatter settlement expansion in the study area.

Table 4.13: Percentage distribution of respondents regarding to educational service availability

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Educational services availability	Primary school	0	0.00
	Secondary school	0	0.00
	Preparatory school	0	0.00
	College	0	0.00
	University	0	0.00
	Unavailable	301	100
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

In the squatter settlement area there is no primary, high, preparatory school and colleges. As shown in the above table, the squatter settlement area has no primary, secondary and preparatory school. As a result of this the study area needs special attention to enhance educational centers, because education plays an important role for multi sector development of an area.

- **Location of the educational centre accessibility**

The table below summarizes information pertaining to educational center accessibility for the squatter settlers.

Table 4.14: Percentage distribution of respondents regarding to location of the educational center accessibility

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Educational center accessibility	Less than 1km	48	15.95
	1km	12	3.98
	2km	129	42.86
	Above 2km	112	37.21
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

Location of the educational centers accessibility is far from the study area. As indicated in the above table, 19.93 percent of respondents have access to educational centers within 1km, while 80.07 percent have access to educational centers with a distance of 2km and above. This shows that they have no access different educational centers like primary, secondary and preparatory schools. As a result of this, they travel far distance in search of educational centers.

Generally, as the investigator interviewed the key informants especially *kebele* officials, and healthy officers the major challenges of squatter dwellers regarding to infrastructure, and facilities or service provisions in their life are sanitation problem, low access in terms of infrastructure, facility or service provision. Though, the study area needs special attention from the local government to enhance the life conditions of squatter dwellers.

4.4.2 Squatter settler's safety and security problems

Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms: freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical or severe and pervasive or widespread threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people's strengths and aspirations (Sebawit, 2006).

- **Fear of eviction problem**

The table below summarizes information pertaining to respondents' fear of eviction in the squatter settlement area.

Table 4.15 Percentage distribution of respondent's regarding to fear of eviction problem

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Fear of eviction	Agree	138	45.84
	Strongly Agree	124	41.19
	Disagree	20	6.64
	Strongly Disagree	19	6.33
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

According to the above table, respondent's perception who agreed about fear of eviction in the area was 45.84% and 41.19% strongly agreed. About 6.64% and 6.33% were disagreeing and strongly disagree respectively.

- **Flooding problem**

The table below summarizes information pertaining to flooding problem in the squatter settlement area.

Table 4.16 Percentage distribution of respondent's regarding to flooding problem

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Flooding problem	Agree	20	6.64
	Strongly Agree	18	5.98
	Disagree	199	66.12
	Strongly Disagree	64	21.26
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

According to the above table, respondent's perception who agreed about flooding problem in the area was 6.64% and 5.98% strongly agreed. About 66.12% and 21.26% were disagreeing and strongly disagree respectively.

- **Traffic accident problem**

The table below summarizes information pertaining to traffic accident problem in the squatter settlement area.

Table 4.17 Percentage distribution of respondent's regarding to traffic accident problem

Item	Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Traffic accident	Agree	22	7.30
	Strongly Agree	20	6.64
	Disagree	182	60.46
	Strongly Disagree	77	25.58
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

According to the above table, respondent's perception who agreed about flooding problem in the area was 7.30% and 6.64% strongly agreed. About 60.46% and 25.58% were disagreeing and strongly disagree respectively.

- **Violence, crime and theft problem**

The table below summarizes information pertaining to violence, crime and theft problem in the squatter settlement area.

Table 4.18 Percentage distribution of respondent's regarding to violence, crime and theft problem

Item	Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Violence, crime and theft problem	Agree	174	57.80
	Strongly Agree	70	23.25
	Disagree	30	9.96
	Strongly Disagree	27	8.97
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

According to the above table, respondent's perception who agreed about flooding problem in the area was 57.80% and 23.25% strongly agreed. About 9.96% and 8.97% were disagreeing and strongly disagree respectively.

Generally, as the investigator interviewed the key informants especially *kebele* officials, and police department the major challenges of squatter dwellers regarding to safety and security problems in their life are sanitation problem, low access in terms of infrastructures and safety facility provision.

Though, study area characterized by tremendous problems like flooding problem, traffic accident and theft, violence, and crime and needs special attention.

- **Housing type and Characteristics of Squatter Settlement Area**

The following table describes housing type and characteristics of squatter settlement area.

Table 4.19 Percentage distribution of respondents regarding to housing type and characteristics

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Housing type and characteristics	Wood and mud	278	92.35
	Brick & cement material	23	7.65
	Total	301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

The above table shows that about 92.35% of the households are constructed the wall of their housing units with wood and mud. This indicates that the housing type of settlers seems poor in quality or made of temporary materials. The remaining 7.65% constructed with Brick & cement material. Residents of squatter areas use different materials to build their houses. The majority of the people use wood and mud to build their houses. So, from this result we can understand that, the majority of the people still lived locally made houses. These houses are characterized by old or traditional style.

Quantitative information obtained through Focus Group Discussion shows that, the major reasons that majority of households constructed their homes with these poor materials is the fear of eviction and to finish the construction within one or two days night time.

- **Effort to acquire rental houses or plots of land for house construction in the town**

The following table describes respondent's effort to acquire rental houses or plots of land for house construction in the town.

Table 4.20 Percentage distribution of respondent's effort to acquire rental houses or plots of land for house construction in the town

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Effort to acquire house in the town	Yes	203	67.44
	No	98	32.56
	Total	301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

As depicted in the above table, about 67.44% of respondents attempted to acquire formal house or land to build houses in hosanna town but they are unable to acquire this formal land. The remaining (32.56%) respondents have not tried to get the legal land in the town. This is due to different reasons that presented below table 4.21.

Consequently, according to the above survey, it seems that all formal ways of housing accommodation and getting the desired plots had been hard and unaffordable. Hence, those people who not have any other options to safe haven their families and being annoyed by way of worried our bodies response might engaged in squatting activities as their viable choice within the take a look at vicinity. Furthermore, apprehensive *kebele* officials also showed that inadequate and formal deliver of land for housing and limited supply of condo homes should have contributed its proportion for the fast expansion of squatter settlements in the take a look at location.

Quantitative information obtained through Focus Group Discussion shows that, all formal manner of having land for housing were unaffordable due to deep rooted bureaucratic put off and frequent shift of concerned bodies. Accordingly, they take squatting because it is the simplest feasible choice for them. Less manipulate on government city land together with terrible enforcement of law to manipulate unlawful house construction due to tribal nature of land possession in the surrounding exacerbates the state of affairs in the sub-town.

- **Respondents failure to acquire rental houses or plots of land for house construction in the town**

The following table describes respondent’s failure to acquire legal house or land in the town.

Table 4.21 Percentage distribution of respondents regarding to failure to acquire rental houses or plots of land for house construction in the town

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Failure to acquire legal house or land in the town	Lack of enough income	118	58.13
	Lack of good governance	69	33.99
	Loose in competition	16	7.88
Total		203	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

According to the above table 58.13% of squatter settlers have said they failed to get formal land to build house due to lack of enough income and the remaining 33.99% and 7.88% of respondents have said failed to access to legal land due to lack of good governance and loose in competition, respectively.

Quantitative information obtained through Focus Group Discussion and key informant interview, failure to acquire legal house or land in the town are lack of enough income (poverty) and other reasons related to good governance.

- **The time when the squatter houses mostly built**

The following table describes time when they settle or built house.

Table 4.22 Percentage distribution of respondent's time when they built house

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Time when they settle or built house	Night	128	42.52
	Holiday	73	24.26
	Weekend	50	16.62
	Day and night	17	5.65
	Day	11	3.65
	Other	22	7.30
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

As indicated in the above table, most respondents (42.52%) involved in the construction of their houses at the night time, while next to this (24.26%) was built during holiday time. The remains with 16.62%, 5.65%, and 3.65% were constructed during weekend, day and night and day, respectively. Other respondents with 7.30% constructed their house during election time, public meeting, etc. From the above table we can conclude that the majority of squatter settlers have constructed their house during the night time, weekend and holydays.

Quantitative information obtained through Focus Group Discussion and key informant interview squatter houses were mostly built during the night time, holydays and weekend. These was because of the absence of *kebele* administrators in the area and free to build their house without any fear of gate keepers or *Afrash Gibrehayil*, a group of *kebele* officials who assigned to control the construction of illegal houses in un planed area of the sub-town.

- **Respondents' Settlement Area**

The following table describes areas where respondents settle or built house.

Table 4.23 Percentage distribution of respondent's by settlement area

<i>Item</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Areas where respondents settle or built house	On agricultural fertile land	241	80.06
	By deforesting	8	2.66
	On public field	52	17.28
Total		301	100

Source: Own survey, 2017

According to the above table, the majority (80.06%) of the household heads constructed their house on agricultural fertile land; while 17.28% respondents are constructed houses on public fields. The rest 2.66% construct their house by deforesting the existed forest. This shows that squatter settlers involved in the construction of their house in fertile agricultural land of the farmers by acquiring the land through different methods of acquisition.

4.5 The Interventions made to address Challenges Associated with Squatter settlement expansion in Hosanna town

Hosanna town and Gofer-Meda Sub-town Administrations took some measures to address challenges associated with squatter settlement expansion in the area. According to the response of key informant interview, these measures targeted to reduce the further expansion of illegal construction of houses in the periphery of the town. Accordingly, two general measures- demolishing squatters and punishing settlers and legalizing squatters and licensing settlers-are identified and discussed below.

4.5.1 Demolishing Squatters and Punishing Settlers

To check the further expansion of squatter settlement the local government tried to demolish squatter house and punishing them. One of the municipal officials of Hosanna town told the case as follows:

“The frequent response of the Hosanna and sub-town administration to the development and expansion of squatter settlements in Hosanna town is demolition and eviction without any compensation and other treatments. In this year (2016/17) the sub-town administrators have tried to demolish some squatter houses in the study sub-town.”

Local government of the town used several approach to control the further expansion of squatter settlement. One of the approaches used by municipals for in section is organizing inspectors, often they are a group of local government officials, locally known to be '*Afrash Gibrehayil*', which literally means illegal house destruction team. According to interview result with one of municipal official of the town some local government officials and ordinary individuals involve in the illegal land transaction. He told the case as follows:

“Some local officials were key actors in the informal land subdivision and transaction. Besides these, local residents, includes original landowners and squatters who owned plots through informal subdivision are usually perceived as marginal actors once they have sold their land or secured their own plot they are active actors who are involved in the informal land subdivision.”

4.5.2 Legalizing Squatters and licensing Settlers

According to the response of key informant interview of municipal and sub-town officials the local government began to legalize and giving license for squatters. Very recently, the municipal administration began to give some of the squatter houses legal plan based on the lease policy of the country. Consequently, more than 1000 squatter households of the sub-town have transferred into formal land (planed) of the town(Gofer-meda sub-town Administration Office, 2016). But still other squatter settlers have desire by means of unknown information about the legality or upgrading of informal agreement inside the area. Typically, this shows that there had been gap on sharing tangible data and lack of transparency earlier than built and after built informally and encourage others to squat.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Squatter settlements are unplanned and illegally constructed houses with low quality infrastructure and inadequate social services. In urban areas it has become a common phenomenon of recent years in developing countries. Squatting is, at present, the result of unparalleled population growth and the rush from economically stricken countryside to cities, which offer-or promise-a better life (Kenneth A.1968).

This study was intended to assessing the major determinants of squatter settlement expansion in Hosanna Town, SNNPR Ethiopia: The case study of Gofar-Meda Sub-town of Hosanna Town. The general objective of the study is to examine socio-economic and demographic determinants of squatter settlement in the study area. The specific objectives include to analyze the status of squatter settlement expansion in the study area, to identify the major settlers involved in the expansion of squatter settlement in the study area, to identify the socio-economic and demographic factors that responsible for the emergence of squatter settlement in the study area, to explore challenges that faced in the squatter settlement areas of in the study area, and to assess interventions made to address challenges of squatter settlement around the study area.

301 respondents for questionnaire and 27 for interview totally 328 is the minimum sample size determination of households for the collection of reliable data for the study. An interview for municipal, sub-town and *kebele* officials', Hosanna town inhabitants and farmers was selected purposively. While, systematic random sampling method was used to select respondents for questionnaire. Information was collected through questionnaire, interview and field observations. Squatting has its own link with socio-economic and demographic factors. Accordingly, the research revealed that: In the study area most squatters are vigorous age mainly more youthful ones. For this reason, it looks like that age is negatively correlated with squatting. Furthermore; economic status of the people has a positive influence on the tendency of squatting activity. That means, those household heads with low economic status have more probability of squatting than its counterparts. The impacts of headship status of households on the expansion of squatter settlement are more likely intact. Hence, even though the bulky of the majority of the squatters are male headed and a small percentage of female headed household heads were also involved in squatting activity in the study area. The relation between squatting and educational status has also

addressed. Based on the findings, those household heads with low educational status seems more susceptible to squatting than its counterparts.

Another major factor that facilitates the growth of squatting in the study area was managerial related problems. Similarly, most of the squatters in the study area acquired land through direct occupation of open space and illegal purchase either directly from farmers or speculators. Finally the analysis revealed that the squatter's houses were poor in quality and the area also lacks infrastructural development like water supply, electricity, formal road, security and other social services.

5.2 Conclusion

The emergence and development of squatter settlements in the study area is a recent phenomenon that began to emerge about 1994 and became out of control after 1998 E.C. There are different factors for the emergence of squatting activity in study area, among the many, few responsible factors are identified by the researcher include high housing rents in the city centre, bureaucratic delay and procedural problems of the legal land provision, less government control of open spaces, the limited capacity to control illegal house construction, lack of a widespread legal response towards the problem of squatting, and poverty and the practice of land sale by farmers and land speculators as a means of making profit.

Currently, the physical expansion of the town reached in uncontrolled situation and outpaced the capacity of providing basic urban services. This is mainly due to the rapid expansion of squatter settlements that are located at the periphery of the town. Squatter settlement in the study area are characterized by occupying large plots of land, poor social services, infrastructural development, illegal land purchase, poor housing condition, etc. Moreover, this study discloses that squatter settlement areas were mainly occupied by migrants coming from outside of Hosanna town. Similarly to this, small part of respondents who were involved in squatting are Hosanna town dwellers. Most of the squatters are poverty pushed region. Generally, squatting had its own implications up on the living condition of the residents; it also became an impediment for formal urban land management system and planned urban development endeavors in the study area.

5.3 Recommendations

Recommendation One- To reduce further expansion of squatter settlement in the study area

Based on the analysis and major findings the following recommendations are drawn.

- To minimize further expansion strong and transparent urban land management and delivery system should be strengthened and implemented in coordination with local government bodies, community leaders, and individuals.
- Trained and well qualified personnel at *kebele* as well as municipality level should be assigned to address problems of squatting.
- The urban officials should formulate clear policies to prevent and control the emergence of new squatters. Pro-active measures and regular monitoring system should be taken to reduce squatting activity. Besides this, illegal land purchase by speculators should be discouraged.
- Awareness creation of the community through national and local mass media should be encouraged. This helps in minimizing and controlling the ever increasing number of squatters in the study area.

Recommendation Two-To improve the challenges of squatters and their living environment in the study area

- The town administration should establish the community based urban social service delivery system to regularizing and upgrading the existing squatters living condition like to housing problem.
- Facilitating and preparing low cost rental housing like condominium, *kebele* houses especially for peoples in under poverty in cooperation governmental agencies, NGO, private enterprise
- All concerned bodies, governmental, non-governmental and religions organizations can work together to supply basic infrastructure in the squatter area and creating job opportunities to those who involved in the squatter settlement as well as for the town dwellers and neighborhoods.
- Generally, further studies on the basic reasons of squatting pastime in the study area should be made. Moreover, an in-depth looks and delivers of housing through residents are important to satisfy housing scarcity. Therefore, sound housing coverage is needed to be carried out.

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APPENDICIES

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Department of Governance and Development studies

Specialization in Development Management

Questionnaires filled by Respondents

Appendix 1-Questionnaires for Squatter settlers

Dear respondents

I request your cooperation in providing information asked in this questionnaire to address the issue of squatter settlement and its challenge in urban Development. It is provided to collect primary data needed for the preparation of a thesis research paper for the partial fulfillment of the degree of masters in Governance and Development Management. The objective of this questionnaire is to collect primary data on the socio-economic and demographic determinants of squatter settlement, the case of Gofer-Meda sub-town in Hosanna town. The responses you give are valuable and will be held in utmost confidentiality and will be used only for the analysis of this research. You will not be identified by name in any case. If you accept to participate in this research, you will be doing so voluntarily. You are also free to refuse or to withdraw from the research all together.

MA. Thesis Topic: Determinants of Squatter settlement Expansion in Hosanna Town, SNNPR Ethiopia: The Case Study of Gofer-Meda Sub-town of Hosanna Town.

Prepared by: Desta Abebe

- No need of writing your name.
- Return this questioner as soon as you complete responding questions.
- Put a check mark {√} in the given space.
- Thank you in advance for your cooperation!

Part-1 Questions related demographic characteristics of respondents

1. Name of your *kebele* _____
2. Sex 1.Male 2. Female
3. Age 1.18–35 2.36-54 3.55-64 4.>65&Above
4. Maritalstatus 1.Single 2.Married 3.Divorced 4.Widowed
5. What is your educational level?
1.1-4 2.5-8 3.9-10 4.11-12 5.College 6.University

Part 2 Respondent's socio-economic condition

1. What is your current occupation?
Self-employed 2.Governmentemployed 3.Unemployed
2. Placeofresidencebeforesettlingthere 1.Rural 2.Urban
3. Number of year's respondents lived in the house(neighborhood) 1.below5years
 2.5-10years 3.10-15years 4.>15Years
4. Your annual income 1.under1000ETB 2.1001-3000ETB 3.3001-5000ETB
4.5001-10000ETB 5.above10,000ETB
5. Your birth place is: 1.Rural 2.Urban
6. Is this your home? 1.Yes 2.No
7. If no how do you acquired the land in this area? 1. Owner occupied 2. Purchasing
from owners

Part Three- Infrastructure, facility or service provision of squatter settlers

1. Is there toilet availability in your home? 1. Yes 2. No
2. Is there formal road in your locality? 1. Yes 2. No
3. Is there availability of water supply? 1. Private pipeline 2. Public tap/bono 3. Under ground water/ holes 4. From the river
3. Do you have electricity Service availability? 1. Private B. shared C. unavailable
4. Which types of healthy institution do you have in your village? 1. Healthy center 2. Clinic 3. Hospital 4. Unavailable
4. Location of the healthy service accessibility

Item	Characteristics			
	Less than 1km	1km	2km	Above 2km
Location of the healthy service accessibility				

5. Which types of educational services available in your village? 1. Primary school 2. Secondary school 3. Preparatory school 4. College 4. University
6. Location of the educational centers accessibility

Item	Characteristics			
	Less than 1km	1km	2km	Above 2km
Location of the educational centers accessibility				

Part 4. Questions related to safety and security problems

Item	Characteristics			
	Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Fear of eviction				
Flooding problem				
Traffic accident problem				
Violence, crime and theft problem				

Part 5. Questions related to housing characteristics

1. How was the quality of your home building? A. Low B. Medium C. High
2. Which types of housing do you have? A. wood and mud B. brick & cement material C. others
3. Did you have effort to acquire rental houses or plots of land for house construction in the town in Hosanna town (e.g. condominium, other government house like *kebele* houses etc.)? A. Yes B. No
4. If yes, why you did not acquire? 1. lack of enough income 2. lack of good governance 3. loose in competition 4. other
5. Where most squatters are settling and built their houses? 1. on degraded land 2. on agricultural fertile land 3. by deforesting 4. on public field 5. other
6. When was the squatter houses mostly built? 1. night 2. day 3. day and night 4. weekend 5. holiday 6. other
7. If your answer is other specify

8. What changes do you saw after you came in this area?

9. Which social group largely involved in the squatter settlement in the area?

10. What are the factors that made you to leave or abandon the place where you were living?

11. What are the factors that attracted you to come to the squatter area and live there?

12. What are the interventions made by government and local community to address squatter settlement expansion around Hosanna Town?

Appendix 2-Interview Questions for Hosanna Town Inhabitants

1. What are the changes you have observed in squatter settlement area within these 5 years?
2. Which social group largely involved in the squatter settlement area?
3. From where mostly squatter settlers come?
4. What are the factors that made peoples to leave or abandon the place where you were living?
5. What are the factors that attracted peoples to come to the squatter area and live there?
6. When was the squatter houses mostly built?
7. Where most squatters were settling and built houses?
8. How do you state the impacts of informal settlements on the environmental degradation?
9. What are the challenges faced in the squatter settlement areas of Hosanna town?

Appendix 3-Interview Questions for Hosanna Town Farmers

1. What are the changes you have observed in squatter settlement area within these 5 years?
2. Which social group largely involved in the squatter settlement area?
3. From where mostly squatter settlers come?
4. What are the factors that encouraged squatters to settle there?
5. When was the squatter houses mostly built?
6. Where most squatters were settling and built their houses?
7. How do you state the impacts of informal settlements on the environmental degradation?
8. What are the challenges faced in the squatter settlement areas?

Appendix 4-Interview Questions for Hosanna town municipal, sub-town and *kebele* Officials

1. What are the changes you have observed in squatter settlement area within these 5 years?
2. Which social group largely involved in the squatter settlement area?
3. From where mostly squatter settlers come?
4. What are the factors that encouraged squatters to settle there?
5. When was the squatter houses mostly built?
6. Where most squatters were built their houses?
7. How do you state the impacts of informal settlements on the environmental degradation?
8. What are the challenges faced in the squatter settlement areas?
9. What are the interventions made by government and local community to address squatter settlement expansion around Hosanna Town?

Appendix 5- Document and Field Observation Check List

The main objective of this observation is to collect data for a research work. The study conducted to generate data on causes for high expansion of squatter settlements and squatter housing in Hosanna town. Your genuine willingness on inviting factual document is important.

All information you give is confidential.

Thank you for your cooperation!

I. Check list of documents regarding informal settler's squatter houses data

1. Squatter houses

- Number of houses built in informal area
- Quality of houses
- Photo of the squatter houses
- The main actors participate in building of squatter housing
- Status of urban per income
- The strategies of the municipal to reach houses demand.

II. Observation Check list of the field

1. Take photo and videos of squatter settlements
2. Number of squatter houses in a certain area
3. Action of responsible bodies on eviction
 - monitoring
 - Inspection
 - Legal measure
4. Fences and quality of the squatter settlement area
5. How settlers improve the property in informal place
6. Infrastructure (electricity, water, road)

Appendix 6-Sample Images of Squatter Houses in Gofer-Meda Sub-town of Hosanna town



Source: Field Survey, 2017

