



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

**TO ASSESS FACTORS CAUSING INFORMAL SETTLEMENT THE CASE
OF ARBA MINCH TOWN, GAMO ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**A SENIOR ESSAY SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
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GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

BY

- 1. AGERNESH KESETE.....SSR/0117/12**
- 2. ALAZER MAMO.....SSR/0129/12**
- 3. KIDANE ABEBAW.....SSR/0733/12**

ADVISOR

MR. ZEWUDU MARKOS (M.A.)

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WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLAGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITY

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Approval page

This is to certify that we agreed and evaluated this essay entitled “Assessment of the factors causing of Informal Settlement in Arbaminch Town in partial fulfillment on the requirement for the Bachelor of degree in Geography and Environmental studies.

Approved by committee of Examiner

Researcher Name	Signature	Date
Agernshe	_____	_____
Alazer	_____	_____
Kidane	_____	_____
Advisor name	Signature	Date
Mr. Zewudu Markos (MA)	_____	_____
Department Head	Signature	Date
Mr. Behailu G. (MA)	_____	_____
Examiner Name	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____

DECLARATION

This is confirming that, this senior essay entitled “To assess factors causing of Informal Settlement in Arbaminch Town” Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Bachelor Degree in Geography and Environmental Studies at Wolkite University Department of Geography and Environmental Studies is our original work done under the Guidance of Mr. Zewudu. (M.A). we, the candidates, whose Name and Signature is depicted below, confirm that the matter embodied in this senior essay has not been submitted earlier for an award of any degree or diploma. We also assure that all relevant sources of information used in this senior essay have been duly acknowledged.

Name of the candidates	Signature	Date
1. AGERNESH KESETE _	_____	_____
2. ALAZER MAMO	_____	_____
3. KIDANE ABEBAW	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

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ABSTRACT

Informal settlements refer to those residential house units built on the public owned land without the legal claim or permission from the relevant authorities. Informal settlement is the current issue in Arbaminch town. The economic, social, demographic and political factors were cause of unplanned settlement. The main objective of this study is to assess the factors causing of informal settlements in Arbaminch town in Mehal Ketema, Dulfana and Woze kebeles. During this study the researchers used collected both primary and secondary data sources. In order to get data from selected 98 household respondents, questionnaires were prepared and delivered. Face to face interviews were also made to six municipality workers and Secondary source get text book, publishing and unpublishing material, internet and so on. The researchers analyzed the data quantitatively and qualitatively and presented using tables. The result has shown that informal settlements have social, economic and political factors causes in the study area. In the case of consequences of informal settlements environmental degradation, low quality of urban area and the rest of the society, they are causes of different socio-economic problem since they are living informally; they are difficult to control and manage them. Due to this conflict and different crimes are formed, by occupying the fertile and suitable development. To reduce an aforementioned problems resulted from informal settlement, the government has to either evict squatters from the public land, legalize and give title of formal rights or relocate them to other areas, the existing informal settlements need to be legalized and upgraded but their growth must be decompressed, this should enhance and scale up the supply of land to all people, particularly for the poor, otherwise the government has to reallocate the squatters to other areas.

Table of Contents

	Page
Table of Contents	
Acknowledgement	iii
Abstract	iv
List of Table	vii
List of Figure	ix
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	x
CHAPTER ONE	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Back Ground of the Study	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem	2
1.3. Objectives of the Study	3
1.3.1. General Objective	3
1.3.2. Specific Objectives	3
1.4. Research Questions	3
1.5. Scope of the study	3
1.6. Significance of the Study	3
1.7. Limitation of the study	4
1.8. Operational Definition of Basic Terms	4
1.9. Organization of the Study	4
CHAPTER TWO	5
2. Review of Related Literature	5
2.1. Nature and Definition of Informal Settlement	5
2.2. Trends of Informal Settlements	6
2.3. Factors that Forces the Informal Settlement Expansion	7
2.3.1 Urbanization	7
2.3.2. Lack of Formal Land Distribution	8
2.3.3. Socio Economic Factors	8
2.4. Factors that affect Urban Planning	8
2.4.1. Local views	8
2.4.2. Policy changes	9
2.5. Consequences of Informal Settlement	9

2.5.1. Pollution of Water Resources	9
2.5.2. Pollution of Solid and Liquid Wastes	9
2.5.3. Deforestation and Encroachment into Agricultural Land.....	10
2.5.4. Tenure Insecurity	10
2.6. Urban Planning Overviews	10
2.6.1. Urban Planning in Ethiopia	10
2.6.2. Urban Planning Rules and Regulations in Ethiopia	11
CHAPTER THREE	14
3. Material and Methodology.....	14
3.1 Study Area Description.....	14
3.1.1. Location	14
3.1.2 Topographic feature of the study area	15
3.1.3. Climate.....	16
3.1.4. Demographic Characteristics.....	16
3.1.5. Economic Activity	16
3.2. Research Design	17
3.3. Research Approach	17
3.4. Types and Source of Data	17
3.5. Data collection Tools	17
3.5.1. Observation.....	17
3.5.2. Interview	17
3.5.3. Questionnaire.....	18
3.6. Sampling	18
3.6.1. Sample Design and Sample Size	18
3.7. Data Analysis and Presentation	19
3.8. Ethical Consideration.....	19
CHAPTER FOUR.....	20
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	20
4.1. Introduction.....	20
4.2. Background information of the respondents	20
4.2.1. Sex composition of respondents.	20
4.2.2. The age composition of respondents.	20
4.2.3. Family size of respondents	21

4.2.4. Duration of settlement	22
4.2.5. Occupational status of respondents.	22
4.3 The cause of motivation to informal settlement	23
4.4. Land ownership.....	24
4.5. Municipality awareness on illegal land ownership.....	24
4.6. The awareness about negative impacts of informal settlements.....	25
4.7. The social service of settlement.....	25
4.8. Major problem face in informal settlement	26
4.9. Trends of informal settlement.....	27
4.10. The town of informal settlement.....	27
4.11. Effects of informal settlement.....	28
4.12. The strategies to control informal settlement	29
4.12.1 Demolishing.....	29
4.12.2 Regularization.....	30
4.12.3 Settlement Upgrading and Relocation.....	30
CHAPTER FIVE	32
5. Conclusion and Recommendations.	32
5.1 Conclusions.....	32
5.2 Recommendation	32
Reference	34
Appendix.....	36

List of Table

List of Table	Pages
Table 4.1. Sex Composition of Respondents.....	20
Table 4.2. Age composition of respondents.....	21
Table 4.3. Family size of respondents'	21
Table 4.4. Years of live.....	22
Table 4.5. Occupation status of informal settlers.....	22
Table 4.6. The cause in informal settlement.....	23
Table 4.7. Own land title of respondents.....	24
Table 4.8. The respondents on illegal land.....	24
Table 4.9. The awareness about negative impacts of informal settlements.....	25
Table 4.10. The social services in that settlement.....	25
Table 4.11. Major problem of service face in informal settlement.....	26
Table 4.12. Trend of informal settlement.....	27
Table 4.13. Consequence of informal settlement.....	28
Table 4.14. Kinds of strategies used to minimize the effects of informal settlement.....	29

List of Figure

List of figure	Pages
3.1 Map of the study area.....	15

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CSA Central Statistical Agency

GIS Geographical Information System

NUPI National Urban Plan Institute

SNNPR Southern Nations Nationality peoples Region

UN United Nation

WB World Bank,

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Back Ground of the Study

Informal settlement is described as a global concept of rapid world urbanization or inadequacy of capability to cope or satisfy the housing needs of the urban people in urban area and have contributed to the development of the informal settlement. It refers to those residential houses unit built on publicly owned lands or private owned lands without legal permissions from relevant authorities. Recent worldwide studies show that on the average from 51% of the world's populations 33% lives in the informal settlements and slum areas (The Guardian, 2009).

The United Nations has used the term informal settlement refers to residential areas where a group of housing units has been built on land to which the occupants have no legal claim or they occupy illegally and unplanned settlements where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations unauthorized housing (UN, 2015).

The issue of the informal settlement as observed in most urban centers of the east and south east of the Asia, Africa, is broad, complex and dynamic. The number of the housing occupied by the house holds is commonly defined as unconventional dwelling. Housing in compliance is used as human settlement indicator by the UN-Habitat and is defined as a percentage of the total housing stocks in urban areas, which is incompliance with current regulation. Housing may also be categorized by its type or performance, for instance permanent, semi-permanent, non-permanent, although defined of this categories very widely to the country (Daniel, 2006).

In the Ethiopia in the year of 2000 the total area covered by the informal settlement in Addis Ababa was 2000 hectare and about 300, 0000 peoples were living in 60,000 informal built housing units (Addis Ababa Bureau of urban development, 2002).

In Arbaminch town, informal settlement is increasing from time to the time and challenges and affects urban plan implementations. Failure to intervene in manner that improves residential quality of life may lead to the social and political unrests. Next to this informal settlement in Arbaminch town is an obstacle for the urban plan implementation (Arbaminch town municipal office, 2023).

Most of the areas are low standardized or shanty because the settlers are not confidential when the government takes measure and as are sure they did not build large buildings. Arbaminch is a town where we study will be conducted. As a population number is increasing rapidly from time to time, Arbaminch town is facing similar problems like large cities due to informal settlers (Arbaminch town municipal office, 2023).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Informal settlements are common features in developing countries and typical products of urgent need for shelter in areas of poor and shanty. To know more about the essence of the informal settlements one has to understand first the informal land and land related problems because such informal process is base for emergence of the informal settlements. In this regards city by NUPI, identified three major informal lands and land related problems. Which are informal land occupation, tenure right and informal land transfer from one holder to another informal without permissions (Daniel, 2011).

A number of interrelated factors have driven the emergence of informal settlements, population growth, rural urban migration, lack of affordable housing, weak governance (particularly in policy, planning and urban management), economical vulnerability and low paid work, marginalization, and displacement caused by conflict, natural disasters and climate change (UN-Habitat, 2015b).

Daniel, (2013) defined, informal settlements as 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 by the urban poor. As such they are characterized by a dense proliferation of small, makeshift shelters built from diverse materials, degradation of the local ecosystem and by severe social problems.

Informal settlement is the current issue in Arbaminch town. The economic, social, demographic and political factors were cause of unplanned settlement. The researchers were done the factors causing of informal settlement are limited in the study area. For instance, Engida Esayas (2013) studied urban planning and land management challenges; Dibeta (2008) studied on residential land management in Arbaminch town. These researchers were not complete show the factors causing of informal settlement on urban plan implementation. So the researchers were worked the factors causing of informal settlement on urban plan implementation in the study area of Arbaminch town. Therefore, the researchers had

contributed to fill the gap of previous studied. This were important for giving information about the factors causes of urban settlement in medium size towns which has direct relation to planning and implementation agencies as well as institution. Because of this initiated to conduct a study entitled by factors causing of informal settlement in Arbaminch town.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

The main objective of the study is to assess factors causing of informal settlement on urban plan implementation in Arbaminch town.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

To meet the major objective, the following specific objectives are developed:

- ❖ To identify the major causes of informal settlements.
- ❖ To explain the consequences of informal settlements.
- ❖ To identify takes measures to control informal settlements.

1.4. Research Questions

The research has attempt to the following questions.

- ❖ What are the major causes of informal settlement in Arbaminch town?
- ❖ What are the consequences of the informal settlement in Arbaminch town?
- ❖ What are the measures to control informal settlement in Arbaminch town?

1.5. Scope of the study

The scope of this study is limited geographically to Arbaminch town which is found in Gamo Zone of SNNPR. Thematically the research focuses on the existing condition, causes, consequences as well as possible solution for the problem focusing on informal settlement.

1.6. Significance of the Study

The researchers were provided information for future studies to extend the scope of knowledge and serve for other researches regarding to informal settlement. It used as a guide for planners to design appropriate strategic plan for informal settlement. Beside to this, the study also provided to create awareness about the causes and indicate socio economic impacts of informal settlement for the town.

1.7. Limitation of the study

It is usual that any research from its initiation to its completion has more or less some sort of difficulties to be perfectly carried out. In similar way in this study, there some problems that the researchers had been confronted. The problems include inadequacy of documented data, unreliability of data and unwillingness of some respondent to give full information.

1.8. Operational Definition of Basic Terms

Settlement is the act or state of settling or the state being settled.

Informal settlement is an area where groups of housing unit has been constructed on land that the occupant have no legal claim to or occupy illegally

Squatter settlement is settlements where land and building have been occupied without the permission of owner.

Illegal land development is settlements where initial occupation is legal but where unauthorized land developments have occurred.

1.9. Organization of the Study

The research had organized in to five chapters. The first chapter includes background of the study; statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study and scope of the study and limitation of the research. Chapter two deals review literatures, chapter three research methodologies, chapter four result and discussion and chapter five conclusions and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1. Nature and Definition of Informal Settlement

A clear definitions of informal settlement is hardy available. Many synonymous words have been used in literature to refer the informal settlement. This includes spontaneous, irregular, unplanned, or squatter settlements. Some literatures used the term slum and informal settlement interchangeably. While a clear definition for informal settlement is elusive, some organizations have given description of the informal settlement and slum (UN_Habitat, 2006).

The UN- Habitat categorizes the informal settlement in to two; Squatter settlement is settlements where land and building have been occupied without the permission of owner. Illegal land development is settlements where initial occupation is legal but where unauthorized land developments have occurred.

Informal settlement often referred to us (squatter settlement, slum areas, and shanty towns) is dense settlement comprising communities housing in self-constructed shelter under condition of informal or traditional land tenure. They are common feature in developing nations and are typically the product of an urgent need for shelter by the urban poor (NUPI, 2004).

As such they are characterized by dense proliferations of small, makeshift shelters built from diverse materials, degradation of local ecosystem and the severe social problems. In Ethiopia they are referred to illegal settlement or commonly “moon shine houses” since people Squatter during night time (UN_habitat, 2003).

Informal settlement has never been defined under the Ethiopia laws. However, one can gather its nature from the reading of current urban planning legislations. Proclamation No. 574/2007 that concerns with urban planning, under article 25(1), provide no development activity may be carried out in urban unity area without prier development authorizations. According to the article 24 of some proclamation development means caring out of the building, engineering works, mining, or other operation on or below grounds or making of a substantial change in the life of any structure of neighbor hoods. Informal settlement is spontaneously, irregular, unplanned settling or squatting some literatures use the term slum and informal settlement interchange (Daniel, 2011).

2.2. Trends of Informal Settlements

In most developing countries, informal settlement has marked the urban landscape for at least half a century. Cities have been expanded the number of informal settlement of residential also developed. Particularly in situations where large scale development resulting in a majority of sub-Saharan of Africa urban population rising in informal settlement (UN-Habitat, 2003)

Settlement formalization and improvement where attempted have proven complex and implementation is usually slower and more costly than anticipated. Changes in the political leadership at national or even city level have often met a change in the approaches, discarding valuable reasons from the past. Few countries progressed to development national level policies and programs that aims to deal realistically with informal settlements. The Brazil program to support sustainable land regularization, the Kenyan national slum upgrading program and the South Africa informal settlement upgrading programs are stratagems in the new millennium. While each of this emerged out of the political process at the national level, they also interact with international campaigns that have increasingly promoted informal settlement upgrading (UN_habitat, 2003).

The trends of informal settlements are correlated with the urbanizations. Urbanization refers to the demographic shifting of the balance of national populations from rural to urban areas; Urbanization rate indicates the proportion of the population living in urban areas at a given time; and urban growth rate is a measurement of the expansion of the number of inhabitants living in urban settlements (expressed usually as percent change per annum (Jenkins and Smith, 2007).

Global report on human settlement, urban population have increased explosively in the past 50 years and while continue to do so for at least the next 30 years as the number of the people born in cities increase and as people continue to be displaced (UN_habitat, 2003). From rural areas that are almost at capacity, the rate of creation of formal sector urban jobs is well below the expected growth rate of urban labor forces, so in all probability the majority of this new residential will take out an informal housing and will live in slums (UN-habitat, 2003).

Rapid informal urbanization, one of the greatest socio-economic changes during the last five decades or so has caused the burgeoning of new kinds of slums the growth of squatter and

informal housing all around the rapidly expanding cities of the developing cities. Despite urbanization is an incentive to development and wealth creation in the sense that cities or towns are places of innovations and attractors of industries and agile environments. However the potential of urbanization in developing countries have been hampered by its overwhelming negative social, economic and environmental effects that can be expressed in the pattern of congestions, poverty, environmental decay and pollutions because inability of government to adequately meet the housing and infrastructure needs of urban poor. The potential benefits of urbanization, yet in sub-Saharan countries can be threatened by the past pace of the urbanizations with the even spatial spread of urban centers and without accompanying economic growth to produce the public and private goods necessary for housing, infrastructure & the urban employment at the required scales (UN-habitat, 2006).

2.3. Factors that Forces the Informal Settlement Expansion

Along mutual growth rate of the urban population, the urbanization process also leads to the rapid growth of informal settlements. There are a number of factors that rises to the emergency of the informal settlements. Some factors are site specific, while others are applicable at all levels. In general; there is one common ground to the emergency of all forms of informal settlements. That is shortage of affordability of housing or affordable plots especial to the urban poor. Almost in every city, the demand for urban land is elastic due to the various socioeconomic and demographic factors, while the supply is some while inelastic. In such condition, it is very common to have a mismatch between supply and demand. in a situation where there is high scarcity, the price of land and housing becomes very high and the mean time it becomes unaffordable to the urban poor. One of the most common solutions has been informal settlements. Land and land related problems, which aggravated the situation of informal settlement are so diverse. Informal settlement has been emerging due to a number of social, economic and political factors that include the following variables (Endalew T., 2022).

2.3.1 Urbanization

Urbanization refers to proportion of the national population living in urban area and can be viewed and perceived to mean a lot of things depending on how it is used. It also characterizes social, economic process and interaction affecting both population and towns. Urbanization trends are universal, local factors can speed up or slow down the process (Endalew T., 2022) but it cannot stop. Urbanization is not necessarily bad but a rapid change

brings a lot of economic and social problems that are difficult to manage. Some agree that it is a consequence of economic development but it is also argument for economic development. The urbanization in simple word is a process of transition from agriculture to industrial and service dominated economy which involves the transfer of population from rural to urban areas and inters spectral relocation of the resources (Achamyelem G., 2009).

2.3.2. Lack of Formal Land Distribution

One of the major causes has been failure or lack of the efficient responsible institutions to provide residential plots to the ever increasing urban population. While official applications for residential plots in the town have been steadily increasing, supply of the same is staggeringly inadequate. There is general perception among the urban dwellers that there is virtual no possibility of getting residential plots from land authorities. Therefore, mushrooming of informal settlement could be seen as prose of filling the gaps as determined & driven by the basic economic principles of demand and supply (Daniel, 2011).

2.3.3. Socio Economic Factors

Expansions of informal settlements mainly in developing countries have been influenced by multiple factors (Akirso, 2021). Among socio economic factors are population growth, rapid urbanization, and poverty, lack of employment, industrialization and income inequality. From time to time the increment of informal settlement are caused by high rate of rural-urban migration, housing shortage, unaffordable building standardized, absence housing finance, speculation and rising costs of the living conditions (Endalew T., 2022).

2.4. Factors that affect Urban Planning

Planning does not take place in a vacuum. It is affected by population and the external economy, population dynamics, attitude to government and by attitude of planning's itself. It is also affected by the competence and credibility of the organization developing and trying to implement the plan. The factors are;

2.4.1. Local views

Urban planning is affected by local issues and attitudes towards planning itself. It is influenced by the strength of the local governments by the assets available to it and its credibility.

2.4.2. Policy changes

Urban planning as a tool for urban management operates within the policy context. Policy may be set by central or local government and it may be strong or weak & it is continuously changing. The change implies that the total environment in which plan are prepared and peoples or organizations that are involved in preparing them are very likely to have changed radically in the periods since the plans currently in forces were prepared (Tesfaye G., 2010).

2.5. Consequences of Informal Settlement

The sprawling of poorly controlled settlement has resulted in many environmental and health related problems. Uncontrolled development causes physical disorder, uneconomical land utilization and excessive encroachments of settlements in to good agricultural lands, environmental degradations and pollution risk (Ali and suliman, 2016). Besides informal settlements causes huge economic and social change costs.

In general consequences of informal settlements harms these phenomena can impose on the cities and causes instability of urban developments in the following manners;

- ❖ Social harms like crime and murder.
- ❖ Cultural harms like the increase of cultural illiteracy and decrease of interests on cultural educations.
- ❖ Physical harms including irregular, unorganized face of buildings and undesirable effects on appearance of towns.
- ❖ Economic harms, spreading of poverty, increment of unemployment in the town. These are the most common for expansion of informal settlement (Mustafa, 2009).

2.5.1. Pollution of Water Resources

Spreading of informal human settlement has been the major causes for the pollution of ground water resources. Loss of vegetation around water resources reduces water flow while disposal of liquids and solid waste causes water pollutions. There have been frequent out breaks of water borne diseases (Ameyibore *et al*, 2013).

2.5.2. Pollution of Solid and Liquid Wastes

The fundamental problems faced by the informal settlers are lack of proper system for waste management. The problem is even more severing in the informal settlement areas. Due to the lack of established collection points, piles of garbage are scattered in and around residential areas which leads to environmental and health problems. Few residents opt to burn their wastes close to their residences (Ameyibor *et al*, 2013).

2.5.3. Deforestation and Encroachment into Agricultural Land

Natural resources like forests and catchments are as being invaded by the expanding human settlements. This practice can reduce the amount of water and causes environmental degradation. The land around urban areas in the most cases belongs to the original settled peasant farmers & the land use predominantly agriculture. As the land demand for construction increases the agricultural land is being sold illegally and house constructions start to expand (Daniel, 2011).

2.5.4. Tenure Insecurity

Informal urban settlers generally do not hold secure land housing tenure and face potential threat of eviction (WB, 2007). Hence, they tend to make no investment on the house or the land, which leads again to poor condition of living and environmental deterioration. Most household in informal settlement pay no land rent because they are illegal occupying the government or public owned lands; the land is disputed and either no one ask for rent.

2.6. Urban Planning Overviews

A master plan is planning document that serves to guide the overall characters of physical growth, and development of the town community. It describes how, why, where, and when to build or rebuild a town. It provides guidance to local officials when they are making discussion on capital improvements, zoning and subdivision matters and other growth related issues. A master plan also provides opportunities for the community leaders to look ahead and establish new vision and directions, set goals and map out plans for the future. Properly done a master plan should describe where, how, what face a community desire to develop physical, economic and social. Urban planning practices that aim to improve resident's quality of life and engage them in their own well-being are highly context sensitive city or town based on political climate (UN-habitat, 2007).

2.6.1. Urban Planning in Ethiopia

Urban planning is an obligatory to guide any urban growth, direct inefficient use of land, control environmental degradation and protect health hazardous and effective urban services, social physical infrastructures. Ethiopia is facing rapid urbanization without commensurate socio-economic growth which imposed numerous and sophisticated problems that need effective and efficient planning. Effective planning based on comprehensive all round research for urban settlement is crucial to attain and ensure a well-balanced health and sustainable urban system of a given nation over all socio-economic development, comfortable

environment and effective utilization of resources. Although the evolution of Ethiopia's urbanization took place over relatively long time horizon, urban and regional development planning in a recent phenomenon in the country. As a result, the development of urban centers had been going on without guiding plans and proper urban management mechanisms. This effect had become a crucial challenge for any of the locality leveled as urban centers in all parts of the country (Achamyeleh, 2008).

2.6.2. Urban Planning Rules and Regulations in Ethiopia

The civil code has one chapter (four) under title IX dealing with town planning as.

Art (1535) creation of area?

- ✓ Town planning areas may be created by imperial decree with a view to promoting the development of the towns in an economical sound manner.

The decree shall fix in prices manner the limits of the area.

Art 1536 plan;

- ✓ The municipality shall draw up a plan relating to each town planning areas.
- ✓ The plan and any amendments thereto shall be no effect unless approved by imperial decree and published in the Negarit Gazeta.

Art 1535 contents of the plan?

- ❖ The plan shall, where necessary divide each area in the sub areas.
- ❖ It shall fix in general manner the restriction and the servitude which it may be necessary to impose on the rights of the owner within each sub areas

Art 1538 carrying out plan;

- ❖ In carrying out plan, the municipality may impose the necessary restrictions on the rights of the owner with in the area.
- ❖ It may in particular impose servitude not to build, rights of the way or to municipal sewer and pipes.

Art 1540 building permit

No person may construct with in a town planning area unless he/she has given notice of his/her need to build and been granted in accordance with rules and regulations. The rules envisage the establishments of town planning, town plan, building permit, and compensation during expropriation. Almost all of these and other matters in these chapters of Ethiopia civil code are regulating in sounder manner under the recent laws which we shall subsequently

discusses. Hence it appears that chapter four of the Ethiopian civil code is impliedly by the new legislations.

The present basic laws of urban planning proclamation No. 574/2008, adopted at a national level repeal the preparation and implementation of urban of urban plan proclamation No. 316/1987. As usually this law gives the state power and duties to implement in accordance of the legislation. The reasons compelling the adoption of the laws are;

- ❖ The need to regulate the proliferation of the unplanned urban areas by sound and visionary plans.
- ❖ The need to bring about an integrated and balanced national, regional, local developments
- ❖ The need to create favorable condition for public and private stake holders to fully participate in the process of urban plane initiation, implementation on the bases of national standards.

According to these important laws, any process of urban plan initiation and implementation shall follow the following principles;

- ✓ Conformity with hierarchy of plans
- ✓ Sharing the national vision and standards for capable implementation
- ✓ Consideration of inter-urban, intra-urban and rural linkage
- ✓ Delineation of spatial frame for urban for urban centers for view of efficient land utilization
- ✓ Promotion of balanced and mixed population
- ✓ Safeguarding the community and environment
- ✓ Preservation and restoration of cultural heritages
- ✓ Balancing private and public interests (civil code chapter 4).

The low recognizes two types of urban planning

- City wide structural plan and
- Local level development plan

According to article 9 a structural plan is defined as a legal binding plan along with its explanatory texts formulated and drowned at levels of entire urban boundary that sets out the basic requirement regarding physical development fulfillment of which could be produced a coherent urban

development in social, economic, and spatial spheres. Any structural plane shall indicate at least the following features:

- ❖ The magnitude and direction of growth of urban centers
- ❖ Principal land use classes
- ❖ Housing developments
- ❖ The lay out and organizational structure of infrastructure

According to Ethiopia civil code 1960 of Article 11, a local development plan is legal binding plan depicting medium terms, phased and integrated urban upgrading, renewal and expansion activities of an urban area with the view to facilitating the implementation of the structural plan by focusing on strategic areas. Any local development plan shall state, as may be appropriate:

- ❖ zoning of use type, building height and density
- ❖ local streets and lay out of infrastructure
- ❖ organization of transportation system
- ❖ housing typology and neighborhoods
- ❖ urban renewals, upgrading and relocation of intervention areas
- ❖ green areas, open space, water bodies

CHAPTER THREE

3. Material and Methodology

3.1 Study Area Description

3.1.1. Location

Arbaminch formerly called Ganta Garo. It is a city found in the southern part of Ethiopia. Arbaminch means 40 springs originated from the presence of more than 40 springs. It is located in the Gamo Zone of the SNNPR. It 500km away from Addis Ababa, and 155 km away from Hawassa, which is the capital city of the regional state Arbaminch is the capital of the Gamo zone. The largest town in Gamo zone and the second town in SNNPR next to Hawassa, which is now the capital city of the newly formed Sidama Region. It is surrounding by Arbaminch Zura woreda. The town located at 6⁰2' 0" North longitude and 37⁰33' 0" East latitude and also its total area is 5,556.62 hectare. The town is bordered by sile bridge in the south, hare river in north following Dega shara, Kolashara Ganta Gebriel, Ganta, and Ocholo in the west and Nechsar National Park, Abaya and Chamo Lakes, ports and Fishing areas in the east (Arbaminch Municipal, 2006)

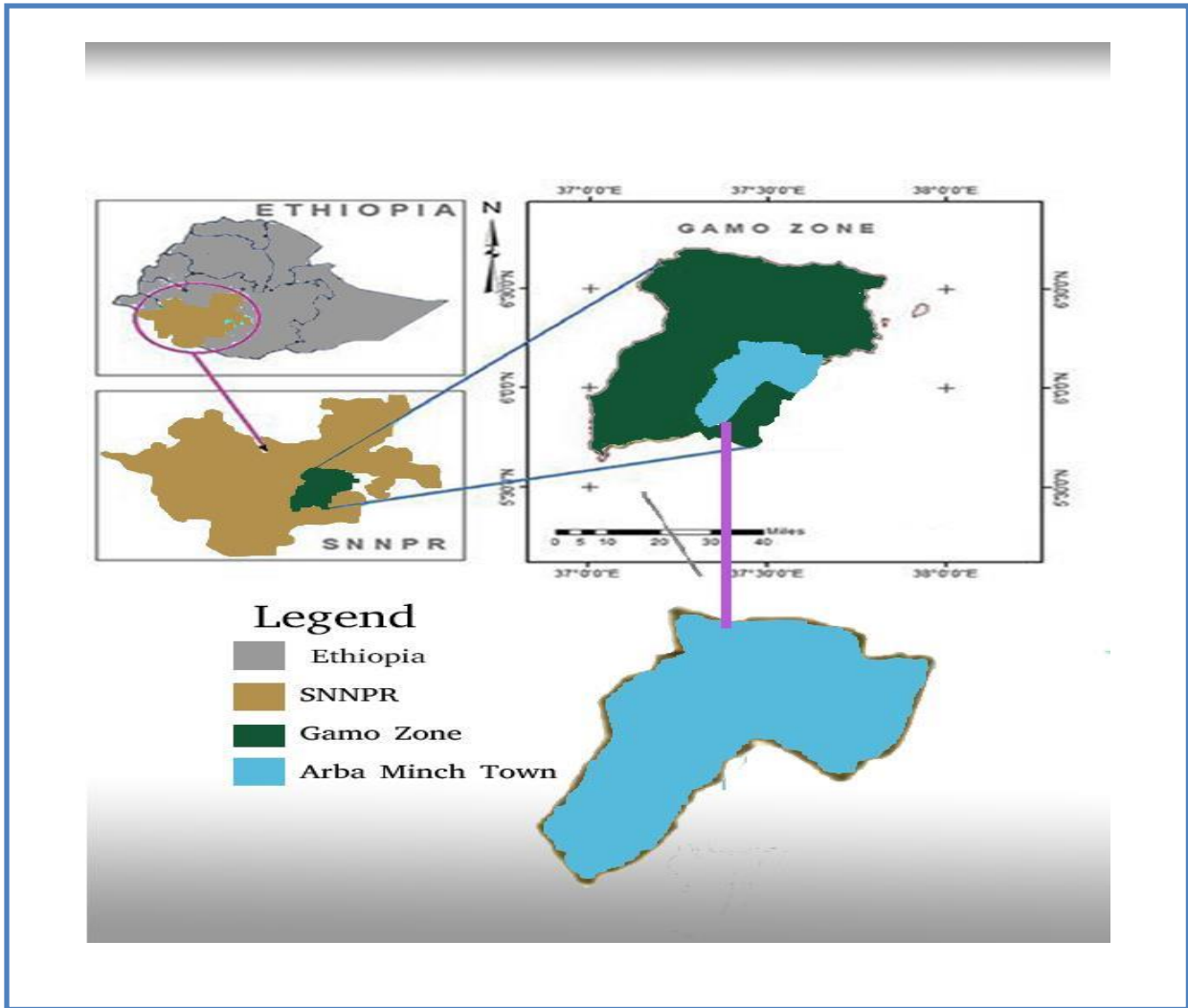


Figure 3.1 Map of the study area

Source: ETHIO GIS, 2023

3.1.2 Topographic feature of the study area

The city is found within the Great East Africa Rift Valley as result of this it has relatively hot (kola) climate condition. The average annual rain fall of the town is 800-1000millimeter and the average annual temperature is 29⁰c. The topography the city attractive landscape and the altitude of the town are between 1200 to 1400m above sea level. Arbaminch town is more attraction for tourist (Arbaminch town tourism office, 2023).

3.1.3. Climate

The objective of undertaking climate analysis of urban settlement is to know the type of the climate and the impacts it has overall development activity. Weather in Arbaminch is influenced by tropical wet and dry climate. Winter is dry season. There are more than two months with less than 60mm rainfall. All average monthly temperatures are greater than 18 degree Celsius. Rainfall during dry seasons are less than 100mm. The hottest month is February, when maximum temperature is about 33 degree Celsius third week is the warmest. The coldest month is December. In this month temperature could be even 14 degree Celsius at night. Arbaminch enjoys a tropical savanna climate (with dry winter) in accordance with the Koppell Geiger classification. The yearly average maximum temperature in Arbaminch is 76 degree Fahrenheit in July to 86 degree Fahrenheit February. Annual rainfall is 145.7in, with a minimum of 2.2in January and a maximum of 20.8in in May (Arbaminch agricultural and rural development office, 2023).

3.1.4. Demographic Characteristics

Based on the 2007 national census conducted by the central statistical agency of Ethiopia (CSA, 2007) Arbaminch town has a total population of 74,879 of whom 39,208 were males and 35,671 were females. The majority of the inhabitants practiced Ethiopian orthodox Christianity; with 56.04% reporting that as their religion, 38.47% of the population were Protestants, and 4.16% were Muslim. In the 2012, around the town of Arbaminch in the Arbaminch District, were 164,529 people, of whom 82,265 were male and 82,264 were female. National censuses reported in this were Gamo, Amhara and all other ethnic groups made up of the population. Gamo is spoken as first language by 65.77%, Amharic 16.97% Zergula 5.93%, Welayta 5.13%, Oromiffa 2.46% and remaining 3.74% are spoken in Arbaminch city.

3.1.5. Economic Activity

The Arbaminch economy has a wide base in many sectors. It is diverse as it has various sources. These are trade, transportation, hotel, tourism, industry and different infrastructure. There are different types of fruits these are banana, apple, and mango, avocado these fruits important for food and industries input (Arbaminch town agricultural office, 2023).

3.2. Research Design

The study done by cross sectional descriptive survey in which data were collected for the purpose of describing and explaining at one point in a time of study, so this survey design was preferable than other in reducing time and cost.

3.3. Research Approach

In this study were used both qualitative and quantitative approaches are implementers. These mixed approaches enabled the research to collected data and analyze both qualitative and quantitative data.

3.4. Types and Source of Data

To attain the expected objectives of the researchers' team used both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary sources were used to get primary data for the study. Primary data collected through questionnaires, interview and observation. Secondary data collected from the valuable data documents published and unpublished materials in different times in municipal office and other related organization found the town. It also includes books and reports.

3.5. Data collection Tools

The researchers employed different data collection tools to conduct this study. It include: interview, questionnaire and observation. Among these types of data collection, the researchers used questionnaire methods are best. Because the researchers feel that these research tool used more effective in generating data.

3.5.1. Observation

Observation is the researchers would go to certain place to watch and examine what is happening in that setting and document what they see. Observation is the tool that the researchers were used in this study. This personal observation is design in order to collect information about factors causing of informal settlement and the consequence of informal settlement.

3.5.2. Interview

The researchers used interview to get information from the respondents. The researchers conducted questions face to face with six municipality workers purposively for interview because direct relation with the problem, knowledge and experience. In this part the researchers used to gather information by structural and semi structural interview. In structural interview the researchers were asked the organize questions one by one/by order,

where as in semi structure interview the researchers would conducts questions to modify the sequence question, changes the wording and may sometimes explanation give.

3.5.3. Questionnaire

In this part the researchers were used both opened and close ended questioners to collect data, in open ended questions the researcher were used to get unrestricted type of answer for free response in the respondent own words and to explain it. While in close ended questioner the researchers used to get information in the form of alternative of choice and yes or no questions does not explain. In order to collect the information was prepared questionnaires to ask selected respondents. The researchers were prepared questions in Amharic language. Because the respondents easily to understand and to get enough information..

3.6. Sampling

3.6.1. Sample Design and Sample Size

The researchers employed both probability and non-probability or purposive sampling techniques to select sample respondents and the sample Kebeles. Because purposive sampling, also known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling, is a form of non-probability sampling in which researchers rely on their own judgment when choosing members of the population to participate in their surveys and by using lottery system. According to census 2007 the total population of the Arbaminch town is 74,879 and the total households is 21,008. The researchers selected three samples Kebeles from eleven Kebeles purposively, because the problem of informal settlement is critical in three Kebeles. These are Mehal Ketema, Dulfana and Woze Kebeles were selected as a sample from Nechsar, Sikela and Abaya sub cities respectively. Based on the data obtained from administration office in 2015, sample Kebeles had total 4368 households of 2153 are females and 2215 are males. Mehal Ketema, Dulfana and Woze consisted 760 (female 368 and male 392), 1,159 (female 570 and male 589) and 2,449 (female 1215 and male 1234) household heads respectively. We were selected 98 respondents from total household heads of three samples

Kebeles by using Yamane formula (1967) $n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$

The following formula is to show the respondents from the total population.

According to (Yamane law1967) sample size determination formula $n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$

Whereas n = Sample size

N = *Total number of population*

e = margin of error (0.1)

$n = 4368 / 1 + 4,368(0.1)^2$

$n = 4,368 / 1 + 4,368 (0.01)$

$n = 4368 / 1 + 43.68 \quad n = 98$

3.7. Data Analysis and Presentation

This study comprises both quantitative and qualitative data. The qualitative data organized and presented in the form of statements and the quantitative data had organized using descriptive statistics and it presented in tables indicating counts, averages, and percentages. The qualitative used to make arguments and also to substantiate quantitative data. The researchers were analyzed data by using percentage and ratio. The researchers used the table and figure to present.

3.8. Ethical Consideration.

The researchers have certain ethical standard consideration. These include informing the participants about the purpose of research, voluntary participation, confidentiality, avoiding dependent relation. The researchers would conduct after getting full willingness and concert from the participants. The Participation in interview voluntary

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Introduction

In this chapter, the findings were presented based on the objective of the study, research questions and on interview for different experts and questionnaires addressed to informal settlers. This chapter divided in two different subtopics. The first part focuses on socio economic characteristics of respondents. Cause of informal settlement, socio economic and environmental impacts of informal settlement thereby, problems faced on informal settlers. The second part deals with effects of informal settlement on land use regulation and urban plan implementation, and measures taxes by the government to retard informal settlement.

4.2. Background information of the respondents

The following data are collected from the settlers by questionnaire

4.2.1. Sex composition of respondents.

Investigating the sex composition of informal settlers helps to know which segment of the community are involved more in the informal settlement.

Table 4.1 Sex Composition of Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	51	52
Female	47	48
Total	98	100

Source; Field survey, 2023)

As showed in Table 4.1 52% of respondents are males, while the remaining 48% are females. This indicates that males have dominantly occupied public lands informally in the study area.

4.2.2. The age composition of respondents.

The identification of the age structure of informal settlers aims to examine which groups of individual are suffering from housing needs and which age groups move more living in informal settlements. The details indicated below in table 4.2.

Table 4.2. Age composition of respondents

No	Age in a years	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	18-24	15	15.3
2	25-31	19	19.4
3	32-38	30	30.6
4	39-46	22	24.5
5	47-53	12	12.2
6	Total	98	100

Source; Field survey, 2023

As shown in table 4.2, 15 respondents or (15.3%) of respondents are between ages of 18-24 years, and 19(19.4%) of respondents are aged between 25-31years respectively, households 30(30.6%) are age of 32-38 years, 22(24.5%) age from 39-46 years and 12(12.2%) age from 47-53 years . This indicated the peoples with age of 32-38 years occupy most of the informal settlement areas. Ages from 32-38 years are economically productive however they are economically poor and lack the basic services such as shelter.

4.2.3. Family size of respondents

Table 4.3 Family size of respondents'

Family size in members	Frequency	Percentage (%)
2-4	40	40.8
3-5	26	26.5
4-6	18	18.4
6-8	14	14.3
Total	98	100

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 4.3 show that, the family number of the respondents as a result 40 (40.8%) of them have family number between 2-4 members, 26(26.5%) of the respondents have the family number between 3-5 members, 18(18.4%) of the respondents have the family number between 4-6 members, and 14(14.3%) of the respondents have the family number between 6-8 members. Therefore, the majority of the respondents have the family size in between 3-5 members.

4.2.4. Duration of settlement

Table 4.4. Years of live

years	Frequency	Percentage (%)
3-5	28	28.6
5-7	32	32.7
6-8	20	20.4
8-10	18	18.3
Total	98	100

Source; Field survey, 2023

Table 4.4 show that the number of year to live in that area, out of 98 respondents 28(28.6%) of them respond that 3-5 years live in that area, 32(32.7%) respondents that from 5-7 years, 20(20.4%) respond that 6-8 years and 18(18.3%) respondents replies that 8-10 years of live here.

4.2.5. Occupational status of respondents.

Having awareness about the occupation status of resident settlers is important to know how they livelihood and kind of occupation they are engaged. The table below shows the occupation of respondent settlers in the study area.

Table 4.5. Occupation status of informal settlers

No	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Farmer	30	30.6
2	Merchant	38	38.8
3	Government employee	20	20.4
4	Unemployed	10	10.2
5	Total	98	100

Source; Field survey, 2023

The 4.5 table show that out of that total 98 respondents 30(30.6%) of them respond that they are farmers, 38(38.8%) respondents replied that they are merchants, 20(20.4%) respondents replied that they are government employees, and 10(10.2%) respondents that unemployment. Therefore, the majority respondents are merchants.

4.3 The cause of motivation to informal settlement

Table. 4.6. The cause in informal settlement

No.	Cause	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Absence of land distribution	30	30.6
2	Lack of money	22	22.5
3	High housing rent	18	18.4
4	Illegal land delivery	12	12.2
5	Easy access of informal settlement area	16	16.3
6	Other	-	-
7	Total	98	100

Source; Field survey, 2023

As indicated in table 4.6 out of 98 respondents 30 respondents or (30.6%) of them responded that the factors to which motivate people to live in informal settlement are absence of land distribution, 22(22.5%) of the respondents' added lack of money is the cause people motivated to live in informal settlement, 18(18.4%) of the respondents respond that the increment of housing rent, 16(16.3%) of the respondents respond that the easy access of informal settlement and 12(12.2%) of them respondents illegal land delivery are another factor causes of informal settlement. However, the city administration is unable to meet the demand of all the land requests hence, the shortage of land supply in urban area has forced people to relay on constructing illegal houses and the majority causes of informal settlement.

The findings from this study as well as some of ideas are similar with the findings of Margaret (2002), for instance inefficient public administration, and inadequate land administration tools are similar with lack of comprehensive legal responses. The rests are not similar with the research findings, the critical factors contributing for the expansion of informal settlements Rapid urbanization, war, natural disasters, earthquakes leading to massive movement of people to places of opportunity and inappropriate planning are the causes for the expansion of informal settlement.

4.4. Land ownership

Table 4.7. Own land title of respondents

Options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	64	65.3
No	34	34.7
Total	34	100

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 4.7 show that 34(34.7%) of the respondents respond that they have no own land title. They explain the reason which they have no their own title land, because of the absence of land distribution, haven't cadaster book and the area they live in informal settlement. However, 64(65.3%) respondents replied that they have their own title land. So, the majority respondents have their own title land.

4.5. Municipality awareness on illegal land ownership

Table 4.8. The respondents on illegal land

Option	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	59	61.2
Doesn't know	39	39.8
Total	98	100

Source; Field survey, 2023

Table 4.8 shows that 59(61.2%) of the respondents respond that which the municipality know they live in on illegal land and, 39(39.8%) respondents say that the municipality doesn't know they live illegal land. Therefore the majority respondents to know live on illegal land.

4.6. The awareness about negative impacts of informal settlements

Table 4.9. The awareness about negative impacts of informal settlements

Option	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	62	63.3
No	36	36.7
Total	98	100

Source; Field survey, 2023

As, indicated on table 4.9 out of 98 respondents 62(63.3%) of them respond that have the awareness about negative impacts of informal settlements. They respond that have the awareness about negative impacts of informal settlements it has effect on town plan implementation, people which lack of legal guaranty, create conflict between towns people and people which settle in illegal land they lack social services. However, 36(36.7%) respond that they haven't awareness about negative effects of informal settlement.

4.7. The social service of settlement

Table 4 .10. The social services in that settlement

Service	Frequency	Percentage%
Electric power	20	20.4
School service	24	24.5
Health care service	18	18.4
Water	10	10.2
Doesn't we get	26	26.5
Total	98	100

Source; Field survey; 2023

According the above tables 4.10 , from 98 total respondents 20(20.4%) of them respondents that get service of electric power, 24(24.5%) respondents they get school service, 18(18.4%) of the respondents they have get health care service, 10(10.2%) of them respondents

they get supply of water and 26(26.5%) of the respondents does not get the social service. Because that area is informal settlement for this reason there is no the distribution of other service. Based on the information obtained from recorded documents, illegal settlement or commonly moonshine houses (since people built on the land during the dark hours of the night). Planning system or the municipality is not responsible to address infrastructure for illegal settlers at all. These implications People use their own paths (nepotism) and other methods to use water and electricity

4.8. Major problem face in informal settlement

Table 4.11. Major problem of service face in informal settlement

Types of service	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of drink water	22	22.4
Security problem	16	16.3
Lack of electricity and access to road	27	27.6
Prevalence environment problem	23	23.5
Other	10	10.2
Total	98	100

Source; Field survey, 2023

According to the above table 4.11 from 98 the total respondents, 22(22.4%) of them respondents lack of the drink water, 16(16.3%) of them respondents were the problems of security the cause of informal settlement, 27(27, 6%) respondents said lack of the electricity and access road, 23(23.5%) of the respondents prevalence environment problem and 10(10.2%) of the respondents were the problems of service causes of informal settlement. The majority problems were lack of access electricity and road.

The haphazard house construction patterns make it difficult to have network of roads. Any open space is subject to putting construction on it. Respondents have expressed their fear to suffer from any incidence of fire hazard, as it is difficult for fire fighter to access in to the

informal settlement area. Most so informal residents wall long distance to obtain drinking water; only few settlers have share tap water around their settlement. Generally, people lack of access to clean water, electricity, road, and proper system of waste management of liquid and so lid waste are serious problems in the study areas.

Most studies on the density levels and densification processes in informal settlement reveal that housing density in the unplanned consolidated settlements are alarming. The occurrences of informal settlements have difficulties for formal land use and town planning.

4.9. Trends of informal settlement

Due to high population growth and development progress, there is a high demand for land, the majority of respondent feel that the trend of informal settlement started to increase particularly in recent days though it was worse in the past years.

Table 4.12. Trend of informal settlement

The trend of informal settlement	Number of respondent	Percentage (%)
Increasing	68	69.4
Decreasing	30	30.6
No change	-	-
Total	98	100

Source; Field survey, 2023

According to table 4.12, from 98 total respondents' 68(69.4%) respondents that increasing the trend of informal settlement, the increment of population growth and the absence of the control measure of municipality. The 30(30.6%) respondents respond that the trend of informal settlement was decline; they feel the reason for the declination when the government distributes the legal land, and the municipality give awareness and destruct the construction house.

4.10. The town of informal settlement

The Arbaminch town is highly affected by informal settlement. The respondents responded that the town is more affected by informal settlements are Mehal Ketema, Dilfana and Woze. Because the municipality and Kebele administration doesn't give awareness to the people before construct of the house.

4.11. Effects of informal settlement

Table 4.13. Consequence of informal settlement

Consequences	Frequency	Percentage%
Environmental degradation	22	22.4
Conflict	8	8.2
Migration of farmers	18	18.4
Economic degradation	14	14.3
Low quality of urban area	36	36.7
Total	98	100

Source; Field survey, 2023

According to the above table 4.13 out of 98 respondents 22(22.4%) of them replied that the effect of informal settlement is environmental degradation, 8(8.2%) respondents said that conflicts; 18(18.4%) respondents said that migration of farmers, 14(14.3%) said that economic degradation and, 36(36.7%) of the respondents replied that the effects of informal settlement is low quality of urban area. Therefore majority of the respondents suggested that is low quality of urban area the main effects of informal settlement.

Regarding environmental degradation, migration of farmers and flooding this result is similar with the research finding of Pekka (2004) journal of a field excursion to Kenya. The soil of the previously forested steep hills is now rapidly eroding, some parts of it being bare bedrock. Without vegetation cover, the soil cannot absorb any rainwater. This poses a major threat, not only to the environment, but for the residents as well already major floods have taken place, sweeping tens of houses from its way, eroding roads and destroying property.

4.12. The strategies to control informal settlement

Table 4.14 Kinds of strategies used to minimize the effects of informal settlement.

Alternatives	Frequency	Percentage%
Developing infrastructure	30	30.6
Destroy illegal construction	28	28.6
Teaching the society	24	24.5
Control rural to urban migration	16	16.3
Total	98	100

Source; Field survey, 2023

According to the above table 4.14 from the total respondents 30(30.6%) of them responded that the strategies to minimize informal settlements by the respondent is developing infrastructure, 28(28.6%) respondent said that destroy illegal construction,24(24.5%) responded that teaching the society and 16(16.3%) respondents replied that the used the strategy of controlling rural to urban migration. Therefore the major strategies to minimize informal settlement are developing infrastructure.

4.12.1 Demolishing

Demolition was a common measure taken against illegal settlement activities in many countries. The same is being done in Arbaminch town as response to informal settlement construction. According to the city administration response demolition can be wooded into sub parts. The first type of demolition is total removal of informal houses without any land substitute and compensation. This type of measurement applies when houses and constructed illegally. After the decision made by the city administration informal settlers are ordered to demolish their house by themselves. The second demolition type is demolition with land substitute. This type of demolition takes place when demarcations of boundaries occur. For example, resents who have been living in areas that were previously rural, but currently in corporate in the urban domain, if they have to be displaced for their land holding they are entitled to get substitute.

Countries may enforce land-use policies and plans by adopting strict police measures, demolitions, and an increase of penalties for illegal occupations (United Nations, 2015). Hence, demolishing indecent settlements took place in different countries. In Africa and elsewhere the implementation of the policy was the result of the then dominant design and planning paradigm of modernism whereby the master plan was the only means used to plan the city. Thus, the problem of slum growth was conceived as the lack of rationality provided by the master plan.

4.12.2 Regularization

The term regularization is used to describe the process of legalizing the illegal aspects of the occupation and development of land in informal settlement primarily, there is the process of investigating the tenure relation of the occupiers of land and building in the informal settlement with a view to classing and legalizing those tenure relations in terms of the existing land law. In many situations, an aspect of regularization is land readjustment there are certain preconditions, which need to be taken in regular ration of tenure relation and heed to provide for in the law.

Formalization is frequently referred to as legalization of informal settlements. Formalization measures may aim to address the lack of a legal ownership title for those squatting on state-owned lands (United Nations, 2015). This is usually achieved through legalization of the informal settlement or by correcting existing planning, zoning and construction irregularities in non-permitted construction or those with violated permits.

4.12.3 Settlement Upgrading and Relocation

Based on the information obtained from anti-illegal housing office, relocation refers to shifting residents to a new location within their original neighbor. As the municipal information, the opening of new roads, the resident occupied inappropriate area, installing water pipes, causes relocation. Settlement upgrading refers to improving the houses or surrounding, accessing infrastructure facilities and rebuilding decade houses. Settlement upgrading is caused by the houses where scarcity of infrastructural facility. Development should be planned in a way that promote affordability of housing, resource protection, reducing dependency, green space preservation, proper market place and protecting polluters (Arbaminch town municipal office, 2023).

Settlement upgrading is the other mechanism to diminish the occupants in informal settlement. Denote predetermined basic minimum level of public access to sanitation and

water, the organized community should be permitted to determine its priorities in the form of planting or paving of surfaces, social facilities such as community center, clinics, HIV/AIDS facilities, shelter assistance to its most needy members.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusion and Recommendations.

5.1 Conclusions

The potentials of urbanization especially in developing countries have been hampered by its overwhelming hepatic effects. As a result the research focused based on analysis in the study area, the condition of informal settlement is increased from time to time. Arbaminch town as a newly fast growing city is facing the problem of informal settlement in the study area; the critical factors that contributed to the spread out of informal settlements are the absence of efficient land distribution high housing rent, rural urban migration, illegal land delivery and poverty. Informality is also caused by the failure of government such as absence of clean perfection regarding to informal settlement and inadequate manpower in terms of planner and secrecy. The unplanned expansion of settlements have a negative impact for the settlers, the community giving hear by and on government development plans as observed in the field of the study area all most all informal residents suffering from lack of social infrastructures and services.

Illegal settlements have amative side on the development of town in addition in formal settlements are obstacles for the provision of infrastructure since houses built without plan and high housing density has resulted in poor sanitation .

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the fondlers of study the following issues recommendations are suggested for consideration to speed up reduction of problems associated with informal settlements.

- ✓ First, the municipal office, Kebele office and sectors should work collaboratively to narrow information gap by collecting current and restructured data about the grass root causes of informal settlement.
- ✓ Comprehensive Urban management should play active role in mobilizing those urban informal dwellers towards urban development activities and legal housing affordability. Since legalization and affordability of infrastructure and houses, co-operation tasks are part of real implementation of the urban plan and settlement.
- ✓ There is need to have clear rule and regulations to properly govern informality it is therefore suggested that the government shall take in to consideration the need for

developing a special law to address the issue and to prevent the emergence of anew informal settlement finding a solution to the existing in formal settlement

- ✓ Availability of competent man power in the areas of planning and surveying and regulatory activities is crucial to provide effective service in urban development efforts.
- ✓ Government should create as especial found, which may help the urban poor to by condominiums on lower interstate
- ✓ Government should provide infrastructure services to the settlers to safeguard their life, excuse informal settlements one integral brats the municipality's area.
- ✓ Government should upgrade housing conditions and provide system of regularization instead of demolish.
- ✓ As there are indication of decline on the rate of informal settlement the kebele administration and the municipality have to fill their gaps and strengthen their efforts to ensure complete halt on informal settlement
- ✓ Therefore, provision shall be made to enable the people have better access to clean water, Electricity services, Internal ready. Etc.
- ✓ The town and municipality administer should do more managing the existing informal settlement well, by employing more skilled man power and by creating awareness for the people.
- ✓ Town administrators should use proper planning appropriate for the town.

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Appendix

Wolkite University

College of social science and humanity

Department of Geography and Environmental studies

Questionnaire for informally settled households

This questionnaire is prepared to collect data for research entitled “cause of informal settlement on urban plan implementation” in the case of Arbaminch town. The research is a requirement for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for Bachelor degree in Geography and Environmental Studies. The information that you provide will exclusively use for this study and will not be disclosed to any other party. Hence, We would kindly request you to answer the following questions.

A. Household characteristics

- 4 Sex. Male Female
- 5 Age. 18-24 years 25-31 years 32-38 39-46 47-53
3. Family size. 2-4 3-5 4-6 6-8
4. Number of years you lived here. 3-5 5-7 6-8 8-10
5. Occupation. Farmer Merchant Government employer Unemployed

B. Perceptions on informal settlement

1. What motivated you live in informal settlements?

A-Easy access to informal settlement area C-Lack of money

B- Absence of formal land distribution D- Illegal land delivery E- Increase of housing rent F. other _____

2. Do you have your own land?

A. yes B. No

3. If the answer is no why don't you have a legal land?

4. Does the municipality know that you are on illegal land?

5. Do you have any awareness about the negative impacts of informal settlement?

A. Yes

B. NO

If yes. _____

6. What social services do you get in your settlement area?

A. Electric power

B. School service

C. Health Services

D. water

E. any other. _____

7. What are the major problems you face in informal settlement areas?

A. lack of drinking water

B. Security problem

C. lack of electricity and access to road

D. Prevalence of environmental problem

E. other

8. What are the consequences of informal settlement?

A. Environment degradation

B. Migration of the farmers

C. Conflict

D.

Economic degradation E Low quality of urban areas

9. The trend of informal settlement? A. Decreasing B. Increasing C. No change

10. Which of the following is the strategies control informal settlement?

A. Developing infrastructure

B. Destroy illegal construction

C. Teaching the society

D.

Control urban to rural migration E. All

11. On the above question 10 which is the best control of informal settlement?

C. Interview Checklist

1. How is the trend of informal settlements in Arbaminch town?
2. If informal settlement increasing or decreasing, reason.

3. Which part of the town is highly affected by informal settlement?

4. What is the cause for informal expansion?

5. What is the consequence of informal settlement expansion urban planning?

6. Is there a problem in Arbaminch town associated with informal settlement?

7. How land ownership practice in Arbaminch town?

8. Is settlement upgrading and relocation the mechanisms of diminishing informal settlement in Arbaminch town?

9. What measures are being taken by the municipality to minimize the effect of informal settlement?

ወሰቀጢ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የሚህበራዊ ሳይንስ እና የሰብአዊነት ኮሌጅ

የጂኦግራፊ እና የሰብአዊ ጥናቶች ክፍል

መደበኛ ባህሪን የሰፈሩ ቤተሰቦች መጠይቅ

ይህ መጠይቅ በአርባሥ ስድስት ወይንም በአርባሥ ስድስት ወይንም (ህገ ወጥ ሰፈራዎች) መነሻ ምክንያቶች ምንድናቸው በሚሰጡ ርዕስ ስምምነት መረጃ ስሙሰብስብ ተዘጋጅቷል። ጥናቱ በጂኦግራፊ እና የሰብአዊ ጥናቶች የባሻሰር ዲግሪ መመሪያዎ ልሁፍ የሚጠይቀውን ስማዊ ስም መሰጠት ነው። ያቀረቡት መረጃ ስድስት ወይንም ጥናት ብቻ የሚውል እንጂ ስድስት ወይንም ስምምነት ስምምነት የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች እንድትመሰረቱ በአክብሮት እንጠይቃለን።

ሀ. የቤተሰብ ባህሪዎች

- 1. ጾታ ወንድ ሴት
- 2. ስድስት 18-24 25-31 32-38 39-46 47-53
- 3. የቤተሰብ መጠን. 2-4 3-5 4-6 6-8
- 4. ከስነ-ምግባር ሰፈራዎች የኖሩበት ዓመታት ብዛት። 3-5 5-7 6-8 8-10
- 5. ሥራ. ገበሬ ነጋዴ መንግስት ሠራተኛ ስራ ስጥ

ለ. መደበኛ ባህሪን ሰፈሩ ሳይ ያሉ ግንዛቤዎች

- 1. መደበኛ ባህሪን ሰፈሩዎች እንድትኖሩ ያነሳሳህ ምንድን ነው?
 ሀ/ መደበኛ ያልሆነ የሰፈራ ሰብአዊ በቀሳቡ መድረስ ሐ/ የግንዛብ ስጥረት
 ሰ/ መደበኛ የመሬት ክፍፍል አስመድኖ መ/ ሕገወጥ የመሬት አስጣጥ ሠ - የቤት ኪራይ መጨመር ረ.
 ሲሳ _____

2. የራስዎ የሆነ መሬት አለዎት?

ሀ. አዎ ሰ. አይ

3. መሬት የሰጠ ከሆነ ስምን ህጋዊ መሬት የሰጡት?

4. ማዘጋጃ ቤቱ በህገ ውጥ መሬት ሳይ መሆንምን ያውቃል?

5. መደበኛ ያልሆነ ሰፊ ስለሚያስከትላቸው ስታይቶ ተጽእኖዎች ግንዛቤ ስለዎት?

ሀ/ አዎ ስ/ አይ

እሺ ክሆን. _____

6. በሰፊ ስካባቢዎ ምን ስደነት ማህበራዊ ስገልግሎት ያገኛሉ?

ሀ. ሴሴክትሪክ ኃይል ስ. የትምህርት ቤት ስገልግሎት ሐ. የጤና ስገልግሎት መ. ውሃ ሠ. ሴሳ ማንኛውም. _____

7. መደበኛ ባልሆነ ሰፊ ስካባቢዎች የሚያጋጥሙዎት ሞት ሞት ችግሮች ምንድን ናቸው?

ሀ. የመጠጥ ውሃ ስጥረት ስ. የጭጥታ ችግር ሐ. የመብረት ስጥረት እና የመንገድ ተደራሽነት መ. የስካባቢ ችግር መስፍፍት ሠ. ሴሎች

8. መደበኛ ያልሆነ ሰፊ የሚያስከትሉ መዘዝ ምንድን ነው?

ሀ. የስካባቢ መሬቅት ስ. የገበሬዎች ፍልሰት ሐ. ግድቅ መ. የኢኮኖሚ ውድቀት ሠ. የከተማ ስካባቢዎች ዝቅተኛ ጥራት

9. መደበኛ ያልሆነ የሰፊ ስካባቢዎች? ሀ. ስየቀነሰ ስ. መጨመር ሐ. ምንም ስውጥ የለም::

10. ከሚከተሉት ውስጥ መደበኛ ያልሆነ ሰፊን መቆጣጠር ዘዴ የቱ ነው?

ሀ. የመሰረተ ሰማት ዝርጋታ ስ. ህገወጥ ግንባታ ማፍረስ ሐ. ህብረተሰቡን ማስተማር መ. ከከተማ ወደ ገጠር ፍልሰትን መቆጣጠር ሠ/ ሁሉም

11. በጥያቄ 10 መሠረት የሲ-መደበኛ የሆነን ሰፊን ስመቆጣጠር ማንኛው ዘዴ የትኛው ነው?

ማብራሪያ ደስሙበት? _____

ሐ. የቃሰ መጠይቅ ዝርዝር

1. በአርባምንጭ ከተማ መደበኛ ያልሆነ ሰፊ ስፍራ ስዝህሚያ ስንዴት ይታያል?

2. መደበኛ ያልሆነ ሰፊ ስፍራ ስየጨመረ ወይም ስየቀነሰ ከሆነ, ምክንያት.

3 መደበኛ ባልሆነ ሰፊ ስፍራ በጣም የተጎዳው የትኛው የከተማው ክፍል ነው ?

4 መደበኛ ያልሆነ መስፍፍት መንስኤው ምንድን ነው?

5 መደበኛ ያልሆነ የሰፊ ስፍራ መስፍፍት ስከተማ ንግን ያለው ስንቀፍት ምንድን ነው?

6 በአርባምንጭ ከተማ ከመደበኛ ሰፊ ስፍራ ጋር ተያይዞ ችግር ስለ?

7 በአርባምንጭ ከተማ የመሬት ባለቤትነት ስንዴት ይታያል?

8 በአርባምንጭ ከተማ መደበኛ ያልሆነ ሰፊ ስፍራን የመቀነሱ ስለቶችን ማሻሻል ስና ማዛወር ነው?

9 መደበኛ ያልሆነ የሰፊ ስፍራ ውጤትን ለመቀነስ በማዘጋጃ ቤቱ ምን ስርምጃዎች ስየተወሰዱ ነው?
