



ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

**THE INHABITANTS AND LIVELIHOODS OF SLUM
DWELLERS OF HADID SEFER COMMUNITY IN ADAMA
CITY**

BY
DINKU AMBAYE

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CITY**

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List of Acronyms/Abbreviations

ASTU	Adama Science and Technology University
CSA	Central Statistics Authority
GC	Gregorian calendar
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
UNCHS	United Nations Center for Human Settlement
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Abstract

The general objective of this study is to describe the inhabitants and livelihoods of Adama Kebele 04 slum dwellers towards revealing their situations and also to forward a feasible recommendation in order to give dimensions for any responsible and interested sectors who would like to have knowledge in such slum situations to intervene and help the needy community. The research was used mixed method in which the qualitative method supplemented by descriptive statistics as of quantitative. Primarily the data were collected through in-depth interview and personal observations were used too. The research has employed sample size of 32 households. Systematic random sampling technique was employed to select appropriate population to the study. To analyze the data the study has applied deeper verbal narrations and few descriptive statistics such as percentage, table and pie-chart. Although this slum inhabitant had major physical impairment and diseases but about 96.875% of respondents are struggling to survive or working than begging or being dependent on others. But their income is very small and majority of them cannot even afford the cost for their family's daily food consumptions that they are using the left over foods as their main meal. The 68.75% of the respondents are living in poorly constructed shelters and this shelter comprises three to five family members. And some respondents don't have such shelters yet and they are homeless. The 81.25% of these respondents' shelters are male house headed with a variety of skills, potentials and commitments for work and change their life. But they couldn't move forward that there are huge gaps of professional studies towards revealing the potentials and entire existing situations of this community. as a result they are suffering by settling in those terrible shelters a place which lacks serious ventilations, electricity, water, drainage's and toilet problems while they have a potentials to change it. However the study recommends that, primarily some of those seriously suffering impaired individuals have to get wheelchairs at list to let them move alone. Beside there must a solution to improve the whole shelters in well ventilated situations until their find better solutions, there should be more professional studies over this community, establishing more micro enterprises and creating job opportunities etc.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

The inhabitants or Peoples living area slum has been studied in different parts of the world from different perspectives and the term slum was defined by numerous authors in a various ways. One definition which directly deals about the living areas of slums defines slum as the area which a group of housing units or a dense settlement with a minimum of 5-10 (five up to ten) households or a mess unit with a minimum of 25 (twenty five) members and mostly very poor housing which grow unsystematically in government owned or private vacant land (Basharat, 2014).

Another definition also states slums as a living place where the inhabitant's (residing people) ways of livings or livelihoods are in very terrible living situations and that situation characterizes by extreme population density and poor sanitations. Not only that but also the slum dwelling people dies earlier, they experiences more hungers, they have less educations, they have fewer chances of employments in the formal sectors and they suffer more from illness than the rest of the inhabitants of the cities. (Sandip and Jayshree, 2013)

Similarly some of these above defined futures are communal and also some other situations are much savior among the inhabitants (residing peoples) and in the livelihoods (ways of livings) of *Adama kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum dwellers under this present study. For instance in this present study living area here in *Adama kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum dwellers community there are 63 (sixty three) households and they comprises an estimations of 300 up to 500 (three hundreds up to five hundreds) of members or inhabitants (residing peoples). And there are also other situations which are very unique only for *Adama Hadid Sefer* slum dwellers under this present study. Not only that but also some of the above defined trends are greatly rescuer to *Adama Hadid Sefer* slum dwellers under this present study and some of the situations are less in their magnitudes. slum phenomenon seems everywhere in the world that it transcends all level of developments of world countries because, the book titled "the planet of slums" by Mike Davis illustrated that "Researchers with the UN Urban Observatory project warned that by 2020, urban

poverty in the world could reach 45 to 50 percent of the total population living in the cities” (Mike Davis, 2006).

And similarly the reports by United Nations Human Settlements Programme were stated that the absolute number of poor and starving in urban areas is increasing (Petr, cited in (UN-HABITAT, 2003).

Furthermore the UN-HABITAT the cited agent by the authors in this above revisions by Mike Davis and Petr, is one of the very dominant agents which are directly working on human settlement programs. And the agent itself just a decade ago was notified that Almost 1 billion people or 32 percent of the world’s urban population is living in slums. And the majority of them were found in developing world (UN-HABITAT, 2003). When it comes to the global future incidents and rise of slum both in developed and developing areas, still our world is expected to have Two billions of slum-dwellers by 2030 or 2040 and no later than 2035 At least half of the coming Third World urban populations are expected to explode and have informal communities (Mike Davis, 2006). Again this shows that the magnitude is much dominant in developing areas and it indicates that all responsible sectors in developing areas are expected to apply more effort to tackle this slum phenomenon than developed areas of world nations.

Shockingly, there are also other warnings which are very fearful and dominant prospects regarding the future fates of all world cities. from such indicators one is by the author Nikara, he farther stated and warned that “the cities of future rather than being made out of glass and steel as envisioned by earlier generation of urbanites, are instead largely constructed out of crude brick, straw, recycled plastic and cement blocks; In short cities of future are in the hands of slums” (Nikara, 2008). not only for developing world but also these all globally studied and reviewed illustrations in this present study seems alarming louder to all world societies to pay attention about what is going on in the world cities and what is likely to happen sooner specially through developing areas to world society.

About the entire world slums situations and its proportions Giok Ling Ooi and Kai Hong Phua under their study called “Urbanization and slum formation” they posed that the sheer scale of urbanization in Asia, involving huge population in-flows and that fronts the greatest challenge to city governments. And they have stated that being among the most populous nations in the

world, Asian countries have larger populations which contribute huge numbers to the population shifting from rural to urban areas and this is affirmed as the specific nature of urbanization in Asia. Continuingly they said that not surprisingly, the Asian region has the largest proportion of population living in slums. And They further quoted and noted that The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) were estimated that in 2001 Asia had 554 million slum dwellers, or 60% of the world's total; Africa had 187 million slum dwellers (20% of the world's total), while Latin America and the Caribbean had 128 million slum dwellers (14% of the world's total) (Giok Ling Ooi and Kai Hong Phua, 2008).

About the specific situations of slums in developing world including Ethiopia, the study called “Slums as Expressions of Social Exclusion: Explaining the Prevalence of Slums in African Countries” by Ben C. Arimah was demonstrated the Inter-country differences in the prevalence of slums. And the nature of inter-country variations in the prevalence of slums, the percentage of the urban population living in slums was grouped into: very high (> 80%); high (60-79%); moderate (40-59%); and low levels (<40%). The countries with a very high incidence of slums includes Angola, Benin, Chad, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, where between 83% and 99% of urban dwellers live in slums. The study further noted that the very high prevalence of slums in these countries is a reflection of their low levels of income, spiraling poverty, and rapid pace of urbanization, urban development programs and other factors that are not readily apparent (Ben C. Arimah, n.d.).

But in either of these reviewed studies in the above or in the entirely reviewed literature's of this present study the figure tends to reflect the general states of slums in the world, in Africa, in Asia. and even when they gives a detail explanations, they focuses only on the study areas of their targeted country or city and they lacks to give the detailed and specific explanations for other specific places or cities in Ethiopia like Adama. More over about the inhabitants (residing peoples) of slum seems quietly forgotten areas and the same is true that the inhabitants (residing peoples) of the Adama *Hadid Sefer* slum seems didn't described yet in professional manner and also nothing seems studied professionally and mentioned about the livelihoods (residing peoples ways livings) of Adama *Hadid Sefer* slum, and it seems nothing yet studied about the entire

situations, the inhabitants (residing peoples) potentials and expectations of Adama *Hadid Sefer* slum towards promoting the community in explaining the existing situations and in indicating the possible intervening or supporting areas to any responsible governmental and none governmental sectors towards indicating them the ways to begin to alleviate and prevent this individual, economic, political, psychosocial and Adama city future image destroying problems too.

Country contextually speaking some authors like Petr claims that Ethiopia is a country with 82% of its population living in the countryside with limited urbanities and industries. And as per the illustrations of the entire literature's revisions in this present study, the occurrence of slums in a country were highly related with a maximum levels of urbanities and industries that are capable enough to motivate peoples to leave their rural life and migrate in to the urban and industry areas in searching of better life. And as a result there must be shortages of vacant lands in those specific country cities. But in cases of Ethiopian cities, in some cases like having slum circumstances in the capital city Addis Ababa might be acceptable due to the highest rate of the city or urbanities in the area but in the particular cases of the subsequent other ten larger cities next to the capital city of Ethiopia Addis Ababa like Adama, it seems there is enough vacant lands since the country entirely had above 82% of countryside and that would be very difficult to take simply other countries foundation of slums as an instance to the case of Adama city slum because such features might be dominant only in well urbanized, relatively more developing and more industrialized areas than Ethiopian cities (Petr, cited in (UNDESA, 2008).

because this East African country is ranked by the human development index as one of the least developed countries in the world and over eighty percent out of its more than 85 million inhabitants, lives in the countryside where they are engaged mainly in agriculture (Petr, cited in (UNDP, 2009). Means that as many of reviewed literatures in this present study showed that, this slum settlements or overcrowding problems are mainly the problem of urban areas which results due to insufficient living spaces in the cities of the country where slum founds there. So if we Ethiopians have over eighty percent of rural life styles out of over 85 million inhabitants we should have enough vacant lands or we should have huge possibilities to disperse this highly populated and unsystematically settled specific areas of groups of peoples in to proper ways of settlements by using some of our plenty of vacant lands that might be in use only for agricultural

purposes. Not only providing the land but also along with all necessary facilities which are possible to be carried out by the government and none governmental organizations.

For instance in the capital city of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa it was thought to have over four million inhabitants and the next ten largest cities including Adama altogether hosts less than 1.5 million of peoples and in Addis Ababa there are more than 80 percent of inhabitants who lives in slum Petr, cited in (UN-HABITAT, 2008a, 2008c). But it seems there is a gap that except in the capital city Addis Ababa, in the remaining following ten larger cities like Adama in Ethiopia seems not well studies conducted enough about their slum situations yet. Especially here in Adama the cities which the present study conducted, in the researcher most finding it seems there are no studies of slums conducted yet in Adama while some studies have done in few cities like Bahrdar, Harar and Gonder next to the capital city of Ethiopia Addis Ababa.

As a result this is one of the gaps that this study has strived to fill it in finding out some of the slum situations in Adama particularly railway area (*hadid sefer*) slum settlements because this railway areas settlement seems in its early stage of development in Adama city. Especially the cases of these *hadid sefer* or older railway areas settlements in the two *kebeles* of Adama city seems quite new phenomenon. Namely the place called *kebele 04* and *kebele 05*. This present study has simply selected *kebele 04 hadid sefer* slums due to its scope and just because the place is relatively closer to the researcher living place and school ASTU than *kebele 05 hadid sefer* slums. It was the researcher pleasure to conduct the study from both places but it was very challenging task even to manage the 32 (thirty two) sample families cases alone which are the half representatives of 63 (sixty three) total family unites in the study area of Adama *kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum. The case of Adama *kebele 04 hadid sefer* slums seems quit new phenomenon that has emerged since Ethiopian millennium 2000EC. This study has conducted in addressing two broader areas;

First, the inhabitants or peoples of Adama *kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum dwellers like in demonstrating or describing “who are residing” in terms of wellbeing and morbidities in that slum along the reasons brought them to come emerge there as their background information. Secondly, the livelihoods of Adama *hadid sefer kebele 04* slum dwellers like in demonstrating or describing the inhabitants or the residing peoples “ways of livings” along their perceived

potentials and expectations. This slum founds and People are residing in Adama city in *kebele 04* directly beside the rail way across Adama in the way from the capital city of Ethiopian Addis Ababa to port Djibouti through different Adama city *kebele's*. And this railway seems doesn't serve right now. And namely they called Adama *hadid sefer kebele 04* inhabitants or Adama *hadid sefer kebele 12* inhabitants in their former name because they were under the administrative system of *kebele 12* during their stratifications. Finally based on the finding results, the study has outlined recommendations towards indicating the areas and ways to begin to alleviate and prevent this individual, psychosocial, economical, political, and Adama cities future image destroying significant phenomenon in its early stage of development in Adama city.

1.2. Statements of the problem

As per the researcher native observation, Adama seems having three kinds of slums. First, the previous dominant city and market areas have very older resident areas. Formerly these places were called *kebele 05, 06, 07, 08, 15, 17, 18, 19* and *20* but due to rapid urbanizations and developments in Adama most of these *kebele's* slums areas are changing to modern and new city areas and many buildings are taking the place by displacing them. And still the remaining people are residing in extremely swamped fashions and those living areas have very terrible features that the settlement structure appears quite discomfoting residing places relatively to other peoples living areas in Adama city. Because these houses are very small, crowded over small places, lacking garden areas and they lacks proper sanitation areas. And most of these houses are owned by the government. And the rental price is extremely inexpensive. And they appear too old and similar residents also founds in other areas of Adama city in dispersed manners.

The second and worst kind of slum in Adama city founds beside the fences of the Ethiopian orthodox churches and this was a place of originations for Adama *Hadid Sefers* in the present study that the majority (96.875%) of these slum dwellers are displaced from *Adama Mariyam and Eyesus* Orthodox Church streets. And these types of slums are completely terrible that inhabitants are living in plastic shelter tents. And that are quite short and it seems difficult even to think stand in it ones. And outsides of those terrible shelters it is usual to see some elder individuals sitting outside and most of them have some physical impairments, crying kids around, the leftover foods and paupers or begging peoples. That is even hard to imagine how and

where especially those impaired people are using showers, toilets, washing cloths and other basic household things there.

In the researcher perception and understanding the third and last but newest types of slums in Adama city are *Hadid Sefers* or slum beside the older railroads. And such slum community founds in two main areas in *Kebele 04* and *Kebele 05* of Adama city. And these slums are relatively newly emerging phenomenon to Adama city. Because many slums mentioned in the above were developed gradually but in case of *Hadid Sefers* they are sudden and intentional. Because the *Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum dwellers in present study, they were living beside the fences of the orthodox churches in similar terrible living situations and during the Ethiopian millennium celebrations the Adama city administration intentionally had displaced them to this *Hadid Sefer* or railroad area from *Mariyam and Eyesus* Orthodox Church streets.

And while some ones walking beside these *Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum areas, no doubt that the person would be forced to ask “what are these unique and quite crowded shelters in the white skirt of these neighbors?” Because this slum community features and settlement structures are quite different than the rest of residents around them and that really feels sad to see such destitute living place and are quite unlike with surrounding neighbors around them. As a sociologist and social psychologist it urges “why this is going to happen over the citizens?” and that strongly motivates to identify what kinds of inhabitants are living there, the reason what brought this inhabitants to this ways of settlements, how do this inhabitants manage living life under such circumstances and what are the inhabitants perceived potentials and expectations that are may not yet seen professionally. Because if the inhabitants wellbeing, copings, perceived potentials, causes of slum are well understood that would be easier for any of responsible and voluntary bodies to plan how to intervene in to this slum inhabitants life difficulties towards helping them. And that would help to find another options to change this peoples life style than letting citizens live in this way of living. Even if the theory of Motivation propounded by Maslow in 1959 states that one of the basic needs of human is shelter (Ravindra Tripathi and Sweta Agarwal, 2013). However these people don’t yet have adequate living shelters and sufficient living places. And also they lacks basic facilities like, access to adequate electricity, water services, drainages, toilets, and even if this place is not proper to them but all of them lives in savior states of fear that they don’t have legal right to live in this place.

More over this *Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum inhabitant's sources foods in their daily consumptions are in a very risky situation that the majority of these people consumes the left over foods and that are vulnerable for various types of diseases. Unemployment is also one of the greatest challenges of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum inhabitant's while they had the potential, skill and eager interests for work. In this slum there are about 63 (sixty three) total family unites and just from the half of them or from the 32 (thirty two) sample representative family unites there are an estimations of 300 up to 500 (three hundreds up to five hundreds) of family members or inhabitants and they lives in a very crowded, insecure, environmentally polluted and quite narrow destitute living conditions. And this sample family alone has about 55 children's and this children's also consumes same type's unsafe foods. Among this children's 43.90% of the kids are in between grade one up to four. And many of them are below grading levels like, nursery school, UKG and LKG. And almost all of these kids' families are worrying that they are not capable to assist or look after in their kids schooling. Rather they are busy with life and some have no educations. And this all shows that these kids are in needs of special cares to make them better citizens for future. And there is misunderstandings by the surrounding none slum neighbors that they considers this slum community as paupers or begging community but the reality on the ground is quite apart from peoples layman perceptions. Rather the majority of this *Hadid Sefer* slums are surviving out of their shoulders and still this slum people has their own potentials that are not yet seen professionally. But what is missing is that there is huge lack of studies over these socioeconomically and psychologically marginalized citizens towards promoting their situations for the governmental and none governmental institutions in academic and professional ways. Because Knowledge economy is where organizations and people acquire, create, disseminate, and use knowledge more effectively for greater economic and social development and that provides great potential for countries to strengthen their economic and social development, (Constance and Dickson, 2015). Also another authors argues that if all the Government or the Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) wish to do some developmental activities, it is essential to have the comprehensive information on the slums for formulation of an effective and coordinated policy for their improvement/rehabilitation as they have not received due attention in urban planning and have remained an area of neglect (Seraphinus Kispotta, 2014).

The same is true for Adama city municipals and all Ethiopia's that having almost all knowledge's concerning the countries slum situations in each and specific areas of all cities in the country would help to eradicate, cure and prevent this phenomena's effectively. And there are recognitions that currently, there is an apparent lack of understanding of the forces driving the explosions of slums in developing countries. In this respect, UN-HABITAT (2003b, p. 195) notes that the phenomenon of slums and related problems are generally little understood. And these slum situations may not be the unique feature of Adama city in Ethiopia because it is well known that one of the grim problems facing cities is the explosion of slums that available data through UN- Habitat indicates that 80 percent of urban population resides in slum housing that needs either complete replacement or significant upgrading (UN- Habitat, 2007 and 2008). And this shows that even if the city of a given country is developed this slum problem keep challenges them unless they prevented it in its grass root before developing well. And this is a typical case of Adama city that *hadid sefer* or railroad area slum growth is being developing along other progressions of the Adama city. Unless this problem is solved before raising more, there would be possibilities to face much savior problems like other global areas of slums are suffering in now days. And some of the problems are that such grown Slums are a place for acute shortage of civic facilities, Narrow streets, unclean garbage, absence of drainage, lack of sanitation facilities and degraded houses. Also the people living in slums said to have fatalistic attitude towards life and this would not be good for a country existence and their health conditions are poor and highly unsatisfactory. They are also responsible for the spread of many contagious diseases like malaria, dengue, venereal diseases, AIDS, and cholera. And also Slums have two adverse consequences. First, slum atmosphere adversely affect the dwellers that lives in it. Secondly, it also affects the people who are living in the other parts of the city (Dr. V. Jagadeesh, 2013). And these entire above mentioned phenomenon's are well observed in Adama *Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* too and it may keep grow until it is prevented, alleviated or cured immediately. So there must be the possibilities to help these citizens' life situations because it has been stated that

“The Millennium Declaration, which sets the agenda for peace, security and development for the United Nations in the 21st century, General Comment No.4 of the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1991), emphasizes the ‘right to live in security, dignity and peace’ as the central principle of the “Right to Adequate Housing”. Adequate

housing includes legal security of tenure, the availability of public goods & services, the availability of environmental goods & services, including water and land, affordability (including access to finance), habitability, accessibility, viable location and cultural appropriateness. Most residents of urban slums live without any form of secure tenure, under constant threat of eviction, which obviates their ability to access credit and constrains their motivation to improve their homes and neighborhoods. The challenge therefore is to develop new innovative tenure types, which are affordable to the urban poor. Slum areas that are not titled challenge existing land registration and cadastral approaches. The land industry needs to think beyond conventional titling approaches as these will not be able to deliver fast enough or at a suitable scale because they are not affordable to slum dwellers” (Kivulu and Kinawataka, n.d.).

Not only that country contextually speaking also it has been shown that

“The constitution and urban land charter at least provide the possibilities of all urban citizens to get access to land in urban areas because Ethiopia is also a signatory to the international instruments such as the UN Universal Declaration of Human Right (Art. 17) And African Charter on Human and Peoples “Rights (14) which guarantee property right of citizens and other UN conventions on the right of the people to “adequate housing”. Ethiopia has also accepted and working towards the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals of which Goal 7, Target 11 aims that by 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers”(Daniel, 2011).

But Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer slum dwellers are not considered in such Targets since they are not studied and visualized yet.

Accordingly this study has conducted and the results are revealed towards promoting the situations of Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer slum inhabitants in call of immediate actions. And also the study is helping to adjust the future fate of Adama city to prevent it before facing similar serious and huge slum problems like other cities had in the literatures. So, studying the inhabitants or peoples of Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer slum dwellers in demonstrating who are residing in that slum and how they came to emerge there and their livelihoods in demonstrating

their ways of livings, their perceived potentials along their expectations would helps to visualize this slum situations for the preventive, curing and alleviating programs of this individual, social, economical and cities image destroying significant phenomenon in its early stage of development in Adama. And such study are vital as an input to the developmental project plans of the Adama city, countrywide and to the department of psychology in ASTU in adding knowledge's about the local situations of slums in Adama and for the call of further studies in future. Not only that but also *Adama hadid sefer* Slum residents also would may have a chance to visualize their situations and promote them for any available and coming welfare or policy based interventions by any sectors of initiators. That's also the researcher pleasure to be a witness for the marginalized areas of the society and engage in such studies as a sociologist, social psychologist and as native neighborhoods of Adama city.

1.3. Significance of the study

Regardless of countries developmental stages the rise and incidents of slum seems in all places in the world. Because a well known book called the planets of slum by Mike Davis noted that

“Slums, however deadly and insecure, have a brilliant future. The count the world's poor, but that dubious distinction will pass to urban slums no later than 2035. At least half of the coming Third World urban population explosion will be credited to the account of informal communities. Two billion slum dwellers by 2030 or 2040 is a monstrous, almost incomprehensible prospect, but urban poverty overlaps and exceeds slum populations per se” (Mike Davis, 2006)

Also according to Rajiva the overall slum situation is too alarming because the degraded environment in which slums live takes toll on the physical, mental and moral health of the slum dwellers and due to lack of proper living conditions slum children are vulnerable to diarrhea, typhoid, malaria and other such diseases (Rajiva Cited in (Nijama, 2003).

Similarly to Ben in Inclusive of the levels of developments all world cities are walking in danger jointly with their future destroying phenomenon's called slum. And that may affect the various forms of individuals, societal, urban images and economic aspects of the cities. But Since the proportions of slum raising is much inclined to developing areas, no doubts that specially we Ethiopians as one of the members of developing countries and the special zone of slum with a

populations sizes of 83% up to 99% urban slum dwellers, we are supposed to work much harder than other developing and developed nations towards alleviating and preventing this slum situations which is the greatest challenges of our current and future cities and urban areas significant problems (Ben C. Arimah, n.d.).

In spite of nation's levels of developments, urbanities and industries rate in their countries majority of world courtiers and cities seems comprising similar trends where they get special places for slum dwellers like Adama, Ethiopia. Because, similarly like the peoples dwelling place in this present study area (*Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum) or "railway area" variously reviewed literature's in this present study also illustrates that slum inhabitants in their settlements, they are basically situated to reside beside the railway line, beside the main roads, highways, near the market places, railway stations, junctions, or nearby mills, factories, small scale industries, etc And the physical and hygienic conditions of such houses are far below standard of urban residential areas (Junio M Ragragio, 2003). And these is extremely similar and even more with *Adama Hadid Sefer* slum community that they also found directly beside the older railway which is not functioning right now. And the place is exactly around or in between two formerly government owned industries before decades ago. One is mills factory which is still functioning and the other one is mill store which is not serving right now. But this slum community features and settlement structures are quite different than the rest of residents around them and that really feels sad to see such destitute living place and they appears quite unlike with surrounding neighbors around them. And they lack adequate living shelters and sufficient living places. And also they lack basic facilities like, access to adequate electricity, water services, drainages, toilets, and tenure insecurity. The majority of these people and children's are consuming the left over foods and that are vulnerable for various types of diseases.

Unemployment is also one of the greatest challenges of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum inhabitant's while they had the potential, skill and eager interests for work. In short this slum community seems neglected due to lack of professional studies. And the researcher assumes that although Adama is faster growing town, the phenomena of this rail way area slum settlement seems in its new emergence. And this may have great impact on the future development of Adama city. More over this phenomenon may affect the individuals (the family living there

specially growing kids), the psychosocial (feeling of discomfort due to unpleasant living areas for every inhabitants of the city), economically (both for the inhabitants and the city that there might be failure of local and foreign investment competency due to inadequate housing settlements and infrastructures in future), politically (poor land and human resource management and poor governance) and that may also affects many other interconnected various forms of progressions of the city, region and the country as well.

So in order to get the knowledge as an inputs to prevent, alleviate or cure this phenomenon's expansions it is pretty significant to know the inhabitants (who are residing in *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum), their livelihoods (their ways of livings) how they came to emerge (the reasons what brought them here), and their perceived potentials along their expectations. And this will strongly directs the way how to extract this very small community from this circumstance and cure the problem in its early stages of regressive developments.

1.4. Objectives of the study

The generally objectives of the study are two broader areas and that are describing the inhabitants and livelihoods of *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum dwellers. Specifically,

- To describe the inhabitants or peoples of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum dwellers in demonstrating their wellbeing and morbidities
- To identify their livelihoods or existing ways of livings of *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum inhabitants
- To describe the perceived potentials of the inhabitants along their expectations in *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum
- To explore the reason how the *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum inhabitants came to emerge there as their background information's.

1.5. Research questions

1. What are the reasons brought *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum inhabitants came to emerge there?
2. What are the describable personal statuses of the inhabitants or residing peoples of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum dwellers regarding wellbeing and morbidities?
3. What are the existing ways of livings or livelihoods of *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum inhabitants

4. What are the perceived potentials of Adama *kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum inhabitants along their expectations?

1.6. Delimitations

The study was delimited in four major dimensions first; gathering data's and observing the inhabitants or peoples of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum in demonstrating what kinds of people are residing there in terms of describable personal statuses regarding wellbeing and morbidities. And that are like what types of external appearances do the inhabitants had, the describable and observable diseased states of the inhabitants, the incidences of physical impairments and mental disorders etc. Secondly the study was focused on in identifying the livelihoods or existing ways of livings of *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum inhabitants and observing their living place. That was like how the inhabitants manage their life in living under such slum circumstances. The natures of their shelters, the availability of basic civic facilities, what they do for living, what they consume as a meal, how do they dispose wastes and other integrated issues in their livelihoods were also identified ahead.

Thirdly the expectations of *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum inhabitants along their perceived potentials were studied. And it was like assessing what types of potentials and skills do they have that may not been recognized by any one, charity or governmental organizations. And also it was about what types supports do the inhabitants are expecting, in which ways and from whom. Lastly the study was also exploring the inhabitant's backgrounds that what was their telling reports or their profiles before come to emerge in such slum settlements and how do they stratified here in *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum places.

And all of these were done or this study has conducted and the results were demonstrated just to reveal and promote the slum situations of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* inhabitants towards calling for immediate actions. And also the study is helpfull to adjust the future fate of Adama city to prevent it before facing similar serious and huge slum problems like other cities had and observed through the literatures of this present paper. Shortly the study entirely was focusing on demonstrating who is living there, how this slum came to emerge there, their livelihoods and on describing their perceived potentials along their expectations. And all of this was to visualize these slum situations for the preventive, curing and alleviating programs of this individual, social, economical and cities image destroying significant phenomenon in its early stage of

development in Adama. Because providing all this knowledge for the governmental and nongovernmental organizations will may strongly directs the way how to extract this very small community from this circumstance and cure the problem in its early stages of regressive developments.

1.7. Limitations

Regarding the studies in the area, there were very view local loan providing small scale organizations who had lend some monies for the inhabitants of Adama *Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slums. And some others also have visiting them just to get to know their interests for work and what types work exposures do this slum community had. But many of them were not Academicians and they were coming just to count them, to count their skills and to their desired business interests to provide them returnable loan with profits than studying their situations professionally and it was very difficult to convince the respondents that the research was conducted only to promote the community by studying their situations and make revealed to charity and governmental organizations through publishing this paper in academics areas. And also the time were during the national election season and they were in state of fear by considering the researcher that as coming from the computing political parity areas and some of them were warning the researcher saying “we are poor and we don’t know anything if you are going to asking about politics and we don’t like that” it seems some parties were coming and asking them to have their votes.

Apart that almost all of them seemed in needs of someone’s to come here and count their problems and provide them any forms of aids or loan and it was really hard tasks to shift their minds while they are completely biased in aid and loan oriented expectations. And it was very challenging task to hear their touching stories which they tells beyond the requested questions and without asking them. And it was very challenging to cope with the situations among them that some of the environment in every respondent’s shelters especially around impaired individuals shelters it was very sad, touching and terrible. However, the researcher was supposed to act as normal to keep the respondents feelings. More over there was great difficulties to specify the boundaries of the study while the area needs more investigations while the study focuses in a view dimensions relatively. And it was quite challenging task to managing 32 broader individual cases in both during gatherings and in the analysis of the data’s. And there

was a time limitation to finalize the study and it was very stressing, exhaustive and challenging work. When it comes to the coverage still there are various aspects which are not yet covered in this study. And that are like, regarding child's school performance, elders situations, women's situations, causes of divorce, living with HIV under this circumstance, the psychosocial impacts of this settlement over child's, and many other related futures are awaiting for more investigations.

1.8. Operational definitions

Inhabitants: In the study context the term *Inhabitant* is used to demonstrate what kinds of people are residing there in terms of describable personal statuses regarding wellbeing and morbidities. And that are like what types of external appearances do the inhabitants had, the describable and observable diseased states of the inhabitants, the incidences of physical impairments and mental disorders like their observable characters during interview communications which may distinguish these slum dwellers from none slum area residents in the researchers experiences. And the like are represented towards describing who is living there in *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum places.

Slum: The term used as a Deprived and overcrowded area of a city in which the housing is typically different than majority of housings around them and many other places in the city and the shelter, house or living areas which founds in a very destitute, unventilated, unsuited, unsystematic and terrible conditions.

Livelihoods: This term connotes way of livings in which *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum inhabitants live including countable and describable assets, efforts, potentials etc. And many other related observable and describable features in their neighborhoods.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter the study has reviewed slum dwellers studies in the world e.g., in Asia, Europe, America, Africa, Ethiopia, Addis Ababa and others. Specifically the review has focused on addressing the incidences and magnitudes of slums, the situations of slums inhabitants, the livelihoods of slums inhabitants, cause and historical backgrounds of slums and the like were reviewed. And the review had a critical analysis and integrations of one another; the review strongly had addressed overviews of objectives of the study, the research also reflected on review of literatures sufficiently, the review literature had tried and identified the gaps in the study area and also all of the resources are acknowledged dually.

2.1. Global Incidents of Slums and the Natures of Its Livelihoods and the Inhabitants

2.1.1. The extremes of slums

Giok Ling Ooi and Kai Hong Phua under their study called Urbanization and slum formation poses that the sheer scale of urbanization in Asia, involving huge population in-flows, has created the greatest challenges to cities governments in Asia. Being among the most populous nations in the world, Asian countries have large populations which contribute huge numbers to the population shifting from rural to urban areas. And this was stated as the specific nature of urbanization in Asia. Not surprisingly, the Asian region has the largest proportion of population living in slums and They further noted that in 2001, The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) were estimated that Asia had 554 million slum dwellers, or 60% of the world's total; Africa had 187 million slum dwellers (20% of the world's total), while Latin America and the Caribbean had 128 million slum dwellers (14% of the world's total) (Giok Ling Ooi and Kai Hong Phua, 2008).

Here we can see that from Asians grounds of slum formations that having a huge number of population and highest rate of urbanizations are a major causes to have more slums in the countries. And when we see this specific situation relatively to country Ethiopia that we may reach a consensus that Ethiopia could also have slums in its capital city Addis Ababa with more than four million populations but it would be very difficult to take this Asians cause of slum formations as a similar cause of slum formations in Adama city which founds in Ethiopia as one of the tenth subsequent cities in the country (Petr, cited in (UN-HABITAT, 2008a, 2008c).

especially that would be quite difficult to relate the cause of slum formations of the Asians cities with the case of Adama *hadid sefer* slum that are formed consciously. Because Giok Ling Ooi and Kai Hong Phua stated that “Cities such as Dhaka, Kolkata, Karachi and Mumbai are, realistically speaking, metropolitan or urban regions. Others, such as the greater metropolitan area of Manila, or Chinese cities such as Shanghai, are also really mega-urban regions. And such rapid urban population growth has outpaced the ability of city authorities to provide for housing and environmental and health infrastructure” (Giok Ling Ooi and Kai Hong Phua, 2008). But in the case of Adama *hadid sefer* slum under present study first, the Adama city may not be in the same level of urbanity and with rapid urban population growth like Asians cities and secondly while the rapid urban population growth has outpacing the ability of Asians cities authorities to provide for housing and environmentally and healthy infrastructures but the Adama city administration has consciously moved the inhabitants from the central church streets of the city to their present railroad areas (*hadid sefer*) dwelling place again in the city and it seems due to lack of professional planning’s and economic problem from the government side. Even if the government may have such limitations, the local and international none governmental organizations may have possibilities to alleviate or cure these quite newly emerging railroad area slums of Adama, Ethiopia. But it seems no one yet studied these situations. However, in spite of causes of slum formations and various differences these slums in both areas here under the present study in Adma city and in many Asians cities have many communal features for instance, These Asians slums in their settlement lives in similar places like the habitants in this present study that many of Asians slums and squatter settlements are placed in poor and highly susceptible locations. Mainly, they are distributed along river banks, railway tracks (like adama *hadid sefer* inhabitants under this present study), on hillsides and even in landfill and dump sites at the edges of cities (Giok Ling Ooi and Kai Hong Phua, cited in (Lee, 2006).

2.1.2. The inhabitants and livelihoods of slums

2.1.2.1. Who is living in slums and how?

As per the researcher observation also it seems true that the argument made by the author Junio that various literatures’ tends to show the trends of slums and tends to generalize the whole livelihoods of slums of their specific study areas and that lacks to state the detailed individual cases or inhabitant’s situations. Especially they lack to demonstrate the inhabitant’s wellbeing and morbidities. But in his study in Urban Slums Reports on The case of Metro Manila,

Philippines the researcher have presented the highlights of interviews carried out in May 2002 with persons living in depressed areas of Metro Manila (Junio M Ragragio, 2003). Rather than indicating a trend or generalizing the whole livelihoods, the story has also illustrated the detailed lives of typical slum dwellers. And the nature of the interview, the way the data analyzed and interpreted in reporting ways, the inhabitant's place of settlements beside the railroad track and the like are quite similar with this present study in Adama, Ethiopia. And let see some of the interview held and the results along its gaps and with other features as follows;

2.1.2.2. The inhabitants and the ways of livings of Slum dwellers along Sampaloc Railroad Track, in Manila City

Similarly Like the Adama *hadid sefer* slum dwellers as the present study found that People are residing in Adama city in *kebele 04* directly along or beside the rail way across Adama in the way from the capital city of Ethiopian Addis Ababa to port Djibouti through different Adama *Keble's* or cities, the Philippine National Railways also has a train route from Manila City to Bicol and The company owns the land along the railroad. And here the slum dwellers of Manila City found there similarly like Adama *hadid sefer* slum dwellers in Adama, Ethiopia (Junio M Ragragio, 2003). And let's see some of the inhabitants and their ways of living to understand who is living there and how as follows,

“Marilyn Soriano 41 years old was born and continues to live in a 9 m2 room along the Philippine National Railways track. The room was built by her deceased parents. She is a single parent with two children and shares the room with her younger sister and seven other nieces. Marilyn stopped selling fish when her meager capital was drained by spending on food and other basic necessities. Currently, she earns Php200 (US\$4) per day for doing laundry. This is often insufficient. Being an active member of the church, she derives support from food donations. Her younger sister sells toys. Her income provides their daily food. A typical breakfast and lunch for Marilyn's household consists of one kilo of rice and half a kilo of fish. They have to set aside a portion for lunch. For dinner, they have to wait for her sister until 9 in the evening, and only then are they able to buy food for the entire household” (Junio M Ragragio, 2003).

It was very touching. And as one can easily observes from this presented data the researcher has stated the demography's of the inhabitant Marilyn like, her age, birth place that was born in the slum, family sizes, job statuses, income and the like all quantitatively and qualitatively. And this

was quite similar with what has been done in present study and similar narrations are available under chapter four of data presentation section of this paper in Adama Ethiopia. Furthermore, in the present study the health status, the perceived potentials and expectations of the inhabitants are described too. And also the researcher Junio has narrated the analyses of the major remaining situations too and that are like, the livelihoods or ways of livings of the respondent Marilyn (one of the sample representative's inhabitant of Manila City slum dwellers) that she is living beside railroad track. And also Marilyn's backgrounds or cause of slum as a reason what brought her to such way of life was being born there. But in case of Adama *kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum dwellers almost all of the inhabitants are new for their settlements. And her family's resources, working potentials also were stated too. And the same thing has done even in broader ways under the present study as well for each of 33 sample representative inhabitants out of the total 63 households in Adama *kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum dwellers.

Similarly "*Magdalena Umenga is 52 years old. She has been living in the area since her birth. She occupies a small room in a two-storey structure built by her parents. Two of her sisters and their respective families share the house with her*" (Junio M Ragragio, 2003).

And "*Baby Santos is also a 58-year old widow who lived in the area all her life, at the back of a church which is a stone's throw away from the railroad track. She raised her children selling fish. Her three daughters are now married and living with their respective husbands. She is currently jobless with a 10-year old daughter who lives with her after being maltreated by the stepfather. Trains pass their houses almost every hour starting in the early morning and continuing until late in the evening. Their area is not only noisy; it is also a haven of drug pushers and users, and other criminals*" (Junio M Ragragio, 2003).

The very significant difference between the Adama *kebele 04 hadid sefer* and Manila railroad track slum dwellers are that one is their housings are quite unlike that Manila railroad track slum dwellers have better houses while the Adama *kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum dwellers have just tents and shelters. Secondly, their duration in slum that Manila railroad track slum dwellers have more than 50 years of slum life's while the Adama *kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum dwellers have only the well recognized 7 years of slum lives. And also the situation of Manila seems quite expensive to disperse this old age slums but the case of Adama seems very easy to hand over this

phenomenon in its emergence. Because Asia is very dominant slum place in the world that in south Asia, slum and squatter settlement populations constitutes 58% of the total urban population, compared to 36.4% in East Asia, and 28% in south-east Asia (Giok Ling Ooi and Kai Hong Phua, cite in (UNFPA, 2004).

2.2. The recognized slum inhabitants and their benefits

Again regarding to recognitions of slums it has been said that one of the major causes of inter-slum variation is a legal divide between notified (government-recognized) slums and non-notified (unrecognized) slums. Thirty-seven percent of slum households in India and 39% of slum households in Maharashtra, the state in which Mumbai is located, are non-notified. Across India, non-notified slums suffer from substantially poorer access than notified slums (Ramnath Subbaraman, 2014). But even though Adama *hadid sefer* slum dwellers are recognized and having legal identification cards of citizenships and even they are actively participating in many social welfare activities, like cleaning the city during national celebrities e.g. during Ethiopian millennium that they were requested to clean the city soiled and after participating, they have gotten a chance to dwell here in Adama *kebele 04 hadid sefer* in 2000 E.C, and also they are active participants in planting trees on mountains during summer etc. however they still couldn't receive any types of facilities which stated above in the case of India.

2.3. An Overviews of Slums and their livelihoods

2.3.1. The rise and settlements of Slums in Bangladesh

It has been said that Bangladesh is a “Low human development county” and ranked 147 with Human development index (HDI) (Basharat, cited in (UNDP, 2013, Hossain, 2014). And the country is the 5th heavily populated country in the world with 1.37 percent of population growth per year (Basharat, cited in (UN, 2012 and GOB, 2013). And there are 156 million people live in this country and 47 millions are poor and Bangladesh has 7.8 million slum peoples. And still Slum population increases in Bangladesh tremendously during 1986-2014 periods. In 2014, the number of slum population stood at 7.8 million which is 83% higher than the number of 1986. In 1990s, the counted slum dwellers are 2.57 million. The Increasing trend is alarmingly high during 2000s. While relating this situation with present study in Adama Ethiopia it is clear that, This Asians experience warns that unless the slum problem has solved during its emerging time, there is a possibility to face such similar raisings. and to see some of communalities between this

two quite unlike areas of world city slums, in their livelihoods, Like many of the inhabitants of Adama *hadid sefer* slum shelters are made out of plastic tents, soil bricks and woods, in Bangladesh also most common form of the slum houses are Shacks (Jhupri), Bamboo structured house, Tin shed, Chhai (made of fodder), semi Pucca (made of bricks, soil, mud and tin), Kutcha fragile structure (made of soil, mud and tin), Derelict old buildings (Basharat, cited in (BBS, 1988, 1999, CUS, 2006, UNICEF, 2010). More over the living environment of the Bangladesh slums has been said dangerous for health mainly, because of having no fixed place for waste disposal and unhygienic conditions with inadequate services and facilities (Basharat, cited in (Parvin and Shaw, 2011). and the same is true partially in Adama *hadid sefer* slum dwellers, especially in the areas of the households who had physical impairments, this problematic environment is very dominant.

2.4. The unique perceptions over slums stratifications

Very unique observation by the author Fernandez begins with the perceive that as it is important to note that in the extensive literature on slums, often the focus is on how these settlements are created “the process” rather than the characteristics that result from their constructed environments, “the product” (Fernandez, cite (Rapoport, 1988). Continuing his explanations, “More specifically, the issue that has attracted the least attention from researchers is that of the management practices developed by the residents and their positive impact in relation to risk and natural disasters.”

And surprisingly, in his statements the author Rapoport has also praised the environmental qualities of slums and looked them as: “Spontaneous settlements, like all human environments, do not just happen; they are designed in the sense that purposeful changes are made to the physical environment through a series of choices among the available alternatives” (Fernandez, cite (Rapoport, 1988, p.52). and again he notes that the frequent success of this type of settlements in terms of formal qualities (aesthetic) and space, much more successful than the current, simplistic environments of professional designers, has resulted in an extremely rich environment with a range of unexpected reports. And also the author looks at the use of materials, textures and specific colures, the territory’s effective response to the climate as well as the efficient use of resources and space (Fernandez, 2011).

Honestly speaking, but the researcher dares to say that it is very hard to accord with these notions because it is really difficult to appreciate such unsystematic and terrible life styles of man kinds.

2.5. The Foods of slum dwellers

According to Basharat, the Asians slums usual items of meals are rice, potato, flour, vegetable, edible oil and fish (weekly) and all of these are in form of lowest quality and cheapest price. On the contrary, nutritious and protein rich product (meat, egg, milk, milk product, fruits (only banana) are rarely consumed monthly, bi-monthly or during occasions and festivals. But most of them are categorized by lowest quality in taste. Besides, slum dwellers eat unsafe street food for its ease and affordability, which may cause renal failure, cancer and liver damage and all fatal diseases. (Basharat Hossain, 2014)

But the meals of *hadid sefer* slum inhabitants of Adama in the present study are extremely incomparable with Asians slums meals in the above review. Because the majority of *hadid sefer* slum inhabitants of Adama usually eats the list mentioned and rescuer type's food in Asians slums

2.6. The income sources of slum dwellers

Basically, Slum peoples are involved in the low wage informal sectors. The different forms of activities in informal sector are Rickshaw pulling, sewing, hawking, working in garments, street vending, garbage Collecting, knife sharpening, construction worker, drug peddling, driving, snake charming, Cleaning, sweeper, mechanics, carpenters, small artisans, transport worker, barbers, shop keeping, and maid servant (Basharat, cited in (Rashid, 2004, CUS, 2006, UNICEF, 2010). But when it comes to *hadid sefer* slum inhabitants of Adama, the majority of them had an anticipation to engage in such type's of jobs for future and many of them are engaged in an well recognized daily labors right now. And some of their jobs called, greening the asphalt road intersecting grass of areas of the Adama city or they call it "green" in short, daily labors in construction areas, small artisans similarly as some mentioned in the above like, basket making out of bamboo and plastic ropes, making local soil bricks, street vending like charcoal and wood retailing's, paupers or begging etc.

2.7. The Toilets of Slum Dwellers

As per the researcher observations from many reviewed publishing's, the problem of toilets and sanitation in slums seems studied exhaustively and all the finding showed that it is the major problems of slums. And the same is true for the peoples of *hadid sefer* slum of Adama in the present study that 300 up to 500 hundred people were using a single poorly constructed toilet and

currently this problem is under better improvements by one of the protestant Christian's church charities called *Nazreth Kale Hiwot Church*. While keeping looking at the magnitude this problem in other slums, for instance according to Basharat, the alarming sights of slums are that, about 80 percent of the slum population in Bangladesh has no sanitation facilities. And the slum censuses reported that, unsafe, unhealthy and open space toilets are available in the slum. Furthermore, 92% slum people shares their latrines and use some common form of toilets such as pit (52.2%) followed by hanging (13.8%) and open space (8.99%). Only 9% slum people use improved sanitation which is 83 % lower than the overall rural rate (54%), (Basharat cited in (UNICEF, 2010). And only 14 percent of the slum households have sanitation facilities in Dhaka city (Basharat Hossain, 2014).

Similarly Latin American cities also have serious sanitation problems, but nothing to compare with the magnitude of those in Africa or South Asia. The megacity of Kinshasa, with a population fast approaching 10 million, has no waterborne sewage system at all and in Nairobi, the Laini Saba slum in Kibera in 1998 had exactly ten working pit latrines for 40,000 people, while in Mathare there were two public toilets for 28,000 people. As a result, slum residents rely on "flying toilets" or "scud missiles," as they are also called: "They put the waste in a polythene bag and throw it on to the nearest roof or pathway." (Mike Davis, 2006). and again the long explanations made by Mike Davis in the book of planets of slum Sanitation in South and Southeast Asia is only marginally better than in sub-Saharan Africa. Dhaka city also, a decade ago, had piped water connections serving a mere 67,000 houses and a sewage disposal system with only 8500 connections. Likewise, less than 10 percent of homes in metro Manila are connected to the sewer systems. Jakarta, despite its flashy skyscrapers, still depends on open ditches for disposal of most of its wastewater. In contemporary India - where an estimated 700 million people are forced to defecate in the open - only 17 of 3700 cities and large towns have any kind of primary sewage treatment before final disposal. To defecate, women and girls have to wait until dark, which exposes them to harassment and even sexual assault. In the slums of Bangalore - the high-tech poster city for "India Shining" - poor women, unable to afford the local pay latrines, must wait until evening to wash or relieve themselves. Researcher Loes Schenk-Sandbergen writes: Men can urinate at any time at any place, whereas women can only be seen following the call of nature before sunrise and after sunset. To avoid hazards, women have to go in groups at five o'clock in the morning often to swampy land where snakes would be hiding, or

some deserted dumping ground with rats and other rodents. Women often say that they do not eat during the daytime just to avoid having to go to the open field in the evening (Mike Davis, 2006).

2.7.1. Living In the Shits in England Histories

According to Mike Davis it was stated that the Excremental or waste materials from the body surplus indeed is the primitive urban contradiction. In the 1830s and early 1840s, with cholera and typhoid was out of control in London and the industrial cities of Europe. And “the anxious British middle class was forced to confront a topic not usually discussed in the parlor. Bourgeois consciousness, Victorian scholar Steven Marcus explains, was abruptly disturbed by the realization that millions of English men, women and children were virtually living in shit”. And also there were others like those catalogued by Friedrich Engels in Manchester, where in some streets “over two hundred people shared a single privy.” (Mike Davis, 2006). And this was similar with current situations of Adama in Ethiopia under present study that there are 300 up to 500 inhabitants in Small Street. And some of them are infected by HIV/AIDS, savior poverty, bad living environment due to high density of population and lack of ventilations and sanitations etc.

2.8. The Health Statuses of Slum Dwellers

Many studies on slums have revealed that health conditions of the slum dwellers are poor and highly unsatisfactory. They are responsible for the spread of many contagious diseases like malaria, dengue, venereal diseases, HIV/AIDS, like some of *hadid sefer* slum inhabitants under present study, and cholera. Slums have two adverse consequences. First, slum atmosphere adversely affect the dwellers that lives in it. Secondly, it also affects the people who are living in the other parts of the city (Dr. V. Jagadeesh, 2013).

Not only that but also they faces malnutrition, immunization, cancer screening, drug abuse and female infanticide (Pallavi, 2014).

And also a number of long-standing settlements which are located in cities near to central areas, mostly because they have been incorporated into the expanding boundaries of rapidly growing urban areas. In many cities, such as in the greater metropolitan area of Manila in the Philippines, as well as in Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia, rapid development of new real estate comprising condominiums and shopping malls has said to led the “gridlocked traffic conditions, severe environmental conditions like air, noise and river pollution (Giok Ling Ooi and Kai Hong Phua, cited (Lee, 2006).

But in the case of *hadid sefer* slum inhabitants under present study, formerly, they were dwelled along the fences of orthodox churches in the central places of Adama city quite differently than Asians slums stratifying situations. And that was by the inhabitants interests due to many individual problems. But currently the Adama city administrative has moved them to locate along the railroad track which doesn't serve right now and even if they dwells in quit dry areas, a part a bit from the so-called crowded city areas of Adama city they lives in quit spoiled environments due to their higher density over small roads in between the railroad track in front of their shelters and different types of well stoned fences and huge stores wall in their back side. And also the luck of sewerages, waters and toilets are also other factors next to the big garbage container which has reserved for all of the neighbors residents.

Many of the slum settlements are likely to be located on state land or on marginal sites. Locating in these sites can help the squatters and slum dwellers avoid harassment by the authorities or by private land owners. The marginal sites occupied by squatter and slum settlements are often highly vulnerable to floods as well as landslides and the same is true for Adama *hadid sefer* communities that they have settled on government owned land and they do have problem of few flooding and much water leakages in to their shelters during rainy seasons (Giok Ling Ooi and Kai Hong Phua, 2008).

2.9. Historical Slums in Russia, Albania, Bulgaria and Roma

In the book of the planets of slum, it was stated that “since the late 1990s, the government of Vladimir Putin were acknowledged IMF’s requisites to elevate costs for housing and heating to market level, despite a fall in incomes. Simultaneously, there has been a massive neglect, disinvestment, even abandonment of the crucial district infrastructures and factory-based social services, and as a result, older apartment blocks - indeed, whole neighborhoods, and sometimes entire cities have regressed to slum conditions. Many working-class residential areas were characterized by broken pipes, overflowing sewers, faulty lighting, and, most dangerously, no winter heat. Millions of poor urban Russians, as a result, suffer conditions of cold, hunger. Russian-style transitional poverty also exists in urban Eastern Europe, most notably in Bulgaria and Albania. In Sofia, hammered by deindustrialization and plant closures, poverty and inequality exploded in 1995-96, especially amongst Roma and Turkish minorities, older women, and large families 43 percent of Bulgarians now live below the poverty line, and Sofia probably

has the largest slum population in Europe. It also has Europe's most wretched slum, "Cambodia" in Fakulteta, where 35,000 Roma (90 percent of them unemployed) live under ghetto conditions that recall the misery of Davits in India. Europe's poorest city, however, is Elbasan (population 110,000)" (Mike Davis, 2006).

2.10. The Livelihoods of Internally Displaced Persons in Georgia USA

According to George Tarkhan-Mouravi, In Georgia United States of America in 2009, the slums were designated as IDPs (internally displaced persons). And for almost two decades the plight of IDPs were remained one of the most painful aspects of the Georgian reality. Constituting above 5% of the whole society, internal displacement also were posted significant and multifaceted challenges to socio-economic development and stabilization of the country, during the time this under review study being conduct, while many IDPs were continued to live in the same dire conditions as it was before fifteen years ago. The majority of IDPs were remained, and probably they still remains, poor and vulnerable, their housing conditions are often still abominable, they do not have regular and adequate sources of income, they are not sufficiently integrated into the host societies (George, 2009).

And the main cause of poverty both among IDPs and the general population was unemployment, or in some cases what can be called underemployment, the lack of adequate income-generating opportunities means that many IDPs rely on small-scale petty trading, remittances and assistance from family and friends, subsistence agriculture in kitchen-gardens and the sale of homegrown agricultural products. There are few reliable sources of information on employment statistics among IDPs; however there is a widespread understanding that unemployment was significantly higher among IDPs than among the general population. For instance, a recent UNHCR draft report observed that unemployment among IDPs was higher for the following reasons: "IDPs have less access to formal sector employment than the local population due to lack of information, established networks and marginalization. Given their lack of collateral, IDPs have limited access to bank loans and cannot afford the high interest rates, which prevents them from starting their own businesses (George, 2009). It seems that because of the place where they found that Georgians slum are more advanced than the slum dwellers of *hadid sefer* slums in Adama Ethiopia. Because here in Adama the slum inhabitant has an opportunities to receive very little loans but it is from NGOs initiatives not from banks like the remaining civic societies in the city. And the amount of money that they receive is a maximum of 800 ET birr (less than US\$45)

and still this well developed city experiences, thoughts us that unless an immediate solutions has been taken, Adama also on the way to rich in similar type of social problems in the city. Because, the peoples of the Georgians situations are quite similar with Adama *hadid sefer* slum dwellers situations, that both are displeased internally.

2.11. Slums in Latin America

According to ILO research, urban poverty in Latin America was raised by an extraordinary 50 percent just in the first half of the decade 1980 to 1986. And the average incomes of the working population were felled by 40 percent in Venezuela, 30 percent in Argentina, and 21 percent in Brazil and Costa Rica. In Mexico also the informal employment was almost doubled between 1980 and 1987, while social expenditures also felled to half of its 1980 level¹. Similarly in Peru there were the cut in the formal employment from 60 to 11 percent of the urban workforce in three years and opened the doors of Lima's slums to the occult revolution of Sendero Luminoso. Meanwhile, broad sections of the educated middle class, accustomed to live-in servants and European vacations, suddenly found themselves in the ranks of the new poor. In some cases, downward mobility was almost as abrupt as in Africa: the percentage of the urban population living in poverty, for example, increased by 5 percent in a single year (1980-81) in both Chile and Brazil (Mike Davis, 2006). And the cause of slum formation and its magnitudes are very different with that of the cases in Asians, Africans, Ethiopians and Adama causes of slum formations. Because here in the case of Latin America nothing has mentioned about rural to urban migration and urban settlement planning failures.

2.12. The Neighborhoods and Causes of Slums in Africa

According to Wendmu, On February 2010, in a conference on the future of cities in London, United Nation's head of housing agency Anna Tibaijuka proclaimed that "After HIV Aids, the biggest threat to sustainable development in Africa is rapid and chaotic urbanization, because it is a recipe for disaster for increased tensions and pressure" (Wondimu cited in (MacLellan, 2010). And the chief causes for the growth of slums and squatter settlements are one too many. The first reason lies in an inability to employ sound housing policies (Wondimu cited in (Jaycox, 1977).

And the prevalence of slum households are said to be varied dramatically across cities of the developing world. Based on areas, UN-HABITAT defines any specific place, whether a whole

city or a neighborhood, as a slum area if half or more of all households lack improved water, improved sanitation, sufficient living area, durable housing, secure tenure, or combinations thereof. An area or neighborhood deprived of improved sanitation alone may experience a lesser degree of deprivation than an area that lacks any adequate services at all, but both are considered slums in this definition like, in some cities, a relatively small percentage of households experience shelter deprivations, or many experience only one barrier to adequate housing. In other cities, a majority of dwellings suffer from two or more shelter deprivations, threatening the health, safety and wellbeing of their inhabitants (Slum Cities and Cities with Slums, 2008/9).

And all of these above mentioned features are communal to Adama *Hadid Sefer* slum dwellers in present study. however, to accord with the above stating the majority of them are suffering in shelter deprivations mainly that the majorities (68.75%) of Adama *Hadid Sefer* slum dwellers are living in badly built shelters and some are shelter less and many are destitute in very worst situations than explained in the above.

Again according to the agent “Slum Cities and Cities with Slums” reports, Slum cities are prevalent throughout sub-Saharan Africa, where poor households experience multiple shelter deprivations. In Burkina Faso, for example, 93 per cent of slum households live in a concentrated slum area, with 71 percent living in an extremely deprived area in which three out of four households lack basic shelter services. Even 65 percent of households that do not have any shelter deprivations non-slum households live in a slum area, while 35 percent of non-slum households live in a mildly deprived area. In total, 87 percent of all households live in a slum area. In the Central African Republic, Chad and Ethiopia, slum cities are more entrenched and underserved with as much as 91 percent of even non-slum households living in extremely deprived settlements. Estimations of slum prevalence in Central African Republic, Chad and Ethiopia are the same at both the household and area level of analysis, meaning that they are characterized by slum cities in which rich and poor families live alongside each other. The same situation prevails in Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Togo. The lack of basic services in slum cities cannot be attributed only to the informality of the settlements indeed; entire cities cannot comprise “informal” settlements but are rather an outgrowth of inadequate planning, construction and social services (Slum Cities and Cities with Slums, 2008/9).

Generally in Africa 61 urban residents out of 100 were said to be living in slums in 2001, being 54 from sub-Saharan Africa and 7 from Northern Africa. In the latter sub-region three countries had a

slum incidence that in proportion represented one-third of their total urban population: Egypt (39.9), Libya (35.2) and Morocco (32.7). Notable is sub-Saharan Africa, where 71.9 per cent of the urban population is estimated to be living in these informal settlements. This unfortunate reality is in line with findings on other human development and poverty related indicators in the sub-region (Abdulwasi cited in (UN-Habitat, 2003). And Despite the efforts initiated to expand basic services to urban slum areas in some African cities, improvements have not kept pace with a rapidly increasing urban population. There is no evidence that this pattern will change, and most of the sub-Saharan population will continue to live with inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene, which is a fundamental manifestation of poverty (Abdulwasi Salih, 2009). Not only that but also the global assessment of slums undertaken by the UN-HABITAT (2010) shows that 828 million or 33% of the urban population of developing countries resides in slums. And In sub-Saharan Africa, 62% of the urban population resides in such settlements and such large concentrations of slums in which inhabitants live in inequitable and life-threatening conditions (Ben C. Arimah, n.d.). and it has been said that many African countries have turned into nations of slums a situation where between 60 and 70 percent of the people have to live in squalid conditions that are devoid of the basic infrastructural facilities (access to safe water, shelter, etc.). As many as 150 people share one toilet in the slums of Nairobi, Kenya and Lagos, Nigeria. More figures on the prevalence of slums are quoted today than ever before (Isabelle Milbert, 2006).

2.13. Causes of Slum Formations in Some African Country

2.13.1. The Cause of Durban's Slums in South Africa

In South Africa Durban's current pattern of informal settlement is largely a product of apartheid factors during the second half of the 20th century that The 1913 Land Act alienated Africans from most of the land, forcing them wholesale into wage employment for survival and during the 1930s, massive informal settlements formed just beyond the urban fringes (UN-HABITAT, 2003).

2.13.2. The Cause of Nairobi's Informal Settlements

Slums also called Informal settlements in Kenya have a long history in Nairobi dating from colonial period, where most Africans were excluded from the city's designated residential areas since they were reserved for Europeans and Asians. That Kenyans who came to the city in search of work had to create informal residential settlements outside the central business district and the planned residential areas which were largely ignored by the colonial government (Emmanuel

cited in (Amnesty International, 2009). And This informal settlements are scattered in nine administrative divisions Nairobi's and the inhabitants in these marginalized areas said to live in very inhumane and disturbing conditions with severe lack of clean water supply, improved sanitation, housing, health services, and lack of solid waste management facilities (Emmanuel cited in (Umande Trust, 2007). In addition to this, slums dwellers face inadequate schooling facilities, unemployment, lack of energy, lack of drainage systems, high crime rates, and lack of proper governance including security services. And this has resulted to life threatening outcomes which lead to mass poverty, contagious diseases, conflicts, and other social, ecological and economic hazards (Emmanuel Mutisya, 2011). And more over urban inequalities in the third world are said as visible even from space: satellite investigation of Nairobi reveals that more than half of the population lives on just 18 percent of the city area. And this implies, of course, massive contrasts in population density and the gulf between rich and poor in Nairobi is one of the world's most unequal cities and also In the leafy suburb of Karen there are fewer than 360 inhabitants per square kilometer, according to the 1999 census; parts of Kibera have more than 80,000 people in the same sized area. But Nairobi is scarcely unique in forcing the poor to live in slums of shell in the form of a mound built by ants or termites while the wealthy enjoy their gardens and open spaces (Mike Davis, 2006).

2.13.3. The Cause of Slums in Ibadan, Nigeria

It was reported that the intense crowding and subsequent deterioration of Ibadan's inner city took place over a long period, closely linked to socio-economic change and limited municipal budgets. The in principle well planned town thus were turned into a slum. And In 1963, half of the city's core areas were consisted of slum dwellings, growing to 70 per cent of the town's total number of neglected housing in 1985. Problems of illegal squatting, conversion of functions and extremely poor levels of service provision are compounded by the apparent lack of financial capacity and political will to upgrade such a large area. In addition, people strongly oppose resettlement due to their strong attachments to the ancestral lands (UN-HABITAT, 2003). This could be best example to Adama city to learn from it and preserve the city before reaching to such levels of complications.

2.13.4. The Cause of Slums in Lusaka, Zambia

“The slums of Lusaka owe their origins to the neglect of providing low-cost public housing and to short-sighted urban and housing policies, both during colonial and post independence times. Lusaka’s population grew most rapidly after 1948 (UN-HABITAT, 2003).”

2.13.5. The Cause of Kibera Informal Settlements

Kibera is said to be one of the largest slums in Africa with an average population of approximately more than nine hundred thousand people (900,000) (Emmanuel cited in (Umande Trust, 2010). The slum stands on a 2.5 square kilometers and is roughly five kilometers away from the city center. In 1912, Kibera was a settlement in a forest outside Nairobi; as a result of World War I, it became a resettlement area for Nubian soldiers returning from service. The colonial government then, allowed settlements to grow and opened gates to other tribes from across the country (Emmanuel Mutisya, 2011).

2.14. The Intense of Slums in Ethiopia

In broader context of Ethiopian slums, the author Wondimu said that “It is truly unfortunate that a word like urbanization that for centuries has represented better living standards and growth is now viewed as a threat to sustainable growth and likened to an incurable disease. When people move to urban cities in search of a better life, they deserve to find something better than what they left behind and Ethiopia has one of the highest proportions of urban population living in slums and housing deficit is at an all time high. The government has introduced a number of policies and is trying to provide housing for low-income people while the private sector in the real estate industry is mainly meeting the needs of high-income people” (Wondimu Robi, 2011). And according to the finding through Harar city on 2009 by the author Abdulwasi Salih, Numerically, Ethiopia was stated to have 70% of the urban population estimated to live in slums (Abdulwasi Salih, 2009). And Like many other developing countries, Ethiopian cities also suffer from shortage of infrastructure and urban services, urban environmental degradation, homelessness, urban decay and high unemployment (UN-Habitat, 2011).

2.14.1. The Extents of Slums in Addis Ababa and In Harar Cities

In the capital city, Addis Ababa, 70-85% of the populations are estimated to live in slums and squatter settlements or in Addis Ababa city it is called dire, where slums constitute the greater portion of the residential areas that More than 80 percent of Addis Ababa is a slum Habtamu, cited in (UN-Habitat, 2004; Yowoineshete, 2007; Elias, 2008; Gebre, 2008).

And “in Addis Ababa slum areas are characterized by overcrowded neighborhoods with no or little basic infrastructure and municipal services, poor hygienic conditions, lacking safe drinking water and sewage. This has been making health conditions of dwellers poor. Available literatures indicated that absence of adequate water and sanitation in slum areas has resulted in the presence of various diseases” (Fry et al, 2002; Water aid, 2008).

In Harar, which is one of the greatest cities of Ethiopia has an estimated percentage of urban population the same to that of Addis Ababa, with 75% of the total urban population living in slums. And the Harar city has been implementing various thoughtful strategies in reduction of slums and prevention of new slum formation (Abdulwasi Salih, 2009).

Other studies also found that the capital city of Ethiopia Addis Ababa is one of the cities in the world in which large proportion of their settlements are recognized as “slum”. That About 80% of the city’s settlements and housing units are considered slum. The majority of these settlements are concentrated in the inner-city. About 70% of the houses located in the inner-city are *kebele*’s (government) owned. The *kebele* houses are generally single storey *chika* (mud and wood construction) houses occupied by a Majority of low-income tenants (Elias Yitbarek, 2008).

Being the capital city of the country Ethiopia, Addis Ababa’s slum has been studied by many sectors but the majority the study tends to show the generalized livelihoods of the slum areas and they lacks to describe the inhabitants and their potentials. also by the UN-Habitat, Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, were stated as a city with an estimated population of over 3 million which has an amount of slum dwellers between 85% and almost 100 % within the districts (Sub-Cities) (Tsion cited in (UN-Habitat, 2004). And it has been said that the central government has only recently given urban development issues attention as there has been a traditional focus on the agricultural sector that is still the dominate source of livelihood for most Ethiopians. The negligence of urban issues has had severe consequences for the physical, social and economic development of Addis Ababa (Tsion cited in (Solomon, 2005).

And the majority of the urban population’s lives in slum like dwellings found with similar structural features, in terms of both roof and wall material 81 percent of the urban population live in dwellings built of wood and mud and roofed with corrugated iron sheets or grass (Elisa Muzzini, 2008).

2.14.2. The Demography's of Inhabitants, Causes of Stratification and Livelihoods of Arada Kebele Gojjo Sefer Slum Dwellers in Gondar City

According to the 2002 central statistical authority report Gondar is also a town in Ethiopia in which people are living with poor housing and low sanitary area and The 2002 central statistical authority (CSA) further documented that 80% of the housing unit of Gondar consists of one room only and also the health status are significantly affected by different diseases compared to the wealthy one (Bimal Kanta cited in (CSA, 2002).

The main cause of slum expansion in Gojjo sefer are said to be rural urban migration that are due to poverty and unemployment's. And there are many problems that challenge the Gojjo sefer inhabitant's current living conditions and that are like, malnutrition, poor sanitation, disability, lack of capital, health problem. And all these mentioned features are communal among Adama *Hadid Sefer* inhabitants in present study. And it has been stated that The difficulties of Gondar slum dwellers is in precarious condition and If the local government, civil society and other stakeholders give priority and work seriously, then the slum dweller will be benefitted in a greater extent (Bimal Kanta, 2013).

About the inhabitants' situations, from Gojjo sefer the study in Gondar has selected 30 households out of 80 which are 38 in percents (38%). And it was found that the majority of respondent (40 percents) belongs to the age group of above 55 years old. Similarly in Adama *Hadid Sefer* in present study there are 63 legally recognized households and the present study has selected half of them which are the 50 % but the majority of the inhabitants found in the age range of 36-40 (28.125%) out of 33 sample representatives. and all the remaining are below the age of 36 and this shows that the slum inhabitants of Gojjo sefers in Gondar are much older than Adama *Hadid Sefers* slum dwellers in present study. Regarding the genders of the inhabitants, the Gojjo sefers Study, showed that 70 percents of the inhabitants are females. But in Adama *Hadid Sefers* slum the majorities or 81.25% of sample households are Male. With regards to the place of birth in Gojjo sefers the majority of respondents (83.4 percent) are hailed from rural area that migrated from rural to urban area in search of livelihood. But about Adama *Hadid Sefer* in present study the respondent's causes of slums are quite diversified however, the 96.875% of slum dwellers are legally and internally displaced from Adama *Mariyam* and *Eyesus Bete Christian* streets. The Gojjo sefers study also reveals that the majority of respondents (40

percent) are widowed while in Adama *Hadid Sefers* slum the 68.75% of sample respondents are married with 12.5% of Divorced and 6.25% Widowed. About the size of households, the Gojjo sefers study found that the majority of respondent (40 percent) have more than five members in the family. Similarly in Adama *Hadid Sefers* slum sample representatives the 59.375% of inhabitants have the family sizes of 2-5. And in Gojjo sefers 66.7 percent of respondents and 50% in Adama *Hadid Sefers* have no educations among the respondents. Occupationally, in Gojjo sefers 50 percent of respondent are unemployed but in Adama *Hadid Sefers* the majority (96.875%) of this slum dwellers are striving to survive than begging or been dependent on others (Bimal Kanta, 2013). This study conducted in Gondar Gojjo *sefer sefer* slums are very similar with present study in Adama *Hadid Sefer* but the difference is that the study conducted in Gondar Gojjo *sefer sefer* slums mainly focuses on the challenges of that slums but the present study in Adama *Hadid Sefer* focuses on the livelihoods of the slum and the inhabitants wellbeing and their perceived potentials as anticipated plan to go out of this situations in mainly.

2.14.3. Informal Settlements in Two Kebeles of Bahir Dar City

In Bahir Dar city, Informal land settlement which considers also as a slum has been stated as socially, politically and economically growing problem in Bahir Dar Ethiopia. And they are characterized mostly by the low quality houses and the lack of, or inadequate infrastructure and social services. And about 30 percent of houses in Bahir Dar city are categorized as informal settlements. Also in Bahir Dar the slums are said to be illegal and informally established on agricultural land that are informally purchased from farmers. But in Adama *Hadid Sefers* slum inhabitants the 96.875% of them are legally displaced from Adama *Mariyam* and *Eyesus Bete Christian* streets and they resides along the railway in the city that rural. And the causes of such squatting activities are projected to population growth, inefficient land provision, the high cost of urban living standard, and illegal land grabbing by urban speculators. And Migration also stated as one reason for population growth which forces inhabitants to migrate into such informal urban place because of shortage of rural agricultural land. And such Informal settlements in Bahir Dar city expects to cause environmental deterioration, social distress, economic destruction (fire), and urban violence (Daniel Weldegebriel, 2011).

According to Daniel “Bahir Dar is another city that has managed to address the challenges of rapid urbanization. The Municipality of this city is now one of Ethiopia’s most densely

populated urban settlements that has developed an extensive range of measures to make it a healthier and more convivial place for its citizens. The city has shown great determination in its efforts to tackle difficult issues such as housing shortages, economic stagnation, and lack of electricity by using local labor to find solutions, developing sanitation and transportation infrastructure, and generally providing adequate public services. These actions have improved living conditions for the most vulnerable groups of society and have encouraged the community to work together to build a common future. In addition, the Municipality has succeeded in involving many sectors of civil society in its urban development project” (Daniel Weldegebriel, 2011). But such well established data’s seems lacks to mention about slums detailed features. And also they are city specific that in the researchers most findings they tell nothing about other cities like Adama city. Particularly when it comes to *Hadid Sefer* slum inhabitants and their livelihoods, causes of slum, their potential and expectations nothing has mentioned yet. However, According to variously reviewed studies in this research shows, it is clear that there is high demand to alleviate this problem from the cities in the country and when it comes to Adama and specially the case of *Hadid sefer* settlement, it is in quit early stage of developments and there would be plenty of opportunities even to cure and prevent it than taking the actions of redevelopments or improving this phenomenon like others what has been done in Bahir Dar. And According to Habtamu slum dwellers said to have poor social ties relatively to non- slum dwellers. But according to this present finding in Adama Kebele 04 *Hadid Sefer* Slum, the inhabitant has demonstrated good social life ties. And Social exclusion is also attributable to slum areas and this also very less in Adama Kebele 04 *Hadid Sefer* Slum (Habtamu, 2011).

2.15. Urban Physical Planning Problems

“The existence of slums worldwide is a sign that the slum is a crucial element of contemporary urbanization. Urban sociologists argue that, slums are the physical manifestation of several overlapping forces. On the one hand, they are the manifestation of deep poverty, unrealistic regulatory frameworks, ill-conceived policies, inadequate urban planning, weak institutional capacity, and larger macroeconomic factors. But on the other hand, slums are a manifestation of the creativity and resilience with which extremely disadvantaged populations have organized their selves in the face of these very challenges” (Hyra, 2008). The case might be true in Adama but this doesn’t emancipate from working hard to tackle this globally urging problems.

And also “slums are seen as a contiguous settlement where the inhabitants are characterized as having in adequate housing and basic services and often not recognized and addressed by the public authorities as an integral part of the city and that is one of the reasons why little data on slum dwellers can be found” (UN-HABITAT, 2003). This is especially true about slum studies in Ethiopia and particularly in Adama that there is huge lack of data’s about the entire situations of slums. And that seems quite unthinkable to get data’s about the inhabitants and livelihoods of slums in Adama, Ethiopia.

UN-HABITAT therefore developed a household level definition in order to be able to use existing household level surveys and censuses to identify slum dwellers among the urban population. A slum household is a household that lacks any one of the following five elements:

- Access to improved water,
- Access to improved sanitation,
- Security of tenure (the right to effective protection by the state against arbitrary, unlawful eviction),
- Durability of housing (including living in a non-hazardous location) and Sufficient living area (no overcrowding)

And again the UN-HABITAT states that “most of reviewed data revealed that, the issue of slums is very complex. It cuts across numerous disciplines. It concerns hundreds of millions of slum dwellers directly and it indirectly concerns all the local and national economies and societies in which slums exist. It is one of the fundamental global challenges of our times. The physical, legal, social, political and economic characteristics of slums are richly varied. And the lives of hundreds of millions of slum dwellers are threatened by the lack of access to the most basic human requirements: water, sanitation, shelter, health, and education. The nature and extent of the daily challenges posed by existing slums are not just daunting, they are life threatening. In the same manner many part of these above sample literatures shows various futures of slum dwellers but the problem is, that they haven’t putted the inhabitants (peoples who are living in slums), people’s expectations and their potentials. Especially when it comes to the livelihoods and inhabitants of Adama *Hadid Sefer* slum dwellers under present study, they even didn’t recognize them yet (UN-HABITAT, 2003).

2.16. Taking Possession of Slum Territory

According to Fernandez the possessing of slum territory takes place in a spontaneous or planned manner, individually or collectively, peacefully or violently. In this regard, it is important to mention that whether an invasion is planned or not can have a profound influence on future spatial organization (as Fernandez, cited in (Taschner, 2001, pp. 108 – 109). In Brazil, as well as in other Latin American countries, it was after five years that the slums were literally occupied. When the occupants feel that the invasion is successful (that they will not be expelled), they immediately build stronger homes (Fernandez, cited in (Lloyd, 1979 in McAuslan, 1986). Overall, ten years later, despite the irregular terrain, most (if not all) houses have been transformed into “hard” lodgings (brick, concrete, concrete blocks, etc.) and into two or three storey’s (as Fernandez, cited in (Lloyd, 1979 in McAuslan 1986; Turner, 1967). In the past decade, these institutions have the most basic services (water, electricity, roads, etc.). And what this phenomenon strongly recommends to present study here in Adama Ethiopia is that unless an immediate solution has been taken, there could be a chance to face similar situations like what was happened in the above countries history (Fernandez, 2011).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Method

To began with methodological talking, even though the study is overwhelmed into pure qualitative method, in order to give straightforward and understandable results to the readers the study has employed pure qualitative and some descriptive statistics as of parts of quantitative methods of inquiries. And it was both in data gathering and analyses parts of the study. Because there were some situations to collect all the demographic data's of the 32 sample representative inhabitants, their family sizes, the ages and educational levels of their children's, the incomes of the sample households and the likes has been collected numerically during inquiry. And also there were a use of descriptive statistics such as percentage, table and pie- chart towards summarizing and in simplifying the verbally narrated and described data's in the narration and analysis sections. As a result, the method of the study is considered as a mixed method.

And also before gathering all the data's the researcher had a visit to the study site *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* Slum to check the applicability of the self designed instruments, to evaluate whether the planed objectives could me or not by discussing with some residents there. And finally that was successful that the researcher has met the community leaders and also other residents and checked the questions and their willingness along all possible insights and began to recruit respondents. And it was successful to find or select the sample representative inhabitants even without applying systematic random sampling techniques because almost all of the inhabitants had a willing to be studied. And that was due to their misunderstandings that the researcher was there just to count and register their situations so that they will provide aid and they couldn't trust the researcher and their community leaders while they are telling them it is just research. Rather they conceive the information misleading someone is trying to take advantages of them.

However to minimize the redundancy and bring accurate data's the researcher had forced them to do the investigations according to his plane and applied simple random systematic sampling techniques and recruited 32 sample representatives with some reserves and registered their name and mobile telephone numbers and held the interview in different days and times. That the majority the inhabitants and some of the sample representatives were working green in shift

(gardening the plant areas of Adama city in micro). And they were told exactly that the purpose of the study was just to promoting their situations for any possible intervention programs. And that might be by the governmental, nongovernmental or anyone who wants to take part in intervening in to their situation in any possible ways. And it was really hard that some of individuals were crying during the interview and the researcher was felt so sad, touched and upset that he can't solve his citizen's serious problem yet. And it was so terrible while thinking to go and make the interview with another person in other days. Because there is a huge gap that the some of the respondents needs are so urgent while the research benefits are uncertain when to happen for them and these are the method the study come through somehow. And when thinking to go for further studies in *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* Slum these are some of features that has to be considered while designing the methods.

3.2. The Study Site

According to Kibrom geographically, Oromia region borders with Amhara region to the north, Afar region to the north east, Kenya and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNPR) region to the south, Somali region to the east and Sudan to southwest and Benishangul Gumuz to the north west. Administratively, the region is divided into 14 zones, 2 special zones, 198 'woredas', 16 special 'woredas', 6500 'kebeles' and 375 urban centers (Kibrom cited in (OEB, 2005:2,3). And “Adama, located 99km from the capital Addis Ababa, is the main commercial and industrial center in Oromia. The town and its environment are endowed with rich soil, abundant water resources and unsurpassed panorama. A railway links Addis Ababa to Djibouti and a motor way from the capital to the port passes through Adama. All these natural and manmade attributes make Adama and its surroundings a potent base for investment in several sectors, such as hotels, recreations centers, small and heavy industries and etc” (Kibrom Berhe Girmay, 2008).

The mentioned former railway linking Addis Ababa to Djibouti in the above text intersects Adama into two parts through different *kebele's* including *Adama Kebele 04 and 05*. And also passes one older or destitute local market called “*zsekyale gebeya*” and huge older rail stations but still these all places are growing as a city and some of the place appear dormant. Even if this railroad is not serving anymore but the area was not as such alum before the current inhabitants displaced there. Rather it was just vacant land surrounded by privatized small meal stores and residents beside the road and the area seems doesn't show much progress as a city place and it

seems why the town administration has settled this people here in the study area (*Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer*). This place founds in *Adama Kebele 04* or locally called Gotera area and now the citizen inhabitants are expanding under such terrible crowds and the place is growing into serious slum.

3.3. Participants

in the present study area in *Adama kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum dwellers community there are about 63 (sixty three) recognized family unites or households. And just from the half this family unites there are an estimations of 300 up to 500 (three hundreds up to five hundreds) of members or inhabitants (residing peoples) there and they comprises 55 children's as well. And as a sample representative the study has taken half of the total residing population and that are the 32 (thirty two) households or family unites. And a deep case study by means of an in-depth interview has been conducted with each of the 32 sample representative respondents. The data obtained from this sample cases were very huge and that best demonstrates the historical backgrounds and causes of slum settlements of the inhabitants, their means of living or copings in their livelihoods, their wellbeing and morbidities and their perceived potentials along their expectations are gathered and analyzed in a very clear, rational and logical manners so that the reader can best understood the situations of this 32 sample representative of slum household or family unites from *Adama kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum community.

3.4. Sampling Techniques

Towards selecting these 32 households from the total population of 63 households, the study has employed systematic random sampling technique. The total population size of *kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum dwellers are 63 households and in employing systematic random sampling techniques the study has taken half of them (32 households) just by picking the first shelter or resident households and dropping the second one in their natural settlement sequences by starting from 1(shelter one) up to 63 (shelter sixty three). Means that selecting the first shelter or house and dropping the second shelter or house sequentially (selecting the 1st shelter, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th ...and up to 63th shelter) in their settlement structures and that was very suitable technique to select sample households to conduct this case study

3.5. Instrumentation

In order to get adequate information about the matter of the research the study has organized an interview guide or none distributable questioner which attached at the end this paper. And the researcher has designed it hold it during interview sections just to ask the respondents and jot down their responses on the notebook. And that was very best tool and technique towards conducting efficient in depth interviews. And also one of the best advantages of case study in qualitative method is that the researcher is quite closer with the respondents and that gives a chance for the researching person to observe some possible features of the study area and the same was true in present study that observation by the researcher was a best mechanism towards observing the shelter appearances of the respondents, all their neighbors and other possible aspects. Not only that but also, the researcher has observed all possible features of the inhabitants like, their physical wellbeing beside their descriptions about their wellbeing, impairments or morbidities and also the researcher has tried to observe their communication patterns perhaps they had some mental disorders which may challenges them during the interviews in *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum. Because some of the questions were triangulated to bring the inhabitants insight about their past, present and future prospects about their life however it was not in-depth kind of personality study rather it was just skimming inhabitants or persons ways of thinking towards showing their state of mind through what they thinks about their life situations. And it was just to show what kinds of persons or inhabitants are living in this slum in relations to none slum inhabitants in the researchers perceptions. Because knowing such real circumstances would may helps to think broader than just blaming the victims. Accordingly the major data collection was done by,

- ✓ Self-administered an in depth interview guide and
- ✓ Personal observations

3.6. Data Collection Technique

During gathering the data, the researcher was not distributing the questionnaires rather the researcher was handing only the three pages of interview guides written in English. But the respondents were asked in local language Amharic simply self translating those self designed questions but during interviewing the respondent who speaks Oromifa other local language the researcher was helped by translations by the respondents' friends themselves and such interview was just with very view respondents. So mainly, the study was used primary data sources. And

for the close-ended question items also in collecting like the demographic and other related numerical, nominal and ordinal data's of the respondents and their families, the researcher has asked the respondents and just jotted out their direct response on the note books. During conducting all this in depth interviews or asking questions, listening to them and collecting their response simultaneously was tuff and the assistance researchers were also taking the notes somehow during the interview section. And also the researcher was critically and technically was observing the appearances of the inhabitants, their shelters, their ways of communications and their entire neighbor's situation during his stays.

So the researchers was asking questions, taking notes and observing. And secondary data's from different literatures has been revised to explore and show the general states of slums globally and its specific situation of Ethiopia through secondary data sources to show the resemblances and breaches of this slum situations. But the original data's were collected primarily from the sample respondents by the help of self-administered an in depth interview guide and personal observations too.

3.7. Data Analysis

The data analysis of this case study has two parts verbal reporting and descriptive statistics. Accordingly during the analysis the researcher has applied two procedures and two major techniques, first procedurally; the researcher had outlined all of those each 32 sample cases in the form of narrative reporting's and secondly, the researcher has converted and summarized each of those 32 sample cases in the form of descriptive statistics. and in part one the analysis section the all of each 32 cases were separated in to four major groups verbally, firstly, the demography, wellbeing and morbidities of each respondents, secondly, livelihoods or ways of living of each respondents, thirdly, perceived potentials and expectations of each respondents, and fourthly, backgrounds and causes of slum of each respondents. In second procedural part of data analysis, the researcher has converted and summarized all of the 32 verbal case reports in to descriptive statistical illustrations with tables, percentages and pie chart. Because that would very helping to obtain short and précised results than trying to reminding all narrated and reported results. Pressingly the study has employed a mixed method of data gathering and analysis in which the qualitative techniques was supplemented by the quantitative techniques in both data gathering and analyses parts of the study.

3.8. Ethical Consideration

Primarily the researchers together with his assistances have introduced themselves to the community very well and the reason why conducting this research. And we had respected some of the new trends and all activities of the study areas during our stay with respondents. The researcher sociological, social psychological and backgrounds in various courses in research methods was very helpful to understand situations in a better ways like keeping all ethical principles like, integrity, justice, beneficial, anonymity and requesting for consent.

And these have been given special emphasis. That such ethical performance had protected the right of individuals, promoted scientific inquiry and public demands for accountability and institutional protection.

In general, issues in the study that may have interfered with participant's right or with possible harm, deception or embarrassment to participants and consent was checked and protected a head. Because such issues was critical to allow participants to participate or withdraw.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The in-depth interview and observation were employed to each of the 32 respondent households and the results are here outlined in a deeper narrations and simple numerations. Under this part, the study has outlined all of the responses of those selected 32 sample families out of the total 63 households in the study area of *Adama kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slums. And this section have two parts of data presentations, interpretations and analysis using by a thicker verbal narrations and descriptive statistics towards in summarizing and simplifying the verbal narrations. In short, the first part of this result presentation section has just a verbal narration and reporting while the second part summarizes or converts the verbal data in to descriptive statistic and that are tables, pie- chart and percentages are used and the reader can easily understand the results by reading and counting the details of results of the finding.

4.1. Part One: The Narrative Presentations of Each Cases 1-32

In this first section, each of the 32 sample cases are analyzed and narrated verbally, and stated in reporting ways. And each of them has described in four dimensions, first, Demography (including family sizes, wellbeing and morbidities of the inhabitants), second, Livelihoods or ways of living, third, Resources and expectations, and forth, Background and cause of slum. And the alphabetical order of designations the cases has been taken and used to categorize the respondents instead of using their name to be ethical. Accordingly the narrations from case 1 – case 32 and as the respondents name the alphabets A-z and A1- A6 has been used as follows,

Case 1

1.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. A is 37 years old married man. His family is consisted of six members, four children, himself and his wife. He had elementary school up to grade five. To describe his wellbeing and morbidities, physically he had lost one of his hands due to congenital impairments. But the remaining parts of his body are well built and he seems capable to perform various tasks. He doesn't looks like a pauper (begging man) and yes the researcher's perception was right that he is not a pauper. Rather he was observed while participating in business called "brick making" (producing locally adopted traditional bricks out of soil mud and sale them by drying well). But

due to his hand impairment he is not capable enough to handle this task alone but sometimes he can just perform only the “drying tasks” that he roles the bricks on the floor during sun rises so that each four sides of the bricks will get enough solar and become drying.

While communicating this inhabitant during the interview, this person was very kind, sociable, active in communication, and with a clear vision towards himself and others. Even during conducting this study he was very active in introducing what we are studying and our objectives for his neighbors. And he is very active in asking and observing about current situations concerning his community that he was even requesting the researchers to visit *kebele 04* this slum community administrative offices, to check about their current policies and future fates of this slum and to inform them back. And this was because of the information that he received from some authority figures of *kebele 04* administration informed him that the community will leave this place because of their settlement is on public roads.

1.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Regarding shelter conditions, all of these six family members are living in a single shelter. And Mr. A said that

“We are really suffering in living in this small shelter! Mainly when the temperature is rising, that’s really hard to stay in this house. More over in the evening time we have great challenges to sleep well and that is due to lack of sufficient space and ventilation. As a result children’s are suffering from frequent illness. One of my kids receives aid from church compassion program by Nazret Kale Hiwot Church. And they are helping me in covering all necessities for his education and health issues. But with the remaining my three kids I am in great problems especially when they get ill I am forced to search for loans from my neighbors to take them to hospital”.

As a means of surviving and daily consumptions, he is making a brick but due to his hand problem he is not capable enough to perform all of the activity alone. So, he mainly works drying the bricks that he roles the bricks on the floor during sun rises so that each four sides of the bricks will get enough solar and become drying, reshaping them with axe after they get dry well and selling them. In this way he collects very few and very inconsistent money but mainly for their daily food consumptions his wife is playing a vital role that she went every day to

ASTU to bring the foods which leftover from students dining and this is the main source of food to this whole family. Water and electricity is communal problems for many of these slum residents that they purchases water and electricity from the surrounding none slum neighbors.

Concerning toilet and sewerages, they were sharing only single toilet together with all of the 63 households in the community but currently the Nazret *Kale Hiwot* Church is constructing new toilets possibly with more than one separate room at one place but their previous toilet is currently not functioning due to overfilling. And not the church alone doing this rather the community also contributed 25 ET Birr, per person.

Sewerages and many other necessities are ridicules even to think to have them and almost the whole of this community seems they don't have it and this family unit also doesn't have sewerages. And most of the residents founds with unclean cloths, polluted surroundings, unclean and terribly stinking shelters and environments. But this man dressing founds relatively in good looking's regardless of the rest of his awful surrounding features.

1.3. Resources and expectations

Mr. A has the abilities and wants to raise sheep and he expects God to help him. His above mentioned four children's are boys with the age of 14th, 12th, 11th and 7 years old and they went to school at the levels of grade 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st respectively. All of his children wellbeing founds in good statuses and they are capable enough to perform any possible activities to help their parents beside their schoolings. And his wife also founds in similar good situations that she is free from any physical impairments or any disease but she has nothing to work except bringing the leftover foods from the ASTU and managing house hold tasks while she had a lot of potentials and business plan together with her family. And he has a big dream to mitigate his family and others from such awful situations.

1.4. Background and cause of slum

Previously, Mr. A was living like one of normal residents in *Adama Kebele 01* by renting homes. And in searching of a better life for his family, he went to Djibouti to across in to one of the Arab countries. But unfortunately he was not lucky to succeed. Rather the government of Djibouti proclaimed to all illegal refugees to leave the country and the police arrested him and they deported him to Ethiopia. After a while he was joined the business called contraband goods importing and selling illegally. And suddenly, all what he had token by the controlling agents or

polices due to his illegal doings. After all this happened to him he couldn't manage his lives like before and he requested the *Adama* city Administration to get him a place here in *hadid sefer* slum and the office by negotiating with *kebele*¹² (the former administrative of this *hadid sefer* slum residents) and they got him a place here in *hadid sefer* slum.

Case 2

2.1. Demography and Personality

Mrs. B She is 75 years old and she was born in Addis Ababa. She is quite healthy but her husband has physical impairments in his hand and also visual problem in his eye. Six persons are living in this home. They are not pauper or beggars. Relatively speaking this woman is matured, experienced to live under these circumstances and even if she lives in this poor circumstance her behavior is quietly similar with women's of other none slum areas in the researchers perceptions. And she is very confidential and capable enough to perform so many life changing activities.

2.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter is very small, tiny and short and it is highly dropping or leaking water during rainy seasons she and her daughter are only working. Her daughter has accomplished high school grade ten and she has one kid as single mother and currently she works as janitor and gardening plants in micro. Mrs. B also works many jobs in home and outside home too; they travel to others house and laundering clothes, *Asharo Mekulat* and producing pillow at home. And the husband also receives small pension from government. And they manage their live with these activities.

2.3. Resources and expectations

Before settling in this slum, they were lived at *Eyesus Bete Christian* street in *kebele* 15. When they were there they had 50 (fifty) chickens and nine sheep's (cattle's). But when the city administration requested or forced them to leave that area and transfers them here, they sold all what they have and spent the money to start new life here, buying some pieces of sheet metals as roofing and woods and the like to construct the shelter here.

So, because of alteration in the settlement they lost their economy and now they are in other way of living. But if they get economical support like long term loan, they are very eager to engage back in their previous business and again she wants to sale vegetables, charcoals and woods to

the neighbors. Even if she has been informed that the *kebele* has a plan to get this community other better residence in future but her inspiration is highly dependent on her shoulder that she wants to work more and get her own better home by her own for future.

2.4. Background and cause of slum

She left her birth place in search of better lives before many decades ago. And she had been established life in *Adama Eyesus Bete Christian street*. And when the city administration displaces the dwellers from *Mariyam Bete Christian* they combined them together and brought them here.

Case3

3.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. C he is 50 years old and he was born in *Harare*. He had elementary education. He is married and lives with two kids and his wife. He explains the existing system and their neighbor relation from different point of view. He is a person who has physical impairment or disability problem and lives with eyes shade wife and two healthy kids. One of his legs and his left hands are impaired naturally. He observes the existing systems as inclusive of disables and benefiting only for some dominant groups of people among their neighbor.

He said that

“There is a culture of helping each other in our community. When someone gets ill and when a person dies we will try to help each other. These are mandatory without recognizing whether the person is familiar or not. However in some situations such activity among this community is very unfair for me. Because, there are more than 15 (fifteen) extremely disabled beggars here among us. They even can’t walk; they use knees and hands to come out from their shelter and to beg by sitting on the street in front of their home”.

But in his case even if he has some impairment it is relatively better than those extremely impaired individuals so that he created work for himself. And now he can get at list for food to eat two times a day for the family and he is not begging at all.

3.2. Livelihoods/way of living

He produces local baskets and dining tables out of local bamboo tree. The tree can find nearby the city and towns. So he is supposed to travel and buy that special tree. He can make about five birr profit per day an average and that will helps them at list to eat two times a day. I was surprised about how to get food for family with five birr. But he told me that there are some people who can get the leftover foods from some ASTU student dining's and some other places too. Then they get some by paying starting from two-four ET. Birr per plates and that can be enough for single person one times eating and we can use one for me and my wife and for our two kids. It is very touching.

3.3. Resources and expectations

He produces local baskets and dining tables out of local bamboo tree and puts the finished products at the middle of the rail way and people can easily see that from far. And he can do this but other disables case unless they stopped coming out from their shelter nobodies sees what is going in their life. So he sees that the existing system is not fair for them at all. Cause, such people are under a very challenging situation but they couldn't get any help by the government and societal interventionist. Rather other healthy individuals are dominating disables and get benefited from all of available benefits. From some his claims, he said that government gave opportunity to work in cooperative (organizing micro enterprise to work in planting) and people are getting 600 ET Birr (six hundred) per month. And such opportunity is not given for us disables. He expects if he get loan and any form of aids from anybody. He has an experience of loan with the organization called "rapid" he has gotten 800 ET birr (eight hundred) and he returned it back before some months ago and he said that the money was not sufficient enough to run the business of his interests.

3.4. Background and cause of slum

From the beginning he was on the church streets due to his born impairment and after he came here Adama he got this chance to settle here together with others in similar ways.

Case 4

4.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. D is 38 years old and he had no professional education but religiously or traditionally his level of education called as *Widase Mariyam and Dawit medgem* in local language religious language in orthodoxy. And this means that he can listen, rehearse or preaches it for others without having reading and writing skills due to his blindness. He is married and he lives with his wife and his son. They are paupers and working family.

4.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter is not so bad. Both the man and woman are working and begging too. He works in exchanging of coins to paper notes for taxi drivers. His wife also works domestically that she retails charcoals and woods

4.3. Resources and expectations

The major future hope of this family seems that they never and ever want to leave this home. And they have no any future hopes rather they worries about their current shelter only.

4.4. Background and cause of slum

When he was telling about the reason which brought him in such slum ways of settlements along his previous profiles he have said that

“I was born from poor families. And the majority our neighbors were mentally immature, uneducated and very traditional that they were stigmatizing my families because of me. Because they were considering my family as cursed family that this why God gave them blind son me. And also they were discriminating and alienating individuals who have such borne visual problems or blindness and other impairments like me. So this was great impact in my life and I have decided to leave that area and my families totally. And i came here Adama at Mariyam Bete Christian street and then here in similar ways like others”.

Case 5

5.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. E She is 45 age years. She can't read and write or she has no education. She is married and they have seven kids and most of the kids are living with their relatives and gave them as adoptions. She and her husbands are living with HIV AIDS. The husband has Physical impairments also and this happened during his stay in military force. However they are capable and working labor jobs.

5.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter is fair and fenced. She defines the existing system and neighbor relation as a very bad interaction. She says that nobody likes us in this community; even they don't want to see us at all. They always discriminate us and we are always in conflict with them. This family has only one intimate relationship from all of the neighbor residents. Although, she and her husbands are working occasional daily labor the main source of incomes of this family is based on begging. Before he was working as security guard but now he couldn't keep working it's because of his health problem

5.3. Resources and expectations

Both the man and woman are working and begging too. Even though they are living with HIV and has some impairments they still have a potential to perform some suitable tasks so that they helps themselves to come out from this undesirable way living. She said that she have a potential to prepare domestic ingredients for cocking. So if she gets the chance to get some money thorough loan or aid, she is very interested to engage in this business.

Their shelter relatively seems good. They don't have problem of water leakage during rainy season. They have one bed and also they have one separated room like bed room. Outside of their residence looks well fenced and the qualities of their door better than surroundings stick made doors. If they got the money they can add more rooms including toilets and kitchens. The size and structure of this home seems, similar with lower class residents of other regular places. Unless the city administration forced them to leave this area, they don't have any future hope to change this residence for the moment.

5.4. Background and cause of slum

She and her husband together they went to street due to discrimination by their village neighboring and it was due to their health problems HIV and poverty. And the relocation was from the nearby village to *Adama Mariyam Bete Christian* streets and they come here in *Adama Hadid Sefer* in similar manner like others.

Case 6

6.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. F is 38 years old single mother. Her birth place is here in Adama. She is a widowed woman and lives with her two children. She had basic education. Religiously she is affiliated to orthodox religion. Physically she is very well but she lives with HIV. She is very kind, motivated to describe her situations for the study. She is not a pauper or beggar.

6.2. Livelihoods/way of living

She lives in a very horrible and unclean shelter. She produces local soil bricks and also she sometimes works daily labors. And this is the only income source for her family. She feels sorry that the surrounding people consider them as beggars but majority of the slum are not doing this.

6.3. Resources and expectations

She has good social relationships with her neighbors. She wants to prepare domestic cooking ingredients but the financial power is missing. And she sometimes brings the leftover food from ASTU and retails it and consumes it too.

6.4. Background and cause of slum

Previously she was suffering with savior health problems and poverty and she went to street due to her health problems and poverty. And she was living at *Adama Mariyam Bete Christian* streets and she came here in similar manner like others.

Case 7

7.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. G is 45 years old. He is married and lives only with his spouse. Both of them can't read and write or they have no any educations. They have physical impairments and some other disease too. Relatively the husband found in a very good health conditions. He had physical impairments

only in his hand and he can do various jobs. But in her case she had a lot of physical and physiological injuries so that she is incapable of doing labor tasks. She was carrying a lot during conducting this study. She even can't walk properly and she uses walking stick.

7.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter is fenced with sticks from outside and is very small and in very discomforting conditions like many of the shelters here in this slum. In spite of this future they struggle to live by themselves than begging. He produces local baskets for domestic marketing with his impaired hands. And she also walks to down town and retails soft papers chewing gums sometimes. She is very known and accepted to collect the leftover foods from ASTU students dining and she retails it here and they consume too.

7.3. Resources and expectations

He produces local baskets for domestic marketing with his impaired hands. And she also walks to down town and retails soft papers chewing gums sometimes. She is very known and accepted to collect the leftover foods from ASTU students dining and she retails it here and they consume too. That's all they have and he wants to maximize his current domestic job and also he has expectation for other suitable offers too. He explains the general future of this community; he said that most of our resident has a capacity to do so many things. Our mind is working well so the governments can creates us variety jobs that we can get our needs out of it. He mentioned that most households are carpenters, masonry workers, hand crafted man and the like. He wants to motivate government bodies to come and see what potential this people have and provides them a chance. This person has high rate of frustration about loss of their residence for future. He wanted the government to give them legal recognition over place.

7.4. Background and cause of slum

His wife has physical impairments and other disease and she can't walk well and manage their life like other peoples and this why they went to street. He has also military background that he was served for the former *Durg* regime. So he was injured and went to street when he returns. And they came here from *Mariyam Bete Christian street* similarly like others.

Case 8

8.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. H, She is 28 years old and married. She and her husband together lives with HIV AIDS. She had elementary education up to grade six. She is depressed due to various factors like her health conditions, economic problems, and frequent conflict with her husband. Not only that and also she complains about the entire social systems of the community and she is in searching of a means to end this all messes in her life. However she is not a pauper she had job with micro. But she receives any offer when a person brings anything to her home since she is poor.

8.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter is in bad conditions similar like many of these slum residents. They works in micro plant gardening and sometimes her husband sales grasses during holydays. And whenever she feels healthy she also went to laundering cloths. She sees the existing system unfair distribution of opportunities. She said that some interventionists are coming but they only meet families with kids. And also the social interaction of this community is very bad for her.

8.3. Resources and expectations

They earn 1200 (one thousand and two hundreds) She sometimes gets cloths from Protestants but it is inconsistent. She wants to work like chicken rising and egg sailing in domestic business activities but opportunity is missing. She expects in case somebody provides her this opportunity.

8.4. Background and cause of slum

She was grown up with foreigner's organization in *Tigiriy* area but because of the war between Ethiopia and Eretria. The organization was founded by Eritreans and vanished from the country. Then she forced to migrate to this city that is because she doesn't have any relatives there in *Tigiriy*. And arrived at Adama *Mariyam Bete Christian* street and she came here together others in similar ways.

Case 9

9.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. I, she is 25 years old women. She is married and living with her husband and daughter. Her husband and her daughter all together found in a good health conditions. They are not paupers rather they are hardworking family.

9.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter is small and crowded. However they are doing their best. For living both she and the husband work in micro enterprise which they organized to gardening plants in Adama city avenues and they earn 1200 (one thousand and two hundreds) ET Birr per month together.

She is currently attending elementary school in evening class and her daughter attends college in level program.

9.3. Resources and expectations

As mentioned in the above she and her husband are working with micro enterprises and they earn 1200 (one thousand and two hundreds) ET Birr per month together and they are capable of working different jobs in case they found. And For the future; they firstly worries that even if the city administration gave them this place to reside temporarily, they have so many fears because they don't have legally recognized ownership right over their residence that any one might would displace them from this place easily. Then their destiny will be going to street again and this assumption and fear is surprisingly communal among majority of the respondents. So that their first hope is concerned on getting legality over their resident for future. Secondly, they wishes incase if they get other home with suitable place by anyone in relatively better than their current resident that they can work so many things to relief from this circumstance.

9.4. Background and cause of slum

She had lost her mother in her childhood. Then she destined to grow up in the hands of her relatives home. The Situations were not good to end up with them and after facing many challenges she suddenly went to street way of life. Then to *Adama Mariyam Bete Chrisian* Street and she came with others in similar cases by the Adama city administrative. And she explains the death of her mother is the major causes of her life destiny.

Case 10

10.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. J is a 31 year's old married man. He had some physiological injuries so that he is dependent over his spouse for living. His family is consisted of three members, one child, himself and his wife. He had left elementary school at grade five. Physically he seems very depressed, too slow in his bodily motions and extremely passive in his communication during the interview and observation period. He doesn't looks like a begging man in his dressing and yes the researcher's perception was right that he is not a beggar but his wife do beg.

10.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Residentially, this family still couldn't get a place to make a single shelter like others did. In thus this man with his family is sleeping in his neighbors kitchens which are made up of plastic tents and they are a big shelter based challenges. This family sources of income as a ways of surviving and for their daily consumptions primarily depends on his wife begging's. But in his case he had a surgery due to savior kidney infection as a result he couldn't perform labor tasks like the majority respondent inhabitants right now.

10.3. Resources and expectations

If he found someone to provide him the capital Mr. J has the experience and wants to retail *khat* and raising goats. And his dream is to get out of this life situation and have a better life.

10.4. Background and cause of slum

For this section Mr. J responded just a sentence that he comes here because of anger due to unknown conflict with his families in *Deder Aweday*. And this is the only reason brought him here in *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum. And he is one of the illegal inhabitants, who came here by himself and reside in this slum place.

Case 11

11.1 Describing the inhabitant

Mr. K is a 42 year's old single man. Physically, he had leg impairment. In gradual that injured leg is becoming bigger than the other one and now his walking is abnormal a bit. However the other parts of his body and his health status are very good and he is capable to carry out a variety

of everyday jobs. Somehow he looks like a begging man but he doesn't do that right now. Instead he is a member of micro enterprise and employed there. Although in his exterior feature seems pauper and passive in communication during interviews however he is such a funny and easy going person he responds in short to the researcher questions with smiling faces and also he is addicted in playing lotteries.

11.2. Livelihoods/way of living

He lives in a shelter that has made up of eight pieces of sheet metals. He is very sociable with his neighbors and works as a gardener in greening the asphalt roads of the *Adama* city together with his micro enterprise members in a shift. That's all what he is doing for living and he has nothing to complain and to worry. He doesn't like to have any other labor jobs and that's because of his leg problem.

11.3. Resources and expectations

Mr. K was experienced in trading cattle's and coffee during his stay with his family and whenever he was quite healthy. But since he left his family and joined this way of living he couldn't do it due to financial and his legs problem. Currently he earns 600 ET Birr (six hundred) per month. And in case he found a capital he loves to raise sheep's, goats and producing chickens. And he expects the government to help him.

11.4. Background and cause of slum

Until the age of 22, Mr. K was living with his mother and stepfather. And due to his confrontations that he was notable to submit for his stepfather's paternity living with the family and he left out all family and went to the cities and gradually he has found himself under the fence of *Adama Mariyam Bete christian*. And when the government was cleaning the cities for the celebrations of the Ethiopians millennium in 2000, the *Adama* city administration forced all of them to leave that place urgently and reside here. And this are the major reasons brought him here in *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum.

Case 12

12.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. L is a 52 year's old widowed man. His family is consisted of three members, two daughters and himself. Hi can't read and write or have no educations. He had sight problem especially

when it gets dark he can't see anything properly. And sometimes he suffers with severe headaches but physically he fits very well and he is working in micro. While communicating him during the interview he seems very silent and extremely depressed. He even never looks at in front while responding for the questions but he has said that he has good social life with his neighbors.

12.2. Livelihoods/way of living

He had a shelter made up of eight pieces of sheet metals. The shelter is very unpleasant. In previous seasons they were suffering with water influx and now a day that's solved but currently they are suffering in heat because of the sun. He works as a gardener in greening the *Adama* city asphalt roads together with his micro enterprise members in a shift like majority of this slum community and earns 600 ET Birr (six hundred) per month. His two daughters are very healthy and they are in the age of 15th and 12th years old. In their schooling they went to grade 6th and 3rd respectively.

12.3. Resources and expectations

His capability to for any types of labor work is his primary resource. Although he complains a lot with its amount but still he is receiving 600 ET Birr (six hundred) per month from his greening micro enterprise. He had an experience in sheep rising and wants keep doing that beside his work if anyone got him the capital to start.

12.4. Background and cause of slum

Due to poverty and hunger he had left his family since his young age and began to live under the fence of *Adama Eyesus Bete Christian*. In the same way when the government was cleaning the cities for the celebrations of the Ethiopians millennium in 2000, the *Adama* city administration forced all of them to leave that place urgently and reside here and this are the key reasons brought him here in *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slums.

Case 13

13.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. M is 25 years old married. Her family is consisted of three members, daughter, herself and her husband. She can't read and write or have no education but she is capable to manage private business. Religiously she is affiliated to orthodox religion. Physically she had both legs

impairment and she can't walk without walking stick. But other parts of her body and health conditions are very well and cute. But she comes across allot of sufferings from discriminations and insult due to her physical impairment and after the case administered by the police officers she freed a bit from such challenges. But she still lacks social relationship with her sections. Not only that there is also race based discrimination against this women. She doesn't looks like a begging woman and that's true that she is not a beggar. She retails charcoals and woods. Behaviorally she is in a good manner, active and normal in communication.

13.2. Livelihoods/way of living

They were living in a shelter tent but now this house is fair for three persons and well-built and fenced. And this is due to her and her husband hard working and they achieved to this level of better living conditions. They very scare about their future fate about their house that in case some policy declared which may force them to leave this place. She said that "when I was alone it was not difficult to maintain life on the streets but now it's really difficult to live on street with a daughter and husband" she have got 800 Et Birr loan in Previous time and she was engaged in local soil brick making with that money and now she is shifted to charcoal and wood retailing business. And her husband also works daily labor jobs. For their daughters schooling *Nazret Kale Hiwot* Church is covering the all necessities. They buy Water and electricity like all of these slum residents from the surrounding none slum neighbors. But she can't buy water by herself every day. And they shares single toilet together with all of the 63 legally recognized households in the community.

13.3. Resources and expectations

Even if she has no education she has the abilities to manage business by virtue and her husband is also a skilled construction worker and they are capable to run any possible jobs privately or under employment. And they mainly expect support from the government and from others as well. She just said "*I want to get something better in life!*"

13.4. Background and cause of slum

When Mrs. M was under the age 15 she was dreaming big and she was living in a good ways with her families but after the age of 15 she impairment has happened to hear unknowingly as a

result their neighbor began to discriminate her and her families then she forced to leave that place where she was born (*Gonder*). Gradually she had arrived Adama (*Mariam Bete Christian*) and the Adama city Administration has transferred her together with many other settlers to this slum place.

Case 14

14.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. N is a 43 years old. He is married. Six members are living in this shelter, four children's, himself and his wife. Physically he had back bone pain and is incapable to perform labor works like others. The other parts of his body and health conditions are very well. Behaviorally this person is very conscious, critical of himself, his surroundings and very active in communication. He said that "many NGOs are coming here and registering this poor people all the time but they brought nothing for us! And we are exhausted in such doings. Especially in your student's case, you do things for your case! But I wish all the best for you". From these descriptive and observable features of this respondent it's easy to conclude how this individual is normal and capable of managing various tasks for his means of surviving than simply judging him as pauper or begging man.

14.2. Livelihoods/way of living

This inhabitants shelter conditions is very awful and too narrow for six people. beside this Mr. Ps under case 16 a man with two legs impairment under this case study, he sleeps at the back side of this shelter and this man can't walk alone so he uses the place to sleep their and as a toilet too. And this touching situation produces very bad smell over this shelter resident. And this man is really worrying about this significant problem. Even though they tries hard in communicating various offices to get a wheelchair and other supports to Mr. P they still couldn't get any offers. Mr. O for his living he works a daily labor together with his wife by ignoring his back bone pain. And this only source of income for this family.

14.3. Resources and expectations

Mr. N is an experienced truck driver but due to the new policy he couldn't keep doing this occupation and that is because his educational status. He had left schooling at grade six and it

doesn't allow him to drive a car and have a license. And he likes to raise sheep's and goats if he gets the offer from any bodies.

14.4. Background and cause of slum

Due to parental deaths Mr. N had forced to begin his life in the street gradually he arrived at Adama *Mariam Bete Christian* and when the government was striving to celebrate the Ethiopian millennium in 200 E.C the Adama city administration forced them to clean all of the city waste's and gave them this place as a compensation to leave that place and reside here in their current slum place. When they come here the place was full of wastes and forest. And they have cleaned it by themselves and each of them made a shelter as they can.

Case 15

15.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. O is a 27 years old. She is married. Her family is consisted of six members, four children's, herself and her husband. She can't read and write or have no education. Physically and in her complete health conditions she founds in a good statuses. They bring the leftover food from ASTU but they don't go to street to beg from peoples. And they are in a good moral and capable enough to manage their life if they got any offer from any bodies.

15.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter is in very bad conditions, all of these six family members are living in this single shelter. For their living the parent is working daily labor sometimes. And they bring the leftover food from ASTU too. For the children schooling they sent them governmental schools and also *kebele* 04 administration is helping them in this education related aspects for this family kids.

15.3. Resources and expectations

She is experienced in *koblestone*, *BolkeLekema* and in her current labor jobs together with her husband. And both of them are in a good health conditions and capable enough to work any likely jobs for them.

15.4. Background and cause of slum

She went to street due to maternal death and continual conflict with her stepmother. And gradually she arrived at Adama *Mariam Bete Christian* and settled with others in same way and at the time.

Case 16

16.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. P is 62 years old. He is living alone and he is helpless but in need of urgent family and other citizens help. He had left elementary education at grade five. Physically he had two legs of impairments which in gradual. And he is not in a good moral and difficult even to think to ask him about his situations. While communicating him during interview he seems very confused and in a very sad and touching situations.

16.2. Livelihoods/way of living

This man doesn't have any form of shelter and he simply sleeps at the back side of Mr. N's shelter under case 14. And this man can't walk alone so he uses the place to sleep their and as a toilet too. This man has nothing to eat and he is incapable of doing anything and he is in a very serious problems.

16.3. Resources and expectations

This man has a well-established family in the capital city of Ethiopia Addis Abeba but he needs help to get there and negotiate with unknown disagreement between his families. Because Mr. P said that "ones someone from *MariyamBete Christian* went to her daughter and asked her to take home her father to home but she said "he doesn't like to come here" And also two of his sons are living in America.

16.4. Background and cause of slum

Mr. P in Previous time he was working in building construction and he was assigned in Kenya and he can't rationally inform how his life getting to such life circumstances. And he simply tells that, when he was on the way from Kenya to Addis his was traveling by sleeping on the streets of any possible cities and when he arrives at Adama he slept at *MariyamBete Christian* street before

six years ago. And his legs impairment began to get sick there and he came here with others in the same ways.

Case 17

17.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. Q is 26years old. Her family is consisted of six members, four children, herself and her husband. Physically and in her entire health conditions she founds in a very good personality. And she is very active and critical women while communicating her in the interview. They don't beg. She has strong relationship with her sections and she appreciates the community Ladders doings. And she is very serious in her religion and very moralistic and spiritual.

17.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter conditions very terrible and in a very discomforting condition, all of these six family members are living in a single shelter which is constructed by six pieces of sheet metal and plastic coverings as roofing. Currently they are suffering from lack of sufficient place and warmth. For their living, her husband is working in Micro in green planting together with their neighbors but in her case, even though she is collaborated in micro they still couldn't find any job. Her husband salary (600 ET birr) is the only source of income for this family. She is so confident.

17.3. Resources and expectations

This family has strong abilities and moral to work any suitable jobs. And both of them founds in a good personalities and experiences. Their current source of income is only her husband job. And they manage everything from this money (600 ET birr). They even give some moneys to their church sometimes. And she anticipates rising up economically and serving Gods kingdom with her family. She has experience in making domestic handcrafts they expects everything from their Lord and wants to help the government and others!

17.4. Background and cause of slum

She was originally from *Aseb*. She has lost her mother during infancy and she couldn't live with her father and it was due to the disagreements between her and her stepmother. And she rose up with her mother-in-law in *Kombolcha*. Gradually she has told that her father is living in Addis Abeba. And she went there to find him but she was not successful in doing that. When life gets

tuff in Addis she come here in Adama and settled at the streets of *MariyamBete Christian* then she came here in *hadidsefer slum* in the same way like others by the city administration commands.

Case 18

18.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. R is 23 years old. Her family is consisted of three members, daughter, herself and her husband. She had left elementary education at grade six. Physically, she is the only young respondent in this study and she is very well built but she had anemia. She is active and has good social relationship. She said that “*I have the potential to work anything suitable for me*”.

18.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter is in a very bad condition. For their living, her husband is working daily labor job but in her case, she raising her baby (daughter). She has experience in selling soft papers, chewing gums and the like on the streets. This family living expense is dependent on the husband inconsistent daily labor job and that’s really stressing and touching. Especially for the daughter it feels so sad!

18.3. Resources and expectations

The husband can perform labor job and the women also very young and she is incapable of doing different types jobs. And there is also a possibility to re socialize this woman because she is very young and active.

18.4. Background and cause of slum

She was born here in *AdamaatMariyamBete Christian* street from street families there. And her father was not happy to send his daughters to school rather he wants them to go street beg from people and get him money. In thus she forced to leave her schooling at grade six and married a man with unfair age levels. And from streets of *MariyamBete Christian* she came here in *hadidsefer slum* in the same way like others by the city administration commands.

Case 19

19.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. S she is 25 years old. Her family is consisted of four members, two daughters, herself and her husband. She is going to school at grade three in evening class. Physically and in her complete health conditions she founds in a very good statuses. She doubts about peoples who are in a critical problems among this community and about all kids future fates. She said that

“Ones this situation happened for us due to miss understanding of real life paths but now what is worrying are about our kids destinies”.

She strongly requested the researchers to find the possibility to get their kids assistance or give a tutors in their schooling and immediate help to a people with critical problems.

19.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Like majority of them, their shelter is in a very bad condition. For their living, both her husband and she work in Micro green planting together with their neighbors. She rates this job as none profitable for them. And that's because of the distance between their resident and their work place it expenses them high coasts transportation. And the salary is very insufficient to lead the families living.

19.3. Resources and expectations

As the above data of this family shows both of them can perform any suitable jobs. And also the woman is learning at elementary school and both her husband and she work in Micro green planting together with their neighbors. They are in a very strong moral to receive any offer and orders from any bodies towards helping themselves and others. Previously students from ASTU they were providing them brad but now nobody is coming even to see them.

19.4. Background and cause of slum

She has lost her mother during infancy and she was not able to live with her stepfather as a result she went to street. And she came here in the same way like others from *AdamaMariyamBete Christian* street.

Case 20

20.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. T is 23 years old. Her family is consisted of five members, three kids, herself and her husband. She can't read and write or have no education. Physically and in her complete health conditions she founds in a very good status. She is very kind, healthy and active person.

20.2. Livelihoods/way of living

This inhabitant's shelter is extremely tiny and similar to majority of them; their shelter is in a very bad condition. In support of their living, in cooperation her husband and she work in Micro green planting together with their neighbors. Previously she had a shop small to retail onions, charcoals, wood and tea with brads here to the community but now it's failed. She rates their job very insufficient to lead the family living wage.

20.3. Resources and expectations

Seeing that the above data's of this family demonstrates both of the parent can engages a business jobs and also they can perform any suitable jobs. Both her husband and she work in Micro green planting together with their neighbors and this is the only source of income for this family. She is a business minded woman and experienced with it. She still wants to have shop and retail various goods commodities. And she doesn't like any one to help her but initiate her.

20.4. Background and cause of slum

She was engaged in retailing Banana fruits at *AdamaMariyamBete Christian* street. And she was living in rent room with her husband and when life gets tuff I requested the Kebele Administrative to allow me to make a shelter here live like others here and they allowed me in considering my problems.

Case 21

21.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. U is 25 years old women house hold. She is separated and lives with her two children. She can't read and write or have no education. Even if she appears physically well but she is very weak that the doctors also approved this problem and she is kind of depressed women. She lives with HIV and TV disease. However she is capable to perform simple tasks than begging.

21.2. Livelihoods/way of living

They live in a very disgusting and unclean shelter. To maintain their living, she retails charcoal and woods. For the younger daughter a teacher from ASTU, bought a uniform and other necessity to start class and sent her to governmental school. Mrs. U has a good social life like majority of these slum residents in the study. Ones she was fainted on her bed and by observing her situation that when her door kept closed people came from her section and took her to the hospital.

21.3. Resources and expectations

She is a business minded woman and experienced in it. She wants to have a place in local market places called *Gult* in Amharic. And also she wants to exchange monies (exchanging notes to coins) for taxi drivers. Mainly she expects her kids to help her after they succeed in their life and beside she expects anybody to get her these initial finances.

21.4. Background and cause of slum

When her family was divorced, she destined to rise with step mother. After a while they transferred her to others home as a servant. And when she kept living in serving them they she got married and she went to street due to imperfect marriage then *AdamaMariyamBete Christian street*. From there she came here in similar way like others.

Case 22

22.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. V is 30years old. He is married and lives only with his wife. He can't read and write or have no education at all. Physically he is very well but he lives with HIV. He is very kind, sociable, and active in communication. He is not pauper (begging).

22.2. Livelihoods/way of living

They live in a very warm and small shelter. He retails a grass during the holidays and labor jobs sometimes. His wife works *Boleke*. These inconsistent activities are the only source of income to this family. They have good social life. He worries about his shelter security issues and he gives first priority to shelter before everything and he said "if one has a place to live he can work anything and take a rest in good!"

22.3. Resources and expectations

Both this family is free from any physical impairment except HIV and they are capable of doing any labor jobs and any other suitable works as well. The man wants to raise sheep's and goats but he lacks finance. He said that "one can simply see and identify who is capable of working or not" and he suggest to any financial institutes to come here and visit them and others with aid program as well.

22.4. Background and cause of slum

He states that the only reason which sent him to street is only poverty! About cause of slum he said that "an individual organized us in micro collaboration us to clean the cities wastages. And by negotiating with Adama City Administrative, they forced us to leave *AdamaMariyamBete Christian street* and to transfer here."

Case 23

23.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. W is 40years old single man. He had *MeseretTimhirt* (basic education) and he can read and write. Physically he fits very well. But he had kind of bad spiritual attacking problems and he is mentally disordered a bit. However he doesn't beg. Rather he works.

23.2. Livelihoods/way of living

He lives in a plastic porch and describes the social system of this slum very unfair. Previously he was living a better shelter and damaged by fire and the cause is unknown yet. There is a huge free land space at the back side of their slum area and Mr. X said that “this place was planned to give us and all of we these slum residents were supposed to build normal house in this place not on the street in this way. But I don’t know we still couldn’t own it and some people were tried to settle there and they immediately died and we afraid to do it again.” And when explains about the social system here “there is two groups in this slum before the toilet and after the toilet. All of resident before the toilet have received money from the city administrative but we didn’t and again they got collaborated in micros and they are working in planting but in our case nobody has asked us yet”. For his living hi works different types labor works.

23.3. Resources and expectations

Mr. W is experienced in labor, security guard and sheep and got rising jobs and wants to get employed again. He has immediate persons as a reference and incase of any contacts.

23.4. Background and cause of slum

He had left his village in searching of a better life for his families and himself. But he was not successful rather he forced to live in cities street. And he gradually appeared at *AdamaMariyamBete Christian street* and came here in similar ways like others.

Case 24

24.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. X is 38 years old single mother. She is separated and lives with her two children. She can’t read and write or have no education. Either physically or in her entire conditions she founds in a very well health conditions. She is very kind, motivated to describe her situations for the study and wishes all the best for researchers futures! She is not begging. Rather she is maintaining her life by working.

24.2. Livelihoods/way of living

She and her kid live in a very nasty and unclean shelter. Before three months ago she was employed in *Kokaflower* farming industry but now she is suspended from that job due to over

rising of the workers in the industry there. Now To maintain their living, she works labor jobs in constriction areas even though she physically doesn't fit well.

24.3. Resources and expectations

She has good social relationships with her sections. She wants to retail charcoals and woods but the financial power is missing.

24.4. Background and cause of slum

She was married and discriminated as a woman who is incapable of giving birth. As a result her husband divorced her. Even though she went to *Kebele 01* administration looking for justice she couldn't win her husband for any claims. But *Kebele 04* has given her a solution in getting her this place to live.

Case 25

25.1. Demography and Personality

Mr. Y is 50 years old. He is married. Educationally he has learned till grade three. They don't have kids. Physically they are good but they lives with HIV. He is kind slow speaking person. They don't beg rather they work labor jobs. And they are capable in expanding this trend and get in to other suiting jobs as well.

25.2. Livelihoods/way of living

They lives a very small and short warming porch constructed out of plastics and old sheet metals. For their living they works labor jobs. They have good social life.

25.3. Resources and expectations

Both the wife and husband works daily labor jobs to maintain their life and they wants to produce oxen for butchery. They have nothing else and he is seriously depressed due to his economical long lasting problems.

25.4. Background and cause of slum

He simply states that the main problem which sent him to street him is an economical problem. And he came here from *AdamaMariyamBete Christian street* together with others in the same ways.

Case 26

26.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. Z is 41 years old. He had elementary education up to grade three. He is married. His family consists of five members, three children, himself and his wife. Physically he looks very strong and body builder. And in his entire health conditions he founds in quite healthy condition than many of male respondents. He doesn't look like a begging man and he even hates the term beggar. And he is seriously worrying about people's consideration of their community that they describe them as a beggar and theft community. He said that "I really feel embarrassed about this designation and I am working hard to protect my kid's mind that they will suffer from psychosocial problems in the future. And I don't let my kids to play outside and I always control them to play inside home and study harder!" and he is very critical in explaining their community setting and surrounding situations.

26.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Concerning housing conditions, his five family members are living in single shelter which is constructed by eight pieces of sheet metal as roofing. And he powerfully bothers about electricity and water problems. And said that "we pay from 20-25 per each lamp in every month and water is also a biggest problem that many of us can't have it to take their medicines many times. And they can't buy it alone." For their living he hardly works a daily labor job and his wife also *BolekeLekema* and also they retail woods and charcoals. For their kids schooling *NazrethAmanuel Church* covers for the daughter and he covers for his boy and his last daughter not yet going to school.

26.3. Resources and expectations

He is capable of planning and doing various life progressive works for his family and others as well but he has serious limitation in finance related issues. E.g. He wants to have more space here in the slum and wants to produce cement bricks for constructions. But even though he forwards his idea to *kebele* and churches he undermined his ideas. And again he wants to sell *tef* and better. He sees the government system unfair to their community that he forgot them after settling them here. And a missionary woman who helps his daughters through church went here to visit him and she wanted to help them in constructing house for the family but the *kebele* refused.

her and he really feels sad about their decision. And He expects a lot from government and other to help them out from this problem.

26.4. Background and cause of slum

He said that “my mother died when I was kid and I couldn’t live with others at home and I was given to relatives to raise me and to serve them. And they refused to give my wages and my heart broken and I joined military force and when I come back from military I couldn’t have a place to live and I went to *MariyamBete Christian* Street and I came here with other in similar way.

Case 27

27.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. A1 is 40years old. He is married. He had elementary school till grade three. His family is consisted of three members, baby, himself and his wife. Physically he had left leg impairment. But the remained his body parts are well built and he is capable to perform a variety of everyday jobs. He is not a pauper or beggar. He is very depressed due to his poverty and life styles and he strongly deals with a means to go out from this life situations.

27.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter is very warm, small and short in eight. Especially for the baby’s safety the house founds in a very danger condition. For their living he works inconsistent daily labor jobs and he is suffering due to lack of jobs. He said that “life is difficult with work even, especially in our case its relay terrible to live without job as a family. Here many people have got job in micro but still there are many others who still didn’t get such opportunity like me.” His wife is currently taking care for the baby and she even can’t work labor jobs like him.

27.3. Resources and expectations

He works very inconsistent daily labor jobs and capable to engage in such and other suiting jobs for him. This family is very suffering with life and one is helping them and they expect God and anybodies to help them. And he urges anyone to get him job and maintain his family life in a better ways.

27.4. Background and cause of slum

He left his birth place in search of jobs and injured at work during his stay at desert areas. And when his injury gets harder and makes him incompetent to work in desert area he come here to Adama and finished his monies in living here and gradually when gets tuff he went to *AdamaMariyamBete Christian* street and came here together others in similar ways.

Case 28

28.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr.A2 is 37 years old. He is married man (household). And he is a community board of this slum. He had elementary education till grade six. His family is consisted of three members, his sister, himself and his wife. Physically he is free from any impairment. But he lives with HIV However He is not a pauper or beggar. He is very communicative and caring for others.

28.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter is in a very uncomfortable condition like many of residents in this slum. Both the wife and husband works in micro greening plants and this are the only source of income for this family. And aims to work a lot but capital limits him. He strongly complains about some of physically impaired residents here that they need someone to get them a wheelchair and help them in assisting their life. And again he restates the problem of electricity, water and toilet like others mentioned.

28.3. Resources and expectations

They earns about 1200 (one thousand two hundreds) per month together with his wife and he appreciates this doings of the government even if this is very insufficient. And he is very thank full that the government pickup them from street and gave them this place and he expects more from government and others as well.

28.4. Background and cause of slum

When he states about the cause brought him here, he said that. “When I was in elementary school at grade six my family strongly forced me to drop out my school work for them in tailoring or swinging of cloths and I was not happy in doing that in thus I run out to streets and gradually I came here in Adama and settled at *AdamaMariyamBete Christian* street and came here together others in similar ways.

Case 29

29.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs.A3 is 28 years old. Her family is consisted of four members, two kids, herself and her husband. She had elementary education up to grade five. Physically she seems very well but she lives with HIV together with her husband. They are not pauper or they don't beg.

29.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter is fair but not fenced. But they are depressed and it seems due to the illness they have. In support of their living, in cooperation her husband and she work in Micro green planting together with their neighbors. But that's very insufficient for four members.

29.3. Resources and expectations

They earns about 1200 (one thousand two hundreds) per month but that is very inadequate to manage their life and they want to raise sheep if they got the capital. And they have good social life with their neighbors.

29.4. Background and cause of slum

They were not able to manage their life in renting home and they requested the city and *kebele* administrative to let them settle here and they got the approval began to live here.

Case 30

30.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. A4 is 28 years old and she is widowed. She can't read and write or have no education. Her family is consisted of six members, five and herself. Physically she is well but she lives with HIV. She is pauper or begging women.

30.2. Livelihoods/way of living

Their shelter is in a very bad condition like many of these slum residents. In support of their living they are paupers (engaged in begging) way of living. Her three kids schooling covers by government and church compassions.

30.3. Resources and expectations

This family has good social life and their life is dependent only begging way of living. And she wants to retail woods and charcoals if she got the budget.

30.4. Background and cause of slum

When she was tanager, one her relatives toke her to Addis Ababa to assist him in taking care of his babies. Suddenly her relation with that family damaged and she went to streets. And she came to *Adama Mariyam Bete Christian* and she settled here in 2000 E.C together with others in similar ways.

Case 31

31.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mrs. A5 is 20 years old and she is divorced. She had education up to grade seven. She lives alone and she has no shelter. Physically she is free from any impairments but she has mental disorder. She lacks concentrations while communicating people. And she somehow insults the kids badly while they were interrupting her during the interview.

31.2. Livelihoods/way of living

She has no shelter and lives alone. For her living she moves from church to churches and market areas to expect any offers from people there or she is a pauper (begging) women.

31.3. Resources and expectations

This has nothing expect begging and she wants to work as house keeper if she got the chance. And in particular she was hardly requesting the researchers to help her in constructing her shelter.

31.4. Background and cause of slum

She came here Adama in search of jobs by following others from her birth place. And she was working in construction area and when the construction completed she began to lead her life at *Adama Mariyam Bete Christian* street for free and she settled here in together with others in similar ways.

Case 32

32.1. Describing the inhabitant

Mr. A6 is 35years old. He is married. His family is consisted of 12 members, nine children, himself and his parents and his wife. He had left elementary school at grade four. Either physically or in his entire health conditions he founds in well status. They are paupers (they are beggars)

32.2. Livelihoods/way of living

All of these 12 persons are living in a single miserable shelter and they are very suffering in living in this small shelter. Especially in the night time they have great difficulties to sleep in small place. And they are not in agreement with the *kebele* administrative regarding their illegal expansion of their shelter. His father has visual problems (both eyes are blind). And his mother has complete legs impairments (paralyze). For their living they are engaged in begging ways of living.

32.3. Resources and expectations

They are dependent in their begging (paupers) and they have nothing else to live. Mr. has experience in oxen productions and wants to engage in such business if he provided the chances by anyone who is capable to help him. Not only that he also wants have any labor jobs opportunity.

32.4. Background and cause of slum

Previously he was living in village where he was born there but he had left his birth place to help his old and impaired and blind parents by living together with them here in this slum way of life at *Adama Hadid Sefer Slum Areas*.

4.2. Part Two: Summarizing the Results in Tables, Pie-Chart and Percentages

In this section the verbally narrated above results in part one has summarized in tabulation and in quantifiable manner so that the reader can easily understand the result of the study easily. But this means not that all the results are tabularized here, were just to help readers in giving condensed clues to generalize their concepts about the study results.

Table 1, Genders of Respondent Households

Gender	Number of respondent	Percentage
Male	26	81.25%
Female	6	18.75%
Total	32	100%

Both in the narratives part and here in the above table 1 shows that the majority (81.25%) of shelters are male house headed. And this half representative out of the total 63 households or population indicates that the majority of the shelter's in *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* Slum are male headed. Or this means that out of the 32 sample representatives the majority are male house headed shelters.

Table 2, Ages of Respondent Households

Age	Number of respondents	Percentage
21-25	1	3.125%
26-30	2	6.25%
31-35	8	25%
36-40	9	28.125%
41-45	6	18.5%
Above 45	6	18.5%
Total sample respondents	32	100%

The age composition of the respondent's households doesn't show any significant alteration or uniformity. And regardless of their family members, the majority of the respondents were between the age ranges of 36-40. Although this households are very close to old age they are engaged in labor jobs and still they wants to expand their working situation than begging.

Table 3, Marital Status of the Respondent Households

Marital status	Number of respondents	Percent
Single	2	6.25%
Married	22	68.75%
Divorced	4	12.5%
Widowed	2	6.25%
Separated	2	6.25%
Total	32	100%

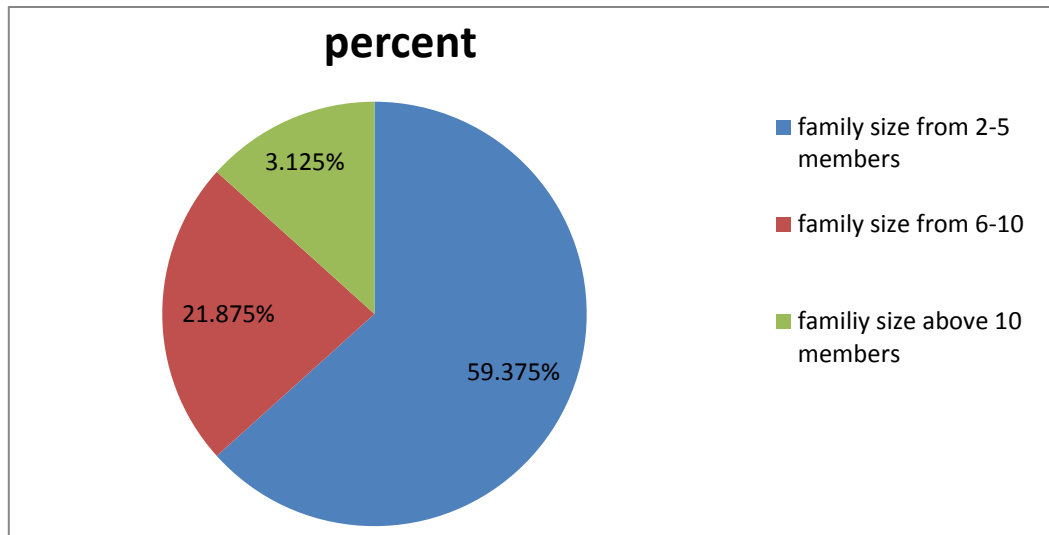
Except very few individuals the majority of the sample representatives or respondents are married. And they are about 68.75% out of the total 32 sample sizes. Based on the observation and the results from these sample households it is simple to conclude that the majority of these slum dwellers are not single family.

Table 4, Educational Levels of Respondents

Educational level	Number of respondents	Percent
Basic Education	2	6.25%
Elementary (Grade 1-5)	8	25%
Elementary(6-8)	5	15.625%
Can't read and write	16	50%
Other	1	3.125%
Total	32	100%

The 16 inhabitants or 50% of the total 32 sample household inhabitants can't read and write or have no educations and the remaining 50% has basic and elementary class education and this shows that the majorities of the inhabitants are less educated and they deserves more education to make them better citizens.

Family Sizes of the Respondent's



Both the observation and here the above data shows that many individuals are sharing a single shelter. Above the half of the respondents (59.375%) has more than five individuals in a single terrible shelter.

Table 5, Genders of Respondent's Children

Gander	Number of children's	Percent
Boys	25	45.45%
Girls	30	54.54%
Total	55	100%

This community has many numbers of children's. For example here from these 32 households there are about 55 children's and 30 of them girls while the remaining 25 are boys.

Table 6, Ages of Respondent's Children

Ages	Number of children's	Percent
1-5	18	32.72%
6-10	22	40%
11-15	13	23.63%
Above 16	3	5.45%
Total	56	100%

Almost all or except 5.45%, all of the remaining children's are under the age of 16. And this shows that all of the children's of this community are teenagers and they deserve special care and provisions towards making them better citizens in future. Unless immediate solution has been taken it is not difficult to imagine what will happen to this kid's future life.

Table 7, Respondent's Children Levels of Education

Educational level	Number of children's	Percent
Nursery	3	7.31%
UKG	6	14.63%
LKG	8	19.51%
Elementary(1-4)	18	43.90%
Elementary(5-8)	3	7.31%
Grade 9-10	1	2.439%
Levels (vocational school)	1	2.439%
Degree and above	1	2.439%
Total	41	100%

As it has been seen in the above table 7 the 43.90% of the respondent's kids are in between grade one up to four. And many of them are below that levels and this shows that this kids are in need special care to make them better citizen's future.

Table 8, Health Statuses of the Respondents

Described Health conditions	Number of respondents	Percent
Some physical impairments	8	25%
Both legs impairments	3	9.375%
Living with HIV AIDS	7	21.875%
Other disease	4	12.5%
Healthy or free from any physical impairments and mental disorders	9	28.125%
Total	32	100%

As per the above data in the above table 10 and in the narrative sections in part one of this chapter four except 28.125% of the respondents the remaining households are not quit well however they are not dependent of others rather they are working and founds with a strong morals towards changing their futures.

Table 9, Respondents Housing Conditions

Housing conditions	Number of respondents	Percent
Fairly built and fenced	2	6.25%
Fairly built	2	6.25%
In a very bad conditions	22	68.75%
Living in a shelter tent	3	9.375%
Without home or shelter tent	3	9.375%
Total	32	100%

As shown in the above here and in narratives majorities (68.75%) of them are living in badly build shelters. And many are homeless.

Table 10, Respondents Sources of Incomes

The Households Sources of income	Number of respondents	Percent
The households Working in micro and earnings 600 per month	8	25%
The households engaged in inconsistent daily labor work	10	31.25%
The households retailing charcoals and woods	4	12.5%
The households who Makes local soil bricks	3	9.375%
Paupers or begging households	6	18.75%
The households Dependent on their wife	1	3.125%%
Total	32	100%

The above demonstration in table 12 and the narrations in the previous section of this chapter in part one illustrates that the majority (96.875%) of this slum dwellers are striving to survive than begging or being dependent on others.

Table 11, Respondents Settlement Status

Settlement status	Number of respondents	Percent
Households Legally came from <i>Mariam Bete Christian</i>	29	90.625%
Households Legally came from <i>Eyesus Bete Christian</i>	2	6.25%
Illegal Households	1	3.125%
Total	32	100%

Both these above data in table 13 and the qualitative narrations in the previous section of this chapter in part one illustrates that the majority (96.875%) of these slum dwellers are legal and they displaced from *Adama Mariyam* and *Eyesus Bete Christian* streets.

4.3. Discussion

Findings and analysis of the study was presented in line with the stated objectives of the research in present study. For instance in describing the inhabitants towards in demonstrating who is living in Slum of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer*, both parts of the narratives parts and the statistical descriptive summaries found out that 25% of the total 32 sample respondents has Some physical impairments, the 9.375% of the respondent has both legs impairments or disabilities, the 21.875% are living with HIV AIDS, the 12.5% also had other disease and only the 28.125% of the respondents are Healthy or free from any physical impairments, other disease and mental disorders. And the majorities (96.875%) of respondents or inhabitants are struggling to survive or working than begging or being dependent on others. And this is most visible in each of respondent's case narrations that almost all of the respondents are quite motivated to engage in any possible types of works and also they are very anticipating to go out their situations. And in this regard some studies showed that most of inhabitant had fatalistic attitude towards their future life () but here in *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum, some of respondent inhabitants expects the government to help them in any possible dimension's to support them to go out of their terrible situation than staying there, some expects any bodies and some are confidential enough to tackle their situations with their own shoulders in the long run. The researcher during his stay in the study area and during communicating them while interviewing respondents he have also observed that even if some of respondents are paupers or beggars but it is unusual to observe when someone is sitting on the street and begging. But rather it seems common to see busy the majority of the respondents and others in *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum while they performs various daily activities that some are preparing pillow for sale, some are preparing traditional bamboo and plastic baskets for sale and similarly some are sitting and retailing charcoals and woods and some of them also produces local bricks out of soil mud. Regarding their levels of education The 16 inhabitants or 50% of the total 32 sample household inhabitants can't read and write or have no educations while the remaining 50% has basic and elementary class education. Regarding the respondents age the majority of the respondents were between the age ranges of 36 - 40. Although this households are very close to old age they are engaged in labor jobs and still they wants to expand their working situation than begging. And these are not the only inhabitants of the sample households of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum community there are also about 56 children just out of the total 32 sample households and they comprises 29

daughters, 25 are sons and 2 male and female youngsters or above 16 years old. And out of these 56 children the 43.90% of the respondent's kids educational levels are in between grade one up to four (1-4). And more than the half attends Nursery, KG and UKG schoolings. And there only two bigger students that one male has graduated from university and one female attends level three training program in college.

Regarding the inhabitant's livelihoods or their ways of livings 31.25% of the households out of the total 32 sample households are engaged in inconsistent daily labor work towards earning income for living. Similarly the 25% of respondent inhabitant households are working in micro and they earn 600 ET birr per month. Some women or 12.5% of households are retailing charcoals and woods. The 9.375% of sample households makes local soil bricks while only very few or the 18.75% and 3.125% sample households are called paupers or beggars and dependent over their spouse respectively. Generally speaking, the majorities (96.875%) of respondents of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* Slum inhabitants are working than begging or being dependent on others. But their income very small and majority of them cannot afford even for their families daily food consumptions as a result many of the inhabitants are using to consume the left over foods as their main meal. Concerning their settlements majorities (68.75%) of them are living in poorly constructed shelters and out of such destitute and single shelters the (59.375%) of respondents living place there are more than five individuals or family members in a single terrible shelter. And many respondents don't have such shelters yet and they are homeless. The majority (81.25%) of these respondents shelters are male house headed. Not only that but also in the researcher observations it is found that the entire surroundings of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* Slum is appears quit terrible and overcrowded living place. And almost all of these sample inhabitants are suffering due to serious electricity, water, ventilations, and drainage's and toilet problems.

Regarding the reasons brought these inhabitants to this slum settlement, like it was shown under each respondents case narrations, the causes are quite diversified for each of respondents and that have long roots in their histories. But specifically the reason what brought them here in *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* Slum was just a sudden phenomenon. even though their ways of stratification seems arbitrarily and illegal but the majority (96.875%) of these slum inhabitants are legal and they are displaced from *Adama Mariyam* and *Eyesus Bete Christian* or moved from

that church streets to their present place by the Adama city administration. and all of the respondent are recognized and they have an identification cards.

The major findings of this research have, indicated that respondents face, rescuer living place or housing problems, lack of adequate ventilations, socio economic challenge mainly low income and, basic civic facilities and unemployment. Among these challenges of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum inhabitants the effects of housing challenges, ventilations and low income were the most difficult one from other problems.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Summary

The objectives of this present study essentially were focused on describing the inhabitants and livelihoods of Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer slum dwellers. In much broader sense, Firstly, the study has strived in describing the inhabitants towards in demonstrating what kind of people are residing in this specific slum of Adama city. Secondly the livelihoods or ways of livings of the Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer slum inhabitants and this was towards demonstrating and describing the way how these slum inhabitants are managing their life in living under such terribly appearing life circumstances. And the purpose of this study was to reveal the situations of this socioeconomically marginalized community towards visualizing their circumstances for any responsible sectors. Because the growth of this railroad area slum settlement in Adama city is in its early stage of development and citizens are suffering and growing wrongly and it seems this is due to lack of professional studies about this slum community beside national poverty. So bringing such awareness or adding knowledge's in such regards would may highly introduces this slum community situations for national, continental and global responsible and voluntary sectors so that they will have recognition and will may include in various slum related policy planning's by those sectors.

Accordingly the study found out that in Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer slum there are about 63 households or family units. The research to study the inhabitants and their livelihoods has selected the 32 of households as sample representative's respondents. As a result, regarding inhabitants status or in investing about the types of people residing in Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer slum, the study found out that 25% from the total 32 sample respondents has Some physical impairments, the 9.375% of the respondent has physical impairments or disabilities, the 21.875% are living with HIV AIDS, the 12.5% also had other disease. And only the 28.125% of the respondents are Healthy or free from any physical impairments, other disease and mental disorders. And the majorities (96.875%) of respondents or inhabitants are workers than begging or being dependent on others. And almost all of the respondents are quite motivated to engage in any possible types of jobs and also they are very anticipating to go out their situations. And in this regard some studies showed that most of inhabitant had fatalistic attitude towards their future life (Dr. V. Jagadeesh, 2013) but here in Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer slum, some of

respondent inhabitants expects the government to help them in any possible dimension's to support them to go out of their terrible situation than staying there, some expects any bodies and some are confident enough to tackle their situations with their own shoulders in the long run. And the 50% of respondents has basic and elementary class educations. Although the majority of the respondents were between the age ranges of 36 – 40 and are very close to old age but they are engaged in labor jobs and they still want to expand their working situation than begging. And these respondents also have about 56 children and all of them are students. This shows that this people have bright futures if they are treated well.

About the livelihoods of inhabitant's or their ways of livings the majorities (96.875%) of respondents are workers than begging or being dependent on others. But their income is very small and majority of them cannot afford even for their family's daily food consumptions as a result many of the inhabitants consume the left over foods as their main meal. Majorities (68.75%) of them are living in poorly constructed shelters and in (59.375%) of shelters there are more than five individuals. And many respondents don't have such shelters yet and they are homeless. The majority (81.25%) of these respondents shelters are male house headed. The entire surroundings of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* Slum appear quit terrible and overcrowded living place. Almost all of these sample inhabitants are suffering due to serious electricity, water, ventilations, and drainage's and toilet problems. even though their stratification seems arbitrarily and illegal but the majority (96.875%) of these slum inhabitants are legal and they are displaced from *Adama Mariyam and Eyesus Bete Christian* or moved from that church streets to their present place by the Adama city administration and all of the respondent are recognized and they have an identification cards. The major findings of this research have, indicated that respondents face, savior living place or housing problems, lack of adequate ventilations, socio economic challenge mainly low income and, basic civic facilities and unemployment. Among these challenges of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum inhabitants the effects of housing challenges, ventilations and low income were the most difficult one from other problems.

5.2. Conclusion

In the researchers most finding, it seems, not yet studies conducted about Slums in Adama city specially the case of railway area settlements. Accordingly this faster growing city Adama seems walking endanger beside its future development and image destroying phenomenon slum. Not only that but also citizens also seemed neglected from accessing their basic necessities because their settlement structures and features are very touching and that seems due to lack of professional, studies and interpretation about their circumstances. And simply the *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum inhabitants are appear as arbitrarily settled, paupers (beggars), discouraged for work and better lives, living dependently to the society, having various types of physical impairments and other diseases. And this present study was aimed to reveal and introduce the situations of this slum for any responsible and voluntary sectors in clarifying these observed perceptions by studying the inhabitants and livelihoods of *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum dwellers. Accordingly those perceptions were quite apart from existing reality among in the community. Because in *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum there are about 63 family units and the research has selected the half or 32 family units as a sample representatives. And only this sample representative comprises estimations of three hundred to five hundred family members. and based the study results in fact it's true that except the 28.125% of the respondents the remaining households are not quit health either physically or physiologically that some of them are impaired physically, living with HIV AIDS and had other physiological disease as well. But the majorities (96.875%) of respondents are workers than begging or being dependent on other, even the majority of the respondents are daily laborers and this shows that they are hard workers. More over the majority of the respondents have a vision and anticipations to get out from their terrible living situations, the 50% of respondents has basic and elementary class educations and some of the respondents are still learning.

But regarding their livelihoods situations that really horrible than observing that (68.75%) of the respondents are living in poorly constructed destitute shelters comprising three to five family members in it and even many respondents don't have such shelters yet and they are homeless. The entire surroundings of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* Slum appear quit terrible and overcrowded living place. Almost all of these sample inhabitants are suffering due to serious problems of electricity, water, ventilations, drainage's and toilet problems. even though their stratification seems arbitrarily and illegal but the (96.875%) of these slum inhabitants are legal

and they are moved from *Adama Mariyam and Eyesus Bete* church streets to their present place by the Adama city administration and all of the respondent are recognized and they have an identification cards. The major findings of this research have, indicated that respondents faces, savior living place or housing problems, lack of adequate ventilations, socio economic challenge mainly low income and, basic civic facilities and unemployment. Among these challenges of *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* slum inhabitants the effects of housing challenges, ventilations and low income were the most difficult one from other problems.

This thesis has conducted a case study towards describing the inhabitants (who are residing in the slum regarding their wellbeing and morbidities) and also their livelihoods or ways livings of beside their major causes of slum settlements, their perceived potentials and expectations of this slum peoples in *Adama kebele 04 hadid sefer* slum and finally the study has forwarded recommendations towards indicating area towards curing and preventing this slum phenomenon and furthers studying areas as well.

5.3. Recommendations

The very known agent working on human slum settlement issues called UN-HABITAT argues and want to remind us that, "... that there is nothing like the commitment of the top political leadership to give clarity of purpose, direction and a sense of urgency in tackling head-on the growth of slums it has often proven to be the surest way of committing actions and resources to the problem" (UN-HABITAT, 2006b, p. 43). But to do this commitment by the governmental or nongovernmental sectors it is mandatory to have clues and dimensions how to get involve into any phenomenon's because it has been also said that knowledge economy is where organizations and people acquire, create, disseminate, and use knowledge more effectively for greater economic and social development and that provides great potential for countries to strengthen their economic and social development, (Constance and Dickson, 2015). And this was also the core of the present study that revealing the *Adama Kebele 04 Hadid Sefer* Slum inhabitants circumstances like, what kinds of people are living there, how do those people manage their life, what do they plane, expects and what brought them there would may help any sectors to have a clue how to intervene with this slum situations. Accordingly, based on the entire results the researcher highlights or recommends the following bulleted immediate intervening areas towards saving this citizens and the before Adama city reaching to complex set of slum in future like other reviewed cities had in the study illustrations,

- An immediate solution is needed towards linking the people who are completely impaired and existing in dominantly rescuer problems with institutions who could give cares to such individual citizens. And anybody who is capable of doing this are welcomed for such urgent areas. Even providing a wheelchair to such individuals who had complete legs impairments would be also recommended at list to make them able to move alone towards letting them move and pauper or beg to survive till they find better support and such individuals are below five in number out of the total 32 sample respondents.
- People are living in plastic tents and in so terrible shelters in very crowded and unventilated conditions so there should be a possibility by the government or NGOs to reside this people properly and ventilated at list until their situation get better solutions.
- If this community gets more professional attentions by the government or any organizations they are very cooperative and capable to receive any forms of supports and

upgrading because majority of them are skilled and anticipating to change their situations in to better life standards.

- The household's child lives and educations are in a critical age so there must be a better care by any responsible and charity organizations.
- The government, society and NGO's need to divert their attention to push up this motivated community before they gave up and demoralized.
- There is a need of much micro enterprise establishments and much employment and job opportunity creations to this community

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INTERVIEW GUIDING ITEMS

I. Background Information

1. Sex : male ☐ female ☐
2. Age : 20-25 ☐ 26-30 ☐ 31-35 ☐ 60 and above ☐
3. Birth place: Region -----Town -----
4. Ethnicity -----
5. Level of education: basic education ☐ elementary graduate ☐ high school graduate ☐ higher diploma ☐ degree and above ☐
6. Marital status: single ☐ married ☐ divorced ☐ separated ☐ widowed ☐
7. Family size -----

II. Circumstances of life

1. Existing system

- 1.1 What are the major causes brought you to this way of settlement please? -----
- 1.2 -----
- 1.3 How do you explain your social security? Are you secured enough by any responsible bodies? -----
- 1.4 Do you have any kind of administration system here in the community? -----

2. Neighborhood relationship

- 2.1 How is your neighbor relationship each other? -----
Why?
A, excellent how? -----
B, good -----
C, conflicting each other -----
D, difficult to explain -----

- 2.2 With how many households or families do you have very close relationships here? -----
- 2.3 are there any social occasion that you celebrate together? -----
- 2.4 do this community help each other? ----- In what way -----
- 2.5 have you ever faced any kind of problem and helped by your neighbors

- Or have you ever participated to help your section here?

- 2.6 If its yes what kind is it bad or good? -----
- 2.7 do you know all of your sections here? Yes ☐ No ☐

III. Coping mechanisms/Economic life situations

- 1.1 Do you have a job? -----what type? -----How much do you earn per day or per month? -----How do you afford living expense-----
If not, what are the sources of incomes to your house? -----
- 1.2 How your income is sufficient to eat three times per day? -----
- 1.3 What are sources of your clothes? -----
- 1.4 What do you do if someone or you get ill in this home? -----
- 1.5 Do you have any desire related to work or any others future situations?
Yes ☐ No ☐-----What? -----What are your limitations? -----
- 1.6 Do you expect any economical offer or other helps? Yes ☐ No ☐
- 1.7 If yes, what kinds and from whom? -----

1. Housing condition

- 2.1 How do you explain your living in this house? -----
- 2.2 What are the sources your food consumptions and other necessities
- 2.3 Where do you get water? -----
- 2.4 Where do you use toilets? -----
- 2.5 have you faced any accident in this home? -----

2.6 do you have a desire to change your residence or did any one gave you a hope to help you in this case? -----

2.7 other problems you face in this area -----

2. Crime

3.1 have you ever heard or faced any violation here in your section or by others? Yes ☐ No ☐ if yes? What type is it? ----- By whom -----
-----over whom-----solution healed? -----

3. Facilities

4.1 have you ever get any facilities? Yes ☐ No ☐. If yes, what type? -----By whom was it? -----And are you still in contact? -----

4. Sewerage system

5.1 do you have sewerage system? Yes ☐ No ☐

5.2 If not how do you avoid your wastes? -----

IV. Perception regarding future hopes

1. Is there anyone who is in contact with you and gave you any hope for future? -----
2. Do you think this community has a hidden potential which is not visible for others? -----
3. What do you hope anything for future? -----

Declaration

I hereby certify that this thesis material, which I now submit for assessment on the programme of study leading to the award of Master in Social Psychology, is entirely my own work, that I have exercised reasonable care to ensure that the work is original, and does not to the best of my knowledge breach any law of copyright, and has not been taken from the work of others, save as to the extent that such work has been cited and acknowledged within the text of my work.

Date

The thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as university advisor:

Advisor