



THE SUBSEQUENT CHALLENGES OF THE SLUM AND SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS: IN THE CITY OF ADDIS ABABA

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: December, 21 th 2020 Accepted: December 30 th 2020 Published: January, 14 th 2021	The city of Addis Ababa has to experience a prevalent pace of real growth. This trend is somewhat influenced by the unrestrained development resulting from the evasion of informal settlements. As new buildings are implicit in the existing squatter settlements and vacant land, the number and scale of informal encampments in Addis Ababa has risen over time. However, to investigate the cause and impact of squatter settlements and their correlation in the Urbanization and health status of informal settlers, descriptive study design, and mixed-method that involves both qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed. The study revealed that the prevalence rate of squatter settlements in the town of Addis Ababa had been recorded due to the government personnel's inability to provide legal provision, the delay in implementing standard housing policies, and some other political prospects. Besides, the rapid pace of Urbanization and the enthusiastic emotion in gaining of quality of employment service aggravate the prevalence of informal settlements. Consequently, the study has shown that the deteriorated hazardous health risks of inhabitants in the slum areas resulted from poor sanitation and improper handling of poor solid waste management in the study areas. The mismatch between their enthusiastic desire and their livelihood in the slum and squatter settlements enables residents to experience depression, suicide, drug abuse, interpersonal violence, and too much alcohol consumption.

Keywords: Squatter settlements, Urbanization, Rural Urban Migration, Slum areas

1. INTRODUCTION

Cities are home to living for human beings, as they are recreation and workplace centres and, their shape is a reflection of the social development of the society in which they were created and lived. Cities are born, thrive, grow, grow old, die, and if they are organized effectively, they will renew themselves or die permanently (Newman, P., & Jennings, I., 2012).

In recent times, the Squatter settlements and Slums are becoming a rapidly prevalent issue across the globe. Most of the people who live in this place often do not attain an adequate supply of clean water, inadequate accommodation, and due to improper solid waste management, they get polluted air and health deterioration (Begna Ts, 2017). Squatter and slum settlement features differ from location to location. They are generally characterized by urban denigration, under-fed residents, and the rapid rate of unemployment (Taheer & Tahsina, 2014; Nassar & Elsayed, 2018). Moreover, people in squatter settlements, particularly in developing nations, are highly exposed to various kinds of crime, theft, drug abuse, and suicide (Taheer & Tahsina, 2014).

UN-Habitat (2003) characterizes a slum as a place without a sustainable housing structure, access to potable water, deteriorated sanitary accommodations, no adequate living space, and secure tenure. The first four are based on standard definitions, whereas the latter is the most difficult to estimate and is not currently used in the measure of slums.

The problem of an informal settlement in most developing towns is to be related to the unintended urban developments. Therefore the accelerated pace of urbanization produces higher needs of the household than can be provided or supplied by non-urbanized regions. However, most slum areas are exacerbated by the disparity of urban development and some aggressive policies that alienate people's personal relationships with the neighbourhoods (Endecela, 2020). Though, in developing countries, urban expansions and informal settlements are increasing over time. One of the fundamental causes that aggravate informal settlements and slums in Ethiopia is the government's failure to provide residential plots and uprooting of residents for developmental purposes (Ali, M.H. and Sulaiman, M.S, 2006).

The squatter settlements are a rule zone of unauthorized lodging constructed from originating dilapidated materials. They are the most place have no sanitation of public service or meditations. Squatter settlements are public unoccupied land without permitted right what we call it as (Yecheureka bet in Amharic) (Berhanu et al., 2015).

Urban ageing in Addis Ababa is a problem that has been accumulating in our country for centuries. However, the root cause of the problem is the historical development of our cities. The development and growth of most of our towns aren't driven by a complete urban plan but are spread randomly in no way different from the villagization of rural areas (Taddese, N., 2017). Besides, the urban renewal development agendas' is getting the attention of the government in our country in the last few years. Institutional responses are also overgrowing, particularly in large cities; In this regard, Addis Ababa is the first. To some extent, the beginnings of this development are also seen in other provinces. With these initiatives in mind, it is not safe to say that the existing urban renewal programs are being runs in a fully organized, sustainable, and consistent manner in our country.

Most of the Sub-cities in Addis Ababa is made up of substandard building materials, and the number of enclosed neighborhoods without the necessary infrastructure is not insignificant. At the same time, our cities are not renewing themselves. In particular, the areas where the confiscated government houses are located have not been visited by the existing urban improvement program for the past forty years. As a result, much of it is affected by deep urban decay (Birru, W., 2014).

There are various health problems resulted from living in squatter and slum places. According to Ooi (2007), people who reside in these places are seriously affected by the waterborne disease, cholera, and dysentery are more prevalent due to inability to get potable water, congested living conditions, and inadequacy in accessing the quality of hygiene from the governmental services. From a broader perspective, informal land grabbing can cause problems for cities as well as for residents. Thus, these problems can occur for various reasons, including legal, economic, political, and environmental factors. According to different authors related to squatter settlements, such illegal settlements could lead to plenty of health problems, social unrest, environmental degradation, and insecurity in the city (Abagissa, 2019).

Nevertheless, several researchers have undertaken their theoretical and empirical study with particular emphasis on the prevalent of the emergence of informal settlement inside and outside of Ethiopia (Abagissa, 2019; Birru, W, 2014; B.K. Ariso et al., 2018; Weimann & Oni, 2019; Lirebo, 2006; Gebeyehu, 2019; Bayea et al., 2020; Weldegebriel, 2011), none of the researchers has provided the adequate, descriptive and comprehensive statistical method used to integrate the prevalence of informal settlements over with the rapid set of urbanization and their educational attainment or awareness. Besides to their study relied on the informal settlements' their study doesn't provide extensive analysis on the issue of squatter and slum settlements' and their casual factors and neglect the prior challenges they suffer while settling in the areas.

In the meantime, this study details the subsequent challenges of people who reside in the slum area by attempting to answering the following questions. What are the significant causes of squatter settlements in Addis Ababa? Do the rapid sets of urbanizations and squatter settlements correlated? Is there a significant correlation between squatter settlements and the Health status of inhabitants? Moreover, this paper provides insight into augmenting the prevalence pace of informal settlements and the need for proper policy implementation to deter the problem in the City of Addis Ababa. To answer these questions, the research survey was conducted in residential areas of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2020.

The remaining part of the paper has been organized in the following sequences. The 2nd section has commenced with a review of related literature concerned on the casual root and the correlation between urban expansion and deteriorated health status of squatter residents. The third chapter delineated the research approach and methodology used by the researcher while investigating the problem. The fourth section then seeks to provide data analysis and presentation. The final chapter then spans the conclusion and possible recommendations to get rid of the problem.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.

Squatter and slum settlement features differ from location to location. They are generally characterized by urban denigration, under-fed residents, and the rapid unemployment rate (Taher & Tahsina, 2014). UN-Habitat (2003) represents a slum as a place without a sustainable housing structure, accessions to potable water, deteriorated sanitary accommodations, no adequate living space, and secure tenure. The squatter settlements are areas without unauthorized lodging constructed from dilapidated materials. Berhanu et al. (2015), defines the term squatter settlement as public unoccupied land that people relocated without permitted right, what we may call "Yecheureka bet" in Amharic. However, there is an extensive amount of literature that denote the term squatter and slum settlements differently. However, here the researcher used the definition augmented by UN-Habitat and scholars cited in this literature.

2.1. The Casual Factor for Informal Settlements

There are various factors that account for the expansion and emergence of informal urban settlements. According to UN-Habitat (2011), the main factors that influence the proliferation of informal settlements have resulted due to economic and political prospects such as; inability to afford house allowance, the government

inability to provide sufficient social provisions; lack of providing adequate and efficient land provision, and refusal of the responsible personnel to offer legitimate land encampments without prolonged bureaucratic way.

The issue of informal settlements has become very rampant in Ethiopia, particularly in the metropolitan areas. As well, the city of Addis Ababa has tending the greater prevailing rate of squatter and slum settlements starting from the 1980s (Mengie et al., 2015). In Ethiopia, the rapid pace of urbanizations, hideous aspect of absolute poverty, and limited access to ownership of legitimate land make people construct and live in the degraded environments with the inadequate social provision (Gebeyehu, 2016, pp. 5-8). The informal urban settlement in Addis Ababa has increased due to numerous reason, such as excisional delay of legal housing, deferral of giving legitimate land arrangement, and increments of a toll of housing lease with in the city ranges (Menwuyelet, 2005). Next to those financial components, there are political and legitimate disappointments that speak to the nonattendance of government activities to regulate and orchestrate uncluttered space, the need for programed authorization to direct and regulate the advent of illicit house development, the nonattendance of comprehensive legitimate reactions headed for the perseverance advent of the hunching down marvel, and the need for contorting and legitimizing the hone of advantage creation from the space deal by investors are the significant causes (ibid).

2.2. Urban Expansion and squatter settlements

The rapid intensification of urban developments is associated with economies of agglomeration. Cities are central for economic growth and fabrication of employment opportunities, particularly in the third world countries (Alpha University College, 2009). The unrealistic government planning of the main cities has aggravated the eruptions of squatter settlements. However, unrealistic planning has nothing to do by itself, rather limited public investments and inadequate service provisions resulted in low socio-economic environments in the developing world (Fernandes, 2011). Therefore, urbanization's accelerated pace produces higher household needs than can be provided or supplied by non-urbanized regions. However, most slum areas are increased by urban development disparity and some aggressive policies that alienate people's personal relationships with the neighbourhoods (Endecela, 2020). Though, in developing countries, urban expansions and informal settlements are increasing over time.

One of the fundamental causes that aggravate informal settlements and slums in Ethiopia is the government's failure to provide residential plots and uprooting of residents for developmental purposes (Ali, M.H. and Sulaiman, M.S, 2006; Adam, 2020). As Feleke (2005) render that, within Addis Ababa's sub-cities transients in theses, urban neighbourhoods have uncovered provincial destitution as their beginning and primary causes for the replacement of male vagrants strikingly from the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Amhara, Oromiya, and, to some extent, from Tigray. Despite, the positive perspective of these relocations, the low rate of development of industrial labour and the tall speed of rural-to-urban movement make for over the top, indeed hazardous urbanization including a move from provincial unemployment to over the top urban unemployment and underemployment which empower them to have a deteriorated life.

2.3. Health impact of urban informal settlements

In developing nations squatter settlements are found at potential development regions of cities; ruin arranged improvement, comes about within the misuse of land asset and infrastructure (Abagissa, 2019; Mengist, 2018; Bambrick et al., 2015). Squatter settlements cause societal, corporal, hygienic, governmental, security, and temperate hurts like the feast of criminality and kill, drug enslavement, the spread of those who engaged in prostitution, and the spread of alcoholic consumption. Bodily damages incorporate unpredictable private structure, the unorganized exterior of constructions, and its unwelcome impacts on the attendance and the picture of the metropolises (Abagissa, 2019; Asefa, 2020; Mwanyungu et al., 2017). Health impacts experienced by slum dwellers included young insect in children. Water-borne ailments, cholera, and diarrhoea were an everlasting issue, generally because of the need for sufficient potable water supply. The other common complaints resulted from overcrowded and poor environmental living conditions and low cleanliness measures included tuberculosis. Open lodging bequests were, to begin with, created in and around the borders of the central range. These issues increased the separation of the families being relocated and hindered the need for the free housing specialist to supply a thorough list of bequest offices to meet each day's necessities of the individuals being relocated. Several relocation plans have fizzled due to poor families' simulated expulsion to removed areas regularly outside of the city altogether (Ooi, 2007).

Moreover, one of the fundamental problems faced by the informal residents of Addis Ababa Sub-city is the lack of a proper system to swage Solid waste products. This problem is more prevalent and severe. However, due to improper collection points and garbage piles, people who live in the slum and squatter areas were highly affected by health and environmental problems. Besides, this disposal practice pollutes the groundwater and marine environments and is a significant cause of water-borne diseases. Therefore, this study seeks to reckon how mental illness and infectious diseases have been prevalent due to the evasion of squatter settles in Addis Ababa's sub-cities.

3. METHODS AND MATERIALS

3.1. The Study Area and Its Population Size

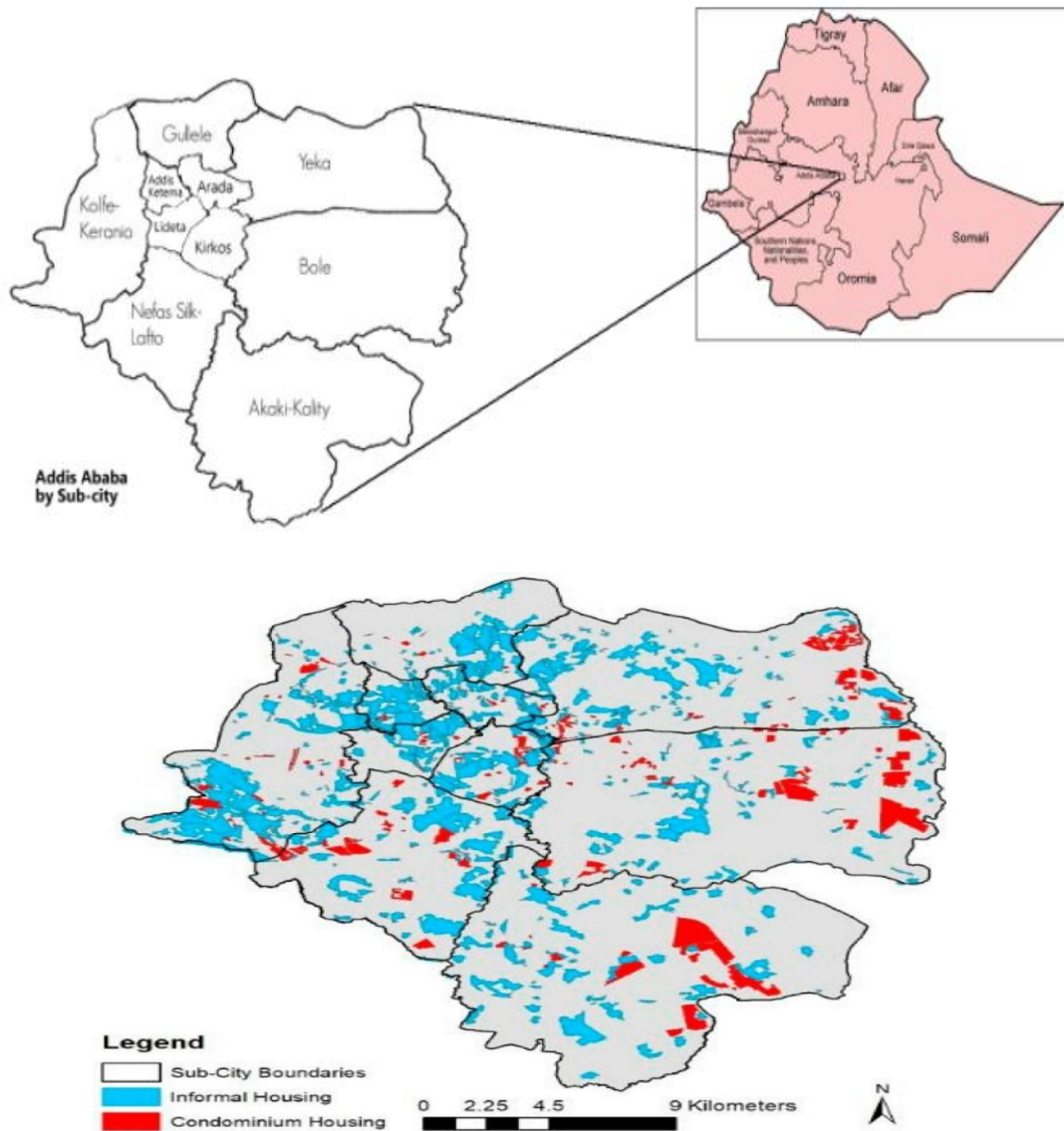


Fig 1. (a) Study Area Map, 2020 (b) The sub-cities boundaries, informal housing, and the rate of condominium housing, 2020

According to [New Encyclopedia \(2019\)](#), Addis Ababa, in terms of demographics, comprise a population of around 3,147,000, consisting of 1,511,000 males and 1,636,000 females. In comparison, 23.8 percent of urban inhabitants have taken over the city of Addis Ababa, which is the world's 106th largest urban area. There are already ten sub-cities in Addis Ababa, with 118 woredas, namely: Kirkos, Kolfe Keranyo, Lideta, Nifas Silk Lafto, Yeka, Addis Ketema, Akaki Kaliti, Arada, Bole, Gullele. As the above [figure 1\(b\)](#) in the blue filter shown that the problem of informal settlements become more rampant and rapid, as a result, even though the government has the effort to minimize this evasion through dwelling residents in the condominium, but unfortunately due to inadequate legal provision of quality of housing, the issue becomes increasing overtime.

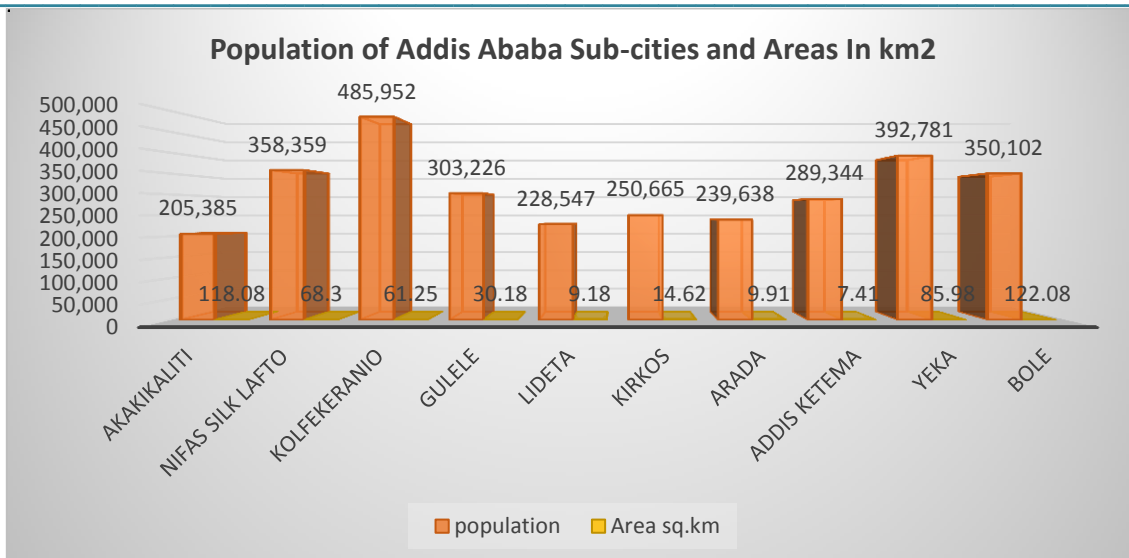


Fig. 2. Population size and area in square km. Source. CSA projection, 2013.

The above charts have shown that the area coverage and the total population resides in the sub-cities of Addis Ababa. In terms of Area coverage, the sub-city of Bole is the highest compared to the other. Following that, Akaki Kaliti, Yeke, Nifas Silk Lafto, Kolfe-Keranio, and Gulele take the second up to six positions, respectively. In the meantime, the above charts have shown that Addis Kifle ketema has the smallest area of coverage in the city of Addis Ababa.

3.2. Sampling Techniques and Instruments of Data Collection

The research design used to undertake this analysis was descriptive, and mixed-method approaches that involve both qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed. Cross-sectional descriptive research design helps to describe the existing trends of the specific situation and narrate facts. Besides, the mixed approaches help the researcher to carry out the integration of both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis rigorously and intends to minimize the limitation of these approaches (Lokesh, K, 1984; Creswell, 2014).

Moreover, in-depth interviews, participant observation, and structured questionnaires were administered to collect the required information. However, to recruit sample respondents from the total study population, both probability and non-probability methods of sampling have been used. The probability sampling method, systematic sampling, was selected because it eliminates biases and avoids an error that could arise in the sampling process. Besides, purposive sampling has also been used to include key informant respondents, including those managerial bodies, to gain relevant data circumference with the rampant situations of informal squatter and slum settlements.

This study has taken 400 sample respondents from the nine Sub-city of Addis Ababa. These sample respondents have been generated from the information that the researcher get from New Encyclopedia 2019. The researcher used Slovan's random sampling technique to recruit samples from the population. According to Word press (2019), this formula is apposite when one has no erstwhile information about the target population.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

✚ 95% of confidence interval which is constant

✚ Degree of variability error =0.5

✚ N=3,104005

✚ e=5%=0.05 n= No of sample respondents.

$$n = \frac{3104005}{1+3104005(0.0025)} = 399.9 = 400$$

3.3. Data Analysis and Interpretations

The researcher analyzes the required data by using both qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis. However, data analysis prevailed using both descriptive and inferential statistics (SPSS version 23).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter has relied on data presentation and analysis. However, the data that has been collected by using the instruments of data collection were analyzed through Tabulations, figures and described qualitatively.

4.1. Cause of Squatter Settlement and Slum Areas in Addis Ababa

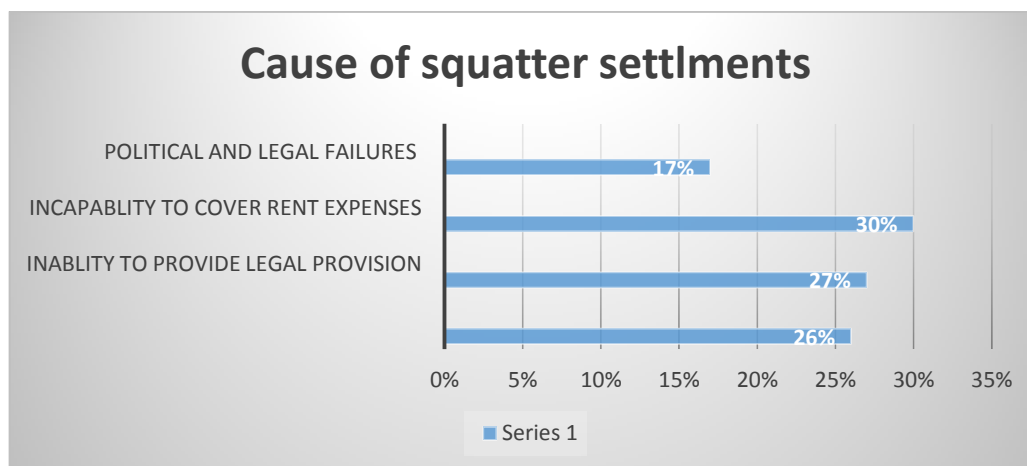


Fig 3. Factors for the expansion of informal settlements, 2020.

The above figure 2 revealed that the economic factor of the inability to cover the expense of housing rents (30%) was the primary driving force to the expansion of informal settlements in Addis Ababa. Following that, the inability to provide legal provisions and the delay in implementing legal housing accounts for 27% and 26%, respectively, aggravating people settling in the squatter settlement. On the contrary, there are some political and legal failures that reflect government incapability in managing informal settlements in the city of Addis Ababa, such as; Lack of code compliance programs to oversee and monitor the construction of unauthorized housing, The lack of inclusive legal replies concerning the squatting phenomena, and inability to control the practice of making high profits motives from the land sale by land speculators.

Moreover, in the in-depth interview, informants augmented the squatter settlement in Addis Ababa has been grown rapidly. In any case, these sorts of settlements are become more prevalent because of financial causes. Yet, some vagrant settlements are revolutionaries who consider hunching down to be a type of dissent. The primary factor of vagrant settlement and ghettos in the city of Addis Ababa is due to absolute poverty, political issues, and Urbanizations (Muanda, Goldin, & Haldenwang, 2020). Most government personnel have vowed to subvert the horrific situational problems of the people living in the squatter and slum regions with their political interests. One of the informants during the in-depth interview answered that;

We came to Gulele Sub-city before 15 years ago from "Gojjam Berenda" because the federal government needs the land for development (lemat in Amharic). However, my parents were not financially capable of having neither private nor public houses (Keble) in Addis Ababa. Our mere option was to sustain ourselves through the building of the unauthorized house (yechereka bet). Hence, various official governments often come and tell us to dismantle it, but we have no choices.

Furthermore, the lack of a proper swaging scheme for Household waste items is one of the central difficulties the squatter residents face in the town. This problem is more prevalent and more severe. However, owing to improper collecting points and trash dumps, residents living in the slums and squatter areas have been seriously impacted by health and environmental issues (see fig 4 (a) and (b)). Moreover, this dumping activity pollutes the groundwater and aquatic habitats and is a significant source of contamination.

In addition to institutional and commercial wastes, municipal waste is known as hazardous wastes for the people who reside in the slum areas. These wastes deserve special attention because of their toxicity and their increasing size year after year. These dangerous Wastes result from construction, electronics, medical, industrial, and chemical wastes. There is no adequate collection system for these wastes in Ethiopia today. In most cases, these wastes become more toxic by mixing with other waste products. It is a well-known fact that wastes from construction work are being dumped everywhere, damaging roads and open spaces.



Fig 4. (a) Residents domicile in the slums area (b) Hazardous handling of improper solid waste products

4.2. The Rapid Sets of Urbanizations and Squatter Settlements

4.2.1. The Rural-Urban Migration and the Demographic Distribution of Residents

Table 1 shows the Spearman's rho correlation coefficient between the spatial distributions of gender, marital status, educational background, and rural-urban migration of residents in the study area is significant at the 0.01 level. The table illustrates a significant strong positive relation between respondent gender distribution and the level of rural migration $r(400) = .826, = .007$, with the gender composition of respondents explaining 68% variation in the rate of intra-migration. In support of this result, the informant in the interview asserts that male migrant from their origin place toward the city of Addis Ababa has increasing overtime. The table has also shown a statistically moderate positive relationship between the variable of migration and their educational attainments at $r(400) = .389, = .003$, with 15% variation. Hence, the data revealed that many of the residents are illiterate and able to read and write.

Moreover, the increment in the level of Rural-urban migration has a strong positive relationship with the marital status of inhabitants in the informal settlements of the study area at $r = .929, = .000$, with the marital status of respondents explains 86% variation in the prevalence rate of rural-urban migration. Therefore, many of the squatter settlers in Addis Ababa are private employees and having two or more children. Moreover, In terms of educational backgrounds, the data revealed that many of the residents are illiterate and able to read and write.

Table 1. The association among the spatial distribution of gender, educational background, marital status and rural-urban migration in the study area.

Correlations			Gender	Educational background	Marital Status
Rural-Urban Migration	Pearson Correlation	Correlation Coefficient	.826**	.339*	.389**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.011	.003
		N	400	400	400

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Note. Sample survey, 2020

4.2.2. The Cause of Migrations and Educational Backgrounds of Squatter Residents

The Pearson correlation coefficient, Kendall’s, and spearman correlation coefficient have slightly different coefficient values. The relationship between the variable is statically significant at 0.01. As a result, table 2 shown that there is a statistically negative correlation between the reason the migrant augment to sustain their life in the town of Addis Ababa and their educational attainments $r(400) = -.218, p = .023$, with the educational background of residents, explains 4.7% of the variation in the reason they augment to encounter Rural-urban flights. The correlation coefficient depicts that as the level of education increases, the migration level decreases at the same rate. In contrast, as residents' educational attainment decreases, there might be a higher rate of rural-urban migration. Hence, the data revealed that the graduate unemployed individuals and some illiterate, and those who can read and write frequently reside their destination due to economic opportunities, mainly to attain better employment prospects and enhance better quality of life.

Table 2. The association between the reason for migration from the rural periphery to Addis Ababa city and their educational backgrounds.

Correlations		Reason for Rural-Urban Migration	Educational Background of respondents
Reason for Migration	Pearson Correlation	1	-.218*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.023
	N	400	400
Educational Background of respondents	Pearson Correlation	-.218*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.023	
	N	400	400

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Note. Sample survey, 2020

4.2.3. Urbanization and the increments of squatter settlements

Table 3. The correlation among the rapid pace of industrialization, employment opportunities and the Evasion of squatter settlements.

Correlations		The emergence of Industrialization	Evasion of Squatter Settlement	The employment opportunities
The emergence of Industrialization	Pearson Correlation	1	.213**	-.007
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.002	.915
	N	400	400	400
Evasion of Squatter Settlement	Pearson Correlation	.213**	1	.312**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002		.000
	N	400	400	400
The employment opportunities	Pearson Correlation	-.007	.312**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.915	.000	
	N	400	400	400

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The study discovered that there is, weak positive relationship between the evasions of squatter settlements over with the emergency of industrialization $r(400) = -.213, p = .002$. Hence it indicated that the emergence of industrialization has 4.5% variations in the creation of the evasion of squatter settlements. The result indicates that industrialization and some other employment opportunities in the city of Addis Ababa exacerbate the evasion of squatter settlements at a higher rate. Besides, the table 3 has also shown a moderate positive significant relationship between the employment opportunities in Addis Ababa and the evasion of squatter settlements $r = .312, p = .000$, with a variation of 9.7%.

4.3. The Consequences of Slum and Squatter Settlements

The squatter settlement in Addis Ababa has been grown rapidly. In any case, these sorts of settlements' are made because of financial causes, political prospects and uneven sort of urban developments. However, this section attempt to investigate the major health consequences that squatter settlements resulted upon the inhabitants and its correlation with the improper handling of solid waste management.

4.3.1. Health Effects of Improper Handling of Waste Managements

Table 4 details that the relationship between residents' health deterioration in the squatter area and improper handling of poor solid waste products is positive significant at $r = .201, p = .003$, with 4% variation between the variables. In support of this result, the health offices personnel in most sub-cities in the interview asserts that three highly prevalent diseases frequently appeared in the informal settlers frequently; namely, dysentery, common

cold, and typhoid fever. As indicated in the health office information, typhoid is the most prevalent disease observed in the record obtained from the health office, followed by dysentery. The interview data revealed that common cold, dysentery, and diarrhoea are common in the study areas due to poor sanitation and household waste handling.

Table 4. The relationship between the increment in Health deterioration and improper handling of poor waste products.

Correlations		The increment in Health deterioration	Improper handling of poor solid waste management
The increment in Health deterioration	Pearson Correlation	1	.201**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	N	400	400
Improper handling of poor solid waste management	Pearson Correlation	.201**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	N	400	400

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Note. Sample survey, 2020

4.3.2. The Evasion of Squatter Settlements and Psychological Health Problems

The results in Table 5 indicated that the relationship between the evasion of squatter settlements and increments in resident's psychological health problems is positively significant at $r = .364, p = .000$. Thus, based on the information, it is possible to deduce the livelihood in the slum, and squatter settlements are very stressful and enable residents to experience depression, suicide, drug abuse, interpersonal violence, and too much alcohol consumption. The determinant factors for the increments of depression and stress are poverty and having of socio-economic statuses, as like of the findings of [Weimann & Oni \(2019\)](#) the issue of getting quality of housing is one of the many underlying causes that determine the health status and the wellbeing of residents in all sub-cities of Addis Ababa.

Table 5. The correlation between evasion of squatter settlements and psychological health problems

Correlations		Psychological health problems	Evasion of Squatter Settlement
Psychological health problems	Pearson Correlation	1	.364**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	400	400
Evasion of Squatter Settlement	Pearson Correlation	.364**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	400	400

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Note. Sample survey, 2020

5. CONCLUSION

As a generic, this document tried to map out the outpace challenges of peoples who live in the Slum and squatter settlement of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia". The study demonstrates that the primary driving force for the expansion of squatter settlements in the city was the inability to provide legal provision, political, the delay in implementing standard housing policies, political and regular government failures in managing Slum and squatter settlements. Moreover, the study revealed that the city of Addis Ababa has to experience and accede rapid sets of graduates flee rural-urban-migration due to economic opportunities, significantly to attain better employment prospects and enhance better social services.

Though this study supplements the emergency of industrialization, the enthusiastic motivation of the migrants and the mismatch between what they are expected and the real hideous existing situation in the town aggravate the evasion of informal settlements genuinely. Hence, the health status of residents in the squatter settlements is very deteriorated because of poor sanitation and improper handling of Household waste products; thus, the study shown dysentery, common cold, and dysentery are common in the study areas. Besides, the mismatch between their enthusiastic desire and their livelihood in the slum and squatter settlements enables residents to experience depression, suicide, drug abuse, interpersonal violence, and too much alcohol consumption.

The Way Forward

- In addressing solutions toward urban squatter settlement and slums in the city of Addis Ababa firstly, the squatter dwellers should have to work communally to append with the development plans along with the federal government and all responsible bodies. In other words, instead of hurling oneself at, collective efforts are much better to make their grievances, shelter making obtaining services, improving conditions, and ensuring social securities.
- The federal government has outlined some legal frameworks ([Regulation No. 1 of 2000](#) and [Regulation No. 2 of 2010](#)) to mitigate and avert the extension of squatter settlement in the town. I suppose that besides the legal enactment of the government should inculcate to create a program that primarily contends with needs and priorities, instead of concentrating only on income-generating activities alone.
- In this regard, strong institutional measures are significant to incorporate a unique spending plan for slum improvement inside the yearly spending plan of the state. It is likewise critical to urge lead representatives to deal with their slum updating reserves. Furthermore, some administrative changes in ordering laws that expressly perceive the privileges of slum tenants are urgent for managing their residents. Additionally, planning activities between various partners, lead representatives, and concerned services are required.

6.ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is beholden to those key informants and participants, who share their conclusive piece of information and data without cupidity for the success of this research paper.

7.CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The author declare that there is no conflict of interest with any financial, personal, or other relationships with other people or organizations related to the material discussed in the article.

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