

# **GROWTH OF SLUMS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN BELEDWEIN DISTRICTS – SOMALIA**

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**Master of Arts in Development Studies**

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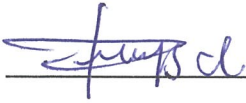
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### **Declaration A**

I, Faisal Mohamed Abdi hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been submitted to any other university or institutions of higher learning for any academic award



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Faisal Mohamed Abdi

11/02/2013

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Date

### **Declaration B**

This thesis has been done under my supervision as a university supervisor and submitted to the college of higher degree and research for examination with my approval



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Dr. Otanga Rusoke



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Date

## **Dedication**

I dedicated this thesis to my mother Kaho omer and father Mohamed Abdi and my uncles Abdulhamid Osman Salah and Abdullahi Abdi Magan who have supported me morally and financial during the whole period of my study and together have been on my side for any help.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First, I thank Allah who enabled me to successfully accomplish my entire study including this thesis which I have prepared it.

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Fifthly, I thank the panel who consisted three people named Dr. Abuga Mokono Isaac, Dr. Mwanika and Dr. Rwabuhihi Festus for their judgment and investigation against my research and as well as their finally acceptance to submit my thesis to the college of higher degree and research of Kampala International University.

Lastly, I thank all my friends and colleagues those we were together during my study period and those who have encouraged me with a great moral support to study until I reached this level where I am standing on today.

## **ABSTRACT**

This study was carried out to investigate the relationship between Growth of Slums and Urban Development in Beledwein District, Somalia and it was guided by four objectives as follows; to determine the profile of respondents in terms of age, gender, educational level and experience, to determine the level of growth of slums and the level of urban development in Beledwein district, Somalia and lastly, to determine the relationship between growth of slums and urban development in Beledwein district Somalia. The study applied Descriptive survey and Co relational research design as well as a quantitative approach with questionnaire which was administered to 114 respondents selected from a target population of 160 in Beledwein district local government authorities, Somalia. The study revealed that there is a strong relationship between growth of slums and urban development in Beledwein district Somalia, showing the existence of very fast growing slums in the area and poor urban development in the district. The researcher recommends that there should be laws, rules and regulations put in place to prevent illegally and in properly constructed houses in the district to at least observe the general design of Beledwein city compared to other cities in the world. The researcher also recommends that the local authorities should develop a proper urban development plan based on yearly to avoid any future adverse effects on the environment including people's health.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE**

#### **Background of the study**

Globally, a growth of slums, Late in the 17th century, Gerald Aungier tried to attract traders and artisans to Bombay. As a result, the population grew six-fold in the fourteen years between 1661 and 1675, some of the more prosperous traders built houses inside the British fort. The rest lived in crowded "native-towns" around the walls. These were probably the first slums to grow in Bombay.

The problem of overcrowding certainly remained through the 18th century. A count made in 1794 found 1000 houses inside the fort walls and 6500 immediately outside.

All over the world, the 19th century saw the growth of slums give the lie to the idea of progress brought on by large-scale industrialization and the understanding and control of diseases. Bombay was no exception. The cotton boom, followed by the rapid growth of mills and shipping drew a large population from the rest of the country into a city ill-equipped to deal with them. In the middle of the 19th century slums grew around the mills and other places of employment historically, slums have grown in Bombay as a response to a growth of population far beyond the capacity of existing housing. Migrants are normally drawn to the city by the huge disparity between urban and rural income levels. Usually the residents of these densely populated enclaves live close to their place of work. The residential area itself does not provide employment.

On the other hand, some villages were encysted by the city growing around them. Dharavi, originally a village with a small tanning industry, has become a slum in this fashion. Many of the older slums in Byculla and Khar were initially separate villages, with their own traditional industries.

Urban Development is designed to give the student an overview of the entire process of urbanization from prehistory until today, in both Western and Asian contexts. It adopts the position that while a history of urban development and design is ideological, there is no coherent development of urban development products in relation to each other. There is a coherent history of development in terms of economy and society. Urban design originates primarily in these conditions, although there is an arbitrary aesthetic continuity to some of the chosen details. The course therefore theorizes the economic forces and social conditions driving development as a method of explaining how urban form comes about. It seeks to explain some of the fundamental differences between the forces - economic, physical, socio-cultural and environmental that influence urban societies of Asian and European origin.

Regionally, it is not only that growth of slums is experienced in the world but also in African context the growth of slums has been felt in developing countries since independence up to date, where many armed conflicts happened in Africa which contributed slums growth. On the other hand, Urbanization is increasing in both the developed and developing countries. However, rapid urbanization, particularly the growth of large cities, and the associated problems of unemployment, poverty, inadequate health, poor sanitation, urban slums and environmental degradation pose a formidable challenge in many developing countries. Available statistics show that more than half of the world's 7 billion people live in urban areas, crowded into 3 percent of the earth's land area (Angotti, 1993; UNFPA, 1993). The proportion of the world's population living in urban areas, which was less than 5 percent in 1800 increased to 47 percent in 2000 and is expected to reach 65 percent in 2030 (United Nations, 1990; 1991).

However, more than 90 percent of future population growth will be concentrated in cities in developing countries and a large percentage of this population will be poor.

Locally, Currently growth of slums is growing in Somalia, particularly in Beledwein district as a result of the armed conflict which forced rural residents to migrate in to the Beledwein city to survive and look for jobs since they lost their property including

livestock's, this resulted in to poor urban development like poor residential houses, lack of proper paths and roads, poor sanitation, spread of diseases and many other social associated problems which is increasing day after day.

In Africa and Somalia in particular where urbanization is still considerably lower (30 percent), both are expected to be 50 percent urban by 2025 (UN 1995; 2002).

The term 'Growth of slum' is used in this report and in the MDGs in a general context to describe a wide range of low-income settlements and/or poor human living conditions. These inadequate housing conditions exemplify the variety of manifestations of poverty as defined in the Programme of Action adopted at the World Summit for Social Development 'Slum' at its simplest, is a heavily populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor.

Urban development is simply defined as the shift from a rural to a well established city setting or society, and involves an increase in the number of people in urban areas during a particular year. Urban development is the outcome of social, economic and political developments that lead to urban concentration and growth of large cities, changes in land use and transformation from rural to metropolitan pattern of organization and governance.

Although urbanization is the driving force for modernization, economic growth and development, there is increasing concern about the effects of slum development, principally on human health, livelihoods and the environment. The implications of rapid urbanization and demographic trends for employment, food security, water supply, shelter and sanitation, especially the disposal of wastes (solid and liquid) that the cities and slums produce are staggering (UNCED, 1992). The question that arises is whether the current trend in urban growth is sustainable considering the accompanying urban challenges such as unemployment, slum development, poverty and environmental degradation, especially in the developing countries particularly Somalia which is a war-torn country.

Urban areas as centers of arts, culture, education, entertainment, technological innovations, providers of specialized services and "economic engines" (Udeh, 1992; Okeke, 2002; Kadir, 2006; Kjellstrom and Mercado, 2008) are products of urbanization which come with far reaching economic, socio-spatial and health implications (Acho, 1998; Marmot, 2006). Adedeji (2005:126) noted that sustainable development as applied to urban areas is the ability of the urban areas and their regions to continue to function at levels of desired quality of life by communities without limiting the options available to the present and future generations and resulting to adverse impacts within and outside their boundaries. However, Peters (2000:1) noted that the ecological and sociological "footprint" of cities has spread over ever-wider area and that fewer places on the planet earth are unaffected by this phenomenon. Changes in the ecology of urban environment occasioned by increasing population, overcrowded habitations and uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources may accounted for this wide ecological footprint of urban areas which is not peculiar to developing countries (Stoel, 1999; Hales, 2000).

### **Statement of the problem**

There is poor urban development in Beledwein district, in terms of infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals, water provision and sanitation. This is due to growing migrants in to the city who are creating huge slums in the area.

Today, violent conflicts have huge costs for nations like Somalia. Many resources are put into procuring weapons so that there are little resources left for developing and sustaining infrastructures and institutions, which can prevent or militate against the effects of slums and natural disasters. Unfortunately, Somalia is not only suffering from the consequences of violent conflicts, but is also under the serious threat of natural disasters which sometimes have been exacerbated by violent conflicts. The humanitarian situations in this region are complex, challenging to conflict managers, humanitarian workers and those who seek solutions.

This sort of situation makes an urgent case for incorporating the influence of slums and disaster risk reduction education into peace building and reconstruction in our continent. Other reasons for including this into peace processes (such as conflict prevention) are the numerous cases of environmental scarcity, pockets of resource based conflicts, extension of slums and environmental degradation.

The causes of poor urban development can be referred as the implications of rapid urbanization and demographic trends for employment, food security, water supply, shelter and sanitation, especially the disposal of wastes (solid and liquid) that the cities and slums produce are staggering (UNCED, 1992).

The cause that this study will be based on is slums and the reason is that, I found that such study is not conducted in the area thus, contextual gape exists in.

### **Purpose of the study**

The purpose of this study is to identify the strength and weaknesses of respondents in terms of growth of Slums and Urban Development in Beledwein District- Somalia, the study will also test hypotheses that are relevant to it. The purpose of this study is also to validate theories on which the study will be based on. The study will identify the gaps that are left by other researchers while it will contribute to the existing knowledge by filling the existing gaps left behind by other researchers.

### **Objectives of the Study**

#### **General objective**

To correlate the relationship between Growth of slums and urban development in Beledwein district, Somalia

#### **Specific Objectives**

1. To determine the profile of respondents in terms of age, gender, education level and marital status.
2. To determine the level of Growth of slums in Beledwein district, Somalia
3. To determine the level of urban development in Beledwein district, Somalia

4. To determine if there is a significant relationship between the level of Growth of slums and urban development in Beledwein district, Somalia

### **Research Questions**

1. What is the profile of respondents in terms of age, gender, education level and experience
2. What is the level of Growth of slums in urban development in Beledwein district Somalia
3. What is the level of urban development in Beledwein district Somalia
4. Is there a significant relationship between the levels of Growth of slums and urban development in Beledwein district Somalia?

### **Hypothesis**

There is no significant relationship between the levels of Growth of slums and urban development in Beledwein district Somalia

### **Scope of the Study**

#### **Geographical scope**

The study was carried out in Beledwein district, Somalia. Beledwein District is located in Central part of Somalia and is bordered by Helokelye in the north, Jantakundisho in the East, Quracleey in the South and Siigaalow in the West. Study covered four (04) villages of the district which include Buundoweyn, Howlwadaag, Xaawotaako and Kooshin.

This area was chosen because it is the most poorly developed city due to slums than the rest of the districts.

#### **Theoretical Scope**

Post-war theories of urban politics analyzed the balance of power inside the political structures of major cities to discover the identity of the decision-makers. The rival "pluralist"<sup>7</sup> and "regime"<sup>8</sup> Robert Dahl's 1961 "pluralist" study of New Haven politics



proposes that elite and special interest groups may have originally dominated the city power structure, but continual reforms allowed for an increasingly pluralistic arrangement of decision-making to include the public. Dahl's theory of pluralism claims that the democratic process allows for 62 theories of city governance wrestled between competing models to describe urban government as either a welcoming or hostile place for community participation.

Most postwar theories, however, neglected to examine the process that has become the primary role of urban governments in the modern era — the pursuit of economic development. It was left to the next generation of theorists to elaborate on this issue. Two theories emerged in the 1980s to explain the motivations and formulas pushing urban development and to comment on the conflicts and pressures facing modern American cities. These theories superseded the debate between the post-war theories of democratic pluralism and regime politics that had dominated the field for two decades. First and most significant of these new ideas was the "public choice" theory advanced by Paul Peterson in his 1981 book, *City Limits*. Peterson states that urban politicians and governing regimes are subordinate to the overall economic principles that force cities to compete to capture new investment and capital

### **Content scope**

This study will describe the level of Growth of slums and urban development in Beledweyn district, Somalia. The components of Growth of slums such as congested houses, poor sanitation, diseases and environmental degradation will be examined. In appropriate roads, poor education and health systems as poor urban development components will also be examined in this study.

### **Time scope**

The study will be conducted within this period, April 2012 up to August 2013.

## **Significance of the Study**

The study findings will be used to find out ways that they can put in place to help urban planners to put up quality construction measures that can be in position to maintain the sustainability and development of urban areas.

Research findings will help all the stakeholders including the government to establish the various ways through which indigenous knowledge can be incorporated in the management of urban centers. This would involve stakeholders coming in to sensitize people on the need for constructing properly established and intended houses.

The study findings will help city planners and practitioners to do feasibility studies such that the forecasted challenges can be planned for before they affect the smooth running of the city establishment.

The results will be used for future reference by scholars who may want to study the same or related problem at length.

## **The operational definition of Growth of slums**

Operationally in this study, Growth of slums can be defined as an occupation of geographical area

For residential purpose without planned and appropriate systematic to follow, Slums can also be referred as a heavy, crowded, congested and poorly constructed houses by low class and poor people whose their standard of living is very low and unacceptable.

### **The operational definition of urban development**

**Urban**, operationally the term urban means a geographically populated and congested area by people mostly business involved ones who originated from rural areas.

Urban are big cities which involve major business such as manufacturing industries, super markets, trading stores and many other business activities.

**Development** operationally means social, political, economical and cultural transformation to obtain a holistic development across a specific geographical area.

**Urban Development**, in this study urban development means socio-economic and political development in urban areas other than rural areas.

Urban development can also be referred as a shifting from rural areas to well establish dwellers as a result of better live, and employment opportunities which exist in urban areas.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **Ideas, Concepts, Opinions from Authors or Experts**

Growth of slums is used in this report and in the MDGs in a general context to describe a wide range of low-income settlements and/or poor human living conditions these inadequate housing conditions exemplify the variety of manifestations of poverty as defined in the Programme of Action adopted at the World Summit for Social Development. 'Growth Slums' at its simplest is a heavily populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor.

This definition encapsulates the essential characteristics of slums: high densities and low standards of housing (structure and services), and 'squalor'. The first two criteria are physical and spatial, while the third is social and behavioral. This spread of associations is typical, not just for the definition of slums but also of our perceptions of them. Dwellings in such settlements vary from simple shacks to more permanent structures, and access to basic services and infrastructure tends to be limited or badly deteriorated.

The definition of the term 'slum' includes the traditional meaning - that is, housing areas that were once respectable or even desirable, but which have since deteriorated as the original dwellers have moved to new and better areas of the cities. The condition of the old houses has then declined, and the units have been progressively subdivided and rented out to lower-income groups. Typical examples are the inner-city slums of many towns and cities in both the developed and the developing countries.

It has been estimated that one third of the world's urban population today do not have access to adequate housing, and lack access to safe water and sanitation. These people live in overcrowded and subserviced slums, often situated on marginal and dangerous land. They lack access to clean water, for which they will pay a premium.

Their waste not only remains untreated, it surrounds them and their daily activities and affects their health, especially their children's.

This situation is not new. Since humanity first began to live in cities, the problems of inadequately serviced and overcrowded urban housing in which the poorer members of urban society live have been recognized as undesirable aspects of urban living. The more developed parts of the world have already undergone their primary urbanization, albeit at a smaller scale and at a considerably slower pace.

## **Urban**

An urban area is characterized by higher population density and vast human features in comparison to areas surrounding it. Urban areas may be cities, towns or conurbations, but the term is not commonly extended to rural settlements such as villages and hamlets.

Urban areas are created and further developed by the process of urbanization. Measuring the extent of an urban area helps in analyzing population density and urban sprawl, and in determining urban and rural populations.

Unlike an urban area, a metropolitan area includes not only the urban area, but also satellite cities plus intervening rural land that is socio-economically connected to the urban core city, typically by employment ties through commuting, with the urban core city being the primary labor market. In fact, urbanized areas agglomerate and grow as the core population/economic activity center within a larger metropolitan area or envelope.

In the US, Metropolitan areas tend to be defined using counties or county sized political units as building blocks of much larger, albeit more condensed population units. Counties tend to be stable political boundaries; economists prefer to work with economic and social statistics based on metropolitan areas. Urbanized areas are a more

relevant statistic for determining per capita land usage and densities (World Population 2007 report)

## **Development**

Development is a concept which is contested both theoretically and politically, and is inherently both complex and ambiguous; recently it has taken on the limited meaning of the practice of development agencies, especially in aiming at reducing poverty and the Millennium Development Goals. (Thomas, 2004: 1, 2)

The vision of the liberation of people and peoples, which animated development practice in the 1950s and 1960s, has thus been replaced by a vision of the liberalization of economies. The goal of structural transformation has been replaced with the goal of spatial integration. The dynamics of long-term transformations of economies and societies [has] slipped from view and attention was placed on short-term growth and re-establishing financial balances. The shift to a historical performance assessment can be interpreted as a form of the post-modernization of development policy analysis. (Gore, 2000: 794–5)

Post-modern approaches, poverty and development as socially constructed and embedded within certain economic episteme which value some assets over others. By revealing the situations of such interpretations of economy and poverty, post-modern approaches look for alternative value systems so that the poor are not stigmatized and their spiritual and cultural 'assets' are recognized. (Hickey and Mohan, 2003: 38)

One of the confusions, common through development literature is between development as immanent and unintentional process and development as an intentional activity. (Cowen and Shenton, 1998: 50) If development means good change, questions arise about what is good and what sort of change matters. Any development agenda is value-laden. Not to consider good things to do is a tacit surrender to... fatalism. Perhaps the right course is for each of us to reflect, articulate and share our own idea. Accepting them as provisional and fallible (Chambers, 2004: iii, 1–2) Since development

depend(s) on values and on alternative conceptions of the good life, there is no uniform or unique answer. (Kanbur, 2006: 5) the meaning of development is inevitable that some members of the development community will dismiss one or more of these, while others will argue strongly in favour. Even within individually contested conceptualizations there is space for considerable diversity of views, and differing schools of thought also tend to overlap. This overall multiplicity of definitional debates includes a general agreement on the view that 'development' encompasses continuous 'change' in a variety of aspects of human society. The dimensions of development are extremely diverse, including economic, social, political, legal and institutional structures, technology in various forms (including the physical or natural sciences, engineering and communications), the environment, religion, the arts and culture. Some readers may even feel that this broad view is too restricted in its scope. Indeed, one might be forgiven for feeling that 'there is just too much to know now (as, indeed, there always was)' (Corbridge, 1995: x).

## **Urban Development**

Urban development has emerged, in recent years, as one of the key concerns of urban social science in both theoretical and empirical-based settings. This reflects a concomitant trend associated with urban studies more generally, toward specifying the economic, political, and cultural factors responsible for uneven metropolitan development. Indeed, even a causal look at our metropolitan areas reveals that they are composed of many different cities and spatial forms that divided according to different land uses as well as related to patterns of race and class. One city is reserved for the rich and affluent; another is composed of working-class and middle-class neighborhoods; other areas cater to commercial interests, entertainment, tourists, and consumers; and still others languish in chronic disinvestment and decay, reserved for the homeless, the poor, minorities, and the urban underclass. These contrasts are quite graphic, as anyone touring our metropolitan areas can attest, and represents an extreme crisis of inequality produced by the uneven nature of metropolitan development and growth. The city continues to provide the prime socio-spatial context

within which economic and political elites and ordinary people construct and act out the processes of disinvestment, fiscal crisis, and inner city "renaissance." In recent years, scholars have begun to study redevelopment with an eye toward clarifying the links between macro structural processes, specific urban development efforts, and locally lived realities.

Urbanization is increasing in both the developed and developing countries. However, rapid urbanization, particularly the growth of large cities, and the associated problems of unemployment, poverty, inadequate health, poor sanitation, urban slums and environmental degradation pose a formidable challenge in many developing countries. Available statistics show that more than half of the world's 6.6 billion people live in urban areas, crowded into 3 percent of the earth's land area (Angotti, 1993; UNFPA, 1993). The proportion of the world's population living in urban areas, which was less than 5 percent in 1800 increased to 47 percent in 2000 and is expected to reach 65 percent in 2030 (United Nations, 1990; 1991). However, more than 90 percent of future population growth will be concentrated in cities in developing countries and a large percentage of this population will be poor. In Africa and Asia where urbanization is still considerably lower (40 percent), both are expected to be 54 percent urban by 2025 (UN 1995; 2002).

Although urbanization is the driving force for modernization, economic growth and development, there is increasing concern about the effects of expanding cities, principally on human health, livelihoods and the environment. The implications of rapid urbanization and demographic trends for employment, food security, water supply, shelter and sanitation, especially the disposal of wastes (solid and liquid) that the cities produce are staggering. The question that arises is whether the current trend in urban growth is sustainable considering the accompanying urban challenges such as unemployment, slum development, poverty and environmental degradation, especially in the developing countries (UNCED, 1992).



## THEORETICAL PROSPECTIVE

Post-war theories of urban politics analyzed the balance of power inside the political structures of major cities to discover the identity of the decision-makers. The rival "pluralist"<sup>7</sup> and "regime"<sup>8</sup> Robert Dahl's 1961 "pluralist" study of New Haven politics proposes that elite and special interest groups may have originally dominated the city power structure, but continual reforms allowed for an increasingly pluralistic arrangement of decision-making to include the public. Dahl's theory of pluralism claims that the democratic process allows for 62 theories of city governance wrestled between competing models to describe urban government as either a welcoming or hostile place for community participation.

Most postwar theories, however, neglected to examine the process that has become the primary role of urban governments in the modern era — the pursuit of economic development. It was left to the next generation of theorists to elaborate on this issue. Two theories emerged in the 1980s to explain the motivations and formulas pushing urban development and to comment on the conflicts and pressures facing modern American cities. These theories superseded the debate between the post-war theories of democratic pluralism and regime politics that had dominated the field for two decades. First and most significant of these new ideas was the "public choice" theory advanced by Paul Peterson in his 1981 book, *City Limits*. Peterson states that urban politicians and governing regimes are subordinate to the overall economic principles that force cities to compete to capture new investment and capital.

## **Related Studies**

SHETH, A.Z., VELAGA, N.R. and PRICE, A.D.F., 2009. Slums rehabilitation in the context of urban sustainability: a case study of Mumbai, India. IN: Proceedings of SUE-MoT: 2nd International Conference on Whole Life Urban Sustainability and its Assessment, 22-24th April, Lough borough, UK. Abstract: In the last two decades, migration from villages and small towns to metropolitan areas has increased tremendously in India. This leads to the degradation of urban environmental quality and sustainable development especially in the metropolitan cities. The problems faced by the people living in the urban areas of India have become major concerns for the government over the last two decades. Slums are considered to be the major issue within many urban areas; particularly problems related to transportation, population, health and safety. India is one of the fastest developing countries with many metropolitan cities (e.g. Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi and Chennai). To explore the effect of rehabilitation of slums on urban sustainability, part of Mumbai was selected as a case study. Compared to the other metropolitan cities in India, Mumbai is one of the biggest metropolitan regions and capital of the state of Maharashtra with many slums varying in sizes. In addition, every year millions of rupees are being spent to resettle and rehabilitate slums to make Mumbai sustainable. It is reported that around 6 percent of the total land holds nearly 60 percent of the total Mumbai population (CBC, 2006). From 1980 onwards, the rate of migration and the sprawling nature of slums into the city has become an major issue, although many organizations are working towards development of Mumbai, the conditions are not conducive to achieving urban sustainable environment as most of the organizations are not working on a united front. Also, various researchers have reported that to maintain the pace of sustainable urbanization, a holistic approach to sustainable development needs to be considered. Considering today's poor urban environmental quality in Mumbai, there are many projects under development and execution to improve the poor conditions. Also, the World Bank has funded many projects with the primary aim of improving the city's land transport, health and education which affect thousands of families. The majority of

families affected by urban development projects are located in slum areas which are under consideration for resettlement and/ or rehabilitation. The aim of this research is to examine slum areas and their effects on sustainable urban development. To accomplish the above aim, a case study based approach, engaging a series of face-to-face interviews, was used. As a part of this research, an urban development project funded by the World Bank to achieve urban sustainability in Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) was explored. Also, several visits to other slums and rehabilitated areas were conducted to identify the quality of life in slums and rehabilitated areas. The data collected during the face-to-face interviews, was used for descriptive analysis considering various aspects (i.e. social, educational) of urban sustainability. Through this research, the reasons for slums and problems related to slums were explored. During the research, it is revealed that some people still think that urbanization is responsible for unsustainable development and they are not in favour of resettlement and rehabilitation. This suggests that to achieve successful urban sustainability, other issues such as employment, education and general awareness are also required along with low-cost mass housing.

### **Informal Settlements and Urban Development**

Ignacio A. Navarro California State University – Monterey Bay and Geoffrey K. Turnbull Georgia State University April, 2008. This paper examines how informal settlements affect urban land use patterns. Whether formed by squatters or consensual illegal conveyances, informal settlements are most likely to persist in fringe locations with low expected future formal sector land rents. Using a unique dataset from Cochabamba, Bolivia, we test whether observed land use patterns are consistent with the model. The results are consistent with the predicted effects of ownership risk. Informal settlements tend to arise closer to the urban fringe.

Development densities are greatest for squatter settlements, less for other informal settlements, and least for residential development undertaken in the formal

sector. Illegal settlements constitute an important component of urban land markets in many developing countries. A large percentage of urban growth in many regions of the world takes place in the form of illegal settlements of one type or another, the bulk of which are identified as slums. The effects of this type of growth on overall urban development, however, are poorly understood. Further, the empirical literature dealing with these questions has been hampered by the limited availability of data relevant to the underlying theoretical models.

This paper applied a simple model of the squatter settlement process to investigate the spatial land use implications of illegal settlements. It also provided a new empirical look at the slum formation process using unique data from Cochabamba, Bolivia, a city with long experience with a wide variety of informal urban settlements. The empirical results indicate, as suggested by the theory, that neighborhoods originating as squatter settlements exhibit greater density than comparable illegal subdivisions. In turn, illegal settlements of all forms exhibit greater density than comparable legal settlements. At the same time, the land rent analysis reveals that squatter settlements are not the best and highest use for the land; land rents tend to be significantly lower than rents in comparable legal settlements even long after title regularization. In the case of illegal subdivisions, land rents tend to mimic those of the legal market more closely, as expected.

The paper presents a novel empirical study of the relationship between property rights, property title quality, and urban land use in developing countries. The need to understand the future consequences of current slum formation is increasingly important. As this development mode accounts for a growing proportion of new development, this is essential for effective housing and land use policy in an era in which poverty is becoming an increasingly urban phenomenon in many emerging economies. De Soto (2000) and others effectively argue that we need to understand the channels through which property rights institutions affect urban development before establishing the micro foundations for broader economic development questions. This study represents a modest step in that direction.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter covered sections and tools those are very crucial and important to use and include as; research design, research population or target population, sample size and sampling procedures, research instruments, validity and reliability, data analyses or data findings, ethical consideration, so forth. The abovementioned tools will be utilized properly by the researcher because if the researcher has no any tools and mechanism to use, it will hard to him/her to find the desired facts and data required as much. The tools facilitate to the researcher the meaning and the path follow of the study. It enables identify and scrutinize the roots of the problem that the researcher is going to fix and find a suitable solution.

#### **Research design**

The design of this study was follow a descriptive survey design and as a co-relational design in order to describe the relationship between growth of Slums and Urban Development in Beledwein Distract –Somalia.

#### **Research population**

This study was carried out on growth of Slums and Urban development in Beledwein Distract-Somalia.

The researcher was choose 160 of above categories including gender, education level, income level, experience, and age.

#### **Sample size**

The sample size of this was or the total target public institutions will be 5 growth Slums areas in Beledwein District, the researcher were selected 15 Urban Slums owners of the 5 selected areas in Beledwein District and 50 Urban Slums tenants from the selected areas in Beledwein District and finally 95 of Urban Slums freeloader of the 5

selected areas in Beledwein District, Somalia. The researcher used the Slovene's formula by getting minimum sample size.

**Table1.**

**Respondents of the study**

<b>Categories of expected respondents</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample</b>
Urban Slums Owners	15	10
Urban Slums Tenants	50	36
Urban Slums Freeloaders	95	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>114</b>

**Sample Procedure/strategy**

The researcher used both purposive sampling and simple random sampling.

The purposive sampling was utilized to select the respondents based on these criteria:

A. *For Urban Slums Owners*

1. Male or female respondents of the Urban Slums Owners in Beledwein District included in the study
2. Long time-more than one year residing Urban Slums Owners in Beledwein District is under this study.
3. One year residing Urban Slums Owners in Beledwein District is under this Study

B. *For Urban Slums Tenants*

1. Male or female respondents of the Urban Slums Tenants in Beledwein District is under study

2. Long time-more than one year residing Urban Slums Tenants in Beledwein District is under this study.
  3. One year residing Urban Slums Tenants in Beledwein District is under this study or included
- C. *For Urban Slums Freeloaders*
1. Male or female respondents of the Urban Slums freeloaders in Beledwein District is under this study or included in the study
  2. Regulars which are Urban Slums Freeloaders in Beledwein District is included the study
  3. one year residing Urban Slums Freeloaders in Beledwein District is included the study.

### **Research instrument**

As usually, the methods of data collection or the data was collected through primary data and secondary data. The primary data were obtained and gathered from selected respondents of the study by using its various methods like; supervision, interview guide, questionnaire.

The questionnaire was self-administered. The questionnaire was closed ended questions to simply answer and thick the respondents. No need for open ended questions because of frustration of the respondents.

### **Validity and reliability**

To ensure that the data is reliable and valid, standard tests will be done. The reliability test involves a "test and retest" exercise. This means the instrument will be subjected to the representative sample. If each time the question is asked the respondent answers a question which is similar or consistent then the instrument will be considered reliable and reliability refers the degree to which instrument consistently whatever it is measuring (Amin, 2005)

A research instrument is said to be valid if it actually measures what is supposed to measure (Amin, 2005). Since validity is a measure of well the question asked makes sense to the respondent. A few selected respondents will advise whether the question makes sense by ranking it on a scale of very clear, clear, not clear, and very unclear. Any clear which is ranked a not clear will be amended.

### **Data gathering**

The researcher requested transmitter requesting permission to conduct study to the relevant office than the researcher introduced to the respondents in the selected Urban Slums areas in Beledwein District and due their acceptance, researcher was begin collecting for the data.

### **Before the administration of the questionnaires**

1. An introduction letter will be obtained **from the College of Higher Degrees and Research** for the researcher to ask for approval to conduct the study from respective heads of the Slum Areas
2. When approved, the researcher will secure a list of the qualified respondents from the slum's authorities in charge and select through simple random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.
3. The respondents will be explained about the study and will be requested to sign the Informed Consent Form (Appendix 3).
4. Reproduce more than enough questionnaires for distribution.
5. Select research assistants who would assist in the data collection; brief and orient them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.



### **During the administration of the questionnaires**

1. The respondents will be requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.
2. The researcher and assistants will emphasize retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution.
3. On retrieval, all returned questionnaires will be checked if all are answered.

### **After the administration of the questionnaires**

The data gathered will be collected, encoded into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

### **Data analysis**

Data was logically studied, scrutinized, edited and summarized qualitatively and quantitatively and it was represented in tables and counted. It was converted into percentages to enable the researcher to analyze the data systematically to reach logical conclusions on the study variables. Editing of data was used to check for errors and omissions on the study and consistency. Data was analyzed and processed electronically using SPSS to analyze the role Growth of Slum and Urban Development in Beledwein District-Somalia.

The following mean range was used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

#### **A. Growth of Slums**

<b>Mean Range</b>	<b>Respondent Mode</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
3.26- 4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
2.51- 3.25	Agree	High
1.76- 2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00- 1.75	Strongly Disagree	Poor

## **B. Urban Development**

<b>Mean Range</b>	<b>Respondent Mode</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
3.26- 4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
2.51- 3.25	Agree	High
1.76- 2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00- 1.75	Strongly Disagree	Poor

### **Ethical Consideration**

The respondents informed that their participation is voluntary and they had the final decision of participation. The participants or respondents were informed the purpose of the study to feel free and answer the questionnaires smoothly and emotionally. The researcher had introductory letter and he kept the responses of each participant in a safe mode and privacy. The Authors whose theses referred by the researcher were recognized fully and their work was appreciated by the researcher.

### **Limitation of the study**

- Language barrier: the questionnaire and the interview written English that is major limitation because the respondents want to translate their own language
- The security problem of data collection because the situation of Somalia poses a great limitation which alerts the researcher to be attention and active.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

This part presents the background information of respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of this background information was to find out the characteristics of the respondents and show the distribution of the population in the study.

In addition to that, the first objectives of this study was to determine the profile of the respondents as Age, Gender, education level and Experience to examine the what category the majority of the respondents are fit in . Data on the objective was analyzed under the question what is the profile of the respondents are as to Age, Gender, and Education level?

**Table 2**  
**Objective One: Profile of Respondents**  
**N=114**

<b>SEX</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
Male	59	51.8
Female	55	48.2
Total	114	100.0
<b>AGE</b>		
below 20 years	25	21.9
21-30 years	44	38.6
31-40 years	29	25.4
41-50 years	16	14.0
Total	114	100.0
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
Single	39	34.2
Married	50	43.9
Divorced	18	15.8
Widow	7	6.1
Total	114	100.0
<b>LEVEL OF EDUCATION</b>		
Primary level	23	20.2
Secondary level	40	35.1
Tertiary level	22	19.3
University	29	25.4
Total	114	100.0

Source: Primary data

From the above table 2, it indicates that different categories were involved in the study. And 52% of the respondents were male, whereas, the other 48% of respondents were female. So, it is obvious that the majority of the respondents were males.

The study also showed that the majority of respondents i.e. 39% lay between 21-30 of age, and 25% of respondents were 31- 40 of age, and 22% of respondents were below 20 of age, but the minority of the respondents was in the age i.e. 14% were lay between 41-50 years. According to the findings, it is clear that the selected research population was dominated by young people of age between 21-40.

The findings also indicated that the majority of the respondents were married which makes up 44%, the second group of the respondents are single which represent 34%, the third group of the respondents were divorced which make up 16%. The minority group of the respondents in the case of marital status was widow which represents 6%.

The study also showed that the majority of the respondents were secondary level that represents 35%. The second group was university level that makes up approximately 25%. The third group was tertiary level that represents approximately 19%. The minority group was primary level that represents approximately 20%. According to the findings, the majority of the respondents were above of primary level.

**Table 3**  
**Objective Two: Determining the Level of Growth of Slums**  
**N=114**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Rank</b>
The rent of houses in cities has gone up due to rural urban migration	3.86	Very High	1
There was growing slum dweller in Beledwein District for the last five years	3.74	Very High	2
The Beledwein District has expanded its boundaries due to new entering people and increasing residential areas	2.82	High	3
The life of Slum dwellers is in critical condition compared to their counterparts	2.67	High	4
People who are living in Slum Urban areas originally came from rural/ countryside	2.57	High	5
The slum dwellers are legally allocated and their houses are documented by the local authority	2.05	Low	6
The residential houses are well built and designed	1.73	Poor	7
The health, education and households facilities of Slum dwellers are maintained in a good manner	1.64	Poor	8
Slum residences are well organized and maintain a high standard of living	1.53	Poor	9
Mean average	2.51	High	

Source: Primary data

Table3 revealed that the mean of the rent of houses in Beledwein District has gone up due to rural urban migration is 3.86 which indicates that majority of the research respondents agreed that there are huge number of people are shifting from rural areas to cities, which also increase the growth of slums in and around Beledwein District.

The collected observations in the table 3 showed that the mean of growing slum dweller in Beledwein District for the last five years is 3.74 which indicate that the majority of the respondents agreed that the growing slums dweller in the city is high especially the last five years; this can be due to recurring droughts and manmade disasters that exacerbated the situation of rural residents.

The table 3 also indicated a mean of 2.82 for the expansion of Beledwein District due to new entering people and increasing residential areas. The mean is high and represents that the majority of the research respondents observed the expansion of boundaries of the city due to internal rural urban emigration and increased growth of slum and residential areas in the city.

The study also showed in the table 3 that a mean of 2.67 for the life of Slum dwellers is in critical condition compared to their counterparts. The mean is high and indicates that the majority of research respondents agreed that the life of slum residents is in bad situation to due crowed residential areas, famine, and lack of clean water and insanitary that also increase the likelihood of spread of communicable diseases among the residents and deepens the life of vulnerable groups including women and children.

The table 3 also indicated the mean of people who are living in Slum Urban areas originally came from rural/ countryside is 2.57 i.e. high and shows that the majority of the respondents agreed that the direction of internal emigration is shift from rural/countryside to urban. Thus, this observation shows that rural residents are leaving from their work of farm cultivation and rearing livestock which creates unemployment in urban and growth of urban population and slums.

The mean of 2.05 shown in the table 3, indicates that majority of respondents agreed that the slum dwellers are illegally allocated and their houses are not documented by the local authority, while a good number of the respondents agreed the opposite. Therefore, the lack of effective local government increases slum growth in the city.

The table 3 shows that the mean of the residential houses are well built and designed is 1.73. The mean is poor and indicates that majority of the respondents agreed that the residential houses are not well built and designed, whereas the minority of the respondents agree the opposite. Therefore, the town is not planned well and negatively affects the urban development.

The mean of 1.64 shown in the table 3, indicates that most of respondents agreed that the health, education and households facilities of slum dwellers are maintained in a poor manner. This observation completely negatively impacts on the lives and livelihoods of slum dwellers and worsens the underdevelopment situations in crowded slum areas in the city.

The table 3 shows that the mean of slum residences are well organized and maintain a high standard of living is 1.53 i.e. poor and reveals most of research respondents observed low standard of living and unplanned building scattered in residential areas. This indicates the growth of slums which affect all aspects of life.





**Table 4**

**Objective Three: Determining the Level of Urban Development**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Rank</b>
sewerage systems of the city are functioning well and waste collection is done properly	2.45	Low	1
measures to avoid spread of diseases sanitation programs are highly concentrated	2.42	Low	2
public health facilities for the public are highly concentrated and maintained	2.35	Low	3
Urban Authority and Managers are working hardly to ensure development objectives are achieved and annual budgets are spent properly	2.31	Low	4
Urban residents and local Authorities participate together in community development projects and programs	2.30	Low	5
Health centres and Schools are constructed and made available in their intended preferred locations	2.27	Low	6
Cooperation among all stakeholders in urban development projects is enhanced	1.45	Poor	7
Urban houses, roads, markets, parks and restaurants are legally planned and constructed	1.43	Poor	8
Sustainability of the livelihoods of all urban residents are improved gradually	1.25	Poor	9
Urban authority usually plan a head for infrastructural needs of the city	1.11	Poor	10
<b>Average</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>Low</b>	

**Source: Primary data. N=114**

The above table 4 shows that the mean of 2.45 for sewerage systems of the city are functioning well and garbage collection is done properly is low and indicates that the majority of research populations agreed that the city has no sewerage systems and garbage collection that is functioning properly. Generally, it is obvious that the city is in bad sanitary condition.

The table 4 also revealed that the mean of 2.42 for conducting sanitation programs to be avoided spread of diseases in the city is low and represents most of research respondents observed that the sanitation programs are not highly concerned. Therefore, the lack of basic amenities in the city facilitates the spread of insanitary related diseases particularly among slum dwellers.

The mean of 2.35 shown in the table 4 indicates that the majority of research respondents agreed that general facilities for the public are poorly concentrated and maintained, whereas the minority agreed the opposite. Therefore, it is obvious that the growth of slums have some obstacles for conducting general facilities for the public and negatively impacts on the urban development.

The collected observations in the table 4 shows that the mean of 2.31 for urban authority and managers are working hardly to ensure city development objectives are achieved and annual budgets are spent properly. Since, the mean is low and indicates that the majority of research populations agreed that local government officials are working poorly and hardly spend the resources for city development. Thus, apart from growth of slums, the lack of effective local authority is another factor that affects the urban development negatively.

The table 4 shows that the mean of 2.30 for urban residents and local authorities participate together in community development projects and programs is low and shows that most of research respondents agreed that lack of synergism between local authorities and urban residents for development projects in the city. The lack of

participation indicates that the community concerns are not considered to facilitate the project to be successful.

The mean of 2.27 shown in the table 4 indicates that the majority of research respondents agreed that hospitals and schools are not constructed in preferred locations. Therefore, the observation reveals that the general town planning is not organized and designed and seems hospitals and schools are concentrated in the city center which may be inaccessible for slum dwellers around the city.

The table 4 also showed that the mean of 1.45 for networking among all stakeholders in urban development projects is enhanced is poor and point out that majority of respondents observed that poor networking among development project stakeholders. This indicates that the city does not receive highly planned development projects.

The mean of 1.43 for residential houses, roads, markets, parks and restaurants are legally planned and constructed is poor and points out that most of the respondents agreed that the constructional planning of the city is illegally planned. This observation reveals that slums are extensively growing in the city reduces the characteristics of different land uses.

The table 4 reveals that the mean of 1.25 for sustainability of the livelihoods of all urban residents are continued gradually is poor and points out that most of the respondents agreed that most of urban dwellers are not receiving the basic needs that negatively affect their lives and livelihoods.

The mean of 1.11 for local authority usually plan a head for infrastructural purposes of the city is poor and points out that most of the respondents are agreed that local authority ineffectively plan for infrastructural purposes. This factor could create big obstacles for conducting development projects in the city.

**Table 5**

**Correlations**

**Growth of Slums (IV) and Urban Development (DV)**

	IV	DV
IV Pearson Correlation	1	-.67
Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
N	114	114
DV Pearson Correlation	-.67	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
N	114	114

Table 5 Correlation between IV and DV

In table 5, the Pearson Correlation at -0.67 appears strong and negative and Sig. (2-tailed) which is P-value at 0.000 does not exceed the level of significance ( $P < 0.05$ ). Thus the researcher can reject Null Hypothesis that is there is no relationship between growth of slums and urban development. Though, there is some correlation between the variables, this does not indicate that certain of growth of slums cause certain urban development. This correlation merely tells us that there is an association between the two variables. It is evidence that there is some degree of relationship between growth of slums and urban development in Beledwein District, Somalia.

**Table 6**

Linear regression between growth of slums (IV) and urban development (DV)

Model Summary

Regressed Variables	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
IV Growth of Slums DV Urban Development	-.67 <sup>a</sup>	.448	.449

a. Predictors: (Constant), IV

The absolute value of the correlation coefficient between Growth of slums and urban development is -0.67. That is the value labeled R in Table 5. The actual correlation coefficient between the two variables is -0.67. The R Square is a measure of the proportion of the variability in growth of slums that is accounted for by variability in urban development that represents approximately 45%. Thus 55% of the variation of urban development is not accounted for by variation in growth of slums. The researcher has evidence that growth of slums has a tangible negative effect on urban development in Beledwein District, Somalia.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **Summary of the findings**

The study was guided by four objectives which consist of these (1) to determine the demographic characteristics of the population in terms of: age, gender, level of education, and marital status of respondents working in Beledwein district, Somalia (2) to determine the level of growth of slums in Beledwein district, Somalia (3) to determine the level of urban development in Beledwein district, Somalia (4) to establish if there is significant relationship between growth of slums and urban development in Beledwein district, Somalia.

The first objectives of the study, the descriptive statistic showed frequencies and percentages, indicating the characteristics of the respondents and also showed the distribution of the population in the study. The result indicated that the men dominated in the respondents of the research.

The second objective was to determine the level of growth of slums. Basic on the analysis of chapter four, the findings revealed that the mean average ranged from 3.86 to 3.74 very high, which means that most of the research respondents agreed in view of questions asked, while the findings also revealed that mean average range from 2.82 to 2.57 was high, which means that majority of the respondents agreed in terms of questions asked. Moreover, the findings also showed the mean of 2.07 was low, which means that the majority of the respondents did not agree that the slum dwellers are legally allocated and their houses are documented by the local authority. The mean average ranged from 1.73 to 1.53 was poor, which means that the majority of the respondents did not agree in view of questions asked.

The third objective of the study is to determine the level of urban development in Beledwein district, Somalia. The findings revealed that the mean average ranged from 1.45 to 2.27 was low, which means that the majority of respondents did not agree in

view of questions asked. The findings also indicated that the mean average ranged from 1.45 to 1.11 was poor, which means that the majority of research respondents agreed the opposite in view of questions asked.

The fourth objective was to determine if there is a relationship between the level of growth of slums and urban development in Beledwein district, Somalia, and the resultant correlation computed as 0.68 with a level of significance at .00 shows that there is significant relationship between the two variables. Based on this, the study reveals that tow variables are strongly negatively correlated.

### **CONCLUTION**

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:

Level of growth of slums in Beledwein district, Somalia. According to the analysis the average mean of the level of growth of slums is 2.51, which shows that majority of respondents agreed that the level of growth of slums is high because the mean is in between 2.51- 3.25.

Level of urban development in Beledwein district, Somalia. As indicated in the analysis of chapter four the average mean of the level of urban development is 1.93, which shows that majority of the respondent agreed the opposite of the questions asked is low because the mean is in between 1.76- 2.50.

Growth of slums and urban development in Beledwein district, Somalia

The objective of study is to establish the effect of growth of slums on urban development in Beledwein district, Somalia, for which it was hypothesized the there is no relationship between growth of slums and urban development. The based the findings, the researcher rejected the null hypothesis which means there is correlation between the two variables. The researcher suggested and generated the following conclusions;

The growth of slums is negatively correlated to the urban development, which means that if growth of slums increases in the district, there will be low urban development.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

The researcher suggests to the local authority to pay attention to the municipal administration and town planning which is principal element for urban development and reduces growth slums in the district.

The researcher also gives suggestion to the all stakeholders in urban development should consider participation of local community at all stages and the objectives and goals of urban development should therefore be generated to meet the needs of the people and strategies should be formulated to solve the growth of slums in the district.

Growth of slums as related to the low urban development, there must be laws and regulations that reduce unplanned housing in the district. It has been noted that there are many factors which create the growth of slums these include, population growth, manmade disasters and draughts which cause influx of residents from rural areas to the urban, these factors must be solved and considered as the root causes of secondary problems that is inadequate water supply, insanitary condition, spread of communicable diseases among population in the district.



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**APPENDIX**

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER FROM SPGSR**

**OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR (DVC)**

**COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREE AND RESEARCH (SPGSR)**

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Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR Mr. FAISAL MOHAMED ABDI**

**REG. NO /MDS/36841/121/DF, TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR  
INSTITUTION**

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a master of arts in development Study. He is currently conducting a field research for this dissertation entitled "**growth of slums and urban development in beletwein district Somalia**"

Your institution has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any data shared with him will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

---

Novembrieta R. Sumil, Ph.D.

Deputy Vice Chancellor, SPGSR

**Appendix I B**  
**Transmittal Letter**

Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya  
Xukuumadda Federaaliga  
Gobolka Hiiraan



جمهورية الصومال  
الحكومة الفيدرالية  
محافظة هيران

**Somali Republic**  
**Federal Government Hiran Region**

Ref:G/G/H/102/12

Date:20/12/12

**HIIRAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY.**

**VERIFICATION.**

This is to verify that Faisal Mohamed Abdi has conducted his research entitled “**Growth of Slums and Urban Development in Beledwein District- Somalia**” at Hiiran local government authorities.

He has been given all necessary, relevant and required information to fully accomplish his research, where he has been kindly assisted by all local administrators and regional officers of this district during his period of data and information gatherings.

Hiiran Region Governor

Abdifatah Hassan Afrax

**C/FATAAX XASAN AFRAX**  
Guddoomiyaha Gobolka Hiiraan



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## APPENDIX 11

### CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date\_\_\_\_\_

#### Candidate's Data

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Reg.# \_\_\_\_\_

Course \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Study \_\_\_\_\_

#### Ethical Review Checklist

##### The study reviewed considered the following:

- \_\_\_ Physical Safety of Human Subjects
- \_\_\_ Psychological Safety
- \_\_\_ Emotional Security
- \_\_\_ Privacy
- \_\_\_ Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument
- \_\_\_ Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality
- \_\_\_ Permission to Conduct the Study
- \_\_\_ Informed Consent
- \_\_\_ Citations/Authors Recognized

#### Results of Ethical Review

- \_\_\_ Approved
- \_\_\_ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)
- \_\_\_ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

#### Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson \_\_\_\_\_

Members \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX II**  
**INFORMED CONSENT**

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. Faisal Mohamed Abdi that will focus on Growth of Slums and Urban Development in Beledwein District - Somalia.

I assure the privacy, obscurity and confidence of the study. I will give the respondents a free choice to refuse participation and withdraw my partaking any time.

I was informed that this research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for it.

Initials: \_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX

### TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear respondents

I am Faisal Mohamed Abdi a master student at Kampala International University, College of Higher Degrees and Research (CHDR) pursuing a master degree in development studies and currently conducted a research entitled **"GROWTH OF SLUMS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN BELETWEIN, DISTRICT SOMALIA"**

You have been randomly identified to participate in this study by answering the questionnaires that will be provided to you. The questionnaire of this study is strictly intended for academic purpose only and the information provided shall be treated with greater discretion.

Please tick or write your option on where applicable in the space provided as you feel well and thank you for your assistance and my God bless you.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Faisal Mohamed Abdi



## APPENDIX

### QUESTIONNAIRE FORM THE REASERCH ON Growth of Slums and Urban Development in Beledwein District - Somalia.

Dear respondents

You have been randomly identified to participate in answering this study questionnaire on the above mentioned topic.

I am Faisal Mohamed Abdi a student at Kampala International University, College of Higher Degrees and Research (CHDR) pursuing a Masters degree of Arts in Development Studies.

The questionnaire of this study is strictly intended for academic purposes only and the information provided shall be treated with greatest discretion.

Please tick where applicable in the space provided as you feel well and thank you for your support and may God bless you.

#### SECTION A: BIO DATA

1. sex

A). Male

☐

b). Female

☐

3. Age

A). below 20 years

☐

b). 20-30 years

☐

c). 31-40 years

☐

d). 41-50 years

☐

e). 51 and above ☐

4. Marital status ☐

A). Single ☐

b). Married ☐

c). Divorced ☐

d). Widows ☐

5. Level of education

A). Primary level ☐

b). Secondary level ☐

c). Tertiary level ☐

d). University ☐

Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item.

Gently use the evaluation guide below:

Response Mode	mark	Description	Legend
Strongly Agree	( 1 )	You agree with no doubt at all.	<b>SA</b>
Agree	( 2 )	You agree with some doubt	<b>A</b>
Disagree	( 3 )	You disagree with some doubt	<b>D</b>
Strongly disagree	( 4 )	you disagree with no doubt at all	<b>SD</b>

---

**PART B: Questionnaires on Growth of Slums.**

- 1..... There was growing slum dweller in Beledwein District for the last five years
- 2..... The residential houses are well built and designed
- 3 ..... Slum residences are well organized and maintain a high standard of living
- 4 ..... The health, Education and households facilities of Slum dwellers are maintained in a good manner
- 5..... People who are living in Slum Urban areas originally came from rural/ country side
- 6..... The rent of houses in cities has gone up due to rural urban migration
- 7..... The Beledwein District has expanded its boundaries due to new entering people and increasing residential areas
- 8..... The Slum dwellers are legally allocated and their houses are documented by the local authority
- 9..... The life of Slum dwellers is in critical condition compared to their counterparts

## **PART B: Questionnaires on Urban Development.**

- 1 .....Local Authority usually plan a head for infrastructural purposes of the city
- 2..... Residential houses, Roads, Markets, parks and Restaurants are legally planned and constructed
- 3 ..... Sewerage systems of the city are functioning well and Garbage collection is done properly
- 4 .....To avoid spread of diseases sanitation programs are highly concerned
- 5 Hospitals and Schools are constructed and made functioning in their intended preferred locations
- 6 ..... General facilities for the public are highly concentrated and maintained
- 7 ..... Urban Authority and Managers are working hardly to ensure city development objectives are achieved and annual budgets are spent properly
- 8..... Urban residents and local Authorities participate together in community Development projects and programs
- 9 ..... Sustainability of the livelihoods of all Urban residents are continued gradually
- 10 ..... Networking among all Stakeholders in urban Development projects is enhanced

## APPEXDIXES I

### COMPUTING SAMPLE SIZE

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

$$n = \frac{160}{1 + 160(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{160}{1 + 0.4}$$

$$n = \frac{160}{1.4}$$

$$n = 114$$

## APPENDIX IV

### PROPOSED BUDGET

Items	Quantity	Amount
Stationary	A4 papers, typing services and pens	300000 UG
Communication	Telephone services and Internet	350000 UG
Data analysis	restore	100000 UG
Transportation cost	Service	300000 UG
extra expenses		150000 UG
<b>Total</b>		<b>1200000 UG</b>

## APPENDIX V

### TIME FRAME

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## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### **PERSONAL DATA**

Name: Faisal Mohamed ABADI

Date of birth: 1980

Place of birth: Beledwein

Marital status: Single

Nationality: Somalia

### **Educational Background**

2012-2013: Master Degree of arts in Development Studies at Kampala University (KI U)

2009-2010: Bachelor Degree of Computer Science and Technology at Somali Institute of Management and Administration Development (SIMAD)

2007-2008: Diploma certificate at Somali Institute OF Management and Administration Development

2002: Computer training certificate at AL- ABRAR Computer Science Institute

2002-2004: Secondary School

1995-2001: Intermediate School





