

**DRAFT REPORT  
ON  
THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF  
THE HABITAT AGENDA**

**JULY 2000  
ADDIS ABABA**

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## **Introduction**

The Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) made important decisions on changes in the approach to human settlements by emphasizing the need for urbanization based on principles and guide-lines recognizing the urban area as a focus for social and economic development. It also acknowledged that the world cities might be made safer, healthier and more equitable through more holistic and participatory policies, plans, strategies and actions. The decisions comprised the basis for the Habitat Agenda, which was adopted and endorsed by the Ethiopian Government.

The special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which is scheduled to be held in June 2001 to review and appraise implementation of the Habitat Agenda on the basis of assessments of measures undertaken and reported by governments of their situations since 1996 (Habitat II) including their successes and failures, policy as well as legislative changes along with the contribution of international co-operation in the achievement of these changes. Hence, this report is prepared by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) based on the habitat guide-lines as a result of assessment of the progress made in implementing the Habitat agenda for submission to the special session of the UN General Assembly. It embraces three parts. Part one deals with the status of human settlement while the second part is concerned with efforts made to develop human settlements and incorporate social development as well as efforts made towards poverty alleviation, environmental management, economic development, governance and international co-operation consecutively. Part three is devoted to future action and initiatives.

### **1. The Status of Human Settlement**

In Ethiopia, the rate of urbanization grew from 3% in 1940 to 13% in 1994; it is projected to be 17.6% by the year 2000<sup>1</sup>. Thus, the degree of urbanization is very low compared to other African countries. There is uneven urbanization both in size and in number between regions.

A few urban centers account for a large proportion of the total urban population. The urban system is predominated by the primate city Addis Ababa with a limited number of intermediate urban centers and numerous small towns being characterized by the absence of a well-structured urban hierarchy. Distribution of urban areas 'by population category' <sup>2</sup> shows that 59 percent of the urban centers were in level one, i.e. the category with a population between 2000 and 4999, while those in level two, i.e. those in the 5000 to 19999 category, comprised 33 percent. Those in levels 3-5 (population of 2000-59999, 60000-249999 and 250000+) constituted 8%. (See annex 5)

The distribution by average size in percentage clearly shows the supremacy of Addis Ababa over other urban areas. The low level of urbanization around other urban centers has rendered the Primate City to be a big magnate, which has lead to very significant migration of the rural population towards it. As a whole, poor infranstructural development and the low level of economic growth have contributed to the low level of urban rural integration.

According to the threshold of 2000 inhabitants set by the CSA for qualifying a settlement as urban, there are 503 spatially dispersed urban settlements in the country with a population of about 6.2 million or 11.7% of the total population. Because of their historic development many urban centers are situated either at places regarded as strategic for military garrisons or along highways or the railway line. Their growth was not planned. Their unplanned growth and low level of economic capability has put them under serious environmental degradation. They are faced with the problem of lack of access roads, proper drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal system and low level of social facilities and amenities. The nature of urban growth also hinders the proper zoning of functions and serving.

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<sup>1</sup> Urban areas with the accepted population threshold of 2000 inhabitants or more.

<sup>2</sup> According to the categorization of the Ministry of Works and Urban Development.

Provision of adequate shelter is identified as crucial challenge particularly in developing countries mainly due to the rising levels of urbanization and rapid population growth. The task of providing adequate housing and related facilities for such a rapidly expanding population has indeed become burdensome.

In Ethiopia, rapid growth of urban population has created a very strong demand for housing. Increasing cost of land; building materials, and labour; lack of access to housing finance; low saving capacity of the people and limited capacity of the private sector and the government are also serious problems relating to urban housing.

The majority of urban people live in traditional type, non-planned housing with low service levels. Lack of property right for the houses under local administration (Kebele) about 40% in Addis Ababa has contributed for the serious deterioration of the quality in major urban areas in addition to the low rent of the houses. The physical condition of existing housing units has substantially deteriorated particularly the dwellings of the low-income population. Slums and squatter settlements have grown

It is reckoned that more than half of the settlements in urban areas is slums. The problem is compounded by the fact that most of these houses are owned by local government offices which have inadequate capacity to make appropriate repairs. Besides, the dwellers of the slums do not have any arrangement made to care for improvements. The imbalance between the housing need and the supply is also a major cause for the deficit and related over crowded situation.

Efforts have been made by different organizations, municipalities' international organizations and NGOs. after the Habitat II conference as well as in previous years to improve the situation. But the effect is very limited because the efforts are small in scope and are scattered over large geographical areas. There is also lack of co-ordination between these scattered efforts and

very little co-operation exists among different actors. Even though the problem may be reduced in the localities of the projects the overall slum problem is getting worse as time goes on. This clearly indicates that the problem cannot be solved by isolated action and should be tackled through an all-encompassing urban development program. The government is, thus currently, seeking the co-operation of stakeholders by establishing a consultative forum.

The supply of housing units is falling short of the need during the post Habitat II period like in the past because of poor inputs of housing development like land allocation, infrastructure service, lack of building materials, shortage of finance and low level of household earning.

The current stock of urban housing is not only insufficient but also of poor quality. Most of the housing units have wood and mud-walls, corrugated iron sheet roofs and earth floors.

In 1996, more than 90 per-cent of the households in the country lived in their own houses while 6.6 percent occupied rented houses<sup>1</sup>. 3.1 percent occupied rent-free dwellings. Other types of tenure were 0.1%. This phenomenon was influenced by the pattern of rural housing tenure, which reveals that more than 97 percent owned their own dwelling units. Hence, it can be ascertained that renting a dwelling unit is uncommon in rural areas. A very negligible percentage (0.4%) of the rural house holds live in rented houses. The proportion of households that live in rent-free dwelling units is reported to be 2.4 percent. Others comprised 0.6 percent. The same pattern was observed in 1998. In 1998, owner occupation became 88.4 percent and households with rented tenure were 7.2 percent. 3.2% lived in rent free houses.

The 1996 tenorial status of households in urban areas was 52 percent owner occupation, 41 percent rental occupation, 6.9 % rent free and 0.1% other forms of occupation while in 1998 the percentages were 46.9, 45.5, 6.0 and 0.3

respectively. Thus, owner occupation has shown a 5.1 percent decline while rental occupation has increased by 4.5 percent.

The pattern of rural housing in 1998 was the same as the one in 1996 where owner occupancy was highly predominant (95.3%).

Insignificant changes were observed in tenancy status after 1996 only 0.4 percent shifted from rent-free to owner occupation. Most of the households still possess the same tenancy status.

Lack of clearly defined policy is a major constraint to the development of housing. The major policy related problems include the increase in bank interest rate, the raising of the minimum house standard, increase of the sales and transfer tax from 8 to 38% due to inclusion of capital gain tax, lease charges etc., Low technical support for the housing sector, is also another predicament.

Nevertheless, the Ethiopian government is committed to providing security of tenure and equal access to land for all including women and persons living in poverty. There are no impediments to owning land. No impediments exist to women or any particular group owning or renting land or taking mortgages in their own name.

Since land is under the ownership of the government, responsibilities related to land provision and development fall within its jurisdiction. Hence, the public could expect to have an easy access to land. But still a great effort is required in terms of creating access to land as well as technical and financial capability to enable the low income group to build their own houses. The difficulty arises from scarcity of urban land provided with infrastructures, expensive minimum housing standards particularly for the low income group, lack of land provision according to the needs of different social groups and low capacity of municipalities to prepare sufficient plots of land for housing.

The low capacity of the urban low-income groups forced households in major urban areas to occupy land illegally and resort to squatter settlements. The cost of legal plots with dilapidated structures has grown to many folds in the informal market for years before and after the Habitat II conference (1996). Thus, the effect is to make land access beyond the reach of the poor. Thousands of urban poor are also forced to become homeless and dwell in parks, in any available shades and on pavements. Therefore, this situation calls for different interventions in terms of mobilization of financial resources for the poor, land appropriation etc.

Availability of basic services, like drinking water, power for lighting, fuel for cooking, toilet facilities and method of garbage / waste disposal is considered as a key component of shelter. With regard to water, reports of the Water and Sewerage Service Authority (WSSA) reveal that the average minimal daily per capita requirement of water for rural areas is about 20 liters while in urban areas it varies between 50 and 100 liters according to the degree of urbanization, climatic conditions, standard of living and availability of water. The CSA report on the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey shows changes in percentages of households using different types of sources of water. In 1996 and 1998 the percentages of households which used unclean and unsafe drinking water were 67.23 and 61.7 respectively.

The percentage the households which used unclean or unsafe source of drinking water (71.7%) comprised of water from river /lake (43.5%) and unprotected well/ spring (28.2%). Households that enjoyed safe drinking water accounted for 19 percent (1996) and 23.7 (1998) with a 4.7 percent increase. The safe drinking water consisted of water from protected well (10.2%), from public tap (10.8%), from own tap (2.7%) and other sources. Other sources of drinking water, which included bore holes, springs etc. went down from 13.73% to 4.7 percent in the same respective years. In rural areas the source of drinking water for the majority (58.9%) in 1996 of the households was not safe or potable since it comprised of water from rivers, lakes, unprotected wells or springs. In urban areas, however, the majority (83.5 percent) of the households

enjoyed safe water from own tap (18.8%), public tap (54.1%) and protected well /spring 19 percent of the households in 1996 and in 1998 respectively. (10.6%). in 1998 used unsafe drinking water. The majority of (93.3%) of the households showed no change in source of drinking water at least in the two years following 1996. Further information on percentage distribution of households is given in annex 1, which also indicates changes.

With respect to energy for lighting, 73.6 percent of the households used kerosene while electricity accounted for 11 percent (5.2% private and 5.8 percent shared) in 1998. Other sources of energy for lighting constituted 15.4 percent. In 1996 also kerosene was predominantly used for lighting (67.76) and electricity served 9.31 Percent of the households, Other sources comprised 22.93 percent. Increases were observed in the use of kerosene (5.84%) and electricity (1.69 %) in 1998 over the 1996 figures. Annex 2 gives further information.

The proportion of households that used electricity increased and the proportion that used kerosene decreased between (1996 and 1998). In 1997 about 88 percent of the households in urban areas recorded no change with regard to status of source of lighting as compared to 1996. More than 90% of the households used traditional source of fuel for cooking. In 1998, 76 percent of the households used firewood. Crop residues, dung cakes, saw dust were used by 18 percent. Kerosene accounted for 2.6 percent while charcoal; butane gas and electricity constituted 0.8. 0.4 and 0.5 percent respectively. Other sources of fuel for cooking served 1.7% of the households. Almost 95 percent of the households have shown no change in type of fuel used for cooking in 1997 and 1998. Annex 3 shows distribution of households by percentage and place of residence.

The majority (84.36% in 1996 and (83.3% in 1998) of the households had no toilet facilities and used field/forest to dispose their excrete. Use of pit latrine grew from 12.2% in 1996 to 14.6% in 1998. Flush toilet was scarcely used (1.4%) among households at country level in 1998. In fact this showed an increase of 0.6% over the 1996 figures. In urban centers a large proportion (63.3%) of the households used pit latrine toilet while 4.4% used flush toilet in

1998. The vast majority (92%) of the rural households used field / forest, 6.6% used pit latrine and 0.9% used flush toilet in the same year. The highest percentage increase was observed on the use of pit latrines between 1996 and 1998. Further information is provided in Annex 4

With regard to garbage disposal the throwaway method was very widely used (83.9% in 1998). In the same year households which used dug outs method were 3.2 percent while 2.6 percent used waste disposal vehicle. About 95.7% of the households showed no change in the method of garbage disposal 1996 and 1998. More information is made available in annex 5.

## **2. Efforts Made to Develop Human Settlement**

In order to combat the various problems encountered in urbanization various measures were taken since 1996. A committee comprising of different institutions or stakeholders (i.e. most concerned ministries, agencies an association of NGO's and donors) is set up for preparation, reviewing and approval of the National activities related to human settlement. Various projects and /or programs have been formulated problem identification and assessment of needs were carried out formulated and implemented with regard to housing and related basic services, social development and eradication of poverty, environmental management, economic development, governance and international co-operation.

### **2.1 Problem Identification and Assessment of Needs.**

The government has undertaken studies in all ten regional states and one urban administration in order to identify and assess problems. The content of studies included problems related to urban infrastructure and services like housing and access to basic facilities, social and economic issues, environment and sanitation, basic urban services, urban land management, poverty and unemployment, legal and institutional problems and resource mobilization.

The studies indicate that poor or inadequate access roads and drainage are serious urban infrastructural problems. Provision of housing is found to be another serious challenge to the regional state governments, particularly due to the absence of housing policy and inadequacy of the means to help the urban poor to have affordable houses. The critical problem related to housing, revealed by the studies, is that existing houses are dilapidated and lacking the basic services like water, electricity, cooking facilities, toilet and are in many cases overcrowded.

Another problem identified by the studies is the poor capacity of municipalities to provide land with developed infrastructures. Drainage, sewerage, solid waste disposal problems are pointed out as environmental and health hazards in all the studies.

Imbalance between the number of houses and the growing urban population, the high cost of building materials are also cited as housing problems in several areas.

Problems identified in relation to urban environment and sanitation comprise environmental degradation, absence of sewerage services, lack of environmental conservation system, inadequacy of drainage systems and methods of waste disposal. Air pollution in the country is very much limited to specific spots. However big cities and towns are faced with pollution resulting from industrial activities and the wide spread practice of open-air defecation. On the whole the major areas of concern are development of adequate legislation, attaining of institutional adequacy and sufficient database.

Some of the studies also show that basic urban services like slaughterhouse, fire brigade, market place arrangement, recreational facilities etc. are not adequate to meet the increasing demand. Increased shortage of land and the constant rise of its prices are reported to cause less access to housing for the majority of the population especially the urban poor.

Based on the needs assessment, the activities of different projects and/or programs which are recommended for alleviating the identified problems, include devising means to upgrade the poor quality houses and slums, building well established drainage systems, devising capacity building schemes, formulating strong legal framework for municipal institutions so as to realize environmentally sound disposal of sewage and solid waste, and enhancing knowledge of communities through education about the ways and means of removing environmental threats. Strengthening the informal sector is also recommended as a means of combating unemployment and reducing poverty through provision of credit facilities and skill development programs. Furthermore, expansion of labour intensive infrastructure development programs is indicated as a means of increasing employment and earning opportunities for the poor.

## **2.2 Housing and Related Basic Services**

### **A. Market Towns Development Project (MTDP)**

One of the most recent project pertaining to urban development or housing and related basic services is the Market Towns Development Project (MTDP) which was restructured and continued to be operational during the post Habitat II period aimed at increasing the efficiency of urban areas which are market and service centers for agricultural hinterlands, and promoting equity for women and the lower income groups. Its main objectives were to:

- Improve basic infrastructure and living conditions in project towns;
- Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of works and Urban Development (MWUD) to assist municipalities in improving their financial performance and in carrying out their development programs;
- Provide assistance to urban service agencies to enable them carry out their activities more efficiently;
- Encourage micro-and small-scale enterprises to expand employment opportunities and enhance incomes;
- Introduce an experimental income enhancement/ entrepreneurship development program for women;
- Promote the adoption of sound cost recovery policies and practices.

The plan to construct 1080 housing units and to provide water supply accessories and related facilities to the newly constructed houses, was not fully implemented partly because of the change of the lending interest rate from 4.5 percent to approximately 10-15 percent which made the unit cost of the houses unaffordable for the target groups. The devaluation of the Ethiopian Birr and the selection of high cost contractors also contributed to the increase in the cost of housing construction. The implementation of this component was, thus, discontinued, as it could not achieve the objectives set in the project. However, in some towns housing construction was 97 percent completed.

The physical and financial targets set for construction of roads and drainage, communal latrines, market stalls, obtaining slaughterhouses vehicles and equipment, and urban upgrading, were satisfactorily achieved. The road projects implemented in eight towns have been completed and accepted. Physical construction of communal latrine provision schemes has been completed. Open and shaded market stalls have also been constructed in many project towns. Some project towns have received vehicles and equipment such as dump trucks, vacuum trucks, loaders, graders and rollers. The Addis Ababa infrastructure upgrading has also been completed. Construction of slaughterhouses in seven towns was also finished. The water supply component has increased the water production capacities of two towns from 2400 m<sup>3</sup> /day in 1996 to 14.400 m<sup>3</sup> /day in 1998. The production capacity is estimated to be adequate to meet the demand of water of the two towns until 2010. The number of beneficiaries has exceeded the original estimates by 19 per cent<sup>3</sup>.

#### B. Low Cost Housing Project

The Low-cost Housing Project which is implemented by the Ministry of works and Urban Development with the support of GTZ\*(German Agency for Technical Co-operation) and is part of the effort to establish a market economy oriented urban development and low-cost housing system has a prime

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<sup>3</sup> UDSS- Implementation Completion Report-Market Towns Development Project-June 1999,

objective of enabling low-income sections of the urban population, with special attention to female headed households, to acquire dwellings that contribute towards improving their living conditions. It seeks to provide financially viable and technically sound replicable housing solutions through advisory service at federal, regional, municipal and private sector levels.

The major services rendered by the project include support to municipalities to solve their housing problems, training in basic construction trades, in modern technologies in construction and project management, housing designs, access to credit for housing, enterprise promotion for new local contractors, assessment of housing projects, elaboration of housing strategies and initiation of public private partnerships.

The project also aims at establishing a system which embraces betterment of urban development and housing, networking within as well as between the public, communal and private sectors, making financial services flexible, capacity building in the construction sector, and promotion of private initiatives.

#### C) Urban Field Development Pilot Project(UFDE/P.P/)

Partners - Ethiopian government (MWUD)

- Government of Netherlands (UA/IPD)
- Oromiya Regional State
- Addis Ababa City Government

Urban Fields Development Pilot Project has been intended for giving easy access for urban land and generation of employment opportunities in low-income urban settlements.

The program was launched through a preparatory phase during which the feasibility of pilot initiatives in two selected urban centers (Addis Ababa and Debrezeit) has been assessed. The preparation and approval of settlement plan for selected site of the above two centers has been approved. The created

plots for housing has been attributed to selected candidates for Urban Fields Development Activities.

In this pilot phase a total 462 poor households in Debrezeit and 450 in Addis Ababa have been received the developed plots and assisted to construct a small house with the intention of a gradual increment scheme. Five market shades that can support about 48 families have been constructed and hired to involve these families in income generating activities.

### **2.3 Social Development and Eradication of Poverty**

In the endeavor to provide equal opportunities for a healthy and safe life mutually supportive and interdependent human settlement and sustainable development processes are sought and efforts have been made to expand the coverage of the health service and educational opportunities.

Major health indicators provided by the MOH show that the health situation in Ethiopia is poor. Covering the period from 1996 to 1999 they indicate that health service coverage has grown from 48.5% to 52.4. EPI (i.e. only DPT) coverage has declined from 84.9% to 59.7%. The contraceptive prevalence rate (excluding service outside the government) was 9.8, 6.0 and 7.9 in 1996/97, 1997/98 and 1998/99 respectively, MCH coverage was 30.4 25.7 and 25.5 in the same respective year<sup>1</sup>. Crude death rate of 14.96 per 1000 has been recorded for the years 1994/95-1999/00 in the 1994 population and Housing census of Ethiopia Analytic report. Infant mortality for the same period is 110 per 1000. Under 5-mortality rate is 161 per 1000.

In the education sector gross enrollment ratios in the primary and secondary educational levels have shown 15.7 and 1.6 percent increases respectively in the years between 1995/96 and 1998/99<sup>2</sup>. At the primary level the increase on male enrollment ratio was 19.3% while the female enrollment

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<sup>1</sup> MOH- Planning and programming Department- Health and Health related Indicators. 1991  
E.C. Addis Ababa

ration grew by 12.6%. The increase in secondary gross enrollment ratio was 2% for males and 1 percent for females. Thus at both educational levels females had lower increase in enrollment ratios.

Regarding employment opportunities, data obtained from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (though limited in scope due to the low penetration of the supplying employment offices into the labor market) reveal that a rather low percentage of registered job-seekers could be placed in the years 1995/96, 1996/97, 1997/98 and 1998/99.

Data made available by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs show that out of 119215 job-seekers registered between 1995/96 and 1998/99 only 10.89% could obtain job through the employment service. In the years indicated above only small percentages (a minimum of 5.55% in 1997/98 and a maximum of 5.83% in 1996/97) of the job-seekers could be placed there by indicating that job-opportunities are rather small. It can be observed that job-opportunities are more scarce for females than males. See annex 6

## **2. 4 Environmental management**

### **2.4.1 Environmental Protection Policy**

Environmental sustainability is recognized in the constitution of Ethiopia and in the national economic policy and strategy as a key prerequisite for lasting success in development. But until recently there was no overall policy framework on natural resources and the environment to harmonize and guide the sustainable development, use and management of the natural resources and the environment.

An Environmental Protection Council (EPC) was constituted as part of the Environmental Protection Authority, and became operational in April 1997 as a supreme body responsible for overseeing co-ordination in the formation and implementation of the federal environmental policy. Linkages between the EPC and the Regional Environmental Coordinating Committees are expected to be established for rendering the efforts more effective, the ultimate

arrangement being the establishment of grass-roots Community Environmental Coordinating committees as the issue of environment calls for a joint and concerted action by all stakeholders.

A comprehensive conservation strategy document was produced at the federal level resulting in an environmental policy, which was approved by the government in 1997. Eight Regional States have followed suit by formulating Regional Conservation Strategies. The Federal Environmental Policy and the Regional Conservation Strategies have been formulated through participatory process.

Aware and trained network of personnel at federal and regional levels was created through continuous training and awareness workshops. Office equipment and environment related reference books were also provided to all regions.

In 1997, an environmental policy was issued with an overall goal of improving and enhancing the health and quality of life of all Ethiopians and promoting sustainable social and economic development through the sound management and use of natural, human-made and cultural resources and the environment as a whole so as to meet the need of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The policy objectives were based on recognition of the importance of establishing and clearly defining guiding principles, which are important for shaping all subsequent policy, strategy and program formulations and their implementation. Sectoral and cross-sectoral policies are to be checked against these principles to ensure consistency.

Cross- sectoral environment policies included in the policy document are pollution and environment, community participation and the environment, tenure and access rights to land and natural resource, land use plan, social and

gender issues, environmental economics, environmental information system, environmental research, environmental impact assessment, and environmental education and awareness.

Institutional framework, responsibilities and mandates; the legal framework and monitoring, evaluation and policy review are raised in the environmental document with regard to policy implementation.

#### **2.4.2 Urban Pollution Reduction**

As energy demand becomes greater with the growth of the population and industrialization the increasing pollutant emissions require adherence to precautionary principles of minimizing and where possible preventing discharges of substances, biological materials or their fragments from industrial plants and personal or communal appliances or any other external sources that can be harmful and also to disallowing the discharge when they are likely to be hazardous. In order to facilitate effective environmental assessment and management practice in the country a guide document is prepared by the Environmental Protection Authority. The document describes the required procedures for conducting an environment impact assessment (EIA) and the requirements for environmental management. It also specifies tools, which may be considered when being involved in the environment impact assessment process. Such guideline documents which provide for EIA procedure and for EIA in specific development sectors.

Environmental laws including laws regarding pollution have been drafted and presently being reviewed by the Environmental protection council prior to presentation to the council of Ministers and ultimately to the House of Representatives for enactment.

Progress has been made since January this year in the implementations of a project regarding ecologically sustainable industrial development, standards for industrial emissions, capacity building for EPA and the regions through UNIDO and the Netherlands government.

## 2.5. Economic Development

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world where an estimated 50 percent of the population live in absolute poverty. As the poverty which is observed in the rural areas of the country and in the significant proportion of the urban population is very pervasive, the challenge that the government faces is that of poverty reduction. In this context, strengthening of small and micro enterprises is gaining importance in the economic development process particularly since the informal sector and micro enterprises are playing important role in providing employment and earnings to the low-income sectors of the population.

So far, five hundred and eighty four thousand nine hundred and twelve (584912) informal sector establishment embracing a labour force of seven hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and sixty nine (730969) were strengthened or established with a capital of two billion one hundred and seven million six hundred twenty seven thousand and nine hundred eighty one (2107627981) Birr Two thousand seven hundred and thirty one (2731) small scale industries, employing eight thousand nine hundred and twenty three (8923) persons, were setup with the capital of one hundred and sixty million three hundred ninety seven thousand two hundred fifty six (116397256) Birr.

Micro financial institutions consisting of regional institutions and others run by NGOs have been assisting in the strengthening of the informal sector actors and establishments as well as the micro enterprise.

Hence, employment-generating schemes are set up in different regional states by government and non-government institutions. It is reported that more than 6000 youth have been provided with credit by 30 non-governmental organizations. In 1998/99 youth organizations embracing 165,458 members were established with the objective of combating unemployment. Such organizations are given assistance by the government through vocational training programs. As from 1995/96 a UNDP assisted program has been implemented in order to enable women and the youth to create self-

employment opportunities. In Addis Ababa 6074 young persons were provided with employment from 1996 till 1999 by the employment creation office set up under the city administration. Of these 4727 or 77.8 % were females.

## **2.6. Governance**

Ethiopia is divided into nine regional states according to article. 47 of the constitution. In addition two self-administrative entities manly Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city administrations are set up under the Prime Minister. The status of Addis Ababa is defined by article 49 of the Federal Constitution. The regional states have their own internal governmental powers in their respective territories over internal matters pertaining to social, economic and political issues without interference from the federal government as delineated in the constitution (article 50). Beyond the regional state level zonal, wereda, and kebele administrations are established. Each regional state is headed by a council, which is the counterpart of the House of Representatives of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

At the zonal level zonal executive committees are established to implement the laws and directives issued by the regional council and supervise departmental activities of health, education, labour administration, industry and commerce, urban development and housing, water supply, mines, energy etc.

Weredas have councils, which are accountable to the wereda electorate. Each wereda council is the highest government organ in the wereda. It ensures the implementation of decisions and directives of the regional state council within the werda and issues directives regarding the implementation of regional state government tasks to kebele councils. The council also determines the social and economic plans as well as the budget of the wereda ensuring their implementation of the same Kebele councils have more or less similar roles as the wereda councils. Although what is briefly indicated above shows the over all pattern of decentralization, variations are observed in the extent of decentralization and the participation of communities in the local

government or determination of their own affairs. Several government affairs are decentralized up to the wereda level. This includes issues related to urban management.

An example of self-governance implemented in accordance with the right provided by the Federal Constitution is the Addis Ababa City Administration, which is headed by an elected city council, the highest government organ of the city. The Council has 92 members, four members from each of the 23 electoral districts. Among other responsibilities, the Council issues laws and directives; levies taxes, dues and other revenues; determines the social and economic development plans and the budget, and ensures the implementation.

Next to the Council is the Executive Committee, which is the administrative arm of the Council. The Committee is composed of 15 members, including the President, the Vice President, the Secretary, the Sector Heads and the Zonal Administrators. The Executive Committee is responsible for the implementation of laws, decision and directives of the Council. It prepares the economic and social plans as well as the budget of the city and implements upon approval by the council.

The President of the City Administration is the Chairperson of both the Council and the Executive Committee; while the Secretary maintains minutes and prepares agenda. There are three sectoral offices, namely economic, social and administrative that coordinates the responsibilities of the Executive committee. Bureaux under each sectoral office are responsible for carrying out the social; economic and administrative responsibilities of the City Administration.

**Zonal Executive Committees-** There are six zonal executive committees, each with its own Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and Secretary. The Committees implement the laws and directives of the City Council and supervise the

department activities of health, education, industry and commerce, water, mines and energy, etc.

**Woreda Councils**-There are 28 woredas under the city administration, each having its own council. Executive Committee and Secretariat. The Woreda Council is accountable to the Woreda electorate and is the highest Government organ in the Woreda. It ensures the implementation of laws, decisions and directives of the City Administration within the Woreda. It issues directives regarding the implementation of City Administration tasks to Kebele councils. The council also determines the social and economic plans as well as budget of the Woreda and ensures their implementation. Government functions of supervising sectoral activities like education, health and works and urban development are decentralized down to the woreda level.

**Kebele Councils**- There are a total of 327 kebele councils, of which 27 are rural. The roles of the kebele councils, their executive committees and their secretariats are more or less similar to those of woredas. Responsibility for tax collection is decentralized to the local government level. But, in general, there are indications that local governments lack financial revenue base to cope with their major responsibilities.

## **2.7. International Co-operation**

Two important projects, namely the Capacity Building for Sustainable Urban Development in Ethiopia Project and the Demonstration Project started being implemented after Habitat II (1996) through international co-operation.

The objective of the capacity Building for Sustainable Urban Development in Ethiopia Project is to assist the government to develop a well co-ordinated urban development strategy and operational guidelines for regional and local municipalities focusing on urban management, housing development, integrated infrastructural development, municipal finance management and upgrading of institutional capacity. It is designed to address enhancing the capacity of local authorities, poverty reduction and the development of sustainable human settlement development, and preparation of a national urban development strategy and implementation framework. A plan of action has been prepared and an overall implementation strategy of the

project has been finalized in 1999. An institutional capacity building process has been started to enable municipal authorities and other stakeholders to develop participatory policies and strategies. A training of trainers course has also been conducted with the aim of improving the knowledge and skills in the whole training cycle of a core team of trainers. A draft guideline for the preparation of the poverty profile has been produced by UNCHS (Habitat). Institutional arrangements are provided by creating a steering committee, thematic working teams and regional urban working teams.

The second project consists of the water demand management and pollution control and sound aquifer management components. With its public awareness campaign this project is assisting in public awareness and information work.

WFP co-operation is another source of international assistance, which has been made available to various communities. For instance, the Urban Food Assistance Facility made operational in Addis Ababa under the operational number known as Project Ethiopia 5403 is serving slum areas with the objective of :-

- Upgrading or rehabilitating basic physical infrastructure in urban slum areas
- Creating short term employment for poor unskilled and unemployed persons
- Improving the coverage and frequency of health and other social services among the dwellers who are at risk

A sum of 1186164 USD has been committed by WFP to serve slum areas in the past four years (1996-1999)<sup>1</sup>:-

UNIDO and the Netherlands government have assisted in the implementation of the project on ecologically sustainable industrial development.

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<sup>1</sup> Source:- Addis Ababa City Government- Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau.

An increasing number of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) are involved in urban development projects focusing on social development and services which include income and employment generation and poverty alleviation programs. Many NGOs, which are involved in urban development activities also, tackle environmental problems, as part of the whole program. NGOs are involved social and economic development activities like income and employment generation, education, health services, family planning and guidance, child care rehabilitation of disadvantaged groups, housing development, sanitation and drainage, water supply, road construction, environmental protection, etc

The challenge for international co-operation is how to achieve greater results with deeper impact with the few available resources. To this end donors have to work together through pooling of resources. In Addis Ababa an attempt is made enhance international co-operation by establishing a bureau for co-ordinating NGO efforts and international support.

### **3. Future Action and Initiatives**

It can be noted from the previous sections of this report that inadequate and imbalanced development of urban areas has contributed to the creation of complex socio-economic problems particularly with the growth of slum areas in the relatively fast growing towns and the primate city of Addis Ababa. Thus, there is an apparent need for strengthening the urban development efforts in a more systemic way. Hence, with full realization of the need for fixing priorities of action for a more fruitful human settlement development programme the Federal Democratic Government of Ethiopia (FDRE) has initiated a plan of action which aims at strengthening the efforts made by urban areas for enhancing their contributions towards increasing social and economic development activities and improvement of the standard of living of the urban people.

With regard to creation of favorable conditions for a better Urban development management the following fields of activity are indicated.

1. Preparation of a national sustainable urban development strategy framework the national urban development strategy will be based on the national policy framework and local governments experience of preparing local development strategies for different urban centers.
2. Undertake studies to define the overall urban system and urban centers functions including their hierarchical set -up. Proposals will be made for new standards defining the levels of municipalities (urban centers) so that they may have clear administration status and autonomy which enables them to be more eligible for contributing towards a more reliable urban development process involving improvement of the standards of living.
3. Create an Institutional legal and regulatory framework for better urban management which promotes collaborative development.

In view of creating conducive situations for good urban management the action plan sets out to make proposals for new structure defining the administration status of municipalities and relationship with other institutions. This is meant to provide a legal basis for their power and strengthen their capacity to oversee or co-ordinate the execution of urban development process. The action plan includes the development of participatory management and the human resources aspect for the attainment of greater efficiency and productivity.

4. Establishment of an efficient revenue base and administration at different levels.

In relation to the establishment of an efficient revenue base and administration the plan is to make greater efforts to reduce financial constraints through more constructive measures like strengthening the collection and administrative mechanisms, rendering foreign aid and loans to be used for appropriate infrastructural development activities, creating a conducive situation for municipalities to obtain credit facilities from local banks for infrastructural development, enhance the capability of municipalities to collect revenues by introducing

appropriate legal measures ,making provision for greater inspection of revenue collection, fixing commensurate tariffs for services like water supply, electricity etc.

5. Improve the technical and human resource capacity of the overall urban sector in order to create effective urban management system at different levels.
6. As urban planning is required for achieving a systematic and healthy urban development practice, preparation of various types of plans by analyzing development priorities for different sectors of the economy and the implications for spatial development, definition of sectoral plans and integration into the structural plans as well as land use plans, and training of personal in technical departments of plan preparation and implementation are taken as part of the action plan.
7. Improve urban land use management practice .

Regarding land allocation and management, the major future actions are :

- Evaluation and revision of the land allocation system with the concern of increasing the pace of development of urban areas.
  - Develop ways and means for urban land development and effect proper use of the developed land.
  - Increase activities relating to land use, collection of data on land and prices of plots
  - Initiate laws governing urban land development and control of illegal land holding.
  - Develop cadastral & land information system at different levels.
8. The development of urban information system and promotion of information exchange and utilization in urban management.

Future actions pertaining to urban development also provide for establishment of an urban information system which embraces provision of technical as well as financial support\* for relevant data collection on urban administrations and their environs, maintenance of vital statistics, searching ways and means of supplying and making use of available data. It is expected that the system to be developed will

also provide urban and housing indicators.

9. Strengthen participation of all stakeholders in the urban development effort and promote co-ordinate actions.

Another significant feature teeter of future actions and initiatives is in relation to the strengthening of inter-agency co-operation in urban development and related matters. Establishment of relations with cities and towns in other countries to exchange experiences and to create programs of mutual interest comprises another area of future activates.

The second package for future actions in the urban development effort includes the development of basic infrastructures, housing reduction of unemployment and poverty and environmental management. The detail actions are indicated as follows.

1. In connection with urban infrastructure development the proposed future actions include development of basic services like water supply<sup>1</sup>, sewage and solid waste disposal, electricity, telephone and others, creation of conditions for cost recovery, study and determination of alternative means of service delivery, measures against mismanagement of services, and building the capacity and resource required resource mobilization based on the means of in habitants. Development of health and educational services also part of the action plain relating to basic services. Actions earmarked by the relevant federal government institutions are provided in annexes 2 and 3. Moreover organizing market stalls, abattoirs, fire brigades, public toilets, parks etc is considered in the five year plans.
2. In order to meet the housing requirements of its growing population, the country needs to give much emphasis to the formal housing delivery systems. The following issues constitute some of the major future actions which are expected to increase the housing supply significantly.
  - All round support to individuals or co-operatives seeking to build houses
  - Organizing new housing co-operatives and strengthening existing

ones so that they many play important roles in the development of the housing sector

- Improvement of the standard of houses taking into account the standard of living of the people particularly the low income portion of the population.
  - Encourage greater participation of the private sector in increasing the housing supply
  - Periodically evaluate and revise the land allocation system so as to establish ways of expediting the housing and other urban development activities including ways of encouraging investment and reducing the lack of dwelling
  - Identify plots suitable for housing development and provide them with infrastructural services as for as possible
  - Undertake research to develop local construction materials in order to increase their availability and reduce their costs.
  - Devise ways and means of alleviating the housing problem faced by low in come groups
  - Revise the rates of taxes pertaining to income from house rent, capital gain as well as house sales taxes in order to help increase the housing supply.
  - Devise a means of obtaining more short-term and long -term credit facilities for developing the housing sector
  - Undertake a study for establishing national low-cost housing development agency under the federal government, and
  - Make efforts to create a conducive situation for rendering coordinated infrastructural services.
3. Employment generation resulting in poverty alleviation is an important aspect of future development activities which rely on encouragement of private investment and support to individuals engaged in small scale manufacturing activities and trade in terms of development as well as credit facilities. Support to NGOs operating programmes designed for combating prostitution and streetism is another important feature of future activities.

Training of unemployed job-seekers in skills which are in demand and providing them with job opportunities also constitute important measures incorporated in future activities pertaining to reduction of unemployment and poverty.

The environmental protection aspect of the urban development action plan provides that town plans should include measures that help to avoid waters and air pollution. This involves purification of polluted water from industries and cattle rearing establishments before it is left to flow in to water bodies. Construction of public toilets in various places and education of communities about sanitation are regarded as important elements of future action relating to environmental development. Various measures pertaining to avoidance of pollution as well as discarding of sewage and solid waste are proposed to be included in the town planning process. Acquisition of sewage lines and tanks, solid waste disposal trucks and other means of discarding polluted material are also indicated in the action plan. Recycling is another method envisaged by the action plan for effectively discarding sewage and solid waste like plastic bags. Participation of NGOs and the private sector in these endeavors is to be encouraged.

## Annex 1

### Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking water

|       |                          | Percent of Households |       |       |               |       |       |  |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|--|
| S. No | Source of Drinking Water | 1996                  |       |       | 1998          |       |       | Change (Difference between column 3 and column 6 |
|       |                          | Country level         | Rural | Urban | Country Level | Rural | Urban |  |
| 1     | 2                        | 3                     | 4     | 5     | 6             | 7     | 8     | 9  |
| 1     | River/lake               | 48.2                  | 53.6  | 18.1  | 43.5          | 49.5  | 7.0   | -4.73  |
| 2     | Unprotected well/Spring  | 19.0                  | 21.5  | 5.0   | 28.2          | 32.2  | 4.1   | +9.2   |
| 3     | Protected well/Spring    | 5.5                   | 5.3   | 6.4   | 10.2          | 10.1  | 10.6  | +4.7   |
| 4     | Public tap               | 11.4                  | 4.2   | 51.4  | 10.8          | 49.5  | 54.1  | -0.5   |
| 5     | Own tap                  | 2.2                   | 0.1   | 14.2  | 2.7           | 32.2  | 18.8  | +0.5   |
| 6     | Others                   | 13.7                  | 15.3  | 4.9   | 4.6           | 10.1  | 5.4   | -9.1   |
|       | Total                    | 100.0                 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0         | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: CSA-Reports on Welfare Monitoring Surveys 1996 and 1998 issues.

## Annex 2

### Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting

| Percent of Households |                               |               |       |       |               |       |       |  |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|--|
| S.N.                  | Source of Energy for Lighting | 1996          |       |       | 1998          |       |       | Change (Difference between column 3 and column 6 |
|                       |                               | Country level | Rural | Urban | Country level | Rural | Urban |  |
| 1                     | 2                             | 3             | 4     | 5     | 6             | 7     | 8     | 9  |
| 1                     | Kerosene                      | 67.8          | 73.0  | 38.6  | 73.6          | 81.4  | 26.9  | +5.8   |
| 2                     | Electricity(Private)          | 4.4           | 0.2   | 27.8  | 5.2           | 0.8   | 31.5  | +0.8   |
| 3                     | Electricity (Shared)          | 4.9           | 0.5   | 29.6  | 5.8           | 0.4   | 38.6  | +0.9   |
| 4                     | Others                        | 22.9          | 26.3  | 4.0   | 15.4          | 17.4  | 3.0   | -7.5   |
|                       | Total                         | 100.0         | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0         | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: CSA-Reports on Welfare Monitoring Surveys 1996 and 1998 issues.

### Annex 3

#### Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of cooking fuel

|       |                      | Percent of Households |       |       |               |       |       |   |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|---|
| S.No. | Type of Cooking Fuel | 1996                  |       |       | 1998          |       |       | Change (Difference between column 3 and column 6) |
|       |                      | Country level         | Rural | Urban | Country Level | Rural | Urban |   |
| 1     | 2                    | 3                     | 4     | 5     | 6             | 7     | 8     | 9   |
| 1     | Collected fire wood  | 65.4                  | 74.1  | 17.2  | 66.1          | 74.7  | 13.8  | +0.7  |
| 2     | Purchased fire wood  | 8.0                   | 1.4   | 44.5  | 9.9           | 3.5   | 49.1  | +2.0  |
| 3     | Charcoal             | 0.7                   | 0.1   | 4.3   | 0.8           | 0.1   | 5.1   | +0.1  |
| 4     | Kerosene             | 3.0                   | 0.1   | 18.9  | 2.6           | 0.2   | 17.2  | -0.4  |
| 5     | Butane Gas           | 0.2                   | 0.0   | 1.0   | 0.4           | 0.1   | 2.5   | +0.2  |
| 6     | Electricity          | 0.4                   | 0.0   | 2.7   | 0.5           | 0.0   | 3.8   | +0.1  |
| 7     | Leaves/Dung Cake     | 17.4                  | 19.1  | 7.6   | 18.0          | 20.1  | 5.3   | +0.6  |
| 8     | Others               | 5.0                   | 5.2   | 3.8   | 1.7           | 1.3   | 3.2   | -3.3  |
|       | Total                | 100.0                 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0         | 100.0 | 100.0 |   |

Source: CSA-Reports on Welfare Monitoring Surveys 1996 and 1998 issues.

### Annex 4

#### Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility and Place of Residence.

|       |                                 | Percent of Households |       |       |               |       |       |  |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|--|
| S.No. | Type of Toilet Facility         | 1996                  |       |       | 1998          |       |       | Change (Difference between column 3 and column 6 |
|       |                                 | Country level         | Rural | Urban | Country level | Rural | Urban |  |
| 1     | 2                               | 3                     | 4     | 5     | 6             | 7     | 8     | 9  |
| 1     | Flush Toilet                    | 0.9                   | 0.6   | 2.4   | 1.4           | 0.9   | 4.4   | +0.5   |
| 2     | Pit Latrine                     | 12.2                  | 4.4   | 55.6  | 14.6          | 6.6   | 63.3  | +2.4   |
| 3     | Container from House Hold Items | 0.1                   | 0.1   | 0.2   | 0.3           | 0.2   | 0.9   | +0.1   |
| 4     | Field /Forest                   | 84.4                  | 92.0  | 41.7  | 83.3          | 92.0  | 30.6  | -1.1   |
| 5     | Others                          | 2.5                   | 2.9   | 0.2   | 0.4           | 0.3   | 0.8   | -2.1   |
|       | Total                           | 100.0                 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0         | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: CSA-Reports on Welfare Monitoring Surveys, 1996 and 1998 issues.

## Annex 5

### Percentage Distribution of Households by Method of Garbage /Sewage Disposal

|       |                            | Percent of Households |       |       |               |       |       |  |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|--|
| S.No. | Method of Garbage Disposal | 1996                  |       |       | 1998          |       |       | Change (Difference between column 3 and column 6 |
|       |                            | Country level         | Rural | Urban | Country level | Rural | Urban |  |
| 1     | 2                          | 3                     | 4     | 5     | 6             | 7     | 8     | 9  |
| 1     | Waste disposal vehicle     | 2.1                   | 0.1   | 13.6  | 2.6           | 0.2   | 17.5  | +0.5   |
| 2     | Dug out                    | 3.1                   | 1.1   | 14.2  | 4.4           | 1.9   | 19.8  | +1.3   |
| 3     | Throw - away               | 86.2                  | 89.8  | 65.6  | 83.9          | 89.9  | 47.4  | -2.3   |
| 4     | Burning the waste          | -                     | -     | -     | 3.1           | 1.8   | 10.7  | -  |
| 5     | Others                     | 8.6                   | 9.0   | 6.6   | 6.2           | 6.2   | 4.6   | -2.4   |
|       | Total                      | 100.0                 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0         | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: CSA-Reports on Welfare Monitoring Surveys 1996 and 1998 issues.

## Annex 6

### Number of Registered Job-seekers and Placements (1996/97-1998/99)

| Year    | No of registered Job-seekers |        |        | Placements |        |       | Percent |
|---------|------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|-------|---------|
|         | Male                         | Female | Total  | Male       | Female | Total |         |
| 1995/96 | 17085                        | 12406  | 29491  | 2132       | 300    | 2432  | 8.25    |
| 1996/97 | 19111                        | 15433  | 34544  | 4045       | 732    | 4777  | 15.83   |
| 1997/98 | 16632                        | 12862  | 29494  | 1257       | 379    | 1636  | 5.55    |
| 1998/99 | 14273                        | 11413  | 25686  | 2938       | 1204   | 4142  | 13.13   |
| Total   | 67101                        | 42114  | 119215 | 10372      | 2615   | 12987 | 10.89   |

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

**Annex 7**

**Future Action Plans of Addis Ababa City Government  
for Land Lease**

| Year    | Associations          |                   |                      | Private |                  |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------|------------------|
|         | No. of<br>cooperation | No. of<br>members | Area in<br>Sq.meters | No.     | Area in<br>Sq.M. |
| 2000/01 | 190                   | 3800              | 456000               | 1100    | 165000           |
| 2000/02 | 190                   | 3800              | 456000               | 1200    | 187500           |
| 2002/03 | 190                   | 3800              | 456000               | 1300    | 195000           |
| 2003/04 | 190                   | 3800              | 456000               | 1400    | 210000           |
| 2004/05 | 190                   | 3800              | 456000               | 1500    | 225000           |
| Total   | 950                   | 19000             | 2280000              | 6500    | 982500           |

Source: Addis Ababa City Government Lease Office May 2000

## Annex 8

### Future Target Plans of Education Sector Development of Addis Ababa and Country Level as of 1998 (1997/98-2001/02)

In the education sector expansion is planned in all areas: emphases is to be made of a greater coverage of the primary school age population. Additional efforts will be exerted to create greater opportunities for vocational and technical education Provision of more classrooms equipment and furniture is also part of the future actions and initiatives. The following table shows the details.

| Components                                     | Locality Addis Ababa<br>No.of | Country level Total |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>1. Primary education</b>                    |                               |                     |
| 1.1 Civil Works                                |                               |                     |
| New Construction      School                   | 20                            | 2423                |
| Up Grading              School                 | 73                            | 1814                |
| Rehabilitation        School                   | 37                            | 1220                |
| Boarding              School                   | 0                             | 16                  |
| Hostels                School                  | 0                             | 1                   |
| Equipment            School                    | 20                            | 4182                |
| 1.2 Equipment            School                | 93                            | 4310                |
| 1.3 1.3 Furniture        School                |                               |                     |
| 1.4 Teacher Training                           | 2831                          | 57849               |
| Per service number                             | 1974                          | 23266               |
| In- Service number                             | 4893.4                        | 51242               |
| 1.5 Text book                                  |                               |                     |
| <b>2. Secondary education</b>                  |                               |                     |
| 2.1 Civil works                                | 16                            | 83                  |
| New schools            School                  |                               |                     |
| Additional class rooms                         | 120                           | 357                 |
| Rehabilitation renovation Class room           | 16                            | 50                  |
| 2.2 Equipment            School                | 16                            | 99                  |
| 2.3 Furniture            School                | 16                            | 129                 |
| 2.4 Textbooks            000                   | 2079.5                        | 5157.7              |
| <b>3. Technical &amp; Vocational Education</b> |                               |                     |
| 3.1 Civil works                                |                               |                     |
| New Schools            School                  | 0                             | 6                   |
| Additional facilities    Schools               | 3                             | 4                   |
| Rehabilitation/renovation School               | 1                             | 4                   |
| 3.2 Equipment            School                | 3                             | 20                  |
| 3.3 Furniture            number                | 0                             | 22.13               |
| 3.4 Text books Institute    000                |                               |                     |
| <b>4. Teacher Training</b>                     |                               |                     |
| 4.1 Civil works                                |                               |                     |
| New institutes        Institute                | 0                             | 6                   |
| Additional Facilities    Center                | 0                             | 7                   |
| Rehabilitation/renovation Center               | 1                             | 2                   |
| 4.2 Equipment            Center                | 1                             | 14                  |
| 4.3 Furniture            Center                |                               | 13                  |
| <b>5. Audit and non formal Education</b>       |                               |                     |
| New skill training centers class room          | 7                             | 47                  |
| Rehabilitation/renovation class room           | 7                             | 42                  |
| 5.2 Equipment            Class room            | 14                            | 81                  |
| 5.3 Furniture            Class room            | 0                             | 67                  |
| <b>6. Special Education</b>                    |                               |                     |
| 6.1 Civil works                                |                               |                     |
| Additional Class room    Class room            | 0                             | 36                  |
| 6.2 Equipment            Class room            | 0                             | 46                  |
| 6.3 Furniture            Class room            | 0                             | 36                  |

Source:- Ministry of Education – Education Sector, Development Program – Action Plan – June 1999, Addis Ababa

## Annex 9

### Planned Health Facility Improvements by Type of Facility (1998-2002)

Since 1994 the government has been exerting its efforts in formulating the right environment and programmes to develop the health sector. A concerted effort to develop the sector has begun in 1997 after the WSSD (World Summit for Social Development). After examining the efforts made in the 1<sup>st</sup> five-year plan, The government has drawn plans for rehabilitating and expanding the country's health infrastructure over the next five year as shown in the table below.

| Facilities            | Constructs by 2002 | Renovation by 2000 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| PHCU                  | 216                | 150                |
| District hospitals    | 12                 | 50                 |
| Zonal Hospitals       | 5                  | 10                 |
| Specialized hospitals | 2                  | 5                  |

Source:-Program of action for the Health Sector Development Program.  
Ministry of Health, October 1998.

## Annex 10

### Awssa- Five Year Action Plan (2000/01-2004/05)

| Activity  | Measurement | Year       |            |            |            |            | Total       |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
|   |             | 2002/01    | 2001/02    | 2002/03    | 2003/04    | 2004/05    |             |
| 1. Water Production                             | CU          | 75494500   | 9708200    | 9917900    | 125824000  | 125825000  | 523403500   |
| 2. Water Distribution                           | "           | 52846150   | 69899040   | 72400670   | 94368000   | 96884480   | 386398340   |
| 3. Line Construction<br>eration & Repair        | Meter       | 82223      | 77319      | 84877      | 92284      | 92390      | 429093      |
| 4. Meter Inspection<br>& Repair                 | In no.      | 38795      | 38675      | 38555      | 38435      | 38435      | 192895      |
| 5. Water Connections                            | "           | 10081      | 10340      | 11292      | 11705      | 11791      | 55209       |
| 6. Sewerage Line<br>Connection in meters        | "           | 100<br>600 | 110<br>660 | 120<br>720 | 140<br>840 | 160<br>960 | 630<br>3780 |
| 7. Medium Sewerage<br>Line Construction         | Meter       | 500        | 500        | 500        | 500        | 500        | 2500        |
| 8. Sewerage<br>Collection<br>and Treatment live | Cu. M       | 1963700    | 2022600    | 2083290    | 2195790    | 2210160    | 10475540    |
| 9. Sewage Collection<br>Truck                   | Cu. M       | 274354     | 285485     | 296934     | 308457     | 322889     | 1488199     |

Source :- Addis Ababa Water supply and Sewerage Authority

It is anticipated that a total of 523403500 cubic meters of water will be produced in the coming five years (2000/01-2004/5). Water distribution is targeted to reach 386398340 cu. m in the same period. The action plan also includes a target of 55209 water connections.

An increase of 630 of sewerage line connections is planned to cover 3780 meters in length. Growth is also indicated in the plan with regard to medium sewerage line construction, sewerage collection and treatment line and sewerage collection by truck.

#### Annex 11

##### Distribution of Urban Areas \*by Population Category, Population and Average Size

| Category No | Population Category* * | No of Towns | Percentage | Population | Average Size in % |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1           | 2000-4999              | 297         | 59.0       | 932117     | 15.0              |
| 2           | 5000-19999             | 166         | 33.0       | 1691449    | 27.2              |
| 3           | 20000-59999            | 32          | 6.4        | 507903     | 8.2               |
| 4           | 60000-249999           | 7           | 1.4        | 1003120    | 16.1              |
| 5           | 250000+                | 1           | 0.2        | 2084588    | 33.5              |
|             | Total                  | 503         | 100.0      | 6219177    | 100.0             |

Source: CSA-The1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Result at Country Level, Volume I, Statistical Report, June 1998

\* Urban areas with the accepted population threshold of 2000 inhabitants or more

\*\* According to the categorization of the Ministry of Works and Urban Development.

## Indicator 1: Tenure Type

### 1.1 National Level

#### Number and percentage of Households by Type of Tenure

| Type of Tenure | Year              |            |                   |            |
|----------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
|                | 1996              |            | 1998              |            |
|                | No.               | %          | No.               | %          |
| Owned          | 9,417,623         | 90.28      | 9,992,245         | 88.4       |
| Rented         | 684,503           | 6.56       | 812,441           | 7.2        |
| Rent Free      | 322,425           | 3.09       | 360,273           | 3.2        |
| Others         | 7,430             | 0.07       | 132,531           | 1.2        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>10,431,981</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>11,297,490</b> | <b>100</b> |

Source: CSA, Reports on the 1996 and 1998 Welfare Monitoring Surveys.

### 1.2 City Level Total Urban

| Type of Tenure | Year             |            |                  |            |
|----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
|                | 1996             |            | 1998             |            |
|                | No.              | %          | No.              | %          |
| Owned          | 822,750          | 52.0       | 751,968          | 47.5       |
| Rented         | 649,571          | 41.0       | 729,138          | 46.1       |
| Rent Free      | 108,451          | 6.9        | 96,474           | 6.1        |
| Others         | 1,957            | 0.1        | 4,576            | 0.3        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1,582,729</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>1,582,256</b> | <b>100</b> |

Source: CSA, Reports on the 1996 and 1998 Welfare Monitoring Surveys.

### 1.3 City Level, Addis Ababa

| Type of Tenure | Year           |            |                |            |
|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
|                | 1994           |            | 1998           |            |
|                | No.            | %          | No.            | %          |
| Owned          | 128,997        | 34.52      | 143,504        | 38.1       |
| Rented         | 213,900        |            | 204,388        | 54.3       |
| Rent Free      | 29,464         | 7.86       | 22,207         | 5.9        |
| Others         |                | 57.24      | 2,717          | 0.7        |
| Not Stated     | 1,424          | 0.38       | 3,572          | 1.0        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>373,688</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>376,388</b> | <b>100</b> |

Source: CSA, Reports on the Population & Housing Surveys of 1994, 1998.

## Indicator 2: Evictions

### No. of Evicted Households by Type of Ownership

#### City Level, Addis Ababa

| Owner                        | Number of households evicted |            |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|
|                              | 1997/98                      | 1998/99    |
| Kebele (Local government)    | 499                          | 276        |
| Rental Houses Administration | 208                          | 167        |
| Private                      | 87                           | 82         |
| Establishments               | 103                          | -          |
| Other                        | 7                            | 54         |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>904</b>                   | <b>579</b> |

Source: Addis Ababa City Government Works and Urban Development Bureau Compensation and Relocation Project-Households Evicted from Land Earmarked for Development Hamle (July 1991 E.C. (In Amharic))

## Promote the Right to Adequate Housing

### Qualitative Data1: Housing Rights

1. The constitution of Ethiopia prompts housing rights and includes the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate state assistance (article 44) in case of eviction.
2. There are no particular impediments to women owning land.
3. There are no impediments to women in hiring land and/ or housing.
4. No impediments to women taking mortgages in their won name exist at the national level. There are no impediments to any particular group taking mortgages in its won name provide it fulfills legal requirements applying to others.

## Indicator 3: Housing Price to Income Ratio

| Year    | Ratio of Median Price of a Dwelling Unit to the median Annual H.H. Income | Ratio of the Medium Annual House Rent to the Median Annual Income of House Renters |
|---------|---|--|
| 1995/96 |   |  |
| 1996/97 |   |  |
| 1997/98 |   |  |
| 1998/99 |   |  |

Provide Equal Access to Land

**Indicator 4:**

Land lease regulations create a substantial subsidy to developers of housing. "Plots from 175 to 250 square meters are leased at between 2 and 7 percent of their market value, depending on the region and town."

*Source: PADCO Ethiopia Housing Sector Study February, 1998*

Promote Equal Access to Credit

**Indicator 5: Mortgage and non Mortgage**

Number of Dwelling that are covered by Mortgage and Number of Dwellings that are covered by Mortgage.

| Year    | Mortgage | No. of Residential Housing Permits |
|---------|----------|------------------------------------|
| 1995/96 | 843      |                                    |
| 1996/97 | 31,746   |                                    |
| 1997/98 | 6,536    |                                    |
| 1998/99 | 68       |                                    |

*Source: Data Compiled from annual report of the Construction and Business Bank.*

**Indicator 6: Access to Water**

**Indicator 7: Household Connections**

**7.1 Country Level**

| Year    | Households Connected |          |             |           |
|---------|----------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
|         | Piped Water          | Sewerage | Electricity | Telephone |
| 1995/96 |                      | -        | 405,433     | 92,876    |
| 1996/97 | 13.6%*               | -        | 143,958     | 96,755    |
| 1997/98 | 23.7%*               | -        | 438,795     | 100,194   |
| 1998/99 |                      | -        | 473,899     | 120,701   |

## 7.2 City Level Addis Ababa

| Year    | Number and % of Households Connected |       |          |      |             |       |           |       |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-------|----------|------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|
|         | Piped Water                          |       | Sewerage |      | Electricity |       | Telephone |       |
|         | No.                                  | %     | No.      | %    | No.         | %     | No.       | %     |
| 1995/96 | 126,509                              | 30.2  | 1,577    | 0.38 | 211,440     | 50.48 |           |       |
| 1996/97 | 135,559                              | 31.73 | 1,693    | 0.40 | 214,367     | 50.18 | 37,703    | 8.83  |
| 1997/98 | 143,157                              | 32.25 | 1,769    | 0.40 | 219,343     | 49.41 | 69,722    | 15.71 |
| 1998/99 | 157,077                              | 34.50 | 1,864    | 0.41 | 229,530     | 50.41 | 79,744    | 17.51 |

Source: Water Supply and Sewerage Authority  
Ethiopian Electric Power corporation  
Ethiopian Telecommunication Corporation  
Addis Ababa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority

\*Excluding Addis Ababa

## 2. Social Development and Eradication of Poverty Provide /Equal Opportunities for a safe and Healthy Life

### Indicator 8: Under five Mortality

| Year      | Under Five Mortality Rate 171 per Thousand |
|-----------|--|
| 1996-2000 | 171 per thousand                           |

Source: Ministry of Health

### Indicator 9: Crime Rates

#### 9.1 Country Level

#### Number of Crimes Recorded and Number of Persons Recorded as Offenders by Sex 1996/97-1998/99

| Year    | No. of Crimes Recorded | No of Offenders |        |         |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|
|         |                        | Male            | Female | Total   |
| 1996/97 | 178,009                | 252,603         | 28,706 | 281,309 |
| 1997/98 | 191,073                | 233,832         | 32,458 | 297,116 |
| 1998/99 | 174,287                | 240,788         | 30,924 | 271,712 |
| Total   |                        |                 |        |         |

#### 9.2 City Level, Addis Ababa

| Year | No. of Crimes Recorded | No of Offenders |        |        | Percent |
|------|------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|
|      |                        | Male            | Female | Total  |         |
| 1996 | 23,299                 | 28,473          | 2,722  | 31,195 | 1.42    |
| 1997 | 47,354                 | 54,289          | 6,459  | 60,748 | 2.66    |
| 1998 | 58,619                 | 66,050          | 8,469  | 74,519 | 3.17    |
| 1999 | 57,897                 | 64,144          | 8,378  | 72,522 | 2.99    |

Source: CSA, Statistical Abstracts 1997, 1998 & 1999

## Indicator 10: Poor Households

| Year | Percentage of poor people |       |       |
|------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
|      | Country Level             | Urban | Rural |
| 1998 | 45.5                      | 33    | 47    |

Source: Ministry of Economic Development Poverty Situation in Ethiopian-March 1999, Addis Ababa

## Indicator 11.1

### Female - Male gaps - National Level Enrollment Rates by Sex

| Year    | Grade 1-8 |        |       | Grade 9-12 |        |       |
|---------|-----------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
|         | Male      | Female | Total | Male       | Female | Total |
| 1995/96 | 39.8      | 24.0   | 32.0  | 9.1        | 7.1    | 8.1   |
| 1996/97 | 46.4      | 27.5   | 37.1  | 9.6        | 7.0    | 8.3   |
| 1997/98 | 51.7      | 31.0   | 41.6  | 10.3       | 7.4    | 8.9   |
| 1998/99 | 55.9      | 35.33  | 45.8  | 11.3       | 8.0    | 9.7   |

Source: Ministry of Education Indicators of the Ethiopian Education System Addis Ababa, December 1999

## Indicator 11.2

### Enrollment in Higher Education Institutions (Degree, Diploma & Post Graduate program Regular, Extension & Keremt/Summer

| Year    | Diploma Program |        |        | Degree Program |        |        | Post Graduate Program |        |       | Dip. + Degree + Post Graduate |        |        |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
|         | Male            | Female | Total  | Male           | Female | Total  | Male                  | Female | Total | Male                          | Female | Total  |
| 1995/96 | 14,585          | 4,414  | 18,999 | 13,036         | 2,204  | 15,240 | 724                   | 64     | 788   | 28,345                        | 6,682  | 35,027 |
| 1996/97 | 16,569          | 5,413  | 21,982 | 16,314         | 3,046  | 19,360 | 735                   | 55     | 790   | 33,618                        | 8,514  | 42,132 |
| 1997/98 | 16,541          | 5,123  | 21,664 | 19,504         | 3,519  | 23,023 | 807                   | 60     | 867   | 36,852                        | 8,702  | 45,552 |
| 1998/99 | 17,827          | 5,918  | 23,745 | 23,907         | 3,789  | 26,696 | 802                   | 62     | 864   | 42,536                        | 9,769  | 52,305 |

Source: Ministry of Education Indicators of the Ethiopian Education System Addis Ababa, December, 1999.

### Indicator 11.3

#### City Level Addis Ababa

#### Gross Enrollment Rate

| Year    | Grade 1-8 |        |       | Grade 9-12 |        |       |
|---------|-----------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
|         | Male      | Female | Total | Male       | Female | Total |
| 1995/96 | 82.1      | 83.6   | 82.9  | 48.0       | 39.8   | 43.4  |
| 1996/97 | 79.5      | 81.0   | 80.3  | 46.7       | 38.4   | 42.0  |
| 1997/98 | 83.9      | 80.4   | 82.0  | 49.3       | 42.2   | 45.4  |
| 1998/99 | 86.1      | 83.5   | 84.7  | 53.0       | 44.1   | 48.1  |

Source: Ministry of Education on Educational Statistics Annual Abstract 1991 E.C. (1998-99)

### 11.4 Life Expectancy at Birth in 1988/99 or 1991 E.C.

#### Country Level

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Male                 | 49.7 |
| Female               | 52.4 |
| Male + Female (Both) | 50.9 |

Source: Ministry of Health

### Indicator 11.5

#### City Level Addis Ababa Life Expectancy at Birth

| Year            | Male      | Female     | Both       |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1994/95-2000/01 | 57.8 year | 61.5 years | 60.3 years |

Source: Ministry of Health

### 11.6 Number of Con by Sex at Local Wereda Level (1998/99)

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| Male   | 63,872 |
| Female | 4,916  |
| Both   | 68,788 |

Source: Ethiopian Female Lawyers Association September 1999

### 11.7 Unemployment by Sex 1995/96 - 1997/98

#### Country Level

| Year         | Number of Registered Job-Seekers |               |               | Number of Registered Vacancies |              |               | Number of Placed Job Seekers |              |              |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|              | Male                             | Female        | Total         | Male                           | Female       | Total         | Male                         | Female       | Total        |
| 1995/96      | 17,085                           | 12,406        | 29,491        | 3,407                          | 307          | 3,714         | 2,132                        | 300          | 2,432        |
| 1996/97      | 19,111                           | 15,433        | 34,544        | 4,757                          | 777          | 5,534         | 4,045                        | 732          | 4,777        |
| 1997/98      | 16,632                           | 12,862        | 29,494        | 1,861                          | 486          | 2,347         | 1,257                        | 379          | 1,636        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>52,828</b>                    | <b>40,701</b> | <b>93,529</b> | <b>10,025</b>                  | <b>1,570</b> | <b>11,595</b> | <b>12,434</b>                | <b>1,411</b> | <b>8,845</b> |

9.46% of the Registered Job-Seekers were placed the total female registrant were 43.52% of placed females constituted 15.95% total number of placed job seekers.

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

### 11.8 City Level Addis Ababa

| Year    | Male  | Female | Total  |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1995/96 | 6,802 | 4,619  | 11,421 |
| 1996/97 | 8,495 | 7,879  | 16,374 |
| 1997/98 | 6,540 | 5,251  | 11,791 |

Source: Addis Ababa City Government Bureau  
Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

## 3. Environmental Management

Promote Geographically - Balanced Settlement Structures

### Indicator 12: Urban Population Growth

| Year | Annual Growth |         |             |         |
|------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|      | Urban         |         | Addis Ababa |         |
|      | Number        | Percent | Number      | Percent |
| 1996 | 7,950,000     | 4.78    | 2,220,000   | 2.92    |
| 1997 | 8,315,000     | 4.59    | 2,286,000   | 2.97    |
| 1998 | 8,691,000     | 4.52    | 2,354,000   | 2.97    |
| 1999 | 9,074,000     | 4.41    | 2,495,000   | 2.90    |
| 2000 | 9,473,000     | 4.40    |             |         |

Source: CSA the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results at Country Level Vol. I. Statistical Report - June 1998, Addis Ababa (Projections)

### Indicator 13: Water Consumption

| Year | Water in Liters Per day Per Customer |                         |             |
|------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
|      | National Level<br>N.A                | City Level Urban<br>N.A | Addis Ababa |
| 1996 |                                      |                         | 16.4        |
| 1997 |                                      |                         | 17.3        |
| 1998 |                                      |                         | 15.9        |
| 1999 |                                      |                         | 16.9        |

Source:

### Indicator 14: Price of Water

#### Country Level All Regions Except Addis Ababa City

The average private tariff for all regional states and Dire Dawa Administration is Birr 1.56 per cubic meter of water. The tariff is Birr 1.58 per m<sup>3</sup> and the average vendor tariff has reached Birr 10.41 per m<sup>3</sup>.

Source: FDRE Water Supply and Sewerage Authority

#### City Level Addis Ababa

In Addis Ababa the price of water is governed by the Addis Ababa Water Supply and Sewerage Services Regulations No. 5 1995. According to this regulation charges for water supply are made on a progressive basis bimonthly in relation to the quantity consumed as indicated in the following table.

| Quantity or Volume             | Charges/m <sup>3</sup> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 0-15 m <sup>3</sup> Bimonthly  | Birr 0.50              |
| 16-40 m <sup>3</sup> Bimonthly | Birr 0.75              |
| Above 40 m <sup>3</sup> Public | Birr 1.50              |
| Public Fountain Operators      | Birr 0.50              |

Moreover, meter rent is paid bimonthly in accordance with the size of the meter as listed below.

| Size of meter<br>in Inches | Rent |       |
|----------------------------|------|-------|
|                            | Birr | Cents |
| ½                          | 1    | 00    |
| ¾                          | 5    | 00    |
| 1                          | 15   | 00    |
| 1+¼                        | 20   | 00    |
| 1+½                        | 30   | 00    |
| 2                          | 51   | 00    |
| 3                          | 103  | 00    |
| 4                          | 156  | 00    |
| 5                          | 262  | 00    |
| 6                          | 424  | 00    |

A new customer or a defaulting customer upon reconnection for water supply has to pay a deposit on the basis of the diameter of the pipe in inches as follows.

| Diameter of the Pipe<br>in Inches | Rent |       |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------|
|                                   | Birr | Cents |
| 3/8                               | 40   | 00    |
| 1/2                               | 60   | 00    |
| 3/4                               | 80   | 00    |
| 1                                 | 100  | 00    |
| 1+1/4                             | 120  | 00    |
| 1+1/2                             | 140  | 00    |
| 2                                 | 180  | 00    |
| 3                                 | 240  | 00    |
| 4                                 | 340  | 00    |
| 5                                 | 420  | 00    |
| 6                                 | 500  | 00    |

#### Indicator 15: Air Pollution

Analysis on air pollution is not undertaken in the country so far quantitative analysis of gaseous pollutants (No<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, Co, SPM) is not yet carried out and as such data regarding this issue are not available.

*Source: Addis Ababa Environment Protection Bureau*

#### Indicator 16: Water Treated

#### Indicator 17: Solid Waste Disposal

##### Percentage Distribution of Households by Method of Garbage Disposal

| Disposal               | Percentage    |              |               |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|                        | 1996          |              | Country Level |
|                        | Country Level | A.A.         |               |
| Waste Disposal Vehicle | 2.1           | 51.4         | 2.6           |
| Dugout                 | 3.1           | 10.8         | 4.4           |
| Throw-away             | 86.2          | 21.8         | 83.9          |
| Burning the waste      | -             | -            | 3.1           |
| Other                  | 8.6           | 16.0         | 6.0           |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>100.0</b>  | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b>  |

*Source: Compiled from CSA Welfare Monitoring Survey Reports 1996-1998*

#### Qualitative Data 3: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Instruments.

Disaster prevention and mitigation instruments are lacking in the country because of economic and technical reasons. Major instruments like:

- Building codes which are under formulation
- Hazard imaging and
- Disaster insurance are not common,

## Indicator 18: Travel Time

It is difficult to provide data on average time in minutes for a one-way work trip which includes over all modes of transport since a high proportion of commuters do part of their work trip on foot. However, the average trip buses make in Addis Ababa from one end of their lines to the other is reported to be 43 minutes during the last 2 years.

## Indicator 19: Transport Modes

Data on modes of transport is difficult to obtain. A study which has been undertaken taken about ten years ago reveals that the highest proportion of commuters do part of their work trip on foot as demonstrated by the following table.

| Mode of Transport | Percent |
|-------------------|---------|
| Walking           | 70.16   |
| City Bus          | 11.87   |
| Minibus           | 0.68    |
| Taxi              | 9.62    |
| Private Car       | 4.16    |
| Employers Service | 3.25    |
| Others            | 0.26    |
| Total             | 100.00  |

*Source: Addis Ababa City Transport and Communication Bureau A.*

A recent study, entitled the Urban Transport and Road Network of Addis Ababa, undertaken by Theodros Tadesse, Dr. Mesfin Bantayehu, Lia B.Mariam, indicates that non-motorized modes of transport are most common. Animal drawn and animal borne modes play a considerable role in the urban transportation system. The role of the bicycle mode is negligible due to the topographic nature of the city of Addis Ababa. Walking mode is the cheapest means of transport. As is shown in the previous study most of the home-to-work mobility (70%) is done by this mode of transport.

The urban public transport system consists of taxis and city bus service. These means of transport predominate the motorized mode. The number of taxis registered in the country is 9847 of which 9443 (96%) operate in Addis Ababa. The Addis Ababa City Bus Transport mode which offers transport for lower income groups has a total fleet of 355 buses. The average waiting time for the services of the Addis Ababa City Bus vehicles in Addis Ababa which has a population of about 2.5 million is between 30 and 90 minutes.

Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local agenda 21 initiatives.

## Qualitative Data 4 : Local Environmental Plans

### Country level (No)

1. Cities have not established long-term strategic planning initiatives for sustainable development involving key partners.
2. There has been legislative change to support cities to engage in sustainable development planning process.

### City Level

1. Addis Ababa City is in the process of establishing a strategic planning initiative for sustainable development involving key partners.
2. The city is initiating local environmental plans involving key partners.

## **Chapter 4: Economic Development**

### **Indicator 20: Informal Employment**

The employed population whose activity is part of the informal sector

| Year    | Persons in Informal Employment |           |           |         |         |           |         |           |           |
|---------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
|         | Country Level                  |           |           | Urban   |         |           | Rural   |           |           |
|         | Male                           | Female    | Total     | Male    | Female  | Total     | Male    | Female    | Total     |
| 1996 x  | -                              | -         | -         | 256,399 | 474,570 | 730,996   | -       | -         | -         |
| 1999 xx | 1,473,158                      | 3,414,366 | 4,887,524 | 514,478 | 707,714 | 1,222,192 | 958,680 | 2,706,652 | 3,665,332 |

Source: x CSA, MOLSA Urban Informal Sector Survey Report 1996 Addis Ababa  
xx CSA, Statistical Report on the 1999 National Labor Force Survey, March 1999 Addis Ababa

### **Qualitative Data 5: Public-Private Partnerships**

1. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level? (Yes/No) at the city level? (Yes/No) No information is available.
2. If yes, how many at the country level (number)?

### **Indicator 21: City Product**

#### **City Level : Addis Ababa**

An estimate of the city level economic output of the total product of the city as defined in national accounts procedures. This may either be taken as the total income or value added (wages plus business surplus plus taxes plus imports) or the total demand (consumption plus investment plus exports)

| Year    | Total Income or Value Added or GDP |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 1995/96 |                                    |
| 1996/97 | 1,370 million Birr                 |
| 1997/98 |                                    |
| 1998/99 |                                    |

Source: Nippon Koti co. Std-Nikken Consultants, Inc. The study on Addis Ababa Flood Control Project in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia - Final Report Volume I, May 1998, Addis Ababa.

## Indicator 22: Currently Unemployed Population 1999

| Country Level |           |           | Urban   |         |         | Rural   |         |           |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Male          | Female    | Total     | Male    | Female  | Total   | Male    | Female  | Total     |
| 648,059       | 1,550,750 | 2,198,789 | 337,630 | 658,566 | 996,196 | 310,429 | 892,164 | 1,202,593 |

Source: CSA, Statistical Report on the 1999 National Labor Force Survey March 1999  
Addis Ababa

## Indicator 23:

### City Level per Capital Revenue and Expenditures Addis Ababa City

| Year | Per Capital Revenue | Per Capital Expenditure in USD |         |         |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
|      | in USD              | Total                          | Capital | Regular |
| 1996 | 19.64               | 24.31                          | 8.66    | 15.65   |
| 1997 | 25.09               | 25.16                          | 10.63   | 14.53   |
| 1998 | 36.21               | 39.40                          | 21.02   | 18.20   |
| 1999 | 34.55               | 34.58                          | 15.65   | 18.94   |

3 years Average (i.e. for 1997, 1998 and 1999)

Per Capital Revenue = 31.95 USD

Per Capital Expenditure:

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| Total   | 33.05 USD |
| Capital | 15.77 USD |
| Regular | 17.22 USD |

Source: Data Compiled from Finance Bureau Reports (1996/9-1998/99) Addis Ababa  
City Government