

City Government of Addis Ababa

Bureau of Finance and Economic Development



Socio-Economic Profile of Addis Ababa
For the Year
2004 E.C/2011/12G.C
Policy Study and Analysis Sub Process

May 2013
Addis Ababa



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Acronyms

AACRA	Addis Ababa City Road Authority
AACBoE	Addis Ababa City Bureau of Education
AACBoE	Addis Ababa City Bureau of Health
AACEPA	Addis Ababa City Environment Protection Authority
ABEC	Alternate Basic Education Centre
ART	Anti-Retroviral Treatment
BoFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BSC	Business Score Card
CSA	Central Statistics Authority
EDHS	Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HCT	HIV/AIDS Counseling and Testing
HHS	Household Size
KG	Kindergarten
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MSEs	Micro and Small Enterprises
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations



AU African Union

PLWHA People Living With HIV/AIDS

PMTCT Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission

TVET Technique and Vocational Education and Training



1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Well organized information is an input in democratization process, good governance and for filling the development gaps. The availability of reliable, adequate and up-to-date information has a paramount significance for the purpose of allocating budget, planning, formulating and monitoring development projects. In addition, it provides relevant and up to date information, which could serve as an input by both decision and policy makers. In line with this the city administrations of Addis Ababa Finance and Economic Development (BoFED) have exerted effort to prepare the socio economic profile of the city by including only those major socio-economic indicators.

This profile covers the main data for the 2004 E.C. (2011/12) reporting year of the city administration. Using the format developed socio economic indicators data of the city were collected, organized and analyzed and finally the first draft prepared. The first draft was enriched using the information obtained from different websites. The profile explains the population, education, health care, cultural and historical heritage, security and safety, and the economic situation of the city for the year 2004 E.C.

1.2. Objective of the Profile

The general objective of preparing this profile is to show the overall socio economic situation of the city from 2000-2004 E.C.

1.3 Source of the Data

Secondary data (administrative data) were used to prepare/compile this profile. The sources of data include

- ❖ Sub-Cities,
- ❖ Sector Bureaus, Authorities and Agencies in the city administration
- ❖ Reports and abstracts of CSA, MoE, MoFED, FMoH
- ❖ Different Web sites



1.4 Data Analysis

Quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis were employed. Furthermore, graphs, tables chart and figures used to make the analysis sounder.

1.5. Delimitation/Scope of the profile

This profile only concerned with the city administration of Addis Ababa. The scope of this study is limited to presenting major socio-economic facts which reveals the actual socio-economic status of Addis Ababa city for the period of 2004 E.C.

- The study was limited and included only selected strategic issues and sectors (population, education, health care, cultural and historic heritage, security and safety, environment, land and the economic situation, human resource, sport...) in the city.
- Previous year's data were also provided for trend analysis over time.

1.6 Significance of the study

The study envisaged to provide relevant information for government, non – government organizations, policy makers and researchers, which helps them for taking appropriate decision making and designing appropriate intervention ,development strategies and to minimize shortage of aggregate data for further research and policy making endeavors.

1.7. Limitations in preparing the Profile

- Ignorance on the importance of data and information
- Lack of collaboration and unwillingness from the concerned bodies in collecting and providing data (officials and officers)
- Knowledge gap on collecting and organizing data.
- Lack of data quality.
- Incompleteness of the data
- High turnover of officers.
- Timeliness



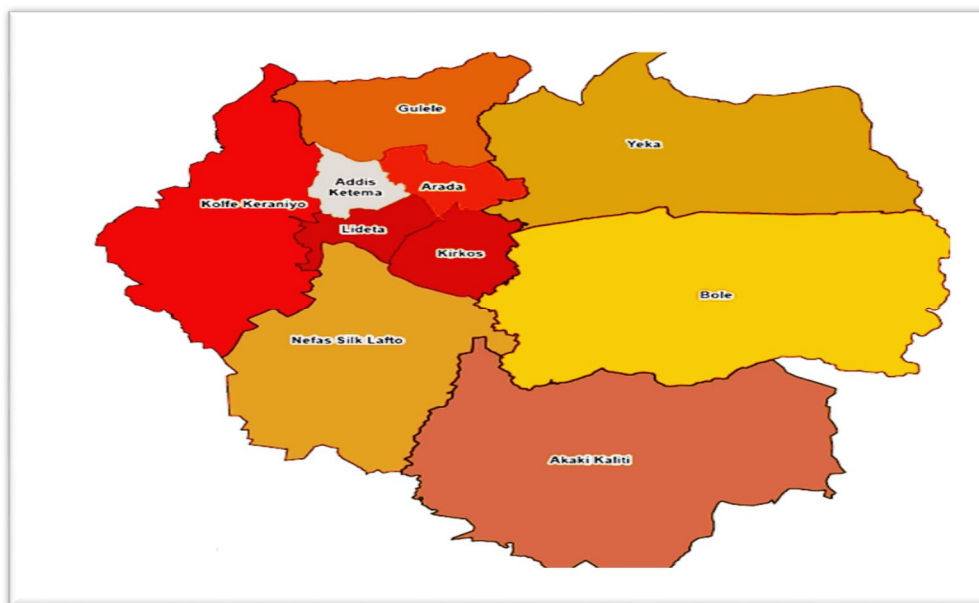
- Time constraint

2. Background Information of Addis Ababa

2.1 Geographical Location and Area

Addis Ababa lies 9°1'48"N latitude and 38°44'24"E longitude. The city is located at the heart of the country, at an altitude ranging from 2,100 meters at Akaki in the south to 3,000(9,800 ft) meters at Entoto Hill in the North. This makes Addis Ababa the third highest city in the world, after La Paz and Quito in Latin America. Its time zone is categorized in East Africa Time (UTC+3). The city occupies a total area of 540 Sq.Km².

Figure 1 Administrative Map of Addis Ababa



Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Addis_Ababa

2.2 Climate of the City

Addis Ababa has a Sub-tropical highland climate ([Koppen Cwb](#)). The city has a complex mix of highland climate zones, with average temperature differences of up to 12.2°C, depending on elevation and prevailing wind patterns. The high elevation moderates temperatures year-round, and the city's position near the equator means that temperatures are very constant from month to month (www.climatezone.com).

**Table: 1 Climate Data of Addis Ababa for the year 2004 E.C**

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average High Temp °c	23.0	24.3	24.8	24.2	24.4	20.0	17.9	20.0	21.3	22.3	22.6	22.8	22.8
Average low Temp °c	6.0	9.0	11.6	12.0	12.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.0	9.9	8.7	8.1	10.6
Rainfall in mm	16.8	36	68.2	88.8	76	123.5	259.4	278	174.1	41.1	8.3	10.2	1,180.4
Average rainy days	5	3	7	10	10	20	27	26	18	4	1	1	132

Source: National Meteorological Agency, World Meteorological organization 2011/12

As shown in table 1 above, the months from June to mid-September is the main rainy season during which days and nights are cool by local standards. Average annual rainfall is 1,184mm, of which about 80% falls between June and September, the months of July and August being the wettest. The hottest and driest months are usually April and May. The short rains fall during March to mid April, characterized by relatively cool nights and warm days. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Addis_Ababa)

2.3 Administrative Units of the City

Addis Ababa is the largest as well as the dominant political, economic, cultural and historical city of the country established in 1887 by emperor Menilik II. It has the status of both a city and a state. It is the capital of federal government and a chartered city. It is where the African Union and its predecessor, the OAU are based. It also hosts the headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and numerous other continental and international organizations. It is the largest city in Ethiopia. The city is divided in to ten sub-cities which are the second administrative units next to city administration. In terms of area coverage Bole is the largest sub-city followed by Akaki- Kality and Yeka. Addis ketema is the smallest and followed by Lideta and Arada Sub-cities.

The sub-cities are also divided in to weredas, which are the smallest administrative unit in the city. There are 116 weredas in the city administration. The number of weredas varies based on their size.



3. Population Aspect of the City

This chapter presents the basic socio-demographic characteristics of Population. It is an important ingredient that tells us about the density, distribution and spatially and temporally patterns of the city. Under this section Addis Ababa's population such as estimates of urban population size and distributions by sex, and sex ratio, age dependency ratio, average household size, etc are discussed.

3.1. Population Size, Density and Distribution

According to CSA, the projected population of Addis Ababa by size, density and sex ratio of Addis Ababa presented in table 2 below. Sex and age are important variables that are the primary basis for demographic classification in vital statistics, censuses, and surveys. They are also important variables for the study of mortality, fertility, and marriage.

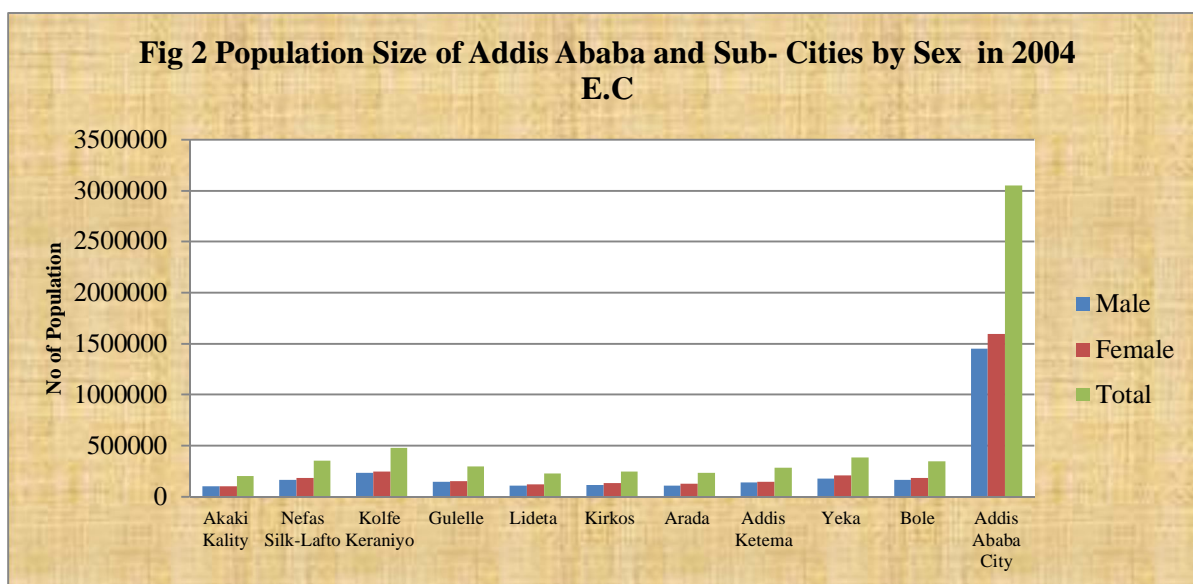
Table2: The Projected Population Size by Sex, Sex Ratio, Area, and Density of Sub Cities: July 2012/2004 E.C

Sub-Cities	2004 E.C/2012			Ratio to Total population	Total Area in Km ²	Population Density	Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total				
Akaki Kality	98,723	102,998	201,721	6.62	118.08	1,708.34	.96:1
Nefas Silk-Lafto	165,793	186,174	351,967	11.55	68.3	5,153.25	.89:1
Kolfe Keraniyo	231,067	246,216	477,284	15.66	61.25	7,792.39	.94:1
Gullele	143,995	153,823	297,818	9.77	30.18	9,868.06	.94:1
Lideta	107,134	117,337	224,471	7.36	9.18	24,452.18	.91:1
Kirkos	115,177	131,017	246,194	8.06	14.62	16,839.53	.88:1
Arada	110,353	125,010	235,363	7.72	9.91	23,750.05	.88:1
Addis Ketema	138,989	145,194	284,183	9.32	7.41	38,351.28	.96:1
Yeka	179,823	205,952	385,775	12.65	85.98	4,486.80	.87:1
Bole	161,609	182,247	343,856	11.28	122.08	2,816.64	.89:1
Addis Ababa City	1,49,663	1,595,968	3,048,631	100	540	5,645.61	.91:1

Source: Projected Population of Addis Ababa, 2004 E.C



According to figure 2 below, the total population of Addis Ababa was estimated to 3,048,631 of whom 1,595,968 were females and the rest 1,452,663 were males. This is 3.71 percent of Ethiopian population of 84.3 million and 22.42 percent of urban population (14 million). The population size of sub-Cities varies in space. As a result Kolfe Keranyo (15.66%), Yeka (12.65%), Nefas Silk (11.55%) and Bole (11.28%) have the largest share of population of the city respectively. On the other hand, Lideta (7.36) Sub-city have the smallest share of the city's population. According to Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2012, the TFR of Addis Ababa was 1.5. This means the fertility rate of Addis Ababa is below replacement level. There were substantial differentials in the TFR among urban and rural areas. The TFR of Addis Ababa was much less than the urban average (2.6). 5.39 (country level 2011/ 2012). The level of fertility is directly related to women's socio economic attainment. Under-five mortality rates in Addis Ababa was 53 per 1,000 live births which was the lowest compared to other urban centers in Ethiopia. The rate of population growth of Addis Ababa is about 2.1.

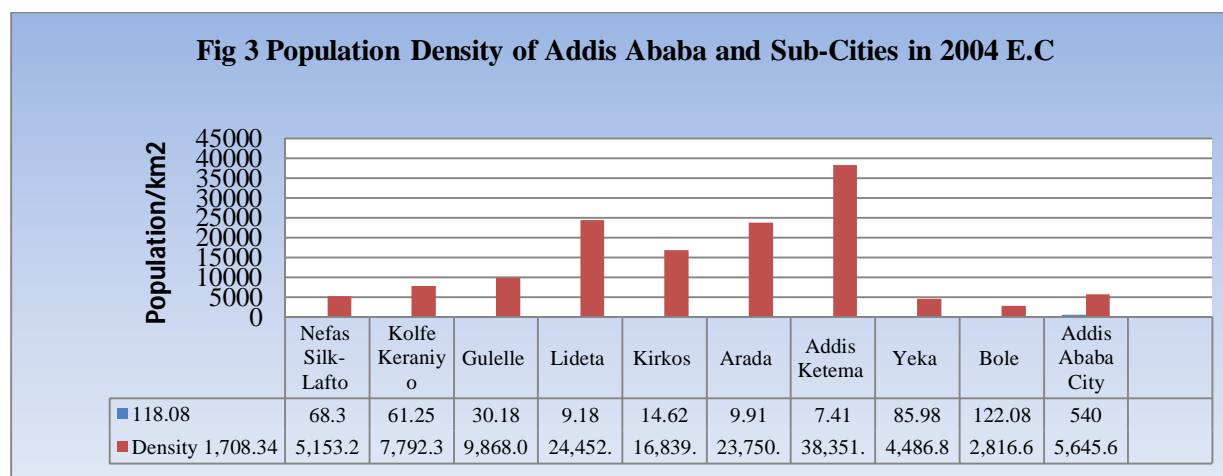


Source: Projected population of Addis Ababa, 2011/12

Population density (Crude density) can be calculated by dividing the total population to total area. Figure 3 below shows the crude population density of the city and sub-cities of Addis Ababa in 2004 E.C. The population density of Addis Ababa City in the year 2004 E.C was 5,645.61 people per km sq. which is one of the densest populated areas in the country. With regard to population density of the sub-cities, it varies from sub-cities to sub-cities. Hence, Addis



Ketema sub-City was the densest (31,646.21 people/km sq.) followed by Lideta and Arada. And Akaki-Kality relatively was sparsely populated Sub-city, which was 1,599.94 people /km sq.



Source: Projected population Of Addis Ababa, 2011/12

Sex ratio is calculated by dividing the total male population to the total female population .As indicated in table 1 above the sex ratio of the city was unbalanced; it was found that 0.91:1 the sex ratio of the city in 2004 E.C .The sex ratio in sub-cities was also unbalanced. This implies that the number of female population exceeds the number of male population. Furthermore, unbalanced sex proportion has its own social implication in the city population.

3.2 Age-Sex Dependency and Household Size

Table 3: Distribution of Age-Sex Dependency Ratio of Addis Ababa: 2004 E.C/2012

Sex	Age				Age Dependency Ratio		
	0-14	15-64	65+	All Ages	Young	Old	Overall
Total	681,170	2,228,510	151,716	3,061,404	30.6	6.8	37.4
Male	323,127	1,004,100	68,150	1,452,663	32.2	6.8	39.0
Female	358,043	1,224,410	83,566	1,595,968	29.2	6.8	36.1

Source: Manipulated from CSA, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey Addis Ababa, 2012

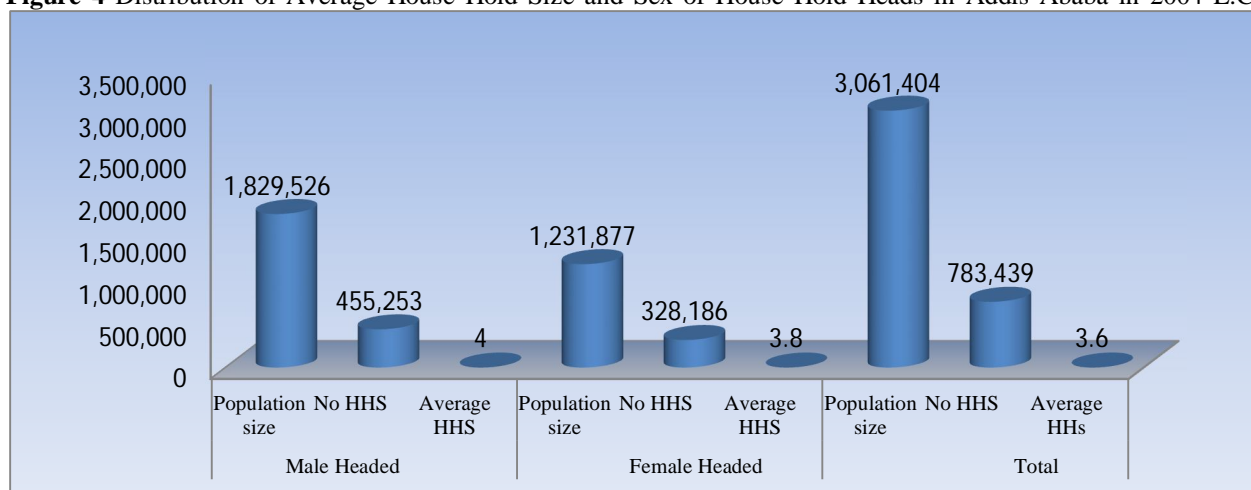
According to 1999-2000 E.C Population and Housing Census Report, the age pyramid for the urban shows narrow base bulging out at age group 15-19. This indicated that the smaller proportions of children under 14 years. The same was true for Addis Ababa. Table 3 depicts the age dependency ratio of the city. According to the survey study of urban employment



unemployment (CSA, 2012), reveals that in Addis Ababa, from the total population of Addis Ababa (3,048,631) the number of economically dependent population was estimated to 37.4%. The percentage of male dependency was slightly greater than female.

Figure 4 below summarizes the distribution of HHS by sex. According to CSA Urban Employment Unemployment survey study of 2012, there were a total of 3,061,404 populations in Addis Ababa. And there had been 783,439 households in the city of which 455,253 were male headed and the rest 328,186 were female headed. The average HH size in the year 2004 E.C was 3.6 which were equal to the average household size of the country.

Figure 4 Distribution of Average House Hold Size and Sex of House Hold Heads in Addis Ababa in 2004 E.C



Source: CAS, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey Study Addis Ababa, 2012

4. Education Situation of the City

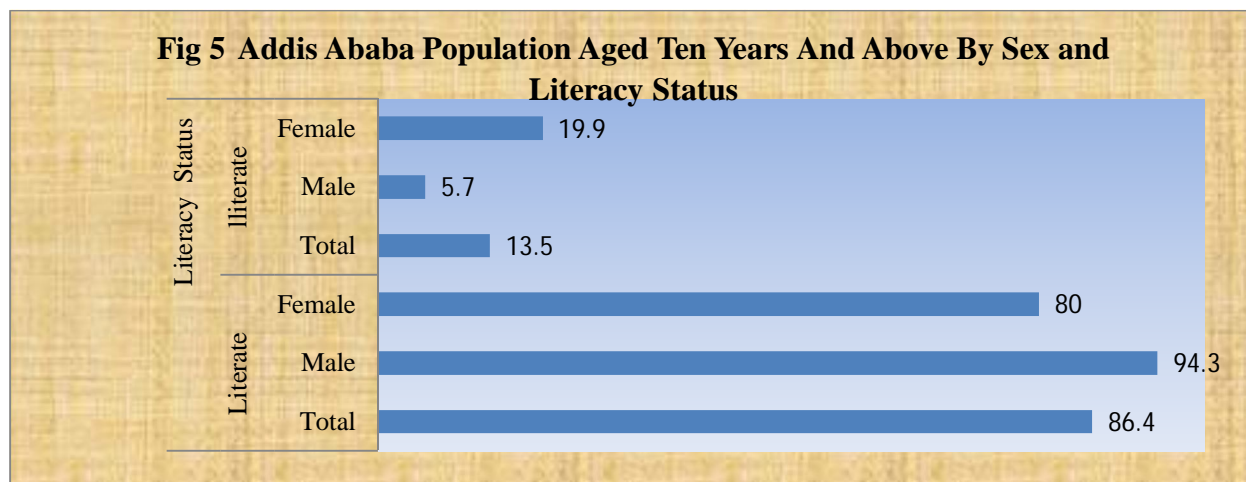
It was Addis Ababa where the first modern school, Menilik II opened in 1908. Since then a number of schools at different level had opened and became operational.

4.1. Literacy Status by Sex

According to the third population and housing census of Ethiopia of 2007, about 85.3 percent of the population of Addis Ababa was literate. The literacy rate by sex also reveals that there was significant difference between males and females. Thus about 91.3 percent of male were literate while the proportion of literate among female populations were accounted for 79.9 percent. Figure reveals the literacy status of the city in 2004 E.C. Based on Urban Employment



Unemployment survey study, there is an improvement in literacy rate in Addis Ababa. The literacy rate by sex in 2012 indicated us a similar trend with that of the previous years. Hence, 94.3 percent of male was literate while the proportion of literate among female populations was accounted for 80.0 percent. Thus, the average literacy rate of the city in 2004 E.C was 86.4% which was above the average literacy rate of the country. The illiteracy rate in the city had been declined to from 13.9 in 2003 E.C to 13.5 % in the year under discussion.



Source: The 2012 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey Study Addis Ababa, September 2012
Addis Ababa

4.2 Indicators of the City Education System

4.2.1 Access and Coverage Indicator

Access measures the proportion of children who have got right to entry to school and the total population of the official school admission age. Whereas, coverage measures the number of children in school with the total size of the school age population. It is used for assessing how far a country/region has succeeded in bringing to school all those who have the right to attend. Net Intake Rate is discussed under Access Indicators and Gross Enrollment and Net Enrollment rates are discussed under coverage indicators.

According to AACBoE in 2004 E.C there were a total of 797,226 students in different levels in Addis Ababa. Of them 125,794 KG students, 484,517 primary school students, 152,514 secondary school students, and 34,401 (ABEC) students.



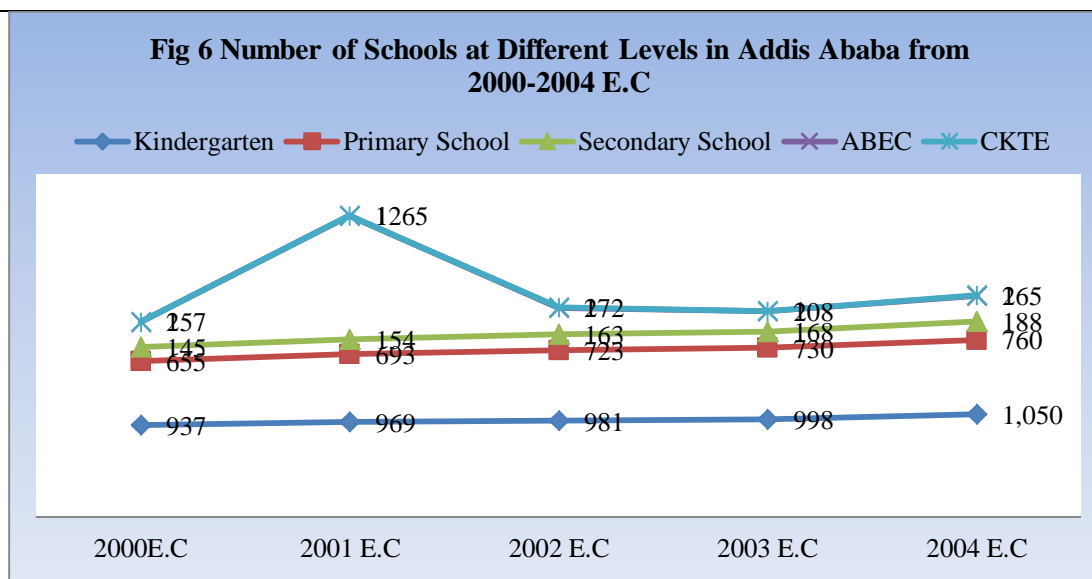
4.2.1.1 Number of ABEC, Kindergarten, Primary and Secondary Schools in Addis Ababa

In Addis Ababa city administration schools were opened and run by government, private, missionaries and public. A number of education facilities are available in the city starting from nursery to higher level education. With the aim of up grading the quality of education, the city is extensively working towards capacity building activities such as fulfilling school facilities, upgrade training of teachers to, emphasis on science and technology and introduction of ICT in high schools.



Plate 2 Newly constructed G+4 classrooms

Figure 6 below presents the aggregate number of schools by different stakeholders in different levels in the subsequent years from 2000-2004 E.C. According to AABoE of 2004 E.C annual report there were a total of 2,221 schools in the city of which 1,050 kindergarten, 760 primary schools, 188 secondary schools (9-12), 265 alternate basic education centers and one College of Teacher Education.



Source: Addis Ababa City Bureau of Education, 2004 E.C Annual Report

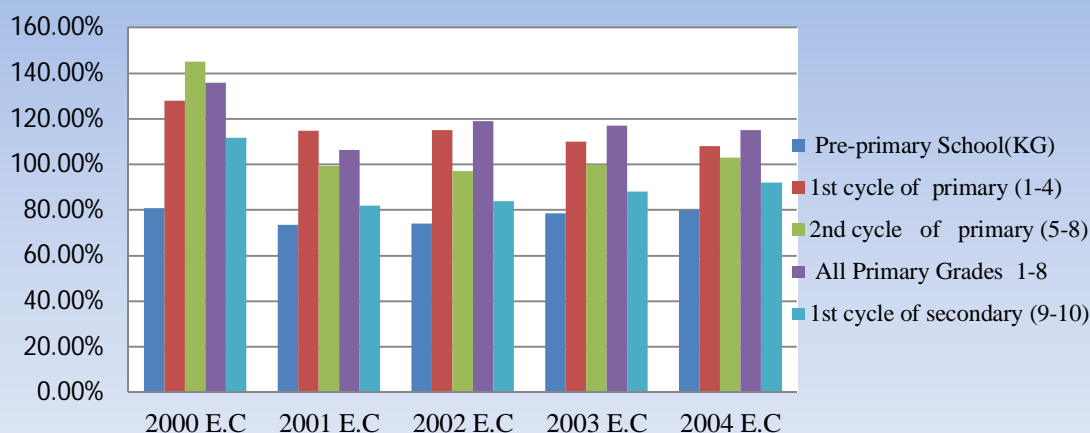
4.2.1.2 Gross Enrollment and Net Enrollment

4.2.1.2.1 Gross Enrollment Rate

Fig7 below presents the rate of gross enrolment of students in different levels in Addis Ababa. According to AACBoE, the rate of KG enrollment ranges from 80.70 % in 2000 to 80.00% in 2004E.C though there was fluctuation in between the mentioned years. With regard to Primary and secondary school enrolment, there was similar trend in the past five years. For instance in primary schools all (1-8) student enrolment varies from 135.9% in 2000 to 115.00 % in 2004 E.C. The gross enrolment ratio of secondary school also varies from 111.8 in 2000 to 92.00% in 2004 E.C. Therefore, the data explain there is a slight decline of gross enrolment in secondary schools.



Fig 7 Trend of Gross Enrollment Rate at Different Levels In Addis Ababa in the Subsequence Years From 2000-2004 E.C

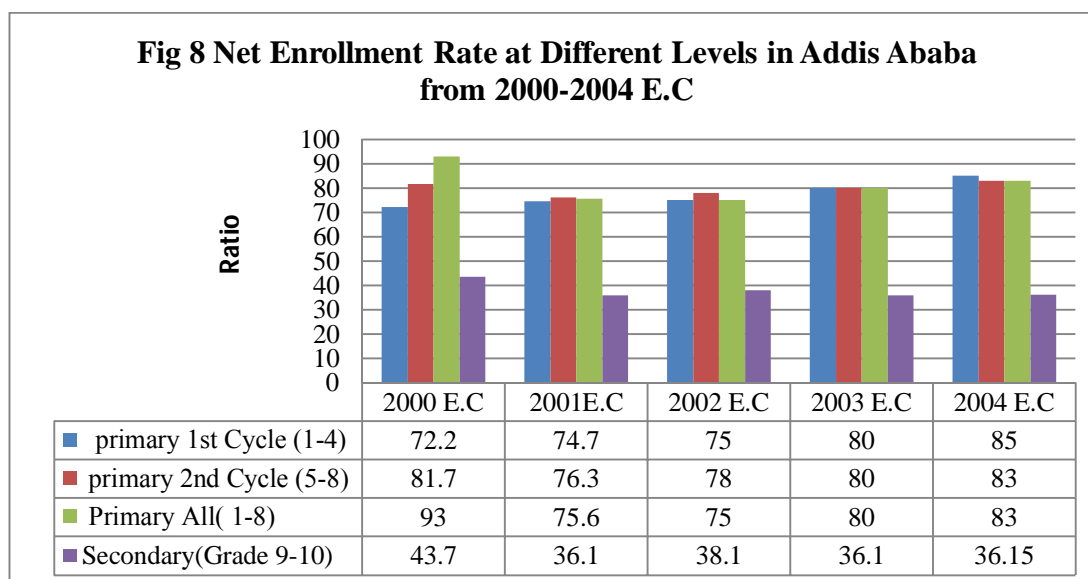


Source: Addis Ababa City Bureau of Education, 2004 E.C Annual Report

4.2.1.2.2 Net Enrollment Rate

With regard to net enrollment rate, there is a gradual increase in net enrollment in all levels of schools in the city administration. As indicated in figure 8, total NER of primary school (1-8) there was a sharp decline from 93% in 2000 E.C to 83.4% in 2004 E.C. To secondary school similar trend has been developed. The NER of secondary schools in 2000 E.C was 43.7% but gradually decline to 36.15% in 2004 E.C.

Fig 8 Net Enrollment Rate at Different Levels in Addis Ababa from 2000-2004 E.C



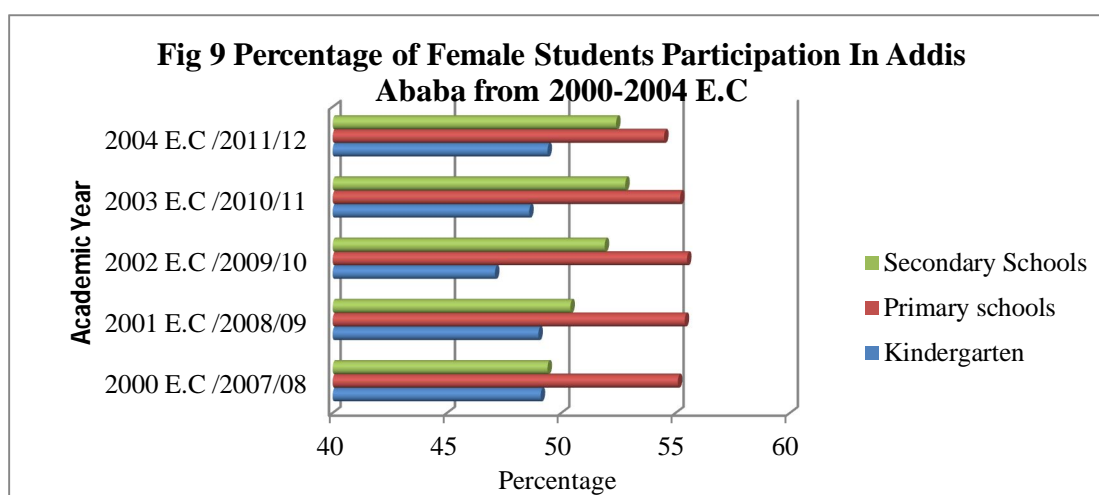
Source: Addis Ababa City Bureau of Education, 2004 E.C Annual Report



4.3 Equity Indicator

4.3.1 Percentage of Female Students

Education is one means of empowering women and ensuring their participation in social and economic aspects of the society .As figure 9 indicates the percentage of female students in kindergarten fluctuates from 47 in 2002 E.C to 49.1 in 2000 E.C 49.4 in 2004 E.C. But when we compare the percentage of female students in kindergarten, there was a slight decline in 2004 E.C. With regard to Primary school, the percentage of female students participation on average in 2004 E.C was 53.4. It was slightly lower than 2003 E.C (55.5%). The percentage of female students in secondary school was better in the last five years compared to male participation. Thus, it was increased in 2004 E.C and reached 53%. This implies that there was a slight shift of dominance of female students in all level schools compared to male students.



Source: Addis Ababa City Bureau of Education, 2004 E.C Annual Report

4.3.2 Gender Parity Index

The Gender Parity Index (**GPI**) is a socioeconomic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females or in other word gender parity index and gender gap indicate the direction of gender parity in enrollment between boys and girls. In its simplest form, it is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given stage of education (primary, secondary, etc.) It is used by international organizations, particularly in measuring the progress of developing countries.

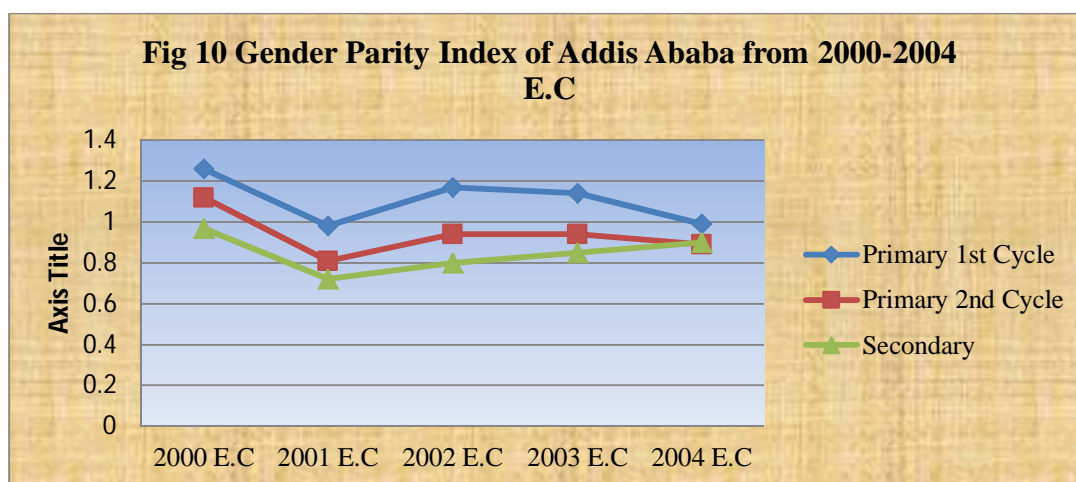


Table 4: The Gender Parity Index for Primary and secondary schools Of Addis Ababa from 2000-2004 E.C

Academic Year	Primary 1 st Cycle	Primary 2 nd Cycle	Secondary
2000 E.C	1.26	1.12	0.97
2001 E.C	0.98	0.81	0.72
2002 E.C	1.17	0.94	0.8
2003 E.C	1.14	0.94	0.85
2004 E.C	0.99	0.89	0.9

Source: Addis Ababa City Bureau of Education, 2004 E.C Annual Report

As indicated in figure 10 below, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Addis Ababa for apparent intake rate has shown a remarkable improvement. The GPI from 2000 E.C to 2004 E.C was 1:1. As shown in the figure there was no gender parity in 2000 E.C but in 2004 E.C the gender parity index was positive and in favor of girls.



Source: Addis Ababa City Bureau of Education, 2004 E.C Annual Report

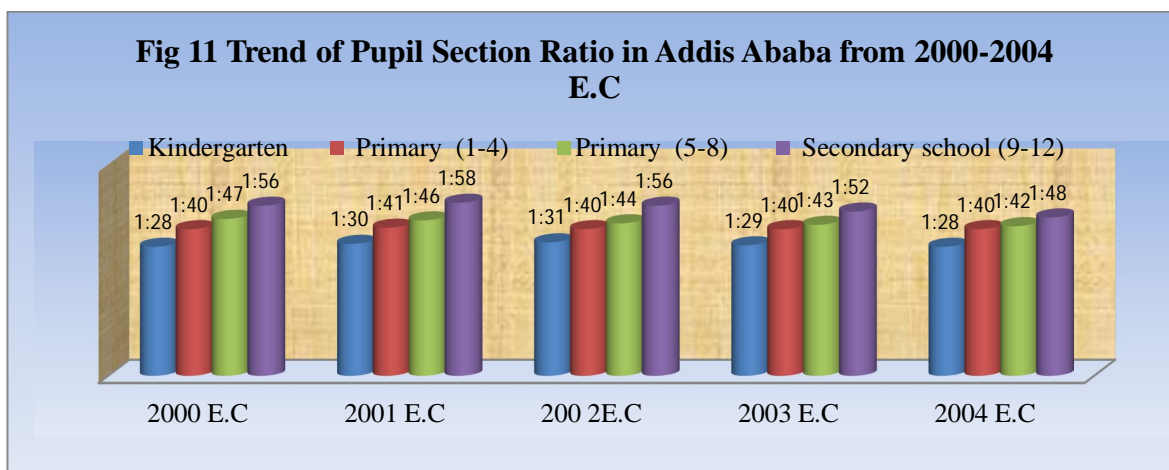
4.4 Quality Indicators

Quality of education can be expressed in terms of pupil to section ratio, number of qualified teachers with their ratio, section-pupil ratio etc. In this regard AABoE made efforts to ensure the quality of education.



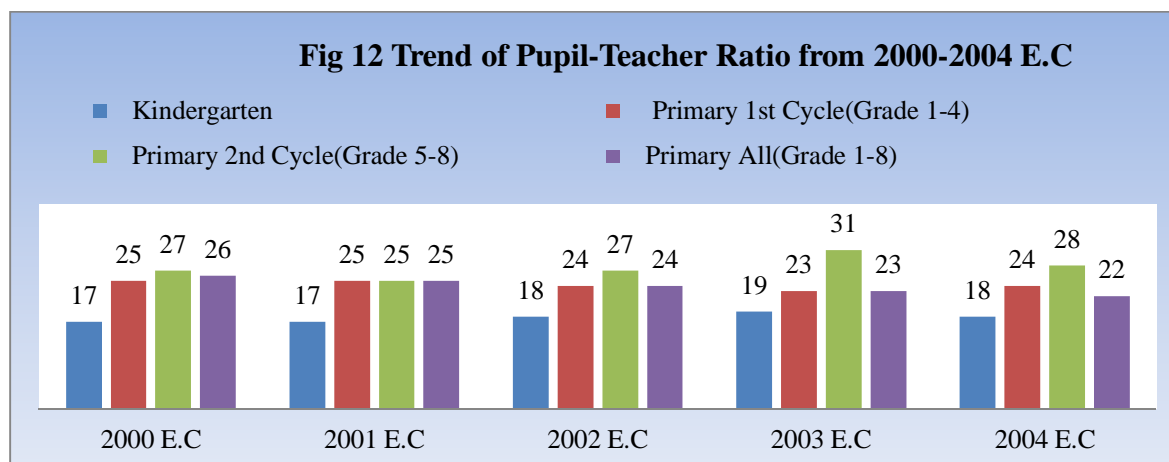
4.4.1 Pupil –Section Ratio and Pupil –Teacher Ratio

As indicated in figure 11 below, it was 1:28 pupil/section ratio in KG in 2003 E.C. The ratio has been stable to some extent in the past five years. The same was also true for primary schools. But, the pupil section ratio of secondary school in 2004 E.C was much better than the prior years.



Source: Addis Ababa City Bureau of Education, 2004 E.C Annual Report

Figure 12 depicts the pupil teacher ratio of KG and primary schools in the past five years from 2000-2004 E.C. With regard to proportion of Pupil-to -teacher of KG, there was fluctuation and thus ranges between 17 for 2000, 2001 and 18 for 2002 and 19 and 18 for the year 2003 and 2004 E.C. Contrary to KG, there was progress in primary school(1-8) .It was ,26,25,24 23 and 22 for the years under discussion.



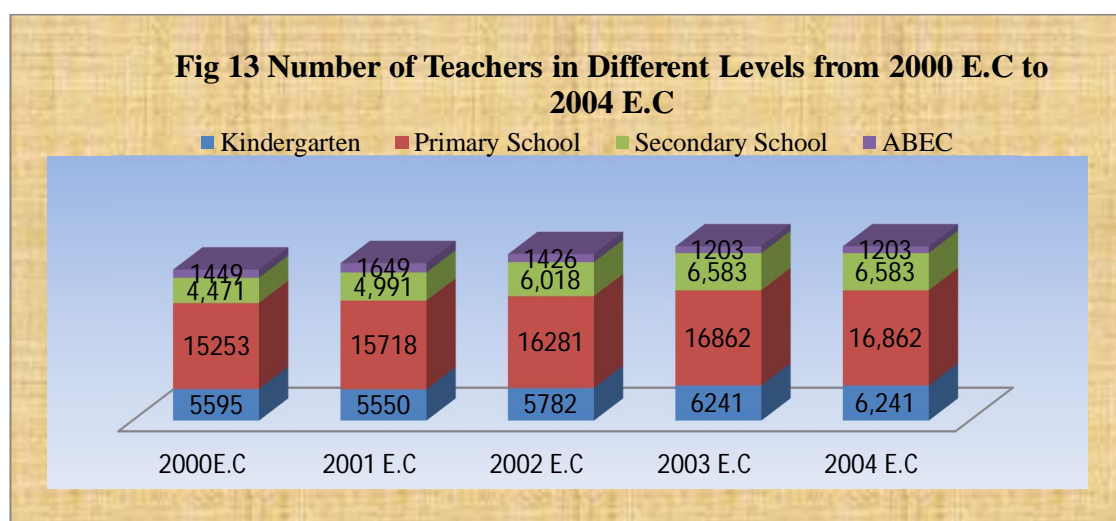
Source: Addis Ababa City Bureau of Education, 2004 E.C Annual Report



4.4.2 Number of Teachers in Different levels and Their Qualifications

Qualified and well trained teachers are one of the inputs that help to ensure quality of education. Figure 14 below presents the number of teachers in different levels and their qualification in the past five years.

According to AABoE there were a total of 30,953 teachers teaching in different levels in Addis Ababa. As indicated in figure 14, the number of teachers in different levels progressively increased in the past five years. In 2004 E.C there had been 6,241 KG teachers, 16,862 primary school teachers, 6,583 secondary school and 1,203 ABE teachers. In Primary school the share of Female teachers accounts for 45 % (7323)



Source: Addis Ababa City Bureau of Education, 2004 E.C Annual Report

In general in the past decade, the share of qualified teachers in all levels made significant improvement as the result of the close concern of the government and the development stake holders.

According to the national standards, the primary education (Grade1-8) requires teachers with a minimum qualification from college of teacher education (CTE) and at least first degree for secondary education (Grade 9-12) teachers. The qualification of teachers presented in table 9 below.

**Table 5:** Share of Qualified Teachers in Different levels in Addis Ababa from 2000-2004 E.C

Share of qualified teachers	2001E.C	2002 E.C	2003E.C	2004 E.C
KG Certified	70.70%	75.00%	80.00%	85.00%
(1-4) TTI and above	98.40%	99.00%	99.00%	99.50%
(5-8) Diploma and above	2.80%	95.00%	96.00%	97.00%
(1-4) Diploma holders(Cluster and Linear)	50%	55.00%	65.00%	75.00%
(5-8) Degree holders	40.00%	45.00%	50.00%	70.00%
Secondary (9-12) Degree	93.10%	94.00%	95.00%	96.00%

Source: Addis Ababa City Bureau of Education, 2004 E.C Annual Report

Accordingly, table 9 above indicates the percentage of qualified teachers in Kindergarten, primary and high schools. Based on the table, in 2004 E.C academic year the percentage of qualified KG teachers was 85%. Similarly the share of qualified first cycle primary teachers was reached 99.5%, second cycle primary school was 97% and average qualified teachers for primary (1-8) was 98.3%. In addition to this the number of degree holder teachers in primary schools increased every year.

With regard to secondary school teachers, cycle 1(9-10) 96.5%, cycle2 (11-12)97.4% and average qualified teachers for General Secondary and preparatory school was 96.9% in the year 2004 E.C.

4.5 Technical And Vocational Education Training Condition In Addis Ababa

Technical and vocational training colleges and institutions are home of qualified technicians that run the industry sector and for alleviating employment opportunity. And they are a bridge for technology transfer. The city administration established TVET agency to manage, regulate and control the sector and closely works with MSEs.

Table 6 : Number of TEVT Colleges and Institutions by Ownership, and Gross Enrollment in 2004 E.C.

Ownership& Enrollment	No Colleges	Medium Level Institutions	Total
Government	10	22	32
Private	69	282	351
Gross Enrollment	*	*	100,000

Source: Addis Ababa City TVET Agency (Mayor's Office), 2004 E.C



Table 6 above presents the number of TVET Colleges and institutions by ownership, and gross enrollment in 2004 E.C. According to the City TVET Agency in 2004 E.C there were 383 TVET colleges and institutions both government and private at different levels rendering various trainings with a gross enrollment rate of 100,000 students. The number of teachers who were teaching indifferent level in both government and non government institutions were 2,896. The main emphasis was on adoption, transferring of technology and training of qualified mid level trained man power in order to fill the needed human resource that contribute for the transformation of the country to middle income.

5 .Healthcare Situations of the City



Plate 1 Newly Constructed Health Centers Gullele

Health institutions, infrastructure and personnel are important inputs that help to ensure healthy society. Modern health care institutions commenced in the reign of Menilik II marked by the opening of the first modern hospital, Menilik II in 1900. In this regard, recently the city administration has been making effort to render health care access services based on prevention policy. The health facilities of Addis Ababa had been improved in service and increased in number in the past five years.

Furthermore, there are 6 government owned hospitals and a number of Health centers and clinics which are contributing immensely to improve the health service in the city. The number of health



professionals, on the other hand is increasing from time to time. The development of private medical colleges in the city has helped a lot to improve the doctor/ patient ratio.

5.1 Health Access Indicators

Major health access indicators such as number of health care centers, health personnel doctor patient ratio etc presented below.

Table 7: Number of Health Facilities in Addis Ababa (Both private and Government) from 2000-2004 E.C

Region	Health institutions	Owner	2000E.C	2001E.C	2002E.C	2003 E.C	2004E.C
Addis Ababa	Health post	Gov't	27	5	6	6	2
		Private	*	*	*	*	*
	Health Clinic	Gov't	*	*	*	*	*
		Private	298	338	436	581	700
	Health centre	Gov't	27	28	28	30	53
		Private	*	*	*	*	*
	Hospital	Gov't	5	5	5	5	6
		Private	22	23	23	25	36
	Pharmacy	Gov't	*	*	*	*	*
		Private	*	*	*	214	293
	Drug store	Gov't	*	*	*	*	*
		Private	*	*	*	263	235

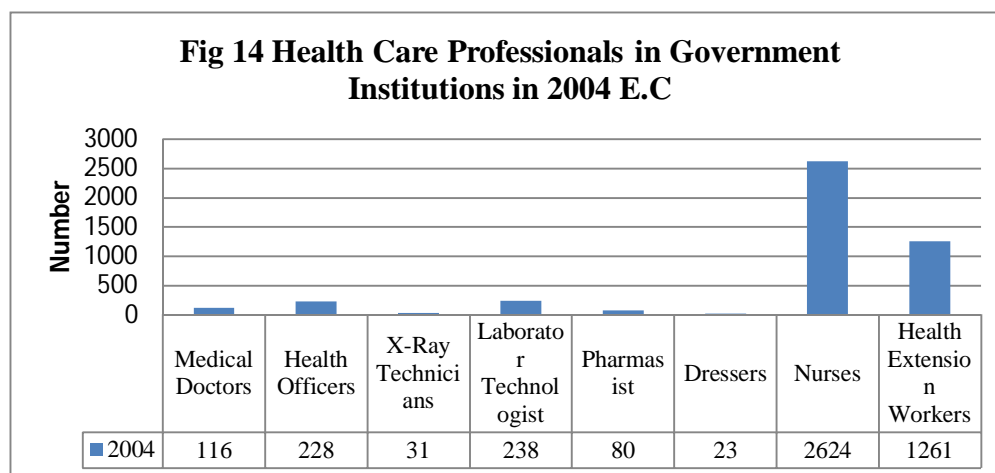
Source: Addis Ababa Health Bureau 2004 E.C Annual Report

Note: * Data are not available

One of the health access indicators is number of health institutions delivering services for the people. Table 7 illustrates, the number of health institutions which were operational in Addis Ababa. Until 2004 E.C there were 42 hospitals (36 private and 6 gov't), 53 Health Centers (all gov't), 700 health clinics from low to higher (all Private), 235 drug store, 293 pharmacies and 2 health posts both government and private owns. The data shows that the lion share belongs to the private in health sector. Currently, in order to access the health service to the population 50 health centers which were under construction, 33 of them inaugurated and became operational. The city administration expended over 550 million Birr for the construction and expansion of health facilities. Number of health care personnel is one of the indicators of health access. As indicated in figure 14, the number of doctors, health officers, nurses, pharmacist, dresser, laboratory technologist, X-ray technologist and health extension workers were 116, 228, 2624,80,23,238,31



and 1261 respectively.



Source: Addis Ababa City Health Bureau 2004 E.C Annual Report

Table 8: Summary of Basic Health Indicators for Subsequence Years from 2000-2002E.C

Basic Health Indicators	2000	2001	2002
Physicians to Population Ratio	1:22405	1:24551	1:22015
Health officers to Population Ratio	1:635,568	1:26,760	1:49,431
Nurse to Population Ratio	1:2001	1:3651	1:1508
Child Vaccination Coverage	34	37	38
Total Number of people Using Family Planning Service	353,652	298,938	513,436
Total Number of People Use Long Term FP Service	353,652	298,938	426,876

Source: Addis Ababa Health Bureau 2003 E.C Annual Report

Note: Data are not available for 2003 and 2004 E.C.

When we see some basic health indicators in the city from table 8, the proportion of physician to population was totally declining. In contrary, the ratio of health officers and nurses to population ratio progressively increased from year to year and reached 1:49,431 and 1:1,508 in the years 2001 and 2002 E.C respectively. Child vaccination coverage also improved from 34% in 1999 to 38% in the year 2002 E.C. The level of contraceptive use in Addis Ababa was also the highest with 63% in 2004 E.C compare to the national level. As the report of AACBoE indicated, the



number of people using family planning shows a tremendous improvement both in long term and short term family planning services.

Table 9: Leading Causes of Morbidity Top 10 Diseases in government Health institutions from 2002-2004 E.C

10 Top Diseases	Unit	2002 E.C	2003E.C	2004 E.C
1. Acute upper respiratory infections	No	41,334	217,979	233,334
2. Other or unspecified diseases of the eye and adnexa	“	19,946	84,964	100,067
3. Pneumonia	“	15,504	69,560	*
4. Dyspepsia	“	8803	64,717	67,833
5. Dental and gum diseases	“	25,782	59,072	*
6. Diarrhea(non- bloody)	“	13,065	56,539	90,186
7. Human immuno deficiency virus (HIV)	“	*	53,201	74,863
8. Hypertension and related diseases	“	7,474	48,029	*
9. Trauma (injury, fracture, etc.)	“	14,810	42,610	54,692
10. Acute febrile illness (AFI)	“	*	41,667	72,072

Source: Addis Ababa Health Bureau 2004 E.C Annual Report

* Data not available

Most frequently occurring cause of morbidity usually 10 among patients for which the greatest number of cases have been reported during a given year. Therefore, according to the data in table 9 ,acute upper respiratory infection (41,334),(217,979) and (233,334) is by far the most frequent in the years mentioned followed by other or unspecified diseases of the eye (19,946),(84,964)and (100,067) and pneumonia(15,504), and (69,560) in 2002 , 2003, and 2004 E.C were then the top ten causes of morbidity in the city in the past three years respectively.

5.2 HIV/AIDS Situation in the City

HIV/AIDS is a deadly disease well prevailed in economically developing nations of the world. The rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence is high in urban centre. As Addis Ababa is the political and economic centre of the country, the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence is expected to be high. Recent reports and assessments showed, there have been marked increases in the number of health facilities and sites providing HCT, PMTCT, and ART services results in a tendency of decline of newly infected people.



Table 10: Number of Health Facilities Providing HCT, ART and PMTCT and Distribution of HIV/AIDS Counseling Service of Addis Ababa City by Subsequent Years 2000-2004 E.C.

Detailed information on HIV/AIDS services	2000 E.C	2001 E.C	2002 E.C	2003 E.C	2004 E.C
Number of Health Facilities Providing HCT	166	175	224	225	230
Number of Health Facilities Providing PMTCT Services	35	54	59	72	104
Number of Health Facilities Providing ART Services	*	53	*66%	*	*
Number of People who get HCT service	260,754	203,955	443,791	207,545	*
People who are HIV positive from All Who Get HCT Service	26175	17715	15578	14812	*
People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)	*	190558	*	*	*
New HIV Infection All Age People	*	22214	*	*	*
New HIV Infection Children	*	906	*	*	*
ANC Clients in Facilities Providing PMTCT	*	49372	*	54667	72504
Pregnant Women Tested for HIV	*	36659	*	62558	66750
Pregnant Women Tested Positive for HIV	*	1509	1976	3643	1864
Number of people getting ART services	31457	40084	47887	54667	44151
Institutions providing ART service	47	49	52	54	53
Number of Mothers who get Prenatal service	*	49,372	54,698	75,237	72,504
Number of Mothers getting ART services	*	1,337	1206	1689	1595
HIV/Prevalence Rate		8.5%	*	*	5.7%

Source: FMOH and Addis Ababa City Bureau of Health 2004 E.C Annual Report

Note: *Data are not available

Table 10 above illustrates total services of HIV/AIDS in the city in the subsequent years from 2000-2004 E.C. The number of health facilities providing HCT was increasing from 166 in the year 2000 to 230 in the year 2004 E.C. As a result of increment in HCT facilities the people who get the service made progress from 203,955 to 443,791 in the year 2002 in the year 2001 E.C. But lower in 2003 E.C. The number of people who got ART service also considerably increased from year to year. In 2000 E. C it was 31,457 and gradually increased and reached 44,151 in the year 2004 E.C. With the expansion of health facilities providing HCT, the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence declined from 8.5% in 2001 to 5.7% in 2004 E.C.

6. The Infrastructure Profile of Addis Ababa City

The links between infrastructure services, growth and social outcomes like the Millennium Development Goals operate through multiple channels. The delivery of services like water, sanitation, transportation and energy directly benefit households and can dramatically improve



their welfare. One of the social problems of developing cities and urban centers are lack of adequate and efficient infrastructure.

Needs are increasingly well recognized in many developing countries but key infrastructure services are still in serious short supply and of poor quality. Although these problems are most severe in low-income countries, they remain sizable in most middle income countries. Moreover, coverage is typically much lower in rural areas, where most poor people live in developing countries. But urban coverage is also under pressure, partly because of rapid rural-urban migration in many countries. Similar situation have been observed in Addis Ababa.

In this regard the city administration launched a total expansion and construction of infrastructure such as housing, road network ... that make possible progress in all aspect and ensure the benefit of the mass of population.

6.1 Housing, Status of Housing facilities and Tenure of the City

Housing is one of the most important basic services, which affects the life of most of the population of the city. According to the 2000 welfare Monitoring Survey of CSA, the available stock of houses can only sufficiently accommodate about 73% of the households and the remaining 27% are homeless people. Therefore, housing is one of the critical problems of the city. Most houses of the city are old, unplanned and inconvenient for living. Similar study had under taken by Addis Ababa Housing Project Office. According to the study from the total 387,000 houses in the city, about 238,000 of them or 61.5% were residential. It was only 53% of them were used for living. According to this study 150,000 of houses under government tenure, 76% were older and without any maintenances. Furthermore, 31% of the houses were with single room, 25% without toilet and 27% without kitchen. Generally 75% of the houses were made of mud and wood.

Because of rural-urban migration and natural increase there is an alarming population increase in the urban areas. This causes shortage of social utilities including housing in the urban centers. Likewise, housing is the major problems of Addis Ababa. Therefore, in order to lessen the



problem, the city administration launched housing development programs in 1996 E.C. In addition to the government, real estate developers are involved to solve the housing problems in the city.

6.1.1 Integrated Housing Development Program

The integrated housing development program aims at developing the saving culture of the society: create job opportunity, providing houses for those middle and lower income sections of the society and changing the image of the city. Furthermore, it enables ensuring equitable wealth share of the residents. As indicated in the report of office of the Mayor of 2004 E.C, the performance of housing development and transferring to the dwellers has been showing progress in the past five years. According to the table 11 below, 26,138 houses were built up to the end of 2000 E.C. At the end of 2004 E.C a total of 80,246 houses were transferred and which costs 6,390,341,136 Birr. Currently over 80 thousand of houses are under construction.



Plate 2 Partial Scene of Lideta Housing Development Project Site

Table 11: Condominium Housing Development Situations in the City in the Subsequence Years from 2000-2004 E.C

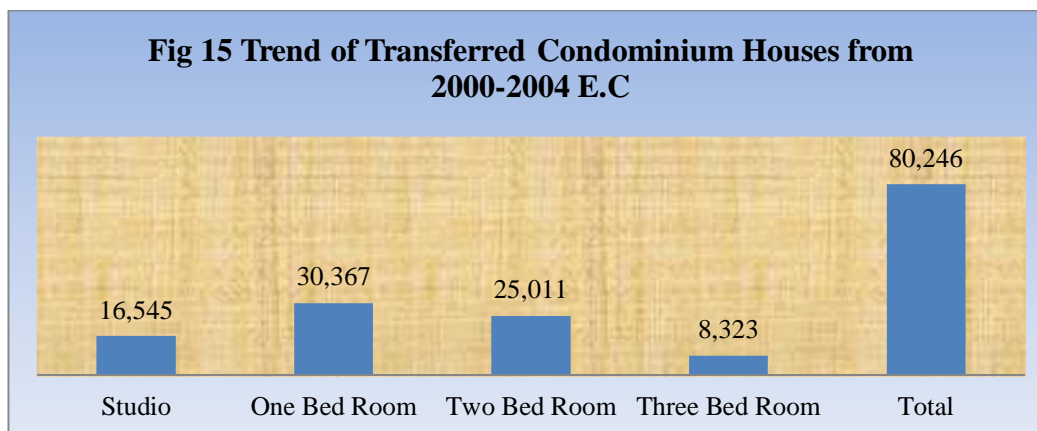
Housing Development Situation	Up to 2000 E.C	2001 E.C	2002 E.C	2003 E.C	2004 E.C	Transfer	Share of Women	Under construction
Completed and transferred to the dwellers	26,138	26,039	10,769	10,000	7,300	80,246	43,332 (54%)	Over 80 thousands

Source: Office of Mayor Performance Management Directorate, 2004 Report

According to figure 15 below, a total of 80,246 houses were built for different purposes by the city housing development project office. Of the total houses built, under construction and



transferred to the city dwellers 91.1% were for residence and the rest 8.9% were for commercial purpose. From the total houses transferred, the share of women was 54% (43,332). All in all the city administration expended a total of 13,867,896,658 Birr for Housing Development Program including infrastructure, compensation and administration cost from 1997-2004 E.C. Up to 2004 E.C on average, the housing project benefited over 400 thousand middle and lower income city residents.



Source: Office of Mayor Performance Management Directorate, 2004 E.C Report

In addition, the city government of Addis Ababa with the joint effort of Ministry of Construction and Urban Development launched 40/60 housing project in order to address the alarmingly increase housing needs of the middle income population of the city.

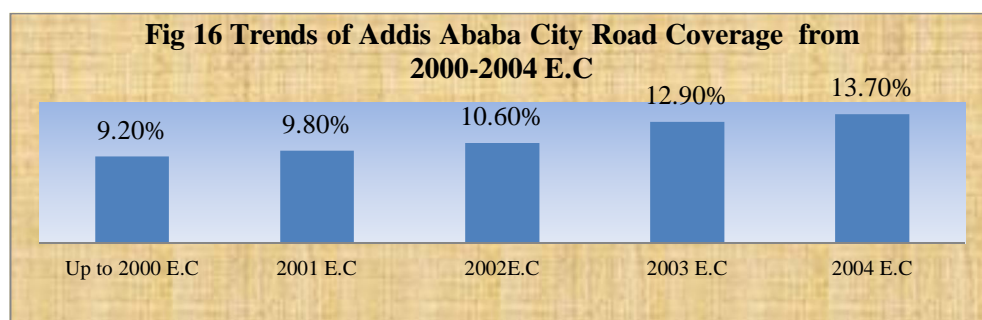
6.2 Roads and Transport

6.2.1 Roads

Safe and comfortable road is an essential infrastructure that lay basis for the development of other social and economic sectors. One of the key and prior tasks of the city administration is harmonizing the demand and supply by constructing standardized and quality roads to meet the growing development interest of city dwellers. In this respect, in the past five years different types of roads have been built by government, residents and other development stakeholders. According to AACRA annual report of 2004, over 3,800 km of roads have been constructed and functional in the city in the past years. Currently, the city has a total of 1,807 km asphalt road, 1,777 km gravel and 277 km cobble stone each with seven meter width. The road network coverage rose from 9.8% in 2001 to 13.7 % in 2004 E.C. Over 530 pedestrian sidewalks have



been constructed. Over 22 km asphalt road maintenance carried out. And 108 km drainage line have been constructed and become operational.



Source: AACRA, Communication Affairs Support Sub process, 2004 E.C Annual Report).

6.2.2 Public Transport Services

Transport service is a vital economic sector that helps for swift movement of people and goods from one location to another. Taxis, mid buses and public buses dominate public transport in Addis Ababa. In Addis Ababa like other developing urban centres there is inefficient and shortage of public transport services.

Table: 12 Total Numbers of City Buses and Users in Addis Ababa for Subsequent Years from 2000 to 2004 E.C.

Detail Information on City Bus	Unit	2000 E.C	2001E.C	2002E.C	2003E.C	2004 E.C
Total number of Buses	No	506	496	486	468	756
Total number of buses in service	“	355	301	313	312	708
Total number of peoples used the city buses	“	154,460,000	102,338,340	10, 7885,766	69,336,168	153,821,429

Source: Addis Ababa Anbesa City Enterprise 2003 E.C Annual Report

*450,000 travelers per day

In order to solve public transport services, the city administration are providing city bus service; the Anbesa city bus. Table 12 above shows the number of city buses and total bus users in Addis Ababa for the subsequence years. As depicted in table12, the Anbesa city bus enterprise had a total of 756 buses in 2004 E.C. When we compare the total number of buses in service, it was much better than the prior year's which 708 were. Hence, there was absolute improvement in this



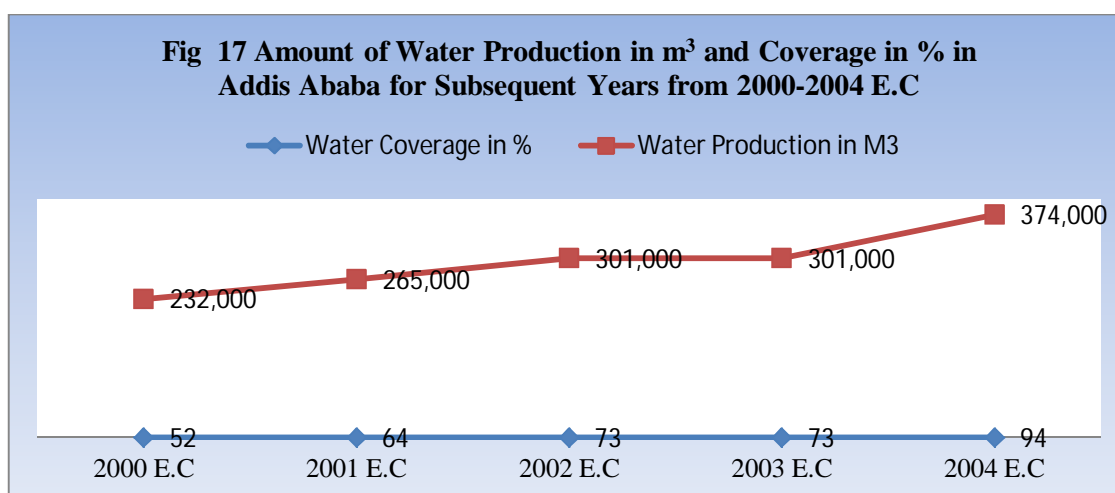
transport sector. But much has to do in the management of this public transport service. On the other hand, when we examine the trend with regard to number of people used the city bus; there is a sharp drop from the year 2000 up to 2003 fiscal year then began to increase in 2004 E.C and reached 153,821,429. A decrease in the number of users associated with the number of buses in use.

6.3 Water Resource, Water Supply and Sanitation

6.3.1 Water Resource and Supply

Water access and adequacy is one the conditions that makes an urban centre comfortable place to live in. Accordingly, the City Administration of Addis Ababa worked hard to meet the ever growing need of its residents. Potable water is one of the favorable conditions of urban centers that attract people to live in. In this regard, the city administration is working aggressively in meeting water need of the growing population.

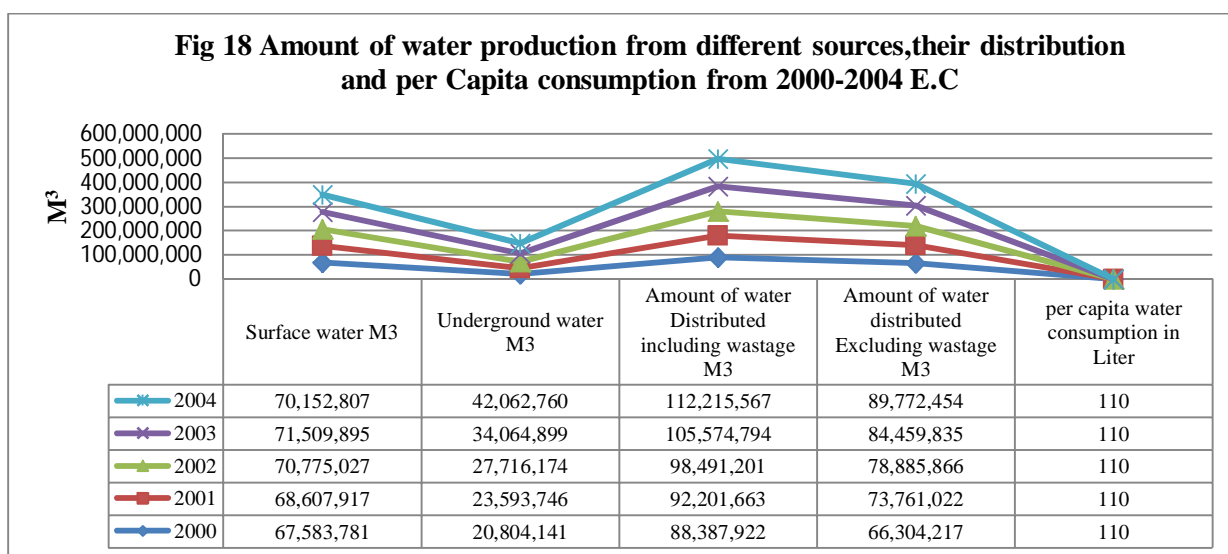
The city administration provided water for its residents from underground ($70,152,807 \text{ m}^3$) and surface water sources ($42,062,760 \text{ m}^3$). Figure 17 below illustrates the production and coverage of potable water from 2000-2004 E.C. Regarding water coverage, it had risen from 52% in 2000 E.C to 73% in the 2003 E.C and made outstanding performance in the year 2004 and reached 94%. The amount of water production per day also shows a significance improvement from $232,000 \text{ m}^3$ in 2000 to $374,000 \text{ m}^3$ in the year 2004 E.C.



Source: AACWSA, 2004 Annual Report



Figure 18 below depicts the water source distribution and per capita consumption of the city from 2000-2004 E.C. Like that of water production capacity, the water distribution of the city made significant progress. Total water distribution of the city also was made progress proportionally. According to figure 18 below the amount of water distributed excluding wastage raised from 66,304,217 m³ in 2000 E.C with a slight increase from 2001-2003 E.C and reached 89,772,454 m³ in the year 2004 E.C. And the per capita water consumption of the city was 110 liter per person.



Source: Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority 2004 E.C Annual report

6.3.2 Sanitation and Sewerage

Sanitation and sewerage management and disposal is a serious socio economic problem of the city. The system yet not well developed. Recently, efforts have been made to restructure and improve the system. The sewerage disposal capacity of the city administration shows progress in the past five years. The performance of the year under discussion was much better than the previous years. According to the 2011 survey study of CSA, 14.9% of housing units of Addis Ababa had flush toilets, 70.7% pit toilets (both ventilated and unventilated), and 14.3% had no toilet facilities.



Table 13: Institutions, Number of Vehicles, Disposal Capacity, Amount of Disposed, Length of Sewerage Line and Beneficiaries in 2004 E.C

Details	Institutions	2000 E.C	2001 E.C	2002 E.C	2003 E.C	2004 E.C
Number of Institutions Engaged in Sewerage Disposal	Government	1	1	1	1	1
	Others	19	19	20	20	22
Number of Vehicles In charge of sewerage Disposal	Government	67	67	67	76	*
	Others	34	34	35	35	*
Disposing Capacity of Vehicles in M ³	Government	425,160	540,682	540,682	522,920	*
	Others	155,256	178,435	178,435	139,112	*
Amount of Disposed Sewerage in M ³	Total disposed sewerage	464,336	506,235	604,143	477,468	587305
	Government	313,192	370,042	450,723	437,631	474852
	Others	151,244	136,193	153,420	39,837	112453
Total length of sewerage disposal lines in number	Total length of lines ready to be functional in number	428	333	601	945	1176
	Total Length coverage in KM	6.7	7.5	11	11.9	18.1
	Capacity in M ³	3,338,398	3,345,305	2,304,072	5,023,198	502
Beneficiaries of Modern sewerage system	Connected Customers in number	428	333	601	17,751	1458
	Disposed Sewerage in M ³	2,464,326	1,949,483	2,141,535	5,028,821	5580896

Source: Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority, 2004 E.C Annual Report.

Table 13 above shows the number of institutions in charge of waste disposal, number of vehicles, disposal capacity, amount of disposed, length of sewerage line and beneficiaries from 2000- 2004 E.C. With regard to institutions engaged in sewerage disposing, both government and other stakeholders participated in managing sewerage. One governmental and 22 other non governmental institutions engaged in the sector.

Sewerage can be handled by both vehicles and sewerage line. Thus, 76 government vehicles with a total 522,920 m³ and 35 other institutions with 139,112 m³ disposing capacity had working in the year under discussion. The amount of disposed sewerage in the year 2004 E.C by both government and other non governmental were 587305m³. The share of the government was 80.85% and the rest accounted for other institutions. Regarding sewerage line, in 2004 E.C there were 1,176 with a total coverage of 18.1 km² and their disposing capacity were 5,023,198 m³ in 2003 E.C. 1,458 household units connected in 2004 E.C with this the modern sewerage system disposing capacity of the city reached to 5,580,896 m³.



6.4 Electricity Conditions of the City

According to the 1999 census of Ethiopia 98.12 percent of housing units was using electricity for lighting. The data show a slight difference between sub cities in terms of the type of lighting. More than 95 percent of the housing units in all the sub cities of Addis Ababa have electricity. Moreover, the census indicates that the proportions of housing units in Addis Ababa city administration with electricity have increased from 95.5 percent in 1994 to 98.12 percent in 1999. According to Office of Mayor, Performance Management Directorate recently this figure rose to 99.01% in the year 2004 E.C.

7. Environmental Protection and Waste Management in the City of Addis Ababa

7. 1 Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management problem is not a new phenomenon in developing urban areas of the world. Addis Ababa as centre of political and economy of the country there is a high rate of population agglomeration accompanied by rural–urban migration resulted in the generation of huge amount of solid waste. If not properly managed, it would become a source of health and other related problems. According to City government BSC study team assumption, (February 30, 2002 E.C)of the total solid waste generated 76% from residential, 9% from commercial areas, 6% from street sweeping, 5% from industries, 3% from hotels and 1% was from hospitals. The Per Capita solid waste generation rate is 0.34 Kg/cap/day. Currently it was 0.45kg/capita/day and as a total 1,020,000 kg or 3,063.06 m³ with density of waste per year and 330 kg/m³ per day. There is 5% rise urban waste generation per year (Addis Ababa City Administration, 1998 E.C). The proportions of housing units disposing solid waste through vehicle or a container were significantly higher in urban area (38.0%), in Addis Ababa this system covers 92.0 percent of households (Welfare Monitoring Survey 2011).



Table14: Amount of Solid Waste Generation and Disposal in City administration of Addis Ababa from 2002-2004 E.C

Detailed information	2002 E.C	2003 E.C	2004 E.C
Average amount of solid waste generated per m ³ per day	2,585	5,367	5,613
Number of vehicle in charge of solid waste disposal	79	99	78
Capacity of vehicle in collection of waste product in m ³	943,518	1,178,935	1,304,340
Waste disposal in m ³	60,225	72,570	*
Amount of waste disposed used for composite in m ³ per day	2,749	3,450	3,574
Number of institutions engaged in charge of waste disposal(Gov't,MSEs and Private)	529	527	539

Source: AA Cleansing Management Agency 2004 E.C

Table 14 above shows the solid waste collection and disposal situation in the city. According to the table, average amount of solid waste generation per m³/day in the city was 2,585 in 2002, and grew to 5,613 in 2004 E.C. The number of vehicles in charge of disposing the generated waste was 79 in 2002 and increased to 99 in the year 2003 E.C. But the number of vehicles decreased to 78 in 2004 E.C. With regard to the capacity of vehicles in collection of waste products per m³ increased from 943,518 in 2002 to 1,178,935 in the year 2003 E.C but there was a sharp decrease in 2004 E.C. This shows that there was a decline in 78%. But when we compare the amount of waste generated to the amount of used, there was a wide gap. Therefore, the city government should give emphasis in this sector.

7.2 Environmental Protection

Environment and environmental protection is the primary agenda of political leaders of the world. Today environmental issues are sensitive and became the concern of all human kind. In this respect, the city administration is committed in the protection and preservation of the physical and biotic resources of the city. According to AACEPA 9,900 hectares of land reserved for forest. Forty five unions organized and working with the city Environment Protection Authority. In 2004 E.C a total of 1,000,039 indigenous seedlings have been planted. Of these 77% of them grow well and are in good condition. In 2004 E.C 55,950 kg solid wastes have been collected and reused to generate energy.



8. Culture and Tourism

According to World planet, Addis Ababa will be one of the ten cities tourists are to visit in 2013. Well developed metropolitans are the center of tourist destination in all aspects including conference tourism. Like other cities of the world, Addis Ababa has a number of tourist sites. Tourist service facilities are attractive forces that influence tourist flow in a given country.

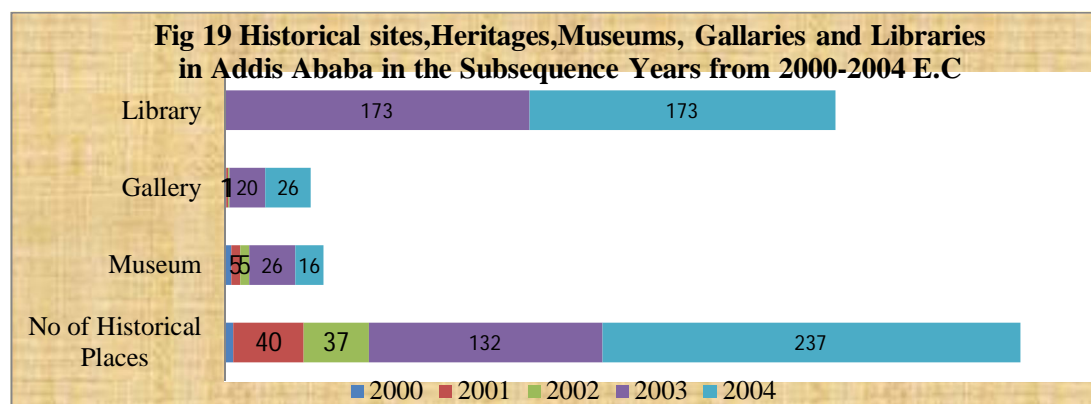
Table 15: Tourist Facilities and Sites in Addis Ababa in the Subsequent Years from 2000-2004 E.C

Year	Restaurant	Hotel	Hotel Bed	No of Historical Places	Heritage	Museum	Gallery	Library	Tour Agent	Tour Taxi	Heritage Equipment Shop	Pensions	Guest House
2000	9			5	4	4	1	*	*	*	*	1	*
2001	114	15	403	40	73	5	1	*	*	*	*	28	9
2002	707	36	403	37	53	5	1	*	23	*	119	122	44
2003	3086	106	6004	132	179	26	20	173	233	141	521	530	80
2004	2500	114	7141	237	326	16	26	173	201	174	321	300	70

Source: Addis Ababa City Government Cultural and Tourism 2004 Annual Report

*Data are not available

As indicated in table 19 above, Addis Ababa hosts number tourist facilities such as star label hotels, restaurants, pensions, tour agents etc. In the city, in the year 2004 E.C there are 114 star label hotels with 7,141bed rooms, 300 pensions, 174 tourist taxis, 321 heritage shops, and 70 guest houses.



Source: Addis Ababa City Culture and Tourism Bureau, 2003 E.C Annual Report

Similarly, historical sites, antiquities, museums, galleries and libraries are focal points that tourists interested to visit. Addis Ababa has a number of such tourist attractions. According to



the figure there were 237 historical places, 16 museums, 26 galleries and 173 libraries in the city in 2004 E.C. With regard to tourists, the number of visitors reached to 1,810,822 in 2004 E.C. It includes both international and national tourists. An increment in the number of in land tourism attributed from organized tour clubs in schools and sector bureaus and offices.

9. Peace and Security Situations of the City

Peace and stability is a corner stone for sustainable development. On the other hand, crime is one of the major social problems of urban centers. As a fast growing city, Addis Ababa experiences a number of crimes.

According to the Addis Ababa Police Commission, in 2004 E.C there were a total 11,338 crime prevention police members 2185 female and the rest 9,153 male and 335 traffic police members actively working in securing the peace and stability of the city. The data regarding the types of crime and number of offenders presented in table 15 below.

Table 16: Types of Crimes and Number of Persons recorded as Offenders in the city in the subsequent years from 2000-2004 E.C

Types of crime	2000 E.C	2001 E.C	2002 E.C	2003 E.C	2004 E.C
Homicide	153	126	158	76	149
Theft	8,533	7,696	8,774	6,110	*
Fraud	2,345	2,108	2,209	1,716	2,787
Robbery	14	24	13	2,535	12
Other Crimes	40,376	36,003	40,863	27,686	53,845
Total	51,421	45,957	52,017	38,123	56,763
Number of Persons Recorded as Offenders					
Male	48,183	44,861	44,455	40,486	60,975
Female	7,549	6,389	6,289	4,588	6,878
Total	55,732	51,250	50,744	45,074	67,853

Source: CSA, Addis Ababa Police Commission study and budget Office, 2004 Annual Report

Table 16 above shows number of crimes and persons recorded as offenders in the subsequent years from 2000 E.C to 2004 E.C. According to the table, a total of 56,763 crimes were



committed in 2004 E.C. Over the total crimes committed, fraud stands first and followed by homicide. With regard to offenders it is expected that the number of male offenders by large greater than females in those years and a total of 67,853 persons reported as offenders.

Table 17: Victims of Traffic Accident by Type of Injury from 2000-2004 E.C

Detailed information	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
death	381	371	318	332	369
Serious injury	1,329	1,307	1,278	1,735	1,449
Property damage	29,603,014	31,117,838	29,345,713	*	352,840

Source: Addis Ababa Police Commission study and budget Office, 2004 Annual Report

Traffic accident is one the social and economic phenomena causing damage on property and death of life. This is because of the number of vehicles accompanied by low level of road infrastructure. In Addis Ababa a number of traffic accidents happen daily. As indicated in table 17 above, a total of 369 death accidents, 1449 serious injury and 352,840 property damage were occurred in 2004 E.C. With regard to victims of motor vehicle traffic accident the number of male victims were by far larger than female. Similarly fire and fire related problems cause death and property damage in the city. Fire and Accident and facilities in Addis Ababa showed in Table 18 below.

Table 18: Trends of Fire and Accident in Addis Ababa in the subsequent years from 2000-2004 E.C

Detailed information	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Fire extinguishing vehicles	6	6	8	8	8
Rescue vehicle	1	1	1	1	1
Number of fire damage	529	197	217	296	281
Number of Accidents	33	28	37	34	61
Death	105	21	57	64	49
Injury	18	12	39	63	43
Property Damage in Birr	39,419,459	60,387,300	93,060,947	42,907,998	56,709,376
Rescued Property in Birr	641,696,119	1,376,086,455	429,028,350	428,171,976	173,8242,720

Source: Addis Ababa City Fire and Rescue Prevention and Control Agency 2004 E.C Annual Report

According to table 18 above, in Addis Ababa there were 8 fire extinguishing vehicles, and one rescue vehicle in 2004 E.C. With regard to fire accident, the number of fire incidents fluctuates from year to year and it was 529 fire damage recorded in 2000 E.C and 281 in 2004 E.C



respectively. The number of accidents (flood, latrine and lift accidents) and also had similar trend, the highest in 2004 E.C and the lowest in 2001E.C. Accidents caused death of 105 in 2000 and 63 injury in 2003E.C. A total of 56,709,376 birr property damage recorded in 2004 E.C.

10. The Economic Situations of Addis Ababa City

Addis Ababa is the main economic financial and communication centre and gate way to external market. In Addis Ababa City administration there is a wide sex and wealth gap disparities in economic activity. According to the 2007 census, men were found to be more economically active than women (71.9% against 55.9%).

10.1 Employment Situations and Income Generating Activities

10.1.1 Micro and Small Enterprises

One of the urban poverty eradication strategy of the government of Ethiopia in urban areas is creating job opportunity by organizing unemployed youth and other unemployed members of society in MSEs. This strategy was fruitful in the city administration in the past five years. In order to meet the Millennium Development Goal and the Growth and Transformation Plan of the city organizing, training, financing and counseling services for those engaged in MSEs have paramount importance. The current socio economic infrastructure facility does not comply with the increasing number of unemployed people, therefore, taking the fact into consideration the city administration has given due emphasis for the development of these sectors by providing training, improved technologies as well as giving them priority to get access to credit facilities and market.

Table 19: Type of Support Rendered and Number of Operators in Micro and Small Enterprises

Type of support	2000 E.C	2001 E.C	2002 E.C	2003 E.C	2004 E.C	Total
Total credit rendered in million	176	232	325	299	429	1,461 Million
Operators in number	27,255	31,487	37,429	26,499	24,019	146,689
Amount of saving in Million	28	57	114	131	337	667 Million
Amount of return in Million	104	154	221	241	332	1,057 Million

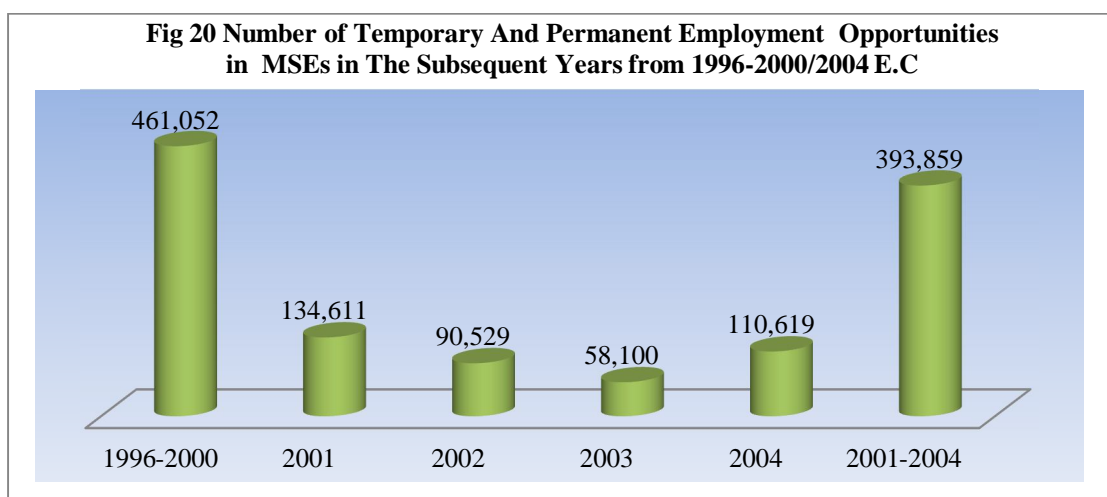
Source: Office of Mayor of Addis Ababa, 2004 E.C Annual Report



Support is an essential ingredient initiates and energizes the activists to perform well and achieve their vision. In this regard operators have got different forms of support from both government and other stakeholders working to improve the life of the people.

Based on table 19 above, the amount of credit provided for operators (individuals and unions) increased from 176 million in 2000 E.C to 429 million in 2004 E.C. Generally, a total of 1,461 million birr was provided in the years 2000 - 2004 E.C. With regard to operators, like that of credit provision, the numbers of operators show improvement. Thus, a total of 146,689 operators benefited. The amount of saving and repayment was also made substantial progress in the subsequent years.

Figure 20 below shows the number of employment opportunity for those organized in MSEs. As a result of suitable environment, 461,052 individuals got temporary and permanent employment opportunity in the years 1996-2000 E.C. Between 2001-2004 E.C a total of 393,859 and in 2004 E.C fiscal year only 110,619 new job opportunity was created. The major sectors involved in creating job opportunity include manufacturing (18,875), Construction (70,012), Service (15,029), Urban Agriculture (2,078), and Trade (4,625). The highest 134,611 was recorded in 2001.



Source: Office of Mayor of Addis Ababa, 2004 E.C Annual Report

In 2004 E.C a total of 811,299,394.20 Birr market link through exhibition and bazaar was made possible for 34, 763 operators. With regard to financial Support, it was facilitated and provided



for 29,102 operators which estimate 491,586,029 birr. In the fiscal year under discussion 49 small entrepreneurs (constructions sector (15), manufacturing (24), urban Agriculture (2), service (6) trade (2) promoted to medium level entrepreneurs.

10.2. Employment to Population Ratio

Employment to population ratio provides information on the extent to which the population is engaged in productive activities. According to the 18 Key Indicators of Labor Market (KILM) used by the ILO, employment to population ratio is calculated as a percentage of the total employed persons to the working age population (ILO, 1999). A high employment to population ratio implies large proportion of the population is employed, while low employment to population ratio reflects large share of the population is not involved in productive activities due to unemployment or out of the labor force. Table below shows employment to population ratio in Addis Ababa in the past three years.

Table 20: Employment to population Ratio Ten Years and above in Addis Ababa in from 2002-2004 E.

Fiscal year	Capable			Employed			Employment To Population Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
2002E.C	1,094,237	1,272,822	2,367,059	630,084	432,688	1,062,772	44.89
2003E.C	1,145,218	1,331,225	2,476,443	662,622	505,599	1,168,221	47.17
2004E.C	1,141,811	1,363,042	2,504,853	667,973	481,001	1,148,974	45.86

Source: 2012 FDRE, Ethiopia's progress Towards Eradicating Poverty Interim Report

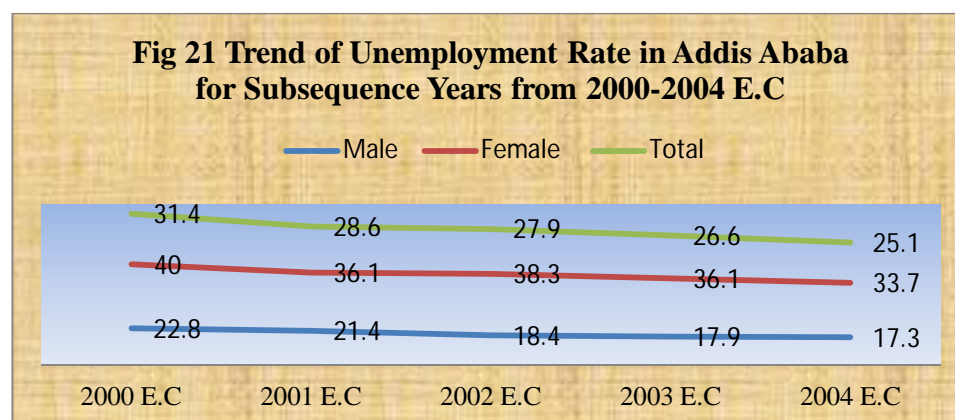
Table 20 indicates the employment population ratio of Addis Ababa in the past three years from 2002 to 2004 E.C. According to the table the rate of employment to population changes from year to year. It was 44.89, 47.17 and 45.86 in 2002, 2003 and 2004 E.C respectively. The rate of changes was due to unemployment/employment or out of the labor force. This shows that Inspite of the efforts made by the city administration much has to do in the reduction of unemployment.

10.3 Unemployment Rate

Unemployment is a pressing problem for the city which is mainly exacerbated by the rural-Urban migration. Figure 21 below reveals unemployment condition of the city by age and sex. As indicated in figure 21 below, unemployment rate decreased every year in Addis Ababa during the past five survey years (2000- 2004 E.C). As indicate in the figure below, total unemployment



rate at city level in 2000 were 31.4. Thus, declines to 25.1 in 2004 E.C. When we compare unemployment status at country level which was 24.1, in Addis Ababa the situation was more serious. This implies that in Addis Ababa, compared to the country total, unemployment rate was very high. The rate of unemployment of females was much greater than males in all the years under discussion.



Source: CSA, 2012 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey Study

The rate of changes was seen due to unemployment/employment or out of the labor force. This shows that the efforts made by the city administrations much has to do in the reduction of unemployment.

Table 21: Employment Rate of Addis Ababa Ten Years and above by Sex and Year from 2002-2004 E.C

Fiscal year	Capable			Employed			Unemployed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2002E.C	1,094,237	1,272,822	2,367,059	630,084	432,688	1,062,772	464,189	840,134	1,304,287
2003E.C	1,145,218	1,331,225	2,476,443	662,622	505,599	1,168,221	482,596	825,626	1,308,222
2004E.C	1,141,811	1,363,042	2,504,853	667,973	481,001	1,148,974	473,838	882,041	1,355,879

Source: FDRE, Ethiopia's progress Towards Eradicating Poverty: An Interim Report on Poverty Analysis Study (2010/11), March 2012

There is temporal variation in unemployment condition in Addis Ababa city in the past three years from 2002-2004 E.C. Even though, unemployment existed in the city, as indicated in table 21 the total number of unemployed persons increased every year. With regard to sex, females were more vulnerable than males. Therefore, the city administration should work more



aggressively in alleviating the fast growing unemployment problem in the city.

10.4 Poverty Condition in the City

According to 2012 survey study result on Ethiopian progress Towards Eradicating Poverty an Interim Report, 28.1% of the residents of Addis Ababa were under general poverty. On the other hand, 26.1% of the residents were under food poverty. When we compare poverty in terms of sex, females were more affected by poverty than males.

11. Trade and Investment

11.1 Trade

Trade is one of the economic sectors of the city. According to Addis Ababa Bureau of Trade and Industry Development the sector provides employment opportunity for thousands of unemployed dwellers of the city. It embraces those engaged in retail and whole sellers. According to trade and industry bureau report of 2003 E.C 530,314,931 capital registered in whole sell, 13,611,959,577 in retail. Furthermore, 695,717,529 capitals were registered in industry.

11.2 Investment

The investment sector is a major source of revenue and employment opportunity of Addis Ababa city. This sector was making progress every year. In this sector both Ethiopian and Non Ethiopians participated in different projects. Table 23 below shows the status of licensed approval investment Projects and employment opportunity from 2000-2004 E.C.

Table 22: Status of Licensed Approval Investment Projects & Employment Opportunity from 2000-2004 E.C

S/No	Type of Project	No of project	Capital	Employment Opportunity		Total
				Permanent	Temporary	
1	Construction	2,363	25,688,056,656	100,985	106,852	207,837
2	Manufacturing	2,877	10,823,409,404	57,111	274,855	331,966
3	Real Estate	638	15,865,127,012	19,552	59,052	78,604
4	Machinery rent	4,969	29,647,108,982	27,652	23,757	51,409
5	Education	194	1,847,462,466	12,813	8,645	21,458
6	Health	147	1,023,077,960	3,960	2,776	6,736
7	Hotel and tourism	617	28,566,446,756	36,336	40,595	76,931
8	Agriculture	87	785,349,500	2,468	33,303	35,771
9	Others	499	3,984,274,196	33,061	60,312	93,373
	Total	12,391	118,230,312,932	293,938	610,147	904,085



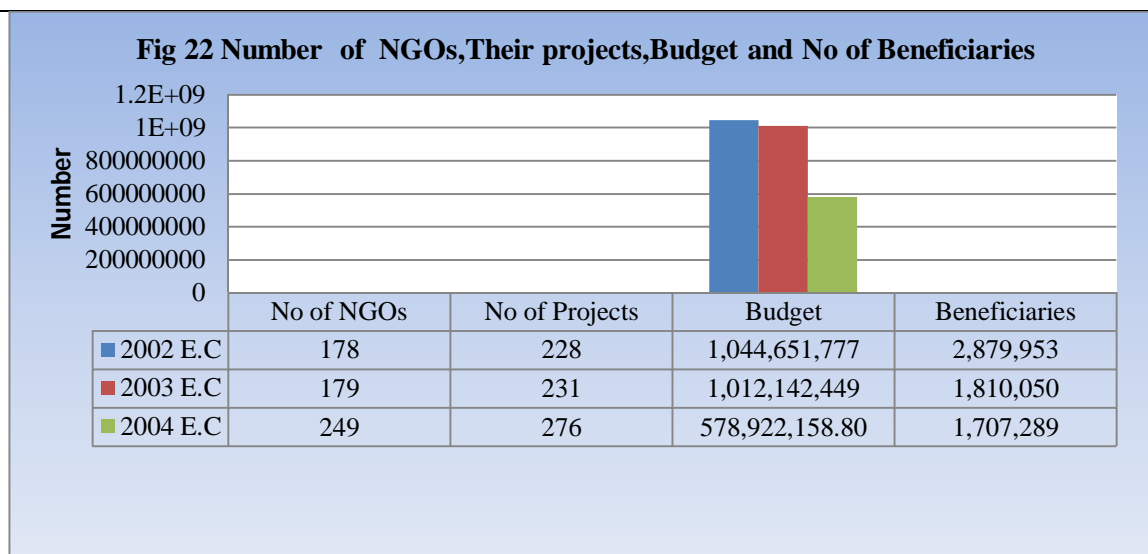
Source: Addis Ababa City Administration Investment Agency, 2004 E.C Annual Report

According to table 22 above, a total of 12,391 projects licensed with a total capital of 118,230,312,932 Birr. Construction, manufacturing and machinery rent stood the three major investment sectors that investors mainly involved. On the other hand, Manufacturing, real estate and machinery rent were the three sectors that registered the highest investment capital. As indicated in the table above the investment sector created job opportunities for 904,085 unemployed dwellers of the city. Construction, manufacturing and hotel and tourism were the three major sectors that created both permanent and temporary better employment opportunity compared to others.

12. Non Governmental Organizations Effort in the City Development

NGOs have their own role in development endeavor and poverty eradication at all levels. A number of projects run by NGOs mainly in social services in the city administration by both local and Internationals. Education and health sectors have got the largest share not only in the number of projects but also in the amount of expenditure.

Figure 22 below shows the situation of NGOs in the city in the subsequence years from 2002-2004 E.C. According to the figure, the total number of NGOs registered and actively functioning in the city were 178, 179 and 249 in the year 2002, 2003 and 2004 E.C respectively. And the total projects run by the registered NGOs were 228, 231 and 276 in 2002, 2003 E.C and 2004 E.C respectively. The amount of budget allocated for the projects were 1,044,651,777 in 2002 and 1,012,142,449 Birr for the year 2003 and 578,922,158.80 2004 E.C. The projects benefited 2,879,953 people in the year 2002, 1,810,050 heads in the year 2003 and 1,707,289 in 2004 E.C. Education, health; women and elderly rehabilitation were the main focus of the projects.



Source: AAC BoFED, NGO sub-process 2003 E.C Annual Report

13. City Fiscal Performance

Finance is a major input to implement any development strategies, programs and projects in specified time. Furthermore, in order to put in to effect and scale up the performance capacity, the availability of finance is unquestionable. The sources of revenue of the city are direct tax, indirect tax and non tax revenue.

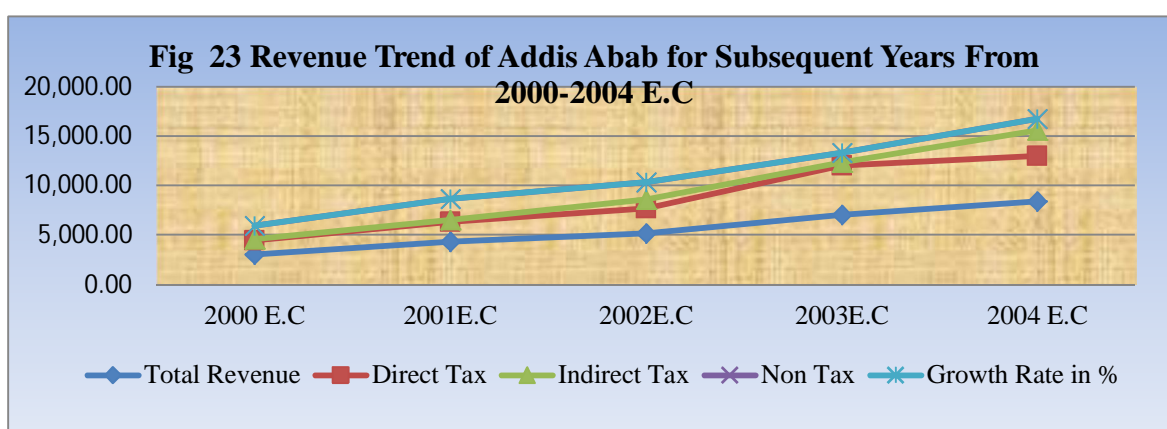
Table 23: Revenue and Expenditure Trend of Addis Ababa City in Million by Subsequent Years from 2000 to 2004 E.C

Information		2000 E.C	2001E.C	2002E.C	2003E.C	2004 E.C
Revenue	Total Revenue	3,008.59	4,313.06	5,162.38	7,067.99	8,373.46
	Direct Tax	1,458.26	2,040.70	2,495.50	4,935.28	4,650.34
	Indirect Tax	124.63	193.7	952.63	325.243	2,578.80
	Non Tax	1,359.28	2,114.13	1,714.25	1,025.44	1,142.31
	Growth Rate in %	30%	37%	20%	37%	15.59%
Expenditures	Total Expenditures	3,839.87	5,606.35	4916.73	6,775.56	8,323.88
	Recurrent	991.75	1,558.81	2010.28	3,361.85	3,575.64
	Capital	2,848.12	4,047.54	2,906.44	3,413.71	4,748.24
	Growth Rate in %	42%	46%	-12%	38%	18.60%

Source: AAC BoFED, Plan and Budget Sub- Process, 2004 Annual Report

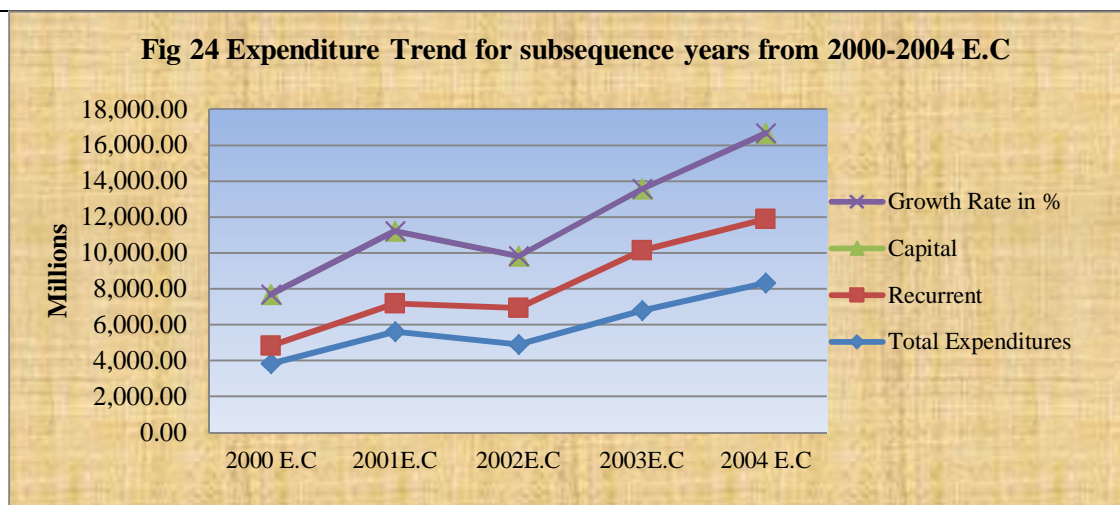


Revenue is the backbone of any development efforts and collected by assigned institution and then expends on different socio economic activities to achieve the goal already set by a given institution. Trend of revenue of Addis Ababa shows what is going on in the city administration in all aspects in the past five years. As we see from figure 23 above, there is a gradual increase in the revenue of the city from 2000 to 2004 E.C fiscal year. The total revenue collected from direct tax, indirect tax and non tax in the year 2000 was 3,008.59 million and reached 8,373.456 million birr in the year 2004 E.C. The growth rate in the same year was 15.59 %.With regard to expenditure, similar trend was observed in the city in the past five years.



Source: AAC BoFED, Plan and Budget Sub- Process, 2004 Annual Report

Figure 24 below indicates the expenditure of the city in the past five years. Total recurrent expenditure of the city in the past five years progressively increased. Expenditure of the city has been grown proportionally with revenue in the past five years and reached 8,323.880 million birr in the year 2004 E.C. The growth rate in 2004 fiscal year was about 18.60%.



Source: AAC BoFED, Plan and Budget Sub- Process, 2004 Annual Report

14. Land Situation of the City

Land in Addis Ababa is a public asset and base for the development of infrastructure such as housing, educational institutions, health institutions, roads etc. In the past years land had been exposed for rent seekers. Recently in order to manage the scarce resource of the city, the city administration organized different offices to control misuse and abuse that leads to socio economic crises. Therefore, in this regard the urban Land Bank and Transfer Office working integrated with Housing Development Project Office in order to lessen the problem. According to the office of mayor performance management directorate report of 2004 E.C, over 1.9 million sq.metre of land confiscated from illegal Real Estate developers. Currently, 198.39 hectare of land is under rehabilitation. For those displaced due to rehabilitation program 4,090 condominiums, 1,290 Kebele substitute houses, and for 1,401 households substitute land have been given. In addition to this about 470 million Birr paid as compensation. Over 47,790 customers /residents have got tenure map. The administration provided 140 hectares of land for housing development project from 1996-2004 E.C.

15. Sport Sector

The sport sector like other sectors is encouraged with full support of the administration. Youth and other sectors of the society spend their time in places where their productive and the spirit of progressive culture develop. The city administration of Addis Ababa made substantial efforts in



order to expand the sport sector and to benefit the mass population. From sport development programs and projects hundred thousands of the residents' of Addis Ababa benefited.

Table 24: Number of Federations, Sport fields, Sports Men, Clubs, Coaches and Referee in Addis Ababa in 2004 E.C

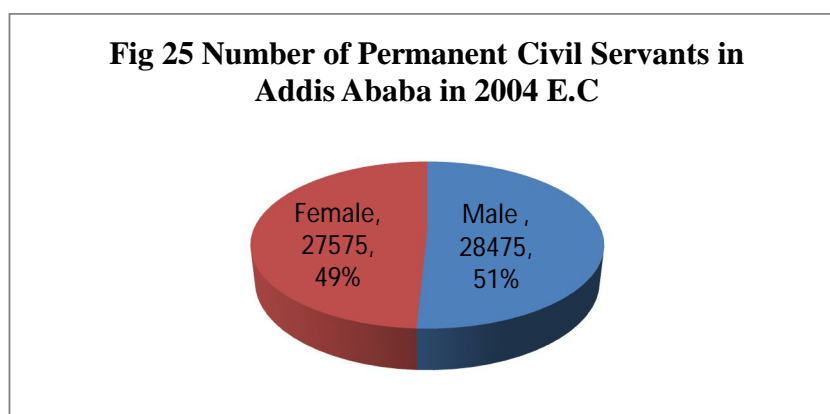
Detailed information	Federations	Sport fields	Sports men	Sport clubs	Sport council	Coaches	Referee
2004 E.C	25	161	3,565	235	119	1,036	1,024

Source: AA Sport Commission 2004 E.C Annual Report

As table 24 above indicates in 2004 E.C there were 25 federations, 161 sport fields, 3,565 sportmen, 235 sport clubs, 119 sport councils, 1,036 coaches and 1,024 referees in the city .

16. Human Resource of the City

Well trained human resource having defined and recognized mission of the institution is an input in order to materialize any development plan and strategy. In this respect, the city administration organized and structured different offices to render services to the customers. Fig 25 below shows the human resource of the city in 2004 E.C.



Source: Addis Ababa Civil Service Agency ICT 2004 E.C Report

In the city administration there were a total of 56,050 permanent civil servants in the year 2004 E.C .Of which the numbers of male employees were 28,475 and the rest 27,575 were females. This figure does not include teachers in all levels. As the figure indicated the sex ratio in the civil service was to some extent equal.



Conclusion

Developing and preparing profile of the city is an essential task of the city Bureau of Finance and Economy Development that helped to identify development gaps and to find suitable and sustainable interventions to fill the gap for policy makers, investors, non governmental development stake holders and for decision makers.

Addis Ababa is the major political, economic and cultural centre of the country, on the verge of transforming the socio economic conditions of its people. Since, the past twenty years impressive development effort has been exerted to alleviate the mass population of the city from poverty and to transform in to a better income specially from 2000-2004 E.C . It is witnessed that hundred thousand residents of the city have been benefited in all rounded developmental activities of the administration.

In order to achieve the Millennium Development Goal and the Growth and Transformation Plan of the city, the administration made substantial growth endeavor in all aspects. Major Socio economic indicators of the city revealed that a number of sector services have been improved in the past five years from 2000-2004 E.C.

The profile reveals the most important achievements and gaps of the city. For instance girl's participation in education promoted and the gap narrowed. Health services and facility, access and coverage infrastructure such as water, road, transport services and housing also made substantial progress. Regardless of the focus of the city administration, there were also shortage in housing, water and sanitation, transport services compared to the ever growing demand of the city residents.

Inspite of the fact that the administration's effort to tackle the ever growing socio economic problems of the residents, rural urban migration contribute a lot in aggravating the environmental stress of the city.



Glossary

Age Dependency Ratio (ADR): The ratio of persons in “dependent” ages (under 15 and older than 65 years) to those in the “independent (economic productive)” ages (15-64 years) multiplied by 100.

Apparent Intake Rate (AIR): The percentage ratio of all new entrants in to grade one to the total population of age 7.

Contraceptive Acceptance Rate: The proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are not pregnant and who are accepting a modern contraceptive method (new and repeat acceptors).

Crude Death Rate (CDR): The number of deaths in a year per 1000 total year population.

Economically Active Population: All persons aged ten years and over who are employed or unemployed in the reference period.

Economic Activity Rate: The percentage of the economically active population over the total of the active and the inactive population.

Economic Dependency Ratio: The ratio of dependent population to the economically active population within the specified period of time.

Economically Inactive Population: All persons aged ten years and above who are neither engaged nor available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during the reference period.

Employment Rate: The percentage of employed population over the total of employed and unemployed population.

Gender Parity Index: Measures the equity between girls and boys and is calculated by the ratio of education indicator of girls to boys.

Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER): The percentage ratio of total enrollment in a given level to the corresponding official school age range at a given level to the corresponding official school age population for that level.



Leading Cause of Morbidity: The most frequently occurring causes of morbidity (usually 10) among inpatients for which the greatest number of cases have been reported during a given year.

Morbidity: The extent of illness, injury or disability in a population

Net Enrollment Ratio (NER): The percentage Ratio of number enrolled students in the official school age range at a given level to the corresponding official school age population for that level.

Net Intake Rate (NIR): The percentage ratio of age 7 new entrants in to grade 1 to the total population of age 7.

Pupil-Section Ratio (PSR): The ratio of total number of students in a given level to total number of sections.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR): The ratio of total number of students in a given level to total number of teachers teaching at that level.

Sex Ratio: The number of males per 100 females in a year.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children for a woman if all women lived to end their child bearing years and give birth to children according to a given set of age specific fertility rate.

Unemployment Rate: The percentage of population aged 10 years and above who were not working during the reference period and were looking for or were discouraged job seekers.



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