



Making  
Cities  
Work

# ETHIOPIA

Capital: Addis Ababa (2000)  
Largest City: Addis Ababa 2,645,000

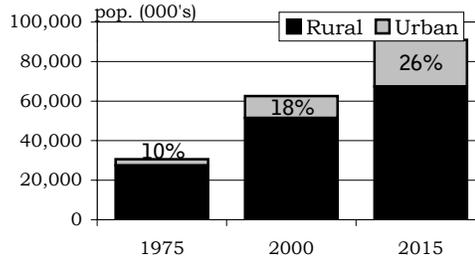
2000 Population	62.6 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	2.3%
GDP (2000)	\$39.2 billion
GDP per capita	\$627
GDP growth	2.0%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$100
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	*



## Urban Profile

### Urban Population

11,042,000 lived in urban areas in 2000.



Annual Growth Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 5.0%  
Rural 1.8%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	1
5-9.9 m	
2.5 - 4.9 m	
.75-2.49 m	

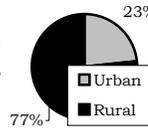
### Urban Migration Trends

Reversing a historical decline in rural-urban migration, 1988-1991 saw mass rural-urban migration of villagers, orphans, and injured persons to larger, protected cities in the south, mostly Addis Ababa, due to warfare and violence in the north. The government policy of forced resettlement and villagization ended in 1990, freeing residents to migrate into more fertile areas.

### Urban Poverty

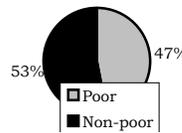
5,189,740 urban dwellers were below the poverty line.

#### POVERTY IN ETHIOPIA



23% of the country's poor live in urban areas.

#### URBAN POVERTY



47% of the urban population is poor.

#### Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation 6.7  
Addis Ababa n/a

### Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1999)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	45%	86%
Industrial	12%	2%
Services	43%	12%

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation \*

**UNEMPLOYMENT.** Addis has large unemployment as continuing in-migration floods the local job market. Unemployment is a major contributor to poverty in the city: a third of the city's adults are unemployed - women more than men, youth more than middle-aged persons. A large part of the 30% of unemployed residents are involved in street vending occupations.

### Decentralization

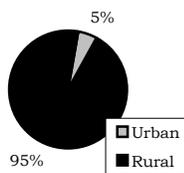
Sample Urban Area: Addis Ababa, pop. 2.6 million

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set <b>n/a</b> of local tax levels	Able to choose <b>n/a</b> contractors for projects
Able to set <b>n/a</b> of user charges	Funds transfer <b>is not</b> known in advance
Able to borrow <b>n/a</b> of funds	Central government <b>cannot</b> remove local govt. officials

### Infrastructure & Basic Services

2,539,660 urban dwellers lack water supply.

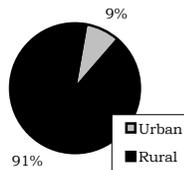


5% of people without water supply live in urban areas.

#### Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	2,540	23%
Rural	44,825	87%
Total	47,365	76%

4,637,640 urban dwellers lack sanitation coverage.



9% of people without sanitation coverage live in urban areas.

#### Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	4,638	42%
Rural	48,432	94%
Total	53,069	85%

#### First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

### Health

Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)  
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)					
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)					

### Crime

Ethiopia is an example of an African country where civil unrest directly affects crime rates, especially in urban settings. For example, as bitter civil war raged in Ethiopia in 1986, the homicide rate in Addis Ababa soared to 96 per 100,000 inhabitants, which is among the highest in the world.