

4. URBAN PROJECTS VISITED IN ETHIOPIA

In this chapter the visited projects are explained in detail. After the explanation, five boxes summarise the projects in pages 87 to 91.

The two first explained projects are water supply projects. The first one is the Water Bank programme of Intermón Oxfam (IO), which is a country level programme with many small water supply projects. For this study, it has been visited the project carried out in the town Sole Chefa, 200 km south from Addis Ababa. The second project has been done in the city of Wukro by “Ingeniería para la Cooperación”. The third project is a small housing project in the small city of Alamata, done by the Missionary Sisters.

The last two projects have been or are being carried out in Addis Ababa. The first one was done in the Entoto area of the city by PRO PRIDE. It is called Entoto Integrated Upgrading Development Programme (EIUDP). And the second one is a huge housing programme carried out by the municipality of Addis Ababa with the technical advice of GTZ IS, a branch of the German Cooperation Agency GTZ).

4.1 Water Bank Programme

4.1.1. *Intermón Oxfam in Ethiopia*

Intermón Oxfam (IO) is a Spanish NGO that has been working in the developing projects since 1956. IO has been involved since the mid 90's in Ethiopia and its current largest intervention in this country is the Water Bank programme.

IO mixes two forms of action in the Water Bank programme, a short term solution action and a long term solution one. On one side, it acts to solve immediate water problems of different communities by financing and working with different local NGOs to make water supply projects in rural areas. On the other hand, those services and infrastructures should be offered by the government, so IO also has an advocacy or lobby politic to put pressure on the government to solve the service problem that affects the people.

The advocacy politics are very good in a theory way but communities might not support these politics because they might not see the benefits on putting pressure on the government to ask for any right. Firstly, the community might not even know about the benefit of the service they are asking for, and secondly they might not even get them.

For IO it is very important to work with the communities providing them water or any other service so IO can get closer to the communities, because these communities realize IO is working for them and on their side. This helps IO to explain to the communities that they have to demand for water services and other rights to the local, regional and central governments.

That is the reason why it is so important to work in different communities, to explain the benefits, to show other communities about the improving of the quality of live and to put pressure on the government about what they should be doing and even teaching them how to do it.

It follows firstly an explanation about what the Water Bank programme is, which are its main goals and which is the work methodology.

Secondly, one of these water supply projects of the Water Bank programme is explained in more detail, explaining the background of the community, the work it was done and the goals achieved.

4.1.2. The Water Bank programme

As said before, the Water Bank Programme is Intermón Oxfam's largest intervention in Ethiopia. The programme pools resources in order to support community based potable water projects in rural, non-pastoralist areas of Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray and SNNP Regional States. The programme supports water supply infrastructure as well as enhancing the capabilities of local partners and beneficiary population in water management, safe sanitation and hygiene practices. The Water Bank programme hopes to enhance local capacity in the water sector while at the same time building stronger links among them through networking.

The beginnings of the programme were in June 2003, when IO decided to initiate a comprehensive programme approach by developing gender mainstreaming and technical working manuals (done with the assistance of "Enginyers Sense Fronteres", ESF), and a water supply strategy document. This strategy document sets specific ways of working in different levels, indicates geographic priorities and selects the techniques to develop the water schemes.

The Water Bank programme is guided by this strategy document and has three major components which are explained in detail below:

- projects, aimed at providing access to water to specific communities;
- capacity building, directed both at community and sector level (NGOs, local and regional authorities, government officials);
- networking, aimed at building a common agenda for action among water sector and at pushing water and sanitation on the government's agenda.



Figure 23: Water Bank programme manager, Kaleab Gatenah, with two team members of Intermón Oxfam Ethiopia, the engineer at his left and the driver at his right

The Water Bank has been working for three years from 2004/05 and is now working for the fourth one.

Some aspects of the project have been modified trying to be more efficient and to achieve better results. For example, the selection of the projects has been simplified and more efforts are being done to empower the advocacy IO is doing in the different administration levels.

Table 9: Basic Data Water Bank Programme

Projected Annual budget: approximately € 600,000. 85% will be assigned to projects, 9% to capacity building and 6% to overhead costs.
The "Generalitat de Catalunya" has given money for 3 years, which makes the things easier. The European Union has already approved a donation for three more years
Nº of projects, local counterparts and main donors:
First round 2004/05: 4 projects carried out by EOC-DICAC, ECC-SDCO AA, REST and Water Action and fund by "Castilla la Mancha", "Generalitat de Catalunya", self resource
Second round 2005/06: 4 projects carried out by ORDA, EOC-DICAC, REST and Water Action and fund by "Generalitat de Catalunya", "Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid", self resource
Third round 2006/07: 6 projects fund by Asturias, "Generalitat de Catalunya", European Union, self resource

4.1.2.1. The Projects

In the last three years the Water Bank programme has been working by providing funds to proposals submitted by local NGOs.

Projects submitted by potential Water Bank partner NGOs went through an appraisal process based on criteria such as project location, community involvement, extent of the problem, organizational capacity, type of proposed scheme, technical feasibility of the counterpart among others.

This aspect of the calling for proposals is one of the things has changed. Since IO has already six local counterparts, they have decided to keep working with these partners instead of trying to expand. The calling for proposals was a long process and a lot of work had always to be done with the new NGOs, so at the moment, to simplify the process, no new partners have been called to work with.

Either if the local NGO was a new approved one or has been already a partner, once the intervention has started, a monitoring and evaluation system is put in place in order to ensure continuous follow up. After completion of the project, a participatory evaluation is carried out with assistance of external consultant, and also involving authorities and the community. This process allows the conclusion to be drawn, issues and challenges identified and learning from experience to take place.

In the fourth round two or three projects will be carried out by local partners that had work before with.

The projects are about habilitating a water resource (natural spring, borehole...), bringing the water to the people through different water points and more water points are done for cattle as well.

Additionally, some hygiene aspects are treated. Training for latrine construction is provided, public showers are built and hygiene training about day to day healthy habits for the people of the community among others.

4.1.2.2. Capacity Building

The Water Bank programme has included capacity building as an important component for local partners, government staff and the community.

In the project intervention areas, communities are given different types of training including in finance, operation and maintenance, natural resource conservation and health promotion, to enable them to manage their water resources. In 2005/06, more than 800 community members received training, and community-to-community experience sharing has also been organised by different project.

The employees of the water bureau of the *woreda* become trainings as well and are capacitated to do their job properly, since many times, the lack of water provision it is not only a lack of will or a lack of financing, it is also often due to a lack of capacitating of the officers.

4.1.2.3. Networking

As part of the effort to improve access to safe water and sanitation, Intermón Oxfam engages in high-level policy and advocacy work. IO recognises that collaborating with others to support and strengthen national efforts is the only way to bring about sustainable change, and joint work enables IO to present challenges experienced at grassroots level to high level decision makers as well as communicating developments in the sector to local government agencies and partners. Intermón Oxfam in an active participant in three main WASH groups: the WASH Movement, CRDA Water Working Group and Action Research for Scaling-up Community Managed WASH Services.

WASH is a global advocacy alliance that aims to put water, sanitation and hygiene firmly on the international political agenda, in order to win commitment from social and political leaders and change people's behaviour. The Ethiopian WASH Movement began in 2004, after interest was expressed by stakeholders from various sectors – government, private, community, non-government, faith-based organizations and multilateral institutions.

As stated before, CRDA (Christian Relief and Development Association) is an Ethiopian umbrella NGO. They have as well a Water Working Group promoting network and advocacy at different organizational levels and government administrations. For example, the Water Working Group is represented by IO in the European Union Water Initiative Dialogue Forum, as a participant in the sector review and in the organization of multi stakeholder forums.

IO thinks it is very important to work with the government. The goal of this committee is to put pressure on the government and to work with them as well. A group of NGO can do more work together than separately. In this CRDA Water Group there are a lot of meetings, because a lot of work has to be done. A new coordinator is going to be paid to be in charge for the group and to make sure the work that has to be done is being done.

They are members of the Water Partnership. They also thing water has to be manage in an integrated way.

It is important networking is being done:

- For planning new strategies and new actions

- For monitoring the different projects and to evaluate them once they are finished
- To share the experiences and to learn from the other institutions.

Future Strategies

For the future there are already some strategy lines. Water is still going to be provided where the government doesn't arrive, but more and better advocacy is going to be done.

The reason is very easy. The government is going to get a lot of money for different projects and Oxfam and other organizations want to make sure this money is being spent appropriately. The amount of money is much more than what Intermón Oxfam is ever going to have.

The government is going to get 100 millions US\$ from the World Bank, 60 million US\$ from the African Development Banc and another 100 million US\$ from UNICEF. All this money is supposed to be spent in water issues all over Ethiopia. Because of this amount of money, the advocacy of the NGO has to be empowered.

However, as Kaleab Gatenah insists "water is still going to be provided where the government is not able to arrive".

4.1.3. Sole Chefa water supply project

Sole Chefa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Project is a project done in behalf of the Water Bank programme. It is one of the projects of the second round. The local counterpart is EOC-DICAC, which had already worked with them in the first round.



Figure 24: The area where the town is Sole Chefa is located. After rainy season the landscape is very green in contraposition to the 4 to 5 hours women have to spend daily fetching water from unsafe sources

The project began in 2006 and it was supposed to finish at the beginning of 2007. But the management part of the project was very weak, since the training provided wasn't enough because of lack of time. That's the reason why a project extension was done to improve the management and sanitation aspects of the project.

The project was finished during the summer of 2007, however financial issues are checked and training and management is still provided.

Sole Chefa is located in Tena *woreda* of Arsi Zone in the Oromia region. This project was designed based on the felt needs of the community. The general goal of the project was to improve the health status and productivity of the community in Tena *woreda*, and contribute therefore to poverty reduction efforts in the zone and in the country. The project has three purposes with the following targets:

- To improve the amount and quality of the water consumed by 5,000 people, reduce the distance of water fetching time of women and children to an average of 20 minutes and create access to safe and adequate water supply to 4,500 livestock in Tenna *Woreda*.
- To improve substantially the awareness of 6179 men, women, boys and girls regarding hygienic and sanitary living and to reduce the number of people who defecate at open fields by 5% in the area.
- Maintain the ground water recharge to fulfil the desired per capita water consumption for the targeted population.

4.1.3.1. Background

The major economic activity of the people in the area is crop production and animal rearing. Livestock rearing is the second important agricultural activity in the zone. Production and productivity of both crop and livestock is better as compared to other parts of the country.

There is dependable and reliable rainfall for most part of the zone except those parts of the zone that is lowland. Arsi is one of the surplus-producing zones in the country. Low genetic potential, backward agricultural practices and poor extension system may have an impact on more production and productivity of the zone. The potential for irrigated agriculture is good since Arsi has many perennial streams and rivers that can be diverted for this purpose. Food availability tends to decline from June to September. This happens as the main rainy season is the peak labour intensive time and needs more energy.

Sole Chefa peasant association is one of the 11 peasant associations in Tenna *Woreda* of Arsi zonal administration of the Oromia region. The centre of the peasant association (PA), called Madero, is located 28 km south west of Ticho



Figure 25: Information post about the project in Sole Chefa

(the *woreda* town) and 155 km south east of the zonal town Assela. There is one access dry weather road that connects Sole Chefa to Ticho.



Figure 26: Sole Chefa. Developing is nearly impossible without water. Constructing a house requires two rainy seasons, the school lacked of teachers because they were wishing to live to other towns, cattle was difficult to rear and lack of water made impossible the creation of any kind of business

According to the *Woreda* Administration Office statistics, the peasant association has a population of 7,723 by the Ethiopian year 1997 (E.C), which means in 2004/05 in western countries year.

The peasant association has no safe and adequate water sources at nearby sites for both domestic and other uses. There are two perennial streams in the peasant association (PA) in the western and southern boundaries. In the PA there are four springs. Water shortage is the critical problem in the area especially in the dry season. Women and girls are travelling daily long distances to fetch water for domestic use. The same is happens for livestock. Moreover, the land topography aggravates further the water problem for the inhabitants. It is rugged, steep and full of ups and downs. In general terms the land topography of the *woreda* and the peasant association is undulating to very steppe. It is common to see women, boys and girls fetching water from long distance carrying pots of water on their back, head and using donkeys to bring water for domestic use. They usually travel 3 to 4 hours per day for fetching water. The daily per capita water consumption of the beneficiary people is 4-5 litters.

So far there is no developed (protected) water points in the *woreda* at large and in the peasant association in particular and the coverage of rural potable water supply is nil for both the peasant association and the *woreda*.

Although there is a burden of an estimated 75% prevalence of unsafe water, poor hygiene and sanitation related diseases in the area, there is only one health assistant in Sole Medero clinic. The health coverage of the locality is small that is not able to combat the problem.

4.1.3.2. The project

As explained before, the projects of the Water Bank programme of Intermón Oxfam cover different aspects. The main goal is the water supply infrastructure. However, the project aims to be a whole Sanitation Project with environmental

sustainability and with duration in time. Therefore, additionally to the water infrastructure, community empowerment, sanitation trainings and environmental aspects are included in the project.

Water supply

The water supply infrastructure is the most visible part of the project and it is actually the main goal. For the water supply infrastructure a gravity water system was developed through the capping of 4 springs and the construction of 11 water points, 2 reservoirs, 11 washing basins, public showers and 5 cattle troughs. All this, has to be possible with the construction of an initial distribution network of 10,790 meters of pipes and fittings.



Figure 27: Development and protection of 4 water springs was done



Figure 28: Water points were constructed for people (14) and for animals (5)



Figure 29: Washing basins for clothes and public showers were also constructed as a part of the water supply for sanitary and hygiene use

Furthermore an infrastructure extension was done in 2007 with three more water points.

Community and institutional empowerment

Community empowerment is very important in the projects and it is a key factor for its good working and management, the good maintenance of the infrastructure and the guarantee for the good decision mechanism in the future. Therefore, different groups are created, trained and empowered. These are:

One water and sanitation management committee with 7 members (4 women and 3 men) was established and trained on the water system management, sanitation and gender.

- 14 CHPs (community health promoters) were trained in sanitation & hygiene promotion, where 60% of them were women.
- 2 school hygiene and sanitation clubs were formed and supported where equal participation of girls and boys was promoted.
- 4 care-takers trained in water operation and maintenance of the system where 2 of them were women.

Training was provided to 50 men and women on improved agricultural practices and also to 4 *woreda* level experts and development agents in the village.

- One-day gender awareness creation workshop for 100 women, girls, men and boys was conducted.

According to the management structure of the infrastructure, it is the next one, as explains Kaleab Gatenah:

Firstly, there is a water resource from where the distribution to the different communities is done, having each of them different water points. From each water point 5 representatives are elected. From all the representatives elected a committee is done. They meet once a year to discuss important issues. It could be discussed, for example, an infrastructure extension plan issue.

From this committee, 7 to 11 people are selected to form the board. The board meets once per month and has to solve regular problems and has to take different decisions, which haven't got the importance of the community decision but which are not the daily issues. For example, it can be discussed new strategies to charge the water to the consumers or the fine somebody should pay if is taking water without paying for it.

Finally, there is the Administration Office. The building is done by the NGO but the workers are local people who get paid for it. There is a manager, a financier, a technician and there are as much tab officers as water points. The technician has to solve the different infrastructural problems and has to take care for the maintenance. The tab officer has to collect the payments of the people to get the water. This payment varies depending on the community. The tab officer has to give the money to the financier who is in charge for this money issues. And finally, the manager has to take care that everything is working how it has. This administration office has to solve the daily problems.

This kind of managing structure takes around three years to create it and to let it by themselves. With five years this structure works perfectly. That's the reason why often the main problems of the water supply projects are management problems and not infrastructural. The planning of the projects is often done depending on the timing for the construction issues and a few times it is planned depending on the time required for the capacity building of the community and the local officers.

Sanitation and hygiene component



Figure 30: Since a water escape was in the pipe it was decided to penalize the people who were using this water instead of fetching it from the water point.



Figure 31: Pit latrines were built with local materials. A training was done to explain the importance of latrines and to show the people how to construct them. Afterwards it was checked how people had done their own latrines

Since the project it is thought as a whole sanitation project, providing water has to be together with a capacitating of sanitary and hygiene issues. It has to be explained which practices are healthy or not and why. The soap use has to properly explained and even the importance of latrines and their location. Therefore some actions were done in behalf of this part of the project:

- A door-to-door education on hygiene and sanitation was given to 1,545 households and mass education on hygiene and sanitation was given to 6,179 men, women, boys and girls.
- 42 TPLs (traditional pit latrines) and 42 Refuse disposal pits were constructed to serve about 210 female & male and to be replicated in the project area.

Environmental rehabilitation

Finally, to finish with in a really sustainable way enclose an area of 10 hectares around the springs, 30,000 tree seedlings were planted and 10,000 micro basins, 10 km hillside terrace and 10 km soil bunds in the upper catchments of the springs were constructed.

Direct beneficiaries of the project were 5000 people in safe and adequate water provision & 6179 people in provision of hygiene education living in Sole Chefa *Kebele*. In Addition, the project

benefited 4,500 cattle and equines. Generally, it could be said that the whole community of the village (7,723 people) benefited from the interventions. Additional construction of the three water points and their pipeline distribution system carried out in 2007 served more than 1200 female and male.



Figure 32: Some of the beneficiaries

4.2 Wukro Water Supply Project

4.2.1. “Ingeniería para la Cooperación” in Wukro

“Ingeniería para la Cooperación – Lankidetzarako Ingeniaritza” is a Spanish NGO settled in the Basque Country. It was founded in 1995 in Vitoria – Gasteiz and is currently working in over 10 countries in Latin America and Africa.

The water supply project of Wukro has been designed by “Ingeniería para la Cooperación” in the small city of Wukro, in the north of Ethiopia. The counterpart and the demanders of the project are The White Fathers through the main interlocutor Ángel Olarán, a priest who has been working for the last 15 years in Wukro and has always been involved in many social programs to assist many orphans and other people suffering from different diseases to let them get food, the money to pay the rent, health assistance, education and clothes.

This water supply project was born from the necessity of the Agriculture and Commerce School of St Mary, to get some more water mainly for irrigation.

Since the school needed some water and the water canalization had to go through other city areas that had no water connections, it was thought to make a proper water supply project for this city area.

The project was written in Spain after deciding with the local government what had to be done to provide the school with water and to expand the water network of the town, taking profit of the canalization to the school.

After the project was written, though, some misunderstandings in the decisions made, the lack of presence of the Spanish NGO and the lack of willing of the local government brought to a lot of problems in the execution of the projects.

Currently, the water pipes are done (even though some changes were done to the initial project) and they get the water from the old source. Efforts are being done by Ingeniería para la Cooperación, Ángel Olarán and the first mayor that began the project for finalizing the well and connect it to the pipes that have already been done.

4.2.2. Wukro

4.2.2.1. Basic Data

Wukro is a small city located in the Tigray region of Ethiopia, at an altitude of 2.300 metres. It is in the road that goes from Addis Ababa to Adigrat, in the north of the country, just two hours by car to the Eritrean border.

Based on figures from the Central Statistical Agency in 2005, Wukro has nearly 30.000 inhabitants in the whole municipality⁴³. The city has a completely rural based economy except in the city centre, that is by the road and where is a small urban economy of services.

The climate is tropical and has mainly two seasons, the rainy one, usually between July and September, and the dry one, the rest of the year. In the rainy season it

⁴³ Wikipedia, the free Enciclopedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wukro>, accessed January 2008.

rains nearly every day. The dry season is normally nine months long (can be longer) and it rains very few, if it does. The problem of the whole region is when the dry months become longer and there is not enough rainfall during the rainy season.



Figure 33: Wukro. The main road connects Addis Ababa with Adigrat, which is the last city before reaching Eritrea. This is the only paved road in Wukro. The town is growing to south direction, which is at the end of the picture.

Even though some problems of droughts and wars have affected relatively a short time ago the town and the whole region (see history of Wukro), currently the Wukro is recovering, it is getting money for development projects, the government has invested in infrastructures in the whole region and, as Efren says (see Appendix A. Interviews), the town is currently growing at a rate of 3.6 %.



Figure 34: One of the inner roads of the city

4.2.2.2. History

Wukro town was established in 1936 during the Italian occupation (1936-1940). The reason for its foundation was the fact that it was suitable for industrial and agricultural activities. Accordingly, the place was given to an Italian named De Taroli who started agricultural and industrial activities. However it wasn't until 1956 that the Wukro Municipality wasn't established.

There were several reasons for choosing the present site. The main reasons were that there is the river that flows throughout the year, the presence of clay and sand used for construction, there was a lot of limestone for the production of lime, the area was suitable for production and finally, the fact that there is a large flat place that was convenient for the settlement of the town.

In 1947 the northern area of Wukro (west side of the main road and the river) was given to the army which was stationed there. As a result the growth trend of the town was directed towards the area beyond the road.

The municipality (established in 1956) devised a policy of allocating 600 square metres of land per individual residence which was one of the factors for the growth of the town.

Table 10: Historical remarks

1936	Establishment of Wukro
1956	Establishment of the municipality of Wukro
1977-79	Tigrayan People's Liberation Front launches a war for region autonomy
1984-85	Many resettled in Tigray and Eritrea because a heavy drought that killed nearly one million
1999-2000	Eritrean war



Figure 35: Wukro was first established in the north part, where road and river confluence between the rock mountains. It was during the Italian occupation in 1936

Although the town had no particular economic base for development, the opening of an army camp in the town resulted in the establishment and growth of urban services like bars, groceries and traditional “Talla Bets” and “Taj Bets”. This in turn had some effect on the growth of the number of population. In 1956 Wukro was decided to be the centre for the Kilta Awilalo Awraja zone. With this decision some government employees came to Wukro, thereby contributing to its population growth.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Final Report. Wukro Master Plan, 1993

Between 1977-79 Wukro was bombed from Addis Ababa because of the war for the independence that was launched by the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front.

Due to the agricultural based economy and to its dependency on rainfall, some droughts have affected the region. In 1984-85 a drought in Tigray and Eritrea killed nearly a million of people and forced resettlement to much more people.

In 1999-2000 there was a war against Eritrea, which is two hours by car far from Wukro in the north direction. Many men of the whole country and of the region in particular had to go to the battle front and were killed.

The conflict with the border demarcation is still not clear and many soldiers overnight and pass through Wukro in their way to the north. Especially delicate was the situation in November 2007 when the UN was about to live the border control because not enough efforts were done by Ethiopia and Eritrea to solve the border demarcation disputes. During this month and the months before both countries were making themselves ready in case the UN left and the neighbour country attacked, since both were declaring they had no intention to begin a war but no one of them trusted the other one.

4.2.2.3. Society

Wukro has a complex social situation, due to its location and its history. It is a road city very closed to the border to Ethiopia. They had different wars along the story where a lot of the men of the city were killed. Furthermore, for being in the road in the way to Eritrea, a lot of soldiers are in the city and spend a lot of money and nights there.

A lot of women that lost their man or that never had a husband get money from prostitution with the soldiers. This brings money to the town but there are two problems, firstly the women sometimes get children and secondly there is a high rate of HIV/AIDS in the town.

In addition, in rural areas the women think they have to get a lot of children to be well considered, independently if they keep the relationship with the fathers of the children or not. So in the one hand, there are few men in the town and there are a lot of soldiers and only few of all care about family planning and in the other hand there are women that think that the important thing in society is to have children and not to have a "family". This last consideration cannot be bad if the women are rich but it is very bad if the women are poor and not well educated.

In the town of Wukro, as well as in all the rural areas of Ethiopia, there is a big gender problem or difference of rights. The women have to work always at home and if they work outdoors it is for a very low income job. The good jobs only belong to men, who never work at home, they don't know how to cook or to wash their clothes. The girls work at home with the mothers while the boys play.

4.2.2.4. Housing and Infrastructures in Wukro

The Wukro Master Plan says that the houses have to be built through cooperatives, groups of at least 16 families and these houses have to have 3 rooms.

The bases of all the houses are done with all the people of the cooperative and then it is decided by chance who is getting every house. Every family has to build then their own house.



Figure 36: A stone house according to the master plan. It is still not finish but it could stay like this for many years. Stone is the main construction material in Wukro since it is in big quantities in the area

Those who get the plot from the government to cultivate it or to build a house are not allowed to sell it. They can just sell it if they build a house. So, it is only possible to sell the house since the owner of the land in the municipality. As states Efren, the reason is that if they don't do that like this, all the farmers would be selling their ground because of the speculation.

A new initiative in Wukro is being done by the government, who is building some houses and the people will have to pay some rent for them.

As in many places in Ethiopia, like Addis Ababa, for example, the shelter related infrastructures and other urban services arrive later to the houses. Normally the houses are first built and then they ask for the services as they need them.

When a house is built, the first thing that is able to get is the electricity. If there is not enough money to pay a contract with the electric company, it is possible to get a cable from the neighbour to have a lamp at home. It costs 8 Birr a month (around 10 cents of \$).

To get the water connexion takes longer. In the main streets, there are the main pipes for water supply. If somebody wants a private connexion at home, he or she has to pay all the installations from home to the main pipe.

People with low incomes, cannot afford to pay this private connexion and normally go to community fountains. Thus people, who cannot even afford the price of the water that comes from the fountains, get the water from the river which is normally of questionable quality.

Since the Water Supply Office (which relies on the Municipality) is in charge for the water being supplied through the pipes, the water from the river has other actors who have power of decision: It is the Water Use Committee. It is a committee that takes the important decisions about how to use the water of the river. It is a

traditional committee that decides who, when and where has the right to use the water from the river.



Figure 37: Even though many droughts have affected the town, during the rainy season big drainage channels are required

As Efren remarks and as stated before, currently the town is getting bigger in a rate of 3.6 % per year. Since in the north there are the mountains, there is a rock ground and it isn't appropriate to build, the town has been growing in the last 20 years to the south following the direction of the road and the river.⁴⁵

4.2.3. The White Fathers and the school

The Missionaries of Africa (the White Fathers) were founded by Cardinal Charles Lavigerie Archbishop of Aligiers in 1868. The society is a missionary family of priests and brothers living in international communities. In 1869, Lavigerie started a congregation of sisters called The Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa (the White Sisters).

From the very beginning, the society dedicated its efforts to the task of proclaiming the Gospel to the people of the African world. The Missionaries of Africa undertake their missionary apostolate within an established diocesan organization.

Because of their North African origins, the Missionaries of Africa maintain a special ministry with Islam. In the early days, the Missionaries of Africa adopted the white dress of the Arabs as their habit hence being called, "The White Fathers".

As of the first of January of 2003, the society numbered 1,834 members of 35 nationalities. More than 40% of them are engaged in the apostolate on the African continent in 96 dioceses in 23 African countries.

The Missionaries of Africa arrived in Adigrat in 1967 to teach and help in the education of the clergy of the Eparchy.

In 1993, a community was opened in Wukro where a school of Agriculture and Commerce was opened. In 1996, a Vocation's Centre was opened in Wukro. It is to this centre, now called St. Kizito, that students after their secondary school go and prepare themselves for a year before they start missionary training in Adigrat.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Efren. Appendix A. Interview

⁴⁶ Ethiopian Catholic Church web, 31/1/08; <http://www.ecs.org.et/> and <http://www.ecs.org.et/Congreg/Missionaries%20of%20Africa.htm#MissOfAfr>

Ángel Olarán is one of the priests of the White Fathers that are in Wukro. He is from Hernani, San Sebastian, Basque Country. He worked for 20 years in Tanzania and now has been working in Wukro for the last 15 years.

Ángel Olarán is in charge for the school of Agriculture and Commerce done by the White Fathers. This school is mainly paid by a German catholic organization that belongs to the Episcopal Conference.

Furthermore, Ángel Olarán (or Abba Melaku, how is known in the city) carries out other social projects with the goal of helping the people with very low incomes and who need to cover basic necessities.

The main social project is a program that concerns about the orphans of the town, to provide them food, health, clothes, education and a place where to live. Other projects which Ángel Olarán is running are the reforestation programs and, indirectly, the water supply project, since he was the counterpart of the project.

4.2.4. Projects of Ángel Olarán

Since Ángel Olarán arrived in Wukro 15 years ago, he has been running some development projects in the city. It wasn't planned at the beginning to run those projects, but Angel used to try to give respond to some problems of the city as they were appearing, so those projects were done as the necessities were arriving.

The main important project has been an Orphan Programme, which supports orphan children to get the basic needs. Other projects have been some reforestation projects, the water supply project (which was the aim of the visit), the construction of a new part of the hospital, the latrines project, the new houses built for poor people and a micro financing project among others.

As many people from Spain have known about the existence of the Spanish priest and his projects, many visitors have been going to Wukro to visit him, to do voluntary tasks and to visit the projects. Many of them have been supporting him financially as well, since they were seeing a good job was being done in the town by Ángel.

Many organizations in Spain have been created to help or are currently supporting Ángel Olarán with his projects. It is the case of "Lleida Solidària", "Asociación de Amigos de Ángel Olarán" and "Africa Nos Mira" among others. The projects of Ángel Olarán in Wukro are financed as well by "Caritas", "Manos Unidas", "Fundación Homac" and other associations even though some things may change in a future because a change of reorganization of the projects management in the city.

Wukro has basically improved its live standard since Ángel Olarán is working in the city. It isn't only because of the direct help he is offering. It is as well because in Wukro it is entering a lot of money monthly because of the social help. He has been administrating around 5,000,000 Birr yearly in the last years. This is the amount of money which is getting into Wukro per year, so it obviously improves the economy of the entire town.

Currently, the whole programme is called Wukro Social Development Project (WSDP) and a new office, which was created two years ago (2005), is taking the functions of this project which was initiated by Ángel Olarán. As it is detailed below,

the goal is that Ángel Olarán only stays as the responsible for the Agriculture School and that the office focuses in the Wukro Social Development Project and professionalize it.

4.2.4.1. Orphan Program

The orphan program began when Ángel arrived in Wukro 15 years ago and it began firstly with 5 children. At this time were Ángel and an assistant the only ones working in that project.

This program consists in paying the orphans the meals, the school, sanitary assistance and the rent of the house (including the taxes for the plot). The goal is that they stay at home with brothers, sisters and maybe other familiars, they are not taken to an internship school or public centre. Furthermore, Ángel Olarán used to visit them, to look after their necessities and to control they were doing well at school.

To that program began to arrive a lot of orphans and Ángel and the assistant began not to be able to control who was an orphan and who wasn't. They decided, then, that it should be the local government who had to decide who could get into the program and who couldn't.

This decision was important because of two reasons. Firstly, the local government got involved in this program and, secondly, Ángel Olarán wasn't in charge anymore about who should benefit of his program, which use to involve a lot of work, responsibility and problems.

The same was done with the children who had tuberculosis. The doctor and the Hospital were in charge to decide who would benefit the program and get help from Ángel Olarán.

At this time, with the support of Service of Jesuits Refugees, there were 5 people working for this program. They arrived in this situation to the amount of 1,600 orphans.

With so many orphans it was easy to loose the control about their families and it could happen that some of them were not orphans.

Marta Pocerull, a social worker from Barcelona, Spain, was told to take information about all the beneficiary families to have a control and to quid from the program the ones who were not orphans.

After that, in 2005, an office to administrate this program was created with Toni and Marta Pocerull, who helped in the creation, opening and foundation of the office without getting too involved in the day to day tasks, since the office had to be administrated by the contracted local people and they had to take their own decisions.

Currently, the orphans are controlled by three social workers of the office and by 17 women that look that everything is going well in their houses.

4.2.4.2. Reforestation Program

In the north of Ethiopia there is very big desertification problem. People cook with wood and the amount of wood needed for the whole population is much higher than the wood generated by the growth of the trees. Furthermore, the trees are

living in dry land and in these conditions the growth speed of the forests is very slow or even inexistent once it has been deforested.



Figure 38: Workers being organized for watering the trees of the reforestation projects



Figure 39: One of the reforestation sites being watered

To mitigate this problem there are some projects running with the goal of reforesting part of the forests that have been consumed. Ángel Olarán is running one of these projects, it is in a small hill in the south of Wukro.

Even though the land is given by the government so that Ángel Olarán is able to make the project, there are always problems with the farmers, since they are the manly affected group in every change of land use.

It's the case of the last area that the government yield to Angel Olarán for reforestation. The decision wasn't accepted by the farmers and Ángel had to convince them that it was good for everybody.

In the reforested zones the farmers are the ones who decide who is going to look after the new trees, so that nobody can cut them. Sometimes it is even required to water them. They are paid 200 Birr/month (not even 20€). It is a good salary if they only have to watch over the trees, but it is little money if they also have to water them. This payment is done by the Government of Guipúzcoa in Spain.

4.2.5. The Water Supply Project

4.2.5.1. Background

As stated by Milleaw, the country representative, in Wukro town, 81 % of the people get water from the Water Supply Office of Wukro, the rest of the people get the water from the river.

Around 4,000 people have a private connection. It means that of the 81 % of people who get the water from the office around 15 % have a private connexion and the rest have to go to community fountains. There are 18 public fountains in total.

The water resources are currently 4 boreholes and 4 water reservoirs (2 of which were done by "Ingeniería para la Cooperación").



Figure 40: Pre-existing water reservoirs

The construction of the main pipes is normally paid by the local government. But the network is completed with other organizations projects like the NGO “Ingeniería Para la Cooperación” or by the congregation of the Ursuline Sisters, who want to begin soon with a water supply project to get water in their compound and use the net to connect other houses and buildings.

The system works basically by demand. Those who build their own houses or any kind building have to ask afterwards for the water infrastructure. Furthermore, they have to pay for it.

The price of water for users which are connected is 2.5 Birr/m³ for business, 3 Birr/m³ for NGOs and 2.25 Birr/m³ for particular living houses.⁴⁷

4.2.5.2. The project

The *Wukro Water Supply Project* was written by “Ingeniería para la Cooperación”. This project was written by Ramón Santos and currently is Rubén Jiménez in charge for it.

The counterpart of this project is the Dioceses of Adigrat. Michaelé signed as General Director of the Dioceses but the one who was in charge was in fact Ángel Olarán.

Initially, the project was supposed to cost around 3.300.000 Birr (\$ 330.000). 2.500.000 should come from the Basque Government and 800.000 should be paid by the local government of Wukro.⁴⁸

Since it already exists a water supply network that has been done by the Wukro Water Office and since the water supply project proposed by “Ingeniería para la Cooperación” wasn’t technically difficult, it was thought that the counterpart actor (Ángel Olarán) had not necessarily to have many technical knowledge about the water supply project. It was firstly thought that it would be enough a counterpart acting as an interlocutor with good knowledge of the town, its people and the municipality. Furthermore, initially the major of the municipality was willing to do

⁴⁷ Mileaw. Appendix A. Interview

⁴⁸ Angel Olarán. Appendix A. Interview

this project and was always collaborating with Ángel Olarán and “Ingeniería para la Cooperación”, which made things very easy.

Before writing the project the technical group of both parts (the NGO “Ingeniería para la Cooperación” and the Municipality) made an initial evaluation of the main problems and the possible solutions.

In this initial evaluation it was thought about doing a dam in the river to provide with more water the extension of the network. The engineers in Wukro said that it was technically possible to do a dam. Afterwards, the Spanish engineers considered a dam as part of the project to collect water for Wukro and to supply the water network, but when the project redaction was sent to Wukro, it was said by the municipality that the dam couldn't be built because of different administrative reasons. The main reason was that the dam couldn't be constructed because the river had to have water for the people who were using it for cleaning themselves and cleaning their clothes among other uses.

The misunderstand came because at the beginning the Wukro engineers meant it was technically possible to make a dam but they didn't say it was politically possible, which makes a big difference. On the other, the Spanish engineers considered the dam a good solution for the water supply and it was included in the project redaction.

Furthermore, the project document included as well a borehole that the government said it wasn't possible to build.

To sum up, first of all and before constructing anything, the source of the water had to be discussed again, even though the project had already been discussed and was even written.

In addition, the project was written in Spanish, what could be used by the Wukro engineers to say they weren't able to do the project. The reason why the project document was written in Spanish is not clear but could have been done to give it to the Basque Government and to get enough funds for financing the project.



Figure 41: Water reservoirs made by “Ingeniería para la Cooperación”

Since many other water supply projects had been done before, the language of the document wasn't surely the main problem to make the project as it was initially

planned. However, it is true that making the project at least in English, in Wukro it is spoken Tigrinya and some people speak English, would have done things easier for both the municipality and Ángel Olarán, who was the main interlocutor of “Ingeniería para la Cooperación”.

Furthermore, other things changed during the project construction. The most important change came when the mayor of the town was relegated. He got a better position in the regional government and left the municipality of the town. The two next mayors that were in charge for the municipality weren't that interested in doing this project, or at least they weren't that helpful like the first one.

Among other problems, financing problem were the worst since the local government wasn't putting its part. Furthermore, there were other technical solutions proposed by the municipality which were not always efficient neither cheap.

The main technical problem was that an engineer of the local government did a borehole 4 km away from the town. This was much more expensive than it was initially thought because it was needed around 10 more km of pipe to bring the water from the new resource. It would suppose 300,000 more Birr (around \$30,000)

Finally, the borehole was done where it was planned firstly, next to the river, in the north part of the town.

In addition to all this, the Basque Government, since they were the main financiers, they put some conditions for the Wukro municipality, which were difficult to accomplish. One of them was that the Wukro Government had to do a specifically for women seminary to show how important is the water and how important it is not to waste it. This seminary has a lot of sense from a European point of view but it makes no sense at all in Wukro, where everybody knows very well the importance of water and the importance of saving it.

Moreover, not all the money that paid the local government was paid cash, since it is common to pay the people giving them a lunch (work-for-food). This kind of payments are sometimes difficult to manage and to understand in the western countries.

To sum up, until now finish are: the pipes of the network, with some changes to the initial plan; the two reservoirs; and a borehole. Still has to be done the second borehole and the connection of both boreholes with the new reservoirs. So, until the moment, the water is arriving to more people because the network has been expanded but no new water sources have been connected yet to the network, the new reservoirs become the water from the old sources.

Currently, Ángel and the “first” mayor are in conversations to find a solution to reach a good end with the project and more or less acceptable for all the parts involved.

The mayor says there is an aquifer that belongs to the municipality, which could be used and which could be the solution for the water source.

This ex-mayor has still a lot of power in the town. He is now politically in a better position than he was before, since he is in a higher administration level (regional instead of municipal). Furthermore, the people used to like him and a lot of people

were very sad when he left the town to go to Mekele (capital city of the Tigray region).

So, between the two most important actors involved in this project they should find a proper solution in the next months.

4.2.6. The New Office

Since Ángel Olarán has arrived in Wukro 15 years ago, the number of projects and the dimension of them have been increasing.

Because of the amount of work required and because of the responsibility it becomes, an office has been created in the last two years (2005-2007), with the goal of taking the responsibility of Ángel's projects, letting him only in charge for the Agricultural School. It is thought that the total transfer of duties and responsibilities is going to take around three years.

Two of the main actors in the creation of the new office were Marta and Toni. They began the Wukro Social Development Project (WSDP) in this new office.

Marta and Toni were the ones that created the office and who decided who would be the general director of the office. The general director was elected from a list that the Bishop of Adigrat made for candidates for being directors of the Agricultural School.

The main goal of the office is to work as a counterpart to the mainly Spanish organisations which are donating money for the different projects. Until now, this money was managed through Ángel Olarán.



Figure 42: The new office

This office depends on Dioceses of Adigrat, which have experience with ADCS, which is a big office of Adigrat (in the north of the country) and is carrying out many projects with the support of many international organizations.

The whole projects that are being done in Wukro arrive currently to the amount of 5,000,000 Birr per year (\$500,000). This is the amount of money the office is managing after its second year of live.

The office has currently 4 programs: Orphans, HIV people, Street Boys and other poor families who need this help. And there are three departments: Social, Development and Financing. And each department has a coordinator.

The decisions about the election of the employees were mainly taken by the general director with Toni's and Marta's advice. However, they two decided not to get too involved in the daily tasks, since the office and social workers had to find their own way of solving the problems they were in charge for.

The employees of the office are local, since it was one of the rules that were established. Foreign workers will only be temporarily accepted for capacity

building tasks or in case an important project is being made and a member of the international NGO is required as an expatriate.

This office has been done in an atypical way. Normally the counterparts look for money of donators to finance their own projects. In this case, there were a lot of projects and the donators existed already, the problem was that it was getting to big and a new office was needed because a single person who had other things to do couldn't aboard everything.

Furthermore, the new office had to be done maintaining the projects more or less with the same criteria not to change all the goals of them.

The office will establish they own criteria with the new projects that they will have to do, and they will change some criteria to the projects that are currently in work, but, at the moment, they cannot change all the criteria they want.

Auditioning and consulting will be contracted for the office and their projects. The auditors are recognized by the state and they give their guarantee that an office is spending their money in that what they say they are doing.

Furthermore, since more people are going to be working for the projects and new donators are going to be needed in the future, the office is preparing some extensions for the projects. One of these extensions is taking place in the Orphan Program, creating a cooperative for the orphans graduated in the Agriculture school. The cooperative became plots to cultivate vegetables and to have cattle and now, with the benefits gotten from the commercialization of the products, they should give the money back to the office.

However, not everything is being easy for the new office. Firstly, many donors of the projects (mainly the Orphan Program) were people who were supporting Ángel's activities because they trusted him and saw how was he working. It is being very difficult to convince the donors that the money will be now being sent to a new office which is going to be in charge for the projects.

Furthermore, this change has arrived at the same time that many organizations that were supporting the programmes consider that the Orphan Program is an Aid Programme and not a Development Programme, which makes a difference, since many organizations in developed countries have decided to support Development Projects and not Aid Projects anymore.

4.3 Alamata. Twelve and Fifty Houses Projects

4.3.1. Introduction

Alamata is a small city of 45.000 inhabitants which is on the road that goes from Addis Ababa to Adigrat in the north of Ethiopia, through Mekele. It is the first town of the Tigray region going to the north.



Figure 43: Alamata is settled around the main road, which connects the capital with the north. It is the only paved road of the city

The economy is mainly based on agricultural production. They sell their products in the important markets around the region. There is an important factory of flower as well, which gives a lot of work and bring some income to the city. For being on the road, one of the main incomes of the city comes from the money they get from the people that pas through the town in their way to the north or to Addis Ababa.



Figure 44: Even though economy is manly based on agriculture, the road provides big incomes due to the trade possibilities and to the quantity of travellers that pass through the city

In Alamata, as in many other cities in Ethiopia, there are working the Missionaries of Charity, which is a Roman Catholic religious order established in 1950 by

Mother Teresa of Calcutta. It consists of over 4,500 nuns and is active in 133 countries⁴⁹.

The Missionaries of Charity came to Ethiopia in November 1973. By 2004, fifteen Branch Houses had been established in all the provinces of Ethiopia and 1 in Djibouti. In every house they have general feeding, a Home for the sick and dying destitutes', Home for totally abandoned, mentally retarded and physically disabled Children, Malnutrition Centers, Mother and Child Care Units, Kindergarten, Dispensaries and in Addis Ababa a Home for Women and Children suffering from AIDS - "GIFT OF LOVE" (As it is called, as well)⁵⁰.

In the Compound of Alamata they offer different services to the poor people such as: a centre to let people recover from Tuberculosis, they have a place for men and another one for women and children. They give food to the poor people twice a month through a ration card.

Added to the day to day problems they have to deal with, they have done two housing programs which have been working very well until the moment.

The housing projects are called The 12 Houses Project and The 50 Houses Project., referring the number of houses done in each project. But the projects are very different in the concept, in the application of the technologies and their beneficiaries.

These two housing projects have been financed, among many other organizations, by the Spanish foundation settled in Barcelona "Homac Fundación"

4.3.2. The 12 Houses Project

The twelve house program was finished in 2005. It consists in a big house with 12 smaller houses inside for 12 different families. Each house has 2 rooms and a kitchen, which is normally used as a normal room, since it is cooked with wood and it is usually done outside.

The plot consists in a big square surrounded by a fence, inside there are three constructed blocks. A big one where are the 12 houses and two smaller ones, where are 6 bathrooms and showers n each, one per family. The big house is rectangular, and has entrance to the houses in the both long sides. Every house has an entrance to the two rooms and another entrance just next to the rooms to the kitchen.

So in total there are 24 doors. 12 for the rooms and 12 for the kitchens.

Around the blocks there is a garden, which is used to cultivate some vegetables for self consume. There is not enough space to produce such a quantity that can be sold.

The people living there are quite big families were either the parents are death, the mother is alone and can't afford to feed the children or where the parents are sick.

⁴⁹ Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missionaries_of_Charity, accessed January 2008. Wikipedia, The free encyclopedia. Home page: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

⁵⁰ Source: <http://www.ecs.org.et/Congreg/Missionaries%20of%20Caharity%20Sisters.htm>, accessed January 2008. Ethiopian Catholic Church Web. Home page: <http://www.ecs.org.et/>

There isn't a specific rule the sisters used to give the houses to the families. In the house there are the families that the sisters though were more needed of getting the houses, always in the philosophy of helping the poorest of the poor.

And this subjective rule of giving the house to the most needed had worked well in this situation because the sisters are always in touch with a lot of poor people in Alamata and they do know which ones are in the worst situation, regarding to money income, health, family situation, etc.

However, there do is a rule: The family has to be only of one father. It isn't allowed not a woman with children from different fathers (there is no need to do the rule vice versa because it doesn't exist this case). There can not be children from two fathers in the same house. This condition has two reasons of being (or two goals).

The first one is to avoid that a second father comes asking for the right to live in the house by himself or with his new family. The second reason is a moral one: it is to give a good example and to tell the people that it is good to have families of only one father (Môn parental families).

This rule would be very polemical in countries in Europe but this rule does make more sense in a place like Ethiopia. A lot of women in this country think they have to have a lot of children to be good women and to be appreciated in society. It becomes to a situation where a lot of women have children without caring if the father will take care of the family and children in the future. So, in rural areas or in small cities it is easy to see a very poor woman with children from four different fathers and without any of them living in the house. This problem has cultural and educational roots and, in an attempt to express their conviction, the sisters have made this rule for getting the houses.



Figure 45: Twelve Houses Project. There is a main living block in the centre and two service blocks for bathrooms, one of them is to be seen in the right side of the picture



Figure 46: The main block has six houses in one side and six houses in the other side

In this 12 House Project each family gets 75 Birr/month and a ration card to get the basic food from the compound of the sisters twice per month.

At the beginning a sister used to go to the houses to teach and to explain that the families had to take care of their flats by cleaning them and keeping everything in good conditions. Currently all the houses and bathrooms are very clean, which means that the work with the beneficiaries was successful and that the people appreciate being in this houses.

The beneficiaries are very different types of families and they all are in different situations. In one of the families they are six members in two rooms. The family are orphans and used to live 40 Km away from Alamata centre. Another family has two parents alive but they are quite sick and they were unable to feed their children properly. In any case, all of them are poor. If not, they wouldn't have gotten the house. Now, they all have their flat, they become money to get the basic food and the kids are able to work and to go to school. If the family become enough incomes to pay a rent they will have to leave and to let their house to another family. However, it is though that the houses are going to belong to the actual families in a few years.

The plot for the construction was given by the local government and is free of taxes. The beneficiaries don't pay the rent neither to the municipality nor to the sisters (it's not allowed for them to charge anything, neither a symbolic payment). The houses were done as was written in the Master Plan of Alamata.

The construction was done through the engineers of the Sister's House. The Sisters only checked that everything was done like it was planned and taking care that no corruption was done.

The 12 houses have water connection and have electricity as well, the beneficiaries have to pay for it as they use it.

4.3.3. The 50 Houses Project

After the success of the 12 Houses Project, another housing project was done by the sisters of Alamata, the 50 Houses Project.

The 50 Houses Project is a completely different housing project. This project is for people who are really poor, not only families, just people who is alone or not, old, sick...



Figure 47: Circular houses of the fifty houses project. They are located at the north end of the town

These houses are 50 circular houses for different kind of beneficiaries. The walls are made with cement and the roof is a corrugated iron one.

Those houses are circular because poor people and not too well educated are used to be in circular houses made of mud, wood and grass (and mostly if they

come from rural areas). They normally have only a door and, if they have a window, it is a very small one.

The materials used for building them, though, are much better than the traditional ones. The form has been done with mud and wood but it has been recovered with cement. The roof is a corrugated iron one instead of a grass one. All together improves the standard live and solves many humidity problems.

The bases of the houses were made of stones. This, plus the cement and the corrugated iron, make the houses more expensive than normal. But it wasn't the goal to build cheap houses, since the poor just get the houses, they don't have to pay for them. The important issue was that the poorest of the poor get a house and that they feel comfortable in them.

Some of the houses are specific for old people, so it is much easier for the sisters to take care of them. In some houses there are different people that don't belong to the same family but that live together sharing the house, which has only one circular. And in some of the houses there are the families living in there.



Figure 48: The new houses combine the traditional shape with modern materials

Those people living in these 50 houses are much less educated than the other people living in the rectangular ones of 12 Houses Project. This is the reason why in one case the houses are rectangular (improving the possibilities of the poor living in there by optimizing space and providing them with a garden) and in the others case are circular "(trying to let them have a place where to be in better conditions than they were).

These houses are not exactly like the Master Plan was telling to do them. They were supposed to have a kitchen, but since in the first project nobody was using them, the sisters decided not to include them because it would have increased the costs and they wouldn't have been working as they should.

The houses have neither water connection nor electricity yet. The water connection will not arrive to the houses because they are higher than the water pipes. It is already a water point 100 metres away, which is not too far. For the electricity the sisters were waiting for a project from a German development organization because they said they would put solar plaques on the roof for providing energy for the houses. Until now nothing has been done and the sisters are thinking about getting the normal electricity connection.

The local government is very happy with the project and is willing the sisters to do more housing projects. The government would put the plot for free, expecting the sisters to have resources enough to built them.

Programmes visited in Addis Ababa

In Addis Ababa, the first upgrading programme was launched in 1980 by the Addis Ababa Municipality. It was called Tekle Haimanot project and it was financed by the World Bank and the Ethiopian government.

After it, other small scale urban upgrading projects were launched by the Norwegian Save the Children, CONCERN and OXFAM, among others between the 80's and the 90's. More recent upgrading programmes (mid 90's to beginning 21st century) have been carried out by CARE Ethiopia and PRO PRIDE (financed by ActionAid Ethiopia). The local NGO IHA-UDP is still involved in urban upgrading and housing programmes since 1997.

However, the hugest upgrading programme has been carried out by the Environmental Development Office (EDO) between 1999 and 2004 and, currently, it is the Housing Development Project Office (HDO) who has launched the huge Condominium Housing Programme with the technical advice of the GTZ IS.

4.4 Entoto Integrated Upgrading Development Programme

4.4.1. PRO PRIDE and its upgrading programmes

PRO PRIDE was established as not-for-profit indigenous development organization in May 1995. It is a local NGO mainly financed by ActionAid Ethiopia. To date, the NGO has launched and implemented Integrated Urban Development Programs (IUDP) in three different parts of Addis Ababa, focusing mainly on alleviating poverty among the most destitute residents in these communities. PRO PRIDE began its operation in its first area program in Merkato (what is considered the biggest market in Africa). In a period of 10 years, the NGO was able to expand its operation geographically by including two additional program areas namely, Entoto and Mesalemiya area programs, covering target beneficiaries in 24 of the former *Kebeles* of the city of Addis Ababa. In particular, the Entoto program was implemented from 1997-2004 in seven target *kebeles* in the area of *woreda* 11 in Addis Ababa.⁵¹

The majority of the residents in these three programs areas are challenged by diverse socio economic problems. Basic social services like health, education, clean water and housing are critically short. Environmental hygiene is deplorable and residents suffer from lack of proper sewage, waste disposal and toilet facilities. Unemployment is very high and capital asset ownership among significant number of households in the three program areas is extremely low.

Based on the above realities and analyses of the specific socio economic situation of the poor and destitute households residing in the respective areas programs, PRO PRIDE's poverty alleviation programs were based on consideration that the underlying factors of poverty among the target households are interlocked and

⁵¹ Pro Pride, "Terminal Evaluation of Entoto Integrated Urban Development Program", Kederalah Idris Consultant. Addis Ababa, October 2005

interrelated. That's the reason why in the design of the respective area programs, PRO PRIDE focused on addressing the factors of poverty suffering the target population through an integrated approach. This has led to the design and implementation of multisectoral Integrated Urban Development Program (IUDP).

The major sectoral areas covered in the IUDPs implemented by PRO PRIDE included health (both preventive and curative health care), education (adult functional literacy preschool program and alternative basic education for school aged children), livelihood promotion and employment creation programs as well as environmental upgrading programs.

As available evidences indicated PRO PRIDE is one among the very few NGOs operating in Addis Ababa undertaking integrated urban development programs. According to the Terminal Evaluation of Entoto Integrated Urban Development Program, only few NGOs operating in the city ventured in launching and implementing such programs. By 1999 out of the total of 87 NGOs operating development programs in the capital, only 13 % (11 NGOs) were involved in implementing IUDP. In terms of geographic and target households coverage through its program areas, PRO PRIDE has made commendable effort to address the needs of significant number of poor households in the city.

4.4.2. Context

As explained before about the situation in Addis Abba, the growing destitution and poverty in the city of Addis Ababa has called for all groups of development actors to take part in undertaking different development activities. One of such NGOs involved in addressing urban poverty and destitution in Addis Ababa is the indigenous NGO named PRO PRIDE.

The target area is characterized by very high level of unemployment and serious level of socio-economic deprivation. Entoto area also represents part of the capital city that seems to have been neglected by public and private investment. The distribution of basic social services in areas of health, education, basic infrastructures such as potable water supply, access roads, liquid and solid waste disposal systems etc. seem to be seriously limited in the target area. As a result, the area has a large body of poor urban community characterized by a combination of social, economic and environmental stress.

Poor and destitute households residing in the above seven *kebeles* of the former Higher 11 in Addis Ababa constituted the major target of PRO PRIDE's EIUDP. According to an earlier study by the NGO, very poor households account to significant proportion of the households in the *woreda*. According to this study, 75 % of the households in the target area are living under absolute poverty. Low income, low asset ownership, low access to social services, among others, have been identified as the major features of poverty in the target area.

In addition to this, a clear gender dimension in the poverty situation in the target area was identified. According to the 1998 PRO PRIDE study, female headed households accounting a third of the households in the target area had an average per capita income of 13,5 % less than their male counterparts. Such households in the target area were identified to be the most affected by the poverty situation in *woreda* and were characterized as food poor, unemployed and with income by far less than their male counterparts. Given the women's deplorable socio economic

condition and very poor standard of living they were also given the highest priority in accessing the different services of the program.

4.4.3. Beginning and Goals

Unlike the rest two programs of PRO PRIDE, the Entoto Integrated Urban Development Program (EIUDP) grew out of a project originally initiated by an indigenous NGO named Development Aid for Youth (DAY). With the closure of DAY by government decision, PRO PRIDE was requested by the government (DPPC) and other NGOs (ActionAid Ethiopia and CRDA) to take over the full management of the area program in 1996. Although the initial response of PRO PRIDE was negative, after a series of discussion and negotiation with relevant organizations, the management of PRO PRIDE decided to take up the Entoto area program as its second area program in Addis Ababa in May 1996.

Before launching its operation, PRO PRIDE undertook a series of preparatory activities including conducting studies on the socio-economic situation of Entoto area. To this effect, PRO PRIDE made basic socio-economic studies and conducted a series of discussions with local government officials and community leaders to introduce its program components as well as win their genuine interest, cooperation and commitment before expanding its operation. Finally, in November 1996, PRO PRIDE officially opened its Entoto program but the final handing over of the different facilities established by DAY was completed in March 1997. Although the program implemented by DAY covered only 3 of the *Kebeles* of *Woreda* 11 (*Kebeles* 08, 09 and 19) PRO PRIDE's Entoto area program included additional 4 *kebeles* (*kebeles* 01, 02, 04 and 13) and covered a total of 7 *kebeles* in the *woreda*.

In the design of the Entoto area program, PRO PRIDE has benefited from the accumulated experience and learning from its Merkato area program. By understanding that the socio-economic situation in Entoto area are similar to the situation in Merkato, the problem and solution as well as the cause-and-effect metrics developed and used in Merkato area programs have been adopted in the design of the Entoto area program. However, the different activities covered under the respective sectoral areas in Entoto area were determined through discussions with local community members and local government representatives.

The major components of the EIUDP included the following:

1. Community Based Health Care services
2. Livelihood Promotion
3. Education
4. Environmental Upgrading

In addition to the above, as cross-cutting issues, the Entoto program also focused on mainstreaming gender issues in all of its program interventions. Similarly, promoting education and sensitization on HIV/AIDS as well as cultural promotion activities aimed at changing the attitude of the target community towards the development activities undertaken in the area have also been included in the program as cross-cutting components.

4.4.4. The Programme

The EIUDP in general focused on improving the quality of life of the target community through multi-sectoral and integrated approach. Building the capacity of local institutions operating at grass root level has also been the major focus of the program. The EIUDP was relatively small in functional terms compared to the level of poverty and destitution as well as the existence of immense community needs in the *woreda*.

As said before, the major components of the EIUDP were Education, Community Based Health Care services (CBHC), Livelihood Promotion, Environmental Upgrading and some cross-cutting issues, as gender, cultural promotion and HIV/AIDS issues.

4.4.4.1. Education Component of the EIUDP

The results of the 1999 socio economic study conducted by PRO PRIDE in *woreda* 11 indicated that 47 % of the children aged 4-6 years did not have any access to pre-school educational services. Among children aged 6-15 years, 16 % were not enrolled in any educational services. The same study also identified that in terms of supply of educational services, only five government schools suffering from serious shortage of teachers, poor physical structures, furniture's and facilities existed in the *woreda*.

To address the educational needs of unschooled children in the program area, in the design of the educational component of the EIUDP, PRO PRIDE adopted several approaches and strategies as the preschool program, the ACCESS program (an alternative basic educational program), the FAL education (imparting literacy skills to adult members of the target community), support for formal schools, establishment of community educational committees, and training and assignment of facilitators for conducting all this programs.

During the focus of group discussions conducted in the target area to evaluate the EIUDP by the "Terminal Evaluation of Entoto Integrated Urban Development Program", representatives of the community noted that, the educational component of the EIUDP has been a relevant and very important support in addressing the critical need and challenges of many poor households in this area. Community representatives noted that, through its educational component the EIUDP was noted to have promoted knowledge and understanding among parents regarding the importance of education in shaping the future of their children.

4.4.4.2. CBHC Component of the EIUDP

Woreda 11 represents one of the most underserved communities in Addis Ababa in terms of health care services providing institutions. A population of over 108,000 counts in the *woreda*, had access to only one government run health centre in 1995. As a socio economic study conducted by PRO PRIDE in 1998, indicated, the population suffered from rampant preventable diseases resulting from the deplorable environmental sanitation and poor personal hygiene situation in the *woreda*. The same study identified shortage of basic facilities such as toilets, potable water supply, etc as critical problems in the *woreda*. Great majority of the households accounting to 74 % either had shared toilet or no toilet facility at all. Similarly, where as 43 % of the *woreda* population lacks access to potable water

supply, about 5 % these used unsanitary water supply sources as rivers for drinking and washing.

The percentage of the *woreda* population that was not receiving any kind of health care services when they were sick was estimated to be 50 %. In terms of nutritional situation, families having less than three meals a day, accounted for 25.3 % of the population of the *woreda*.

In addressing the needs in this area, in its design and implementation, the CBHC component has taken two forms, the community based preventive and promotional health care services (PHC) and the provision of based curative health care services.

The preventive and promotional health care (PHC) service of the EIUDP component focused on increasing access to quality PHC services among the target population. The PHC services of the EIUDP were provided through 7 health posts established in different parts of the *woreda*. Located closer to the target households, the health posts were primarily engaged in conducting education on the above issues through conducting a daily home-to-home visit to the target households. Organizing and mobilizing the target community, for environmental sanitation campaigns including construction of toilets, access roads, retaining walls and drainage canals had also been the part of the activities covered through the preventive health care service.



Figure 49: Public Toilet facilities in Entoto area

The curative health care services of the EIUDP health component mainly focused on the provision of consultation, vaccination for under 5 children and mothers, referral and related services. For the provision of these services PRO PRIDE has established a medium level health centre (polyclinic) in the target *woreda*.

As studies indicate, significant proportion of deaths in Ethiopia is caused by diseases that are preventable at fairly low cost. Similarly, community representatives noted that in addition to promoting household knowledge about the causes and consequences of poor health as well as methods to improve on this, the preventive program has been instrumental in facilitating the establishment of grass-root and community based functional structures in the *woreda*.

Regarding the curative health care services of the EIUDP, participants noted the establishment of the polyclinic centre was noted to be one of the major achievements of the Entoto program. Given the shortage of health care providing institutions in the *woreda* and the very low financial position of most households, the establishment of the clinic by PRO PRIDE was highly appreciated.



Figure 50: Polyclinic made by PRO PRIDE.
Currently it is closed because of some governmental issues



Figure 51: Inside the polyclinic

On the other hand, members of the *kebele* health committee noted that, after the EIUDP phased out in 2004, some problems were observed among *kebele* health committee members. There has been some problems related with the local government. Firstly a restructuration of the *kebele* was done, so people of the local government had to leave and other new people came in, secondly the local government has provisionally closed the polyclinic waiting for a relocation of it because of some problems with the service.

4.4.4.3. The livelihood Component of EIUDP

According to the results of 1999 socio economic census conducted by PRO PRIDE the proportion of the *woreda* population living under absolute poverty was estimated to account 75 % of the total. Similarly, the study noted that among the total households living in the *woreda*, 76 % was accounted by food poor households unable to meet their minimum daily nutrition requirements. The unemployment level in the *woreda* was also reported to stand at 26 % of the total economically active population in the *woreda*.

In general, the study indicated the existence of deplorable and objects poverty in the *woreda* 11. According to this study, the principal causes of poverty in the *woreda* were identified to be unemployment, low wage, job insecurity, lack of working capital, lack business development support, among others.

At initial stages of EIUDP operation, the activities of its livelihood components mainly focused on improving the food insecurity situation of poor target households through promoting saving and credit services. To this effect, target households were encouraged to organize themselves into smaller Saving and Credit (SAC) groups. Members of each SAC group were also encouraged to make voluntary saving and this was also followed with provision of loan to help them initiate their own small income generating activity.

Through collaborations established with local government officials, the Entoto program helped clients to access work places as well production and marketing premises. This effort has also helped target clients in improving productivity and marketing of their products. With the goal of promoting marketing, efforts was also made by PRO PRIDE to facilitate the participation of clients of the livelihood component in different trade bazaars organized in the city.

During the initial phase of Entoto program, environmental upgrading activities were also part of livelihood promotion sector. As a subcomponent to the livelihood program, the environmental upgrading program was aimed at promoting temporary employment opportunity among food insecure target households. Hence, during the first phase of operation of EIUDP, the focus of the environmental upgrading subcomponent was more on helping poor households to improve their life through income generated by working as temporary workers in such activities.

Participants of FGD indicated in the “Terminal Evaluation of Entoto Integrated Urban Development Program”, that the livelihood component of the Entoto program has made significant achievements in terms of addressing poverty in the target area. They indicated that, during its operation, the EIUDP has been able to establish a sizeable number of SAC groups and improved their access to financial and technical resources, which is critically needed to change their circumstances. As evidences indicate, an average of 1246 clients in the target area was organized into SAC groups through the livelihood program. Repayment of loan was also indicated to be above 90 % showing the credit worthiness of the poor residents in the target area.

4.4.4.4. The environmental Upgrading Component of the EIUDP

As the findings of the socio economic study conducted by PRO PRIDE in 1998 and 1999 in *woreda* 11 indicated, the Entoto area is highly degraded and suffered from lack of basic environmental infrastructures. The report noted that the program area had low coverage of drainage sewage facilities, access roads and related services. The unplanned and congested settlements patterns in the target area, without proper facilities such as toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal systems among others, were also indicated to have intensified the environmental problem of the *woreda*. Based on the above, in the design of the EIUDP effort was made by PRO PRIDE to respond to these challenges of the target community.

Major Activities Implemented by the Livelihood component

During the first phase of the EIUDP operation, environmental upgrading activities were considered as subcomponent of the livelihood promotion component. During that time, in addition to addressing the environmental concerns, the primary goal of the environmental upgrading component of the EIUDP was on creating temporary means of employment to large segment of food insecure households in the target area. Unemployment and poor women in the target area were given high priority to work as temporary workers in the different environmental activities conducted by the Entoto program. Cash-for-work approach was employed in the implementation of the different activities of the environmental up grading

components which created a means of income for poor women involved in these activities.

The environmental upgrading sub-component focused on construction of access roads along with the main drainage canals, retention walls, culverts, public toilets and water point development. To facilitate the construction of the above facilities PRO PRIDE made significant effort in promoting the involvement of local government units. The selection of specific neighbourhoods suffering the most from lack of such facilities was made in consultation with *kebele* administration and community representatives. They were also involved in mobilizing the community in the selected neighbourhoods to promote popular participation in such activities. The locations for the construction of toilet, water points and others were also identified and selected in consultation with the local government representatives and community leaders.

Major achievements and Challenges of the Livelihood component

As indicated in the livelihood component of the present report, through the environment upgrading component, the Entoto program was able to provide temporary employment opportunities to a total of 584 persons out of which women account 242. A total of 3189 metres of access roads were constructed in the target area, which is also above the planned 1700 metres. Drainage canals (4123 metres) and retaining walls (930 m³) were also constructed.

Table 11: Achievements of the Environmental Upgrading Program

Year	Access Road (meters)	Drainage Canal (ml)	Retaining wall (m3)	Water Point (n°)	Ø 40, 60 and 100 mm pipe culvert (ml)	Box culvert (ml)	Persons Involved	Income obtained
1997	3,337.0	784.8	466.44	1	31	10.2	113	116.193
1998	1,026.4	878.0	170.43	0	75	10.0	179	155.213
1999	1,432.0	2,460.5	480.91	0	615	0.0	164	NA
2000	1,077.5	813.4	1049.97	0	0	0.0	110	244.306
2001	975.3	1,329.3	1127.00	0	280	1.0	NA	NA
2002	1,329.5	537.0	400.82	4	278	0.0	NA	NA
2003	1,251.6	404.0	428.69	0	0	0.0	NA	NA
2004	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0.0	0	0
Total	10,429.3	7,207.0	4124.26	5	1279	21.2		515.712

In general, the environmental upgrading activity of the Entoto programs had won the appreciation of the target community, as stated in the "Terminal Evaluation of Entoto Integrated Urban Development Program". Many have noted its contribution in facilitating physical access to neighbourhoods through transport and emergency vehicles such as ambulance, fire brigade and municipal solid waste collecting vehicles. Community representatives strongly suggest that given the immense needs for infrastructural development in the target area, the contribution made by PRO PRIDE was significant.

The contribution of the environmental upgrading activity in terms of promoting local knowledge on environmental hygiene was also been indicated as very high as indicated in the "Terminal Evaluation of Entoto Integrated Urban Development Program". PRO PRIDE is appreciated for its contribution in improving the deplorable environmental sanitation problem in the target area. Local government representatives also expressed their appreciation to the infrastructures built in the

target area through the environmental upgrading program. They believed that there is still much to be desired to address the community need in Entoto area in this regard.



Figure 52: Some examples of renewal of accessing roads and their drainage

4.4.4.5. The EIUDP in Addressing Crosscutting Issues

Gender Mainstreaming Efforts of the EIUDP

The overall focus of the IUDP during this phase seems to be on addressing the general poverty situation in the target area by considering gender as poverty issue. The gender content of the EIUDP was also limited. The livelihood component of the program, to a limited degree, seems to have made consideration of the deplorable circumstances of women in the *woreda*. Other activities such as family planning, MCH, promoting health education, etc also focus on women.

As the review of the different reports of the Entoto program indicates, significant efforts have been done in this issue. 75 % of the member of SAC groups established through the livelihood component were poor and destitute women in the community. Women also account highest proportion among the and small enterprise operators and unemployed youth supported through the livelihood component. Target women in the Entoto program who benefit from the different business development and entrepreneurship skill trainings program also account the highest percentage. Women participant of such trainings accounted for 89 % in 2000 and 85 % in 2005.

Integration of HIV/AIDS Programs in the Over all EIUDP

As available studies indicate, Ethiopia is one of the severely affected countries in the world by the HIV/AIDS pandemic accounting for approximately nine percent of

the global infections, and the third country in terms of the number of persons living with the virus. The current prevalence rate in Ethiopia is estimated at 6,6 % and an estimated 2,2 million people are reported to be living with the virus.

The underlying causes for the rapid global spread of HIV/AIDS is noted to be poverty, ignorance, gender inequality, cultural barriers and war and its resulting displacements.

Not from the beginning but from the end of the first phase, serious concern was given in promoting awareness among the different groups in the community and building their capacity to ensure the sustainability of the interventions made on HIV/AIDS issues.

The youth intervention approach has been one of the major prevention strategies employed by the Entoto program during this period. PRO PRIDE's work in this area also took two forms by including educational program on HIV/AIDS for in-school youth as well as for out-of-school youth.

The cultural Promotion Activities of EIDUP

Cultural Promotion activities were an integral part of the EIUDP and cross cut all sectoral programs. It has strong bearing on households' livelihood systems and its consideration into the EIUDP was also based on the understanding that attitudinal change among target community members plays a critical role in ensuring the success of the development interventions undertaken by the program. In this regard, PRO PRIDE felt that along with the provision of different development services to the target community, changing their attitude to become proactive actors in the process was noted to be critical. A change in the attitude of the community was also taken to be a foundation for promoting proactive community participation in the program.

In the program area, culture has strong influence on peoples' work preference and their expenditure habits. Many households prefer to stay unemployed than taking up "low status jobs". This has been one major factor contributing to the growth in the level of unemployment in the target area. Low saving culture was also noted to be practiced among the target community resulting from its culture of expenditure.

4.4.5. Results achieved, problems and future recommendations

The EIUDP was successful in terms of its contribution in building social capital at grass root level through establishing and strengthening the capacity of community bases local institutions. Through such approaches, PRO PRIDE has made significant efforts in promoting community support framework. Greater emphasis was also given to promoting local community involvement in the design, management and implementation of the programs. These supports and inputs provided by PRO PRIDE to local institutions are also relevant to ensure that sufficient knowledge and skill exists among the target community to manage and deliver the different services of the EIDUP once it phases out its operation. In addition to this, the emerging global strategic approach in the fight against urban poverty also relates to one that focuses around promoting urban productivity and strengthening of local institutions.

The development approach followed by PRO PRIDE was indicated (by FDG) to be influential in the program through introducing an integrated approach to poverty alleviation and stimulating local community initiative on how to respond to their own problems. The Entoto program is also noted to have helped in raising awareness and consciousness among the target community in different areas such as environmental and personal hygiene, work ethics, gender issues, child rights, the value of education, etc issues. The influence was noted to be the greater particularly in improving target households understanding of poverty and the ways through which they can be able to change their own circumstances. This is noted to have significant improvements among households at grass root level having no previous experience and opportunity in terms of working to change their own problems and circumstances.

On the other hand, despite all the above improvements made through the different activities of the EIUDP, the poverty situation in the target area still remains to be serious. As the data from the present terminal evaluation indicated, the socio-economic situation in the target area call for serious consideration as significant proportion of the household still suffer from diverse social and economic problems.

During the field study of the "Terminal Evaluation of Entoto Integrated Urban Development Program", representatives of the target community have also noted the following as major limitation of the EIUDP.

1. The time allocated for the implementation of the phasing out plan was also noted to be very short. Participants suggested that consolidating the different intervention gains of the Entoto program and establish a strong and effective community structure that would take the responsibility of managing the program after the phasing out period.
2. Participants also noted that alternative consideration has not been made in the phasing out plan, and strategy to ensure the financial sustainability of the component activities once PRO PRIDE phases out. In the preparation of the phasing out plan, the ongoing decentralization process taking place in the target area was expected to create opportunities in the availability of resources to finance the operational cost of the program once the EIUDP phased out. However, this situation doesn't seem to have materialized so far. As a result, the different interventions currently under the implementation and management of the local community seem to be challenged from lack of resources.
3. The EIUDP was also noted by community representatives as having limited efforts in addressing the challenges of specific groups such as youth, elderly, persons with disability and the growing number of AIDS orphans in the target area.
4. The group guarantee loan system employed in the livelihood promotion component of the EIUDP has been indicated as the major obstacle in improving the life of poor households through accessing loans and initiate self employment. The policy is indicated to have led lack of trust among of SAC groups. Members in such groups preferred individual loan provision system over the group guarantee loan system. They also indicated that interest rate on loans charged by the Gasha MFSC in very high and discourage borrowing.

Even at *woreda* level, proactive involvement and support of the government institutions has not been observed. For example, the expected transfer of frontline staff of EIUDP working in the health component has not been completed so far. Such staffs still get their salary from the fund allocated and transferred to the account of the respective *kebele* committees by PRO PRIDE to finance the activities of the health posts for one year. The delay in obtaining the land required for the construction of the polyclinic centre is also another example in this area.

In general, the phasing out plan and strategy adopted by the EIUDP is generally a quality document that looked into different aspects of the program in the target area. On the other hand, in the design of the phasing out plan and strategy, it was assumed that there would be a proactive support of the local governments in ensuring the success of the out process. However, soon as the phasing out period was over, significant level of restructuring of local governments took place in the *woreda*. This has led to merger of the different committees into different *kebeles*. According to representatives of the community due to this and other related factors the support of local governments to the activities of the different committees has been minimal.

4.5 Condominium Housing Programme

4.5.1. *The German Cooperation, GTZ*

The GTZ is the German Cooperation Agency, which belongs to the German Government. It was founded in 1975 in the German city of Eschborn. The GTZ is currently working in over 120 countries all over the world and has offices in 67 countries, one of them Ethiopia.

GTZ has been working in Ethiopia for more than 30 years on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Since 1995, GTZ has maintained an office in Addis Ababa.⁵²

Based on agreement between the German and Ethiopian Governments, GTZ's activities, therefore focus on the following priority areas:

- sustainable use of natural resources to ensure food security
- capacity building in the government and administration system
- engineering capacity building and private sector development for sustainable economic growth

Furthermore, the GTZ has a division called GTZ International Services (GTZ IS). This division is also owned by the German Government but they offer a service on a commercial basis. However, all the profits generated are exclusively reinvested in international cooperation projects since their corporate objective is to sustainably improve people's living conditions.

The housing programme of the Addis Ababa municipality was born firstly through a pilot project of Low Cost Housing (LCH) that the GTZ did to improve and make more efficient the low cost construction method in different parts of Ethiopia.

Afterwards, in 2004, the municipality began the Grand Housing Programme in Addis Ababa contracting the GTZ IS with the construction of a minimum of 10,000 housing units per year. GTZ IS is now expediting the technical and financial execution of this large-scale contract, worth some EUR 60 million. The Ethiopian Government has resolved to employ GTZ's LCH technology in future for all public-financed construction.

GTZ IS is making the project management of the whole programme, from the planning to the construction of the buildings, passing through the advisor in good governance issues, the training of the workers and the important collaboration of the private company MH Engineers P.L.C. for improving efficiency and methodology.

4.5.2. *Context*

As stated with more detail in the previous chapter, Addis Ababa is suffering from an acute housing shortage, in the quantity of the houses and in the quality of them. Addis Ababa needs as many as 300,000 additional housing units. Exacerbating the situation is the country's annual population growth of 6-8 percent. As many as 85 percent of current dwellings have serious defects. The Ethiopian Government

⁵² www.GTZ.de, February 2008

has responded to this situation by accelerating the pace of housing construction. Today, the housing construction programme of the municipal administration of Addis Ababa has political priority.⁵³

4.5.3. The Programme

In this housing plan the GTZ of the German cooperation has been working actively thinking and working on the design for a Low Cost Housing Construction method. The GTZ work is explained with further attention in the next chapters since it has been one of the projects visited in Addis Ababa.

Beginning with the Low Cost housing designs of the GTZ/LCH the designs of condominium houses were revised a number of times. The initial designs were G+2 and G+3 condominium houses mainly consisting of 1 and 2 bed room houses. These typologies have external corridor and stairs and relatively larger housing units. The latest designs are G+4 and consisted of larger blocks. The design approach was similar with the main characteristics of external corridors and stairs and mix of housing types.



Figure 53: Condominium houses under construction near to Bole Road

The structure of the houses was based on a combined pre-cast and cast in situ low-cost building construction systems. Foundations and columns are constructed in cast in situ reinforced concrete structures, while pre-cast beams are used as complementing structural materials. Upper floors were ribbed slabs made of hollow concrete floor blocks and pre-cast beams produced by MSEs.

Site selection for condominium houses focused on getting vacant land as much as possible so as to minimize the number of households to be relocated. Most of the

⁵³ GTZ. Low Cost Housing Construction, <http://gtz.de/en/praxis/8160.htm>, September 2007

sites selected were at least partially open. The other criteria used were accessibility, layout of the site and relationship to neighbouring developments. Most of the sites are imposed in the existing pattern on available land rather than being integrated with the existing developments based on Local Development Plans, which will be a challenging task in the future (Development Partners, 2007).

Until July 2007, out of the total houses built 11,000, i.e. 34.4%, were already transferred to beneficiaries (Housing Agency, 2007).⁵⁴

4.5.3.1. Beginning and objectives

The Low-cost Housing Project was established, based on a bilateral agreement between the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Federal Republic of Germany. It is implemented by the Ethiopian Ministry of Federal Affairs with the support of GTZ (German Technical Co-operation).⁵⁵

The project was instituted for the first time in Tigray province and then in further regional capitals in Ethiopia. Since September 2003, the project has primarily advised the municipal administration of Addis Ababa on the planning and implementation of the Addis Ababa Grand Housing Program. The municipal unit in charge is the Housing Development Project Office (HDO).

HDO condominium-building sites spread virtually all over the 10 major subdivisions of the city. Approximately one-half, or 51, of the 103 building sites are located in the four innermost and congested sub-cities namely Arada, Addis Ketema, Lideta and Kirkos. This means that approximately one out every four apartment blocks/condominium units are being built in these old and inner-city areas. (UN)

The objective of the Project is to enable low-income urban dwellers - with special attention to female-headed households - to acquire homes of their own in order to improve their living conditions.

The diversification of the construction sector is a key factor for a sustainable dissemination of cost-efficient building technologies.

The promotion of the construction sector is initiated through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) between German and Ethiopian private sector organizations, facilitated by the German and Ethiopian public sector.

Cost-efficiency is one of the most crucial points of low-cost housing. It can mainly be achieved by standardisation of building elements and reducing the number of different items needed. Pre-fabrication and the use of machines and special tools to produce these standardized elements maximize productivity, resulting in lower costs per unit.

Figure 54: Most of the new constructed houses are in the inner cities. The heterogeneity of the city is shown in this picture as well Through intelligent dual-usage of building elements as building parts and as formwork the construction costs are reduced. In

⁵⁴ "Consequences Of The Condominium Housing Project In Addis Ababa With A Focus On Housing Access To The Poorest In The City", Prepared by Development Partners for CRDA, July 2007, Final Draft.

⁵⁵ Low Cost Housing. Technical Manual I. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2003

the construction process, the amount of wasted materials for formwork can be reduced as well the time for building and dismantling formwork. Re-usage of metal formwork, which can be adapted to every kind of house, helps to economise on the construction costs.

The positive environmental impact consists of a reduced consumption of wood as no wooden formworks are used. By placing reinforcement directly into different types of hollow blocks or u-shaped blocks or by using reusable metal formwork or pre-cast elements, wood consumption is extremely minimized.

By introducing a modular architectural system the number of different building parts is reduced, leading to a further reduction of different types of formwork.

Moreover the usage of local materials, whenever cost efficient, has a positive effect on the environment, because of less pollution through reduced transport.

Houses also have to be free of major maintenance and repair work for 10 years and the life span is considered to be at least 50 years, reducing the negative impact on the environment and the national economy, that would otherwise arise from the need of rebuilding houses.

4.5.3.2. Results achieved so far

In the first year of the program emphasis was given to capacity building activities together with the implementation of model buildings consisting of constructing a total of 810 residential and commercial units. The model project proved or indicated the possibility of reducing construction cost by half from that of the traditional way of construction and also significant construction time reduction, as a result of introducing cost and time efficient technology and construction management. With this mode of construction, construction costs can be lowered by as much as 50 percent to EUR 75 to EUR 88 / m² – depending on location, ground conditions, earthquake risk and type of house. With better building quality and reduced building time, housing has for the first time become affordable for lower income groups as well.

People wishing to move into the apartment buildings become owners, paying some 30 percent of the construction costs. The remainder is financed through building loans with a 15-year term, pre-financing being advanced by the municipal administration. In the socially integrated settlements, complete with municipal infrastructure facilities, the residents themselves are to take responsibility for maintaining their houses.



Figure 55: Commercial is provided as well in the condominium houses. In this block, ground floor is for commercial use



Figure 56: A Common Service block is built every some housing blocks. It is thought for laundry and kitchens among others. A new project is carried currently by GTZ to make sure Common Services blocks are well maintained, since they were not always kept in good conditions

Firstly, in 2004/2005 it was planned to construct 12,000 and 45,000 units in the first and second year of the program together with the model buildings.

But during the elections of 2005 the condominium housing construction was slowed⁵⁶ due to the political and social problems.

Even though, a lot has been done until the moment. Ingo Becker (Appendix A, interviews) affirms that 60,000 housing units have been built until the moment and currently there is a plan to build 400,000 more units⁵⁷.

Furthermore, as stated in the Development Partners report the construction created “employment opportunities for 40,000 people in 2005 alone (ACA, 2005)”⁵⁸.

And the plan for 2007/08 is to build 38,000 housing units, focusing in the inner city as said in the same CRDA report.

Table 12: Type and number of housing units under construction in Addis Ababa (March 2006)⁵⁹

Construction Sites	Housing Type					N° of apartments blocks	N° of housing units	N° of commercial blocks
	Studio apartment	One bed room	Two bed rooms	Three bed rooms	Commercial			
103	4,996	6,981	14,485	2,574	2,389	917	31,399	325

⁵⁶ Low Cost Housing Technology, by Brihanu Lodamo (september,12,2006)

⁵⁷ Ingo Becker. Appendix A. Interview

⁵⁸ “Consequences Of The Condominium Housing Project In Addis Ababa With A Focus On Housing Access To The Poorest In The City”, Prepared by Development Partners for CRDA, July 2007, Final Draft.

⁵⁹ Abadi Seyoum, et al., unpublished document, March 2006. Adapted from Situation Analysis of Informal Settlements in Addis Ababa, UN-Habitat. United Nations, Human Settlements Programme, 2007

However, there are still many people in the city that cannot afford these houses since the first 30 % of the price of the house has to be paid firstly. It is worth to remember that not even in Europe or the United States people pay 30 % of value of the house at the beginning. There is a lack of financing strategies to allow more people to become beneficiaries of the condominium houses. On the other hand, due to the current acute shortage of housing units in Addis Ababa, it is normal that the first beneficiaries are being low-middle class and in the future, some houses are going to be affordable and well financed for people with lower incomes.

Additionally to the houses built and a out of the new or future owners, major achievements of the condominium hosing project have been also: the supply of enough land mostly in the inner parts of the city without displacing residents; the allocation of a total of US\$ 200,000,000 budget for housing development; facilitating the creation and organization of 1566 Micro & Small Enterprises for the production of construction materials and actual construction; engaging 320 contractors; and creating more than 40,000 jobs to the residents.

In order to facilitate orderly urban development, coordinated by the municipalities, the project has also helped to draft urban planning legislation and a building code. Both have been tabled at the parliament, and passage is pending.

Getting the data from the different sources, this table has been reconstructed, trying to show the evolution of the construction of the condominium houses.

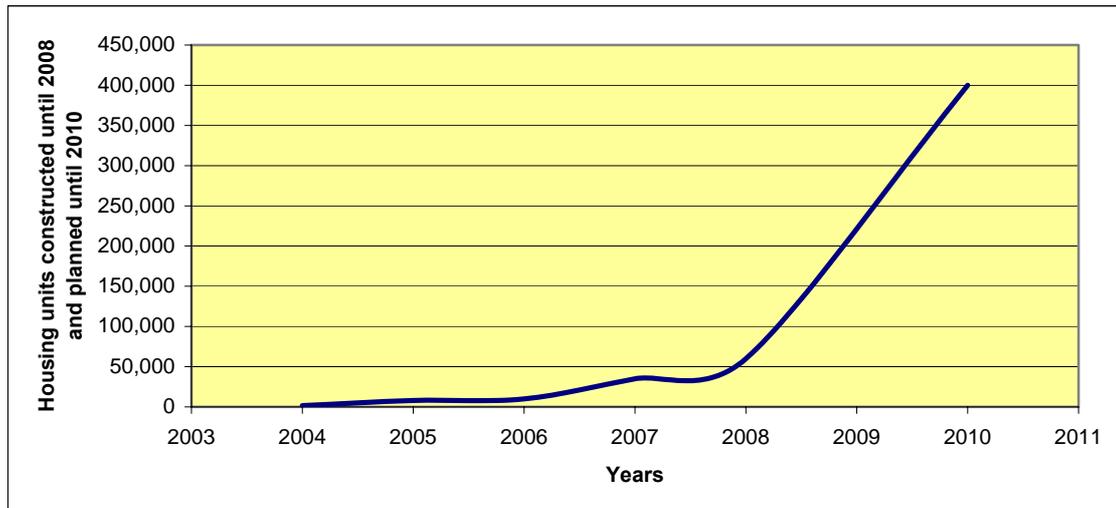
Table 13: Housing units constructed in Addis Ababa to beginning of 2008 and planned for 2010⁶⁰

GTZ						
	2004*	2005	2006**	2007	2008	2010
Quantity of houses built	1,500	8,000	32,000	35,000	60,000	400,000

* Approximately 1,500 housing units were constructed at the moment of contracting GTZ IS for launching the “Housing Condominium Programme” by the municipality of Addis Ababa

** This 32,000 housing units where under construction 2006

Next figure is a graphic evolution of the housing construction with the data of Table 13.



⁶⁰ Sources: GTZ web site; Un-Habitat (2007), ; Housing Agency ; Ingo Becker (Appendix A)

Figure 57: Number of housing units constructed until 2008 and housing units planned to build until 2010

Due to the elections of May 2005 and the problems afterwards, the condominium housing project was paralyzed nearly for a year. This is why after construction of the houses for the pilot project, no new construction were done until 2006.

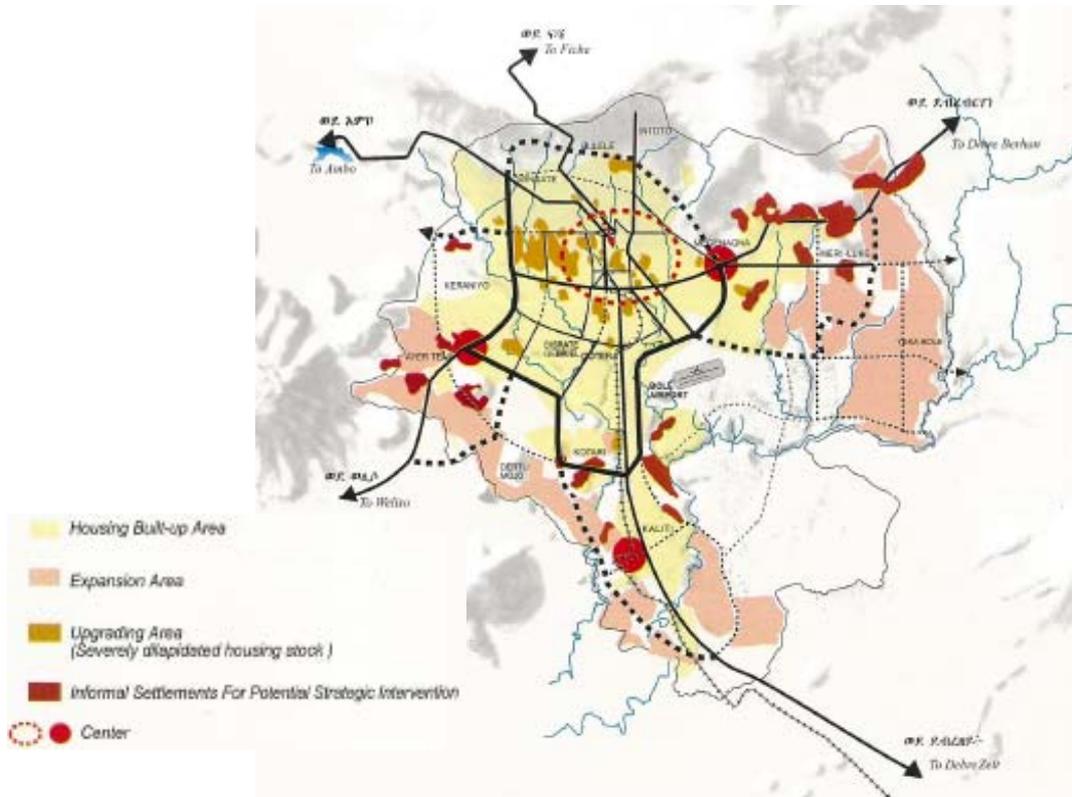


Figure 58: Condominium housing construction in Addis Ababa. Source: ORAAMP, 2002

4.6 Summary boxes

Box 1: Sole Chefa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Project, Tenna Woreda of Oromia National Regional State in the context of the Water Bank programme

Location of the project

Sole Chefa, Oromia Region, Ethiopia. 200 Km south from Addis Ababa. The Water Bank programme is a country level programme.

Main financier

The main financier of the project is Intermón Oxfam through the Water Bank programme, which is mainly financed by the “Agència Catalana de la Cooperació pel Desenvolupament” jointly with other Spanish regional government like Madrid and Castilla la Mancha. Private donors have also supported Intermón Oxfam’s activities.

Main Constructor

Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter Church Aid Commission (EOC-DICAC) jointly with the community and the *woreda* Water Bureau. EOC-DICAC is the local NGO Intermón Oxfam is working with in some of the Water Bank program projects.

Description of the problem

Water coverage is a big problem in the whole country, even in the capital city Addis Ababa. Therefore a country level Water Bank programme was launched by Intermón Oxfam providing water mainly in rural areas and making advocacy to the central government.

Particularly, the potable water supply coverage of Tena *Woreda* used to be zero – there were no safe water sources at all, even in Ticho, the capital of the *woreda*. The community of Sole Chefa community did not have any access to clean or adequate water sources and were forced to rely on two perennial streams and four springs. Daily water consumption per person was limited to 4 or 5 litres and families would often go hungry because of lack of water for cooking. Hygiene and sanitation was poor, due to lack of awareness and the difficulty of collecting enough water for cleaning.

Access to safe water was the most critical problem of the areas, especially in the dry season. The streams are on the boundaries of the *kebele*, and their flow severely reduces in the heat of the summer. Women and children used to travel three to four hours daily to fetch enough water for domestic use, and often wait for hours. Animal herders also had to walk long distances with their livestock.

Description of the project

The project was designed and implemented in collaboration with the community and the *woreda* water bureau, to include 16 public water points, as well as clothes washing basins, cattle troughs and hygiene and sanitation components.

Results achieved so far

The project has been finalised successfully, even though some management problems had to be solved. For solving the management problems a six months time extension of the project was done. Once these problems were solved, the result has been satisfactory since a water pipe extension has already carried out by the local water bureau jointly with the community with very little support of the NGOs.

Pictures

a) a cow drinking from a cattle trough. b) People filling their cans, the price: 10 cents of Birr (approx. 1 cent of EUR) for 3 of those plastic cans which are 20 liters big.



Box 2: Wukro Water supply project

<p>Location of the project Wukro, Tigray region</p>
<p>Main financer “Ingeniería para la Cooperación” through the Basque Country Government</p>
<p>Main Constructor Local Municipality through the Wukro Water office</p>
<p>Description of the problem The initial problem was the water shortage in St Mary School, an agricultural and commerce school run by Ángel Olarán, a Spanish member of the White Fathers, missionaries of Africa. However, the water shortage was a problem of the whole area since the existing water network does not arriving to this south east area.</p>
<p>Description of the project With the goal of supplying with water the school, a proper water supply project was designed for the whole area making an extension of the existing water network and finding new water resources. The Spanish NGO designed the project and wrote the document, the Basque government paid 90 % of the budget and the municipality of Wukro was in charge for paying the rest and executing the project. The project takes water from a new water resource to pump it to two new reservoirs done in the project. The new water canalization has to provide water to a part of the town that had no water canalization before. There were some problems during the execution of the project such as misunderstanding between the NGO and the municipality, lack of money of the local government and change of government twice during the execution of the project.</p>
<p>Results achieved so far The initial network plan was changed and simplified as the municipality demanded. The two reservoirs and the pipes have been constructed and connected but the water resource is not clear now. A well has been done but has not been connected to the network. Another well is still pending of construction. Currently there is the same amount of water that used to be before the project but it is distributed to more people.</p>
<p>Pictures a) The two reservoirs done for the project. b) Area with no water distribution and where the project is supposed to provide water for.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>

Box 3: Twelve Houses and Fifty Houses Projects

<p>Location of the project Alamata, Tigray region</p>
<p>Main financer Private donors and institution, mainly from Germany, and the Spanish foundation “Homac Fundació”</p>
<p>Main Constructor Missionary Sisters of Alamata</p>
<p>Description of the problem Alamata is a small city in the road from Addis Ababa to Dessie. It is the first town of the Tigray Region if you drive to the north. The missionaries of Mother Teresa of Calcutta help the poor people of the town by providing the basic alimentary necessities and by giving sanitation service for the different people. One of the problems of the poor people is that they don't get money enough to pay the rent of a house.</p>
<p>Description of the project Two housing projects have been done in Alamata in the last two years. The 12 House project consists in the construction of 12 rectangular houses with 3 rooms each house. It has been thought for families with low income but with certain educational degree. The 50 Houses Project consists in the construction of 50 circular shaped houses for the very poor of Alamata. The houses are round because the poor people and not very well educated are used to the rural wood and mood circular houses and it was very important for the project that the houses are accepted by the beneficiaries. The materials are of a better quality than the ones of the traditional houses using the traditional construction method. In this houses do not necessarily live people of the same family. The houses are thought for 3 to 5 people.</p>
<p>Results achieved so far Both projects were carried out successfully. The 12 houses project is working very well. Some sisters take care that the householders keep their houses and their latrines clean and encourage them to plant new vegetables in the spots that are still left in the garden. The families have electricity and water connection in each house. The 50 houses are working well and some sisters take care for the people so they keep their houses clean as well. Furthermore there is a medical assistance service in some of the houses since some of the dwellers are not healthy enough to be completely independent. For example there are 4 houses reserved for old people.</p>
<p>Pictures a) The 12 houses inside a compound where it is cultivated for consuming use. b) One of the 50 houses project next to a traditional wood and mood house.</p>


Box 4: Entoto Integrated Upgrading Development Program

<p>Location of the project The project is in Entoto, a neighbourhood in the north side of Addis Ababa.</p>
<p>Main financer ActionAid UK through ActionAid Ethiopia</p>
<p>Main Constructor PRO PRIDE and the Community</p>
<p>Description of the problem The target area is characterized by very high level of unemployment and serious level of socio-economic deprivation. Entoto area also represents part of the capital city that seems to have been neglected by public and private investment. The distribution of basic social services in areas of health, education, basic infrastructures such as potable water supply, access roads, liquid and solid waste disposal systems among others seem to be seriously limited in the target area. As a result, the area has a large body of poor urban community characterized by a combination of social, economic and environmental stress.</p>
<p>Description of the project The major components of the EIUDP included the following: - Community Based Health Care services - Livelihood Promotion - Education - Environmental Upgrading In addition to the above numerated points, the Entoto program also focused on mainstreaming gender problems in all of its program interventions as cross-cutting issues. Similarly, promoting education and sensitization on HIV/AIDS as well as cultural promotion activities aimed at changing the attitude of the target community towards the development activities undertaken in the area have also been included in the program as cross-cutting components.</p>
<p>Results achieved so far The EIUDP was successful in terms of its contribution in building social capital at grass root level through establishing and strengthening the capacity of community bases local institutions. The implementation of EIUDP was indicated to be successful in improving the availability of basic social services such as education and health at costs affordable by poor and destitute households. The program was also noted to be successful in promoting learning and demonstration on community development as well as in improving the quality of life of target population over the past years. The Entoto program is also noted to have helped in raising awareness and consciousness among the target community in different areas such as environmental and personal hygiene, work ethics, gender issues, child rights and the value of education among others.</p>
<p>Pictures: a) Access roads and drainage were among the Environmental Upgrading components. b) The polyclinic</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>

Box 5: Addis Ababa housing programme

Location of the project Addis Ababa
Main financier Municipal Administration of Addis Ababa (construction contract to GTZ-IS)
Main Constructor Ministry of Federal Affairs and Municipality of Addis Ababa
Description of the problem The drastic housing shortage in Ethiopian cities has resulted in spontaneous settlements of the poor in peri-urban areas and within the cities. In Addis Ababa the infrastructure coverage is very low and some inner city areas suffer from a high density (up to 350 people/ha, UN-Habitat 2007). Addis Ababa alone needs as many as 300,000 additional housing units. Exacerbating the situation is the country's annual population growth of 6-8 percent. As many as 85 percent of current dwellings have serious defects. The Ethiopian Government has responded to this situation by accelerating the pace of housing construction. Today, the housing construction programme of the municipal administration of Addis Ababa has political priority.
Description of the project A pilot project of "Low-Cost-Housing Technology (LCH)" was instituted for the first time in Tigray region and then in further regional capitals in Ethiopia. Since September 2003, the project has primarily advised the municipal administration of Addis Ababa on the planning and implementation of the Addis Ababa Grand Housing Program, an action programme for the construction of living space. Construction is proceeding on the basis of LCH simple technology with prefabricated components. In the socially integrated settlements, complete with municipal infrastructure facilities, the residents themselves are to take responsibility for maintaining their houses. The housing construction also creates jobs for tens of thousands of the unemployed, mostly youth, and promotes small and medium-sized construction companies. The training of construction workers and personal is also being supported. Following the first successful GTZ LCH pilot projects, in 2004 the municipal administration commissioned GTZ International Services (GTZ-IS) with the construction of a minimum of 10,000 housing units per year. GTZ-IS, the GTZ department responsible for business with clients other than the German Federal Government, is now expediting the technical and financial execution of this large-scale contract, worth some EUR 60 million. The Ethiopian Government has resolved to employ GTZ's LCH technology in future for all public-financed construction.
Results achieved so far With this mode of construction, construction costs can be lowered by as much as 50 percent to EUR 75 to EUR 88 / m ² – depending on location, ground conditions, earthquake risk and type of house. With better building quality and reduced building time, housing has for the first time become affordable for lower income groups as well. Once GTZ-IS had been commissioned, by the end of 2004, 1500 families in Addis Ababa – a total of 7500 persons – had already become homeowners. By March 2005, 50,000 construction workers were being employed within the housing construction programme at monthly incomes totalling EUR 1.2 million. Currently 60,000 housing units have been built and the plan is to build 400,000 more in the next few years.
Pictures: a) A condominium house ground plus four. b) The location of the construction is in inner city areas