7. CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this study is to evaluate different projects related to urban infrastructures and housing in Ethiopia. These projects have been done on development cooperation through different NGOs and cooperative agencies.

For the evaluation, a two-month field study was done (Oct. – Dec. 07) for visiting the different urban upgrading projects. In total, five projects were visited, some of them with two different components. Two of those projects were or are being implemented in the capital city, Addis Ababa, and three of them were or are being carried out in other cities of Ethiopia. Summary boxes of the visited projects can be found in pages 87 to 91.

The three first visited projects were carried out outside of Addis Ababa. The first and second ones are both Water Supply Projects, one in Sole Chefa, Oromia region, and a second one in Wukro, Tigray region. The Sole Chefa Water Supply Project was carried out by EOC-DICAC, one of the local counterparts of Intermón Oxfam (IO), a Spanish NGO, in a context of a country level Water Bank program. Even though the Water Bank programme is not an urban upgrading programme, it has been included because of the extension of the programme, because it is worked with the community like in urban upgrading programmes and because it is a Spanish NGO. Furthermore, providing water is the first upgrading step since it is required for most of the economic activities in a town and it can become very important for the increasing of the local economy, the growth of the town and the future jump for becoming a city. The second project, the Wukro Water Supply Project, was carried out by “Ingeniería para la Cooperación”, a Spanish NGO, with the local support of the White Fathers, Missionaries of Africa. The third visited one is a housing project carried out by the Missionaries of Charity in Alamata, Tigray region.

The last two visited projects were in Addis Ababa. The first project is the Entoto Integrated Upgrading Development Programme (EIUDP), in the Entoto area of Addis Ababa. It was carried out by PRO PRIDE, a local NGO, and financed mainly by ActionAid, which is an international NGO. The second project is a housing program carried out by the municipality of Addis Ababa with the technical advice of the GTZ IS, a branch of the GTZ, which is the German Cooperation Agency.

The World Bank entrance as the beginning of the international development cooperation in Ethiopia

As stated in Figure 12 (page 19), the first upgrading programme of the World Bank in Addis Ababa was one of the main factors that induced the entrance of other international NGOs to carry out other upgrading projects in a smaller scale.

In rural areas water supply is needed (U1); in small cities better water networks (U2) and some ground houses (E) are provided; in Addis Ababa ground plus four houses are being built (E)

The analysis of the urban areas and the implementation of the urban upgrading projects through the iterative urban growth theory (Magrinyà, 2005) becomes an efficient way to locate the development cooperation projects in terms of space and time in the context of the urban area.
Therefore, it can be located the *Sole Chefa Water Supply Project* in a very initial stage of urban growth since water is needed for any activity. Wukro is located in a higher level since the discussion of the project was about making the water network more or less reticular for having more or less private connections. The Twelve and Fifty Houses project of Alamata is located in a small city where basic infrastructures are already provided but where very poor people cannot afford a quality house. In Addis Ababa, the upgrading projects are not the major projects anymore, the EIUDP finished in 2004 and currently the priority is the Condominium Housing programme, carried out by the municipality with the technical advice of the GTZ IS.

The increase of urban infrastructure coverage increases the price invested per beneficiary. The most expensive is housing provision.

Comparing the investment per beneficiary it can be noted the increase of the price as well as major services and of a major quality are provided. Summarizing the cost of the visited projects in terms of upgrading activities the next process can be stated:

\[
P U E_i \rightarrow U_1 (15 \, \text{€}) \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow U_2 (25 \, \text{€}) \rightarrow E_2 \rightarrow U_3 (45 \, \text{€}) \rightarrow E_F (250 \, \text{€}), \quad (1)
\]

where \( P \) \( U \) \( E \) \( i \) is the initial existing situation, \( U_{1,2,3} \) are the different interventions (water supply, \( U_1 \); access roads and other upgrading activities, \( U_2 \); services provision such as school or clinic, \( U_3 \)), \( E_{1,2} \) are the housing situation after the urban interventions and \( E_F \) is the provision of the housing unit. As stated above, it is named \( E_F \) because the quality is already very high and few more improvements can be done.

Efficacy depends on the appropriate infrastructure provision, what depends on the good knowledge of the area and the community

From all the projects, the most effective projects have been the *Sole Chefa Water Supply Project* and the Houses projects of Alamata. This has been due to the good knowledge of the area and the good communication with the community. In Sole Chefa it was worked with a local NGO (EOC-DICAC) and community empowerment was constantly done. On the other hand, the Missionaries of Charity, do not make participate the beneficiaries but the Sisters know with who they are since they have been there for many years and they know who suffers from poverty and who does not. The EIUDP appears to have been very effective as well, however no contact was established with the community for this study.

The *Wukro Water Supply Project* and the Condominium Housing programme of Addis Ababa were taken through the local municipality. Local municipalities do not make participate the community in the decision-making and the projects become a little further from the poorest beneficiaries. In Wukro it was not possible to supply with a reticular water network because it was too much for the beneficiary neighbourhood. On the other hand, the municipality of Addis Ababa is providing houses for low-middle class people and is still not caring enough for the poorest. In this last case, some beneficiaries are not taking care enough of the communal services of the building and further capacity building will have to be done.

Development cooperation is developing to a major public sector advocacy

Through the different scale actuations, it can be stated that NGO are not working in Addis Ababa anymore for providing infrastructures or housing. This work is
being carried out by its municipality. Development cooperation is being done in collaboration with the municipality, like the German and French development agencies who both have offices inside the municipality.

In small cities, NGOs have to go through the municipality to work in the town since the municipal offices are in charge of the city services but they still have not enough resources.

In rural areas, the government still does not arrive for providing the basic services and it is the NGO who has to communicate directly with the community and put them in contact with the kebele and woreda offices.

However, charity is still being done in all the cities and in many towns and it does not look like it is going to disappear or to reduce its activities.

**To sum up**

The most interesting remarks observed in this study have been:

- that development cooperation in urban upgrading in Addis Ababa is only possible through the municipality;
- there is a remarkably high control of the government among NGO activities even in small cities like Wukro;
- that upgrading activities are being done in many cities (U) except for Addis Ababa, where housing is the main priority (E);
- there is a scaling up of the cost: basic infrastructure provision, such as water coverage (10-15 € /beneficiary); basic urban upgrading activities, such as access road or drainage improvement (20-30 €/beneficiary); other upgrading activities including facilities provision, such as education and health centres construction (40-50 €/beneficiary); and housing provision (250 - 350 € /beneficiary);
- there is a scaling up of the development cooperation activities: charity for the poorest (Missionaries of Charity), infrastructure financing (*Wukro Water Supply Project*), infrastructure financing plus community and municipal empowerment (*Sole Chefa Water Supply Project*, EIUDP), network for experience sharing and governmental advocacy (country level Water Bank programme), working from inside the Ministries of Municipalities (GTZ).