DOWNLOAD PDF NATIONAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF ETHIOPIA

Chapter 1 : Urban Development - OECD

the challenges of urban development in Ethiopia and the policy responses to these cha llenges. Further, the policy outcomes an d gaps are discusse d and expla ined.

Ethiopia, Addis Ababa Grade: To save their lives. To defend their rights. To help them fulfill their potential. Across countries and territories, we work for every child, everywhere, every day, to build a better world for everyone. And we never give up. In addition, UNICEF Ethiopia has been leading the support in humanitarian programmes relentlessly working towards responding to emergency needs. The programme is intended to increase the number of people having access to water and sanitation, through strengthening the service delivery, enabling environment, and knowledge management of the WASH sector In order to achieve the planned results, UNICEF is supporting the WASH component of the national Growth and Transformation Plan-II in five principal areas: Advance sanitation and hygiene promotion and marketing including adolescent and BABY-WASH in zones with high stunting, diarrhoea and trachoma prevalence; Leverage resources from the ONEWASH pooled fund for accelerated institutional WASH coverage; Innovate to improve the functionality and resilience of water supply in water insecure districts; Intensify urban sanitation and pro-poor water service delivery; and Strengthen sector coordination for development and emergency programming through innovative research and knowledge generation. How can you make a difference? This includes overall programme management of multi-year, large value grants. Specific attention to be given to procurement and contract management, financial management and programme oversight and coordination of government, private sector, academic and NGO partners. Technical focal point for knowledge management of urban WASH programme with specific inputs to and leadership of high level impact studies, sustainability checks and infrastructure audits. Develops the work plan for the sector and monitors compliance to ensure objectives and targets are met and achieved. Guides and supervises professional and support staff. Ensures their training needs are met, and provides on-the-job training. Approves disbursement of funds ensuring proper utilization and accountability, and that activities are within established plans of action, and the programme budget allotments. Participates in establishing effective monitoring, information and reporting systems, and in the development of communication materials and strategies to support advocacy and community participation. University degree in Social Sciences or a related technical field. Eight years progressively responsible professional work experience at the national and international levels in programme planning, management, monitoring, and evaluation, in a related field. Fluency in English and another UN language required. Knowledge of the local working language of the duty station is an asset. The technical competencies required for this post areâ€¦. Mobility is a condition of international professional employment with UNICEF and an underlying premise of the international civil service. Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted and advance to the next stage of the selection process.

Chapter 2 : Industrial development policy of Ethiopia - Wikipedia

THE EVoLUTIoN oF NATIoNAL URBAN PoLICIES: national urban policy is often an interactive process. and the overall process of national development for.

Ethiopia Introduction With a population of over million Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa, with a projected GDP of 8. This growth has been driven by government investment in infrastructure, as well as sustained progress in the agricultural and service sectors. The urban population will reach 30 percent by and be tripled by , the main drivers of urbanisation include: The combination of high population and urban growth rates, coupled with a high prevalence of urban poverty has placed enormous strain on Ethiopian cities. To accommodate the rising levels of urbanisation, significant investment in basic infrastructure such as health, education, housing, roads, water and sanitation and recreational facilities is required. Access to Finance Following the merger of the Construction and Business Bank with the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia there are now 18 banks in Ethiopia of which 16 are private and two are public. The share of public banks, in total branches declined to The share of private banks in deposit mobilisation increased to CBE alone mobilised Raising funds through borrowing by the banking system, has not been an important source of resource mobilisation in Ethiopia as virtually all banks were sufficiently liquid aided by increased deposit mobilisation and collection of loans. Consequently, the total outstanding borrowing of the banking system stood at ETB Of the total borrowed amount, domestic sources accounted for Additionally the number of microfinance institutions MFIs remained at 35 while their total capital and total assets increased significantly by Their mobilised deposits grew by Of the total new loans, about The total outstanding credit of the banking system expanded by Specifically outstanding claims on the private sector rose by Outstanding credit to industry accounted for The share of private sector including cooperatives in outstanding credit was ETB Recently, government banks like the Commercial Bank and the Development Bank have joined the mortgage market but only in the commercial construction sector. The same is true of the emerging private bank sector. There is limited involvement in residential mortgage by public and private banks because of the perceived high risk and shortage of experience. In recent years, MFIs have become increasingly important players, as they are viewed as effective mechanisms for poverty reduction, the loan policy of MFIs indicates that preference should be given to poor rural farmers and microeconomic activities of rural and urban communities with small cash requirements. MFIs offer a potential area as a source of finance for the poor and low-income earners. According to information obtained from the Association of MFIs in Ethiopia, some relatively big MFIs have started extending small loans for housing [3]. As a result, Ethiopia continues to underperform with respect to getting credit and is ranked th out of countries. Although the 32 projects launched in accounted for only 4. Ethiopia has slowly been opening up to foreign investment in the manufacturing and retail sectors [4]. Housing Affordability Housing affordability is more than just a personal trouble experienced by individual households. It has implications not only for housing but also for employment, health, labour market performance, finance, community sustainability, economic development and urban and regional development. In Ethiopia a major challenge for affordable housing for low-income people is the limited access to housing finance. Following the market-led adjustments implemented Post, subsidised interest rates were removed which significantly increased lending rates. It increased from 4. A key challenge to housing affordability is the absence of a diversified and flexible housing finance sector. Traditional construction techniques involving the heavy use of bricks, blockets, and cement are expensive, inefficient, and time consuming. There are few factories producing construction materials, and locally available inputs are in short supply. Compliance to the financial provisions of the banks has resulted in a housing typology that does not offer incremental stages of construction or the use of alternative building materials. This dependence on specific materials has contributed to rising construction costs and steadily increasing housing prices. This price increase is due to rising construction and labour costs which have forced the Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and

Construction and Addis Ababa Savings and Houses Development Enterprise to re-evaluate their prices, taking into account the current market, land, water, electricity and building design prices. The apartments are The increased costs of construction, and thus the down payments as well as mortgages have placed additional financial burdens on the poor. As a result, many beneficiaries from low-income groups have rented out their units to more affluent citizens. In turn, the unit owners tend to stay in their original substandard dwellings or have returned to another precarious housing type. Housing Supply Rapid urbanisation, one of the greatest socio-economic changes during the last five decades or so, has caused the growth of informal housing all around the rapidly expanding cities of the developing world. Despite having one of the lowest proportions of urban population in the world at only The existing housing stock, particularly in Addis Ababa, is generally of poor quality, with many settlements being congested and unplanned. According to estimates by the Ministry of Works and Urban Development, the housing deficit in Addis Ababa alone is about , units. The housing deficit is not just measured by the large number of units that are required today but also in the quality of the housing stock and the extremely small sizes of most available dwelling units. What is even more worrying in this regard is that the problem has worsened between the two censuses surveys of and There are four categories of new residential developments taking place in the housing sector: In addition, there are two other major categories of housing units in Addis Ababa: Recently, the government implemented a new housing project IHDP in Addis Ababa, as well as other cities which is divided into four different groups based on payment modalities: The payment modality for the last one necessitates hundred percent upfront settlements, while the others incorporate 10, 20 and 40 percent down payment mixed with a long-term mortgage plan. The majority of people demanding houses focused on the former of the three alternatives. The Government Housing Project was planned in two phases. In phase one , people registered for housing and the governments built , houses however of the available stock only houses were allocated. Currently there are condominium units that are under construction disbursed between 18 sites. The new condominium houses that are being built will be 18 storey buildings. Out of these, 17 have paid the full amount and more than 29 have paid 40 percent of the total cost. Those who have paid in full will have priority when the condominium units are handed over to the home owners [1]. Private sector real estate developers have so far played a minimal role in addressing the housing deficit as all their projects are aimed at high-income households. More than 50 companies are developing real estate in the capital city and surrounding areas. This could be seen as additional market value, over and above the government led development, as the target of real estate developers is rarely addressing the low income societies and it is not a remedy to the housing problems rather to the growing demand of the public. Given that the government cannot address the need for the increasing demand for real estate on its own, it has allowed a number of local private investors to become the major actors in the development of real estate in Ethiopia. There are now 50 of them operating in the market and competing with each other. Self-built housing was by far the most common type of housing delivery approach before the introduction of the IHDP. Though relatively limited now, this building approach is still active in older residential neighbourhoods. Costs for owner-built construction are generally higher and this segment of the market tends to include the full range of housing units from modest homes constructed over extended periods to large and luxurious homes often built by raising or replacing older properties. In the absence of an active private sector presence in real estate development, the cooperatives are clearly filling the gap. They are recognised as legal entities by the government, and allocated land upon which to design and construct their development. The city administration has registered more than housing cooperatives. The minimum membership in a housing cooperative is 14 while the maximum is Regarding registering property, seven procedures are required; it takes 52 days and costs 6. As such, Ethiopia stands at rd in the ranking of economies on the ease of registering property [1]. Ethiopia has a federal system of government constituted by nine regional states and two city administrations, with a dual land tenure system for urban and rural land. Land in Ethiopia is the property of the state and can generally be acquired only on the basis of a lease. Private ownership of land is prohibited. In many residential urban areas, there are freehold plots owned by private individuals outside of the lease system, but even for these plots of land, the owners technically own only the buildings on the land and not the land itself which remains public property. Transfer of any freehold with or without a property on it triggers the immediate conversion into the lease system. This means that the transferee is required by law to enter into a lease agreement with the relevant government authority. Once acquired through a lease, the land cannot be mortgaged or sold, but the lease value of the land the down payment and annuity paid and the fixed assets on that land may be mortgaged or transferred to third parties. Land administration is delegated under the constitution to the regions for rural land and to city governments and municipalities for urban land. Accordingly, regional governments and municipal administrations are authorised to lease rural and urban land under their respective laws. In the city suburbs, the Government reserves what it calls a land bank for investors, which, having compensated the landholders, it provides to investors engaging in real estate development. An investor who acquires land under a lease has to enter into a land lease agreement with the Government and obtain a lease holding certificate issued in its name. The minimum lease down payment is 10 per cent of the total lease payment. The remaining balance of the lease amount is to be paid in equal annual installments over the payment term. Interest is to be paid on the remaining balance, in line with the prevailing interest rate on loans offered by the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. The lease contracts normally include provisions to regulate when construction will start, how long it will take till completion, the payment schedule, grace period, rights and obligations of the parties, as well as other relevant details. The down payment of the lease price must be paid prior to signing the contract. The duration of an urban land lease for real estate development is 60 years for Addis Ababa and 70 years for other cities and towns in Ethiopia. There were no housing policies as such but simple laws. The current slums and housing problems are the result of accumulated deficits of policies and practices for several years. The Federal Ministry of Works and Urban Development is the government department responsible for the provision of housing. In recent years urbanisation has resulted in unprecedented levels of growth with the development and expansion of Addis Ababa and other cities. The urban development policy and strategies are aimed at promoting the role of urban areas, within the overall national development plan. The policy and strategy is further articulated in the IHDP which makes provision for affordable and low cost housing, empowering urban residents through property ownership, job creation, income generation and improvement of quality of urban environmental infrastructural development, etc and the urban renewal program. Under the strong vision and leadership of the Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Construction, commendable progress has been made in shaping urban developments in Ethiopia. That being said, while the government has an urban- development Policy, it does not have a consolidated strategy.

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Chapter 3 : Ethiopia - CAHF | Centre for Affordable Housing Finance Africa

The National Employment Policy and Strategy (N EPS) of Ethiopia is prepared in response to the need for such a framework to guide interventions aimed at improving employment and its poverty outcomes in the country.

Industrial development policy of Ethiopia From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia This article needs to be updated. Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. No cleanup reason has been specified. Please help improve this article if you can. December Learn how and when to remove this template message Between and , the imperial government of Ethiopia enacted legislation and implemented a new policy to encourage foreign investment in the Ethiopian economy. This new policy provided investor benefits in the form of tax exemptions , remittances of foreign exchange, import and export duty relief, tax exemptions on dividends , and the provision of financing through the Ethiopian Investment Corporation and the Development Bank of Ethiopia. In addition, the government guaranteed protection to industrial enterprises by instituting high tariffs and by banning the importation of commodities that might adversely affect production of domestic goods. Protected items included sugar, textiles, furniture, and metal. The government also participated through direct investment in enterprises that had high capital costs, such as oil refineries and the paper and pulp, glass and bottle, tire, and cement industries. In the Ethiopian government enacted Proclamation No. Many foreign enterprises operated as private limited companies, usually as a branch or subsidiary of multinational corporations. The Dutch had a major investment close to 80 percent in the sugar industry. Italian and Japanese investors participated in textiles; and Greeks maintained an interest in shoes and beverages. Italian investors also worked in building, construction, and agricultural industries. The policy identified three manufacturing areas slated for state involvement: The policy also grouped areas of the public and private sectors into activities reserved for the state, activities where state and private capital could operate jointly, and activities left to the private sector. Private direct investment, according to the National Bank of Ethiopia , declined from 65 million birr in to 12 million in As compensation negotiations between the Ethiopian government and foreign nationals dragged on, foreign investment virtually ceased. The United States Congress invoked the Hickenlooper Amendment , which had the effect of prohibiting the use of United States funds for development purposes until Ethiopia had settled compensation issues with United States nationals. During and , the Ethiopian government settled claims made by Italian, Dutch, Japanese, and British nationals. The proclamation offered incentives such as a five-year period of income tax relief for new projects, import and export duty relief, tariff protection, and repatriation of profits and capital. It limited foreign holdings to a maximum of 49 percent and the duration of any joint venture to twenty-five years. The decree allowed majority foreign ownership in many sectors, except in those related to public utilities, banking and finance, trade, transportation, and communications, where joint ventures were not allowed. The decree also removed all restrictions on profit repatriation and attempted to provide more extensive legal protection of investors than had the proclamation. Acknowledging that socialism had failed, Mengistu proposed implementing a mixed economy. Additionally, state-owned industries and businesses would be required to operate on a profit basis, with those continuing to lose money to be sold or closed. Farmers would receive legal ownership of land they tilled and the right to sell their produce in a free market.