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CHRISTIAN RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

WORKSHOP ON URBAN POVERTY ISSUES

CCRDA

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Debre Zeit

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INTRODUCTION

Urban poverty is a major global problem and it is particularly acute in developing countries. Problems associated with land acquisition and housing, lack of infrastructure, poor access to safe water, health, sanitation and educational facilities, unemployment and increasing rural - urban migration are rampant in developing countries.

These problems are also pervasive in Ethiopian urban centres, including Addis Ababa. To alleviate problems, efforts are being exerted by concerned governmental organizations and NGOs. But, since activities undertaken by various stakeholders are uncoordinated, the problems continue unabated.

One of the objectives of the workshop on Urban Poverty Issues, organized by CRDA in collaboration with the Institute for Housing and Urban Development of the Netherlands, was, therefore, to explore ways for increased coordination and cooperation of stakeholders, including NGOs, working on urban poverty in Addis Ababa. Since NGOs themselves seem to work rather in isolation from each other, the second objective of the workshop goes even one step further from the first, to consider the need and possibilities for joint NGO activities at a citywide level. The third objective of the workshop was to develop concrete and workable plans based on the realities of Addis Ababa.

To achieve these objectives, the workshop used what is known as the City Consultative process, which is a technique of involving all stakeholders in drawing up an urban poverty reduction action plan. Accordingly, participants of the workshop, using their varied experience as inputs, inventorized key issues of poverty in Addis Ababa in a brainstorming session. The issues were analyzed by participants in small groups to make the poverty profile of Addis Ababa. This was synthesized by the plenary into one poverty profile, consisting of four major thematic areas.

Using this profile, participants in small groups drafted a poverty reduction action plan for Addis Ababa and presented their respective plans in the plenary. The plenary, however, decided that since all stakeholders are not represented, that plan should not be final but serve to complement future efforts. Hence, it was agreed to establish a committee from among participants to review the proceedings and pass it to the City Council of Addis Ababa and follow - up its implementation.

CRDA would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who participated in the workshop by sharing their experience and knowledge.

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OPENING ADDRESS

Ato Kebede Asrat, Executive Director, CRDA

On behalf of the Christian Relief and Development Association (CRDA) and on my own behalf, I would like to extend a warm welcome to all of you gathered here to deliberate on a most timely issue, namely, "Urban Poverty". The workshop is organized in collaboration with the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS) of the Netherlands and sponsored by the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Ethiopia.

We thank His Excellency the Vice - Minister of Works and Urban Development for agreeing to preside over and make the opening address at this important workshop. The presence of Your Excellency reflects the need for greater collaboration and cooperation between the two organizations working for the same goal.

As you all know, the issue of urban poverty and destitution is a major global and national concern. Urban centers around the globe in general and in developing countries in particular face diverse social and environmental problems such as inadequate housing, poor infrastructure, rising unemployment and poverty, appalling sanitary conditions, poor access to safe water supply and affordable energy and a host of associated health problems.

In developing countries, these problems are further exacerbated by social and economic upheavals that are causing migration from rural to urban areas. The situation in urban centers in Ethiopia is not different. In response to this situation, many CRDA member NGOs and religion-based agencies have been engaged in urban integrated development, construction, rehabilitation and improvement of housing, construction of roads and drainage, provision of safe water, sanitation, vocational training, etc. Despite these efforts, urban impoverishment, high level of unemployment, including streetism, poor health and sanitation services, patches of slum areas and deteriorating infrastructural setup are still the main features of urban areas in Ethiopia. Besides, high fertility rate, significant rural-urban migration and family disintegration have aggravated urban problems, all of which marginalize the most disadvantaged groups of society. On top of these, inter-NGO links and partnership between NGOs and the Government leave much to be desired. It also appears that initiatives emanating from communities, especially women, youth and children and other marginalized and neglected groups, do not receive the level of support they deserve.

Urban poverty reduction and eradication have been aims of most urban development efforts of municipalities, NGOs and even to some extent, bilateral and multilateral agencies. It is only recently that these development agencies have begun to understand that urban poverty is such a complex issue and is so closely linked to urban governance. It is as a result of this, that there is felt need to give emphasis to comprehensive and participatory poverty reduction, environmental planning and management programmes of cities and towns.

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One example of the comprehensive and participatory urban poverty reduction strategy is the "City Consultative Process" as implemented under the Urban Management Programmes. The aim of the programmes, by and large, is to encourage a consultation process between the different actors and stakeholders so that they agree on a framework of collaboration and a programme of action. Preparation of a poverty profile of the cities is also considered part of the consultation process and is aimed at understanding the complex nature of urban poverty.

The objective of this workshop is, therefore, to familiarize the NGO community and other organizations working in the field of urban poverty alleviation in Addis Ababa with the "City Consultative Process". This is a participatory approach to urban planning and management, which establishes priorities and develops action plans within the city context by involving all relevant actors/stakeholders.

Prior to this workshop, a two week training programme on similar subject was organized by IHS staff, who are currently handling this workshop. CRDA sees the opportunity of familiarizing its members and development partners that are active in Urban Development with the concepts and practices of this City Consultative Process as a basis for advocating a more active role for NGOs and civil society groups. It also aims at bringing different stakeholders working for the same goal to discuss common problems and map-out workable strategies as well as to look for possibilities towards establishing partnership organizations and community organizations for the joint formulation and implementation of urban poverty reduction strategies. CRDA hopes that this workshop will open other opportunities/fora to discuss concrete cooperation and partnership in the future. The workshop finally aims at developing an urban poverty reduction Action Plan.

It is true that the different organizations represented here today, despite the fact that they work for common good of our people and country, have in most cases, set different priorities and gone their separate ways to attain the same goal. The convergence of interest this time will be around the City Consultative Process.

I would, finally, like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere appreciation to all the resource persons who willingly accepted our invitation to share their rich experience with us. I would, in particular, like to thank Mr. Joop de Wit and Ms. Carley Pennik, who have come all the way from the Netherlands to handle this workshop. I would also like to thank the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Ethiopia for sponsoring this workshop. My thanks also go to the staff of the CRDA Training Department for organizing this workshop.

Thank you very much!

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OPENING ADDRESS

H.E. Ato Berhanu Tamerat
Vice Minister, Ministry of Works and Urban Development

It is with great honour that I take this opportunity to be here with you to open this important workshop on Urban Poverty Issues.

First of all, on behalf of the Ministry of Works and Urban Development, I would like to express my gratitude to the Royal Netherlands Embassy for taking the initiative to set - up and fund this workshop. I also wish to extend my warmest congratulations to the Christian Relief and Development Association, better known as CRDA, and also the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS) of the Netherlands, for organizing this workshop, which deals with one of the most critical issues we are confronted within our capital city of Addis Ababa.

Addis Ababa is not alone in having a large number of urban poor; in fact, in most cities of the developing world, the numbers of urban poor are increasing. This has been recognized by institutes such as the World bank, UNCHS/Habitat and UNDP. Under their Urban Management programme, they have developed the so-called 'City Consultative Process'. This is a process implemented in one city, where all organizations related to the urban poverty issue, jointly develop a Poverty Reduction Action Plan. This is then implemented in a partnership by these organizations.

The objective of the workshop is to familiarize the NGOs of Addis Ababa as well as other organizations which are working with and for the urban poor with this City Consultative Process. Such a partnership approach to involve all actors, and to make use of their combined efforts and resources, is fully in line with the objective of the Government to initiate and support participatory solutions.

We hope and expect, that this workshop will come up with fruitful and practical recommendations relevant to strategies to reduce urban poverty in Addis Ababa.

Let me draw your attention to the background of the chosen topic of this workshop. The reduction of urban poverty is a major issue facing most governments, and poverty impacts heavily on urban conditions. The urban poor are often living together in squatter settlements or informal, illegal settlements, where they lack access to the most basic services such as water, sanitation, health and education facilities. Their chances to find adequately paid employment are small, and they therefore, must survive on very low wages earned both by men, women and children.

The impact of poverty is especially severe on women and children, who suffer most from poor food, the problems to get clear water, medical facilities, or proper housing. Women often combine the care for husband and children and general household work with working for wages also. They do not generally command equal resources or

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assets, and have only little decision-making power in households. The position of women-headed households is particularly difficult.

In Addis Ababa, an estimated 65 percent of all households have incomes under the urban poverty line, and unemployment levels are as high as 35%. Urban services are clearly inadequate. There is therefore, a critical need for effective policy measures for the urban poor, involving both the national and local governments, NGOs, the private sector and the communities of urban poor themselves.

So far, we were trying to address this crucial issue by implementing some separate programmes and projects which were not integrated, and which lacked a common framework and a clearly defined action plan. It is also ineffective to attempt to reduce urban poverty without knowing its major causes, and without identifying approaches to do this in a participatory way. In other words, we have to prepare ourselves properly to deal with the increasing challenges associated with urbanization and population growth.

Therefore, I believe that the approach as reflected in the City Consultative Process may be very helpful indeed. The present workshop will focus on discussing, but also implementing this process for the city of Addis Ababa. Participants will be involved in drafting an urban Poverty Profile, and in formulating a Poverty Reduction Action Plan for the city. This Plan for Addis Ababa will pave the way to adopt and stimulate approaches and partnerships, which lead to a sustainable and long-lasting solution to break the vicious circle of poverty.

I also believe that looking at urban poverty through the lens of different organizations and policies provides a more optimistic scenario. There are many things that can be done to influence housing, land, employment and poverty at the same time, by making these policies mutually supportive and by making use of the strengths of different organizations: the Government is good at something, the private sector at others and the NGOs again at others. It is the long-term interest of all to co-operate in the struggle against poverty.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to inform you that a new initiative in capacity building for sustainable urban development has been agreed upon by the Ministry of Works and Urban development in collaboration with UNDP and UNCHS, with the three following objectives:

- Develop an understanding of rural-urban linkages and the role that small towns and market centres play in agricultural development and poverty alleviation;
- Provide support to the Addis Ababa Administration to develop an enabling policy framework and appropriate management structures for poverty alleviation; and
- Support the formulation of an urban development policy.

Hence, I believe that this is the right time that this workshop should consider and discuss thoroughly the fast-growing urban poverty problems and issues and will contribute much in our efforts to reduce urban poverty.

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We also look forward to seeing all interaction among participants from the various institutions. I hope that this workshop will provide a practical forum for sharing experiences among different groups to critically examine the various and complex urban poverty issues.

Finally, I would like to express my best wishes that this workshop will come up with clearly defined, practical and workable action plans and strategies, which would contribute to the improvement of the conditions of our people.

Thank you.

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Introduction of Objectives of the Workshop
Dr. Joop de Wit,
Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies

It is a great pleasure to be able to speak to you today in my capacity as co-organizer of the workshop on 'Urban Poverty Issues'. The initiative of the workshop was taken by the Royal Netherlands Embassy here, which felt that more attention should be given to the role that NGOs in Addis Ababa play in urban poverty reduction in the city.

CRDA declared itself immediately willing to organize the workshop in close cooperation with the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies based in the Netherlands, more precisely, with my colleague Carley Pennink and myself. It proved quite easy for the Embassy, CRDA and ourselves to agree on the nature of the workshop. The workshop would focus on the role of NGOs in poverty reduction, for which reason we would invite NGOs working with and for the urban poor in Addis Ababa.

However, the NGOs do not work in isolation, and if the strategies and approaches to be discussed in the workshop are to be effective, we also need the inputs and co-operation of other organizations. It was therefore, decided to also invite representatives from the Ministry of Works and Urban Development, the Addis Ababa City Council, donor organizations and other organizations represented here today to attend the workshop. And we are pleased to see that they have reacted favorably to our invitation; it means that there is an interest of different stakeholders - as we call the different organizations and groups related to critical issues nowadays - to come together and to explore ways of co-operation.

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Today, in many cities, including Addis Ababa, various policies and programmes are implemented in isolation, by Central Governments, municipalities and by NGOs. There is much fragmentation of resources and energy; and organizations have little knowledge about what other organization do, even in this specific field of urban poverty. We feel that there is an urgent need to explore ways to establish partnerships and to bring about closer cooperation between different organizations. Therefore, one objective of the workshop is to explore ways for increased cooperation and coordination between and among the various organizations or stakeholders working in the field of urban poverty in Addis Ababa.

As indicated, the workshop focus is on the Addis NGOs, organizations which have detailed knowledge about living conditions of the poor, their needs and priorities and about the best ways to work with them. However, it appears that NGOs, too, are often working in their own areas without too much contact with other NGOs, apart from the beneficial links many of them have with CRDA. And we feel that there are benefits if NGOs could co-operate more in the field of urban poverty reduction. If they were to co-operate even more, they would have a stronger voice to influence the Government and donor agencies about policy directions, and there would be more scope for strong and

sustainable partnerships between Government, the City Council and NGOs. Therefore, a second objective of the workshop is to consider the need and possibilities for joint NGOs activity at a citywide level.

It was finally agreed that the workshop should have a very practical and down-to-earth character; the objective should not be to present and discuss theoretical, abstract approaches, or to confess publicly how important participants and partnerships are. Rather, it should focus on developing practical and workable plans and approaches focused on the realities of Addis Ababa, always keeping the actual problems of the urban poor in mind. It is for these reasons that we have structured the workshop along the lines of the so-called City Consultative Process. Let me explain.

The City Consultative Process is an initiative of the Urban Management Programme, a programme jointly implemented by the World Bank, UNDP and UNCHS. The objective of the City Consultative Process is to involve all organizations and groups related to urban poverty in developing Urban Poverty Action Plans. The process has three distinct stages.

In stage one, an urban poverty profile of a particular city is prepared. It comprises both the collection and analysis of existing data on poverty within the city, as well as an overview of policies and programmes addressing the issue. It includes an assessment of how the poor are perceived in the city and how they perceive their own situation. Besides, the main gaps/deficiencies regarding state or municipal policies are identified as well as efforts of the poor and their organizations to overcome their difficult conditions.

This Poverty Profile is discussed during a participatory workshop, where different issues are taken up in sub-groups. These identify specific and concrete proposals and recommendations with regard to issues such as access to land and housing, health and education; employment and income generation; and institutional issues.

These suggestions and proposed strategies are then discussed and prioritized, and included into a comprehensive Poverty Reduction Action Plan. Of course, modalities and strategies of implementing and monitoring the Action Plan are also agreed upon.

This workshop will, in a modest, small-scale but serious way, follow this whole process from developing an urban poverty profile to drafting an Urban Poverty Reduction Action Plan, but now, with a singular focus on Addis Ababa. We feel that this set-up, which keeps the middle between an exercise and a real life planning process, has definite advantages:

- All participants are stimulated to reflect on the various issues related to urban poverty in Addis Ababa starting from their own background and orientation, be it Governmental, NGO or otherwise;
- Participants are invited to critically discuss the strengths and weaknesses of existing policy, including their own; and

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- Participants will jointly develop an overall poverty reduction action plan, based on partnerships in the context of a proper regulatory framework;

This plan may hopefully serve as the basis for further, and now citywide urban poverty reduction activity in Addis Ababa, or, perhaps more modest, as a basis to explore the feasibility of various approaches and different types of partnership. This may be helpful in general, but also, more specifically with a view to planning various poverty programmes to be implemented in Addis Ababa in the future.

The programme of the workshop is quite full, and for that reason, we have chosen the somewhat isolated nature of this lovely, city Debre-Zeit, to help us concentrate on the issues ahead of us. But, we are confident that the workshop will come up with clear and practical action plans and strategies, which would be helpful also in view of present and future urban poverty reduction strategies.

For that, we rely, for the coming two intensive days, on the active participation of the workshop participants, but, after that, also on the willingness and commitment of the leadership of Government and of NGOs to consider and implement the workshop outcomes.

Thank you.

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Introduction of Participants and Inventorising of Key Issues

After the opening session, which was marked by welcoming and opening addresses as well as introduction of the objectives of the workshop, participants introduced themselves. This included information on the background of the organizations represented such as areas of engagement and strategies and problems they face. Participants also expressed their expectations from the workshop.

This was followed by a brainstorming session to inventorize key issues of poverty in Addis Ababa in order to prepare a poverty profile for the city. Participants used their varied experience to identify the following key issues:

CAUSES OF POVERTY

1. Natural disaster, famine, war
2. Bad governance
3. Population pressure, growth
4. Poverty-driven migration, lack of employee in rural areas
5. Poor national economic performance
6. Poor national/municipal policy (Lack of proper policy)
7. City design
8. Poor urban planning
9. A master plan which
   - Does not reflect reality
   - Cannot be implemnted
10. Structural adjustment policies/debt (National)
11. Lack of access to employment and social services/lack of job opportunities
12. Unequal distribution of resources: elite/poor
13. Competition for jobs
14. Lack of awareness/understanding of development
15. Powerlessness, due to various (external) factors
    - Leading to: attitudes of the poor
    - Lack of initiative (individual)
    - Dependency
16. Lack of involvement of the poor in policy development
17. Poor understanding of poverty and blaming the poor

Infrastructure of Housing

- Poor housing/shelter
- Problem of house ownership
- Poor sanitation
- Poor infrastructure
- Bad sewerage

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Land

- Land lease policy
- Access to land
- Lack of land in *kebele*

General Government Policy

- Lack of clear policy and guideline
- Legal framework and laws
- Active role of government
- Focus on a mix of policies for poverty alleviation
- Credit policy of NBE
- Lack of clear urban development policy
- Participatory approach policy development

Local Government

- Lack of involvement of local government
- Lack of capacity of local government
- Relationship with *kebele* administration
- Decentralization

Capacity

- Human resources
- Organizations
- Funds
- Equipment
- Shortage of funds
- Capacity building
- Lack of skills
- Training
- NGOs work fast

Coordination

- Lack of networking with other NGOs
- Lack of coordination
- Close collaboration among stakeholders
- Collaboration and sense of partnership
- Fragmentation of efforts
- Neglecting of NGOs
- Inventory of who is doing what

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- Ways and means of working together
- Establishment of working team at Addis Ababa level

Income Generation and Employment

- Low employment opportunity
- Neglecting informal sector
- Regulatory framework for informal sector
- Lack of access to micro enterprises

Community-level issues

- Neglecting CBOs
- Leadership training
- Lack of community-level leadership
- Promotion of voluntarism Vs problem of dependence
- Attitude of people
- Low or no income
- Lack of sense of ownership/dependence

Gender

- Female-headed households
- Gender sensitive approach

Social issues

- Social policy
- Basic health and education
- Lack of funding for social sector
- Health problem of street children

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Urban Poverty Reduction and the role of NGOs - JOOP de, Wit IHS

Objective of the session: Urban Poverty Reduction and the role of NGOs

- *We will consider and discuss:*
- *The nature and causes of urban poverty*
- *Poverty reduction strategies*
- *The role of NGOs as regards urban poverty reduction in general and the constraints they face*
- *The activities and constraints of Urban NGOs in Ethiopia as documented in the INTRAC report*

Definitions of poverty

1. Absolute and relative definitions of poverty

Absolute poverty:
Relating to fixed (monetary) level of income or consumption considered necessary for subsistence

Relative poverty:
Based on the extent to which people are relatively deprived of specific conditions of life. Similar to concept of social exclusion (encompasses excluded from basic needs, but also excluded from basic political rights)

Definitions of poverty, cont.

2. Definitions based on social indicators:

Life expectancy, literacy, % of income spent on food, access to health, clean water.

3. Participatory definitions:

More emphasis on perceptions of poverty, on qualitative dimensions or well-being; helpful in identifying what increases risks of poverty and underlying reasons why people remain in poverty.

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Vulnerability:

- Defenselessness, insecurity, exposure to risks, shocks
- Linked with 'assets' (education, productive assets, access to community infrastructure and networks)

Entitlement:

- Refers to ways in which individuals or households command resources
- Useful to understand how different people/ members of households are affected by poverty

Causes of Urban Poverty I

- International
  - Debts, unequal trade
  - Capital movements and industrial change related to globalization and liberalization
- National/municipal
  - Poverty driven rural-urban migration
  - Structural adjustment programmes
  - Inequality, strong elite control
  - Macro-economic policy, bad governance
  - Markets, prices, inflation, wage levels and productively
  - Wars and conflicts

Causes of Urban Poverty 2

Micro issues:

- Intra household inequality affecting women most
- Fluctuating incomes, household crises
- Illiteracy, lack of access to institutions/bureaucracy
- Group issues (caste, ethnicity, religion)
- Productivity
- Female headed households
- The handicapped, the aged
- Evictions, natural calamities, fires

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Poverty reduction strategies 1

- Increasing incomes: income generation policies: small and medium enterprise support, micro credit, savings and credit schemes, innovative training schemes
- Security of tenure, basic services, slum upgrading, sites and service schemes, housing schemes
- Empowerment strategies: education (primary and vocational), also or especially for women, training
- Community participation, enhance involvement in decision making, improve meaningful representation or 'voice'
- Ensuring security and justice

Poverty reduction strategies 2

- Developing public-private partnerships involving the private sector, NGOs and community organizations
- Bottom-up and not top-down approaches, process approach
- All this puts high demands on (municipal) government:
  - Need for good governance and institutional development
  - Redistribution of incomes and/or progressive taxation
  - Transparent and efficient policy implementation, curbing undue political interference, effective targeting
  - Human and political rights

Trends with respect to roles of NGOs in urban development 1

- Growing number of NGOs have an orientation on policy and institutional change, but there is still a predominance of the service delivery orientation
- More NGOs act as advisors to Government on policy and programme development
- Professionalisation
- Growing concern for impact of activities and sustainability
- More NGOs oriented towards initiating community action rather than planning/implementing one or more activities

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Trends with respect to roles of NGOs in urban development 2

- Continued importance of the 'watchdog function' and on the advocacy and monitoring function of NGOs
- Growing concern for and importance given to accountability and transparency
- More emphasis on networking and on the exchange of experience
- Since the 1980s more aid channeled through NGOs
- Greater recognition and acceptance of the role of NGOs by Governments; NGOs as facilitator between Government and CBOs

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY NGOs

- Still limited strategic orientation of many NGOs, including hesitation as regards 'scaling up' or expanding
- Project orientation (specified time, objectives, approach)
- Limited attention for impact assessment, monitoring and evaluation, and lack of a long term vision
- Suspicious attitude of many NGOs towards Government and vice-versa
- Insufficiently participatory/enabling oriented government; and lack of institutional framework for partnerships between Govt, NGOs and communities
- Competition between NGOs

Urban NGOs working in Ethiopia:

Areas of activity from most to least

- Income and employ-ment generation
- Education
- Health
- Other sectors
- Sanitation
- Shelter
- water
- Environment
- Land access and tenure
- transport

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Factors affecting Ethiopian urban NGOs

- Relief orientation: the shift from being mostly geared to relief operations towards sustainable development approaches is still incomplete
- Relative youth of the urban sector: Many NGOs have yet to build up experience in planning and refining approaches
- NGOs face a strong central government, and also have to cooperate at the local level with the smallest unit of local government, the kebele
- Communities have an aid recipient mentality: have little initiative and capacity, and may be reluctant to participate: CBOs may be weak and no effective partners

Urban Poverty Profile

- Could be the first step to reach consensus amongst stakeholders on a programme of action
- Key findings need to be checked with (representatives of the urban poor)
- Further studies may be needed and initiated
- The profile should not pre-judge the selection of priorities during the later workshops and should at most present alternative policy options
- The profile should unambiguously assess the political willingness and the institutional capacity of the municipality to implement a poverty reduction programme

Consultative workshops

- Participants should represent the broad spectrum of stakeholders; city authorities, the various municipal agencies, local private organizations such as business associations, political leaders, NGOs, and representatives of the urban poor
- The workshop is meant to provide a mandate to the municipality to develop and coordinate with the other stakeholders a number of priority actions on which agreement has been reached
- No-cost or low cost actions may have high priority for immediate actions, relying on actors which can start quickly, create dynamism and generate confidence amongst the poor

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Introducing the City Consultative Process: Part I Drafting an Urban Poverty Profile - Mr. Joop de Wit

Mr. Joop de Wit explained briefly the concept and development of the City Consultative Process to the workshop participants. He said that it is a World Bank, UNDP and UNCHS joint initiative in implementing urban management programmes. The initiative involves all organizations and groups concerned with urban poverty in a three stage consultative process to develop urban poverty reduction action plans. In the first stage, an urban poverty profile, consisting of existing data on poverty within a particular city and general policy to combat poverty is prepared. This profile identifies, among others, the number and categories of the poor, where they live in the city concerned, NGO interventions and how the poor perceive themselves. The profile should also be checked with the poor to reach a consensus.

In the second stage, the profile is discussed in a participatory workshop where all stakeholders, including community based organizations and representatives of the urban poor themselves are involved. The workshop also provides the mandate to the city municipality in question to implement its recommendations.

In the third stage of the City Consultative Process, the emerging issues from the participatory workshop are analyzed and consolidated as a poverty reduction action plan for the city concerned. Such a plan also contains intervention/implementation strategies as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

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POVERTY ISSUES IN ADDIS ABABA

Ato Assefa Bersoufekad

1. INTRDOCUTION

In the last few decades, poverty has become prevalent in urban areas of Ethiopia. The problem has grown intense, particularly in Addis Ababa, which is the primate city that determines the urban scene, not only in size of population accounting for more than 25 percent of the country's urban population, but also in national influence. The economy of the city has been characterized by poor performance, which has negative impacts on outputs, investment, revenues, expenditure and infrastructural development. As a result, the urban situation has deteriorated. Poverty has manifested itself in shortages of housing, increase of slums and insalubrious neighborhoods, increased number of beggars, street children, prostitutes and criminal activities. Access to social services has been constrained; while the demand for social amenities increased with rapid population growth resulting in substantial need for assistance.

In order to address the root causes of the problem and alleviate it is deemed necessary to increase the awareness of all concerned parties by creating a forum of discussion of the situation. Hence, this paper is prepared for facilitating such discussion.

The paper is based on desk review of documents, which include findings of different studies on urban poverty situation in Ethiopia. It is divided into six sections. Section one deals with the introduction. Section two treats the background; while the third section is concerned with poverty profile. Section four takes a look at poverty issues and section five embraces efforts made towards starting urban management programmes. Section six presents measures taken to tackle urban poverty. The seventh and last section consists of conclusions and recommendations.

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2. BACKGROUND

2.1 POPULATION

Urbanization in its modern sense started developing in Ethiopia at the turn of the present century. The growth of the urban way of life gathered momentum in the 1950's and 1960's mainly in relation to the emergence of import substitution industries and the development of mechanized farms. Developments since then brought profound changes in the scale and pattern of the urban system of the country, although the level of urbanization (13 percent of the total population of the country) is still among the lowest in the world.

The population of Addis Ababa (the Primate City) is estimated to be 2,424,000 in 1999, according to the medium variant projections. This indicates a growth of 14.73 percent over the population in 1994, the second census year, with an average annual growth rate of about 3 percent.

Out of the total projected population, 1,255,000 (51.77%) are women, out numbering men by 3.54 percent. The main characteristics of the population is its youthfulness. Young people below the age of 15 account for over 32.02 percent.

The population growth is accounted for by a continuing high birthrate, a declining death rate and rural urban migration. The total fertility rate of 1994 was 2.14[1] children per woman. Furthermore, in-migration from rural areas pushed mainly by periodic droughts, civil war and ethnic unrest has made its own contribution towards accelerating the natural growth. Thus, the city faces a serious challenge relating to imbalance between the population growth rate and the rate of economic development, the latter outstripping the former.

2.2 ECONOMIC SITUTATION

2.2.1 INCOME

The socio-economic situation of the city indicates that over 30%[2] of the population lack adequate access to food, clothing, shelter and other amenities which are essential for life. The magnitude of poverty can be illustrated by the results of a sample urban socio-economic survey jointly conducted by the Addis Ababa University and the University of Gothenburg (Sweden) in 1994 and presented by Arne Bigsten and Negatu Mekonnen. The findings of this study indicate that the distribution of sample household incomes by income group shows incomes less than 300 Birr for 46.7%.

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[1] Official of population and Housing Census Commission CSA the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia - Results at Country Level volume I statistical Report June 1998, Addis Ababa.

[2] MEDAC - Welfare Monitoring Unit - Poverty Situation in Ethiopia, March 1999, Addis Ababa

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Moreover, according to a survey, undertaken by CARE - Ethiopian in 1993 in two Kebeles of Wereda 12, out of 2305 households covered, only 15% had income in excess of 250 Birr. 68% earned below 150 Birr per month and the income of 49% was below 100 Birr; while household expenditures per month for a family of 5 members were estimated to be about 295 Birr by the CSA.

A percentage distribution of the household in the sample socio-economic survey by main source of income shows that 68.5% reported wages as their main source of income; while female household business is indicated as a major source of income by 12.9%, the average monthly earning being 82 Birr. Other sources of income like business, children's activities, pensions, remittances and farm activities (livestock) accounted for 19.6 percent. The above figures show that the income of a high proportion of the city dwellers is rather low.

Furthermore, the devaluation of the Birr and inflation, which have greatly reduced the purchasing power of the Birr are contributory causes for low real incomes.

2.2.2 COST OF LIVING

It is indeed pertinent to examine household expenditure for assessing the magnitude of poverty. From estimates of household expenditure for 1997 - 99, it can be observed that the total expenditure per month for a family of 5 members increased from Birr 205 to Birr 236, showing an increase of 15 percent. Moreover, annual average retail prices of selected food items of Addis Ababa for 1993, 1994 and 1995 indicate that the price of staple food items like teff (black), wheat (white), beans and maize increased by 57.14%, 55-97% and 49-69% respectively. In 1994, the price of onions grew by 43-88%, while that of sugar increased by 40.13%. The price of pepper and oil dropped by smaller percentages (7.65% and 2.54% respectively). In 1995, there was a slight decrease in prices over 1994, except for pepper and oil, the prices of which were more than double. The general retail price index in 1994 has shown a rise of about 7.6% as compared to that in 1993. In 1995, there was an increase of 10% over the price in 1994.

The May 1999 general index has increased by 3.9% as compared to the general index of May 1998. Food is by far the largest single expenditure item in the household budget. According to the results of the socio-economic survey of 1994, the budget for food in sample households was 61% of the total household budget. Among the components of the highest increase was observed in the price of food (10.7%), brought about by rises registered in the indices of cereals (20,5%), pulses (15.7%).

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2.3 ORGANISATION AND SYSTEMS - ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINSTRATION

The Addis Ababa City Administration is headed by a City Council, which is the highest government organ of the City. The Council has 92 members, four members from each of the 23 electoral districts. Among other responsibilities, the Council issues laws and directives; levy taxes, dues and other revenues; determine the social, economic plans and the budget and ensure, the implementation of same.

Next to the Council is the Executive Committee, which is the administrative arm of the Council. The Committee is composed of 15 members, including the President, the Vice President, the Secretary, the Sector Heads and the Zonal Administrators. The Executive Committee is responsible for the implementation of laws, decisions and directives of the Council. It prepares the economic, social plans and the budget of the city and implements same upon approval by the council.

The President of the City Administration is the Chairperson of both the Council and the Executive Committee; while the Secretary maintains minutes and prepares agenda. There are three sectoral offices, namely economic, social and administrative that coordinates the responsibilities of the Executive Committee. Bureaus under each sectoral offices are responsible for carrying out the social; economic and administrative responsibilities of the City Administration.

Zonal Executive Committees - There are six zonal executive committees, each with its own Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and Sectary. The Committees implement the laws and directives of the City Council and supervise the departmental activities of health, education, industry and commerce, water, mines and energy, etc.

Woreda Councils - There are 28 woredas under the City Administration, each having its own Council, Executive Committee and Secretariat. The Woreda Council is accountable to the woreda electorate and is the highest government organ in the Woreda. The Council ensures the implementation of laws, decisions and directives of the City Administration within the Woreda. It issues directives regarding the implementation of City Administration tasks to kebele councils. The Council also determines the social, economic plans and the budget of the Woreda, ensuring the implementation of same.

Kebele Councils - There are a total of 327 kebele councils, of which 27 are rural. The roles of the kebele councils, their executive committees and their secretariats are more or less similar to those of woredas.

The structure and internal communications systems described above depict, operations of the City Administration to be hierarchical, up and down a long

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chain of command. Activities of any significance that may have their beginning at the kebele level have to pass through the Kebele, Woreda, Zonal and city headquarters units, and sometimes upto the office of the President for decisions of any sort.

The structure is top-heavy with a narrow base. As per information of the City's Organization and Systems office, both budget and manpower are concentrated at city headquarters and bureau level and thinly spread at the bottom of the organizational hierarchy. At the most, there are 5-7 semi-professional personnel at the Woreda and 3-5 at the kebele level. The budget at these levels is nothing more than the sum total of salaries for the few staff. Such as it is, the City Administration structure is no doubt not the best kind of structure for activities of an emergency nature.

Poverty alleviation would require an independent organizational structure and a management system that is flexible, less hierarchical, decentralized, participatory and better suited to caryy out program objectives at the Woreda/Community level. What appears to be required is a "Consultative Forum" rather than a structure of hierarchies. A forum of consultation among the actors to resolve problems and agree on approaches of poverty reduction.

2.4 POLICY ON POVERTY REDUCTION

There is as yet not poverty reduction policy either at the Federal Government or the City Administration level.

As and when it appears such policy may be inclusive of some of the following issues:

1. URBANIZATION AND URBAN PLANNING:

- Making the city the center of production and human resources development, reviewing the city master plan in line with current realities.

2. URBAN LAND USE AND TENURE

- Improving the urban land to encourage investment, providing adequate security of land tenure.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

- Encouraging self-help housing cooperatives, facilitating credit and access to appropriate construction materials, encouraging NGOs to assist in the development of wood lots and fuel saving stoves.

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4. INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

- Allowing the informal sector to grow, develop and integrate itself into the formal sector, encouraging small-scale industries, improving educational opportunities with practical skills, training; introducing favorable tax regulations, reduced export fees and procedures for small business.

5. WATER AND SANITATION

- Creating favorable conditions for micro-solution to the problem of water shortage, such as spring protection, well-digging, rain water harvesting; construction of communal latrines, sewerage system, drainage ditches, waste dumping, recycling dry waste, communal showers, awareness creation.

6. HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

- Giving priority to health education, hygiene, nutritional education, immunization, traditional harmful practices; increasing focus on HIV/AIDS, home care medical services; strengthening further family planning at the grassroots level.

7. EDUCATION

- Providing priority to vocational and practical skills training, promotion of adult and non-formal education, establishing more schools through private and community efforts.

8. DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

- Community based, participatory rehabilitation programmes for the disadvantaged; employment opportunity for minorities, attitudinal change towards the disadvantaged.

9. URBAN MANAGEMENT AND COLLABORATION

- Upgrading the organizational capacity of the City Administration
- Permanent forum for interaction/collaboration of different actors.

3. POVERTY PROFILE

WHO ARE THE POOR?

Poverty can be conceived of as situational syndrome characterized by inadequate food consumption, high mortality and morbidity rates, poor access to basic services

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such as water supply and sanitation, poor housing conditions, low educational levels, high unemployment or underemployment and widespread marginalisation of the populations involved (G.K. Bambrch, 1996).

As there is no overall yardstick which can embrace all manifestations of poverty, cutoff points are defined. 'Absolute' and 'relative' poverty are two commonly used concepts in defining poverty lines below which people can be classified as being very poor or poor (Hadgu, 1995), Rodgers (1994), ESAP (1988 and World Band (1991).

A considerable proportion (30%) of the population of Addis Ababa are living in absolute poverty. They are believed to struggle with poverty of below subsistence level, i.e. an income of up to 100 Birr per month. More than one-third of the urban poor are headed by women who survive by petty trading, wood gathering and selling, prostitution, work in bars and restaurants or as casual laborers. Their income hardly covers their expenses for subsistence. They suffer hardships, including inadequacy of food, poor health and education facilities, overcrowded and non-planned housing with low service levels, poor water supply, sanitation and storm water drainage, inadequate waste disposal services, poor road systems, inadequate street lighting for security and lack of adequate employment opportunity.

The majority of the poor in the city struggle to survive on income from wage and self-employment and live in non-planned areas with inadequate services. City dwellers in absolute poverty comprise of the following types.

1. Street children, the disabled and other members of the society affected by illness,
2. Migrants from rural areas looking for jobs but have no skill which may be required by the formal sector. They are composed of women and the youth.
3. Residents in low-paid for remunerative jobs and underemployed persons,
4. Pensioners from low-paid employment,
5. Currently self-employed engaged in low-remunerative activities.

WHERE DO THE POOR LIVE?

Poor people live in all zones of Addis Ababa. In many areas of the city, the poor, the middle class and at times the rich live side by side. However, the majority of the poor live in densely populated parts where most of the housing units are constructed with local materials, the wall with wood and mud, and the roof with corrugated iron sheets. The floor in most cases is earth. A considerable number of persons of all age groups without any reliable means of subsistence, are forced to live on church yards and street corners with make - shift shelters constructed from card boards and transparent plastics creating squatter settlements of their own. Setting up an elaborate poverty profile of Addis Ababa is rather difficult because of inadequacy of relevant information. However, an attempt is made to provide some indicators, along with their sources, description and values in absolute figures or in percent.

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Indicator	Year	Source	Description	Value
Poverty				
Extent of poverty				
1. Absolute poverty	1999	MEDAC welfare monitoring unit. Poverty situation in Ethiopia		30%
2. Relative poverty	1999	MEDAC welfare monitoring unit. Poverty situation in Ethiopia		19.7%
Employment				
1. Size of labor force	1998	The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results at Country Level Vol. I Statistical Report		64/146
2. Type by employment sector	1998	The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results at Country Level Vol. I Statistical Report	• Agriculture, hunting • Forestry and fishing • Mining & quarrying • Manufacturing • Electricity gas and water supply • Construction • Whole sale & retail trade, repair of vehicles, • Hotels and restaurants • Transport, storage & communication • Financial inter-mediation	16602 2332 113977 10030 31840 119197 32685 50538 5494
• Informal sector employment	1997	Report on Urban Informal Sector Sample Survey, December 1996	Informal sector actors	152174
• Employment of informal sector operators by major industrial group	1994	Report on Urban Informal Sector Sample Survey, December 1996	• Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing • Mining and quarrying • Manufacturing • Construction • Trade, Hotels and Restaurant • Transport • Community and Personal services	% 2,97 0.10 42.78 2.57 42.53 0.07 8.98

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Indicator	Year	Source	Description	Value
2. Types Unemployment	1994	Addis Ababa Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs - Report on the Unemployment Survey of Addis Ababa	Age distribution of Unemployed persons 15-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-39 35-39 40-41 45-49 50 & over unclassified	% 6.97 19.88 31.88 17.16 9.62 6.50 3.70 2.01 2.50 0.05
Housing				
1. Tenure details (Percent)	1998	The 1994 population & Housing Census of Ethio. Results at Country Level Vol. I Statistical Report	• Owner occupied • Rented	34.42 65.58
Services				%
% of housing units having access to services	1995	The 1994 population & Housing Census of Ethio. Results at Country Level Vol. I Statistical Report	• Water supply • Electricity (358004)	97.76 95.53

4. POVERTY ISSUES

4.1 LAND MANAGEMENT

A market-oriented approach is introduced in the urban land policy of the Government, which is considered as component of the economic policy.

In accordance with this policy, the Government introduced a lease system of urban land with a view to encouraging development of land markets. According to the land lease law, the right to rent for residential use is for a maximum period of 99 years; while a maximum period of 60 years is provided for the private sector to rent land through the lease system and invest on it. The price of land exceeding 175 square meters is determined by auction.

The Regional Bureau of works and Urban Development surveys and subdivides tracts of land and passes plots to the Lease Bureau which allocates them on the lottery basis. Households that can afford to deposit 20% of the cost of the planned dwelling unit in blocked accounts are registered by the office. Land is thus, allocated for the winners of the lottery who, at the same time, passed the financial screening.

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4.2 HOUSING

The housing sector has been identified as one of the most crucial problem areas in the administration of Addis Ababa, the majority of the population living in a highly-congested, minimally-serviced environment.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Analytical Report at National Level indicates that 65.5% of the houses in Addis Ababa were rented; 34.5% were owner occupied. The census figures show that 45.2% of the housing units pay rent from Birr 1-9, 31.68% pay rent from Birr 10 -49. 12.77% pay rent from Birr 50-99. This shows that the majority of the housing units in rented houses pay rent below Birr 100. Moreover, the poor conditions of the houses are indicators of the poor living conditions of the majority of the people.

The low-cost housing construction industry will show no progress as long as the following major points are not critically considered and effective policy measures taken.

- Housing credit - interest rate beyond the means of the poor,
- High cost of primary infrastructure (power, water, road, etc),
- Building Materials - expensive,
- Land policy,
- Except construction and Business Bank, no financial institutions of the country participate in housing loan.

Private financiers are not sufficiently attracted to participate in the lease tender because even if they win the tender, they do not have the means to construct residential apartments since they cannot compare with lucrative industries and services in getting money from the banks.

The majority of the people in the city live in traditional type non-planned housing with low service levels. Most of the housing units have wood and mud walls, corrugated iron sheet roofs and earth floors.

The majority of the housing units that are particularly made from wood and mud walls last only about 30 years on average although the life span can be prolonged with regular maintenance.

The major types of housing tenure in Ethiopia are owner occupation and rental occupation. Out of the total 374742 housing units of Addis Ababa, 128997 are occupied by owners; while 214857 (57%) are rental houses. The supply of housing units falls short of the requirement because of poor conditions and performances of inputs of housing development like land allocation, infrastructure service, availability of building materials, shortage of finance and low level of household earning. Finance for housing comes from household

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savings and the Construction and Business Bank, which is very much business-oriented and charges high interest rate. It is thus, difficult for the bank to supply low, income housing finance.

4.3 WATER AND SANITATION

It is reckoned that 97.76% of the water supply of Addis Ababa is from the water sources, run by Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority (AAWSA). The two major sources of water are GEFERSA and LEGEDADI reservoirs. The accessibility of clean water to the population is reflected in the 1994 Population and Housing Census as follows: 4.43% (16583) of the housing units have tap inside the house. 22.43% (84049) have private tap inside the compound; while 25.57% (95825) share tap inside the compound; 45.33% (169883) share tap outside the compound; 0.67% (2511) fetch water from protected wells or springs; 1.08% (4038) use water from unprotected wells or springs; 0.32% (1191) bring water from river or lake. The sources of drinking water of 662 housing units or 0.18% were not stated.

It can be noted from the above figures that a high proportion of the housing units share tap. As the current official tariff rate is structured on cross subsidy basis, if full cost recovery is applied in the future tariff, the low-income population will be affected terribly. A major constant is the inadequacy of the supply which is further aggravated by leakage, estimated to be about 30% of production, arising from the old age of the pipelines.

The Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority is responsible for sewerage service; while the ***Municipality of Addis Ababa*** is responsible for disposing off dry waste and storm water. The waste of the different areas is collected by three main interceptors connecting to the South of the city, namely Ledeta, Western and Eastern interceptors. The sewer system is designed to serve population of 200,000. Until 1995, 1463 connections had been done very small proportion of the population of the city use conventional sewer system for waste water. The sludge collected from septic tanks and pit latrines is taken to kalitie by vacuum tankers and disposed to the treatment plant.

The 1994 census shows that 87.03% (326135) of the housing units' toilet facility exposes the population to hazardous condition because during the rainy season, this type of facility is over run by flood and pollutes the environment. This shows the state of living of the low-income population. The vacuum tankers that belong to AAWSA; ***Municipality***, Rental Housing, NGOs and private owners cannot cover the liquid waste which should be disposed off. This indicates that a large proportion of the liquid waste overflows in every direction of the city causing health hazard, mainly to children of the low-income population.

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The Addis Ababa Solid Waste Management Master Plan Study estimated that about 200,000 tons of solid waste is generated every year, however, what is collected and disposed off is assumed to be less than 60%. The clients are commercial, service and production organizations on one hand; while on the other are private houses. The stoppage time of the trucks is said to be great because of lack of timely maintenance.

4.4 ELECTRICITY

The electricity consumption of the population of Addis Ababa according to the 1994 census, is as follows: 38.9% (168814) of the housing units have their private electric meters; 51.2% (189190) of the housing units share the meter; 6.1% (11487) use kerosene lamp and 2.3% (4732) use lantern and others. Thus, it can be noted that 95.53% (358004) of the housing units use electricity; while 3.3% (12375) of the housing units use kerosene lamp and lantern. There is power shortage and availability and reliability of supply is not ensured.

4.5 ENERGY (FUEL)

The 1994 census indicated that 38.23% (143065) housing units used firewood only for cooking. But there is scarcity of fuel wood for low and middle-income households. Consequently, the population of the city is substituting electricity and kerosene for fuel wood, although supply uncertainties of kerosene and electricity exist and the connection cost of the electric mtad is relatively high, particularly for the low-income households. In the future, it may be more difficult for these households to have connections due to increased charge of connections. This implies increased demand for fuel-wood for injera baking and a greater need for taking appropriate measures to achieve the objective of substituting traditional energy fuels by modern fuel.

4.6 HEALTH

Health status indicators of Addis Ababa city are infant mortality rate (IMR) (107/100 live birth); maternal mortality rate (MMR) 5.7/1000:< mortality of 166.8/1000; crude Birth Rate (CBR) 46/1000 and life expectancy at birth 50.6 years[3]. Hospital data indicate that tuberculosis, disorders of pregnancy/ puerperium and respiratory infections are main causes for hospital admission. Tuberculosis is number one killer among the top 10 leading causes of hospital deaths. HIV/AIDS is also having a devastating effect on the young population. Another cause of hospital admission is disorders and complications of pregnancy, labour, child delivery and lactation. This reveals the low coverage and lack of sustained follow-up of MCH/FP services rendered by the health units in the city.

[3] UNDP-EUE-Study on Poverty Issues in Addis Ababa - 1996

Since 1994, the Addis Ababa Health Bureau has taken over the responsibility for part of the city sanitation and environmental health services. The responsibility is specifically city refuse collection and disposal; construction and maintenance of public latrines, sanitation inspection of industries, public eating and drinking establishments. The Health Bureau has a critical shortage of refuse trucks, refuse skips, land for final disposal of refuse, construction of public latrines. Most of these preventive health services are rendered by the health centers and health stations. Only few of the five hospitals under the Regional Health Bureau give preventive care in addition to the curative health services.

Ethiopia's health policy as a whole is towards reinforcement of all endeavors for the provision of health, which ensure the full and meaningful life of the people. The national guideline in this regard emphasizes the need to involve the people, in line with the policy of democratization and self-reliance, in all efforts aimed at the expansion of health services. This guideline has been further reinforced through the official adoption of the global resolution and motto of "Health for all by the year 2000" along with the Primary Health Care strategy designed to lead to its attainment. Based on this strategy, the Ministry of Health has elaborated its policy by underscoring three key areas of concentration which are crucial to the successful implementation of primary health care as follows.

- Expansion and upgrading of health services;
- Promotion of self-reliance and full community participation along with the use of appropriate technology.

4.7 EDUCATION

Addis Ababa education, like the rest of the country, has been entangled with complex problems of relevance, quality, accessibility and equity for a long time. Until recent years the curriculum has been broadly based on international standards and not geared to the needs of the community. It has equally been overloaded by theoretical information with little emphasis on practice. It did not inspire creativity in the learner or equip him/her with sufficient skill for problem solving. Education at all levels is deficient. The professional competence of teachers is in dismay. The supply of educational input is inadequate. The very low number of vocational/technical trainees cannot be increased with the existing three schools. The training has also to correspond with the demand of the economy. However, as a new curriculum is introduced to the school system along with a new approach to the management of education pursuant to the new education and training policy, the situation is expected to change substantially in due course of time. To this end, the Education Policy envisages the provision of diversified technical/vocational training at all levels. The main emphases of the education policy is on:

- A curriculum change geared to the needs of the community;

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- Improvement of education throughout the system; and
- Expansion of primary and vocational/technical education in response to the needs of the community, the demand of the economy and to the attainment of same degree of equity and sustainability.

At any rate, the very poor have no access to education. This is not only because they cannot afford the school supplies but also mainly because they are involved in a never-ending struggle for survival, education has altogether become a luxury for this category of people.

4.8 WOMEN

Women in Addis Ababa comprise over 50% of the population and are subject to most direct consequences of poverty. Those who are employed in the formal sector generally have jobs which are inferior in terms of skill, position, payment and promotion. Most working women are found in the informal sector, their common occupation being fuel-wood carrying and small-scale trading of food and beverage items which require small capital expenditure, few skills and know-how resulting in low income, low social status, poor health conditions, etc. They are burdened with household chores, child minding and other activities. Women are often the most vulnerable segment of society, because of lack of access to land and control over the benefits of development. In their struggle for survival, they have to resort to socially unacceptable activities like vagrancy, prostitution, crime, streetism, begging, etc.

FEMALE HOUSEHOLD HEADS

It is estimated that a considerable proportion (33 to 50) of the people in Addis Ababa consist of female household heads who live in poverty without access to employment, education and health. Many of these women derive their income by working in the informal sector. These activities are without enough income to save and invest in any kind of business that could improve their lives. Most of them live in slums and squatter areas the city. They live in houses, which are mostly rented from kebeles and lack of facilities like latrines, electricity, and water supply and kitchens.

Their surroundings are totally adverse and unsuitable for human abode. Exposed to a wide range of diseases, they have no access to medical care because of high fees. An ILO study on women fuel-wood carriers, notes that this category of women are exposed to dangerous situations, such as rape. In general, female household heads earn low incomes, are uneducated and malnourished, overburdened with tasks that are difficult to manage and remain unrecognized in the society.

Special attention to women's issues is being given in recently developed policies, e.g., the health and education policies, and organization of health services to meet

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the needs of women and children. Education on appropriate methods of family planning is made available. The education policy strives to increase the enrolment of girls in all grades of formal education. It also stresses that the curriculum should be made gender-sensitive in order to contribute to changes in beliefs, attitudes and behavior. The education and communication strategy of the population policy is expected to bring about decrease in the population growth rate at the same time improving gender relations.

The national policy on Ethiopian women which is being implemented by the Addis Ababa Administration aims at achieving the following goals. In the area of employment promotion, serious efforts, are to be made to eliminate gender-based discriminatory attitudes and practices towards women. Action must be taken to ensure women's economic and social rights by creating appropriate strategies and procedures. One of the strategies should be given special and proper assistance to women who have particular problems as a result of natural and man-made disasters. Although the policy is an important expression of the political will to change gender relations in the region and the country as a whole, its impact so far is limited due to lack of statistical data and analytical research. Skilled personnel, financial resources and logistical facilities have also been found inadequate for implementing the policy and strategies.

4.9 DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

4.9.1 CHILDREN IN SPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES

Street children are one category of children in specially difficult circumstances. Although it is difficult to give the exact number of victims of streetism in Addis Ababa, estimates made in a study undertaken by Deter Tacon, a UNICEF consultant, in 1992, indicate that there were 530000 street and very high-risk home children.

The underlying causes of streetism in general are poverty and social deprivation. The main reasons are economic, rural-urban migration and family disruption or disharmony.

Askale Mekonnen of the Italian cooperation, in her Manual on Street Children (1994) indicated that there were 20 to 40 thousand street children in Addis Ababa, of which only 4000 were beneficiaries from existing programmes for street children. This is a drop in an ocean and it cannot produce sufficient impact on streetism.

4.9.2 PROSTITUTION

As there is no specific study made on prostitution, the number of prostitutes in the region is yet unknown. 1993 estimates are said to be 34,500. According to a 1980 study, out of a total number of 37,115 prostitutes in 22

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cities 15,900 or 43% were from Addis Ababa. The number of prostitutes in 1993 was estimated at 34,500. Because of the present aggravated situation of child prostitution, Radda Barnen, as a child-oriented organization, has conducted a study which covered 77 child prostitutes in Addis Ababa. 92.3% were between the ages of 15 and 18 years, 74.0% were migrants. Of these, 49.0% migrated to get jobs. 27.3% of the total had completed grades 6-12.

As can be observed from the study, now a days, prostitution begins at an early age as an alternative employment opportunity. Many school dropouts and migrants take up the activity as a means of survival, poverty being the push factor. The situation of the street children and child prostitution has its roots in the economic and social situation of the family. Most street children are products of urban poor families. Rural-urban migration, family disruption and breakdown and unemployment are among the major factors that drive women to prostitution.

4.9.2 BEGGING

Children who lost parental care due to various reasons, adults who are unable to work for a livelihood because of old age or handicap and a mix of those who cannot find jobs and are without incomes live by begging.

A 1992 study on begging in Addis Ababa conducted jointly by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and the Italian cooperation covering 500 beggars shows that 60.4% were below the age of 30 years. Of these, 105 or 34.4% were females. The study also revealed that 77.4% (387) of the respondents were in-migrants to the city. There is no current service or programme specifically designed for beggars.

4.9.3 THE ELEDERLY

Persons who are old and infirm are usually presumed incapable of supporting themselves. The extended family and the community used to be the primary source of care for the elderly. But the socioeconomic changes have started eroding the old traditional network giving way for the prevailing problems of the aging in the city. In 1993, it was estimated that 20.3% of the elderly were destitute and lived by begging.

4.9.5 DISABLED PERSONS

In the analytical report on the result of the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Addis Ababa published in 1998, it is indicated that the total population of disabled persons in the city was 54030 or 3.8%. Out of those, females consisted 46%.

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4.9.6 DISPLACED PERSONS

Various services and programmes designed to address the problems associated with displacement are being carried out by governmental, non-governmental and religious institutions. However, these services and programmes are insignificant when compared to the needs of disabled persons in the city. MOLSA conducted a large-scale national survey on the situation of displaced persons in 1994/95. Major problems of the displaced persons are lack of shelter, food, employment, a high cost of living, poor sanitary conditions, lack of clothing, vocational skills, and working capital, crowdedness, various social crisis such as prostitution and streetism, and poverty in general. Information obtained from GTZ reveals that 52927 displaced persons lived in 19 camps in Addis Ababa. Out of these, 10886 were household heads. Of these, 45% were females.

4.10 EMPLOYMENT

According to the 1994 Population and Housing Census Report, the economically active population of Addis Ababa in the year was 641146 (30.35%). Of these, females constituted 36.25% 12243. (1.91%) were employers, 160663 (25.06%) self-employed, 224123 (34.96%) government employees, 190792 (29.76) private employees, 2133 (0.33%) members of cooperatives, 13578 (2.12%) unpaid family workers and 6250 (0.97%) others. The status in employment of 31364 (4.89%) was not stated. These figures show that the highest percentage of the economically active population were in government employment followed by employees in the private sector. Self-employed persons were third in number. It is assumed that informal sector actors were among the self-employed.

The major occupational distribution of the employed persons was as follows:

Legislators, senior of officials and managers	2.74%
Professionals	3.60%
Technicians and associate professionals	8.25%
Clerks	7.78%
Service workers and shop and market workers	18.40%
Skilled, agricultural and fishery workers	1.81%
Crafts and related trades workers	18.43%
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.89%
Elementary occupations	25.93%
Not stated	5.19%

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Distribution of the economically active population by major industry reveals that the wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods sector accounts for the highest percentage (18.59%), followed by the manufacturing sector comprising of 17.7%. Those employed in private households with employed persons were 12.54%.

It is generally recognized that the informal sector provides job opportunities for a significant part (25%) of the economically active population in the city. This sector typically embraces small-scale units, which produce and distribute goods and services. It predominantly comprises of sole ownership accounting for 97.77 percent of such activities in the city.

The only survey ever undertaken on the informal sector in the city (The Urban Informal Sector Sample Survey of December 1996), reveals that 166405 persons were engaged in the sector during the survey period. Of these, 55% were females. Informal sector operators in the trade, hotels and restaurants industrial group constituted a sizeable proportion (32.65%), while those in the manufacturing industrial branch, the second in number, accounted for 32.19%. Operation in the community and personal services branch of activity formed 7.83 percent. Thus, the three industrial categories comprised 72.67 percent.

A great proportion of the units in the sector was run by single proprietors, without providing additional employment. Working conditions were poor and monthly earnings were low.

It is also noted from this survey that the major problems, which affected the sector, were inadequacy of capital and market as well as lack of premises.

4.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Information about the number and composition of the unemployed, their age, educational level, occupational distribution and migration is essential for designing appropriate programs for alleviation of the unemployment problem in the city. The complete information available in this regard is the one obtained from the report on the unemployment survey undertaken in March 1994 by the Regional Labour and Social Affairs Bureau. According to this survey which was carried out from door to door, there were 269,000 unemployed persons, of which 157,527 (58.56%) were women. Those between the ages of 15 and 17 constituted 6.97%. The unemployed who were 18 and 19 years of age comprised 19.88% percent, while the 20-29 age category formed the highest percentage (40.04%). Of these, 57.7% were females. Unemployed persons in the 30-39 age group were 43,361 or 16.13% and 7.94% had attained over 40 years of age.

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These figures clearly show that the youth are the largest group among the unemployed. About 65.9% of the respondents have no skill and 34.06% reported technical and vocational skills acquired through formal and informal schooling or training. The results of the study also reveal that only 48.7% of the unemployed were actively seeking work. 18.18% of them wanted to be employed in clerical jobs, while those who sought to be engaged as manual and custodial workers constituted 27.6%. Hence, it can be noted that a great number of the unemployed lacked skills. 25.3% of the job seekers expressed their wish to grab any available job indicating their desperate situation.

5. COORDINATED EFFORTS TOWARDS POVERTY REDUCTION/URBAN MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The strategy suggested is a consultative forum/committee. Members of the forum shall be senior officials of the City Administration, the NGO consortia, the private sector and the community.

The forum/committee shall:

- Determine need priorities;
- Approve plans and plan of actions;
- Monitor and evaluate performance;
- Pull resources together as appropriate and necessary.

Secretariat

The secretariat shall:

- Keep minutes;
- Prepare agenda;
- Communicate directives, decisions of the committee.

Sub - committees on Issues:

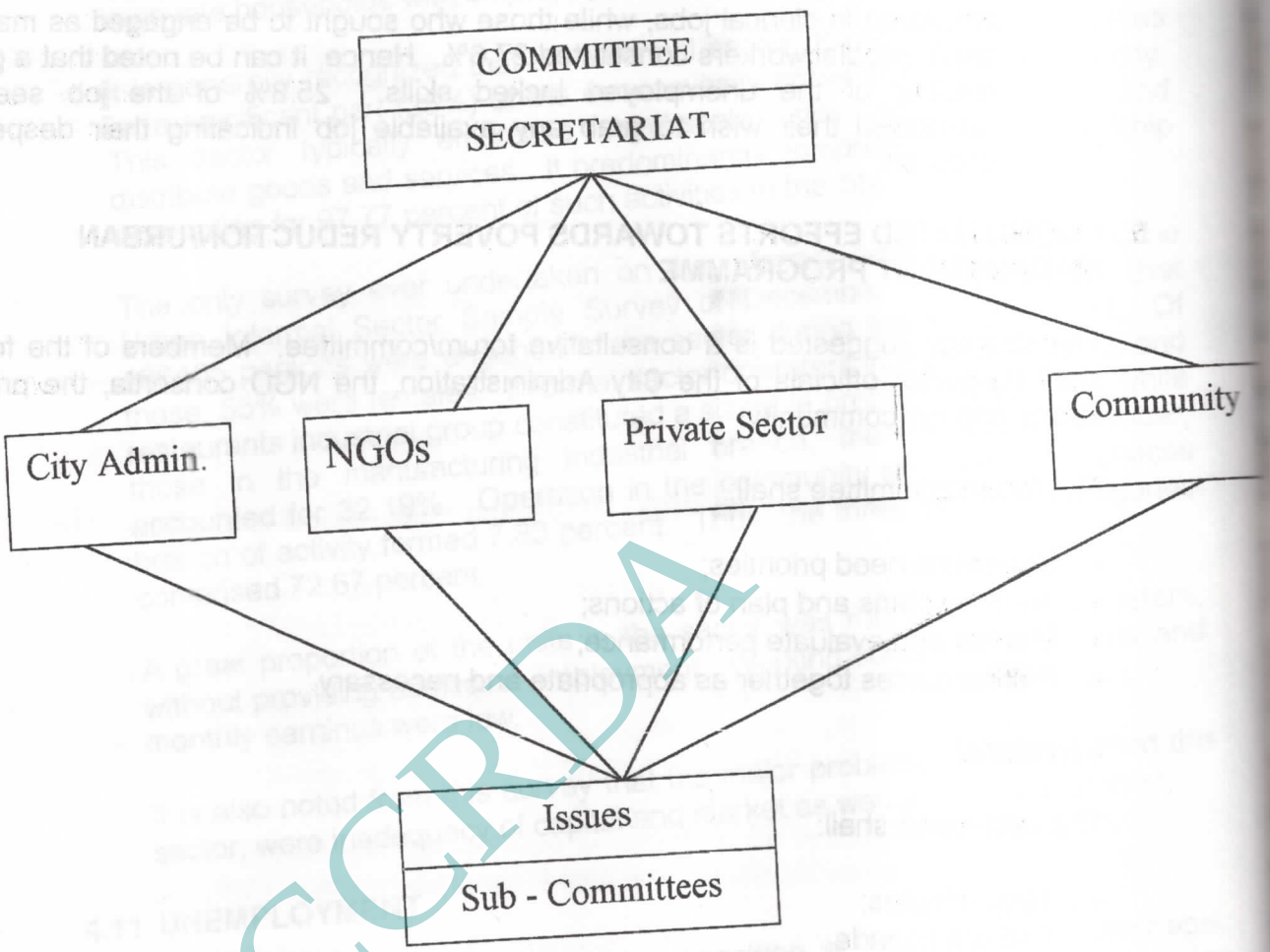
- Members shall be pertinent officials of the City Administration, NGOs, the private sector and the community.

The sub-committees shall:

- Prepare and implement plans, plan of actions;
- Report on progress, problems.

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Organizational Structure - Poverty Reduction/Urban Management



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6. MEASURES TAKEN TO TACKLE POVERTY

NGOs should not and must not be the only actors in poverty reduction efforts of Addis Ababa City. The City Administration, the private sector and the target community should be equally involved in the efforts. The role of the City Administration ranges from issuing permit and, creating enabling environment to facilitating the services needed by the actors.

The private sector is also expected to play a much more meaningful role than in the past. Its role can range from a simple and direct involvement in the construction of dwelling houses for the poor to rendering of advisory and consultancy services to NGOs.

The target community also should have active role and not be mere passive receivers of benefits. They should be involved in the decision-making process and get prepared to take over full responsibilities to manage and sustain the development activities put in place. The concept and practice of community management should be strongly promoted as much as possible.

NGO INTERVENTION

Major activities of NGO involvement include the following:

1. **Income and Employment Generation:-** This covers saving and credit schemes, skills training and institutional income generation.

- **Savings and credit:** NGOs organize beneficiaries into savings and credit groups. They provide them with technical and seed money support and gradually phase out as beneficiaries develop sustainability.
- **Skills training**: NGO programs of skills training are aimed at equipping the unemployed youth, women and the disabled with marketable skills for self-reliance. They try to identify the skills and link the programs with savings and credit schemes to enable beneficiaries to start their own micro business.

NGOs also organize income-generation schemes for the beneficiaries' employment.

2. **Health activities:** include health services, nutrition, health education and HIV/AIDS prevention and control. Accordingly, NGOs construct and run schemes. NGO nutrition programs target children under five. Their services range from nutrition education to wet feeding of malnourished children. The objective of health education is to bring about attitudinal change for better hygiene, nutrition, and preventive health among the poor. HIV/AIDS prevention and control programs of NGOs include education about the danger of AIDS, providing counseling services to the victims and support for AIDS patients and orphans.

3. **Education:** NGO activities in the area of education are aimed at increasing poor children's access to formal and non-formal education. The field covers kindergarten school construction, non-formal/tutorial adult education and sponsorship.

4. **Child care:** These include programs of community-based child care and institutional child care for orphans and handicapped children.

5. **Housing:** This is a program for the provision of houses to the poor, mostly in the slum areas of Addis Ababa where the problem is grave. NGO activities in this area also include the construction of latrines and drainage.

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6. **Roads and infrastructure:** Programs aim at making the target areas accessible to ambulances, fire brigades and suction trucks.

7. **Water supply:** Interventions are in the form of establishing communal water points, where households are able to have access to clean tap water at reasonable prices.

8. **Rehabilitation of Disadvantaged groups:** These are prevention and rehabilitation programs for the disadvantaged groups, such as, street children, displaced and disabled destitutes.

9. **Community Development:** Some NGOs undertake community development work, such as, organizing community groups and awareness creation through advocacy, civic education and networking activities.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Poverty has grown considerably intense in Addis Ababa because of poor performance of the economy, which is coupled with a rapid population growth, thereby resulting in poor quality of life for a large proportion of city dwellers. A considerable number of the residents live in absolute poverty with meager incomes of less than 100 Birr per month, hardly covering their expenses.

The city suffers from various socio-economic problems. Poverty has manifested itself in shortages of food, clothing, shelter and other amenities, poor health conditions, low level of education and skills, unemployment, widespread social problems like beggary, streetism and prostitution. It is prevalent in such issues like housing, water and sanitation, electricity, energy, health, education, women's participation in development, unemployment and the situation of disadvantaged groups.

Various efforts are made towards tackling the problem. Government has issued policies in relation to various problem areas like health, education, gender, etc. in order to create an enabling environment for development. As described in section five of this paper, NGOs render services which are very much in demand and made important contributions towards poverty alleviation.

However, concerted action by all stakeholders, including Government, NGOs, the private sector and communities is essential so that the efforts of the NGOs may be strengthened and more fruitful results may be attained.

Absence of specific policy for poverty alleviation is indeed a constraint for providing comprehensive and lasting solutions to the problem. Hence, the need for policy concerning poverty alleviation cannot be exaggerated.

Concerted action by all concerned parties requires consultation, if it is to bring gratifying results. It is, therefore, necessary to establish a forum of consultation among all stakeholders on a permanent basis in order to coordinate efforts for resolving problems according to accepted approaches.

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Discussion

Following the presentation of a background paper on the Addis Ababa urban poverty profile, a number of issues were raised and discussed. The first question raised asked what obstacles there were to prevent the writer from using any primary data. The author of the paper said that since he was required to write the paper within a short period, there was no time to gather and analyze primary data. In response to a question that even the secondary data consisted of only official information, the author of the paper gave time constraint as the main reason that prevented him from consulting non-official information. He said the only readily available information was official data.

Other issues raised included that the paper failed to treat poverty in depth and intensity and the methodology does not satisfy any statistical axioms. The author replied that lack of data was the main cause hindering an in-depth treatment of poverty issues. With respect to methodology, he said the workshop was not the forum for statistical axioms involving complicated calculations.

On the question of policies on urban development, the author said that although there are a number of policies on the subject, there is no policy on urban poverty reduction per se.

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Urban Poverty Profile for Addis Ababa

In order to prepare the urban poverty profile for Addis Ababa, workshop participants divided themselves into four groups to analyze and categorize the key issues invetorized earlier. The key issues were divided into four areas, namely, land, infrastructure and housing; social issues; employment and income generation; and institutional issues. Each group was assigned one area and each area was closely examined on the basis of the following points:

- Details of the issues,
- Existing policy and programmes, both NGO and government-sponsored,
- Activity of the poor themselves,
- Gaps and deficiencies in policy, and
- Setting priorities in tackling the problems.

Having discussed the issues in detail, each group drafted the urban poverty profile for Addis Ababa in its particular area of assignment as shown below:

Group 1

Land, Housing and Infrastructure Issues

1. LAND: Core element for all kinds of development

- The lease policy: Does it address the need of the poor to access land?
- Government's view is to make wise use of land and get the best out of it to serve the poor better.
- The policy should be supported by other complementary policies like housing, to accommodate the housing need of the poor.
- Land use mechanism should be used.
- Well studied re-settlement programme should be realized.

2. HOUSING

- Credit facility should be available for the poor to have their own house.
- The capacity at kebele level to undertake effective maintenance of houses is lacking.
- Lack of land (available) to up-grade houses.
- Standards of houses are not defined in such a way to accommodate the need of urban poor.
  - ❖ Low-cost houses for the poor should be employed

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3. **INFRASTRACTURE**

- House upgrading alone is not enough; other basic services are equally important.
  - Education (Schools, KGs)
  - Water and Sanitation
  - Access for market
- Are squatters manifestation of housing problem

Group 2

Social Issues

I. Details of Issues on:

Health: Policies are formulated, not practical

- Scarcity of medical facilities in relation to the needs and demand
- Poor quality of services
- Lack of professionalism
- Run down health centers
- Emerging health problems not given enough attention, E.g. HIV/AIDS
- Poor facilities to sanitation and public and household latrines
- Shortage of solid waste disposal

Gender: Access to land, education, health facilities finance is not well regulated.

- Malpracticed cultural norms
- Discrimination is widely spread in many aspects of the life of the women
- Expectation of dependency on the opposite sex

Household Issues- Unplanned Family

- Female-headed households is high proportions
- Disintegration of families
  - Streetism
  - Prostitution

Details of Issues on Community:

- Lack of resources
- Lack of capacity to utilize it
- Absence of Community-Based Organization

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- Lack of commitment and dedication to development
- Local associations are not empowered
- Negative attitude to community association
- Lack of community leadership
- Poor sense of ownership
- Lack of volunteerism

Education : Shortage of schools
Materials (learning)

- Poor infrastructure
- Poorly trained teachers
- Low incentives to teachers
- Less time spent on studies due to chores
- Engaged in contributing to family income
- School curriculum is not appraising the community needs
- Low-cost recovery system for public school
- Involvement of the private sector is very low

Government's policies in relation to Health/Education

- Policy exists and involves the private and NGO sectors
- Programmes are being put in place
  - Being designed
  - I.e. preventive and curative, decentralized services

Education:-

Involvement of private sector is less unlike the health the other same as above

Gender

Women are represented in ministries and Women's Affaires Office at regional level
High sensitization drive noted at NGO level - programmes on Gender sensitive is highly encouraged Addis Ababa Region a;sp favours Gender sensitivity

Household: E.g. Education (higher) construction (day labour)

Community:- Budget is allocated at Wereda levels on utilities, i.e. water infrastructure road construction

Several NGOs are giving more attention to empowering the local association on development

Activities of the poor themselves

On Health:

- Alternative health system flourished

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- Engaged in using transitional or unprofessional health assistance with no diagnosis

Education:

- Church education (traditional)
- Inaccessibility to modern education
- Priorities given to the male child
- High sacrifices are given by those parents who want to give a chance for child education

Group 3

Employment and income generation

I. Employment

Causes of Unemployment

- Failure of the economy to absorb the labour force
- Lack of access to education
- Academic-oriented education system and lack of vocational skills
- Low level of development of the private sector
- Rural urban migration/poverty - driven migration
- Restructuring of employment
- Bad governance
- Poor urban planning

II. Income Generation

- Low level of entrepreneurship skill
- Lack of capital
- Dependency
- Low level of diversified technology, such as urban agriculture
- Policy restriction to promote credit
- Land lease policy
- Malfunctioning of IG initiatives by NGOs

III. Informal Sector

- Lack of capital
- Lack of market outlet
- Lack of convenient working place
- Lack of awareness on micro-enterprising policy

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IV. Local Economy

- Low level of development of industries
- Services activities which do not absorb the labour force
- The underdevelopment of the local economy due to
  - Land lease policy
  - Investment policy
  - finance

Priorities Identified

- lack of policy guidelines
- lack of policy partnership and cooperation
- lack of policy popularizing existing policies
- finance and technical support

Group 4

Institutional Issues

1. Lack of comprehensive legal and policy framework
   - Fragmentation of poverty issues in different policy documentation
   - Lack of awareness of the people and development actors about these policies

2. Policy formulation process
   - Top - Down - Policy ideas
     - Policy documents
   - Orientation on participatory process is inadequate

3. Lack of institutional framework for urban poverty reduction
   - Focal office
   - Consultation
   - Partnership

4. The agenda of the electorate is not related to the need of the poor
5. Centralized decision making/resources
   - Capacity
6. Problems related to NGOs
   - Donors driven
   - Scattered efforts
   - Duplication of efforts
   - Minimal impact
   - Lack of coordination mechanism

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Strategic Citywide Approaches to Urban Poverty Reduction

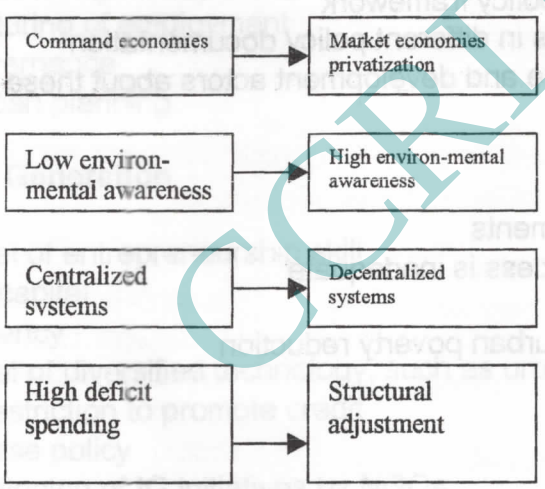
Carley Pennink, IHS

Urban Poverty Reduction

Three levels of intervention

- Macro-level: focus on macro economic interventions; key role for the national government
- Micro-level: working directly with the poor and responding to their needs and priorities: major role played by NGOs and CBOs and international support organizations
- Meso-level: city-wide interventions: key role for the local government

Changes in policy context



ISSUES

- Initiatives often not co-ordinated, resulting in an isolated project by project approach
- Poverty reduction initiatives need to be incorporated into a supportive municipal framework
- **A strategic city wide approach**: a process which will link micro interventions to municipal priorities and municipal interventions to national policy priorities

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Obstacles at the municipal level

- Lack of coherent framework for addressing poverty at the city level
- Lack of co-ordination between departments and sectors at the municipal level
- Lack of experience in working with others, failure to mobilize and build on their initiatives
- Traditional role of planning: spatial orientation, land control systems, plans which are not implementable
- Limited financial and institutional resources to meet the needs of local responsibilities

Elements of a strategic process

- Demand driven
- Setting of strategic objectives
- Co-operation of key stakeholders
- Focus on getting action on the ground
- Links into multi-sectoral programmes
- Involves a communication strategy

Elements, continued

- **Demand driven**: knowing what the needs/issues are and the capacity to pay (effective demand)
- **Setting strategic objectives:** cannot do everything, so have to know the issues and prioritize them
- **Cooperation of key stakeholders:** strategies for forging partnerships. Issues:
  - Different interest and attitudes, therefore, conflicts of the partners
  - Institutional frameworks to support partnerships
  - Willingness and capacity of the partners to undertake partnerships, concern there will be change in the status quo.

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Elements, continued

- **Action on the ground:** working with a participatory process of the development of a short term plan using available resources to meet limited objectives, normally in defined area
- **Communication strategies:** Resistance to change occurs when involvement is low and information is limited.
  the less you know,
  the more you assume,
  the more suspicious you are,
  the more you resist.

Strategies should take place to promote internal organizational and external communication

Action planning characteristics

- Implementation orientated;
- Action to tackle problems in limited time frame;
- 0Refers to a defined area;
- Innovative, non routine;
- Should be "owned" by those involved;
- Problem should be a legitimate one to tackle;
- Relates to realistically available resources;
- Those involved can learn form the process.

Elements, continued

Multi-sectoral programmes: programmes to integrate the spatial, technical, institutional and financial planning at the municipal level. Plan characteristics:

- Policy framework
- Determine capital investment and O & M, M&E costs
- Provide a framework for participation
- Incorporate budgeting and revenue planning and strategies
- Include institutional development plans
- Work incrementally in line with staff capacity

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The City Consultative Process: Lessons from Mombassa (Kenya) and Naga City (Philippines)

Mr. Joop de Wit

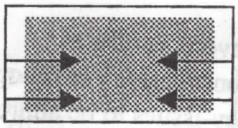
Session Citywide approaches to reduce urban poverty

Objective of this session:

To give you an insight in a city -wide approach to reduce urban poverty as advocated by the urban Management Programme and by presenting the case of Mombassa, Kenya.

Questions for you to think about:

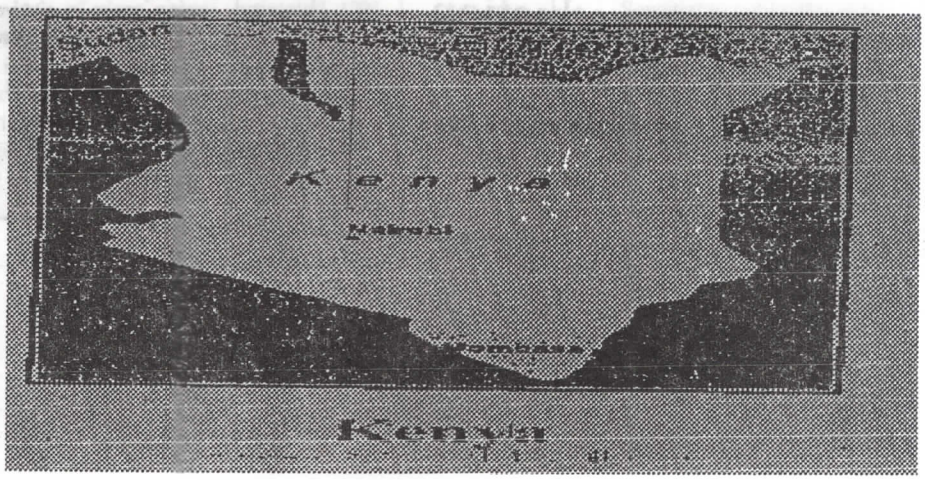
What is your opinion on the Mombassa approach, its strengths and weaknesses
What is your preferred approach, Relate this to your situation/city.



Mombassa

Chief seaport of Kenya, capital of Coast Province, on a bay of the Indian Ocean, just South of the equator. The fast-growing city, which also serves as a port for northeastern Tanzania and landlocked Uganda, includes Old Mombassa, located on a small offshore island (16sq km/6 sq ml), and a larger, more modern mainland metropolitan area, which is connected to the island by causeway, bridge and ferries. Kilindini, a modern deepwater harbor on the Western side of the island by causeway, bridge, and ferries. Kilindini, a modern deepwater harbor on the Western side of the island, has extensive docks, shipyards, and sugar and petroleum refineries. Old Mombassa Harbour, on the eastern side of the island, handles mainly shows and other small coastal trading vessels. Fort Jesus, build by the Portuguese in the 1950s, is maintained as a museum. Mombasa Polytechnic (1948) is in the city.

Mombassa Polytechnic (1948) is in the city. Mombassa was founded about the 8th century by Arab traders. It was visited in the 1330s by the noted Arab traveler Ibn Batuta and in 1498 by the Portuguese explorer of the sultan of Zanzibar in 1840. It passed to the British in 1895 and was the capital of the British East Africa Protectorate until 1907. It was made the capital of the coastal Protectorate of Kenya in 1920, and in 1963 it became part f newly independent Kenya (which includes the former protectorate and colony of Kenya). Mombassa has often been a port of call for American naval vessels. Population (1984 estimate) 425,600, +- 800,000 in 1996.



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The Urban Management Programme

City consultations as the new Paradigm of urban planning

What is UMP

- A global multi-lateral urban technical assistance programme
- Focus on strengthening the contribution of towns and cities to economic development
- A partnership involving UNDP (funding), UNCHS (execution) and World Bank (support)
- Currently in phase 3. Phase 1 was a programme of research and publication, based in World Bank offices. Phase 2 focussed on decentralization with UNCHS as executing agency and 4 regional offices to handle work plan preparation and programme management

UMP Phase 3:
Decentralization in action

- Programme is "anchored" in regional partner institutions in: Quito, Accra, Cairo and Kualalumput
- Three programme components: urban poverty alleviation, urban governance and urban environmental management
- Emphasis on process of city consultations: this is a participatory approach to urban planning and management, which establishes priorities jointly within the city context and which involves all actors in implementation

UMP approach

- Poverty profile
- Consultative workshop
- Key-issues to be addressed, set priorities
- Development of strategic plan of action strategic interventions
- Implementation
- Monitoring and evaluation

Municipal consultation on poverty reduction

The case of Mombassa, Kenya

To know Mombassa

- Second city of Kenya, in the past it was the capital
- Population of 800,000, doubled in last 10 years
- Kenya port and gateway to sea
- Major tourist resort
- Well developed commercial and industrial sectors
- 30-40% are poor
- migration and unemployment increasing
- crisis in provision infrastructure, w health, educatio physical and social/welfare se residents

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Background of initiative in Mombassa

- City Council takes lead in taking measures to reduce poverty
- Address key concerns: job creation, access to basic services, improve living conditions of poor and vulnerable residents, community participation, planning of service delivery
- Work in a preventive rather than curative manner
- Join forces with interested partners and stakeholders through partnerships
- Use wide experience from Habitat, UMP programme, follow city consultation approach

Mombassa Poverty Profile

- Who are the poor? Those lacking food and access to facilities, mostly under-employed, informal sector, scavengers, beggars, street children, women headed households
- Extent of poverty: Estimates from national and urban surveys: 30 - 40% poverty
- Where do they live: in 4 slums, some in richer parts, migrants and homeless

Mombassa Poverty Issues

- Land management
- Housing
- Primary health services
- Water supply
- Sanitation
- Solid waste
- Education
- Institutional co-ordination and monitoring
- Community participation
- Public-private partnerships
- Support to micro-enterprises
- Social exclusion

Consultative Workshop

- 169 participants from government, council, NGOs, donors, public and private sector
- speeches from Mayor, UMP, provincial commissioner and municipal council
- presentation of poverty profile
- working groups on infrastructure, employment and income generation, and social integration
- site visits to slums, meeting successful projects
- produce poverty reduction action plan

Issues highlighted in workshop discussion

- Street children, child labour and child abuse: Causes related to poverty, rural-urban migration and breakdown of kinship ties
- AIDS: lack of clear policy, estimated 12% HIV positive (1996)
- Land issue: shortage of land available, 4 landlords own 12% of land, poor planning of settlements
- Water shortages: only 30% of needs are met

Mombassa Poverty Reduction Action Plan: Key features

- Establishment of poverty reduction centre within Council Offices
- Sensitizing public through regular newsletter
- Mobilization of funds for implementation
- Follow up meetings to discuss implementation and draw up clear plans of action
- Detailed recommendations on key issues:
  - Infrastructure
  - Employment and income generation
  - Social integration

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Weakness of this plan

- No real action plan, but strategic shopping list: lacks specified objectives, actions, actors, responsibilities, time schedule, budget
- No participation of poor or slum representatives
- Poverty profile lacks perceptions on poverty
- No clear follow up strategy: facilitation, actions and first steps to be taken by council and others
- No clarity in resource mobilization needs and strategies
- No detailed attention for monitoring and evaluation

Strength of this plan

- Clear lead agency, focal point
- Attitude of prevention, rather than cure
- Multi -sectoral, integrated approach,
- Proposed establishment of Centre run by Advisory Committee including all key actors, to follow up on all outstanding issues
- Priority areas well defined
- Immediate action possible in some areas

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The Naga City Experience (the Philippines)

Naga is a city of 135,000 people in Central Philippines. Over the last seven years, it has become one of the recognized models in Philippine local governance, largely because of its effective and innovative programme and projects. In fact, its Kaantabay sa Kauswagan programme was adjudged one of the Top 40 Best Practices during the Istanbul Habitat II Conference.

Early in 1995, the City Government saw the need for installing systems and mechanisms that would sustain the development and implementation of its successful programmes and projects. It was argued that institutionalizing community participation and stakeholdership in current as well as proposed programmes and projects is one sustaining strategy. Further, this is consistent with relevant provisions under the 1991 Local Government Code, which mandated the need for greater participation of the people through NGOs, POs and the private sector-in local governance.

In response, the city legislature came up with its revolutionary "Empowerment Ordinance of 1996". The ordinance organized and operationalized the Naga City People's Council (NCPC)-the umbrella organization of NGOs and POs in the city-that is envisioned to open up more avenues for greater people participation in governance, including local development planning.

In this connection, the election of a mayor to the city that championed the cause of the urban poor become an exemplary event.

Before the election of the mayor, lack of security of land tenure, lack of basic services and powerlessness of the poor were the main features of Naga City. To help solve these and other problems, an NGO organized the urban poor in different forms. The different organizations finally formed a federation of the urban poor.

During elections for the City Administration, a candidate promised the urban poor federation to improve their lot if elected to be a mayor. He won the election and fulfilled his promises. The new mayor greatly facilitated for the participation of the poor in urban planning. For this purpose, an institution called the "urban poor affairs office" was established.

As a result, the living conditions of the poor were improved, innovative solutions for land tenure, including sharing arrangements, were made and other basic services were made available to the urban poor.

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NOTE ON THE MODEL OF THE BANGALORE URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME

Introduction

The Government of the Netherlands and the Government of India are implementing a programme to address the urban poverty problem in Bangalore, capital of the Indian state of Karnataka. The programme is called the Bangalore Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme or BUPP for short. It is a pilot-programme, which was to be implemented in two years from November 1, 1993. As important programme objectives could not be achieved. The programme is being extended until the middle of 1997.

The Netherlands' contribution to the pilot phase of the programme is 945,000 Dutch guilders (approximately Indian Rupees Rs. 1.5 crores). It is executed under responsibility of the Ministry of Urban Development in New Delhi, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) also in Delhi and the Karnataka Government's Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD).

The general objective of the programme is to set up and test a model of sustainable comprehensive urban poverty alleviation that is based on the concept of enduring and effective community participation. Special attention is given to the needs of the most vulnerable groups amongst the urban poor i.e. women and children. The programme aims to link new and existing policy efforts for the urban poor which refers to the crucial 'convergence' of programmes, activities and funds at the slum level. A flexible 'process' approach is applied. BUPP explicitly wants to move away from presently dominant 'top-down' policy implementation, substituting it with a participatory 'bottom-up' approach. It takes into account existing institutional realities which it seeks to improve upon. Therefore, BUPP is called 'a learning by doing programme'. If the model proves successful, it is intended to replicate it elsewhere.

A. Specific Objectives

1. The programme involves the setting up of an institutional structure which will stimulate and facilitate the efforts already existing in Bangalore to alleviate urban poverty while new initiatives are added. The structure includes a Steering Committee in which Government Organizations. Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based (slum) Organizations (CBOs) are represented. Next, Slum Development Teams will be formed amongst the urban poor (see below).

2. Guidelines, procedures and criteria will be developed to make this institutional structure function properly. They will be applied to implement the programme activities which will benefit the urban poor.

3. A number of smaller projects and activities (basic services, income generation, health etc.) will be identified, formulated and implemented at the slum-level in

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selected slums. These will be aimed at the urban poor and involve the linking of new and existing policy elements. Crucial here is the involvement of the urban poor themselves: community participation is an explicit aim in all activities undertaken in the programme. These slum level projects serve to operationalize the programme's innovative model of urban poverty alleviation, while testing its efficacy.

4. The programme will develop and test a monitoring and evaluation system to allow for the adequate collection of the necessary data and information for the feed-back of information and the proper recording of the programme's and possible constraints.

5. Most importantly, the programme will be successful if the following outcomes can be reached or approached: an increased participation of the programme population in the planning and implementation of policies meant for them and a greater say over their own conditions: an increased level of awareness and organization amongst them and a better access to services, resources and institutions: and an increased level of mobilization of their own resources in cash and kind. Another measure of success would be if the institutional structures developed proved effective and viable without further outside support (sustainability).

B. The Institutional Structure

The Steering Committee

The programme is implemented by the steering Committee (SC). The SC basically takes all relevant programme decisions in its own right, i.e. independently from other existing agencies and institutions. The SC decides independently on the use of programme funds from the Netherlands which are channeled to the SC bank account through HUDCO in New Delhi. The SC meets as often as deemed necessary.

The SC is composed of 11 members, including a chairman, who is the Secretary of the Department of Urban Development. Karnataka State, other members are 4 representatives of the city level Government Organizations viz. The Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, the Bangalore City Corporation, the Bangalore Development Authority and the Department of Women and Child Welfare. Of the remaining 6 members, 4 are members of NGOs who have been nominated by a Forum of Bangalore NGOs/CBOs which have taken up slum dwellers' development as their main vocation (NGO Forum). Changes in their representation is possible. One member represents HUDCO's regional office and one member has been nominated by the Royal Netherlands Embassy in New Delhi. Finally, it was intended to include members of the Bangalore CBOs, or of the BUPP Slum Development Teams also in the SC, but this has not been effected so far.

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In 1996, a new member was included in the SC. This concerns the Deputy Commissioner (Bangalore Urban) who is a magistrate dealing with land/plot issues of Bangalore, including the legislation of the city's slums. It is important to note that many of Bangalore's slums are unauthorized slums are unauthorized slums or slums located on private lands; they are often those most poor or least serviced. The BUPP project document assumes that security of tenure for unauthorized or 'objectionable' BUPP slums should be granted by relevant authorities.

The Steering Committee acts as a catalyst-agent in promoting the dialogue and coordination between Governmental and Non-Governmental organizations. It will promote the development of an integrated (multi-sectoral) poverty alleviation approach and act as a catalyst for convergence of various GO and NGO urban poverty alleviation programmes.

The Programme Support Unit (PSU)

The PSU is the executive wing and secretariat of the Steering Committee. It is composed of three experienced professionals or specialists in the fields of social science, (community development), income generation and habitat improvement. Three programme coordinators assist them. Next there are four administrative and supportive staff members. All PSU staff members are appointed by the SC, which also decides on salaries and employment matters. The PSU is involved in all duties to be performed to achieve the BUPP programme objectives mentioned above. Its main task concerns the facilitation of policy implementation: PSU is not expected to carryout most activities itself. It should help to improve the work of government agencies and NGOs involved in poverty alleviation, so as to enable them to fulfil their roles more adequately and thus to enable them to continue these activities without external assistance. PSU also monitors programme progress, identifies constraints and suggests strategy adjustments. A programme Advisor from the Netherlands worked at the PSU office from November 1993 until April 1996. He offered general advice and assistance and provided the link between BUPP and the Netherlands.

The PSU drafts an action plan and time schedule for the two years of the programme's duration, as well as detailed work plans for periods of 3 months at the time. PSU staff provide the SC with all information needed and entertain relations with all groups and agencies involved, including the urban poor, their organizations (CBOs). Slum Development Teams and NGOs working in BUPP slums.

Slum Development Teams (SDTs) and Slum Development Plans

Actual activities to be taken up in the slums are suggested and initiated by the SDTs. These teams are local groups formed or elected by the slum people in the slums where BUPP is implemented with a strong representation by local women.

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in principle 50% of the members, PSU and/or NGOs assist in the formation of the SDTs.

However, SDTs may also be existing slum associations, or neighbourhood committees as formed under other programmes (see below: UBSP). The SDTs are responsible for identifying local needs and for drafting action plans. These are the so-called Slum Development Plans (SDPs), which contain prioritized needs of a community with special reference to women, children and the very poor. These plans have a time schedule, a budget, and are consistent, sustainable and comprehensive. SDPs are implemented by SDTs in their slums or they supervise implementation by others (e.g. a Government agency or contractor). Once Slum Development Plans are finalized, they are submitted for approval to the Steering Committee, which has to agree on the budget and implementation modalities (e.g. by its members). SDTs are expected to monitor and evaluate SDP implementation and progress.

As these tasks are quite complex, SDTs require on-going assistance both from NGOs working in the slum concerned as well as the PSU. BUPP programme funds and occasionally also funds available for government programmes are channeled to the SDT's bank account for autonomous SDT activity. The operation of such accounts is entrusted jointly to the SDT and PSU/NGO. SDTs will have to represent all slum inhabitants and are responsible for engaging them in participatory planning, implementation and supervision processes, and for properly utilizing funds channeled to them for overall and integrated slum development. All these activities - while allowing for trial and error - are aimed to achieving BUPP's core objective of empowering the poor, and to them developing countervailing powers vis-à-vis political and other elites.

BUPP Implementation

Selection of slums to be taken up under the programme.

As the BUPP is an innovative pilot programme, it was proposed to initially select approximately 10-15 slums for programme activities. The SC along with the Programme Support Unit and local NGOs have selected about 15 slums by now but only after these bodies developed appropriate criteria (regarding urgency of needs, nature and efficacy of local organizations and leadership, caste, land ownership. Socio-economic and infrastructural conditions, age NGO involvement etc.). Criteria have also been developed with regard to ceilings on fund-expenditure per slum, slum household, and per programme activity. Examples of activities to be financed under BUPP include physical infrastructure improvement, health care and nutrition, social activities, income generation, training, and (non-formal, pre-school) education.

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Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

NGOs have been allotted a crucial role in the BUPP programme, and not only as already indicated as members of the Steering Committee. NGOs are expected to offer their expertise in assisting to select BUPP slums: to assess the strength of communities and to establish or deepen contacts with slum populations in selected slums. Subsequently, NGOs would assist slum communities in setting up SDTs, and to assist these SDTs in preparing, drafting and implementing Slum Development Plans. NGOs may assist SDTs in accounting and possibly in cooperating the SDT bank accounts, indicate training needs of slum inhabitants and organize/participate in relevant training. Generally, they are assumed to liaise between SDTs and PSU and assist in monitoring and evaluating SDP implementation.

Convergence: linking BUPP with other urban poverty policy

An explicit aim of the BUPP programme is to link programmes already in existence, and to utilize funds from diverse sources for use in the programme's slum areas. Hence, funds were expected to come from the Netherlands, the Government of India, the Government of Karnataka, the Bangalore City Cooperation, UNICEF etc). It is intended to link various programmes already being implemented in Bangalore such as: slum improvement schemes implemented by the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board: HUDCO financed shelter schemes; the Urban Micro-Enterprise scheme under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana Scheme (NRY) and the recent World Bank sponsored India Population Project (IPP8). Special reference should be made to the Urban Basic Services for the Urban Poor Programme. UBSP for short, this programme is implemented in Bangalore an in 280 other Indian cities. It has an institutional structure similar to that of BUPP, and the all female UBSP slum organization is called Neighbourhood Committee, Convergence, NGO involvement and empowerment are objectives common to BUPP and UBSP.

Less visible but equally important would be the converging of various programmes aimed at women and children implemented by the Department of Women and Child Welfare crèches, nutrition, education) and income generation and skill training schemes, for example available with the City Corporation. The BUPP project document notes that the Government Karnataka has explicitly agreed to extend all its relevant urban poverty alleviation schemes to be included in the BUPP programme.

Ideally, several such schemes are linked into integrated slum improvement packages for optimal implementation in specific slums, with close community involvement or even control. While the aim of this linking and integration is improved implementation of these programmes where possible, overlap must be avoided. This again calls for an on-going and open dialogue between the

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implementing agencies mentioned, for feedback and for adjustments whenever required. The Steering Committee is precisely meant to be a forum for this.

The learning-by-doing approach

As the programme involves a new way of approaching the urban poverty question, it means a process of learning for all persons, groups and agencies involved, including the Government of the Netherlands. The programme starts from present realities in Bangalore and will gradually have to be adjusted to these realities with a view to improve conditions of the city's urban poor. This involves in-depth discussions in the SC, preparatory work in the PSU and taking notice of slum policy in general. Training of people involved in the programme's implementation is very important and should be one of the most characteristic programme components. SDT members would need training as regards accounting, reporting and monitoring skills. Communities and NGOs need to get trained in how to analyze problems and how to report on them. The staff of both Governmental agencies and NGO would have to be informed on the more abstract goals of BUPP. This includes applying specific participatory methodology as well as supporting empowerment strategies and processes aimed at enhancing the "countervailing and claim making" powers of the urban poor.

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Urban Poverty Reduction Action Plan for Addis Ababa

After looking at city consultative processes indicating the experiences of Kenya, the Philippines and India, workshop participants in four groups drafted an urban poverty reduction action plan for Addis Ababa using the poverty profile they prepared earlier. The action plan drafted by the four groups is as follows:

Group 1

Recommendations

1. Land
   - The lease policy should incorporate flexible elements to address the needs of the poor to access land. E.g. land use mechanisms
   - Complementary guidelines like resettlement and reallocation should be enforced

2. Housing: Housing policy that will address the housing needs of the poor should be implemented by involving:
   - The private sector
   - Self-help housing institutions and cooperatives
   - Mortgaging mechanisms

3. Infrastructure
   - The role of CBOs in managing and upkeeping infrastructure is critical and be enhanced

4. General
   - Enhance job opportunities
   - Through different mechanisms for the under-employed so that at least the large majority of the poor will have access to basic services.
   - Enabling environment for all stakeholders should be created so that each actor will play its expected role properly and fully

Local Economy

- Appropriate policies that encourage private investment, NGO (partnership)
- Structural adjustment should be taken with due consideration to low income group
- Comprehensive planning towards poverty alleviation
- Develop organizational framework to facilitate partnership and cooperation between and among stakeholders.

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Group 2: Action Plan

Health

- Upgrade the existing centers
- Build awareness in order to help internalize health policies
- Focus on emerging health problems, e.g. HIV/AIDS
- Privatize or use alternative means for solid waste disposal, e.g. promote recycling
- Encourage and expand NGO initiatives on infrastructure development
- Develop human resources through capacity building - training, medical equipment provision, books
- Give due attention to ethical issues
- Build more public latrines

Education

- Upgrade the existing schools and construct more
- Expand non-formal education for out of school children and improve the quality of education for school attending children
- Promote vocational and technical schools and centers
- Supply facilities for the existing schools
- Create collaboration among all stakeholders
- Create an enabling environment to the private sector by providing land, learning materials, and recognizing learning institutions.
- Build capacity for human resource by providing training, equipment, facilities for laboratories and libraries
- Give due attention to ethical and civic education

Group 3: Action plan

Employment

- Review existing policies and regulations pertaining to employment
- Lay appropriate policy that encourage the private sector to create employment opportunities
- Equip the poor in productive and marketable skills based on their interest
- Create productive employment opportunities in rural areas
- Strengthen training institutions

Informal sector

- Sensitize the public on micro - enterprise and informal sector policy
- Strengthen institutions involved in promoting micro-enterprises
- Create linkage between informal sector operators
- Promote trade
- Provide institutional framework for cooperative

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- Promote urban agriculture
- Provide capacity building training
- Provide capacity building training
- Establish career-counseling services aimed at providing career information (career awareness and career education).

Group 4 - Action Plan

1. **Decentralization**

The group recommended a decentralized decision making structure in which there will be one mayor and 6 deputies and a poverty alleviation office responsible to the city council. There will also be a poverty alleviation desk reporting to the deputy mayor and another similar desk attached to the office of the head of the district council. The structure also envisages the involvement of neighborhood groups, CBOs and NGOs in designing poverty reduction action plan for addis Ababa.

2. **Capacity Building**

Measures are recommended to build capacity with regard to

- Finance
- Manpower
- Logistics

3. **Sensitization**

4. **Developing a comprehensive urban poverty reduction policy**

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Recommendations

Each group presented to the plenary its action plan on the specific thematic area that it examined. After discussing the issues from all angles, the plenary decided that since all stakeholders, particularly community-based organizations and the urban poor themselves are not represented, it will be inappropriate to designate the plan drafted as an urban poverty reduction plan for Addis Ababa. Hence, the workshop agreed that while the exercise undertaken is an important stride forward, it should serve only as a base to build upon for future efforts. This was particularly important because it was disclosed during the course of the workshop that the Ministry of Works and Urban Development, in collaboration with UNDP, is going to carryout another city consultative process for Addis Ababa. Therefore, it was further agreed to link the outcome of the workshop with the one that is forthcoming, as an input towards drafting a poverty reduction action plan for Addis Ababa.

To follow-up implementation of the decisions of the workshop and review the proceedings and pass it to the City Council of Addis Ababa, a committee of six people was established.

1. Dr. solomon Berhe, Addis Ababa City Administration
2. Ato Abuye Anley, M.W.U.D
3. A representative of GTZ
4. A representative of CRDA
5. Wz. Ruth Abraha, UNPD
6. A representative of Action Aid Ethiopia

CRDA was additionally entrusted with the task of coordinating the activities of the committee. It was agreed that the committee will draft its own terms of reference once it convenes.

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Closing Remarks

Ato Fekade Tsegaye,
Director, Capacity Building Division, CRDA.

I am very pleased to be in your midst this afternoon to speak a few words at the end of this important workshop. I am aware that you have been discussing in the past two days common problems of urban poverty that we all want to address. I am also aware that the issues of urban poverty are challenging. One of the major difficulties in efforts to reduce urban poverty is lack of a mechanism to bring together all concerned actors. I believe this workshop has managed to accomplish this task to some extent.

I hope all concerned institutions and individuals will strive to make your recommendations a reality and I would like to assure you CRDA's commitment to follow-up the implementation of your recommendations.

On behalf of CRDA and myself, I would like to thank you all for devoting your time and energy to make this workshop a success. I would also like to thank the Netherlands Embassy and the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies of the Netherlands for sponsoring this workshop. My special thanks go to Mr. Joop de Wit and Ms. Carley Pennink, who have come all the way from the Netherlands to conduct this workshop.

Thank you for your attention

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Annex I

CHRISTIAN RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION IN COLLABORATION WITH THE INSTITUTUTE FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP ON URBAN POVERTY ISSUES JULY 26 AND 27, 1999 ETHIOPIAN MANAGEMENT INSTITUTTE (EMI) PROGRAMME

MONDAY JULY 26, 1999

08:15 - 08:30 Registration

08:30-09:00 Opening Session

- Welcoming Address
  Ato Kebede Asrat
  Executive Director, CRDA
- Opening Address
  H.E. Ato Berhanu Tamerat
  Vice Minister, Ministry of Works and Urban Development
- Introduction of objectives of the Workshop
  Mr. Joop de Wit

09:00 - 10:30 Introduction of participants. This includes indicating the background of the organization, (field of work, strategy), problems faced, and expectation from the workshop. The session is concluded with the inventorisation of key issues.

10:30 - 11:30 ***Tea Break***

11:00 - 12:30 Introduction into concepts and causes of urban poverty, and into poverty reduction strategies with a focus on the role of NGOs

12:30 - 14:00 ***Lunch Break***

14:00 - 14:30 Introducing the City Consultative Process; Part I: Drafting an Urban Poverty Profile
Mr. Joop de Wit

14:30 - 15:30 Presentation of background information to the Addis Ababa Urban Poverty Profile and discussion
Ato Assefa Bersoufekad

15:30 - 15:45 ***Tea Break***

15:45 - 17:15 Preparing an Addis Ababa Urban Poverty Profile in sub-groups, and synthesizing of all data into one Urban Poverty Profile

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17:15-18:15	Presentation of group works and synthesizing
19:30	Dinner
Tuesday	**July 27, 1999**
08:30-10:00	Strategic planning involving different stakeholders, and managing change of local government Ms. Carley Pennik
10:00 - 10:15	***Tea Break***
10:15 - 11:30	The City Consultative Process: Lessons from Mombassa (Kenya) and Naga City (Philippines) Mr. Joop de Wit
11:30 - 13:00	Division into four thematic sub-groups which work towards an Urban Poverty Reduction Action Plan for Addis Ababa (land and housing; health and education; employment and income generation; and institutional issues)
13:00 - 14:00	***Lunch Break***
14:00 - 15:30	Presentation of Group Works/Sub-group Action Plan/
15:45 - 17:00	Synthesizing Sub-group Action Plan into one/ overall Addis Ababa Urban Poverty Reduction Action Plan/.
17:00 - 17:30	Wrap-up and evaluation and closing the workshop

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Annex II

List of Participants

Organization	Name of Participant
Action Aid	Martha Gebre
Addis Ababa City Government	Dr. Solomon Berhe
African Village Academy (AVA)	Ameha Tadesse
Abebech Gobena Orphanage School	Abaineh Abate
Abebech Gobena Orphanage School	Habtamu Mammo
Canadian Children's Fund of Canada	Amanuel Weja
CARE - Ethiopia	Walleligne Alemaro
Christian Children's Fund Inc.	Shimeles Assefa
Concern	Peter Bofin
Christian Relief and Development Association	Daniel Desta
Christian Relief and Development Association	Hailu Nega
Christian Relief and Development Association	Teshalech Sibhatu
ECS/Med. Social Center	Sr. Senkensesh G/Mariam
Nazret Children's Center & Integrated Community Development	Endalkachew Hawaz
Ethiopian Gemini Trust	Selamawit Yosef
GTZ	Agedew Redie
IHA-UDP	Asrat Sebsibie
Lay Volunteers International Association	Akililu Mesgun
Ministry of Works and Union Development	Abuye Andcy
Ministry of Works and Union Development	Girma Wogayehu
National Urban Planning Institution	Teka Haleform
National Urban Planning Institute	Gizachew Tilahun
National Urban Planning Institute	Yassin Worku
Save the Children USA	Azeb Birke
Urban Development Support Service	Wondimagegnehu Girma,
United Nation Development Programme	Ruth E. Abraham
Women Aid Ethiopia	Fisseha Worede
World Vision Ethiopia	Lami Yadeta
World Vision Ethiopia	Tsegereda Abraham

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