

# Central Statistical Agency Ethiopia's Facilities and Services ATLAS 2011



## Volume 10

### ADDIS-ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION





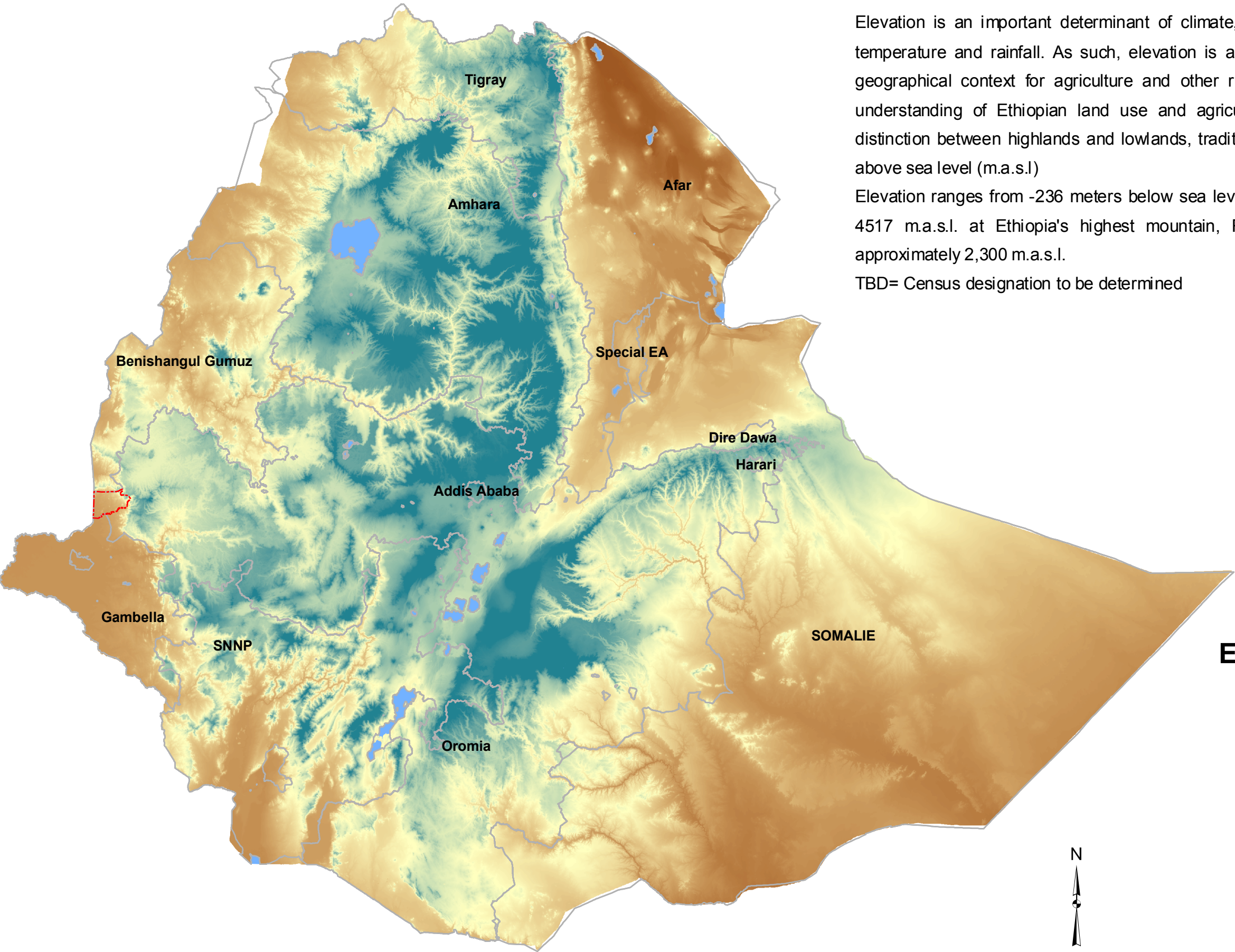
# ATLAS OF THE ETHIOPIAN RURAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES

## Elevation

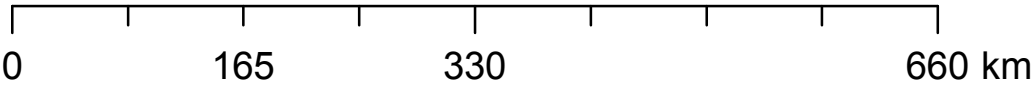
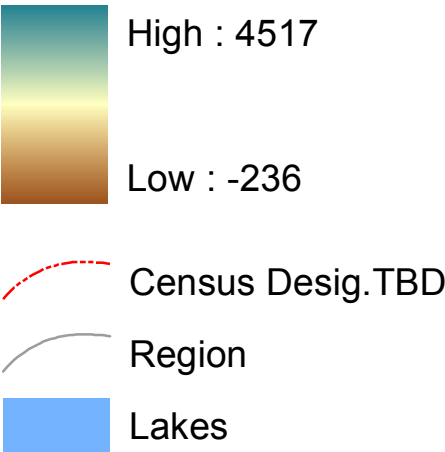
Elevation is an important determinant of climate, having a strong influence on temperature and rainfall. As such, elevation is a fundamental dimension of the geographical context for agriculture and other rural activities. The most basic understanding of Ethiopian land use and agricultural practices is defined by distinction between highlands and lowlands, traditionally defined at 1,500 meters above sea level (m.a.s.l)

Elevation ranges from -236 meters below sea level in the Danakil Depression to 4517 m.a.s.l. at Ethiopia's highest mountain, Ras Dashen. Addis Ababa is approximately 2,300 m.a.s.l.

TBD= Census designation to be determined



## Elevation(m.a.s.l)



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## FOREWORD

The Atlas of Ethiopian Rural Facilities and Services is the first of its type which is able to provide woreda level information on rural facilities and services for the country. It is expected that this atlas can be used as baseline information for improvement of the facilities and services in rural parts of Ethiopia. The production of this atlas was realized through the implementation of all GPS based data, collected during the preparatory activities of the 2007 Population and Housing Census.

Every volume of the atlas consists of seven chapters organized in three parts: introducing the atlas issue and the region (chapters 1, 2 and 3), the three main types of facilities, namely education, health and water (chapter 4, 5 and 6) and selected public commercial and infrastructural services (chapter 7 subdivided into 3 subchapters). This volume is dedicated to Addis Ababa City Administration and is composed of 30 page maps depicting various data collected on facilities and services of the city. As it describes a totally urbanized area, it presents some differences in the organization of the chapters, contents and description of the maps when compared to the other volumes.

The first chapter provides a brief introduction to the atlas and its objectives, source of data and organization. The second chapter supplies readers with up-to-date maps of the administrative organization of Addis Ababa and an introduction to its physical features. It starts with a country map locating Addis Ababa; followed by two maps presenting the town administrative divisions by sub-city and kebele. The last pages of chapter two present physical features i.e. elevation and hydrography of Addis Ababa City Administration.

The third chapter concerns population information and settlement patterns in Addis Ababa. Before mapping any kind of facility, it is important for readers to have a clear picture of the most recent pattern of the regional settlements. The first maps represent the 2007 population census of Addis Ababa's kebeles and their sex ratio. The final template portrays the kebeles population density.

The educational facilities in the kebeles of Addis Ababa City Administration are presented in chapter four. Each educational facility type (kinder garden, primary school, secondary school and higher education facility) is mapped separately: therefore we have four maps in this chapter each representing the location of the specific facility in the metropolis.

Similarly, the rural health facilities in the kebeles of Addis Ababa City Administration are provided in chapter five. Each health facility type (hospitals, health centers, clinics, health posts, pharmacies, and veterinary) is mapped separately, so there are four maps in this chapter, each representing the location of the specific facility in the metropolis.

Chapter six presents water facilities i.e. the location of public taps (bono) in the kebeles of Addis Ababa City Administration



The seventh and last chapter is divided into 3 subchapters dedicated to rural services and infrastructures. The objective here is to show their provisions and accesses to the population.

1. Chapter 7.1 submits the public services in Addis Ababa City Administration. Each service type (police station, bank) is mapped separately: so there are two maps in this subchapter, each representing the location of the specific services in the capital.
2. Chapter 7.2 presents the commercial services supplied to the communities. Each service type (flour mill, gas station, and hotel) is mapped separately: there are three maps in this subchapter, each representing the location of the specific service type in the capital.
3. Chapter 7.3 shows the provision of infrastructural services in Addis Ababa City Administration. Each service type (post office, telecommunication, and factory) is mapped separately: there are two maps in this chapter, each representing the location of the specific service type in the capital.

The CSA believes that this Atlas will have a paramount importance in providing a bench marking data on the status of the basic rural facilities and services in the Region. The Regional State as well as development partners can use this information to further improve these faculties & Services for betterment of people's life in the Region.

**Samia Zekaria**  
**Director General**  
**Central Statistical Agency**

### **Acknowledgements**

Producing this atlas could not be realized without the financial and technical assistance obtained from the UNFPA, Department for International Development (DFID), and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Therefore, the CSA would like to extend its appreciation to UNFPA, DFID and IFPRI for all the assistance provided through-out the 2007 Population and Housing Census in general and for the realization of this atlas in particular. The extraordinary effort made by the consultant, Dr. Bezunesh Tamru and the GIS team members of the CSA, namely, Atreshiwal Girma, Meron Mebratu, Legesse Hadish, Asfaw Kelbessa and Seifu Bekele has to be appreciated by all users of this important atlas. Given that the atlas was a large undertaking with a vast amount of data collection and evaluation, the involvement of experts from various directorates of the CSA was instrumental in the successful completion of this atlas. Moreover, the leading role played by Samia Zekaria (Director General), Yakob Mudesir (Deputy Director General), and Sisay Guta (Directorate of Geographic Information Systems and Cartography) in coordinating the atlas productions was critical for successfully producing this atlas.

## INTRODUCTION

The Atlas of Ethiopian Rural Facilities and Services provides an extensive set of maps on woreda level depicting the accesses to basic facilities for millions of Ethiopian rural households. As such the choice was made to give priority to location and simple spatial information of rural facilities and services by producing separate volumes for each Regional State. Every regional atlas is composed of maps showing census divisions, physical features, settlement patterns of the population, rural educational facilities, rural health facilities, rural water facilities, and public, commercial, infrastructural as well as agricultural development services supplied to the rural communities. The maps should enable readers to quickly grasp the situation of basic facilities and services provided in rural Ethiopia and to design related strategies concerning their field of interest and action. Besides the main subjects, the maps show at woreda level other relevant information like roads, localities, rivers, elevation, and allow a holistic way of understanding the spatial patterns of rural facilities and services. Through this kind of visualising spatial information, the atlas objective is also to build a sustainable and simple method of informing a wide range of stakeholders, policy makers, economical actors and development practitioners regarding the facilities and services available in rural areas of the country.

Like the Ethiopian Rural Economy Atlas, and Population & Housing Census Atlas of Ethiopia 2007; published jointly by the Central Statistics Agency (CSA), Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the users of the current atlas are mainly policy makers, development practitioners involved in the implementation of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), and more especially stakeholders involved in rural development. Through the chosen issues, the maps should enable better spotting and targeting areas of intervention so as to enhance the provisions of basic facilities and services for rural Ethiopia. By doing so, the atlas will be an important tool for the objective of poverty reduction in the country and for the improvement of social welfare of the people.

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is based on a broadly decentralized system, and in recent years the woredas have reached a high level of autonomy in administering their affairs. The atlas aims primarily to report on woreda level providing information - as accurate as possible - on the spatial pattern of basic facilities and services within the boundaries of each woreda. In this aspect, the atlas strives to be one of the tools for a better local empowerment by giving localized and basis information to concerned stakeholders. Through the use of information technologies, the atlas will have a broad diffusion through CD-ROMs and will also be accessible through CSA's official website. The hard copies are expected to be distributed to a wide range of public sector officers and in particular to the concerned Regional, Woreda and Sub City administrators.

The atlas will also be of high importance to the academic community by providing students and various researchers' adequate information on the level of services and facilities in rural parts of Ethiopia. Different areas of social science can find in these maps interesting topics to elaborate on the development level of rural parts of the country and most of all, they will be provided with a good understanding of local situations in Ethiopia's rural societies' basic infrastructure. The aim is also to bring debates and questions around these maps so as to encourage new researchers and innovative actions concerning rural social welfare and economical growth.

### The Objectives of the Atlas

By disseminating these data a great number of benefits are expected so as to achieve the following objectives:

1. Enabling a better understanding of the availability of basic facilities and services for planning, policy making and other uses.
2. Becoming a source of information needed to formulate and implement policies related to the development of basic facilities and services in relation to the overall development schemes.
3. Guide the design process for future projects and fund allocations
4. Assist the development practitioners and the private sector to participate accurately in the development of rural facilities and services by presenting existing patterns.

### Source of Data for the Atlas

It is important for readers to note that all the population count in this atlas refers to 2007 and that the facility features are referring to those data gathered during the preparatory activity of the 2007 Population and Housing Census: for Addis Ababa City Administration these data were collected from August to December 2006. It is therefore expected that some differences might appear between the mapped features and the situation of today's facilities and services in the City Administration. Other sources are also used, like the Digital Elevation Model (D.E.M) from Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission (S.R.T.M.) of 2000, and various topographic sheets of the Ethiopian Mapping Agency (E.M.A.). The minimum and maximum regional or national elevation figures in this atlas refer to the D.E.M. values given its resolution of 90 meters: - 110 meters under sea level and 4620 meters above sea level are the official minimum and maximum values of Ethiopia altitudes according to E.M.A.

### Organisation of the Atlas

The Atlas is organised in 11 volumes representing the nine Regional States plus Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa Administrative Cities. Although the selected types of facilities and services being mapped remain the same in all volumes, the number of pages varies according to the size of the regions. As it is common in most atlases, considerable space was given to maps compared to the brief part of text and table. In the texts it is tried to outline the general message given by the maps and tables. The number of facilities presented in each woreda/ rural kebele/ sub city are clearly stated in the table.

Maps are produced at regional and zonal levels. For the maps on zone level, priority has been given to simple location information of the features. Evocative symbols of the facilities and services were chosen based on the CSA Cartography code book; their colour and size are selected according to swift visibility. Elevation, rivers, settlement patterns of localities and roads network are reminded in each map. The whole template attempts to enable readers to understand the spatial availability of rural facilities and services. The objective here is to aid readers to understand as briefly as possible the spatial pattern of basic facilities and services for the Ethiopian rural population and help them draw their own constructive conclusions for the future.

For maps on regional level, shading colours and proportional symbols are used. They represent settlement patterns based on population obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census. Elevation features are also jointly represented in these maps.

The ArcGIS 9.2 and 9.3 of ESRI software were used for the geographical database and mapping duties.

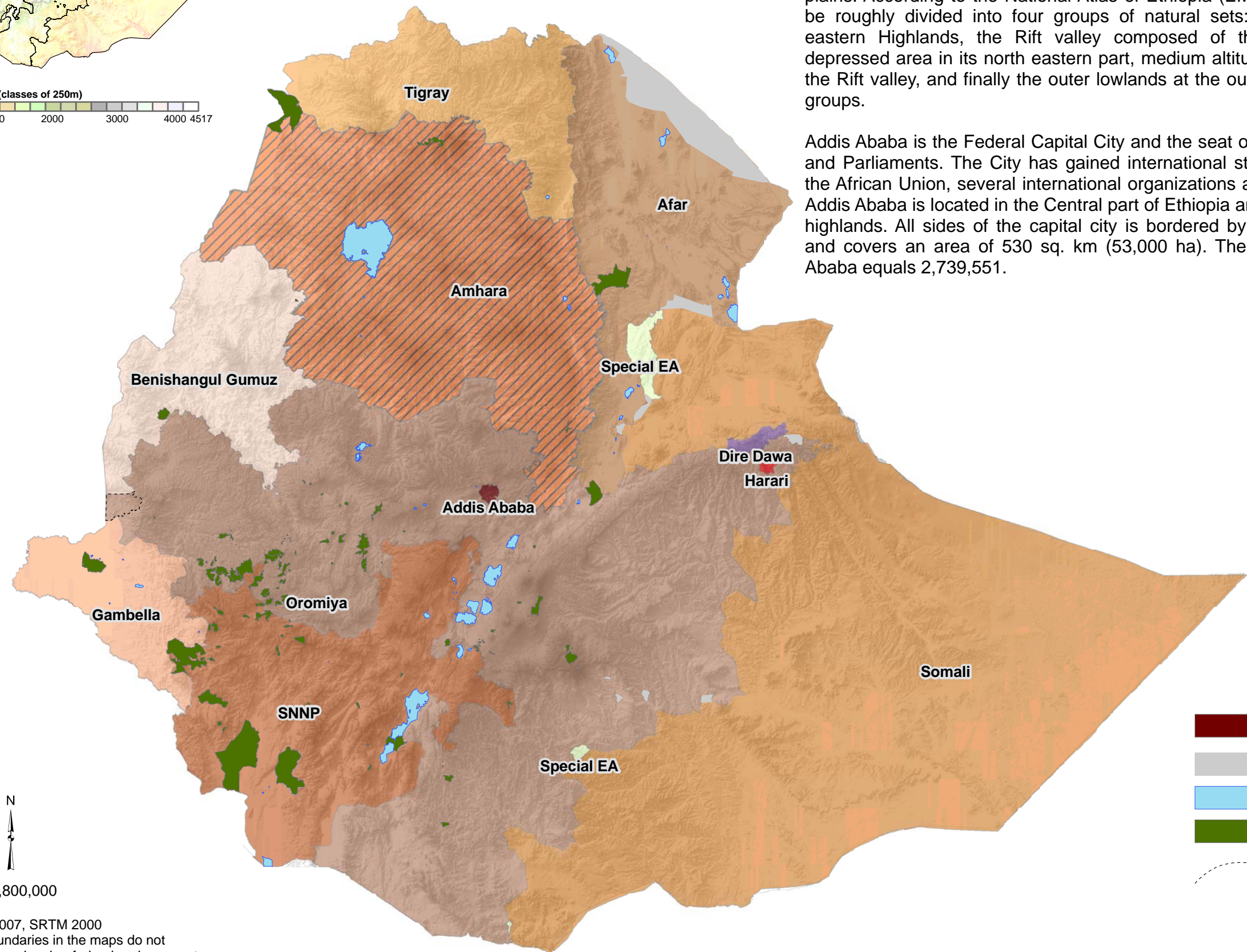
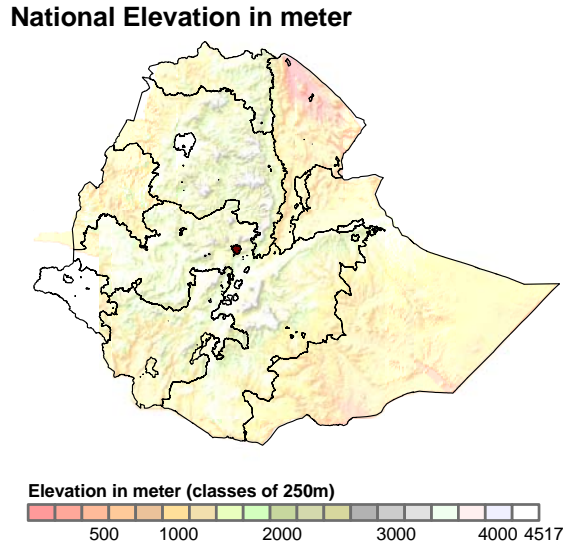
**Disclaimer:** The administrative boundaries used are derived from CSA last census and do not represent any official endorsement from the Federal Government of Ethiopia.



# Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia: Addis Ababa City Administration

This map shows the Ethiopian Federal Democratic Republic Regional States. Elevation of the whole country is reminded in a separate frame at the upper left corner. This physical map helps to better understand Ethiopia’s land topography, characterized by its diversity with ragged mountains, incised valleys, and rolling plains. According to the National Atlas of Ethiopia (EMA, 1988) the country can be roughly divided into four groups of natural sets: the western and south-eastern Highlands, the Rift valley composed of the central lowlands with depressed area in its north eastern part, medium altitude in the southern part of the Rift valley, and finally the outer lowlands at the outskirts of the two highland groups.

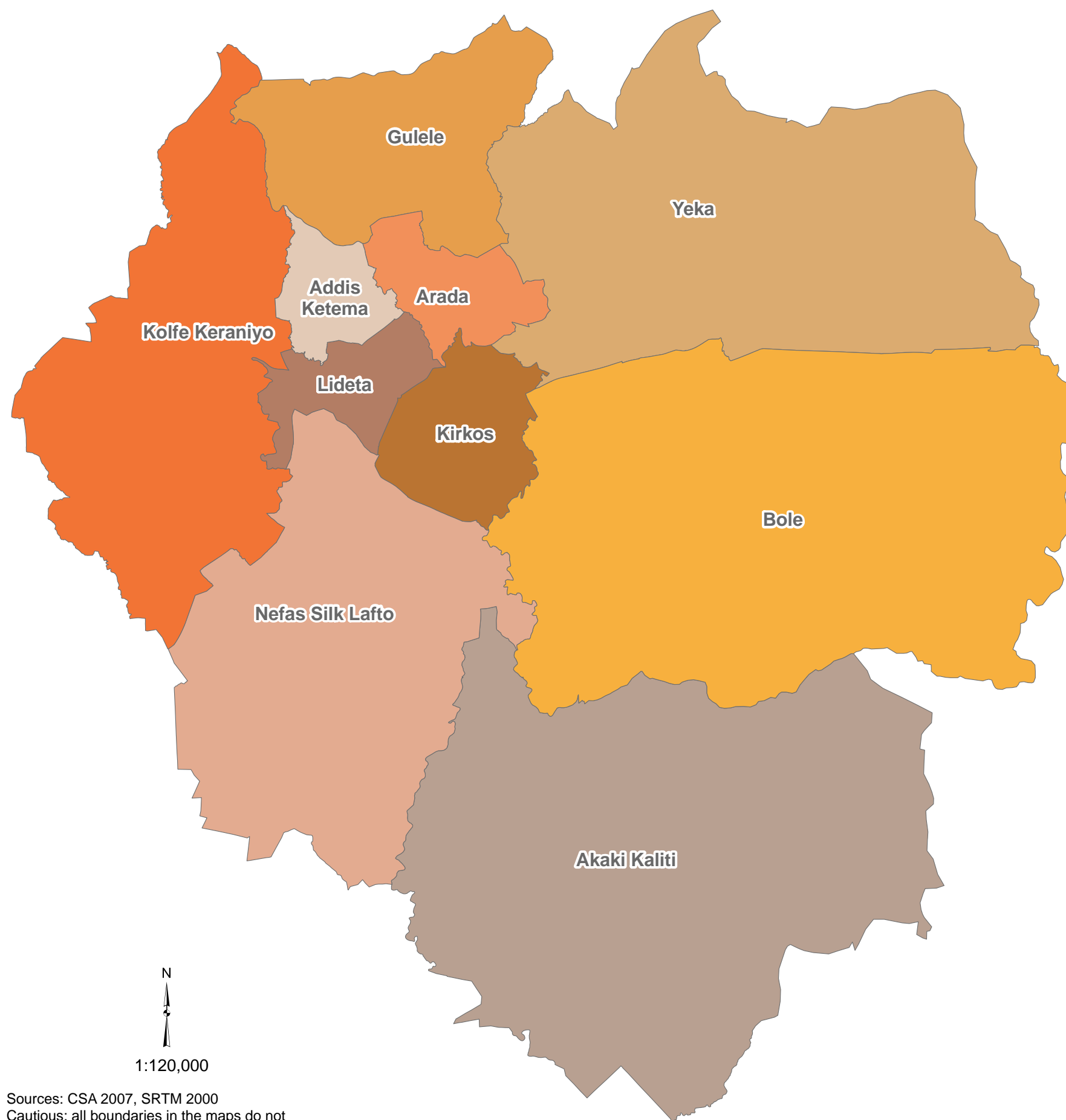
Addis Ababa is the Federal Capital City and the seat of the Federal Government and Parliaments. The City has gained international status by being the seat of the African Union, several international organizations and numerous embassies. Addis Ababa is located in the Central part of Ethiopia and belongs to the Western highlands. All sides of the capital city is bordered by Oromiya Regional State, and covers an area of 530 sq. km (53,000 ha). The total population of Addis Ababa equals 2,739,551.



- Addis Ababa City Administration
- No Data
- Lakes
- Natural reserves & parks
- Census desig. TBD

Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

## Addis Ababa City Administration Sub Cities



The capital city Addis Ababa is divided into ten sub cities which are portrayed in this map. The spatial organization shows that Lideta, Kirkos, Arada and Addis Ketema represent the central areas, whereas Akaki Kaliti, Nefas Silk Lafto, Kolfe Keraniyo, Gulele, Yeka and Bole correspond partly to the expansion areas at their peripheries. Addis Ketema is the smallest sub city in Addis Ababa with an area of 742 hectare (ha), followed by Lideta with an area of 917 ha. Bole and Akaki Kaliti are the largest sub cities with an area of 12,060 ha and 11,807 ha, respectively.

Regarding total population, Kolfe Keraniyo is the most populated sub city with 428,895 inhabitants, followed by Yeka with a total population size of 346,664 inhabitants. At the contrary, Akaki Kaliti is the less populated sub city with a total number of 181,270 people, followed by Lideta with 201,713 inhabitants.

In general, the large sub cities have more dwellers than the small central sub cities. However, while considering population density, i.e. population over area, there is a converse situation. Akaki Kaliti has 15 inhabitants per ha, followed by Bole and Yeka with 26 and 40 inhabitants per ha. On the other hand, sub cities with small area coverage are densely populated. These include Addis Ketema with 344 inhabitants per ha, Lideta with 220 inhabitants per ha, and Arada with 213 inhabitants per ha.

Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements



# Addis Ababa City Administration Kebeles



The administrative division of the capital city by kebeles is portrayed in this map. Addis Ababa is divided into 99 kebeles grouped in ten sub cities.

The four central sub cities have small sized kebeles, whereas the peripheral sub cities show the expansion of large semi-rural kebeles. In general and regardless of sub cities, kebeles tend to increase in size as we move away from the central areas of the city.

The smallest kebele in Addis Ababa is kebele 11 of Lideta sub city with an area of 31 ha, followed by kebele 04/05 of Addis Ketema with an area of 38 ha. Alternatively, kebele 14/15 of Bole and kebele 01 of Nefas Silk Lafto sub city are the largest kebeles with an area of 4803 ha and 3609 ha, respectively.

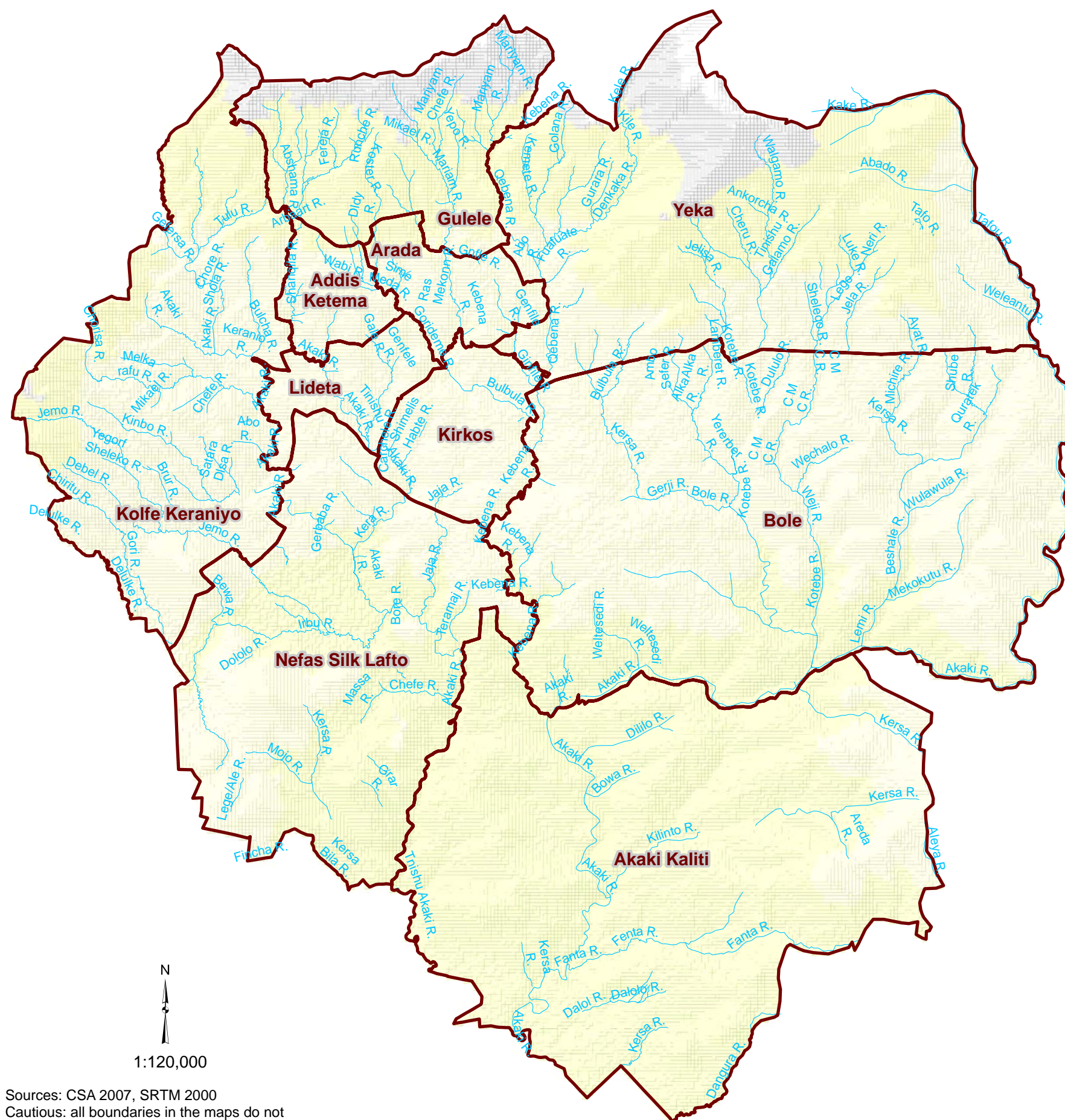
Sub City  
A.K - Addis Ketema



## Addis Ababa City Administration: Elevation and Rivers

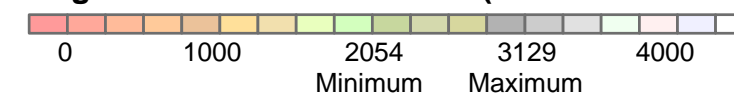
Elevation is an indicator that enables a simple understanding of land topography for a given area; it is now easily mapped by using digital elevation models (DEM). This tool provides the altitude value of any space measured on small size squares or pixels. From the map one can depict that Addis Ababa is characterized by a vigorous type of topography with higher altitudes in its northern side of Entoto and Yeka hills; the altitude declines in the direction from north towards south.

Addis Ababa's rivers belong to the Awash basin and they all flow in a general north southern direction. The city's rivers can be divided into two main sub basins: the Little Akaki in the western part and the Kebena basin in the east. The two groups then join to form the Akaki river that flows to the old Aba Samuel dam before reaching the Awash basin.



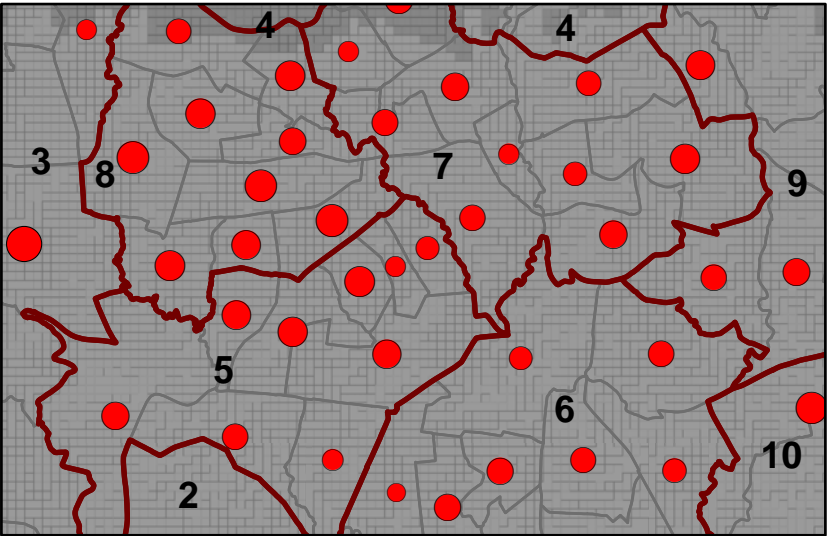
Sub City  
River

Regional elevation in meters (classes of 250m)



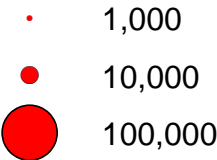
Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements





Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

Number of Inhabitants



No.	Sub Cities
1	Akaki Kaliti
2	Nefas Silk Lafto
3	Kolfe Keraniyo
4	Gulele
5	Lideta
6	Kirkos
7	Arada
8	Addis Ketema
9	Yeka
10	Bole

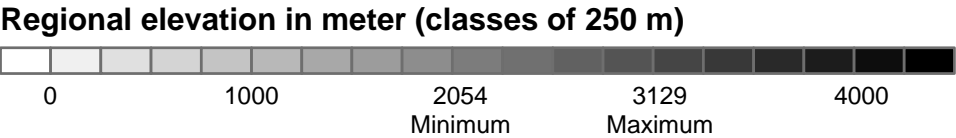
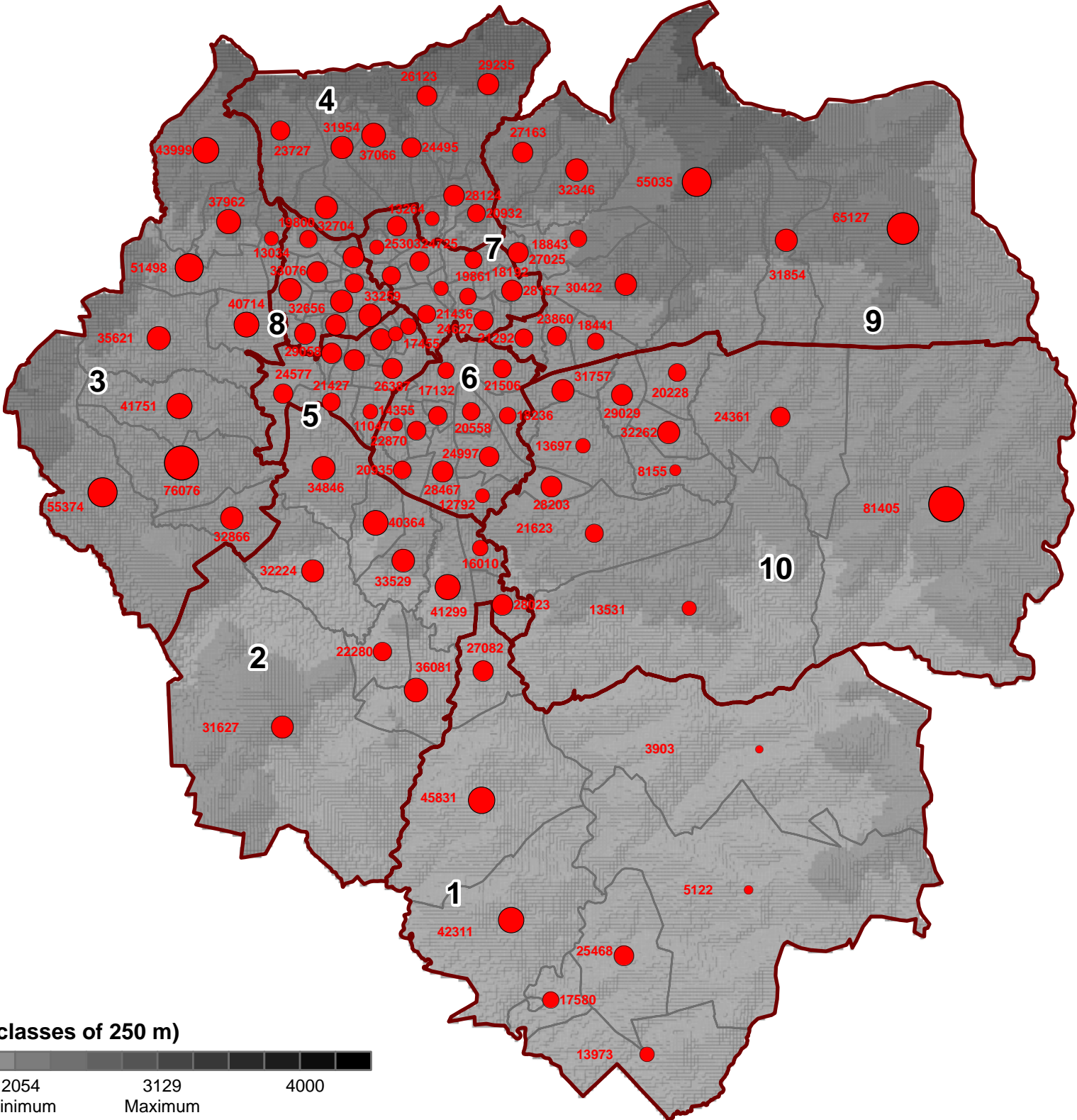


Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

Addis Ababa City Administration Total Population: Kebele

According to the 2007 census, the Addis Ababa City Administration has a total population of 2,739,551. This map portrays the number of inhabitants of each kebele. According to cartographic standards, proportional symbols are used. The smallest circle represents less than 1,000 persons, the biggest circle stands for more than 100,000 persons and the medium circle shows a kebele population between 10,000 and 100,000 persons. Central area sub city kebeles are zoomed in a separate frame on the top left corner for better visualization.

The average kebele population is 27,672. Golanigora in Akaki Kaliti sub city is the less populated district with 3,903 inhabitants, whereas kebele 14/15 of Bole sub city is the most populated with 81,405 inhabitants. In general, the most populated kebeles, above 35,500 inhabitants, tend to be located at the periphery of the city. Central area kebeles have population numbers ranging from 10,000 to 28,000; only the central located Addis Ketema sub city differs, with kebeles having between 19,800 and 33,259 people.

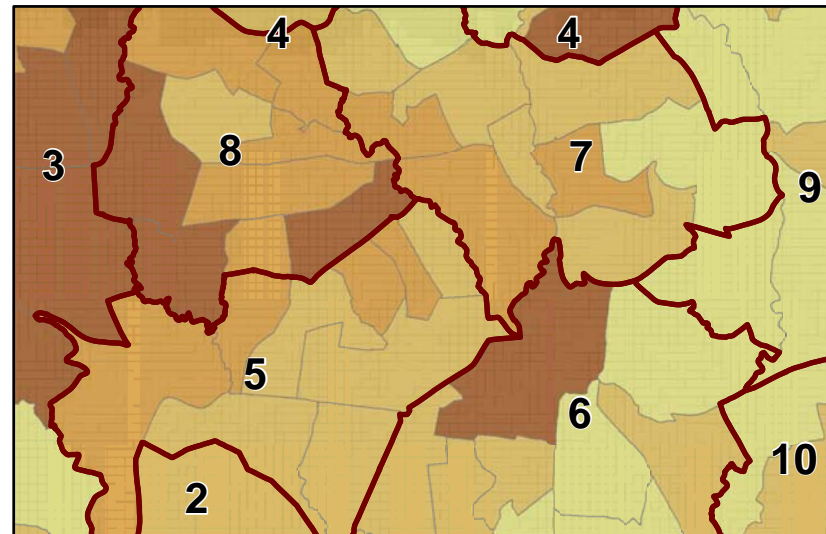




## Addis Ababa City Administration Sex Ratio: Kebele

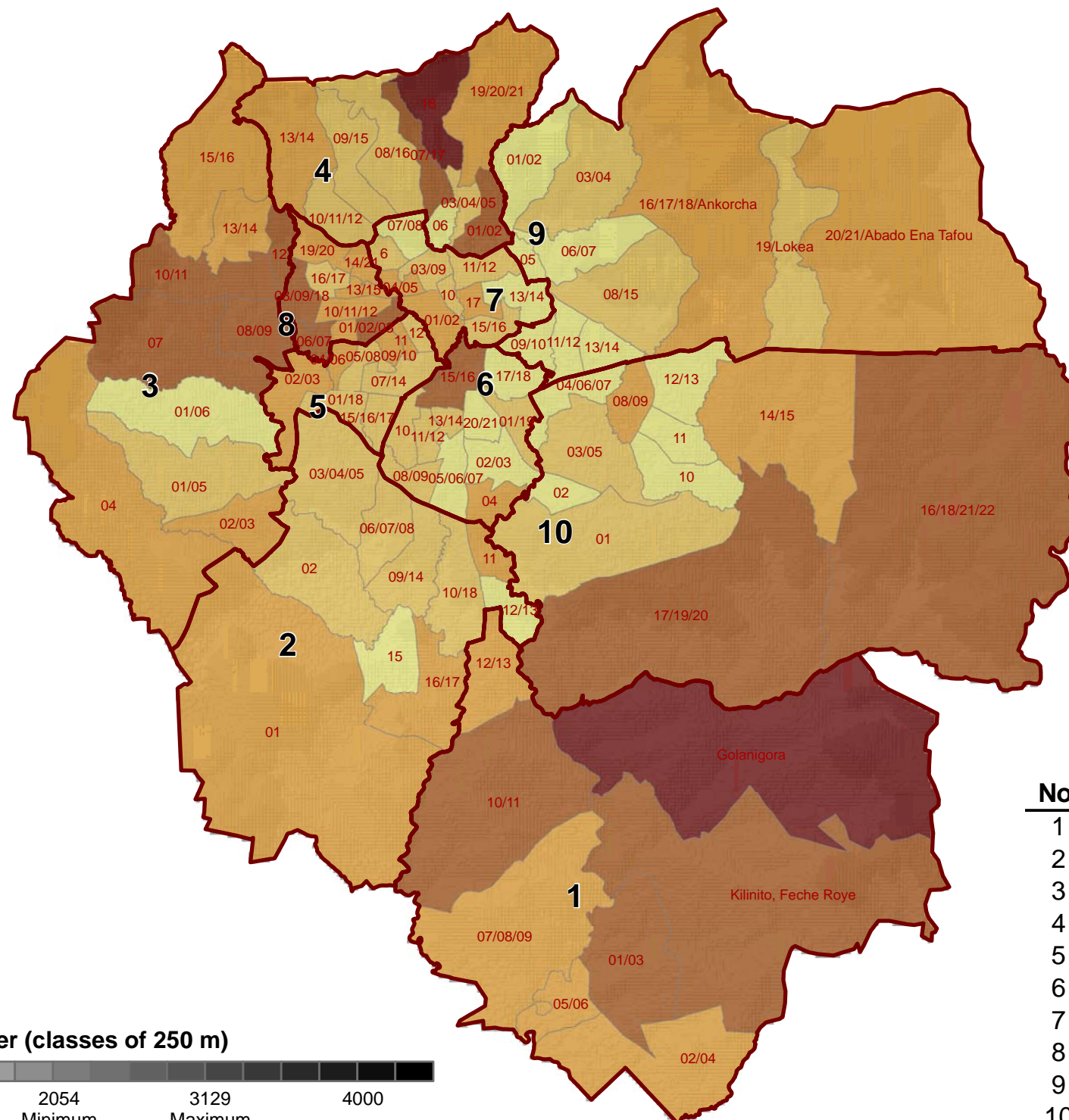
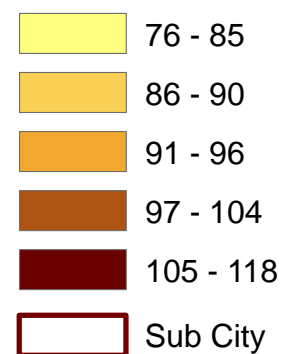
According to the 2007 census, Addis Ababa City Administration has a total population of 2,739,551, from which 1,434,164 are females and 1,305,387 are males. Thus, females comprise 52% and males 48% of the total population. The sex ratio for Addis Ababa equals 91%. It is calculated as the number of males over the number of females. When the ratio is greater than hundred it indicates a higher number of males than females. Ratio closer or equal to hundred shows balanced number of males and females in a given kebele.

The female population exceeds the number of male population by 1300 persons on average at kebele level. Higher numbers of females are recorded at kebele 10 of Bole sub city and kebele 09/10 of Yeka sub city, where females comprise 57% and 56%, respectively, of the total kebele population; the sex ratio equals to 76% and 79%, respectively. Sex ratios greater than hundred are observed only in seven kebeles. The highest sex ratio, i.e. 118%, is recorded in Golanigora kebele of Akaki Kaliti sub city, where the male population comprises 54% of the total kebele population.

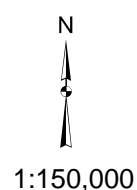


Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

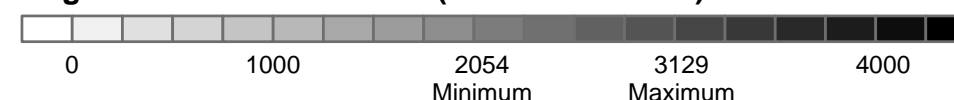
% of total Male Population  
over  
total Female Population



No.	Sub Cities
1	Akaki Kaliti
2	Nefas Silk Lafto
3	Kolfe Keraniyo
4	Gulele
5	Lideta
6	Kirkos
7	Arada
8	Addis Ketema
9	Yeka
10	Bole



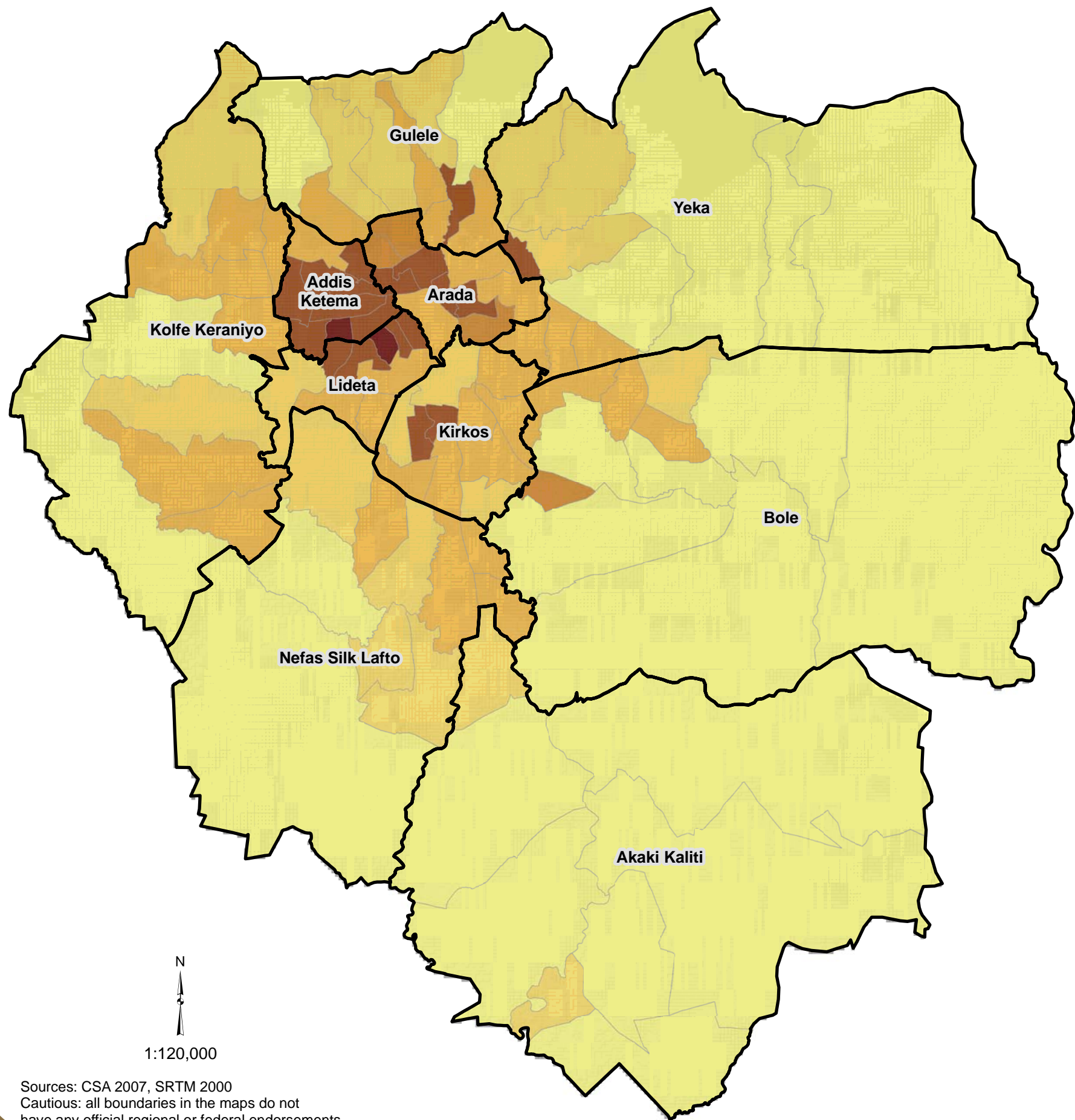
Regional elevation in meter (classes of 250 m)



Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements



# Addis Ababa City Administration Population Density: Kebele

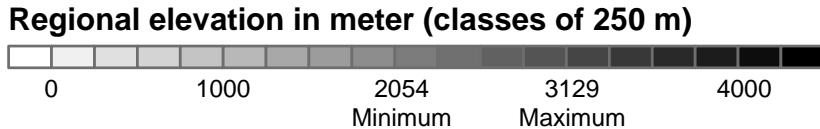
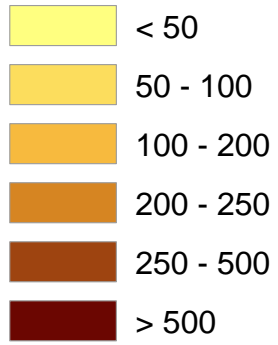


This map shows the population density in Addis Ababa kebeles. The average density of all kebeles is 121 persons per hectare (ha). The general spatial trend shows a decrease in density values from central kebeles towards the peripheral areas.

Peripheral kebeles are sparsely occupied with values ranging from 1 to 15 persons per ha. Golanigora and Kilinito/Feche/Roye of Akaki Kaliti sub city, Kebele 16/18/21/22 of Bole sub city are the less densely occupied kebeles with 1,2 and 4 persons per ha respectively.. The central areas of the Addis Ababa City Administration have higher densities and are sometimes very densely occupied. Kebele 04/05 of Addis Ketema and kebele 09/10 of Lideta sub city have the highest densities, with 714 and 663 persons per hectare, respectively.

At the sub city level, Addis Ketema has the highest population density with 344 people per hectare, followed by Lideta, Arada and Kirkos with 220, 213 and 151 people per hectare, respectively. Gulele sub city shows an average density of 89 persons per hectare, whereas Yeka, Nefas Silk Lafto, Kolfe Keraniyo, Bole and Akaki Kaliti have respectively 40, 46, 70, 26 and 15 people per ha.

Number of Inhabitants per Hectare

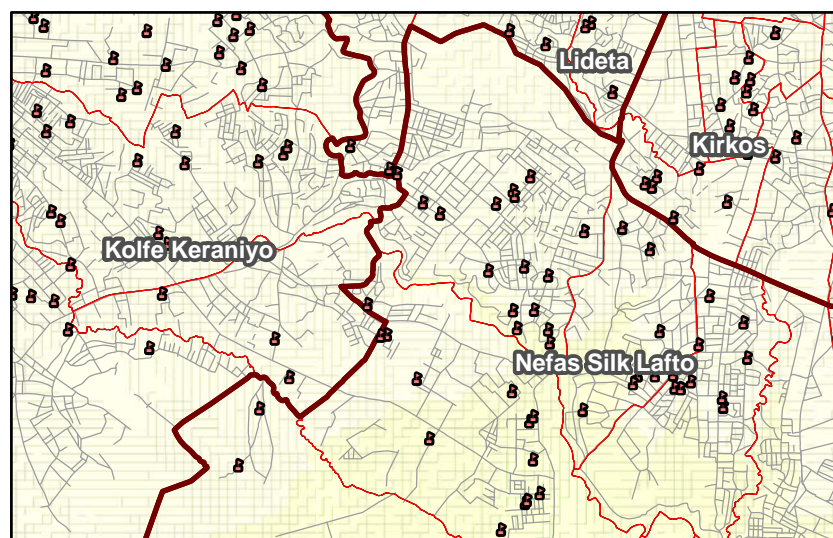


Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements







## Addis Ababa City Administration Pre Primary Schools

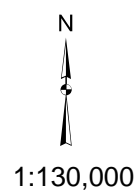
Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of pre-primary schools in the capital. Distribution of these facilities varies among sub cities. Kolfe Keraniyo and Addis Ketema have respectively the highest (105) and lowest (19) number of pre primary schools.



Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

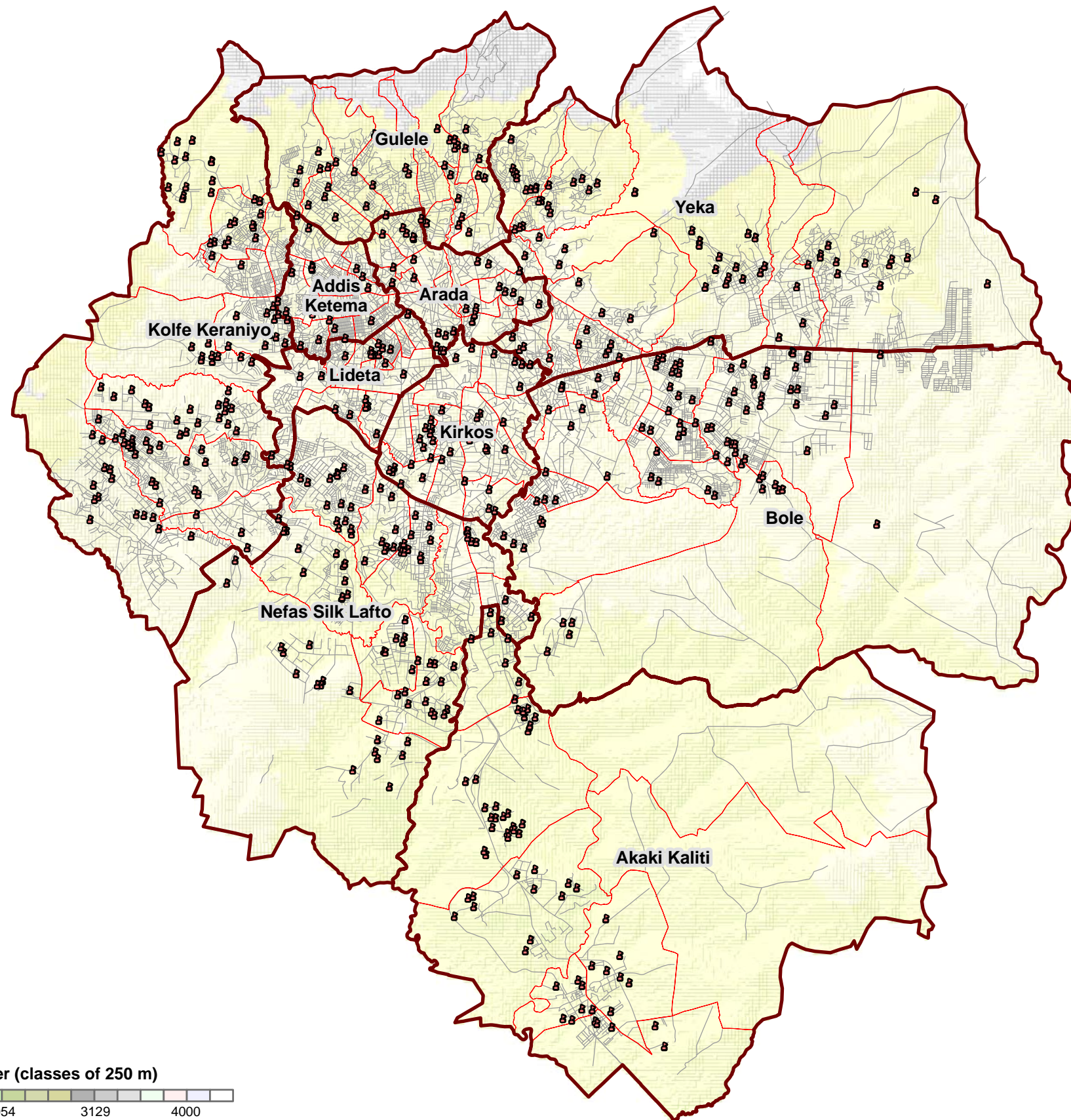
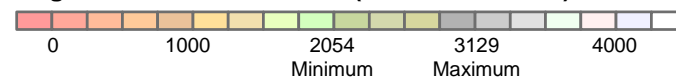
-  Pre Primary School
-  Sub City
-  Kebele
-  Streets

Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Pre Primary Schools
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	62
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	96
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	105
Gulele	267,624	10	34
Lideta	201,713	9	22
Kirkos	221,234	11	34
Arada	211,501	10	28
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	19
Yeka	346,664	11	87
Bole	308,995	11	85



Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

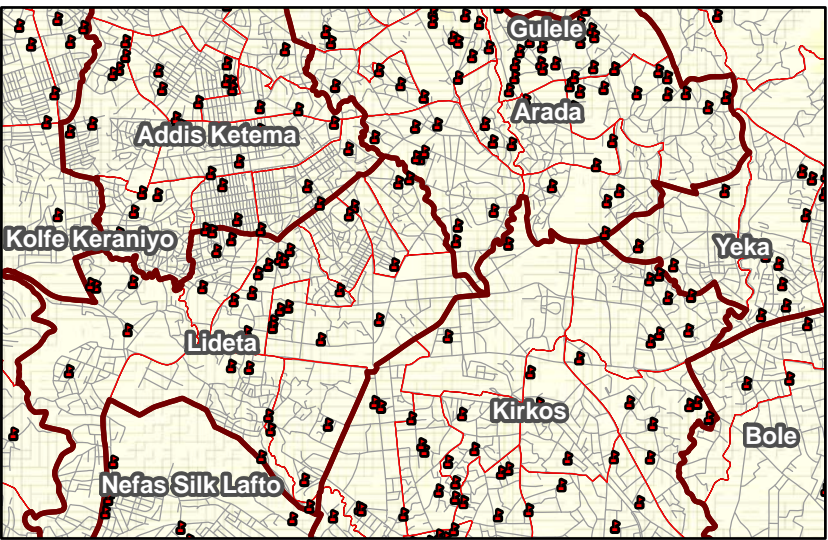
Regional elevation in meter (classes of 250 m)





# Addis Ababa City Administration Primary Schools

Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of primary schools in the capital. Distribution of these facilities varies among sub cities. Nefas Silk Lafto and Yeka sub city have the highest number of primary schools, whereas Akaki Kaliti has the lowest number.



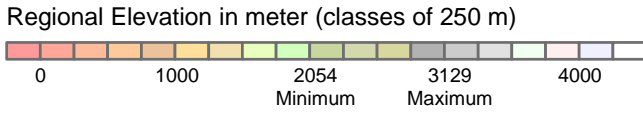
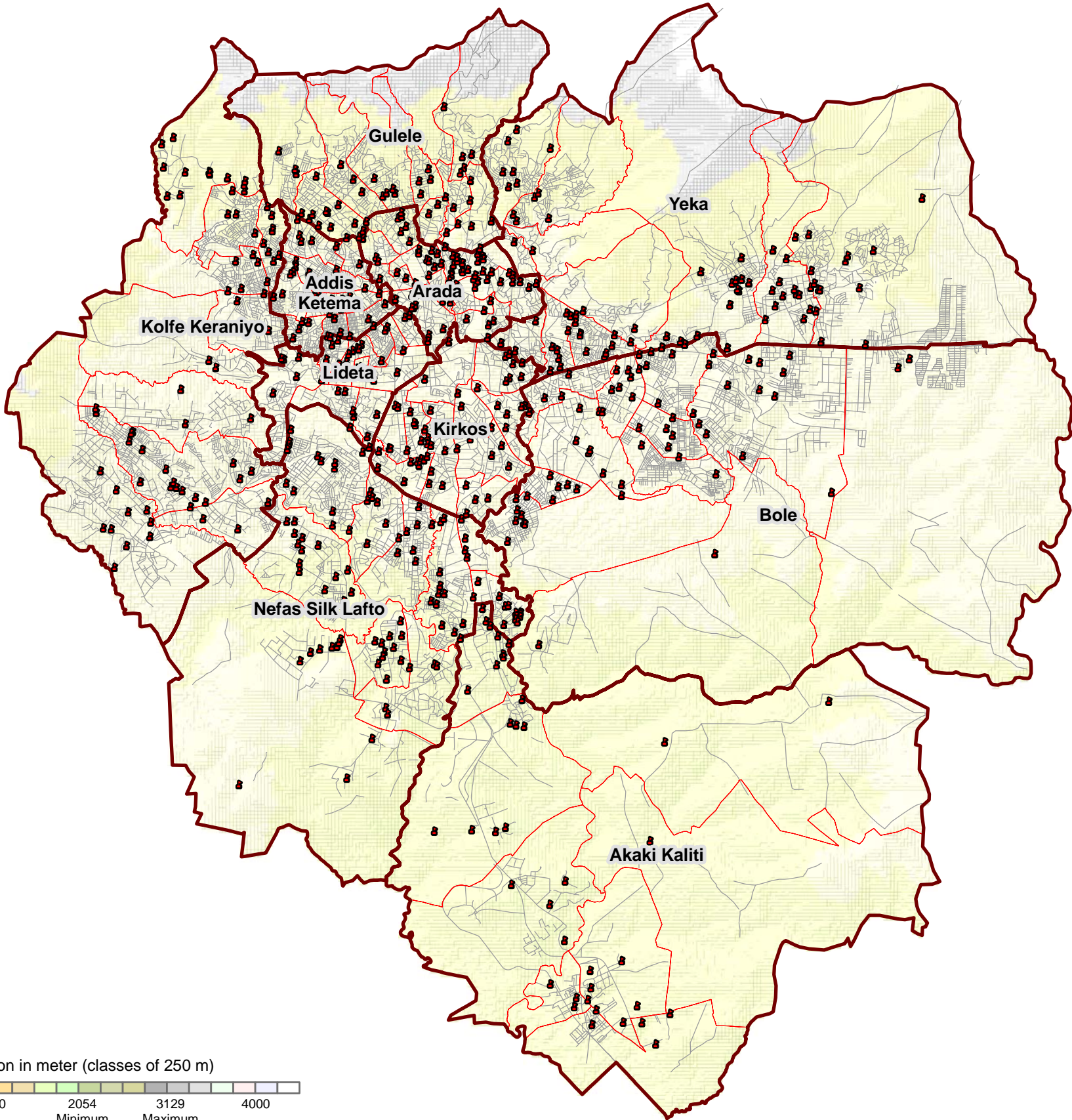
Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

- Primary School
- Sub City
- Kebele
- Streets

Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Primary School
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	39
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	96
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	72
Gulele	267,624	10	43
Lideta	201,713	9	38
Kirkos	221,234	11	60
Arada	211,501	10	74
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	42
Yeka	346,664	11	96
Bole	308,995	11	63



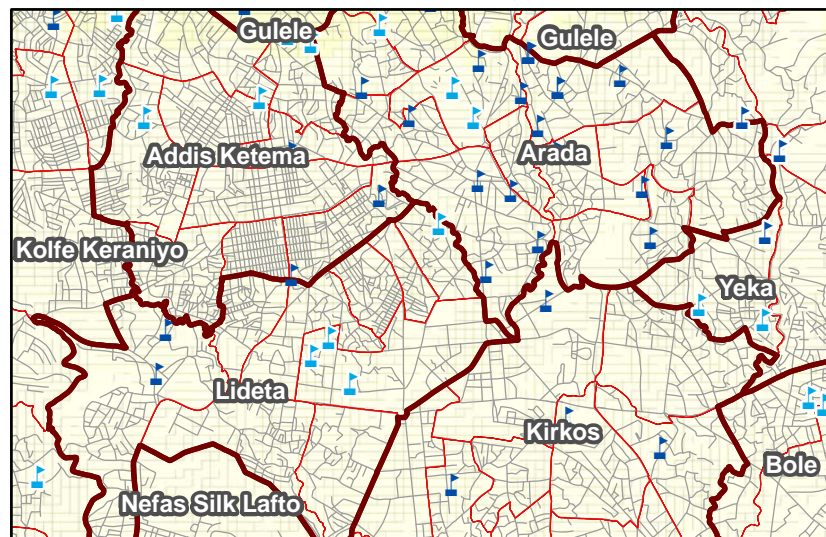
Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements





## Addis Ababa City Administration Junior Secondary & Secondary Schools

Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of junior secondary and secondary schools in the capital. Distribution of these facilities varies among sub cities. Kolfe Keraniyo and Yeka have the most junior secondary schools, whereas Arada sub city has the highest number of secondary schools.



Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

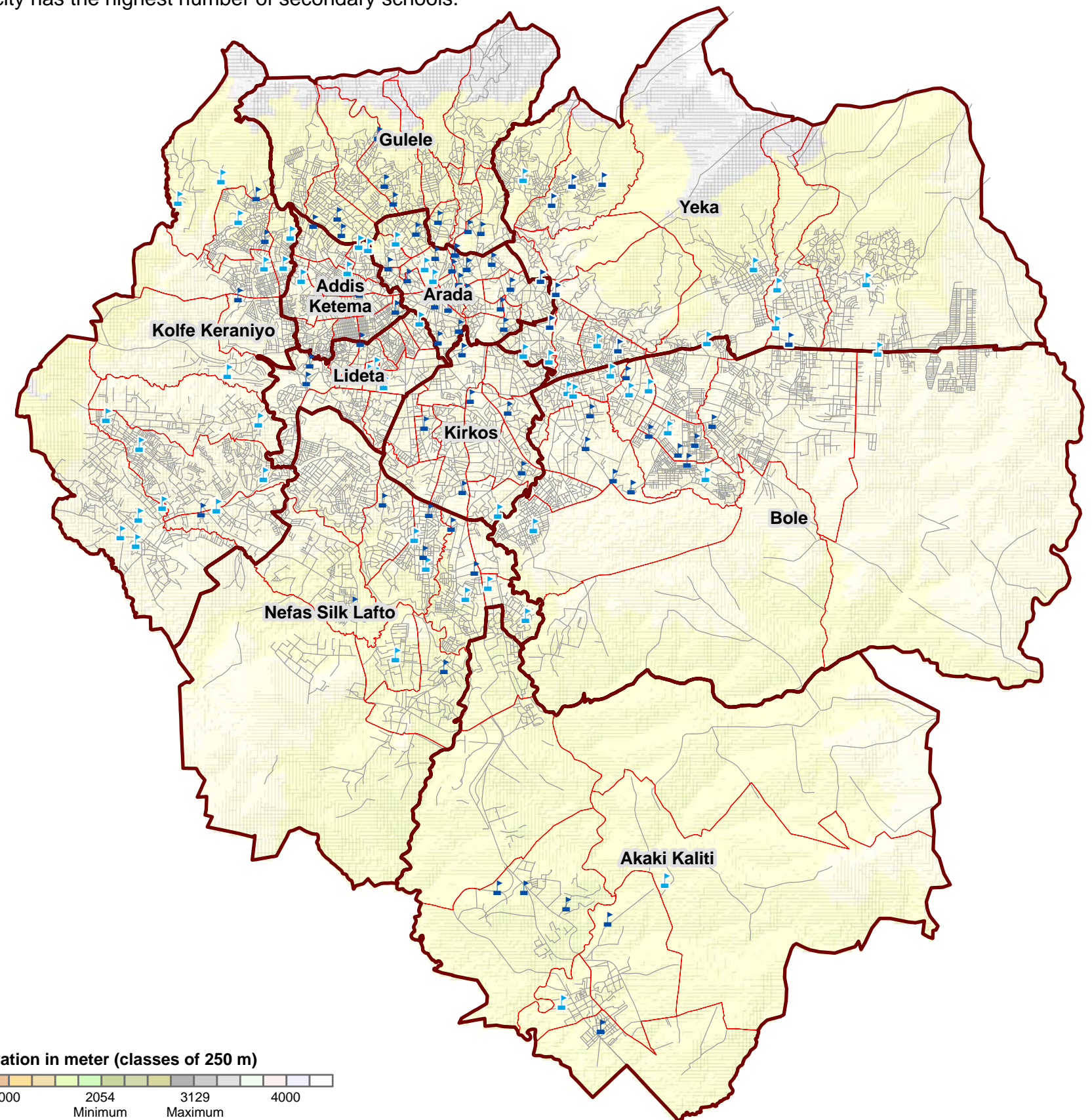
- Junior Secondary School
- Secondary School
- Sub City
- Kebele
- Streets

Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Junior Secondary School	Secondary School
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	2	6
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	6	7
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	16	4
Gulele	267,624	10	-	9
Lideta	201,713	9	4	2
Kirkos	221,234	11	1	6
Arada	211,501	10	3	19
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	4	3
Yeka	346,664	11	12	8
Bole	308,995	11	8	10

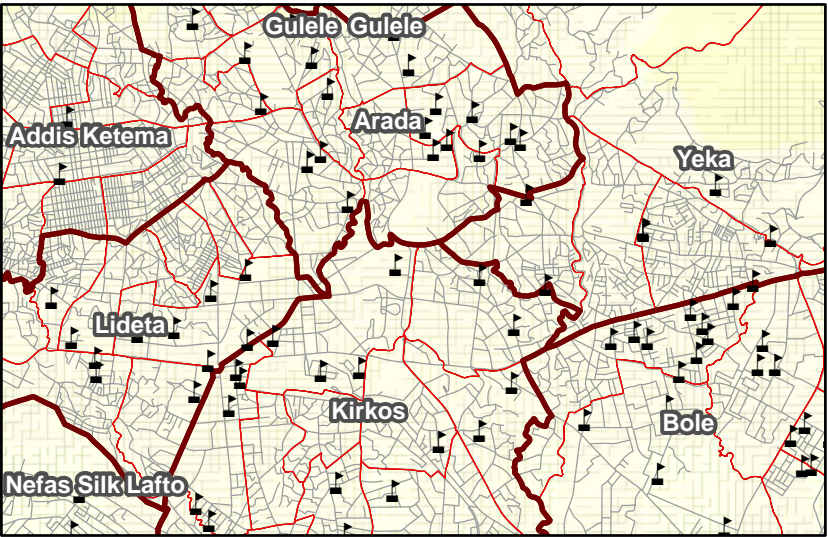
N  
1:130,000

Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

Regional elevation in meter (classes of 250 m)







Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

- Higher Education Facility
- Sub City
- Kebele
- Streets

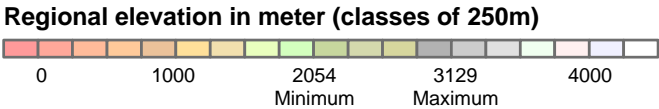
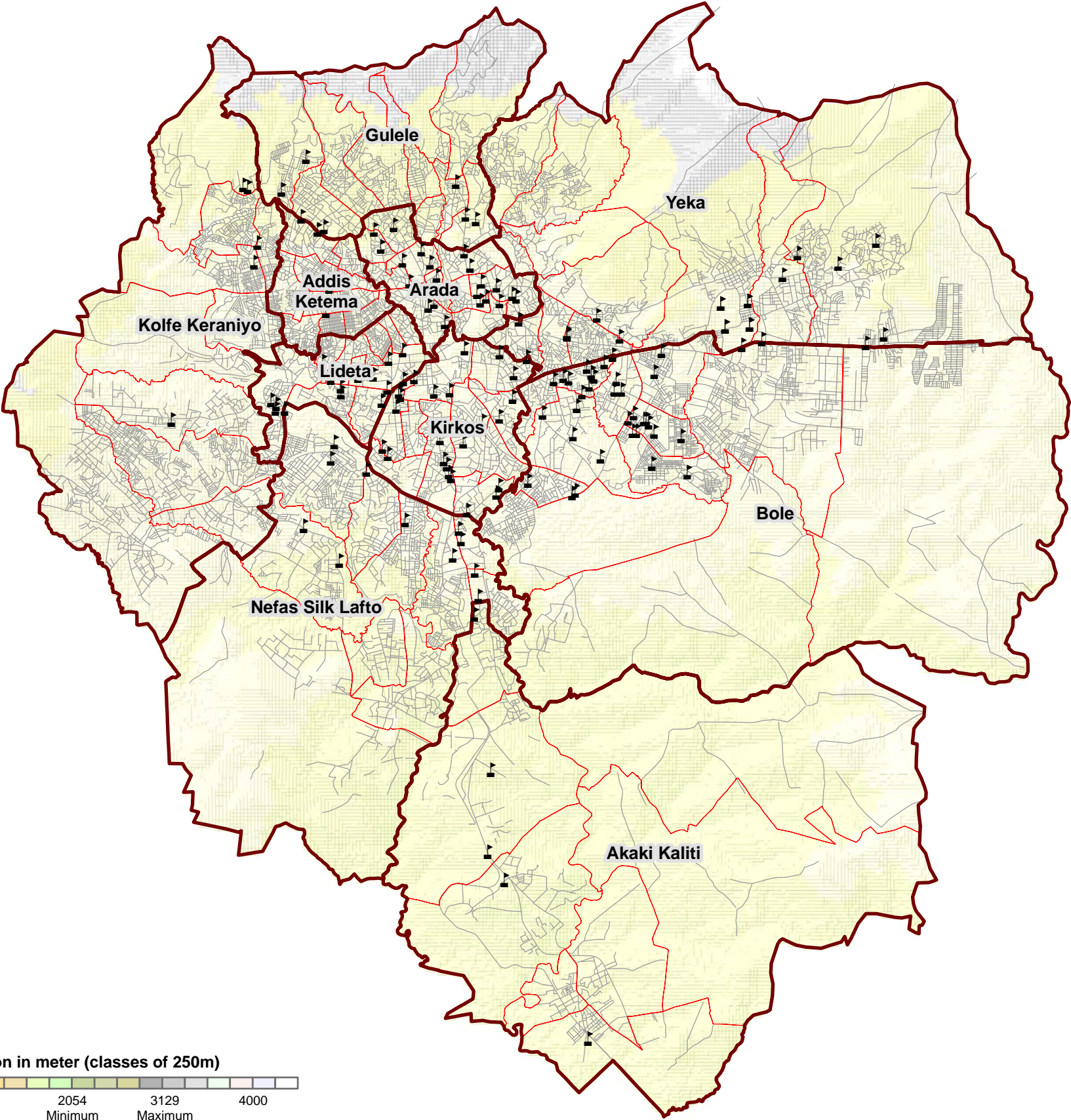
Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Higher Education Facilities
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	5
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	12
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	5
Gulele	267,624	10	8
Lideta	201,713	9	14
Kirkos	221,234	11	23
Arada	211,501	10	22
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	2
Yeka	346,664	11	22
Bole	308,995	11	32



Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

Addis Ababa City Administration Higher Education Facilities

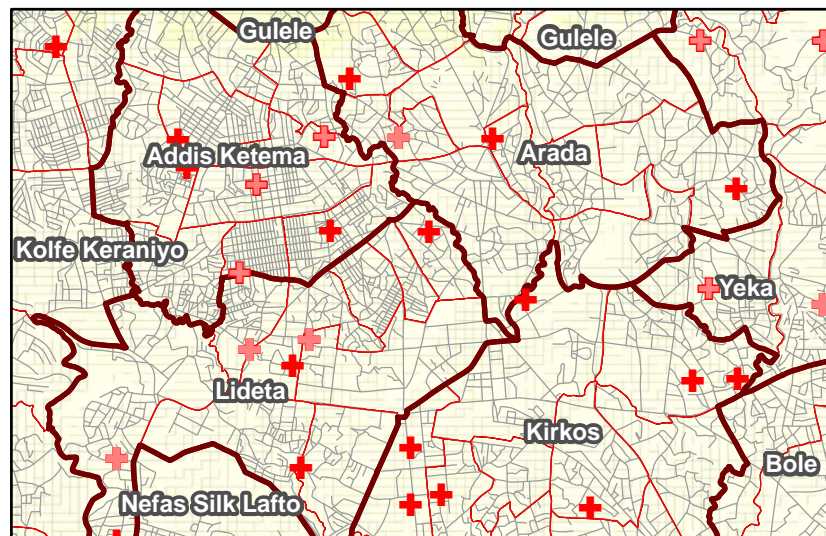
Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles This map represents the spatial allocation of higher education facilities in the capital. Distribution of these facilities varies among sub cities. Bole and Kirkos sub city have a lot of higher education facilities (i.e. 32 and 22, respectively). Alternatively, Addis Ketema has very few higher education facilities.





# Addis Ababa City Administration Health Posts & Health Centers

Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of health posts and health centers in the capital. For each sub city the ratios show how many people share a health center or health post on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of health centers and health posts.



Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

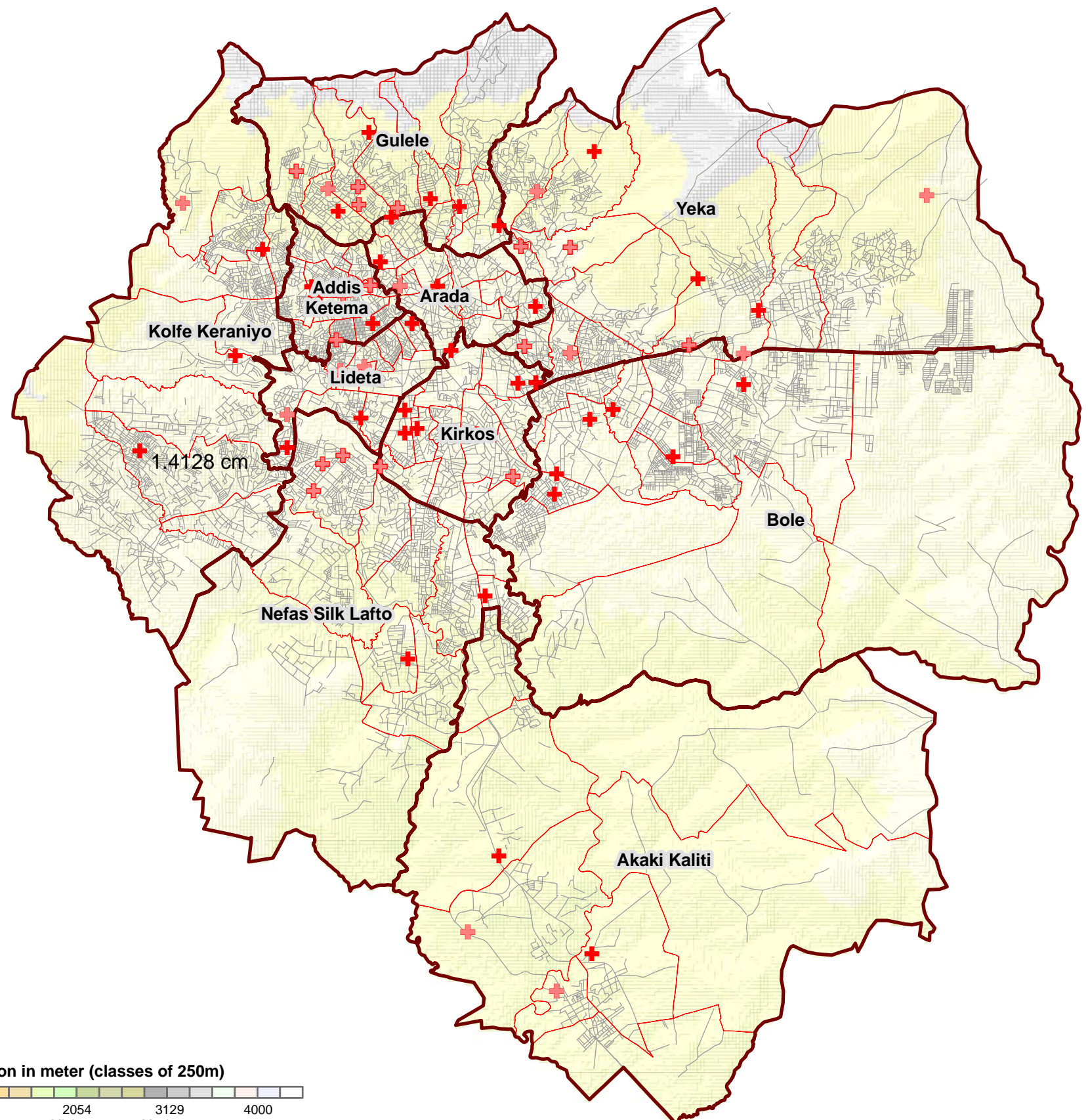
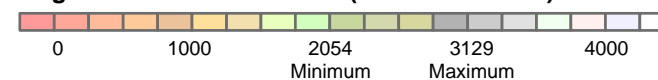
- + Health Center/ Tena Tabiya
- + Health Post/ Tena Kela
- Sub City
- Kebele
- Streets

Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Health Center	Health Post	Population sharing one Health Center	Population sharing one Health Post
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	2	2	90,635	90,635
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	2	3	158,142	105,428
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	3	1	142,965	428,895
Gulele	267,624	10	5	5	53,525	53,525
Lideta	201,713	9	4	3	50,428	67,238
Kirkos	221,234	11	7	2	31,605	110,617
Arada	211,501	10	4	1	52,875	211,501
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	3	3	85,124	85,124
Yeka	346,664	11	3	8	115,555	43,333
Bole	308,995	11	6	-	51,499	0

N  
1:130,000

Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

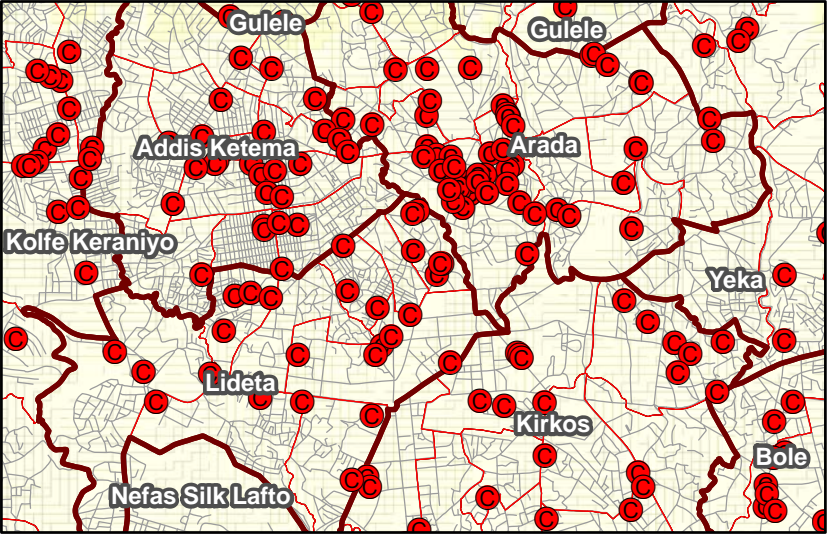
Regional elevation in meter (classes of 250m)



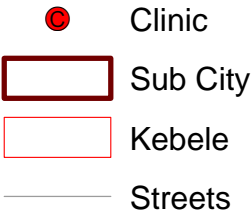


# Addis Ababa City Administration Clinics

Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of clinics in the capital. For each sub city the ratio shows how many people share a clinic on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of clinics.



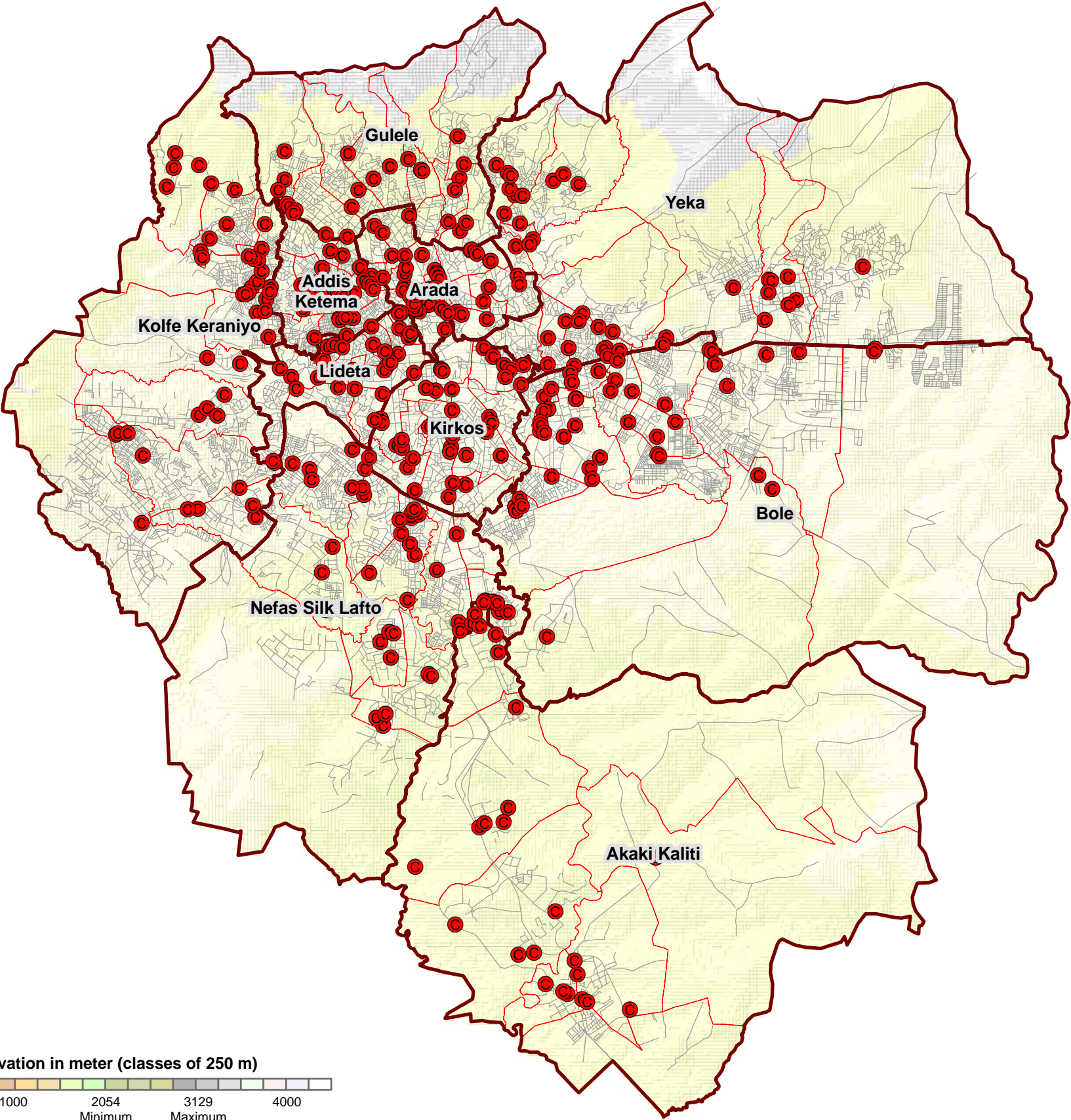
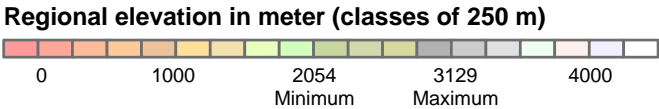
Enlarge box of central area sub-cities



Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Clinic	Population sharing one Clinic
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	25	7,251
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	40	7,907
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	43	9,974
Gulele	267,624	10	23	11,636
Lideta	201,713	9	28	7,204
Kirkos	221,234	11	35	6,321
Arada	211,501	10	53	3,991
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	29	8,806
Yeka	346,664	11	39	8,889
Bole	308,995	11	44	7,023



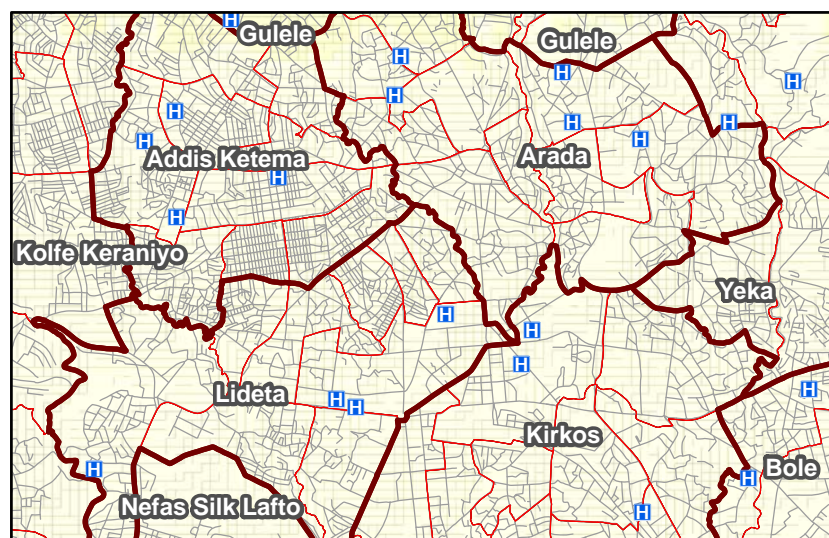
Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements





## Addis Ababa City Administration Hospitals

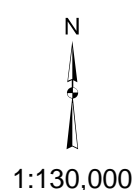
Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of hospitals in the capital. For each sub city the ratio shows how many people share a hospital on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of hospitals.



Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

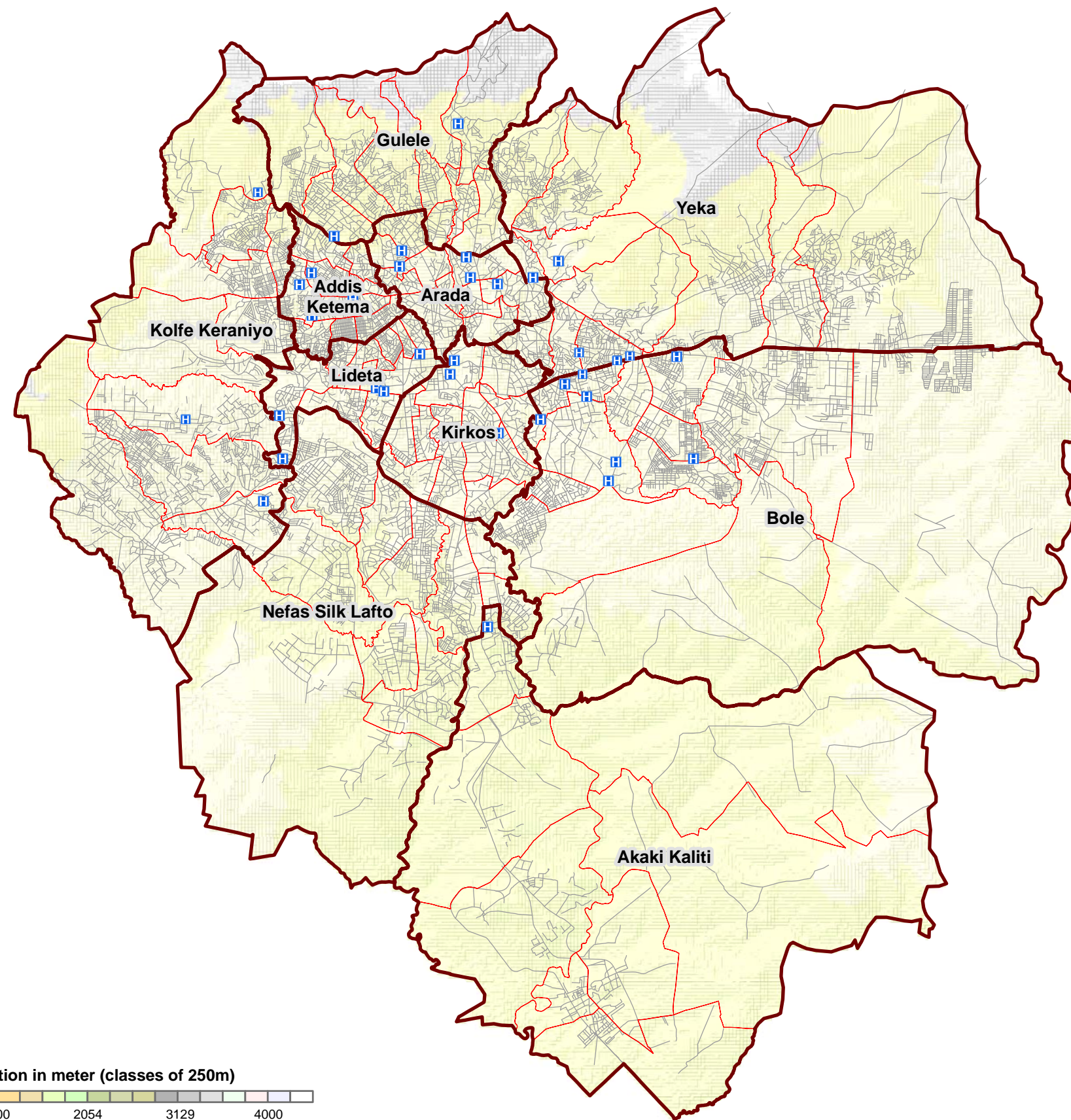
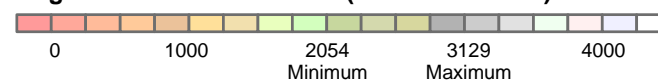
- Hospital
- Sub City
- Kebele
- Streets

Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Hospital	Population sharing one Hospital
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	1	181,270
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	-	0
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	5	85,779
Gulele	267,624	10	2	133,812
Lideta	201,713	9	5	40,343
Kirkos	221,234	11	3	73,745
Arada	211,501	10	5	42,300
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	4	63,843
Yeka	346,664	11	7	49,523
Bole	308,995	11	8	38,624

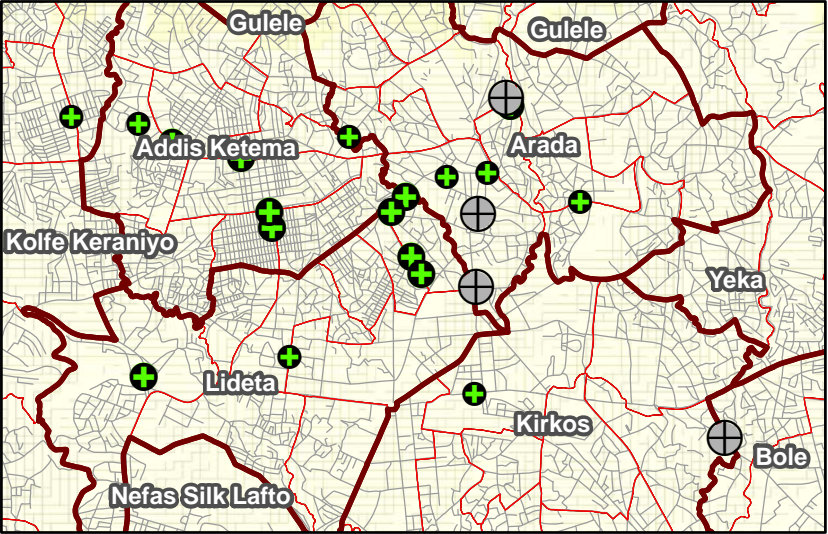


Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

Regional elevation in meter (classes of 250m)







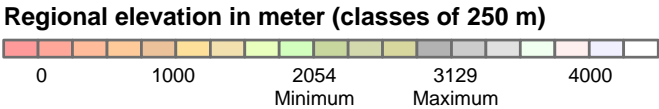
Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

- Pharmacy
- Veterinary
- Sub City
- Kebele
- Streets

Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Pharmacy	Veterinary	Population sharing one Pharmacy
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	2	-	90,635
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	10	1	31,628
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	5	-	85,779
Gulele	267,624	10	-	1	0
Lideta	201,713	9	6	-	33,619
Kirkos	221,234	11	2	2	110,617
Arada	211,501	10	5	4	42,300
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	5	-	51,074
Yeka	346,664	11	4	1	86,666
Bole	308,995	11	7	1	44,142

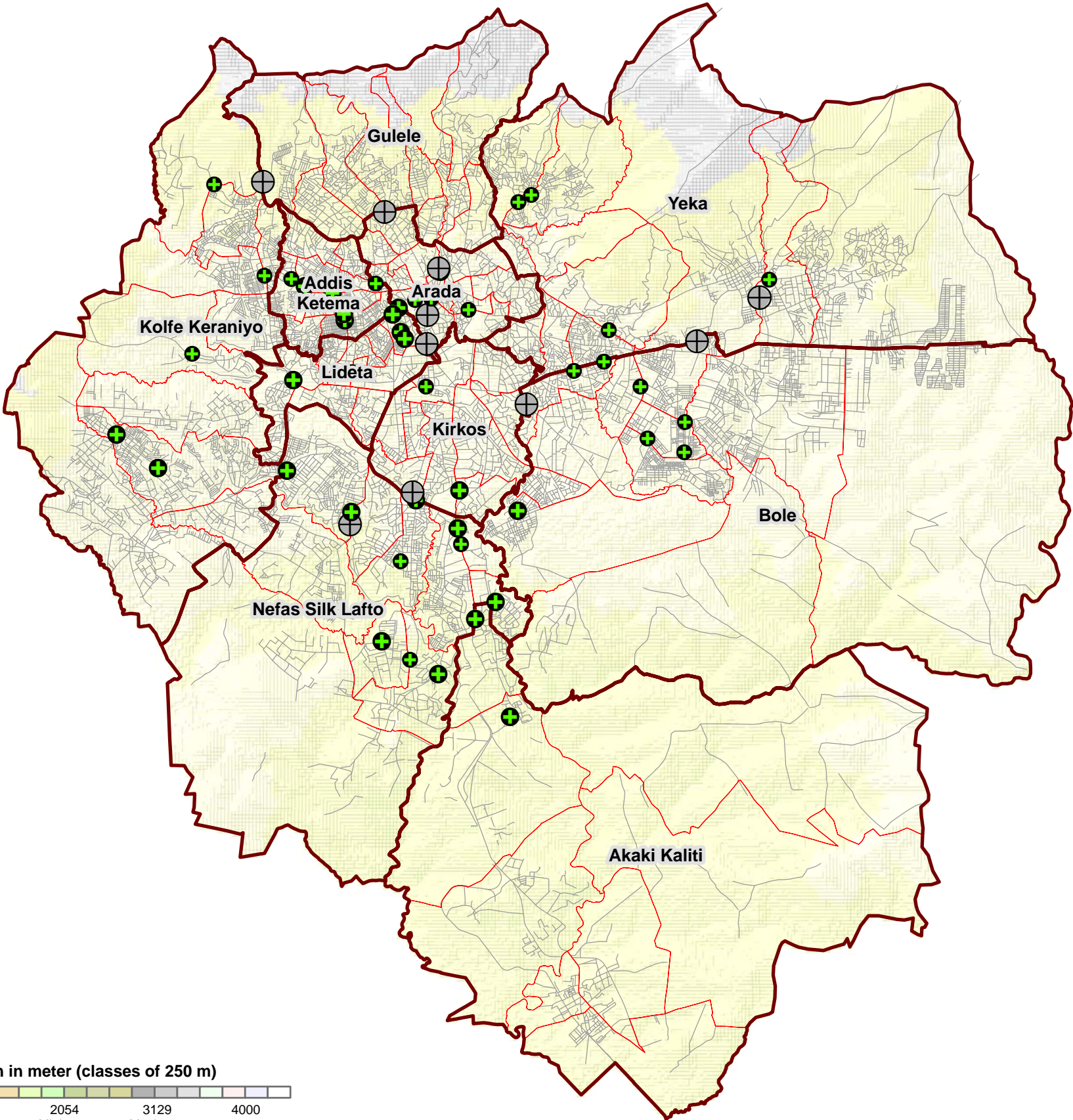


Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements



# Addis Ababa City Administration Pharmacies and Veterinaries

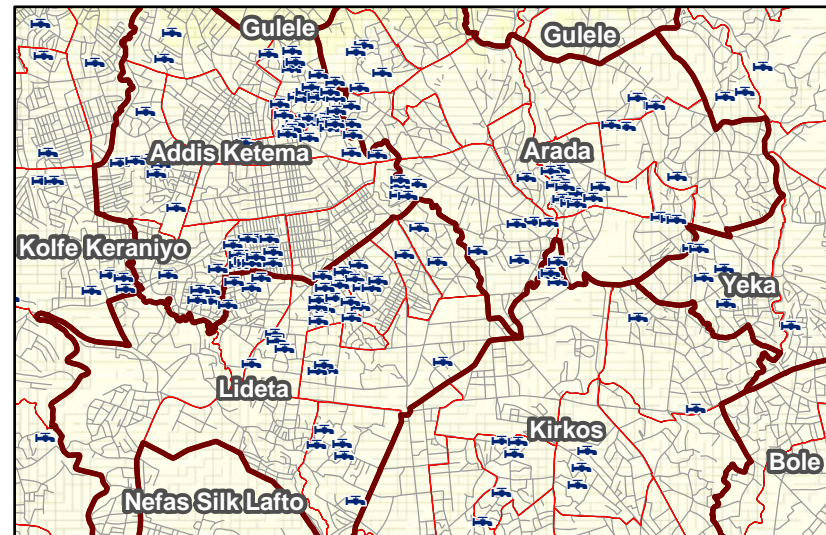
Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of pharmacies and veterinary clinics in the capital. For each sub city the ratio shows how many people share a pharmacy on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of pharmacies.



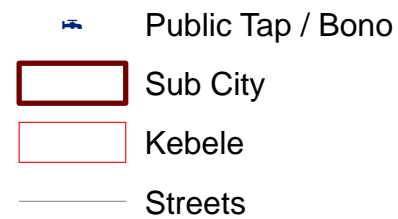


# Addis Ababa City Administration Public Taps/ Bonos

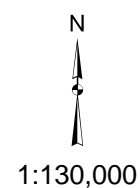
Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of public taps or bono in the capital. For each sub city the ratio shows how many people share a public tap (bono) on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of public taps (bonos).



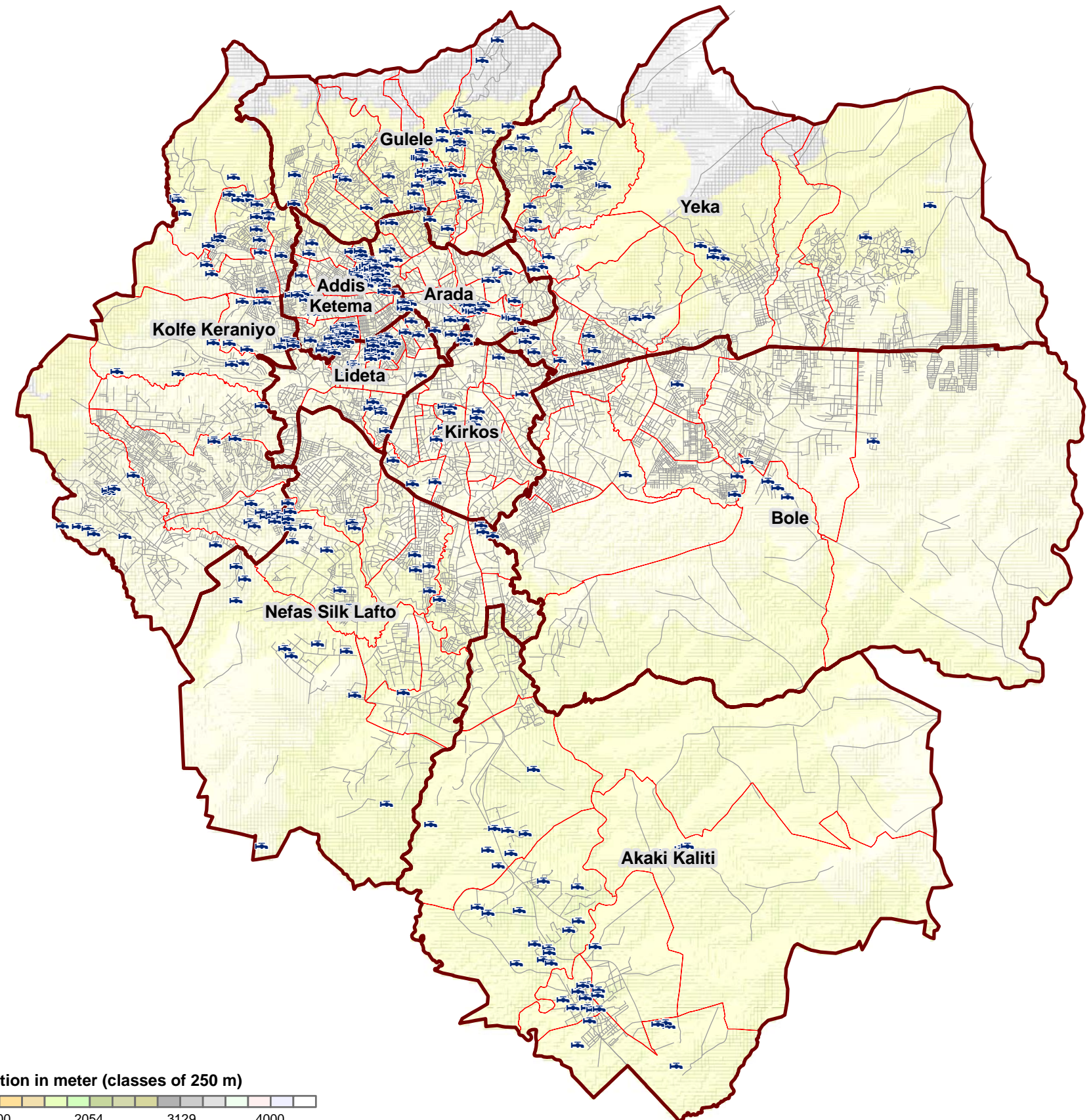
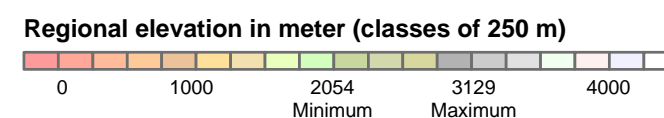
Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities



Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Public Tap/ Bono	Population sharing one Public Tap/ Bono
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	42	4,316
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	33	9,584
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	58	7,395
Gulele	267,624	10	46	5,818
Lideta	201,713	9	37	5,452
Kirkos	221,234	11	17	13,014
Arada	211,501	10	43	4,919
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	61	4,186
Yeka	346,664	11	35	9,905
Bole	308,995	11	10	30,900



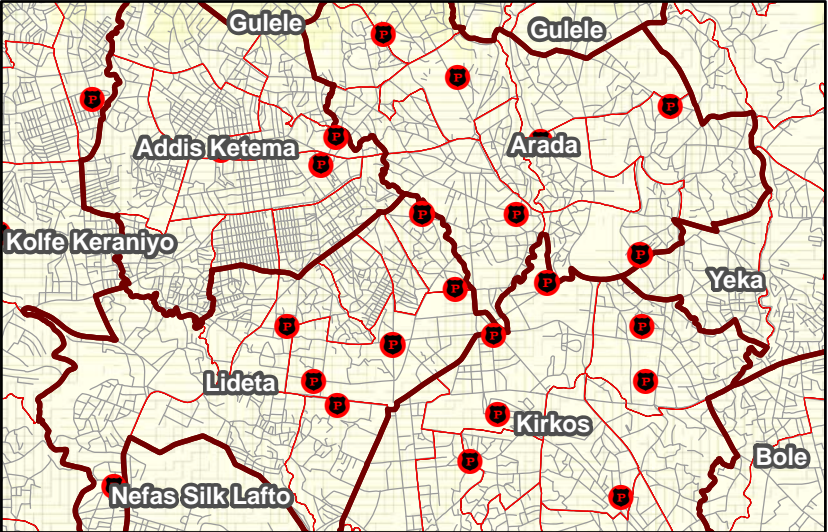
Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not  
have any official regional or federal endorsements





# Addis Ababa City Administration Police Stations

Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of police stations in the capital. For each sub city the ratio shows how many people share a police station on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of police stations.



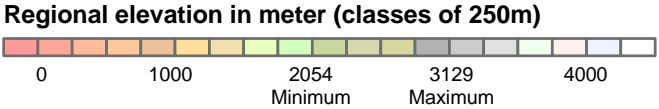
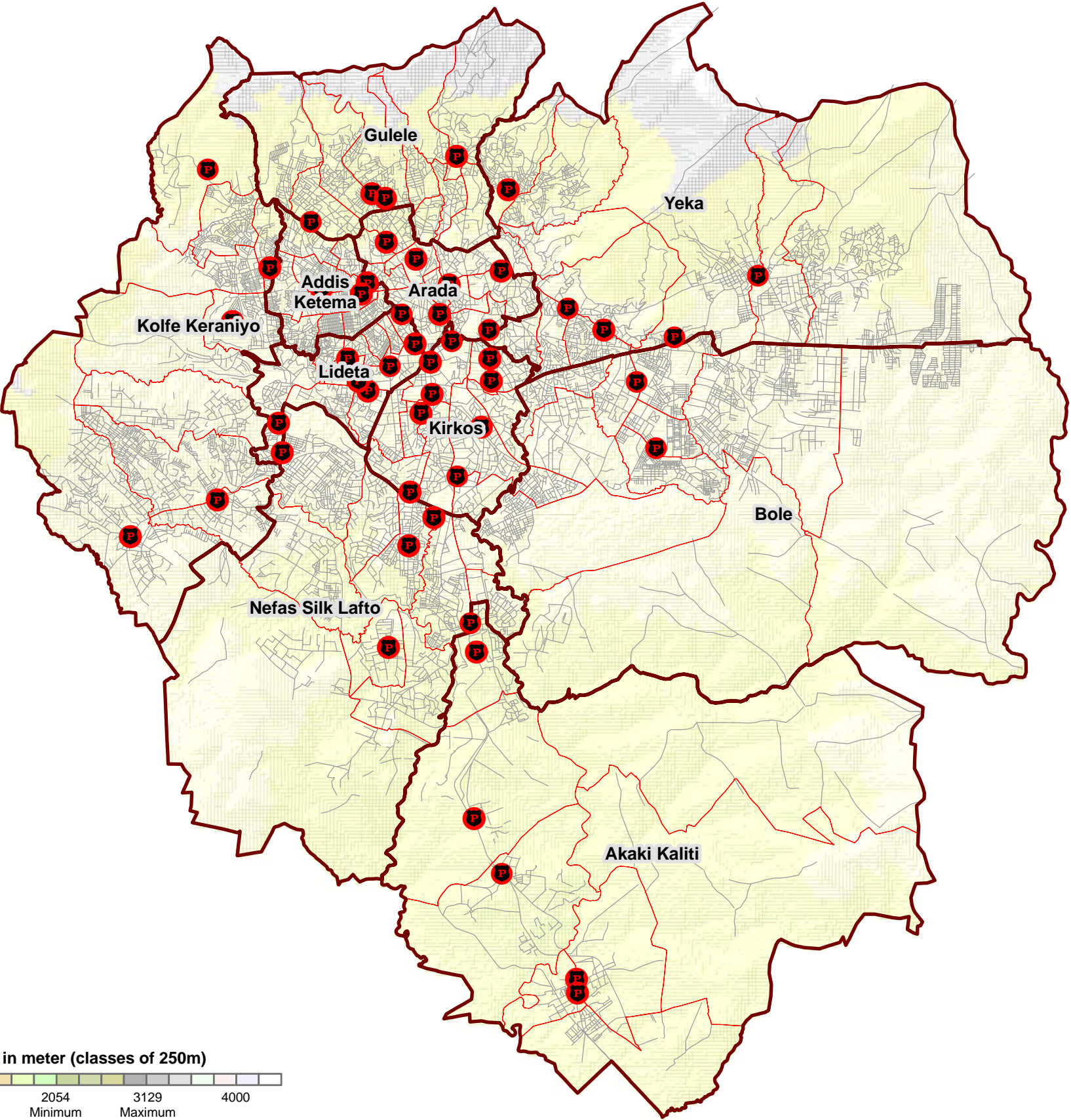
Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

- Police Station
- Sub City
- Kebele
- Streets

Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Police Station	Population sharing one Police Station
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	6	30,212
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	4	79,071
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	5	85,779
Gulele	267,624	10	4	66,906
Lideta	201,713	9	7	28,816
Kirkos	221,234	11	9	24,582
Arada	211,501	10	6	35,250
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	3	85,124
Yeka	346,664	11	5	69,333
Bole	308,995	11	2	154,498



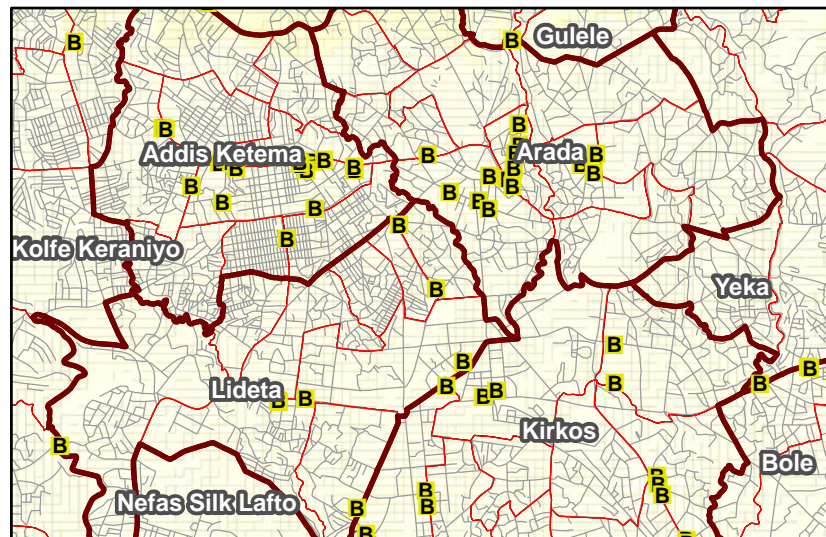
Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements



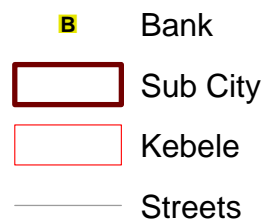


## Addis Ababa City Administration Banks

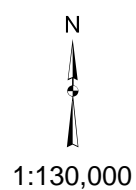
Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of banks in the capital. For each sub city the ratio shows how many people share a bank on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of banks.



Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

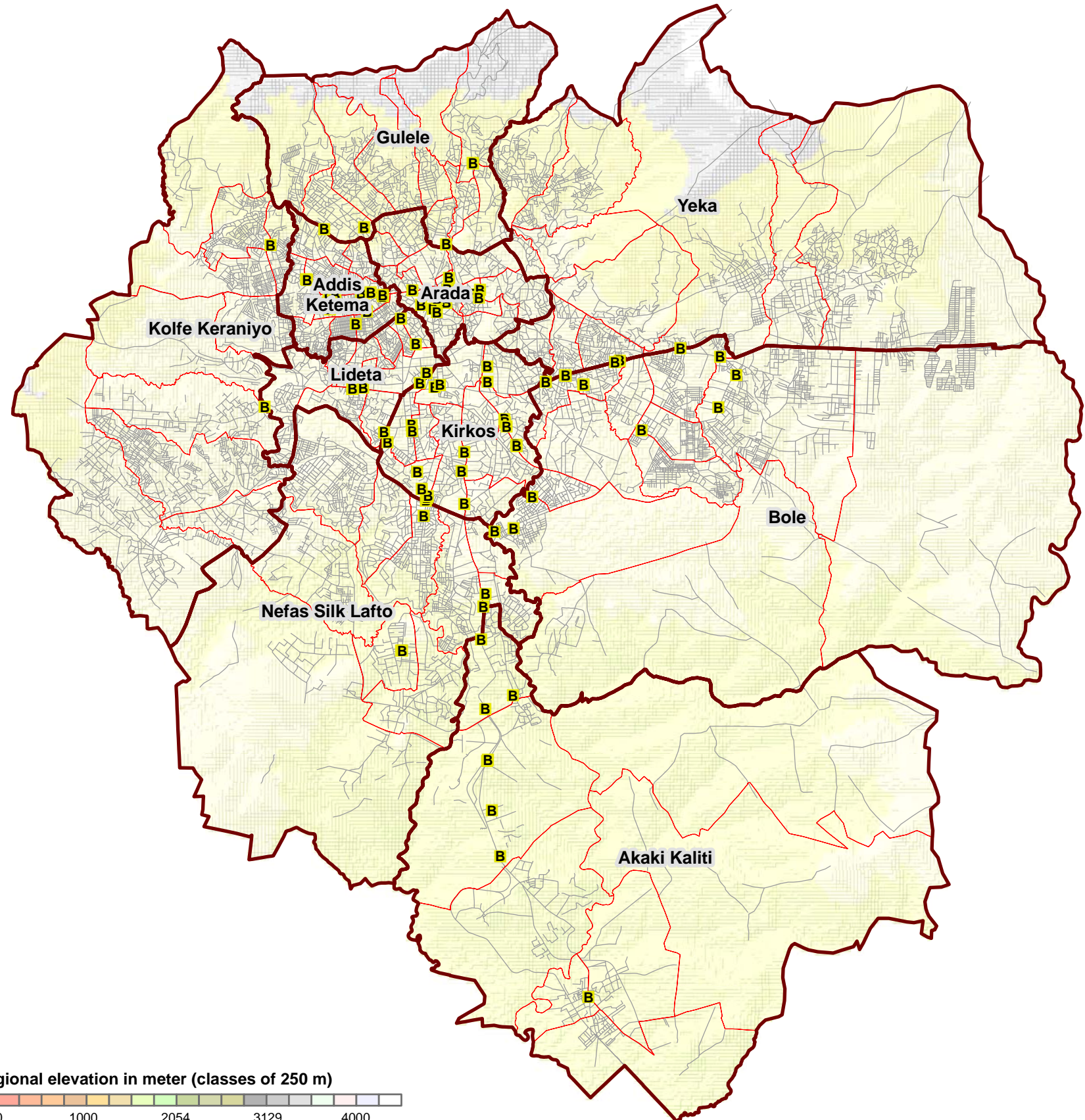
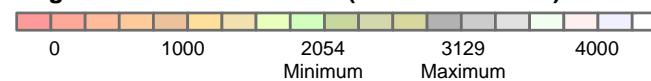


Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Bank	Population sharing one Bank
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	8	22,659
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	4	79,071
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	1	428,895
Gulele	267,624	10	4	66,906
Lideta	201,713	9	8	25,214
Kirkos	221,234	11	21	10,535
Arada	211,501	10	15	14,100
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	16	15,961
Yeka	346,664	11	1	346,664
Bole	308,995	11	14	22,071



Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

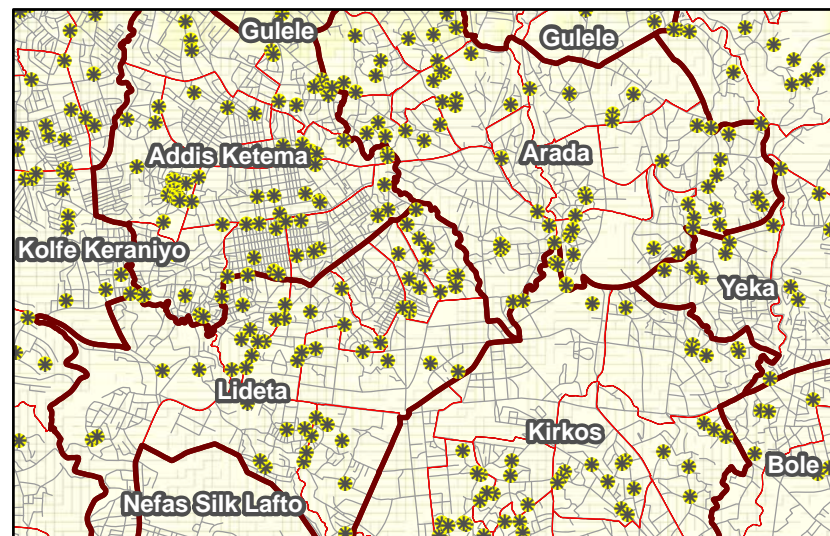
Regional elevation in meter (classes of 250 m)





# Addis Ababa City Administration Flour Mills

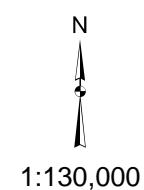
Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of flour mills in the capital. For each sub city the ratio shows how many people share a flour mill on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of flour mills.



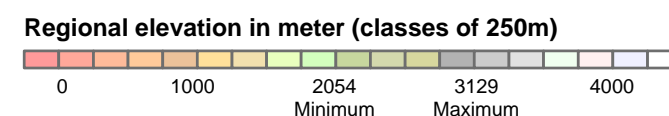
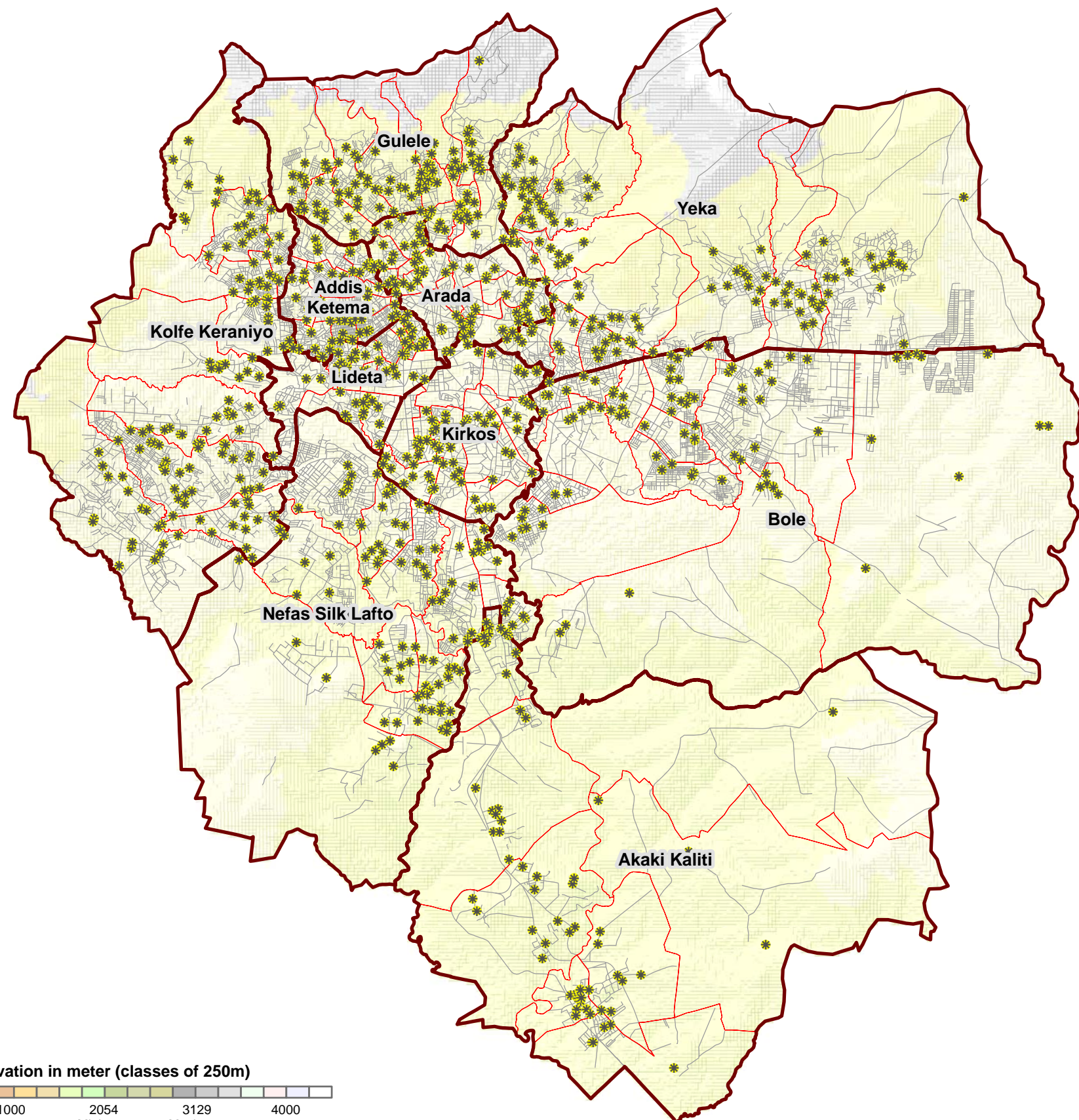
Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

- Flour Mill
- Sub City
- Kebele
- Streets

Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Flour Mills	Population sharing one Flour Mill
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	71	2,553
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	107	2,956
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	137	3,131
Gulele	267,624	10	112	2,390
Lideta	201,713	9	57	3,539
Kirkos	221,234	11	73	3,031
Arada	211,501	10	69	3,065
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	86	2,969
Yeka	346,664	11	117	2,963
Bole	308,995	11	87	3,552



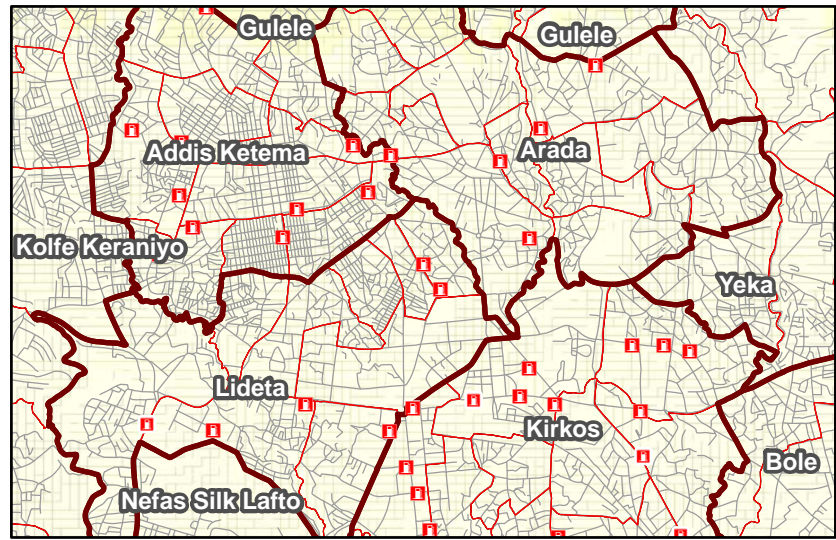
Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements





# Addis Ababa City Administration Gas Stations

Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of gas stations in the capital. For each sub city the ratio shows how many people share a gas station on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of gas stations



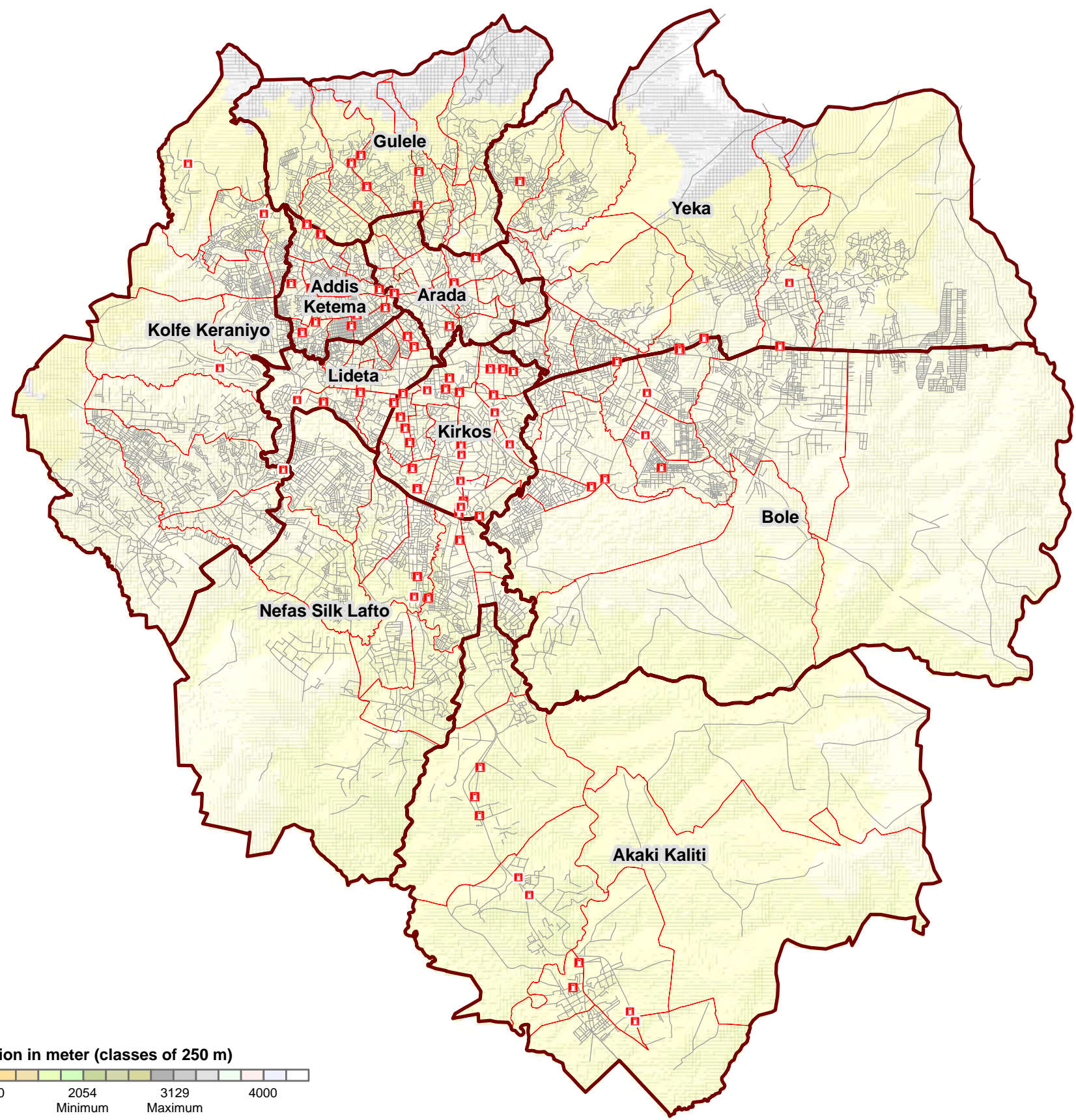
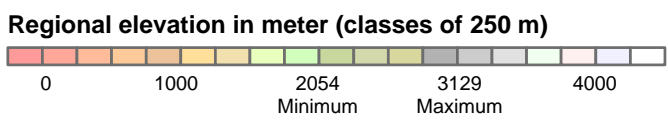
Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

- Gas Station
- Sub City
- Kebele
- Streets

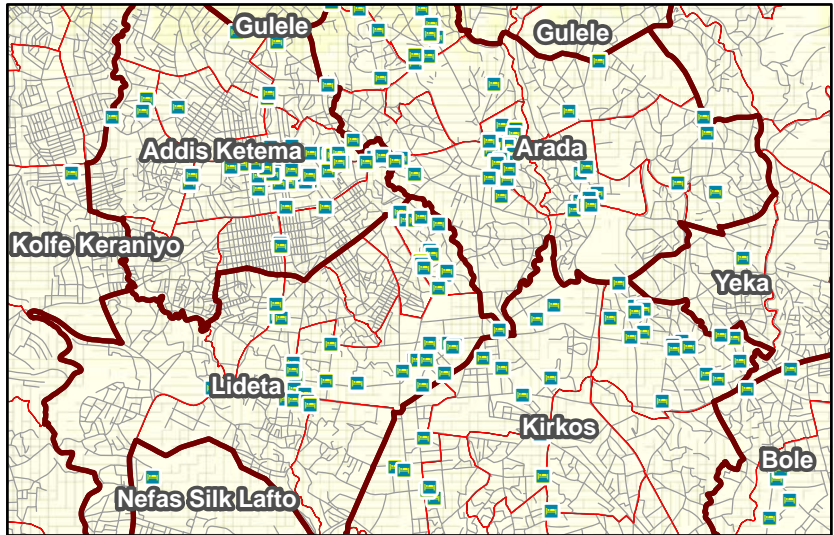
Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Gas Station	Population sharing one Gas Station
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	9	20,141
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	4	79,071
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	5	85,779
Gulele	267,624	10	5	53,525
Lideta	201,713	9	6	33,619
Kirkos	221,234	11	26	8,509
Arada	211,501	10	4	52,875
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	12	21,281
Yeka	346,664	11	5	69,333
Bole	308,995	11	8	38,624



Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements







Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities



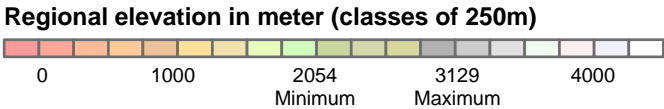
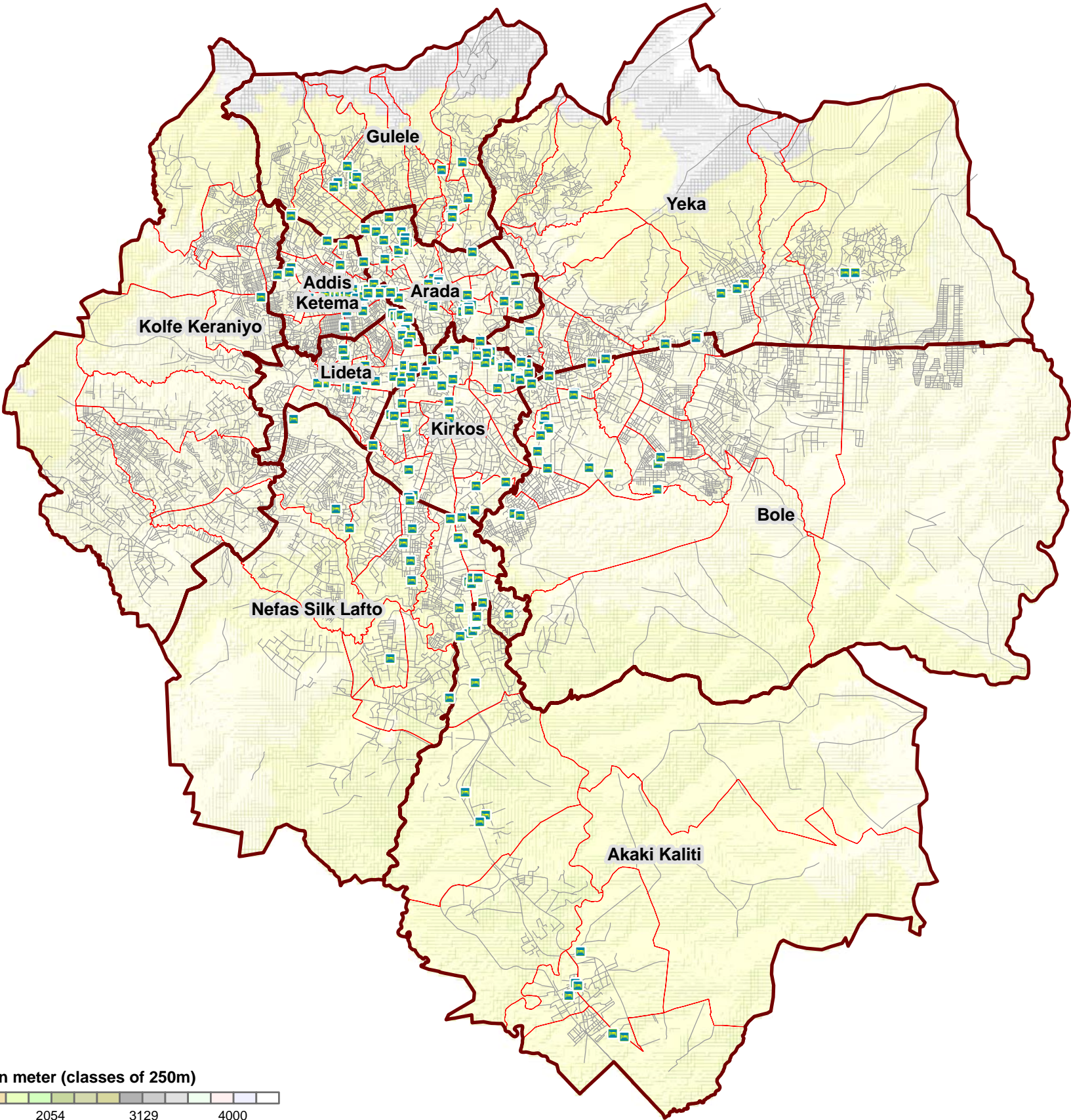
Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Hotel
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	20
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	25
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	2
Gulele	267,624	10	14
Lideta	201,713	9	43
Kirkos	221,234	11	40
Arada	211,501	10	50
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	51
Yeka	346,664	11	13
Bole	308,995	11	24



Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
 Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

# Addis Ababa City Administration Hotels

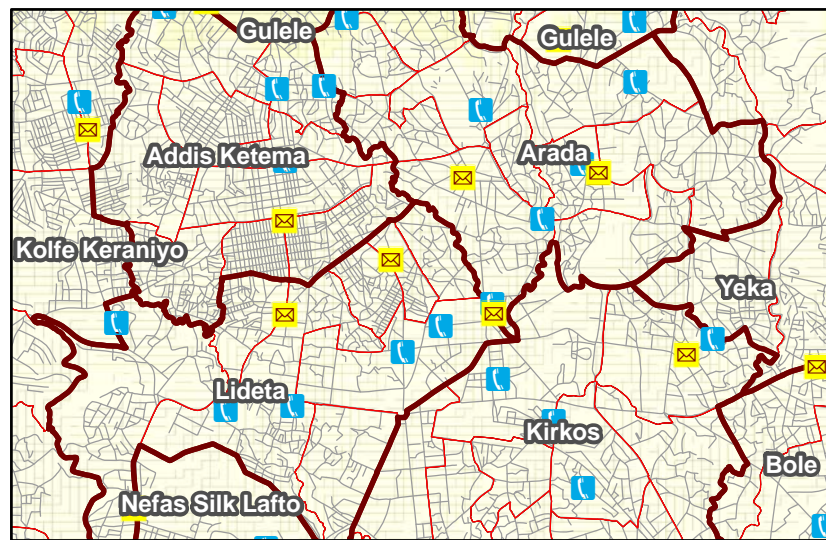
Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of hotels in the capital. Distribution of these facilities varies among sub cities. Addis Ketema and Arada sub city have a high number of hotels (i.e. 51 and 50 hotels, respectively), whereas Kolfe Keraniyo has only 2 hotels.





## Addis Ababa City Administration Post Offices and Telecommunication Centers

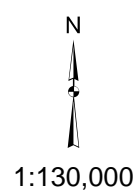
Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of post offices and telecommunication centers in the capital. For each sub city the ratio shows how many people share a post office or telecommunication center on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of post offices and telecommunications centers.



Enlarged box of central areas sub-cities

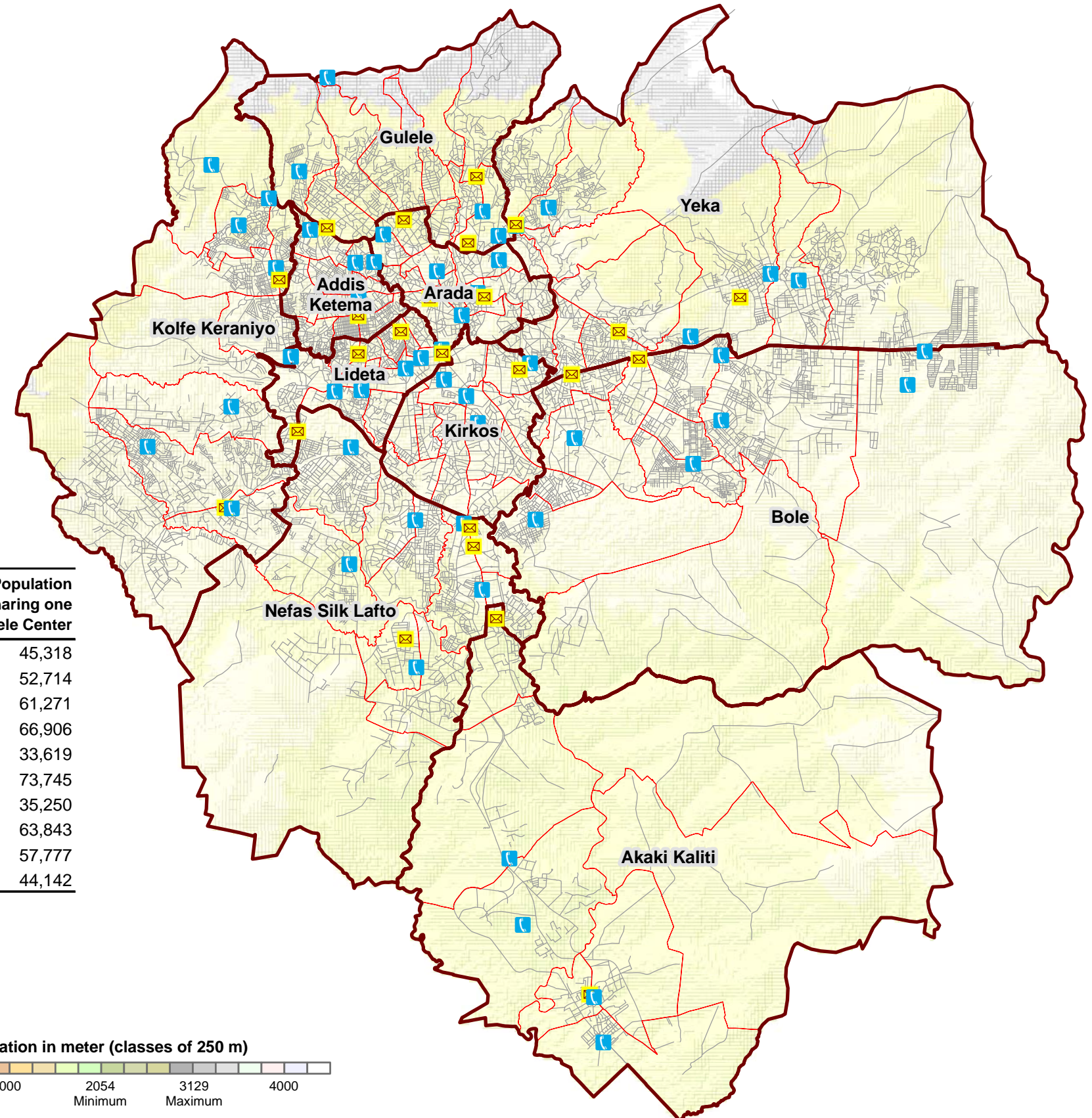
- Post Office
- Telecommunication
- Sub City
- Kebele
- Streets

Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Post Office	Telecommunication Center	population sharing one Post Office	Population sharing one Tele Center
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	2	4	90,635	45,318
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	3	6	105,428	52,714
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	2	7	214,448	61,271
Gulele	267,624	10	3	4	89,208	66,906
Lideta	201,713	9	3	6	67,238	33,619
Kirkos	221,234	11	1	3	221,234	73,745
Arada	211,501	10	4	6	52,875	35,250
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	1	4	255,372	63,843
Yeka	346,664	11	3	6	115,555	57,777
Bole	308,995	11	2	7	154,498	44,142

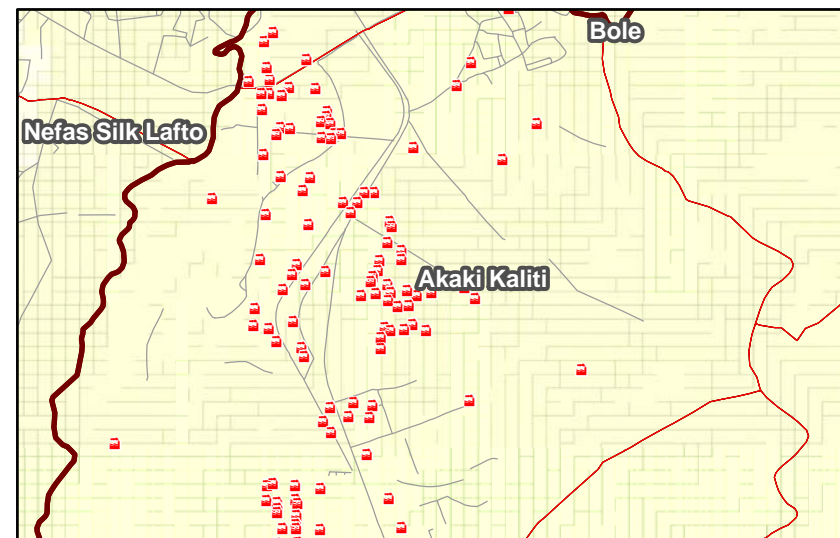


Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

Regional elevation in meter (classes of 250 m)



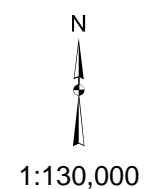




Enlarged box of Akaki-Kaliti Sub-City

- Factory
- Sub City
- Kebele
- Streets

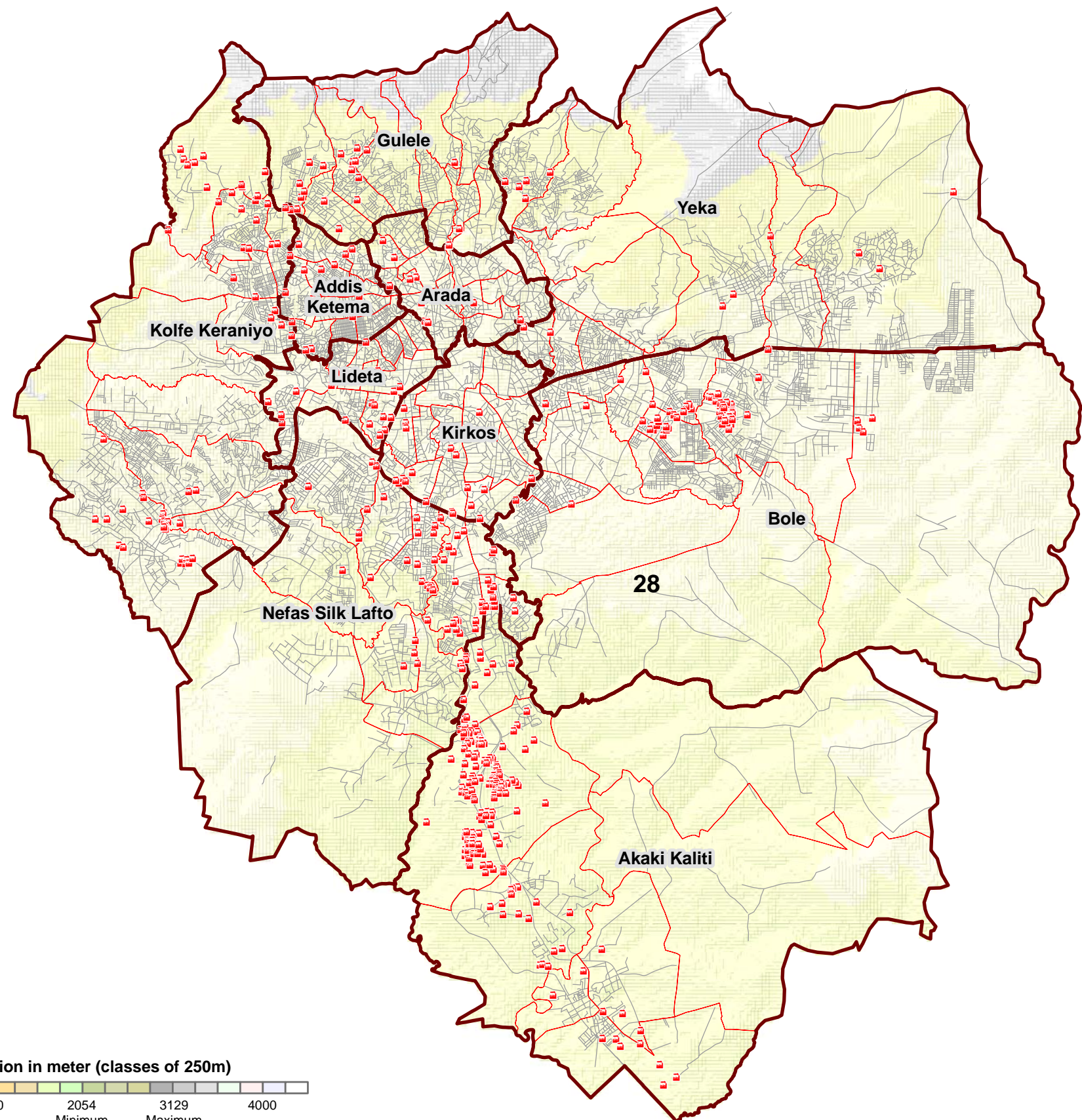
Sub City	Population	Kebeles	Factories
Akaki Kaliti	181,270	8	170
Nefas Silk Lafto	316,283	10	63
Kolfe Keraniyo	428,895	10	55
Gulele	267,624	10	21
Lideta	201,713	9	19
Kirkos	221,234	11	19
Arada	211,501	10	11
Addis Ketema	255,372	9	16
Yeka	346,664	11	13
Bole	308,995	11	59



Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000  
 Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not  
 have any official regional or federal endorsements

# Addis Ababa City Administration Factories

Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551; there are ten sub cities divided into 99 kebeles. This map represents the spatial allocation of factories in the capital. Distribution of factories varies among sub cities. Arada and Yeka sub city have a lower number of factories (i.e. 11 and 13 factories, respectively). Alternatively, as much as 170 factories are located in Akaki Kaliti.





## Glossary

The definitions given below refer to some important concepts used during the cartographic work of the Population and Housing Census prior to 2007. Some difference might occur between the latest definition of facilities and those provided by this glossary.

### Chapter 2 and 3:

**Kebele:** It is the lowest administrative unit in a woreda is called kebele. In general a kebele is a geographically defined area within a woreda under the jurisdiction of a local official. One should be alert of the fact that kebeles may have significant differences in total population and their number of households. Kebeles are called rural in rural areas and urban in urban areas.

**Localities:** A locality is defined as a nucleated and physically distinct settlement (also designated as inhabited place, populated center), in which the inhabitants live in neighboring housing units and has a name or a locally recognized status.

**Towns:** It is generally defined as a town with 2000 or more inhabitants. However, for the purpose of census map work town includes the following regardless of the number of inhabitants:

#### A. Administrative Cities

- i. Capital cities of Regional States
- ii. Capital cities of Zones which are not included in i
- iii. Capital cities of Woredas which are not included in i or ii
- iv. Area where urban kebeles are constituted but not included in i, ii or iii

#### B. Municipal towns not included in item “A” above

**C. All Localities which are not included in A or B** above having a population of 1000 or more persons and whose inhabitants are primarily engaged in non- agricultural activities. But localities with population less than 1000 persons should be considered as rural.

**Woreda:** Composed of neighboring adjacent kebeles and defined as the next and wider administrative level above the kebele. Woredas are legal entities. Woredas can include rural and urban kebeles, or can be composed by only rural or only urban kebeles.

**Zone:** Composed of neighboring adjacent woredas. It defines the next and wider administrative level above the woredas. Zones are legal entities within a Regional State and their main role is to coordinate the duties of the woredas under their jurisdiction. Zones can be composed of mixed urban rural woredas or of only urban or only rural woredas.

### Chapter 4:

**Pre Primary:** It refers to an educational facility for small children before grade 1, traditional and religious education for children can also be designated as such.

**Primary School:** It refers to educational facilities from grade 1 to 6 or from grade 1 to 8.

**Junior Secondary School:** It refers to educational facilities from grade 7 to 8.

**Secondary School:** It refers to educational facilities from grade 9 to 10.

**Higher Education:** In the atlas, it refers to all educational facilities above grade 10.



**Chapter 5:**

**Health Post/ Tena Kela:** One of the satellite facilities in the primary Health care unit.

**Clinic:** A clinic might be of different level:

- i. **Higher Clinic:** Staffed at least by a general medical practitioner, a specialist and assisted by various specialists: serves for general outpatient clinic; for emergency and delivery this clinic has up to 5 beds.
- ii. **Medium Clinic:** Staffed at least by health officer or general medical practitioner and serves for general medical services.
- iii. **Lower Clinic:** Staffed at least by a health assistant or a nurse and serves for general outpatient clinic.
- iv. **Health Center/ Tena Tabia:** An establishment which provides both Preventive and Curative outpatient care. Health Centers are also responsible for training CHA's (Community Health Attendants) and TBA's (Traditional Birth Attendants)

**Hospital:** An establishment with at least 25 beds that provides general medical care around the clock. It is at least equipped with basic laboratory, X-ray and basic treatments facilities. It is staffed with at least one medical practitioner.

**Drugstore:** An establishment which offers for sale to the public, such medical preparations, cosmetics nursing and sanitary articles, dietetic products and other articles as approved by the Ministry of Health but does not engage in the compounding and preparation or manufacturing of any medical preparation.

**Chapter 6:**

**Bono/Public tap:** A public fountain for drinking water purposes, and which use implies the payment of a fee.

**Pond:** A man made water hole used for human and animal drinking.

**Spring:** Natural source of water used for drinking water.

**Hot Spring:** Natural stem of hot water much sought for its medicinal effects.

**Tanker:** Reservoir of water made from different kinds of materials and used to collect and preserve drinking and other usage water.

**Water Pump:** An engine functioning by fuel or manpower used to pump up drinking or other usage water from underground water.

**Well:** A hole used to drag water from underground water for drinking and other usages.

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## About this Atlas

Atlas of the Ethiopian Rural Facilities and Services produced in different volumes at regional level; each containing the most recent available data in the region on population from the Population & Housing Census of 2007, and on rural facilities and services collected during the preparatory activities of the 2007 Census.

There were no such sets of maps that have been produced previously on rural facilities and services in Ethiopia. This Atlas presents readers with information regarding land topography, population settlements and

services in rural areas of the country. The maps and data also provides basis information mainly for policy makers, economical actors, development practitioners involved in the implementation of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), and for a wide range of stakeholders involved in rural development.

The production of this Atlas is made possible through the financial support from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and core in-kind and financial contributions from CSA.



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