



31st December 2018

ETHIOPIA, AFRICA'S OLDEST INDEPENDENT COUNTRY, AND THE ROOT OF THE PAN-AFRICAN COLOURS, IS STILL GROWING AS A MONUMENTAL SPEARHEAD IN THE AFRICAN COMMUNITY

AND THROUGHOUT THE REST OF THE WORLD



**Officially named the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia...**

**Located** in the north-eastern part of Africa – in the Horn of Africa



**Landlocked**, the countries that border Ethiopia are as shown:

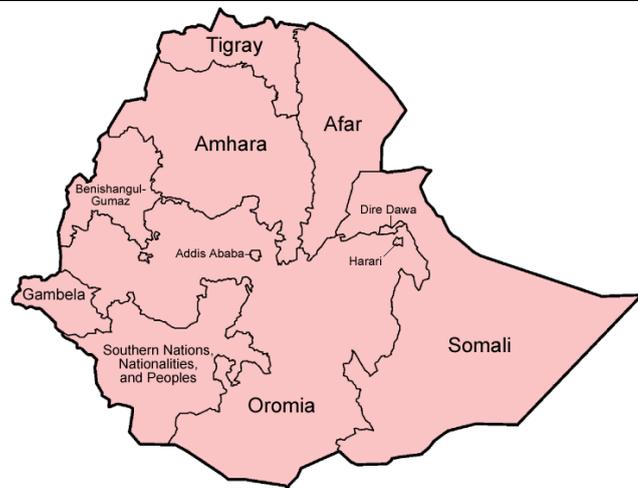
**Area = 1.1 million km<sup>2</sup> – almost twice the size of France**



**A geographically diverse land, with a vast highland complex of mountains and lakes that are divided by the Great Rift Valley**

**It is divided into 9 regional states based on ethnicity**

- Tigray
- Amhara
- Afar
- Benishangul-Gumuz
- Gambela
- The Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People’s Region (SNNPR)
- Oromia
- Harari
- Somali



**Total population** is 108 million people

This makes it the 12th most populous country in the world - only 2 places below Japan

Ethiopia is the second largest in the continent, behind Nigeria

**The capital and Ethiopia’s largest city, Addis Ababa, is the largest city in the world to be located in a landlocked country**

**Population of Addis Ababa is close to 4 million people**



Major Languages	Major Ethnic Groups	Major Religions	Natural Resources
Amharic, Oromo, Tigrinya and Somali	Oromo, Amhara and Somali	Christianity and Islam	Gold, copper, potash, natural gas, hydropower
<i>With English taught as a foreign language in schools</i>	<i>Ethiopia’s current Prime Minister is of the Oromo ethnic group</i>	<i>So, many of Ethiopia’s National Holidays are based around these</i>	<i>Potash produces fertilizer that is central to Ethiopia’s agriculture</i>

**Holds** an important national identity...

Apart from a 5-year occupation by Mussolini's Italy in 1936-41, Ethiopia has never been colonized



Some of the oldest skeletal evidence for anatomically modern humans has been found in Ethiopia

**A founder member** of the United Nations and the African base for many international organizations

**The country's capital** is also central for many continental and international organizations.

**Forecasted to be Sub-Sharan Africa's fastest growing economy,** according to IMF

Projected GDP growth of 7.5%



**Currency** is Birr. Exchange rate in 2018 is: 1 USD = 27.93 ETB

**Visas** are required, costing around 50-75 USD

**Literacy** is at 49.1% of the population, with an average of 8 years spent in schooling

**Agriculture** is now second to "services" in its contribution to the economy

**Main Airport**

Addis Ababa Bole International Airport

*In 2018, an average of nearly 450 flights per day were departing and arriving from the airport*

**Major Railway**

The rail network is named the Addis Ababa – Djibouti Corridor

*A network through which the country is able to reach Djibouti's port and carry much of its trade in goods*  
  
*There is also a public metro through Addis Ababa*

Ethiopia has no port, as the country is landlocked

Important ports are in Djibouti, Somaliland, and now also Eritrea



# CLIMATE

Ethiopia is a country prone to droughts – in 2015-2016, it experienced its worst drought in 30 years, mainly in lowland pastoral areas.

<b>WINTER</b>
<b>December to February</b>
<p>The dry season</p> <p>With frost in the morning, especially in January</p>

Droughts do not occur throughout all of Ethiopia however, as rainfall differs across the country, and various areas experience relatively consistent levels of rainfall.

<b>AUTUMN</b>
<b>September to November</b>
<p>The rainy season settles down</p> <p>Known as the harvest season in many areas</p>

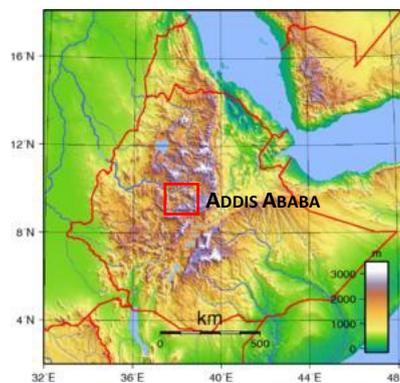


Figure 1: Ethiopia has a tropical monsoon climate that depends on the elevation of the land – the higher the elevation, the cooler the temperature

<b>SPRING</b>
<b>March to May</b>
<p>Occasional showers</p> <p>May being the hottest month in Ethiopia</p>

<b>SUMMER</b>
<b>June to August</b>
<p>Ethiopia experiences heavy rainfall in these 3 months</p>

## Addis Ababa has a generally mild climate

The capital has an average rainfall of approximately 1.2 metres, and averages at 7 hours of sunshine a day.

Daily maximum temperature: 20-25%

Overnight minimum temperature: 5-10%

Most major cities and tourist sites in Ethiopia lie at a similar elevation to Addis Ababa and have a comparable climate.

# DEMOGRAPHICS

The situation in Ethiopia has generally been more stable and safer than that of its surrounding countries, and so it has received a number of refugees and asylum seekers in the past years. The graph in *Figure 2* shows the 2018 figures for the origins of refugee and asylum seeker populations that now reside in Ethiopia.

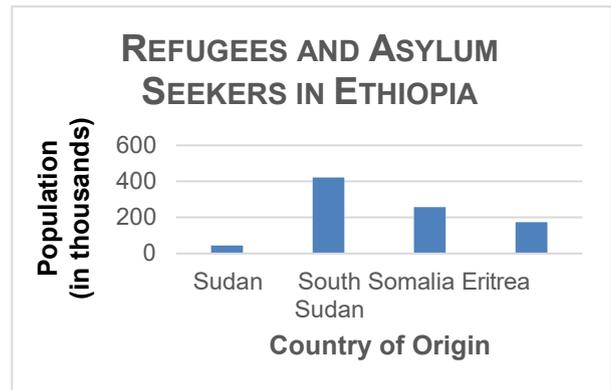
However, poverty, drought, political repression, and forced government resettlement since the 1960s have also driven a number of Ethiopia's own population to internal and external migration.

*Before the 1974 revolution, only small numbers of the Ethiopian elite went abroad to study and then returned home*

Due to the brutal Derg regime that began in 1974 thousands fled the country, primarily as refugees, and subsequently, between 1982 and 1991 there was a new wave of migration to the West for family reunification.

Since the defeat of the Derg in 1991, Ethiopians have migrated either to escape violence among some of the country's myriad of ethnic groups, or to pursue economic opportunities.

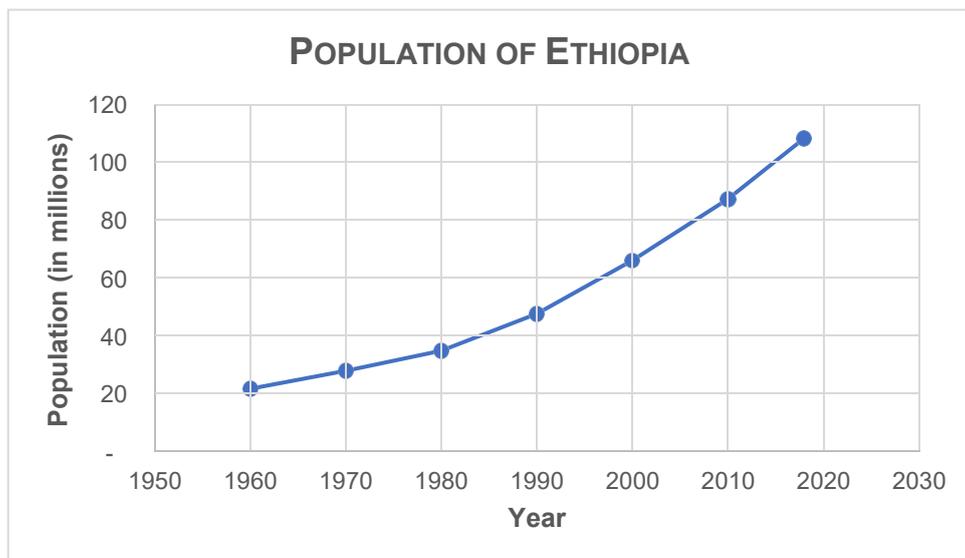
Overall, due to Ethiopia being a largely agricultural country, more than 80% of the



*Figure 2: a bar graph showing the origins and number of 4 major immigrant populations in Ethiopia*

population lives in rural areas.

The total population, as shown in the *Figure 3*, continues to grow, due to modernization developing certain areas more than others; modernization of healthcare has resulted in a sharp fall in infant, child and maternal mortality rate. However, even though the total fertility rate has declined, it has not kept pace with declining mortality rates. Factors that have contributed to this gradual yet significant fall in Ethiopia's fertility rate include: the rising age of marriage, the proportion of women remaining single and use of modern contraception.



*Figure 3: a line graph showing the exponential increase in Ethiopia's population from 1980 to 2018*

# POLITCS AND GOVERNMENT

## History

Ethiopia was once the home of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church – one of the oldest Christian denominations; a factor that has given the country unique cultural heritage. It then moved into a communist era, beginning in 1974 when the Marxist-Leninist Derg lead a coup. This one-party communist state, the Provisional Military Administrative Council of 1975 (although more commonly known as the Derg) was responsible for large periods of famine and acts of genocide.



Figure 4: part of the Derg Monument, a memorial built in Addis Ababa

However, the regime was slowly rundown by bloody coups, uprisings, wide-scale drought, and massive refugee problems. Subsequently in 1989, 2 ethnically based opposition movements formed the coalition the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), and in 1991 they toppled the Derg regime.

## 1991, the beginning of the Federal Democratic Republic – 2017

A new constitution was written in 1994 that established a parliamentary republic with a bicameral legislature and a judicial system.

*Ethiopian Parliament is bicameral; comprised of the House of Federation (153 seats, members elected by state assemblies), and the House of People's Representatives (547 seats, members elected in single-seat constituencies by majority vote, with all members serving 5-year terms)*



Figure 5: the emblem of EPRDF

The 1st multiparty election in Ethiopia took place in May 1995, which was won by the EPRDF. The president of the transitional government, EPRDF leader Meles Zenawi, became Prime Minister, and Negasso Gidada was elected President.

Ethiopia's 3rd multiparty election on 15th May 2005 was highly disputed; some opposition groups claimed fraud and although the Carter Center, a not-for-profit NGO, approved the pre-election conditions, it expressed its dissatisfaction with post-election events.

Through these various allegations, and also the death of Zenawi, EPRDF continued to hold power, with the Deputy Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn having subsequently being appointed as new prime minister.

Throughout this time period, various clashes also occurred:

- With Eritrea – the border war's main conflict being from 1998 to 2000
- Against the government
- Within ethnicities

These clashes caused serious displacement and tensions, and strengthened the ruling coalition.

*Up to 400,000 people were displaced by Oromo-Somali clashes in 2017, and more than 1.2 million people have been displaced by inter-ethnic violence in 2018*

## The positive changes of 2018

On 16th February 2018, the Ethiopian government declared a precautionary 6-month nationwide state of emergency, following the resignation of Prime Minister Desalegn. The first ruler in modern Ethiopian history to step down, Desalegn did so with the aim of clearing the way for various reforms.



Figure 6: the incumbent Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Abiy Ahmed

Desalegn's successor Abiy Ahmed, chosen in April 2018 to lead the ruling EPRDF coalition, made a historic visit to Eritrea later on in 2018, fulfilling his pledge and ending the state of conflict and longstanding tensions between the countries.

His other pledges include:

- Bring more transparency to the government
- Reconcile the country that had been affected by protests since 2015
- Expand Ethiopia's transport and trading links through strengthening relations with other countries in the region, including Kenya

However, it is probable that Ahmed will have to deal with internal power struggles within the

EPRDF and ethnic tensions within the Ethiopia.

*Abiy Ahmed is Ethiopia's first leader from the Oromo ethnic group, which has been at the centre of anti-government protests since 2016*

### **Another great change...**

There has been a significant rise in female involvement in the Ethiopian Government; only a week after Ahmed was elected as Prime Minister, he appointed a cabinet with half the posts taken by women. As well as this, Sahle-Work Zewde, an experienced diplomat, was elected as Ethiopia's president. Zewde has promised to work to make gender equality a reality.



*Figure 7: Prime Minister Ahmed with the newly elected President Sahle-Work Zewde, October 2018*

# MEDIA

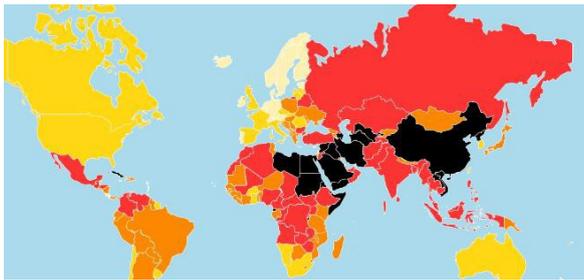


Figure 8: a map showing the rate of freedom of press in different countries in 2018, an investigation carried out by Reporters Without Borders, where the lighter the colour shows the higher the level of freedom

The media in Ethiopia has gone through many years of operating in the region's incredibly restrictive environment and has repeatedly been ranked by the organization Reporters Without Borders among the worst countries in the world for media freedom. In the 2017 World Press Freedom Index it was placed 150th out of 180 countries.

Despite Ethiopia's media being placed 150th again in the 2018 Index, it has seen drastic improvements through the reforms that have come into play since the beginning of Ahmed's rule this April. For example, 264 websites and blogs have been unblocked by the government and there have been no violent or oppressive acts recorded against journalists in the country. Furthermore, imprisoned journalists have been freed and previously exiled pro-opposition media personnel and journalists have been returning home.

# INFRASTRUCTURE

As recorded in 2015, the total amount of roadway in Ethiopia is 110,414 km, of which:

14,354 km is surfaced      96,060km is not surfaced

A major road, and rail, link for Ethiopia is the one to Port Djibouti. 659 km of the 756 km Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad is in Ethiopia, and through these 2 transport links Ethiopia imports and exports the vast majority of its goods. The country also makes use of Port Berbera in Somaliland, and more recently those in Eritrea.

The state currently controls most broadcasting outlets, including national broadcasters *ETV* and *Radio Ethiopia*. A private company is *Fana TV*, and a private radio station is *Zami Radio*. Radio stations are important media in Ethiopia, reaching rural areas in which most of the population reside.

Also available to many, are internet and mobile services.

Overall, 1.181 million Ethiopians have a fixed telephone line, 62.617 million have mobile phones, and 15.4% of the total population are internet users



Figure 9: radio is an important median to reach, inform and entertain the more rural areas of Ethiopia

A section of infrastructure in development for Ethiopia is the Lamu Port, South Sudan, Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor, a programme that will link both countries to Kenya and its port, as shown in *Figure 10*. Among many schemes, this infrastructure programme intends to build:

- a new 32 Berth port in Lamu, Kenya
- a highway and oil line
- a railway line between Addis Ababa and Isiolo, central Kenya



Figure 10: the Ethiopia-Kenya corridor, that links Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan

The LAPSET project aims to provide new transport links that will benefit Ethiopia massively, offering trade links with other nations and expanding transport capacity, meaning that the region will rely less intensely on Djibouti and its port in the future.

Development at the Lamu Port began in 2014, and the first berth is due to be completed this December. A further 2 berths are scheduled to be completed by 2020. Not only this, but an Ethiopian office is set to be built there, a clear indication of the country's involvement.

*The project has received a major boost after Kenya's government announced the allocation of 88.4 million USD to speed up the port construction*

Other ongoing infrastructure projects in Ethiopia include the instalment and improvement of power production and distribution, more roads and railways, industrial parks, and airports. Currently Ethiopia has 61 airports and 1 registered air carrier, Ethiopian Airlines.

### Ethiopian Airlines

This airline offers services for the public and general cargo, as well as specialist cargo such as perishables and valuables, and since 2011 is a Star Alliance member.

*Ethiopian Airlines is Africa's largest airline in terms of passengers carried, destinations served, fleet size, and revenue*

The Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa is the hub from which Ethiopian Airlines serves a network of 105 international destinations, 20 domestic destinations and 44 freighter destinations. The country relies greatly upon the airline for this cargo transport, particularly for the transport of agricultural products such as cut-flowers.



Figure 11: an Ethiopian Airline's aircraft at Heathrow Airport in 2016

In 2013, 24% of Ethiopia's total population had access to electricity: 85% of the urban and 10% of the rural areas. This power distribution is state-owned.

### Electrification

Although Ethiopia has abundant renewable energy resources and has a potential to generate over 60,000 megawatts (MW) of electric power from hydroelectric, wind, solar and geothermal sources, in 2015 it only had approximately 2,300 MW of installed generation capacity. Despite this, the country relies principally on hydroelectric generation: see Figure 12.

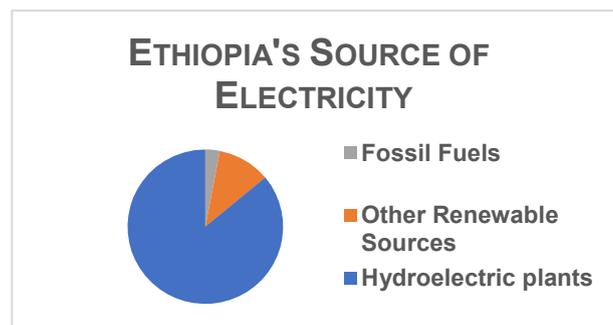


Figure 12: the 3 main sources of Ethiopia's energy, represented in percentages

# ECONOMY

According to the Gini Index – a statistical measure of distribution, often used as a gauge of economic inequality – Ethiopia has the lowest level of income-inequality in Africa, and one of the lowest in the world, comparing even to Scandinavian countries. Despite this, and its genuine progress toward eliminating extreme poverty, Ethiopia remains to be one of the poorest countries in the world, due both to rapid population growth and a very low starting base.

Although Ethiopia is a predominantly agricultural country and more than 70% of the population is employed in the agricultural sector, the services industries have surpassed agriculture as the principal source of GDP, primarily due to Ethiopian Airlines.

## Ethiopia's GDP (in USD)

<b>2015</b>	168 billion
<b>2016</b>	181 billion
<b>2017</b>	201 billion

there are plans for the complex to produce 2.5 million tonnes of fertilizer per year until 2022 in its first phase of production, and then increase its output capacity by the year 2050, for its second and final phase.



*Figure 13: the scope of Ethiopia's agricultural business reaches many remote areas*



*Figure 14: a more modern agricultural area, showing the development of fertilizer*

However, the prevalence and importance of agriculture in Ethiopia remains to place a natural emphasis on the country's fertilizer requirements, with the nation importing around 900,000 tonnes of fertilizer per year.

As a result, and one example of foreign investment in this area, the Moroccan company, and the world's largest phosphate exporter, OCP has gone into partnership with the Ethiopian state-owned Chemical Industries Corporation (CIC) to build a fertilizer complex in Dire Dawa, a chartered city in eastern Ethiopia.

The complex is being backed by a 3.7 billion USD investment and is intended to offer Ethiopia the facilities and resources to produce 100% of its required fertilizer through combining Ethiopian potash – a substance used for mostly fertilizer - with OCP's phosphoric acid. As such,

Another significant investment in the Ethiopian economy sector is that of the Norwegian company Yara International; in 2017 it signed a mining agreement with the Ethiopian authorities, making possible the future development of the Yara Dallol potash mine. A final investment decision was expected towards the end of 2018.



*Figure 15: trade heading towards its final stages in the warehouse*

*Investments of large companies like OCP and Yara demonstrate the willingness and ease with which Ethiopia collaborates*

It is significant that economic growth is not slowing down in this country, and new opportunities continue to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); Ethiopia has attracted roughly 567 million USD in FDI from the US. Elsewhere, it has attracted 8.5 billion USD, mostly from

China, Turkey, India and the EU. Investment has been primarily in infrastructure, construction, agriculture and horticulture, agricultural processing, textiles and leather.

*While coffee remains the largest foreign exchange earner, Ethiopia is diversifying its exports, and commodities such as gold, sesame, khat, livestock and horticulture products are becoming increasingly important*



*All in order, with the highest contributor first...*

**Commodity exports include:**

- Coffee (by value)
- Oilseeds
- Edible vegetables (including khat)
- Gold
- Flowers
- Live animals
- Raw leather products
- Meat products

**Export partners include:**

- Sudan
- Switzerland
- China
- Somalia
- Netherlands
- USA
- Germany
- Saudi Arabia
- UK

**Commodity imports include:**

- Machinery and aircraft (by value)
- Metal and metal products
- Electrical materials
- Petroleum products
- Motor vehicles
- Chemicals and fertilizers

**Import partners include:**

- China
- Saudi Arabia
- India
- Kuwait
- France

A lot of trade sectors in Ethiopia have led to problems such as: deforestation; loss of biodiversity; and air, water and soil pollution. This is partly due to the fact that Ethiopia is one of the least developed countries in the world: approximately 34% of its population live below poverty line. Despite this, it continues to strive towards climate resilient development.

Additionally, it was the first developing country to submit its NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution) at the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), and therefore takes a leading role in climate policy.

## A notable growth in the floriculture sector

Ethiopia has been developing its economy significantly, and one of these areas has been through the decade old industry of horticulture, including the production of herbs, cuttings and roses. Roses are the most commonly exported cut-flowers, and comprise 80% of Ethiopian cut-flower exports.

This sector has greatly contributed to the country's revenue, and also created over 180,000 employment opportunities, out of which 85% of the employees are women.

*Currently, Ethiopia is the second largest flower producer in Africa, next to Kenya*

There are around 130 flowers farms operating in Ethiopia, with most of the country posing as an ideal location for the growth of various types of flowers, due to its diverse climate, rainfall patterns, and available agricultural space.

*Ethiopia is also the 4th largest non-EU country to export cut-flowers to the EU*

The Netherlands import the largest number of cut-flowers, at approximately 150 million USD. Abyssinia Flowers and Bellaflor Ethiopia are among some of the large exporters of cut-flowers to the international market.



*Figure 16: a photograph suggesting the size of the thriving floriculture industry*

Even so, there is huge room for more development of this sector, as floriculture is only practised on 11% of the developed horticulture land in Ethiopia.

## Coffee, Ethiopia's famous export

The export of coffee from Ethiopia is something the country is famous for, and is also its largest export, with a value of almost 900 million USD.

Arabica coffee is most commonly grown and exported from the country, and is renowned for its high quality in comparison with other types, such as Robusta coffee.

Out of Ethiopia's market countries for exporting coffee, Saudi Arabia, Germany and the USA are the largest markets.

## Tourism is also a booming sector

Although growth has been slightly restricted due to the lack of suitable hotels and infrastructure, tourism's total contribution to the GDP is forecasted to have risen by 6.3% in 2018.

*Ethiopia was named the World's Best Tourism Destination for 2015 by the European Council on Tourism and Trade, citing Ethiopia's outstanding natural beauty, dramatic landscapes and ancient culture*

The growth is largely due to growing interest in ecotourism, as Ethiopia's region offers:

- National parks
- Historic sites
- Adventure travel
- Trekking
- Walking safaris



*Figure 18: The Royal Enclosure at Gondar, listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1979, holds the history of previous emperors and unique architecture that shows diverse influence, including Nubian styles*

## Ethiopian diaspora

The largest diaspora community is found in the United States. According to the US Census

Bureau, 250,000 Ethiopian immigrants lived in the United States in 2008. According to a policy analyst at the Migration Policy Institute, "if the descendants of Ethiopian-born migrants (the second generation and up) are included, the estimates range upwards of 460,000 in the United States, of which approximately 350,000 are in Washington, DC; 96,000 in Los Angeles; and 10,000 in New York."

A large Ethiopian community is in Israel, where Ethiopians make up almost 1.9% of the population, and large numbers of Ethiopian emigrants in Saudi Arabia, Italy, Lebanon, United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden and Australia.

These various populations of Ethiopian diaspora throughout the world have contributed greatly over the years to the country's economy; in 2013, over 3,000 diaspora members invested over 1 billion USD, largely in the expanding real estate and hotel and tourism sectors.

### Taxation and Banking

The major banking and insurance sectors are state owned in Ethiopia, and the Ethiopian financial market is currently comprised of a central bank - The National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE), 2 government owned banks and 16 private banks.



Figure 17: the NBE, Ethiopia's central bank

An important bank for businesses is the United Bank (UB). It has a branch that is always open at the Hilton in Addis Ababa and boasts of the fastest money transfer service nationwide. This bank operates a network of 202 branches and

19 sub-branches worldwide.

Taxes in the country are high, as shown below, with South Africa and the USA for comparison:

Area of tax	Ethiopia	South Africa	USA
Corporate	30%	28%	21%
VAT	15%	14%	1-16%
Capital Gains	30%	N/A	0-20%
Income	35%	26-45%	10-39.6%

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## Eritrea

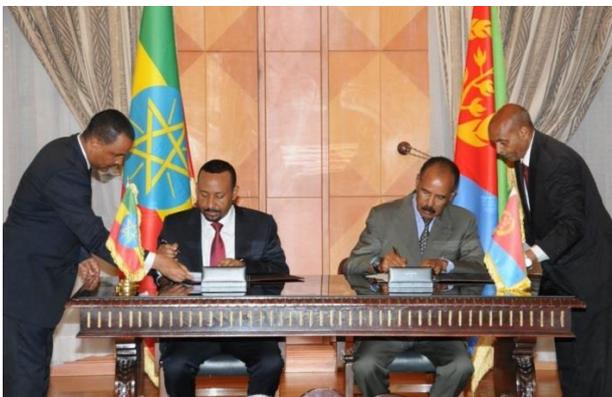
The tensions over borders with Eritrea in the late 1990s took a turn for the worse from 1998 to 2000, where they developed into armed clashes that resulted in large-scale war.

*A catalyst for their long-standing border dispute was when Eritrea became an independent nation in the 1993 referendum*

In December 2000, a peace treaty was put in place, and in November 2002, the Eritrea-Ethiopia Border Commission (EEBC) - an independent boundary commission - issued specific boundaries. However, both countries rejected them.

### **A relationship that has now drastically improved**

Since the start of Prime Minister Ahmed's rule, he has already resolved the ongoing conflict with Eritrea, in announcing on 5th June 2018 that he and his country fully accept the terms of the Algiers Agreement from 2000. Ethiopia also



*Figure 24: Eritrean Prime Minister Isaias and Prime Minister Ahmed sign the Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship, ending the border conflict and re-establishing diplomatic relations*

## Overall...

Ethiopia has received a lot of international aid to alleviate with famine, droughts and conflicts. However, it has played a rather active role in regional and global politics following World War II. The country is currently a major economic partner of Djibouti and Sudan, and its relations with the US and the West in general have been centred on military and economic cooperation. Ethiopia additionally maintains diplomatic links with China, Israel, Mexico and India, among other countries.

Moreover, Addis Ababa serves as the headquarters for the African Union, the Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Standby Force, and many of the global NGOs focused on Africa.

announced that it would accept the outcome of the 2002 UN-backed (EEBC) ruling that awarded disputed territories, including the town of Badme, to Eritrea.

Although some tensions do still remain, the situation is looking better than ever and both countries are profiting from this improvement.

## Somalia

In 1977-1978, Ethiopia was invaded by Somalia, triggering a war between the 2 nations. With massive backing from the Soviet Union and Cuba, Ethiopia was able to defeat Somali forces in 1978.

Due to various border and land disputes, violence and tensions have continued to exist between the countries, with Ethiopia deploying troops in 2006 to oppose the Islamists that controlled large parts of the country. The most notable land dispute surrounds the Somali region (unofficially named Ogaden by some).

*The Ogaden region of Ethiopia, an area rich in oil and gas, has been occupied by various groups, including the British, locating it within British Somaliland*

However, Prime Minister Ahmed has greatly improved the situation in this area as well. In October 2018, he and the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF), an Ethiopian-Somali separatist group, signed a peace accord that is predicted to end these years of hostilities.

Despite Ethiopia having now formally withdrawn its troops from Somalia, various tensions between the countries continue, although they are undoubtedly improving.

# MILITARY AND SECURITY

The Ethiopian National Defence Force (ENDF) consists of Ground Forces and the Ethiopian Air Force, of which in 2012 were estimated to comprise about 135,000 personnel and 3,000 personnel respectively.

population with poor access to safe water, housing, sanitation, food and health service, communicable diseases like TB, malaria, respiratory infection, and diarrhoea remain a serious challenge in Ethiopia

The main threat for the country currently is the terrorist group al-Shabaab, which aims to punish Ethiopia for its previous presence in Somalia. The group has no permanent presence in Ethiopia, however they do pose a small threat to national security. The UK government recommends vigilance among all tourists due to the likelihood of terror attacks in Ethiopia.



*Figure 25: the Negele Arsi Hospital, opened in rural Negele Arsi in July 2017, has saved the lives of many unable to travel to the city's hospitals, which are around 4 hours away*

## WHO note remarkable progress in Ethiopia's sanitation

In 2014, the water supply improved by 57%; 97% in urban areas and 42% in rural areas, and the country is rapidly moving towards completing aims of improving sanitation and ending open defecation. There is still much more progress to make however, as 43% of the population does not have access to an improved water source and 28% practise open defecation.

However, it is significant that the government has made important investments in the public health sector that have led to improvements in these health outcomes. Examples are that it has increasingly decentralized management of its public health system and has worked on projects with the private health sector.

## Ethiopia continues to face various healthcare problems

Due to the region comprising a large, predominantly rural, and impoverished





## CONCLUSION

Ethiopia is notably the only country in Africa that was never colonized, apart from the 5-year Italian rule

The country boasts rich history and an abundance of beautiful tourism destinations

Despite the impoverished state of Ethiopia, its developing economy is something to be taken notice of

Two fruitful areas of investment are renewable energy, especially hydroelectric power, and the floriculture industry

The inauguration of Abiy Ahmed in April 2018 has seen unprecedented improvement throughout the country

Ethiopia has posed as an African figurehead for many aspects in society, such as the equality of men and women and climate change

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