This chapter looks at how well the African Development Bank has helped Ethiopia achieve its national development goals. The bulk of our investment has been focused on infrastructure development, to provide people across the country with roads, energy, water and sanitation. In addition, the Bank has contributed to the agriculture sector, which provides livelihoods and food security for the majority of Ethiopians. The Bank has also provided assistance with health and education services and private sector development.

In this chapter we discuss the performance of current and recent Bank operations, reviewing them against the indicators set out in our Results Measurement Framework for Ethiopia. We also describe some of our projects, to demonstrate some of the more innovative aspects of our work.

Measuring the Bank’s contribution to development in Ethiopia

Ethiopia’s Government has led the national development agenda to implement its ambitious economic growth plan, and has been supported by a wide range of donors, international agencies and nongovernmental organisations. Ethiopian companies, small enterprises and households have played a critical part in shaping Ethiopia’s development, while wider trends in the regional and global economies have also had an important influence on development outcomes. Among the international agencies, the Bank has been providing assistance to Ethiopia since 1975, supporting the Ethiopian Government in achieving its development goals.

To assess the Bank’s contribution, we build up our results from the project level. Level 2 of our Results Measurement Framework for Ethiopia has 22 indicators capturing the aggregate outputs and outcomes of Bank projects that closed between 2005 and 2013 and for which we have a Project Completion Report. Although this does not allow us to firmly attribute overall development results to our own efforts, it gives a picture of our contribution to Ethiopia’s recent development.

The Bank’s strategy in Ethiopia

Over 40 years, the AfDB has financed 118 operations in Ethiopia for a total value of $4 billion. The Bank continues to be an important source of development finance for Ethiopia, with a current portfolio of 16 projects that make up 9% of all AOF lending.

The Bank’s strategy has been closely aligned with Ethiopia’s national development plans, supporting Ethiopia’s ambition to accelerate economic growth and poverty reduction. From 2006–09, the focus was on infrastructure development, agricultural transformation and governance, in line with Ethiopia’s Plan for Accelerated Progress and Sustained Development to End Poverty 2005–2010.

The current Country Strategy Paper, for 2011–15, organises our support in accordance with the two pillars of Ethiopia’s Growth and Transformation Plan, which aims to achieve the MDG targets and propel Ethiopia to middle-income-country status by 2025. Under the first pillar, we commit to continuing our support for improved infrastructure, such as transport connections, energy and clean water provision across the country. Under the second pillar we commit to enhancing access to and improving accountability in basic services, and to supporting improvements in the country’s business climate.

In addition, the Bank’s Eastern Africa Regional Integration Strategy supports Africa’s vision of regional integration, connecting countries, markets and people to enable the transformation of East African economies. This effort includes investing in transport corridors between Ethiopia and neighbouring countries as well as linking energy generation and transmission across the region.

Transport

The Bank’s investments have contributed to a significant expansion in Ethiopia’s road infrastructure over recent years (see Figure 2.1). Newly constructed and better maintained roads have provided many farmers
Table 2: How the AfDB contributes to Ethiopia's development (Level 2)

This table presents the contributions the Bank is making through its operations in Ethiopia. The Bank's performance is measured by comparing expected and actual achievements for all operations completed between 2005 and 2013.

- Bank operations achieved 95% or more of their targets
- Bank operations achieved less than 60% of their targets
- Bank operations achieved 60–94% of their targets
- Data are not available to measure progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport — Roads constructed, rehabilitated or maintained (km)</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of which cross-border roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport — People with improved access to transport</td>
<td>8 016 800</td>
<td>7 665 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport — Staff trained/recruited for road maintenance</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport — People educated in road safety, STIs, and HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy — Cross-border transmission lines constructed (km)</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy — Staff trained/recruited in energy maintenance</td>
<td>1524</td>
<td>1533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy — People with new or improved electricity connections</td>
<td>38 400</td>
<td>38 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water — Drinking water capacity created (m$^3$/day)</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water — Staff trained in water maintenance</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water — People with improved access to water and sanitation</td>
<td>250 000</td>
<td>250 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcredits granted (number)</td>
<td>143 900</td>
<td>141 750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfinance clients trained in business management</td>
<td>9 835</td>
<td>9 363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs created</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People benefiting from investee projects and microfinance</td>
<td>1 937 000</td>
<td>1 937 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of which women</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land with improved water management (ha)</td>
<td>22 000</td>
<td>10 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land whose use has been improved: replanted, reforested (ha)</td>
<td>436 550</td>
<td>155 630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population with improved technology</td>
<td>58 700</td>
<td>81 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People benefiting from improvements in agriculture</td>
<td>4 818 600</td>
<td>5 552 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKILLS AND TECHNOLOGY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classrooms and educational support facilities constructed</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary, secondary and tertiary health centres</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health workers trained</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with access to better health services</td>
<td>723 900</td>
<td>723 900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: UA figures from material converted at 1 UA = $1.53.
These figures are based on the Bank's financial contribution.
Source: African Development Bank.

.. = data not available; ha = hectares; km = kilometres; m$^3$ = cubic metres; STI = sexually transmitted infection.
and entrepreneurs with year-round access to inputs and markets. Transport costs have been drastically reduced, resulting in more competitive prices and increased trade. Businesses have diversified into new supply areas, connecting into global value chains and creating jobs. These developments have in turn boosted production, raised incomes and improved the daily lives of producers, traders and consumers. In addition, access to transport services has given Ethiopians in remote areas better access to schools and health services.

The Wacha-Maji road project has dramatically reduced transport costs, providing higher returns to farmers for their maize and fruit

The Bank’s investments in transport in Ethiopia include the 175 km Wacha-Maji road upgrade. This road serves a mountainous region where many communities could reach town only by foot or mule, and many were cut off during bad weather. The road has dramatically reduced transport costs to the town of Maji from around $96 to $5 for a single journey, enabling higher returns to farmers for maize, fruits and other produce, and tripling the returns from coffee, Ethiopia's main export. At the supply end, greater access to fertiliser and other inputs, together with increased extension support, has increased agricultural productivity. New markets have been established in villages, prompting greater economic activity and reducing the migration of young people to larger towns. There has also been an acceleration in larger-scale investment to develop the rich agricultural land and create jobs.

The Bank also upgraded 189 km of the road between Butajira and Sodo, which is providing better and cheaper transport services for people and businesses. A key result will be to enhance industrial development, creating more jobs, especially for those living near the road.

These investments in road infrastructure create jobs, improve livelihoods and provide opportunities for people to lift themselves out of poverty. Truckers and transport operators play an important role in facilitating these benefits. Further investment will be required to improve the provision of intermediate means of transport, to enable rural women – many of whom still carry heavy items by foot – to benefit from better road connections. Overall, through constructing the two roads mentioned above and the Alemgena-Butajira road, the Bank has contributed to constructing, rehabilitating or maintaining 389 km of roads, achieving 98% of our target. As a result, 7.7 million people have benefited from improved access to transport over the period. Over the next three years, we expect to deliver another 677 km of road infrastructure across Ethiopia, including 345 km of cross-border roads with neighbouring countries.

Along with funding for road construction, the Bank has supported a range of measures to maximise and sustain the benefits of road infrastructure: using environmentally sustainable construction technologies, training staff, ensuring proper maintenance practices and training the public in road safety. Over the next three years, the Bank's investments are expected to result in 126 staff trained or recruited for road maintenance and 1915 people educated in road safety, sexually transmitted infections, and HIV/AIDS.

Box 2.1 One-stop border posts to facilitate trade

In Africa, the cost of trading across national borders is the highest in the world. At road borders across the continent, traders face complex customs and regulatory processes that can cause lengthy delays. This reduces economic integration, at the cost of a more competitive African economy. To address this issue, the Bank has developed a successful model for “one-stop border posts” for the Mombasa-Nairobi-Addis Ababa road corridor project. Along with improved facilities, these facilities offer a single window for accessing services from the government agencies of both countries, reducing both time and cost.

1 A green bullet indicates that Bank operations achieved 95% or more of their targets, a yellow bullet that they achieved 60-94% of their targets, and a red bullet that they achieved less than 60% of their targets.
Investing in cross-border road infrastructure also helps Ethiopia achieve its development goals by promoting regional economic integration across East Africa. Our investment in transport corridors is helping to connect Ethiopia to global and regional markets, while benefiting communities along the route. One of the Bank’s major regional road investments in Africa has been the Mombasa-Nairobi-Addis Ababa road corridor, which is expected to achieve a fivefold increase in trade between Kenya and Ethiopia. It will provide Ethiopian businesses with easier and cost-effective access to international markets through the port at Mombasa. Ethiopia’s exports through the port should reach 900,000 tonnes, a fifth of its current total sea freight. In this integrated regional project, the Bank played a key role in facilitating agreement between the two countries, including establishment of a one-stop border post. The innovative border post provides a single window for accessing the services of the two Governments’ agencies, contributing to shorter transit times and lower costs for exports to the regions and overseas, and therefore increasing efficiency and reducing transit costs (see Box 2.1). In addition, for people along the route, this transport corridor facilitates local trade and gives them better access to social services. In a region marked by localised conflict, promoting trade also helps improve security.

Box 2.2 Power Africa Initiative and Ethiopia

Ethiopia is one of six priority countries in Power Africa Initiative, a multi-stakeholder partnership launched in June 2013. The AfDB is a key partner in this initiative, along with the World Bank and private sector players. The initiative aims at supporting economic growth and development by increasing access to reliable, affordable and sustainable power in Africa; it is allocating $3 billion over the next 5 years for six priority countries. With resources mobilised through this initiative, Ethiopia is expected to expand its power projects and accelerate access to power.

Box 2.3 Regional Integration Strategy Paper for Eastern Africa and Ethiopia

The AfDB’s Regional Integration Strategy Paper 2011-15 for Eastern Africa, approved in September 2011, is built around two pillars: developing environmentally friendly and climate-resilient regional infrastructure, including transport, energy, ICT and shared water resources; and building the capacity of regional institutions, strategies and processes. The Bank has contributed to implementing the strategy through its operations in Ethiopia, such as linking Ethiopia with Kenya through the highway (transport) and transmission lines (energy), and connecting the transmission lines between Djibouti and Ethiopia.

Energy

The Bank’s investments in energy have made a substantial contribution to Ethiopia’s impressive electrification results. The Bank has invested in transmissions and substations and in building capacity for maintenance. As a result, the Bank has helped households and businesses in rural areas in Ethiopia as well as in neighbouring countries to access electricity, helping to promote inclusive growth. In particular, affordable and reliable electricity has enabled many micro, small and medium agro-processing enterprises to start up and grow, creating jobs and increasing incomes. It has also allowed schools and health facilities to provide better services.

The AfDB’s investment in cross-border transmission lines is helping to make Ethiopia into a major energy exporter

Over 2005-2013, the Bank’s operations have provided 38,500 people with new or improved electricity connections, exceeding the target. Over the next three years, nearly 140,000 more people are expected to benefit from the energy investments made by the Bank. The Bank also achieved the target of 1533 staff trained or recruited in energy maintenance.

An important thrust of the Bank’s strategy for power generation and transmission is the development of the East Africa regional power pool to promote regional power connections, in line with the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). The Bank’s support to Ethiopia’s power sector and cross-border transmission lines contributes to NEPAD’s regional plans, under which Ethiopia will become a lead energy exporter to neighbouring countries. (Box 2.2 describes Ethiopia’s involvement in another regional effort, the Power Africa Initiative).

In particular, the Bank contributed to 283 km of cross-border transmission lines constructed between Ethiopia and Djibouti. This enables Ethiopia to export cheaper, renewable electricity and to use the export revenues to finance its own universal electrification programme. At the same time, it provides Djibouti with cheaper, cleaner energy to meet its power deficit. Interconnection enables the two electricity systems to support each other during any power shortfalls or times of high demand, resulting in greater efficiency and reduced costs. The project also provided 12 border towns with electricity.

The Mombasa-Nairobi-Addis Ababa road corridor is expected to achieve a fivefold increase in trade between Kenya and Ethiopia

In addition, the Bank is investing in a 1045 km cross-border transmission line between Ethiopia and Kenya, which will generate substantial export revenue for Ethiopia and provide real economic and environmental benefits to both countries. (Box 2.3 links this work with the AfDB’s Regional Integration Strategy Paper). By linking up with Ethiopia’s massive hydroelectric potential, Kenya will gain lower-cost, clean energy, reducing its dependence on fossil fuels and enabling it to support more of the national demand. The electricity highway is part of
the plan to link power pools across Africa, with widespread economic and environmental benefits. Furthermore, this project is the first cross-border electricity transmission project applying the Clean Development Mechanism. It is expected to reduce over 7 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions per year, the largest reductions achieved among the Clean Development Mechanism projects in Africa.

The Bank is also developing clean energy initiatives, using resources from the Climate Investment Fund to finance renewable energy projects under Ethiopia’s Scaling Up Renewable Energy Programme. Under this programme, the Bank is assessing the feasibility of the Assela Wind Farm.

**Water and sanitation**

Investments in water and sanitation have had a major impact on health outcomes and have reduced rural communities’ heavy burden of fetching water, which falls particularly on women and children. The Bank has contributed to a remarkable increase in the number of Ethiopians with access to clean water and better sanitation facilities. Over the period, we achieved our targets of delivering 6000 m³ of drinking water capacity and providing 250,000 people with improved access to water and sanitation; we expect to reach 1.9 million more people over the next three years. Our water and sanitation investments are in both rural and urban areas, in line with national priorities.

To contribute to improving urban water supply, the Bank has constructed piped water systems, trained technicians and built institutional capacity to oversee and manage water facilities, including through the introduction of monthly billing and revenue collection. Our investment in piped water in the city of Harar, a World Heritage Site, and four nearby towns has addressed inadequate supply and poor water quality, which had been a threat to both public health and economic development. This is the first booster pump station in the country to lift water to an elevation of 1000 meters. The project also included constructing a 72 km transmission pipeline and a 92 km distribution network. Complementary sanitation facilities and hygiene activities have helped improve public health. We have made a particular point of engaging Ethiopian women in managing community water points, which promotes sustainability.

In rural areas, our Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme financed both new and rehabilitated water facilities for many communities, trained workers in maintenance and worked with local support groups. For the sustainability of all the water schemes constructed, water committees are established to manage the system. Among the members of each water committee, about 50% are women. The Bank provided latrines for schools, health centres and crowded settlement areas, and other complementary activities to improve hygiene practices and public health awareness. In addition, we strengthened capacity at regional and national levels to deliver better services through providing training to more than 5600 government staff. The programme benefits 1.9 million people in the rural areas in 125 woredas (districts) of the country.

Currently, the Bank is implementing the One WaSH National Program in close cooperation with such development partners as the World Bank, UK Department for International Development, and the United Nations Children’s Fund. This programme will cover about 28% of the country’s need to meet the GTP plan.

**Enhanced access to and accountability in basic services**

The Bank has helped the Government improve the lives of many Ethiopians living in rural areas by giving them greater access to key services. Our contributions to Ethiopia’s ambitious decentralised service programme, Promoting/Protecting Basic Services, have helped to meet the salary costs of teachers, health workers, agricultural extension workers and those responsible for local services such as water, sanitation and rural roads. This decentralised budget support was specifically designed, in partnership with a range of other development partners, to reach poor communities across Ethiopia. It has proved to be a major contributor to Ethiopia’s impressive progress on its MDGs for example, the programme promoted access to improved school and hospital services. It has also enabled a major increase in agricultural extension services, encouraging the adoption of new and improved farming methods and increases in agricultural production, thereby improving food security.

![Figure 2.2 Expected outcomes from the Promoting Basic Services Programme](image-url)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net primary enrolment rate</th>
<th>Proportion of children vaccinated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women receiving antenatal care</td>
<td>Rural water supply coverage within 1.5 km radius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of households using latrine</td>
<td>Major food crops productivity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

**Figure 2.2 Expected outcomes from the Promoting Basic Services Programme**

- **Net primary enrolment rate** (2011-2017)
- **Proportion of children vaccinated** (2011-2017)
- **Pregnant women receiving antenatal care** (2011-2017)
- **Rural water supply coverage within 1.5 km radius** (2011-2017)
- **Proportion of households using latrine** (2011-2017)
- **Major food crops productivity** (2011-2017)

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Development Effectiveness Review 2015 – Ethiopia Country Review

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Ethiopia’s decentralised approach to service delivery has proved to be highly effective in targeting poverty. Nearly 60% of health and education spending is directed towards the poorest 40% of the population. One particular focus has been on the provision of health workers for poor communities, which has achieved remarkable results: Ethiopia has demonstrated that a $1 per capita increase on health spending at the local level can increase contraceptive use by 6.4% and access to skilled birth attendants by 11.3%.

Overall, access to basic health services such as antenatal care, contraception, vaccinations and midwives has improved substantially, driving down mortality and morbidity. Net enrolments in primary schools have also climbed steadily. The Bank’s contribution to the programme (see Figure 2.2) has enabled the construction of classrooms and educational support facilities, 70% of our target. It also financed primary, secondary and tertiary health centres, which was 11% over our target, and 64 health workers trained. In all, the Bank provided 723 900 people with access to better health services.

Our support to this programme has also strengthened local management of budgets. By rolling out financial management software and providing technical training and support, we helped improve financial controls and audit processes. Transparency in the use of funds was also increased by publishing more information about budgets and expenditure in a format accessible to the public. This helped ensure that local decisions on services were responsive to the needs of each locality, and that decision-makers were accountable to local citizens. We supported capacity at the Central Statistical Agency to strengthen government systems for monitoring these commitments. The general public also plays a key role in the monitoring process. In towns and villages across the country, woreda budgets are published on public noticeboards. They are accompanied by graphics showing the public the levels of spending on basic services compared to the budget, and illustrating how well the woreda is doing on achieving the required service standards.

**Private sector development**

The Bank has financed two successful private sector projects in Ethiopia – Derba Midroc Cement and Ethiopian Airlines. These projects demonstrate how efficient private sector companies make important contributions to the wider economy. Our support to the cement industry is in line with the Government’s objective to privatise downstream industrial subsectors and increase market competition. The industry provides low-cost inputs for all types of construction, from houses to bridges and dams across Ethiopia; therefore, it contributes to developing the country’s construction sector. Our support will help to attract private investors into a range of sectors, as well as promoting foreign direct investment in infrastructure development.

In addition, the Bank provided financing to Ethiopian Airlines to purchase aircraft and flight simulators, expand the aviation academy and strengthen capacity for maintenance and repairs (see Box 2.5). This investment has helped Ethiopian Airlines sustain its high performance and continue to grow as one of Africa’s top three international carriers. This operation will create 7700 skilled jobs by 2018.

The Bank has provided financial services to meet the needs of many Ethiopians who run small and micro businesses in rural areas. Small loans enable farmers and entrepreneurs to grow and diversify, so that they can increase their household incomes. Providing finance through microfinance institutions and cooperatives is an important way of promoting inclusive growth. Over the period, the Bank has reached its target of 141 750 microcredits granted in Ethiopia. We have also combined microfinance with training and mentoring, to ensure that the funds are used to best effect. Over 9000 microfinance clients were trained in business management, and over 1.9 million people benefited from investee projects and microfinance.

For example, the Rural Financial Intermediation Project has strengthened the capacity of rural financial intermediation organisations, enabling rural poor households to access credit; by diversifying their sources of income, they can achieve sustained increases in incomes and build household assets. By the time the project closed in December 2010, credit lines worth $73 million had been extended to rural households, of which 59% were headed by females. Microfinance institutions trained the households, the professional and technical staff members, and the officers of federal and regional cooperative agencies.

**Agricultural development**

The Bank has supported Ethiopia’s agriculture sector with the aim of increasing productivity and raising farm incomes. With 80% of the country’s workforce employed in farming, much of which is rain-
fed, we have focused on water-harvesting techniques, small-scale irrigation and management of local ecosystems. These practices help to conserve soil moisture, build resilience and enable adaptation to a changing climate. In areas where droughts are frequent, sustainable farming systems are critical to increasing food production and ensuring greater food security. Our projects have also contributed to addressing a range of other local development needs, such as improving the health of rural households, training and employing young people and introducing a range of income-generating activities. We have also strengthened the capacity of local institutions by training staff in extension services and other skills.

We provided 10 340 hectares of land with improved water management compared to a target of nearly 22 000, and our total of 155 630 hectares of land whose use has been improved through replanting or reforesting was just 36% of our target. The failure to meet our targets can be attributed partly to overly ambitious targets and partly to some procurement delays. However, our projects promoting the uptake of technology achieved 138% of the target, with 81 000 people in rural areas using improved technology, and helped more than 5 million people benefit from improvements in agriculture. For example, through the Bank-financed Agriculture Sector Support Project, 75 small-scale irrigation schemes have been developed, benefiting 26 000 households. The project also created access to drinking water and provided backyard water harvesting systems, benefiting rural households.

In conjunction with the African Union Commission, we have developed programmes to create tsetse fly-free areas in six African countries, including Ethiopia, to enable increased livestock production. We have supported the training of local government workers and community members to help eradicate trypanosomiasis, the disease carried by tsetse fly. Areas of about 25 000 km² are already cleared of the insect, enabling farmers to rear livestock and earn higher incomes.

Conclusion

In 40 years of engagement in Ethiopia, the Bank’s main contribution has been as a leading financier of infrastructure, financing 118 projects for a total value of $4 billion. In close alignment with national development priorities, we have contributed to a significant expansion of Ethiopia’s road infrastructure, helping to ensure that people across Ethiopia’s huge territory have the opportunity to access services and participate in the economic life of the country. Our road infrastructure is helping to connect Ethiopian farmers to their markets and new industries to international ports and the wider world.

The Bank has made substantial contributions to national electricity generation capacity and is helping Ethiopia develop its huge potential for clean hydropower. We have provided budget support to help Ethiopia strengthen its decentralised service delivery, to ensure that health and education services are available to the neediest communities. Between 2005 and 2013, we have provided three-quarters of a million people with access to better health services and 250 000 people with improved water and sanitation. We have helped to expand access to financial services and to raise the productivity of rain-fed agriculture through improved land and water management.

Box 2.5 Linking Africa to the world

The Bank’s financing for purchasing aircraft enabled Ethiopian Airlines to expand capacity on long-haul routes in and from Africa, directly linking to other continents. This facilitates African and regional integration, as well as trade and investments with and within Africa. It generates incremental foreign exchange and tax revenues for Ethiopia, as the airline is an important foreign currency earner for the country (about 85-90% of Ethiopian Airlines’ revenues are denominated in foreign currency). It also reinforces Addis Ababa as one of the biggest hubs in Africa.

In the next chapter, we turn to the effectiveness with which the Bank manages its operations in Ethiopia.
Coffee is Ethiopia’s leading export item, accounting for 24.2% of total export receipts.