



ADDIS ABABA

The fast growing city Addis Ababa is now in the ranking scale of Economic development. In the Past few years, Addis Ababa has been undergoing a rapid change with major infrastructural interventions, new roads and many housing units have been implemented in an extremely short period of time.



This young capital is a seat for the African Union; many international and local decisions are made out every day. This makes Addis Ababa unique for its feature being the capital city for Africa. The city is also a home to 4.2 million people from 94.1 million nation of Ethiopia. The diversity in culture, language and way of living make it vibrant and attractive for people from other parts of world.

Big media like CNN and others, take Ethiopia as the new destination for tourists. The famous old monuments throughout Ethiopia are labelled as wonders of the world. The Lonely Planet in 2013 states Addis Ababa as one of the 10 cities to be visited.

Addis Ababa presently is in an era of "Urban Awakening". Ezana Yosef

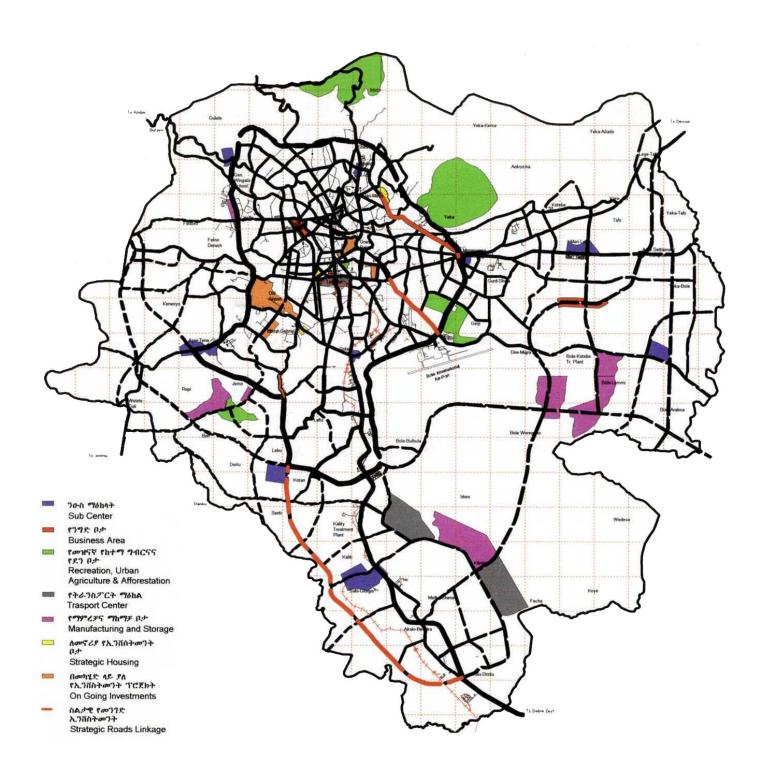
the picture on top: The street on the main picture is the South-North axis of the city connecting two important nodes "LeGare"; the former train station and Municipality of Addis Ababa. The street is commonly called Churchill Road, and has important facilities as the Main department of Defen-

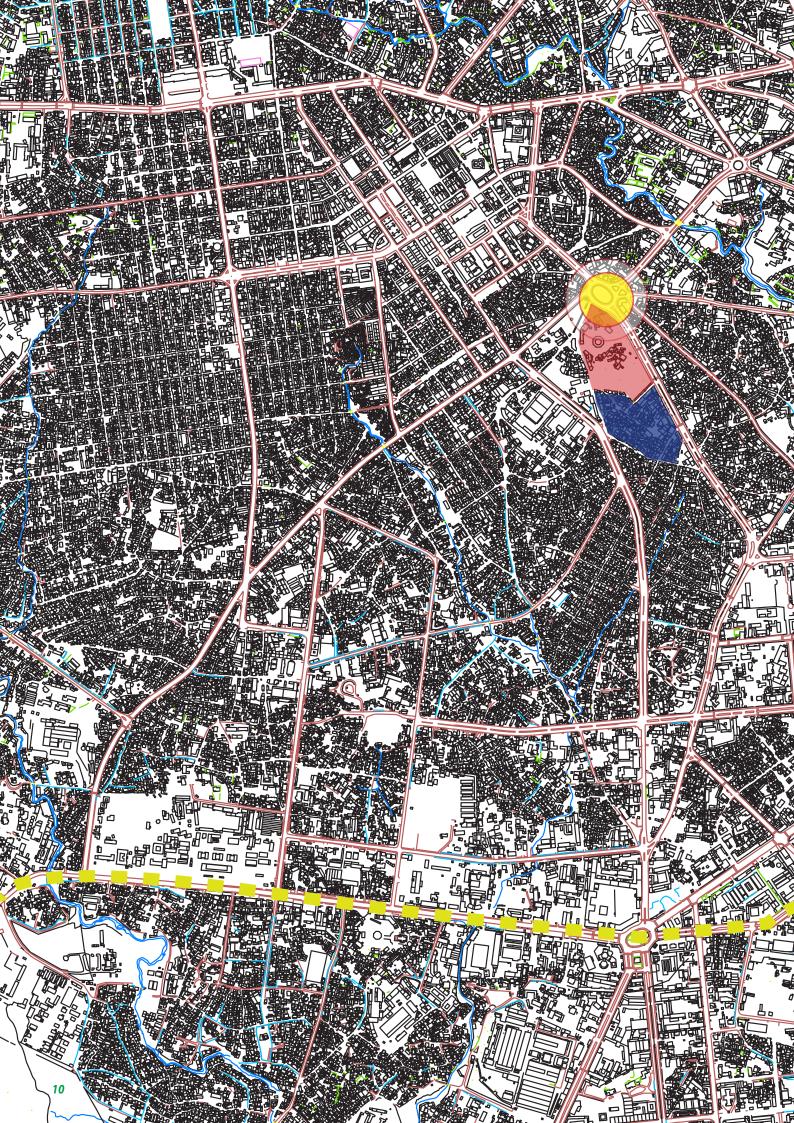
ce, the main Post office, National bank head quarter and the Municipality and former main train station.

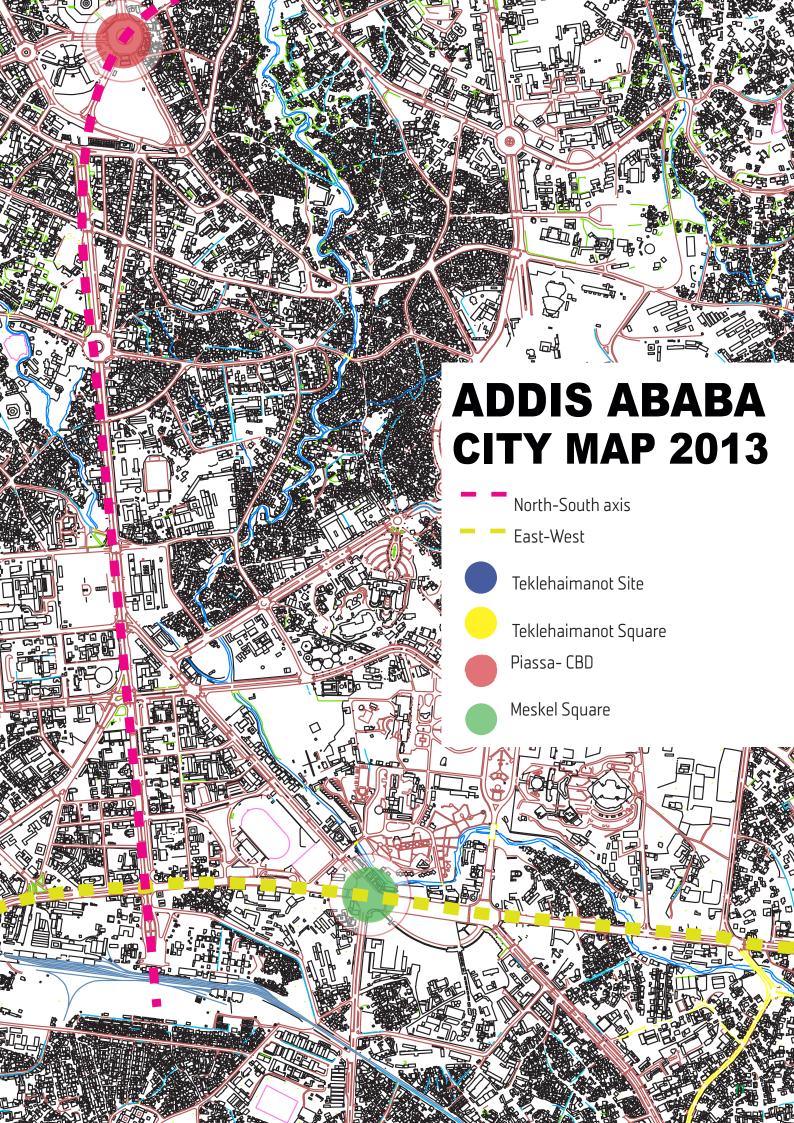
Picture on the left: 1990 vs. 2014: The fast growth of the Ethiopian population led to a strong and informal urbanization

Basic Facts and figures of Addis Ababa

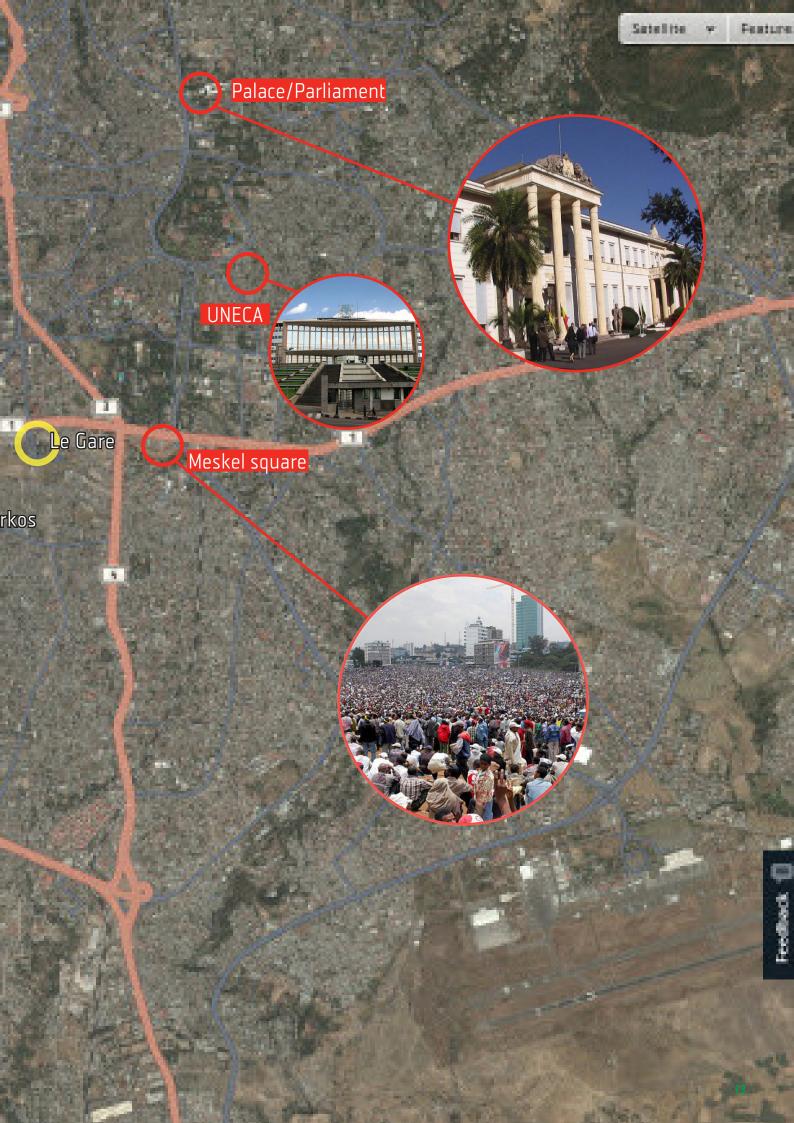
Popoulation: 4.2 million--Size: 527 km2
Ruling Party: EPRDF
Prime minister: Hailemariam Desalegn
Language: Amharic (official)
Currency: Birr (1Eur: 27Ethiopia birr)













TEKLEHAIMANOT

Teklehaimanot area is known for its busy traffic and its formal and informal trade. The "Teklehaimanot church" close to the central roundabout gave the neighbourhood its name. The district is a transitional area between the active market center Merkato and the rest of the city: therefore, it serves as an important node within Addis Ababa.





The street of Teklehaimanot is one of the liveliest streets in Addis Ababa. The streets are mostly used by the dwellers to function as income generating plate and also extension of their house unite activities.

Teklehaimanot is crowded with small scale shops that provide the city with car spare parts and iron bars for building constructions. The surrounding of the church which is the landmark for the area is a home for many homeless.

The area lacks infrastructure, and for long it has carried a low living condition for the inhabitants, the sanitation system and the standard of the houses are in poor conditions. The city administration has included this area as one of those to be renewed in the year 2014/15 based on the new development plan. Many residents and business shops are now being relocated to other part of the city. The clearing of the site for the new development is already taking place even though many people are still residing in the area for numerous reasons. The site is still an attraction for many business people, and because of its link to Merkato, it has a diverse and dynamic character. It is one of the most important areas where various businesses are carried out on different scales and levels. The implementation of the new infrastructure needs to address the current

demand of the city with the existing customs

of the area and its context. The important landmarks and central hubs are:

Piassa

is the old town of Addis, formorly knowen as the center of Addis. now serve as the Cbd.

Merkato

is one of the biggest open market in Africa, and the biggest in Ethiopia. almost anything can be found here.

Abinet

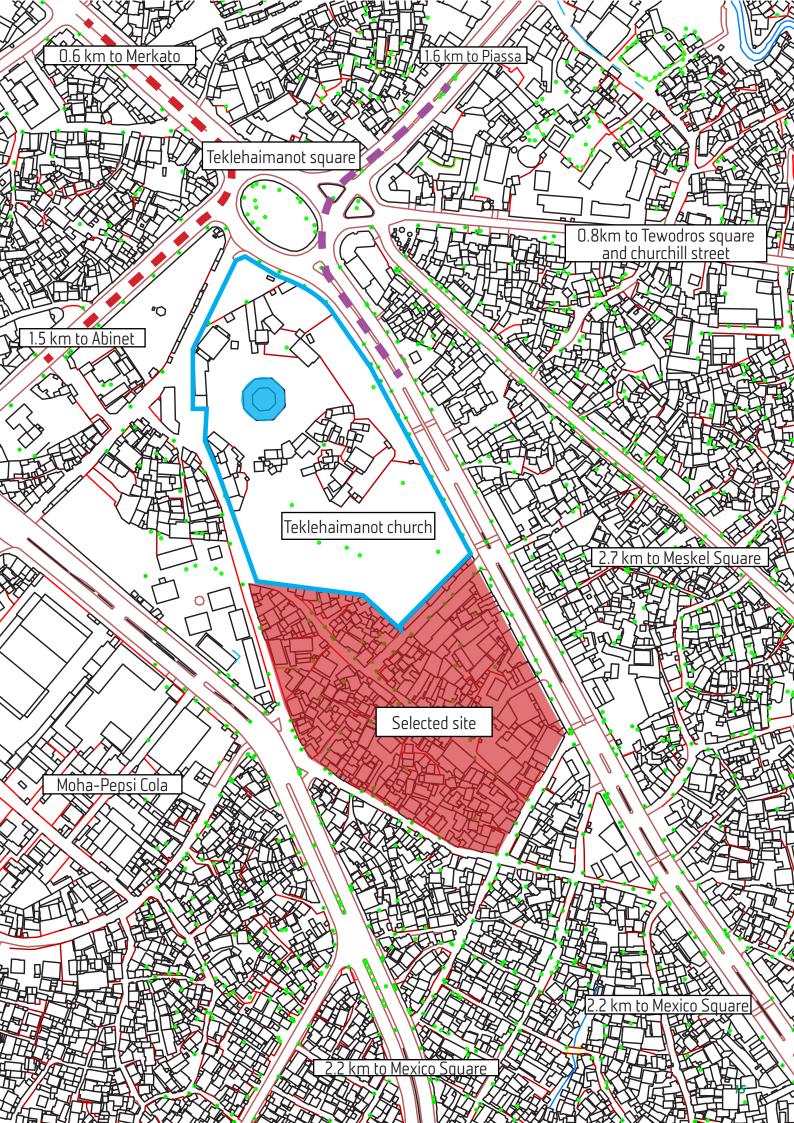
is also a Market area, well related to merkato, its the other enterance to Merkato

Mexico

is one of the biggest square in the East-West axis. Serve as a busy junction from most important direction of addis.

Meskel Square

is a place where most official ceremonies and national celebration take place. Here is also the official meeting for big proclamation and declaration with the government.







Common building materials on the site are wood, mud, stone, cement and metal roof sheets





The part that ist undergoing demolition and soon will be replaced by new housing units, currently squatted by low income residential units



1990 vs. 2014: The fast growth of the Ethiopian population led to a strong and informal urbanization