

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Ethiopia

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Ethiopia was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Ethiopia's population increased from 18.1 million in 1950, via 66.2 million in 2000 to 114 million in 2020.
- 2 Ethiopia's literacy rate is still low for African standards: 52% in 2017 (59% for adult men and 44% for adult women). The mean years of schooling for adults increased from 1.5 years in 2000 to 2.8 years in 2018.
- 3 The education index, one of the elements of the human development index, increased from .169 in 2000 to .335 in 2018. The best region is and was Addis; the worst ones the Somali and Afar Regions. Regional inequality was and still is extreme.
- 4 Net primary school enrolment was 85% in 2017, and the expected years of schooling for children increased from 4.3 years in 2000 to 8.7 years in 2018.
- 5 Net secondary school enrolment was extremely low in 1971 (less than 4%) but increased to 31% in 2017.
- 6 Gross tertiary enrolment was 8% in 2015 (11% for men and 5% for women). It was ca 1% in 2000. The total number of students in Ethiopia's tertiary knowledge institutions has rapidly increased to currently ca 750,000. There are also ca 6,700 Ethiopian students abroad, many of them in the USA.
- 7 In 1960 there were six universities or other tertiary knowledge institutes in Ethiopia, which included one private religious college. In 2020 there are many more: 36 public ones and 95 private ones. 40% of the locations of these tertiary knowledge institutions can be found in the Region of the capital city Addis Ababa.
- 8 We found 29 think tanks in Ethiopia, 14 museums and 9 UNESCO world heritage sites.

Part 1: The story

Introduction: Ethiopia's demographic and education development

Ethiopia, officially the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, lies in the Horn of Africa. The country was occupied by Fascist Italy between 1936 and 1941. Besides this episode of Italian occupation, Ethiopia has always been a sovereign and independent country. Until 1975 Ethiopia was ruled by Emperor Haile Selassie, whose regime was overthrown in a revolution that soon became a socialist/communist experiment. After this period Eritrea separated from Ethiopia (in 1991), after a long war (1962-1991), and a referendum (and a regime change in Ethiopia). The current federal republic was founded in 1991 after the collapse of the communist-like *Derg* regime¹, and with a new federal constitution in 1995. Presidents so far were Negasso Gidada (1995 – 2001), Girma Wolde-Giorgis (2001 – 2013), Mulatu Teshome (2013 – 2018), and Ms Sahle-Work Zewde (2018 onwards)². Between 1995 and 2018 the country was ruled by a government dominated by the TPLF from Tigray. In 2018 power was taken over by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, originating from Oromiya.

Ethiopia's population increased from 18.1 million in 1950 to 113.6 million in early 2020 (current annual growth rate of +2.6%). In 1955, only 5% of the Ethiopian population lived in cities (1.1 million people), while currently the urban population has increased to 21% or 24.5 million, which still remains low. Addis Ababa is Ethiopia's capital city and currently has 4.7 million inhabitants³, followed by smaller cities like Dire Dawa in eastern Ethiopia (408,000), Mekelle in Tigray (500,000) and Nazret (Adama), southeast of Addis Ababa (324,000). Ethiopia's life expectancy increased from 33 years for males, and 35 years for females in 1950 to 66 years for males and 70 years for females currently. The median age first decreased (from 18.0 in 1955 to 16.6 in 2000). Since then, it rapidly increased (currently it reached 19.5), mainly as a result of diminishing fertility rates. In 1955 an average woman gave birth to 7.2 live-born children, which then slightly increased until 1990 (to 7.4), to decrease afterwards to current levels of 4.3⁴.

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethiopia>

² https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Ethiopia

³ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/world-cities/addis-ababa-population>

⁴ <https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/ethiopia-demographics/>



Sources: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Ethiopia>, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Ethiopia>

Literacy and Enrolment

Ethiopia's literacy rate was and is low for African standards: 52% in 2017 (men 59% and women 44%). In total UNESCO assesses the number of illiterate Ethiopians at 12.6 million adult men and 17.5 adult women (2017)⁵.

Ethiopia's education is compulsory between the ages of seven to fourteen, a period of eight years. However, of Ethiopia's primary-school-age population of 16.8 million children only 85% goes to school (boys 88% and girls 82). UNESCO also gives the net enrolment rate for Ethiopia's 15.5 million people in the 13-18 age cohort: 31% (with only a small difference between men and women). However, in 1971, it was less than 4%⁶.

Ethiopia's population of 19-23 years old, the one from which university students mostly come, represents 8% of the total population (9.3 million). However, the gross enrolment rate of tertiary students is around 8% according to the last figures (2015)⁷ Men: 11% and women 5%. This proportion is still very low, although it rapidly increased since the beginning of the 2000s (then around 1%). In total it means that around 750,000 students study in Ethiopia's higher education institutions.

According to CampusFrance Ethiopia had 632,000 students in its higher education institutions in 2011, and 757,000 in 2014. In addition around 6,700 Ethiopian students studied abroad during the 2011-2016 period, many of them in the United States, but also considerable numbers in Turkey, Italy, Saudi Arabia, and India (in that order)⁸. This is surprising information, as for instance China was not included in this list, and recent sources talk about 'hundreds' of Ethiopian students in China⁹.

⁵ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/et>

⁶ https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Ethiopia/Secondary_school_enrollment/

⁷ https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Ethiopia/Tertiary_school_enrollment/

⁸ https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/ethiopie_en.pdf

⁹ E.g. <https://www.voanews.com/science-health/coronavirus-outbreak/african-students-stuck-china-our-pleas-are-falling-deaf-ears>

Regional differentiation of education results in Ethiopia, 2000-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 2000 and 2018 and uses eleven regions. Between 2000 and 2018 the population of Ethiopia as a whole increased with 165%, but regional differences are considerable: from 429% in the Somali Region to 124% in the Afar Region. The Somali Region absorbed many refugees from neighbouring Somalia between 2000 and 2018.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). Data for other countries already starts in 1990, but Ethiopia only in 2000 (and neighbouring Eritrea only in 2005). See tables 1-4 in part 2.

Education Index

The education index is one of the elements of the human development index. For Ethiopia it increased considerably from 1.69 in 2000 to 3.35 in 2018, but this is still low for African standards. Growth has been consistent everywhere, with the exception of Dire Dawa between 2010 and 2018. The best region has always been Addis, but that is also the region with the slowest growth between 2000 and 2018. The worst region was the Somali Region in 2000, and again in 2018, but that region showed the most rapid improvements (the worst region in 2010 was Afar, slightly below the Somali Region). As a result the very extreme inequality of the year 2000 had diminished considerably between 2000 and 2010, and this has stabilized afterwards.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

According to UNESCO, 'Mean Years of Schooling' is an indicator about the "average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades"¹⁰. In Ethiopia the figures for this indicator increased from 1.5 years in 2000 to 2.8 years in 2018, which is an improvement, but the figures are still very low for African standards. Addis had much higher means years of schooling, though, and considerably higher than any other region. The Somali Region had the worst situation in 2000 and again in 2018 (in 2010 it was the Amhara Region). The fastest growth has happened in the Tigray Region (home to the most influential rulers of Ethiopia during this period, the TPLF party); the slowest growth was recorded for the city region of Dire Dawa in the East. Regional inequality in Ethiopia was very extreme in 2000, but it improved to lower levels in 2010 and 2018; but these levels are still very high for African standards.

¹⁰ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

UNDP defines the ‘expected years of schooling’ as the: “Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life”¹¹. In Ethiopia as a whole this increased from 4.3 years in 2000 to 8.7 years in 2018; a major improvement. In 2000 and 2010 Addis was the region with the best results, but Gambela took over in 2018, while the fastest improvement happened in the Somali Region, that had the worst situation in 2000. That position was taken over by the Afar Region in 2010 and 2018. The slowest improvements happened in Addis, but that region already started at a relatively high level in 2000. Regional inequality was extremely high in 2000 (mainly because of the very low expected years of schooling in the Somali and Afar Regions). But due to fast improvements there regional inequality became much less extreme in 2010 and 2018.

Ethiopia’s tertiary knowledge development

Ethiopia currently has 131 universities or other tertiary knowledge institutes. There are 36 public ones and 95 private ones. In addition there are many think tanks in Ethiopia. Some of these are Ethiopian initiatives, others related to international (UN) agencies with regional programs, or to the African Union. Ethiopia also has a rich historical past, displayed in many museums in the capital city, and elsewhere in the country.

Historically the development of the number of universities and other tertiary knowledge institutes is as given in the following table.

Ethiopia’s universities or other tertiary knowledge institutes 1950 – 2020 (including colleges)

Type	1950	1955	1965	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	1	5	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	26	34	35+ 1
Private	1	1	2	3	5	6	11	25	48	65	70	73+22
Total	2	6	9	11	14	16	23	39	64	91	104	108+23

*for 23 universities, the date of establishment couldn’t be found. They were added in the last column of the table.

We will first give some information about public universities in Ethiopia, then about the private tertiary education sector, and about Ethiopian think tanks and finally about the museums. The information includes the ranks of a limited number of universities, according to the 4ICU website (position inside the country and worldwide).

Public universities in Ethiopia

¹¹ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>



Addis Ababa University¹²



Jimma University¹³

As the table above shows, there are currently 36 public tertiary knowledge institutes. Until 2000, there were almost only public ones. Since then, the number of private universities has rapidly grown, such as the total number of students, due to population growth, rising income and increasing numbers of students completing secondary education. In order to welcome these new students, 24 new universities were started, and in ever more of Ethiopia's regions¹⁴. In 2015, public universities enrolled 85% of undergraduate students. Next to public universities, there are 32 public teacher training colleges, as well as other public institutions from different government ministries. Public universities are scattered over the country. Ethiopia's oldest university is Addis Ababa University, with 70 undergraduate and 293 graduate programs. In number of students, there are 6 public universities with more than 40,000 students (Addis Ababa University, Arba Minch University, Bahir Dar University, University of Gondar, Hawassa University and Jimma University), located in different regions. The biggest one is Bahir Dar University, with more than 55,000 students. Only two of the private universities have a comparable number of students. Most public universities offer bachelors' and diploma/certificate courses, but also masters programmes. However, only a few are research-oriented with doctorate programmes. These

¹²

https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/proxy/3Rkm2WND6mKTjMXmJ0QpFy1nHF7glfcSxdgbyOWr8BZm7elcSq6laa8RaYPEa_NHy6gLw1Vd3m3gjHggKVfhWlpse1Ah2-WhdJgISIA974mT

¹³

https://www.ju.edu.et/sites/default/files/styles/slideshow/public/field/slideshow/JU%20Side_1.jpg?itok=puBXDuul

¹⁴ See for instance: <https://wenr.wes.org/2018/11/education-in-ethiopia>

are the older, more established universities. Each university generally offers programmes in all faculties. However, the variety of courses and programmes inside each faculty is relatively low. Many current public universities have started as pre-university schools or colleges, and many started as subsidiaries (university colleges) of the first public universities and became independent universities later. See table 5 in part 2.

Private tertiary education sector in Ethiopia



Rift Valley University College¹⁵

There are currently 95 private universities or other tertiary knowledge institutions in Ethiopia. Some Christian theological private institutes already existed before 1990, but the large majority of the private institutes appeared from the 2000s onwards, and their expansion has been very fast. However, the number of students in private universities is still relatively low (15%). With more than 45,000 students, the Rift Valley University (2000) is Ethiopia's biggest private university, followed by the New Generation University College (2002) with almost the same number of students. Compared to public universities, private ones are offering less complete and less varied programmes. They offer bachelor/diploma programs, but only a few offer master's programmes and none PhDs. Colleges especially deal with applied sciences (e.g., computer science) and professional tertiary courses (e.g., business management). Many are commercially oriented and teaching applied sciences.

The Ethiopian private tertiary sector has very rapidly developed. In addition to universities, there are many (private) colleges scattered throughout the country. These colleges are highly centered around Addis Ababa. They often neither have a website nor a social media account (Facebook, Twitter). They sometimes figure on Internet lists, such as Scholaro. Information about these colleges is very limited, generally comprised to a name, a status, an address and sometimes the date of establishment. Next to colleges, there are also some institutions which are offering undergraduate and postgraduate programmes. For example, the Addis Continental Institute of Public Health (providing training and master's in Public Health) or Jethro Leadership and Management Institute in Addis Ababa¹⁶. From these private higher education institutions, 61 are accredited. With the exponential growth of private institutions, accreditation and quality assurance became a priority for the Ethiopian

¹⁵ <https://s3.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/images.free-apply.com/uni/gallery/lg/1023100014/191df864283509c5bde4606bcfd502401b775155.jpg>

¹⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jethro_Leadership_Management_Institute

government. Therefore in 2003, Ethiopia created a national accreditation body, the Higher Education Relevance and Quality Agency (HERQA), from which private institutions have to obtain accreditation. In 2011 a decision was reached to put a number of private institutions on hold. In 2019 the HERQA inventoried at least 46 private higher education institutions and colleges in violation of their accreditation, of which 27 were even operating without any permits. This is for example the case of the KEA-MED Medical College in Addis Ababa established in 2009¹⁷, which was more like a profit-oriented company. Regulating the private higher education sector doesn't guaranty the quality of the institutions. In fact, most quality control is done at the internal level¹⁸. See table 6 in part 2.

A note on the Regional Distribution of Tertiary Knowledge Institutes in Ethiopia

The geographical information given in tables 5 and 6 of part 2 has been brought together in table 7 in part 2. Looking at the locations of tertiary knowledge institutes it is clear that 40% can be found in the Region of the capital city Addis Ababa. High numbers of locations can also be found in Oromiya, Amhara, Tigray, and SNNP, in that order. In relative terms, looking at the number of institutions per million inhabitants. Addis Region leads as well, followed by the city regions of Hara and Dire Dawa. Of the other regions the number of locations is highest in Tigray.

Think Tanks and research institutes in Ethiopia



The African Union Headquarters Building¹⁹

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report²⁰, there are 26 official think tanks established in Ethiopia, which ranked Ethiopia at the seventh place of African countries with most think tanks.

¹⁷ <https://addisfortune.news/private-colleges-in-web-of-violation-of-accreditation-and-permit-rules/>

¹⁸ <https://wenr.wes.org/2018/11/education-in-ethiopia>

¹⁹ https://images.skyscrapercenter.com/thumbs/39733_300x415_1403_5289.jpg

²⁰ https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks

At regional level, Addis Ababa is a popular place for international agencies like the UN to establish a think tank. These think tanks, of which the head office is in Addis Ababa, often operate in other countries of the region as well, such as Eritrea, Somalia and Djibouti (like the Inter-Africa Group or the Horn of Africa Regional Environmental Centre & Network²¹). Some international think tanks are active in Ethiopia from their country of origin, like the International Development Research Centre from Ottawa. The Ethiopian government also established some think tanks (e.g. Ethiopian Development Research Institute; EDRI), as well as NGOs, international knowledge organizations and foreign institutes (e.g. a Chinese Confucius Institute). The think tanks are highly concentrated in Addis Ababa.

Some Ethiopian think tanks and research institutes are highly respected, like the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI), the Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) and OSSREA, which respectively ranked 8th, 18th and 22th of the top think tanks in Sub-Saharan African countries.

Think tanks and research institutes in Ethiopia focus on very different sectors, like governance and politics, food security (Ethiopian Economic Association), education and health (OSSREA), profit (Access Capital Research) and economic development (Ethiopian Economics Association). This variety creates a more complete network.

However, there are scarce resources on the subject matter and it is challenging to find the real number of think tanks in Ethiopia. Some organisations are not clear about their status (e.g. EAS, Ethiopian Foreign Relations Strategic Studies²²), whereas others insist on being registered as Ethiopian think tank, such as the Forum for Social Studies. See table 8 in part 2.

According to UNESCO the number of employed researchers in Ethiopia doubled between 2010 and 2017: from 7,300 to 15,400. In 2017 54% of those employed researchers worked in higher education, 43% in (other) government positions, 2% in business and 1% in NGOs²³.

Museums in Ethiopia



²¹ <http://hoarec.org/programmes/social-ecological-resilience-partnership-programme/>

²² <https://addisfortune.net/columns/think-tanks-a-must-for-ethiopia/>

²³ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/et?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

The National Museum of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa²⁴

There are at least 14 museums in Ethiopia, mostly in its capital city Addis Ababa. These museums are mostly national entities. Archeology and ethnic/regional culture are most current themes. Next to these museums, the country has other cultural place like castles (Dehat Abriha Castle), historical churches and mosques, statues (Anole Oromo monument²⁵, or the ancient rock churches of Lalibela), memorial monuments, and baths (Fasiladas' Bath in Gondar) showing Ethiopia's rich history and cultural background. They are also located in more rural and remote areas all around the country. See table 9 in part 2. Ethiopia had nine UNESCO (material) World Heritage sites in 2019 (the years indicate the year in which they have been added to the UNESCO list). In addition UNESCO recognized four immaterial heritage phenomena: Meskel, the Geda system, Fichée Chambalaalla, and the Epiphany celebration²⁶.

Rock Hewn Churches, Lalibela (1978)

Simien National Park (1978)

Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar City (1979)

Aksum (1980)

Tiya (1980)

Lower Valley of the Omo (1980)

Lower Valley of the Awash (1980)

Harar Jugol, the Fortified Historic Town (2006)

Konso Cultural Landscape (2011).

²⁴ <https://www.ramadaaddis.com/resourcefiles/attractionsmallimages/addis-ababa-national-museum-of-ethiopia-th.jpg?version=11132020001959>

²⁵ <https://www.ethiomeia.com/broadway/4430.html>


²⁶ <https://voyagesafriq.com/2019/12/13/unesco-inscribes-ethiopian-epiphany-as-intangible-cultural-heritage-of-humanity/#:~:text=The%20epiphany%20celebration%20becomes%20the,the%20baptism%20of%20Jesus%20Crist.>



Lalibela: https://res.cloudinary.com/everything-everywhere/image/upload/dpr_auto,f_auto,q_auto/v1551370398/Ethiopia-World-Heritage-Lalibela.jpg

Part 2: the Data

Table 1: Ethiopia: regions and population, 2000 and 2018

Map	Region	Population x 1000		'18/'00
		2000	2018	
	Addis	2060	3930	1.91
	Afar	720	890	1.24
	Amhara	17400	24800	1.43
	Ben.Gumuz.	690	1110	1.61
	Dire Dawa	280	550	1.96
	Gambela	160	290	1.81
	Harar	160	250	1.56
	Oromiya	25300	42700	1.69
	SNNP	14300	23700	1.66
	Somali	870	3730	4.29
	Tigray	4270	7260	1.70
Total Ethiopia		66200	109000	1.65

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

Map: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/0d/c0/8c/0dc08c4b0fbd9cae53b173fd25743491.png>

Table2: Ethiopia: Education index 2000-2018²⁷

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/2000
Addis	496	574	613	1.24
Afar	95	231	259	2.73
Amhara	127	271	312	2.46
Ben.Gumuz.	183	302	345	1.89
Dire Dawa	338	450	439	1.30
Gambela	317	390	509	1.61
Harar	325	451	451	1.39
Oromiya	161	294	308	1.91
SNNP	184	323	365	1.98
Somali	74	238	257	3.47
Tigray	167	306	346	2.07
Total	169	305	335	1.98
Inequality	6.7	2.5	2.4	

Table 3: Ethiopia, Regional data for 'mean years of schooling' for adults

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/2000

²⁷ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

Addis	7.1	8.1	8.9	1.25
Afar	0.8	1.6	1.7	2.13
Amhara	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.50
Ben.Gumuz.	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.80
Dire Dawa	4.5	4.9	4.9	1.09
Gambela	2.7	4.2	5.6	2.07
Harar	3.9	5.4	5.5	1.41
Oromiya	1.4	2.3	2.6	1.86
SNNP	1.6	2.4	2.8	1.75
Somali	0.7	1.7	1.6	2.29
Tigray	0.9	2.1	2.6	2.89
Total	1.5	2.3	2.8	1.87
Inequality	10.1	5.8	5.6	

Table 4: Ethiopia, Regional data for ‘expected years of schooling’ for children

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/2000
Addis	9.3	10.9	11.4	1.23
Afar	2.5	6.4	7.3	2.92
Amhara	3.6	8.2	8.8	2.44
Ben.Gumuz.	4.9	8.6	9.2	1.88
Dire Dawa	6.8	10.3	9.9	1.46
Gambela	8.2	9.0	11.7	1.43
Harar	7.1	9.7	9.6	1.35
Oromiya	4.1	7.9	8.0	1.95
SNNP	4.6	8.7	9.8	2.13
Somali	1.8	6.6	7.4	4.11
Tigray	4.9	8.5	9.3	1.90
Total	4.3	8.2	8.7	2.02
Inequality	5.2	1.7	1.6	

Table 5: Public universities and tertiary knowledge institutes in Ethiopia

University	Year of establishment	Location	rank 4icu 2019
Ambo University http://www.ambou.edu.et	1939	Ambo	Unknown
Addis Ababa University http://www.aau.edu.et ²⁸	1950	Addis Ababa	1112 (country: 1)
Jimma College of Agriculture (founded 1952)	1952-1999	Jimma	See Jimma University

²⁸ WHED: “Founded 1961 as Haile Selassie I University, incorporating University College of Addis Ababa, founded 1950; Imperial College of Engineering, 1953; Ethio-Swedish Institute of Building Technology, 1954; Imperial Ethiopian College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, 1951; Public Health College, 1954; and Theological College of the Holy Trinity, 1960. Acquired present title 1975”.

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Haramaya University ²⁹ http://www.haramaya.edu.et	1952	Haramaya	6916 (country: 8)
University of Gondar ³⁰ http://www.uog.edu.et	1954	Gondar, Campuses: College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Maraki, Atse Tewodros, Atse Fasil, Meles Zenawi	8926 (country: 11)
Urban Planning College (in 1996, it was merged with the Ethiopian Civil Service University and renamed as the Faculty of Urban Studies). www.ecsu.edu.et	1960-1996	Addis Ababa	-
Bahir Dar Polytechnic Institute	1963-2000	Bahir Dar	See Bahir Dar University
College of Pedagogy / Bahir Dar Teachers College	1972-2000	Bahir Dar	See Bahir Dar University
Jimma Institute of Health Sciences	1983-1999	Jimma	See Jimma University
Arba Minch University ³¹ http://www.amu.edu.et	1986	Arba Minch	5979 (country: 6)
Mekelle University ³² http://www.mu.edu.et	1991 (2000)	Mekelle, Quiha	6763 (country: 7)
Adama Science and Technology University http://www.astu.edu.et ³³	1993	Adama	5324 (country: 3)
Ethiopian Civil Service University (ECSU) http://www.ecsu.edu.et	1995	Addis Ababa	Not referred
Dilla University ³⁴ http://www.du.edu.et	1996 (2006)	Dilla	Unknown
Hawassa University ³⁵ http://www.hu.edu.et	1999	Hawassa	5575 (country: 4)
Jimma University (Founded 1999 through amalgamation of Jimma College of Agriculture (founded 1952) and Jimma Institute of Health Sciences (founded 1983). https://www.ju.edu.et	1999 (1952/1983)	Jimma	2928 (country: 2)

²⁹ WHED: "Founded 1952 as Imperial Ethiopian College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts (IECAMA). Became Alemaya University of Agriculture, 1987. Became a full-fledged university that was renamed Alemaya University (AU), 1996. Acquired present title 2006".

³⁰ WHED: "Founded 1954 as Gondar Public Health College and Training Centre. Acquired present status 2004".

³¹ WHED: "Founded in 1986 as Arba Minch Water Technology Institute and offered short- and long-term training, and carried out research and consultancy services. Until 1993 it was under the Water Resource Commission, and was transferred to the Ministry of Education in order to produce qualified manpower. In 1997, it became the Arba Minch Technology Institute, and acquired current title and status in 2004".

³² WHED: "Founded 2000 following merger of Mekelle Business College and Mekelle University College".

³³ WHED: "Founded 1993 as Nazareth Technical College (NTC). Became Nazareth College of Technical Teacher Education (NCTTE) 2000. Adama University 2005. Acquired present title 2011".

³⁴ WHED: "Founded 1996 as Dilla College of Teachers' Education and Health Sciences. Acquired present status 2006".

³⁵ WHED: "Founded 2000 following merger of Awassa College of Agriculture (ACA), Dilla College of Teachers Education and Health Sciences (DCTEHS) and Wondo Genet College of Forestry (WGCF). Previously known as Debub University. Acquired present title 2006".

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Debre Berhan University http://www.dbu.edu.et	1999 (2007?)	Debre Berhan	11201 (country:18)
Bahir Dar University ³⁶ http://www.bdu.edu.et	2000 (1963/1972)	Bahir Dar	5953 (country: 5)
Mettu University	2001	Metu	12193 (country: 24)
Wolkite University http://www.wku.edu.et	2004 (2012?)	Wolkite (Gubreye)	10945 (country: 16)
Wachemo University http://www.wcu.edu.et	2004	Hossana	-
Dire Dawa University http://www.ddu.edu.et	2006	Dire Dawa	9378 (country: 13)
Mizan-Tepi University http://www.mtu.edu.et	2007	Tepi in Mizan-Teferi	11859 (country: 22)
Madda Walabu University http://www.mwu.edu.et	2007	Bale Robe	10419 (country: 14)
Jigjiga University http://www.jju.edu.et	2007	Jigjiga	11397 (country: 19)
Wolayta Sodo University http://www.wsu.edu.et	2007	Sodo	Unknown
Debre Markos University http://www.dmu.edu.et	2007	Debre Markos	8823 (country: 9)
Aksum University	2007	Aksum	11445 (country: 20)
Wollega University http://www.wollegauniversity.edu.et	2007	Nekemte	12022 (country: 23)
Wollo University http://www.wu.edu.et	2007	Dessie, Kombolcha	Unknown
Samara University http://www.su.edu.et	2007	Samara	11858 (country: 21)
Debre Tabor University http://www.dtu.edu.et	2010	Debre Tabor	12360 (country: 26)
Bule Hora University http://www.bhu.edu.et	2011	Bule Hora	Unknown
Addis Ababa Science and Technology University http://www.aastu.edu.et	2011	Addis Ababa	8834 (country: 10)
Woldia University http://www.wldu.edu.et	2011	Woldiya	Unknown
Adigrat University http://www.adu.edu.et	2011	Adigrat	9242 (country: 12)
Assosa University https://www.asu.edu.et	2011	Assosa (Benishangul Gumuz)	Unknown
Wachamo University	2012	Hosaena	Unknown
Arsi University	2014	Asella (Oromia)	Not referred
Raya University	2015	Mayshew	Not referred
Public Service College of Oromia (PSCO)	-	Batu, Addis Ababa	-

³⁶ WHED: “ Founded 2000 following merger of Bahir Dar Teachers College and Bahir Dar Polytechnic Institute (Bahir Dar Teachers College, initially known as College of Pedagogy founded 1972 following a tripartite agreement signed between the Ethiopian Government, UNESCO and UNDP; Bahir Dar Polytechnic Institute created 1963 based on an agreement between the former USSR and the Imperial Government of Ethiopia)”.

(Sources: Wikipedia Universities, 4ICU and other sources, like WHED:
https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php)

Table 6: Private universities and tertiary knowledge institutes in Ethiopia

University	Year of establishment	Location	rank 4icu 2019
Theological College of the Holy Trinity	1942	Addis Ababa	-
Ethiopia Adventist College http://ethiopiaadventistcollege.com	1964 (2001)	Kuyera	-
Addis Ababa Mulu Wongel Believers' Church Theological College (Pentecostal)	1965?	Addis Ababa	-
Alpha University College; earlier: Institution of National Vocational and Technical Distance Education Enterprise. http://www.alphauniversitycollege.edu.et	1981	Addis Ababa (head office), Mekelle	Not referred
Evangelical Theological College https://etcollege.org/	1983	Addis Ababa	-
AME Information Technology College (earlier: Arba Minch Water Technology Institute; AWTI).	1986	Arba Minch	-
Maichew Technical College (MTC)	1990	Maichew	-
Awasa Adventist College	1990	Awasa	-
Queens' College	1990	Addis Ababa	-
CPU Business and Information Technology College http://www.cpucollege.com	1992-2011?	Arat Kilo	-
Harar Agro Technical and Technology College	1992	Harar	-
Medco Bio Medical College http://www.medcobiomed.net	1995	Addis Ababa, also Wolo Sefer Campus and Mekelle Branch	-
Infonet College www.infonetcollege.edu.et	1995	Addis Ababa	-
Blue Nile College	1995	Bahir Dar	-
GAGE College https://gagecollege.net/	1995	Addis Ababa	-
Microlink Information Technology College http://www.microlinkmekelle.com	1996	Mekelle	-
Addis Ababa Medical and Business College https://aambc.net/	1996	Addis Ababa, Metehara, Dire Dawa, Zeway, Sululta	-
HiLCoE School of Computer Science and Technology http://www.hilcoe.net	1997	Addis Ababa	-
St. Mary's University http://www.smuc.edu.et	1998 (2013)	Addis Ababa	Not referred
Unity University ³⁷ http://www.uu.edu.et	1998 (1991) until 2011?	Addis Ababa/Gerjy	12329 (country: 25)
Admas University http://www.admasuniversity.com	1998	Hargeisa (and in Somalia)	-
Africa Beza University College http://www.africabezauc.edu.et	1999 (1998?) Until 2011?	Awassa, Addis Ababa, Shashemene, Nekemte	Not referred
Gamby College of Medical Sciences	1999	Bahir Dar	-

³⁷ WHED: "Founded 1991 Unity Language School. Became Unity College 1998 and Unity University College 2002. Acquired present status 2008".

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Sheba University College http://www.suc.edu.et	1999	Mekelle	-
Royal College	1999	Addis Ababa	-
Rift Valley University College (earlier: Rift Valley University College) http://riftvalleyuniversity.net	2000 (2014)	Addis Ababa + others (e.g. Dire Dawa)	10492 (country: 15)
City University College	2000	Addis Ababa (Shashemene, Bole, Arada)	Not referred
Addis College http://www.addiscollege.edu.et	2000-2011?	Addis Ababa	-
Sheba Info Tech and Business College	2001	Addis Ababa	-
Grace College of Business and Computer Science	2001	Addis Ababa	-
International Leadership Institute http://www.ili.edu.et	2001-2011?	Addis Ababa	-
Mekelle Institute of Technology	2002	Mekelle	11147 (country: 17)
New Generation University College http://www.nguchc.com	2002 (2010)	Hargeisa, Nekemte, Mettu, Addis Ababa	Not referred
KEA-MED Medical College (Kea Med University College)	2002	Addis Ababa, Jimma, Bahir Dar, Nekemte and Debre Markos	-
Lucy University College http://www.lucyuniversitycollege.edu.et Includes Lucy Water Technology College?	2002	Dire Dawa and Harar	-
Universal Medical College http://www.universal-medicalcollege.com	2002	Addis Ababa	-
Alage ATVET College www.alagecollege.edu.et	2002	Alage	-
Infolink College http://hawassaonline.com/infolinkcollege.com/	2002	Awassa	-
Kunuz College	2002	Addis Ababa	-
Alkan University College https://www.alkancollege.com/	2002	Addis Ababa, Bahir Dar, and Dessie	-
National College	2002	Addis Ababa	-
Poly Institute of Technology	2002	Mekelle	-
Hope University College http://www.hopeuniversitycollege.org	2003	Addis Ababa, Mekelle	Not referred
Harambee College	2003	Adama	-
PESC Information Systems College	2003	Addis Ababa	-
Washera College	2003	Debre Markos	-
Bale International University	2004	Robe, Addis Ababa	Not referred
Bethel Medical College	2004	Addis Ababa	-
Dynamic International University College www.aiuc2010.com	2005	Addis Ababa	Not referred
Hayat Medical College http://hayatmedicalcollege.com	2005	Addis Ababa	-
Discovery College www.discoverycollege.net	2005	Adama	-
Hiwot Health Science College	2005	Addis Ababa	-

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Tech-Zone Engineering & Business College http://www.techzonecollege.com/	2005	Addis Ababa	-
Wondo Genet College of Forestry https://www.hu.edu.et/	2005	Hawassa	-
Ethio-China Polytechnic college	2005	Kotebe (Yebe)	-
ECUSTA Higher Learning Institute Ethiopian Catholic University of St. Thomas Aquinas http://www.ecustaedu.org	2006	Addis Ababa	Not referred
Addis Continental Institute of Public Health http://addiscontinental.edu.et	2006	Addis Ababa	-
Mekane Yesus Management and Leadership College	2006	Addis Ababa, and Nekemte, Nedjo, and Hossana campuses	-
Admas University College	2007 (1999)	Addis Ababa, Adwa, Dessie, Bishoftu	Not referred
Hamlin College of Midwifery http://hamlinfistula.org	2007	Addis Ababa	-
St. Paul's Hospital Millennium Medical College https://sphmmc.edu.et/	2007	Addis Ababa	-
Nexus Educational Institute	2008	Addis Ababa	
Addis Ababa Medical University College (AAMUC) http://aamuc.com	2008	Addis Ababa	-
Sri Sai College http://www.srisaicollege.edu.et	2009	Addis Ababa	-
Jethro Leadership and Management Institute https://www.jethrolmi.com/	2009	Addis Ababa	-
Arte Ethiopia College (connected to the University of Addis Ababa; earlier: the Alle School for Fine Arts and Design, the Yoftahe Nigussie School of Theatrical Arts, and the Yared School of Music, the Gebre Kristos Desta Center and the Modern Art Museum).	2010	Addis Ababa	-
Aweliya College	2011	Addis Ababa	-
Panafrican University of the African Union	2011	Addis Ababa	-
New Abyssinia College	< 2012	Addis Ababa	-
Adama General Hospital and Medical College https://www.adamahmc.edu.et/	2012	Adama	-
Mars Engineering College	2012	Mekelle	-
Kotebe Metropolitan University ³⁸ http://www.kmu.edu.et	2014	Addis Ababa	Not referred
Sante Medical College http://www.santemedicalcollege.edu.et	2014	Addis Ababa	-
Closys College https://www.facebook.com/closysty/	2014	Mekelle	-
Gambella Teachers and Health Science College	< 2015	Gambella	-
Raya University	2015	Mayshew	Not referred
Meserete Kristos College https://mkcollege.org/	< 2017	Addis Ababa, Debre Zeit, Nazareth	-

³⁸ WHED: "Founded 1959 as Kotebe College of Teacher Education at Haile Selassie I University. Became Kotebe University College 2014. Acquired present status and title 2016".

Adwa Pan-African University	2017, Under construction ³⁹	Adwa	Not referred
Ethiopian Management Institute (EMI) http://www.emi.gov.et/	-	Addis Ababa	-
Kisama Africa University College	-	Addis Ababa	Not referred
New Millennium University College	-	Mekelle	-
Odombia University	-	Addis Ababa	Not referred
Atlas University College (for dentistry and pharmacy)	-	Hawassa	-
Alem Business College	-	Addis Ababa (Gofa)	-
Ayer Tena Health Science and Business College https://athsc.page.tl/	-	Addis Ababa, Ayer Tena	-
Betelihem Health College	-	Wolayta Soddo	-
Betezata College of Medical Science	-	Addis Ababa	-
Central Health College	-	Addis Ababa	-
Commercial College of Addis Ababa	-	Addis Ababa	-
Dare College	-	Addis Ababa	-
Eprom Technology College	-	Addis Ababa	-
Gewane Agricultural College	-	Gewane	-
Hashenge College	-	Mekelle, Shire	-
Horn of Africa College	-		-
HZ College	-	Addis Ababa	-
Kisama Africa College	-	Addis Ababa	-
Omega Health College	-	Addis Ababa	-
SOFTNET Computer Science and Business College	-	Addis Ababa	-
Universal Technology College-	-	Addis Ababa	-

(Sources: Wikipedia Universities, 4ICU and other sources, like WHED, also see:

<https://ethiopiaobservatory.com/2011/10/18/ethiopias-higher-education-quality-agency-lifts-ban-on-one-institution-tests-distance-education-students-addis-fortune/>)

Table 7: Regional distribution of tertiary knowledge institutes in Ethiopia (all known locations)

Region	Cities	Public	Private	Total	Number of tertiary institutions per million inhabitants
Addis	Addis Abeba, Maraki, Meles Zenawi, Bole, Kotebe, Adyrat, Arada, Arat Kilo, Wolo Tefer	8	56	64	16.3
Afar	Samara	1	0	1	1.1

³⁹ See: <https://www.press.et/english/?p=3822#>

Amhara	Gondar, Tewodros, Atse Fasil, Bahir Dar, Debre Berhan, Debre Markos, Dessie, Kombolcha, Debre Tabor, Woldiya,	13	8	21	0.8
Ben.Gumuz.	Assosa	1	0	1	0.9
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	1	3	4	7.3
Gambela	Gambela	0	1	1	3.4
Harar	Hara	0	2	2	8.0
Oromiya	Ambo, Jimma, Haramaya, Adama/Nazareth, Met(t)u, Bale Robe, Nekemte, Debre Zeit, Bule Hora, Ne(d)jo, Asella, Bisnoftu, Batu, Kuyera, Metehara, Ziway, Sulalta, Shashmene	12	20	32	0.7
SNNP	Arba Minch, Dilla, (H)awassa, Wolkite, Hossana, Tepi, Hosaena	7	6	13	0.5
Somali	Jigjiga, Hargeisa	1	2	3	0.8
Tigray	Mekelle, Quiha, Adwa, Aksum, Alage, Maychew	4	13	17	2.3
Total		48	111	159	1.5

The table in Part 1 gives the number of institutions. If institutions have multiple locations (see tables 5 and 6 in Part 2) these have been included in this table 7.

Table 8: Think tanks in Ethiopia

THINKTANKS (only the ones based in Ethiopia)	Year of establishment	Location
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) https://www.uneca.org/	1958	Addis Ababa (and Kigali in Rwanda)
Institute of Ethiopian Studies (academic) http://www.aau.edu.et/ies/	1963	Addis Ababa (linked to University)
Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research http://www.eiar.gov.et/	1966	Addis Ababa
Ethiopian International Institute for Peace and Development ⁴⁰ http://www.eiipd.org/	1966	Addis Ababa

⁴⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Organization/Ethiopian-International-Institute-for-Peace-and-Development-EIIPD-413989738674775/>

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Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute https://www.ebi.gov.et/	1976	Addis Ababa
Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) http://www.ossrea.net/	1980	Addis Ababa
InterAfrica Group https://www.interafrica-group.org/	1989	Addis Ababa
Justice and Legal System Research Institute	1997	Addis Ababa
Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia https://www.celep.info/?partners=pastoralist-forum-ethiopia	1998	Addis Ababa
Forum for Social Studies https://www.fssethiopia.org/	1998	Addis Ababa
Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) http://www.edri.org.et/	1999	Addis Ababa
African Union (earlier: OAU) https://au.int/en	2002 (1963)	Addis Ababa
Environmental Economics Policy Forum for Ethiopia (EEPFE) https://efdinitiative.org/about-efd/organisation/environmental-economics-policy-forum-eepe-ethiopian-development-research	2005	Addis Ababa
Horn of Africa Economic and Social Policy Institute http://www.hespi.org/	2006	Addis Ababa
Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre & Network https://onthinktanks.org/think-tank/horn-of-africa-regional-environment-centre-network/	2006	Addis Ababa
Addis Continental Institute of Public Health https://addiscontinental.edu.et/	2006	Addis Ababa
Institute of Land Administration https://bdu.edu.et/ila/?q=content/background	2006	Bahir Dar
Institute for Peace and Security Studies (academic) http://ipss-addis.org/	2007	Addis Ababa (linked to University)
Access Capital Research https://www.poverty-action.org/organization/access-capital-sc	2007	Addis Ababa
Confucius Institute http://ciataau.et.chinesecio.com/	2009	Addis Ababa (linked to University)
Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA) https://eea-et.org/	2009	Addis Ababa
Ethiopian Academy of Sciences https://www.eas-et.org/	2010	Addis Ababa
Amani Africa http://www.amaniafrica-et.org/	2010	Addis Ababa
Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development http://www.aau.edu.et/eiabc/#:~:text=234-Background,Technology%20of%20Addis%20Ababa%20University.	2010	Addis Ababa
Science and Technology Information Center	2011	Addis Ababa
Ethiopian Foreign Relations Strategic Studies https://www.africaportal.org/content-partners/ethiopian-international-institute-for-peace-and-development-eiipd/	2015 (1996)	Addis Ababa
Centre for Research, Dialogue and Cooperation http://www.cdrcehiopia.org/	2016	Addis Ababa
Policy Studies Institute (state-owned) https://psi.gov.et/	2018	Addis Ababa, Mekelle
Tigray Regional Government Statistical Agency see: https://addisfortune.net/articles/tigray-region-gets-statistical-agency-policy-research-institute/	2018	Mekelle

(Sources: Wikipedia: Think Tanks and other sources)

Table 9: Museums in Ethiopia

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Museums	Year of establishment	Location
National Museum of Ethiopia see: http://www.addisababa.gov.et/de/web/guest/museums	1944	Addis Ababa
Zoological Natural History Museum see: http://www.addisababa.gov.et/de/web/guest/museums	1955	Addis Ababa
"Red Terror" Martyrs' Memorial Museum http://www.rtmmm.org/	2010	Addis Ababa
Africa Unbound Museum http://africaunboundmuseum.com/	2011	Addis Ababa
Atse Yohannes IV Museum	-	Mekelle
Ethnographic Museum of the Institute of Ethiopian Studies see: http://www.addisababa.gov.et/de/web/guest/museums	-	Addis Ababa
Memorial Museum	-	Mekelle
National Postal Museum	-	Addis Ababa
Wukro Archeological Museum	-	Wukro
Addis Ababa Museum see: http://www.addisababa.gov.et/de/web/guest/museums	-	Addis Ababa
Entoto Museum see: http://www.addisababa.gov.et/de/web/guest/museums	-	Addis Ababa
Menelik Museum, see: http://www.addisababa.gov.et/de/web/guest/museums	-	Addis Ababa
Berhan Centre see: http://www.addisababa.gov.et/de/web/guest/museums	-	Addis Abeba
St George Museum, see: http://www.addisababa.gov.et/de/web/guest/museums	-	Addis Ababa

(source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources) Also see:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_World_Heritage_Sites_in_Ethiopia

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