



ETHIOPIA

Water and Sanitation Profile

POPULATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS	
Population (2006)	81 million
Proportion of population living in urban areas	16%
Urban/Rural population growth rates (1980-2000)	5.3 / 2.3%
Diarrheal deaths/year (2004)	57,000
Under age 5 mortality rate	166/1000 live births
Under age 5 mortality rate due to diarrheal disease (2000)	17.3%

SECTOR OVERVIEW

Ethiopia's 81 million people have one of Africa's lowest rates of access to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene despite abundant surface and groundwater resources. According to the government in 2005, 40 percent of the population had access to safe water; however, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) and local nongovernmental organizations, the figure was closer to 22 percent. The WHO estimated that only 13 percent of the population had access to sanitation. Ethiopia's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for improved water and sanitation access are 70 percent and 56 percent respectively. To reach the MDG targets, the government will need to help ensure local water supply and sanitation (WSS) service providers continue to develop their capacity to manage operations. The government will also need to encourage consumer advocacy and hygiene awareness.

Strong national WSS policies exist and the sector is well-organized with key agencies having clear roles and strategies to implement WSS sector improvements. The next step in Ethiopia's WSS sector development must be focused on local WSS service provider capacity building so that national

policies and strategies are effectively implemented and sustainable service expands to semi-urban and rural populations. In addition, the shortage of adequate funding to meet the MDG targets have loomed as a significant barrier to improvements without increasing donor assistance. In response, Ethiopia is placing more emphasis on low-cost strategies to extend allocations to the sector and emphasizing hygiene education programs as a precursor to poverty eradication.

SECTOR FRAMEWORK

Until recently, the Ethiopian government was responsible for identification, planning, and implementation of WSS improvements. Consistent with the government's policy on decentralization, many of these responsibilities shifted to the regional and local governments under the National Water Resources Management Policy and Strategy (NWRMPS). Implementation of these policies and strategies has ultimately fallen on the local service providers with support from regional offices of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the Ministry of Health (MoH). Considering the dual nature of the national and regional direction from the MoE and MoH, the government has developed clear coordination of water and health functions between the two ministries under a national memorandum of understanding in 2006.

WATER AVAILABILITY IN ETHIOPIA	
Renewable water resources per capita, m ³ /person/year (1960-2007)	1,355
Water withdrawals, m ³ /person/year (2000)	81
Projected water resources per capita, m ³ /person/year in 2015	1,006
Note: 2015 projected water resources per capita is a straight-line regression calculation based on population growth rates with no adjustment for consumption or technology changes	

KEY AGENCIES

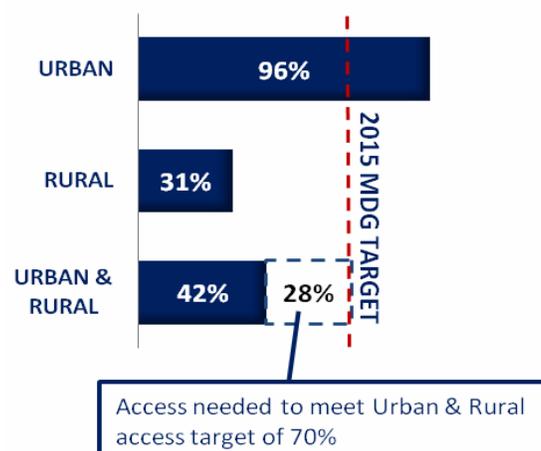
Agency	Description	Contact Information
The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets policies, strategies, regulations and standards Supports regional water bureaus 	Asfaw Dingamo (Director) Tel: 251-1-6611111
The Ministry of Health (MoH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the Hygiene & Environmental Health Dept. (HEHD) develops & implements health policies related to sanitation & hygiene Coordinates with MoE on sanitation 	Ato Mulu Araya (HEHD) yemulu@yahoo.com Tel: 011-5535917
The Ministry of Environment (MoE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shares responsibility of MoH sanitation functions in developing and implementing policies & strategies through MOU agreement 	
Regional Water Bureaus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made up of 9 regional bureaus and the Dire Dawa area Program planning, management, coordination, & capacity building at regional scale Approve Woreda programs and targets technical assistance as needed to WWD & Town Water Boards 	
Woreda Water Desks (WWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, managing, monitoring & evaluation of local service providers set-up at Woreda & community level Decentralization Coordinates NGOs 	
Town Water Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning & administration of town WSS services Operations are contracted out using performance or service contracts 	
Addis Ababa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (AAWSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages and operates the Addis Ababa system 	
Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WatSan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for WSS service at community level 	

Sector financing is especially important to meet the MDG targets by 2015. Government, community investments, and donor allocations and commitments were projected at \$103 million a year in 2006, leaving a gap of \$197 million per year in additional financing required to meet the MDG targets. It is not known whether Ethiopia has the capacity to effectively and efficiently utilize even the current available amounts, much less any additional allocations, although additional capacity to absorb new funding is being scaled up through donor coordination. Further, the government needs to involve and legalize local WatSan committees so that they can leverage government funding and their revenues with private investment. This focus on raising capital through the service providers is premised on the NWRMPS' requirement that urban providers cover investments, operation and maintenance (O&M) while rural providers cover O&M cost with some limited cost sharing of large capital outlays. The National Sanitation Strategy has re-focused government strategies on pro-poor, low-cost practices, namely sanitation promotion and leveraging of additional resources, and it requires local sanitation providers to cover the cost of installing and maintaining sanitation facilities.

THE URBAN SUB-SECTOR

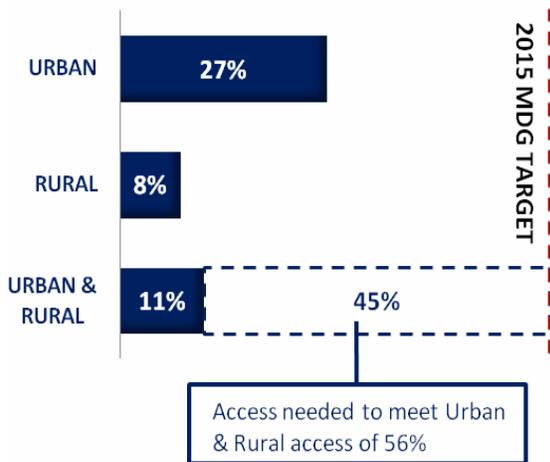
Ethiopia's urban sub-sector has experienced the most benefit from the country's concerted efforts to reform the WSS sector and donor participation in WSS

Meeting MDG 7: Access to Water in 2006



Data Source: UN MDG Indicator Database

Meeting MDG 7: Access to Sanitation in 2006



Data Source: UN MDG Indicator Database

improvement programs. As a result, urban water providers have been adequately capitalized in order to take on system improvements and capacity building initiatives. These improvements have resulted in high levels of access to drinking water for urban populations (96 percent), but much fewer resources have been directed towards sanitation facilities. Significant barriers to achieving the MDG targets for sanitation exist based on current funding gaps. The government will need to reduce this gap by attracting larger sums of donor financing. This financing would be appropriately directed towards efforts to improve a market for excreta removal, treatment and disposal; enhancing urban sanitation financing mechanisms; and engaging the private sector in service provision, technical assistance, and other services to improve operation and management capacity.

THE RURAL SUB-SECTOR

Access to improved drinking water is particularly lacking in Ethiopia's rural sub-sector with coverage levels estimated to be less than the 31 percent due to inoperable equipment and poor maintenance budgets. During the dry season more traditional sources of water are placed under pressure as shallow wells or other perennial sources dry-up. This situation worsens as these sources of water supply are shared with livestock. Taken together, rates of morbidity and mortality in rural areas is particularly high since few have access to improved water supply,

sanitation facilities, and awareness of hygienic practices.

WSS service has been fully decentralized to towns and local Woreda Water Desks (WWD); however, decentralization has also redistributed vital equipment and staff throughout rural areas to the extent that poorer areas now have even less access to technical assistance. Although the government has established technical training institutes and is now training adequate personnel, the WSS sector's financing and stock of equipment supplies and services still need improvement. Multiple opportunities exist to support the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program, especially in local capacity building, legalization of WatSan committees for borrowing purposes, and facilitating the involvement of the private sector in financing and equipment sales and maintenance.

DONOR INVOLVEMENT

A core donor group, the Development Assistance Group, co-led by the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank, has established 12 technical working groups, including one on water. A Multi-Stakeholder Forum is also supported through the European Union Water Initiative.

DONOR	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT INFORMATION
The World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban water supply development and rehabilitation Technical, institutional, and financial management capacity building in towns Supporting Addis Ababa Sewerage Master Plan Rural water supply development and rehabilitation 	Kenichi Ohashi Tel: 251-11- 517-60-00
Water and Sanitation Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support of MoWR development of WSS status and needs for governments poverty reduction strategy paper Technical assistance to develop appropriate M&E framework 	Belete Muluneh bmuluneh@worldbank.org Tel: 251-911-50-29-27
The African Development Bank (AfDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water basin planning Studies of water supply and sanitation, irrigation, hydropower and drainage Urban water supply and sanitation infrastructure development 	Lucy Fye l.fye@afdb.org Tel: 251-116-627-726
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and strategy development which contributed to creation of National Water Resources Policy, water sector strategy, and the Water Sector Development Program Supports basin planning initiatives and hydrologic studies 	Tel: 251-11-5515177
European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the EU Water Initiative, the EU has increased donor coordination and awareness of development opportunities 	DinoSINIGALLIA mailto@deleth.ec.europa.eu Tel: 251-11-661-25-11
The Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure and environmental protection in urban areas 	add@minbuza.nl Tel: 251-011-3-711100
KfW/GTZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure development and rehabilitation in urban areas 	Ronald Steyer kfw.addis@kfw.de Tel: 25 11 15 18 02 41
Japan/JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater development Irrigation planning and development Rural water supply system development 	Tel: 251-11-5504755
Finland/FINIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural water supply and sanitation capacity and infrastructure development Supports Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office to develop information network between riparian nations of Sudan, Egypt and Ethiopia 	sanomat.add@formin.fi Tel: 251-11-320 5920
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largest donor for rural water supply and sanitation projects Construction of new water supply schemes, rehabilitation of existing systems Capacity building at Woreda and community scales Supporting better access to rural water supply equipment and spare parts Facilitating behavioral change through awareness campaigns for sanitation and hygiene 	Tel: 251-115-184000

Additional information and sources: Statistics were compiled from the WHOSIS database, WRI-Earthtrends Water Resources and Freshwater Ecosystems database, and the UN MDG Indicators database. Other sources include the 2006 African Development Bank's "Getting Africa on Track to Meet the MDGs in Water Supply and Sanitation," AfDB-Ethiopia Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Appraisal Report (2005).

This Water and Sanitation Profile was prepared under the **Advancing the Blue Revolution Initiative (ABRI)**. ABRI is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and addresses some of the most challenging water issues in the Middle East and Africa including the lack of access by the poor to improved water and sanitation services, inefficient and nonproductive water use, and transboundary river basin management. ABRI works closely with host country governments, actively pursues co-investments from the private sector, reaches out to like-minded foundations, and partners with regional institutions.