

The sanitation profile provides an overview of the sanitation situation in Ethiopia and identifies key priority areas to achieve SDG6. The purpose of the profile is to support donors and government officials to have a common understanding of the sanitation situation in Ethiopia and to prioritize their efforts.



Population

115
MILLION

POPULATION¹

2.6%

POPULATION GROWTH¹

21.7%

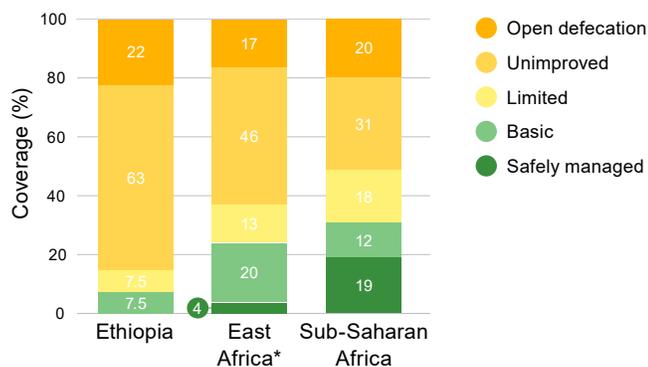
URBAN POPULATION¹

39.1%

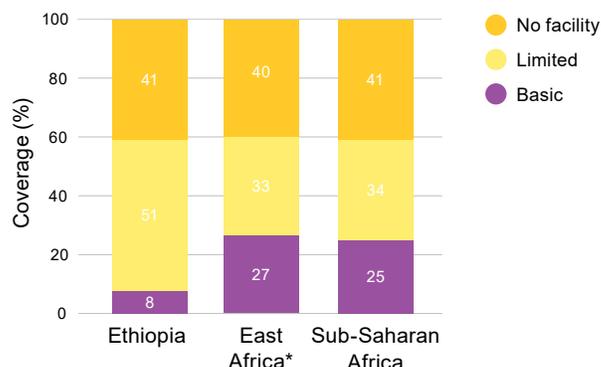
URBAN POPULATION PROJECTION 2050¹

Sanitation and Hygiene Coverage

Total Household Sanitation Data (2017)²

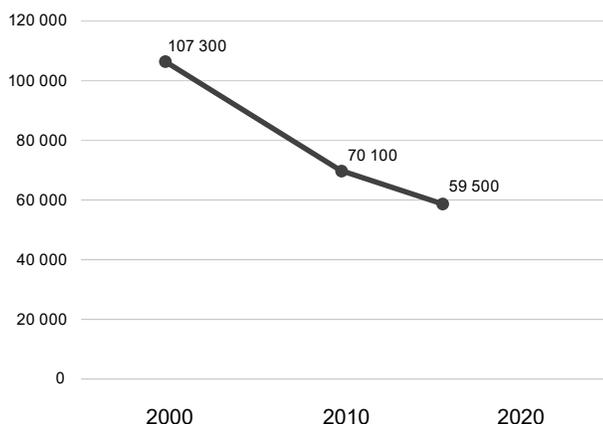


Total Household Hygiene Data (2017)²

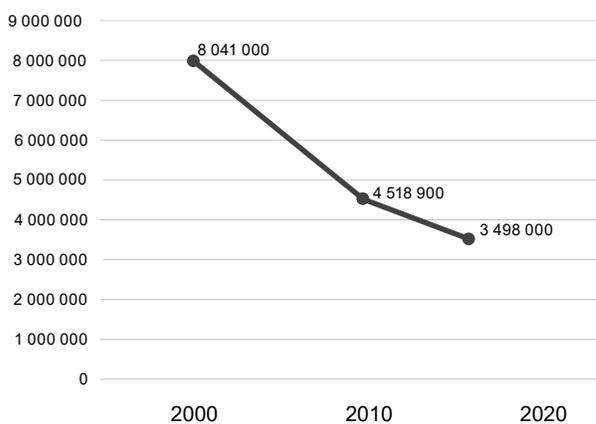


Health

Deaths Due to Diarrheal Disease³



Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)** Due to Diarrheal Disease⁴



* AMCOW East Africa region: Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Comoros, and Mauritius.

** One DALY can be thought of as one lost year of "healthy" life. DALYs for a disease or health condition are calculated as the sum of the Years of Life Lost (YLL) due to premature mortality in the population and the Years Lost due to Disability (YLD) for people living with the health condition or its consequences.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

■ Ngor Declaration

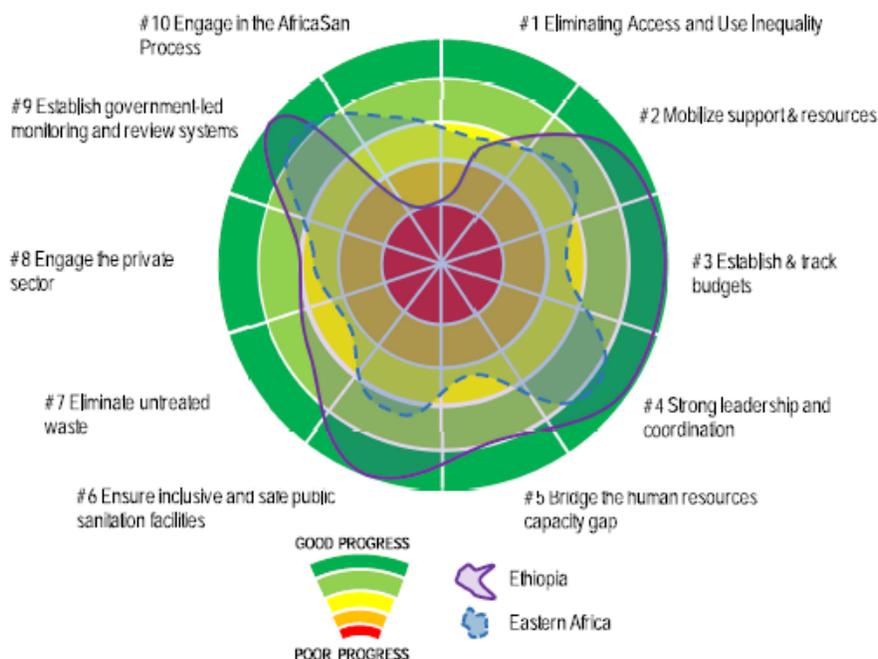
On May 27, 2015, African Ministers responsible for sanitation and hygiene adopted the Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene at the AfricaSan4 conference held in Senegal. The Ngor Declaration vision focuses on universal access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services and an end to open defecation by 2030, and as such reflects the paradigm shift of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The commitments were made in recognition of the fact that gains made in sanitation access since 1990 had not kept pace with demographic change; the understanding of the centrality of hygiene and sanitation to the existing health, economic, social & environmental burden on African countries; and to reaffirm the human right to safe drinking water & sanitation for all.

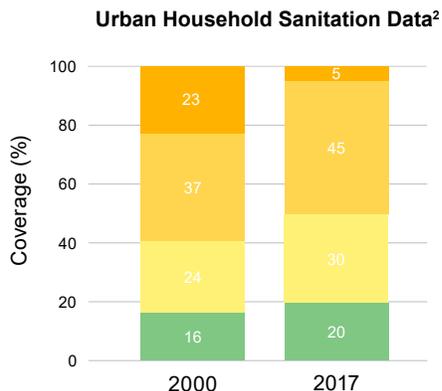
The Ngor monitoring system measures progress against commitments both in terms of whether the building blocks of the enabling environment are in place (stage 1), and subsequently progress against country-specific targets (stage 2). Ministers attend Ngor monitoring meetings to conduct country self-analysis, to learn from others, and to plan for next steps.

■ Progress⁵

Stage 1 Ngor Commitments Progress: East Africa & Ethiopia



Urban Sanitation



3% Households use a toilet linked to a sewer system. Although the sewer network has expanded since 2000, from 227 000 to 594 00 people, coverage has not increased due to population growth.

10% Households use a toilet linked to a septic system.

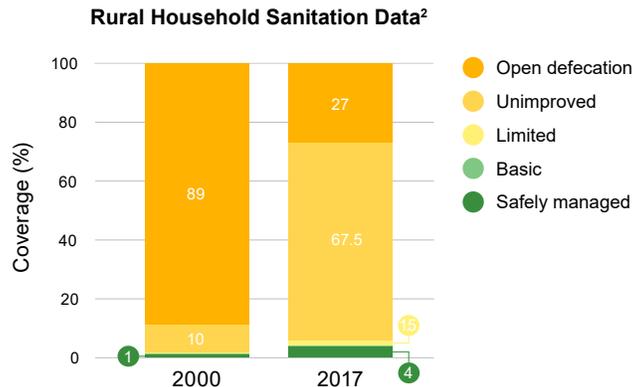
0% Increase in the use of safely managed sanitation facilities between 2000-2017.

23% Households have a basic handwashing facility (soap and water). 57% have limited and 20% have no handwashing facility.

Key developments

- Implementing the Integrated Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy developed in 2015.
- Increasing fecal sludge management systems to safely remove, treat, and recycle fecal matter to 70% coverage by 2025⁷.
- Installing 1,000 decentralized wastewater treatment systems capable of treating liquid and fecal matter to a standard that can be directly and safely used in the immediate environment or following further conditioning in localized facilities by 2025⁷.

Rural Sanitation



0.7% Households use a toilet linked to a sewer system.

0.3% Households use a toilet linked to a septic system.

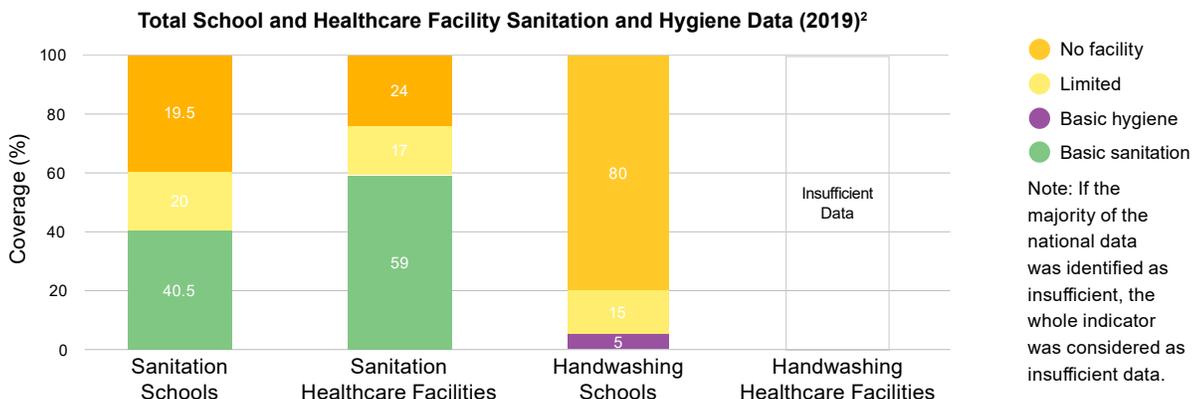
3% Increase in the use of safely managed sanitation facilities between 2000-2017.

4% Households have a basic handwashing facility (soap and water). 50% have limited and 46% have no handwashing facility.

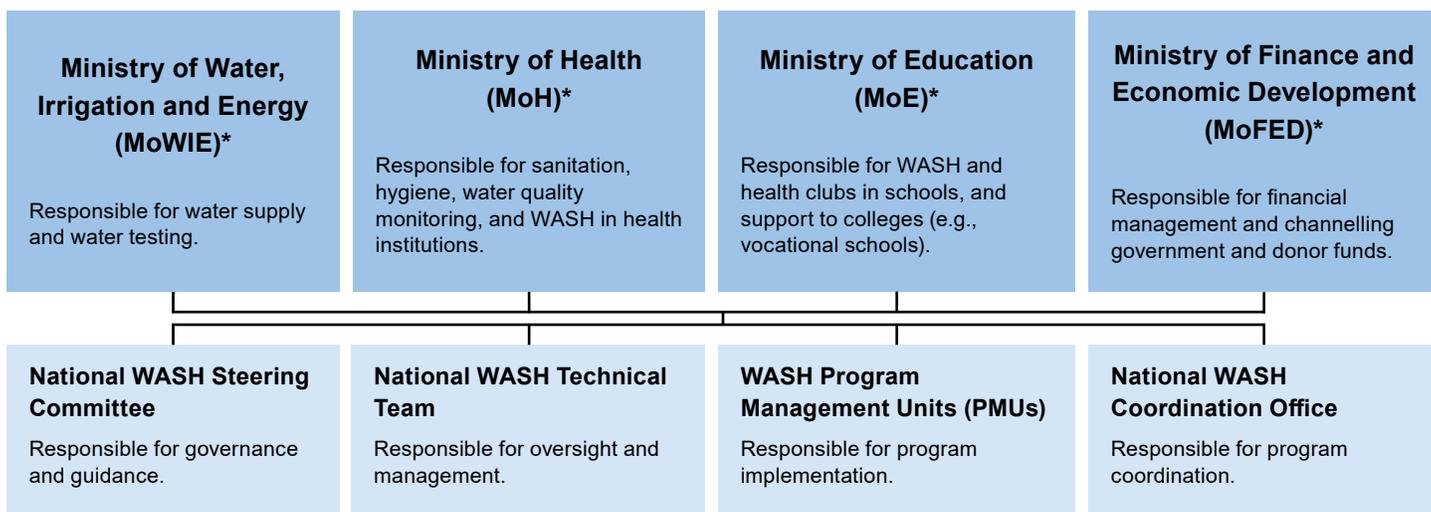
Key developments

- Increasing demand and use of latrines through Community-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH), the Health Extension Program (HEP), Women Health Development Army (WHDA) and Sanitation Marketing^{6,8,9,10}.
- Using Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) schemes to build the capacity of artisans and working with private companies (e.g., Lixil) to manufacture improved toilet slabs^{5,9}.

Public Sanitation and Hygiene



Institutional Arrangement



Regional**

Regional WASH Steering Committee (RWSC), Regional WASH TEchnical Team (RWTT), Regional WASH PMUs (RWPMU), Regional WASH Coordination Office (RWCO), Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED), Bureau of Water, Irrigation and Energy (BoWIE), Bureau of Health (BoH), Bureau of Education (BoE).

* A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in 2006, and revised in 2012 between MoWIE, MoH, MoE and MoFED to have a legally binding agreement to implement WASH programs¹².

**Government levels: Federal, Regions, Zones, Woredas, Town/City, Kebele/Community

Key Government Strategies, Policies, and Initiatives

- **Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II: 2015-2020):** National development plan to improve the economy and end poverty - sanitation and hygiene included.
- **ONE WASH National Program (OWNP) 2013:** A continuous long-term government plan developed to harmonize and align the WASH sector with “One plan, One budget, One report”. Phase II includes a new program: The Development of Sustainable Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Program in Drought Prone Areas of Ethiopia (WASH-DPA).
- **Health Sector Transformation Plan (HSTP) 2015-2020:** The first phase of the 20-year health sector strategy called ‘Envisioning Ethiopia’s Path to Universal Health Care through the strengthening of Primary Health Care’. It focuses on strengthening the HEP, sanitation marketing, and urban sanitation.
- **National Hygiene and Environmental Health Strategy (HEHS) 2016 -2020:** Strategic plan to implement the HSTP and overcome challenges in hygiene and environmental health.
- **Integrated Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy (IUSH) 2015:** Strategic plan to respond to urban growth, including FSM and private sector engagement.

Monitoring

- OWNP’s M&E program consists of a results framework and key performance indicators^{6,12}.
- The WASH M&E program includes a detailed institutional structure and reporting system. At the national and regional level, NWCO and Technical Teams carry out the M&E program^{6,12}.
- The National WASH Inventory (NWI) is intended to provide the sector with reliable WASH data. A national baseline study was conducted in 2010/2011¹². NWI 2 is planned in phase II of OWNP⁶.

Coordination

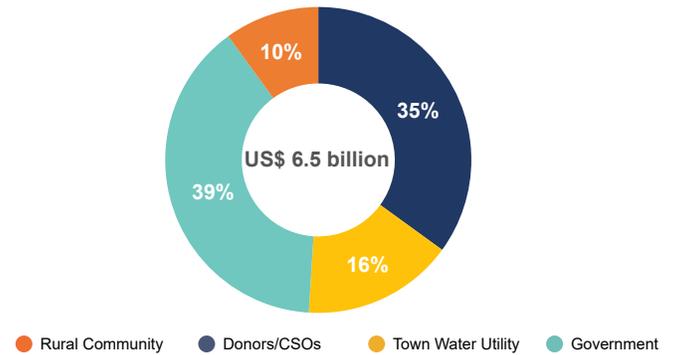
- There are WASH coordination offices at the federal, regional, and zonal level. They are responsible for liaising between the different ministries and WASH stakeholders¹².
- The Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) is a multi-day WASH event now held every year to increase learning, collaboration, and communication amongst stakeholders^{6,12}.
- Joint Technical Reviews (JTRs) are organized semi-annually to review progress on plans^{6,13}.
- The Development Assistance Group (DAG), including various Technical Working Groups, was established in 2001 to increase coordination amongst donors¹².

FINANCING

Sources of Finance

- The **top 5 development partners** in terms of WASH ODA disbursed¹⁵:
 - World Bank (WB)
 - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO - UK)
 - African Development Bank (AfDB)
 - UNICEF
 - Government of Finland
- The GoE created a Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) for major donors to deposit funds into one bank account. The objective of the Account is to align WASH activities, simplify financial and procurement procedures, and ensure government and community ownership. The Account is implemented by MoFED, while NWSC and Development partners provide governance and guidance^{12,14}.

One WASH National Program Phase II Sources of Finances⁶



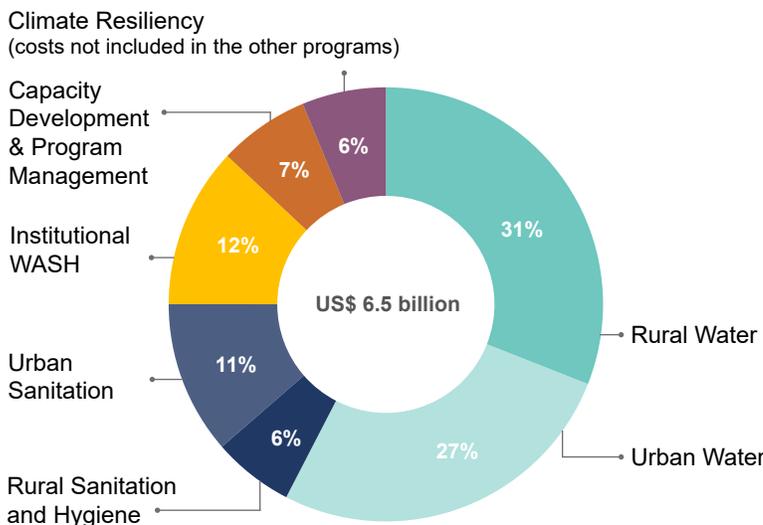
- Rural Communities** and **Town Water Utilities** will contribute respectively 10% and 16% of the OWP Phase II budget through tariffs and payments made by users (e.g., latrine construction, emptying)⁶.
- Government** will contribute 39% of the OWP Phase II budget generated by domestic taxes⁶.
- Donors and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)** will contribute 35% of the OWP Phase II budget through transfers⁶.

Budget

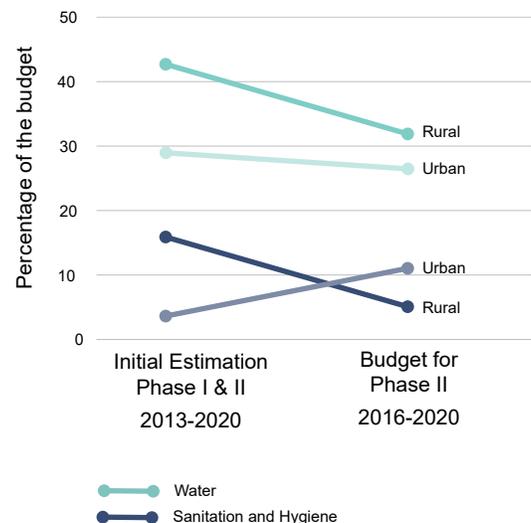
Available funds for OWP Phase II versus funds needed⁶



One WASH National Program Phase II Budget⁶



Percentage of the OWP Budget Dedicated to Water vs Sanitation^{6,12}



A gap analysis of Ethiopia's sanitation and hygiene sector was conducted primarily based on the Ngor commitment monitoring data and a literature review of publications from the Government of Ethiopia. The analysis identified the following key priorities to improve sanitation and hygiene in Ethiopia.

■ Capacity Development

Although Ethiopia has made good progress with bridging the human resource capacity gap, more than other countries in the region⁵, capacity gaps remain a significant challenge and threat to achieving sanitation and hygiene targets^{6,9,14,16}. In terms of progress with the enabling environment, MoH has developed the Human Resource for Health (HRH) guidelines⁵, MoH identifies capacity gaps through the annual M&E report⁵, and capacity development is one of the three pillars of the OWINP⁶. The government is also committed to developing a comprehensive and consolidated capacity building plan for CWA¹⁴. As a result of these efforts, capacity development services are increasing. For example, Wollo University provides WASH training at the Masters level since 2018, and TVETs provide training to WASH professionals, including artisans and HEWs. TVETs have also designed a process to certify sanitation technicians⁹.

Despite these efforts, the WASHBAT analysis identified capacity development as a bottleneck for urban sanitation at the sub-national level, and for rural sanitation at the national and sub-national level⁹. Common challenges in capacity development include low capacity of sector staff and private sector contractors, lack of professional development plans, low salaries, high turnover, and lack of incentives and recognition⁹.

Opportunities to close gaps and address constraints:

- Support NWSC to review strategic and annual plans at all levels and evaluate if an HR needs assessment is required to develop a detailed and comprehensive human resource plan with targets and milestones.
- Support NWSC to develop a human resource plan based on a needs assessment that includes individual and organizational capacities.
- Collaborate with different types of education institutions to develop appropriate capacity development programs based on the needs and learning preferences of sanitation stakeholders.
- Support MoH to establish environmental health professionals' development road map.

■ Finances

Ethiopia has made good progress placing the enabling environment for sanitation and hygiene budgets, significantly more than other countries in the region. The MoFED is one of the four key ministries of the OWINP, and has developed a budget and financial reporting system for the program. Furthermore, Ethiopia is the only country in East Africa that reported having an investment plan for sanitation and hygiene aligned to the sanitation-related SDG targets¹⁶. Another significant milestone was the establishment of the Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) to align WASH activities, simplify financial and procurement procedures, and ensure government and community ownership¹⁴.

However, financing at the national level and budget/expenditure at the sub-national level remains a bottleneck for urban and rural sanitation⁹. Key challenges include both low available funds and low capacity to spend funds. In terms of the budget, although it is increasing, it has not yet reached 0.5% of GDP⁵. Furthermore, there is a 43% funding gap to reach the OWINP Phase II targets, and sanitation represents a significantly small portion of the budget compared to water⁶.

Opportunities to close gaps and address constraints:

- Support capacity development efforts at the national and sub-national level on procurement processes, financial management, and contract management.
- Support MoFED and NWSC to manage the CWA.
- Support MoFED to identify innovative financial instruments to increase budget (e.g., blended financing, climate finance).

■ Private Sector Engagement

Ethiopia has made some progress in securing the enabling environment for private sector engagement in sanitation, however, it is one of the Ngor commitments that has made the least amount of progress⁵, and the WASHBAT analysis also identified private sector engagement as a bottleneck⁹. Progress has increased since the national sanitation marketing guidelines were developed in 2013. As a result, there is a sanitation marketing multi-stakeholder platform (SM-MSP)⁵ and TVETs, MoH, and the Federal Micro and Small Enterprise Development Agency (FEMSEDA) are developing training manuals and occupational standards (OS) to include sanitation marketing in the over 800 existing OS⁶. MoH has also worked closely with the Lixil Company to manufacture Satopan toilet pans to increase affordability and access to latrine parts⁹.

Despite these efforts, private sector engagement remains insufficient. The government, particularly through OWINP Phase II, recognizes the need for increased private sector engagement to deliver sanitation services. They want to incentivize the private sector to work in sanitation by developing sustainable business models, building capacity, improving financial mechanisms, and improving coordination^{6,9}.

Opportunities to close gaps and address constraints:

- Support NWSC to map existing private sector actors and understand interest/barriers to engaging in sanitation products and services.
- Support NWSC to develop a private sector engagement strategy.
- Support NWSC and NWCO to strengthen the relationship between MFIs and entrepreneurs to improve financial options for the private sector.

■ Monitoring and Evaluation

Although Ethiopia has made good progress in establishing government-led monitoring and review systems, the government recognizes the need to continue making improvements^{5,16}. Phase II of the OWINP has an extensive M&E program with key performance indicators and defined roles and responsibilities at the national, regional, woreda and kebele level. It also includes frequency of progress meetings and the flow of reporting⁶. The implementation of this M&E program will require the strengthening of the enabling environment to avoid common challenges faced in Phase I. These challenges included limited understanding of the M&E program at management level, inadequate data verification practices, poor recording and reporting, and lack of skilled professionals at the regional and woreda level⁹.

Opportunities to close gaps and address constraints:

- Strengthen the operationalization and institutionalization of the WaSH MIS and NWI (jointly financed by DFID and AfDB).
- Strengthen links between the different MIS: WASH MIS, Health MIS, Education MIS, and Integrated Finance MIS.
- Strengthen the capacity of NWCO and RWCO on data storage and dissemination, and on building the capacity of M&E staff, particularly at the Woreda and Regional level (e.g., data collection, mobile technology, reporting, analysis).
- Support NWCO to develop the ONEWASH website to facilitate data sharing with sector stakeholders (training, IT services, etc.).
- Ensure engagement of MoH with the AfricaSan movement and the Ngor commitment monitoring process.

■ Urban Sanitation

Ethiopia, a predominantly rural country, has focused much of its sanitation efforts on rural sanitation in the past two decades, with urban sanitation only recently prioritized with the IUSHS and OWINP Phase II^{6,7}. As a result, progress in urban sanitation has been slow in comparison to rural sanitation². For example, the percentage of the rural population using safely managed facilities increased by 3% between 2000-2017, while the percentage of the urban population using safely managed facilities did not increase². Although the government recognizes the need to include sanitation in urban planning, and some towns have included sanitation in their master plans, urban sanitation faces various challenges, including poor planning, weak regulation, low involvement of the private sector, and inadequate financial mechanisms^{9,17}.

Opportunities to close gaps and address constraints:

- Support MoH, the Ministry of Urban Development and Construction (MoUDC), and municipalities to establish city-wide sanitation master plans.
- Support MoH to establish a regulatory agency and revise the regulatory framework.
- Support MoH to increase private sector engagement by improving the procurement process and contract management to reduce delays and reduce non-compliance.
- Support NWSC and NWTT to conduct a feasibility study on DEWATS to determine financial and environmental sustainability.

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