



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Ethiopia

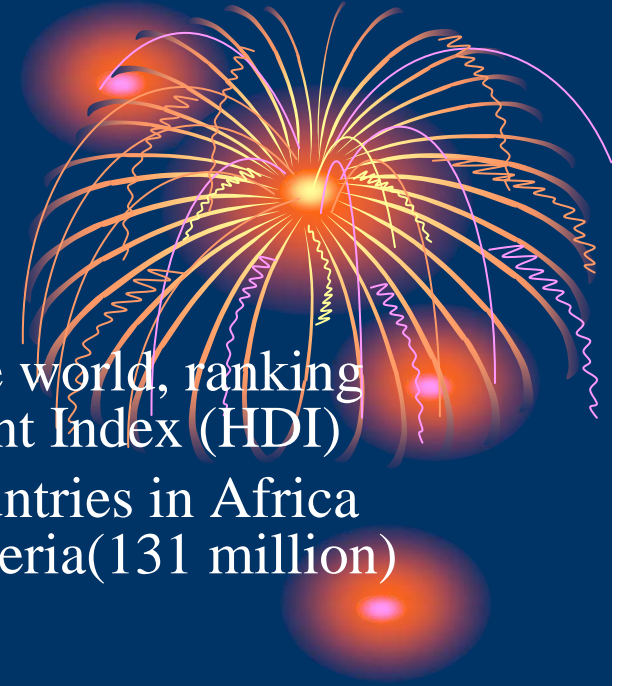
With Special Reference to Water Supply and Sanitation

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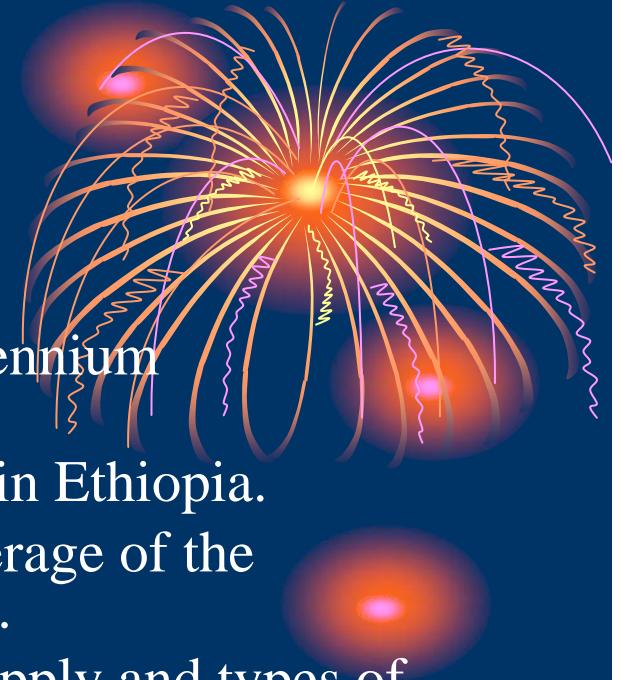
1 Introduction

- Ethiopia is among the poorest countries in the world, ranking 170 out of 177 in the UN Human Development Index (HDI)
- The country is the second most populated countries in Africa with 78 million people in 2006 following Nigeria(131 million)
- The country also characterized by;
 - Poor health and education coverage
 - Poor water supply and sanitation (One sixth of all African who need access to safe water live in Ethiopia)
 - These result in higher mortality rate and poverty prevalence in the country
- The government accepted implementing the MDGs to solve the wide range problems it has in the country.



2.Objectives of the study

- To review the historical development of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- To see the implementation process of MDGs in Ethiopia.
- To study the water supply and sanitation coverage of the country by comparing with selected countries.
- To see the major sources of drinking water supply and types of sanitation facilities available in Ethiopia.
- To analyse the MDGs water supply and sanitation targets and resources required to meet these targets.
- To identify the major challenges to achieve water supply and sanitation targets of Millennium Development Goals.
- To forward the possible recommendations to meet MDGs water supply and sanitation targets in Ethiopia



3. Background to the development of the MDGs



- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the result of numerous UN development conferences from the 1960s to 1990s.
- These all UN development conferences (First, Second, Third and Fourth Development conferences) focused largely on economic growth
- The world leaders, researchers and NGOs planned to bring new change for the new millennium that focus more on development than growth which take into account the prevailing circumstances in developing countries
- As a result, the MDGs reflect the importance of social human rights in the international community
 - rights to food, education, health care, and decent standard of living

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- In September 2000 the United Nations General Assembly, representing 189 countries, unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration. The Millennium declaration has;
 - Eight goals
 - Eighteen targets
 - Forty five indicators.
- The MDGs are a set of time-bound and measurable goals and targets designed to decrease poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental devastation and discrimination against women.



4. Impl. Process of MDGs in Ethiopia



- In order to solve the wide problems of the country, there must be wide range and broad base of economic policy. (MDGs good opportunity for the country)
- The preparation of the first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in 2001 broadened engagement among the government, donors and the UN, and laid the foundation for subsequent collaboration around the MDGs.
- The implementation process of MDGs began in Ethiopia by establishing the MDGs Task Force.
- The Task Force's members initially came from the Government, UN country team MDGs focal point, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank.

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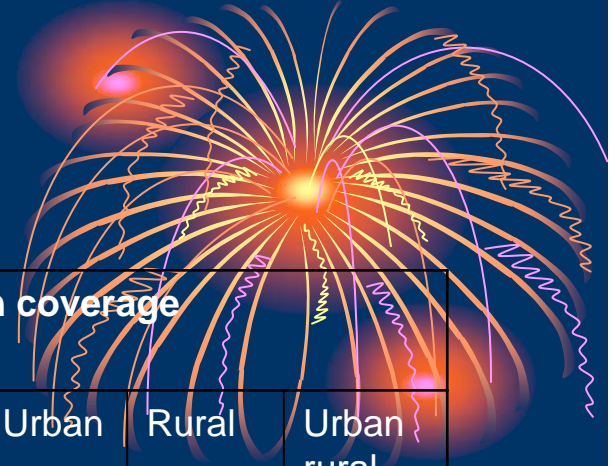
- In July 2004, the Government of Eth. completed the Millennium Development Goals Report
- The government tried to adopt the MDGs through localizing it with the existed government poverty reduction strategy program known as Action Plan for Sustainable Development to End Poverty (APSDEP)
- The following are the major actions taken to contextualize MDGs with current country policy.
 - Examine MDGs indicators based on data availability;
 - Ensure the consistency of the goals and policy context and time line;
 - Examine the government structure which will be instrumental for design and implementation of policies and strategise; and
 - Determine the feasibility of target in light of observed trends and required finance.



5. WSS Coverage in Ethiopia: Comparative Analysis

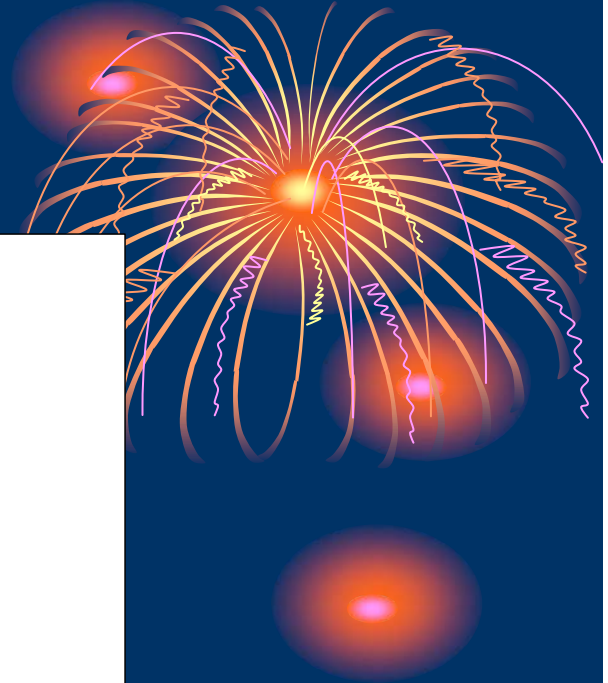
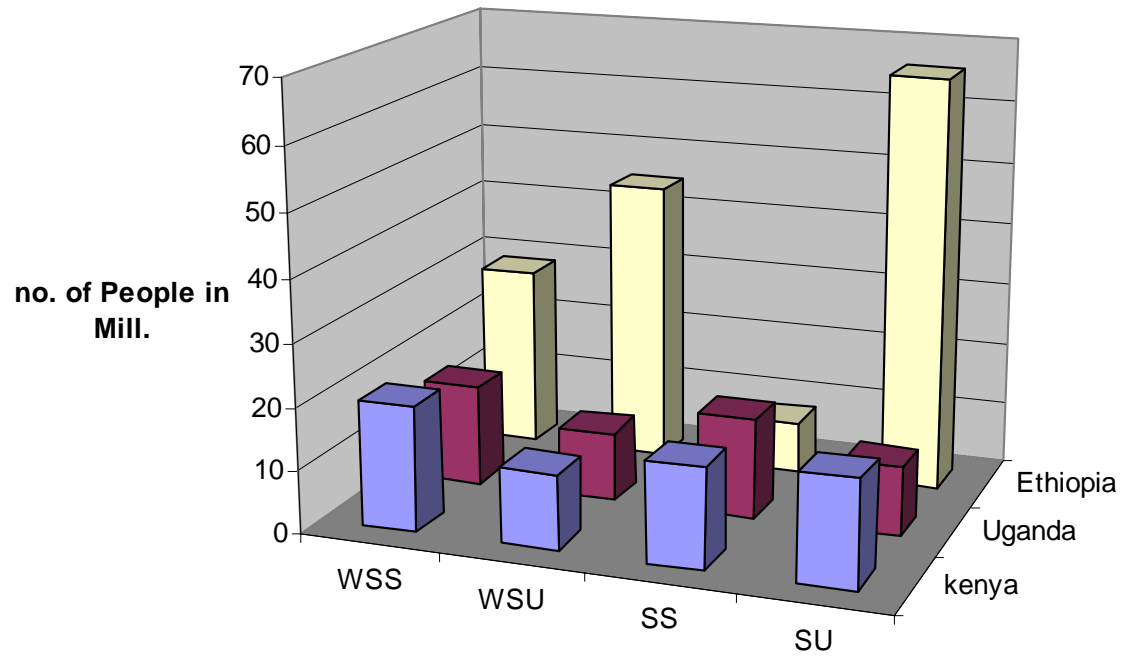


- In 2004 the safe water supply coverage at national level was 39.4 percent of the total population in Ethiopia. In the same year safe water coverage was:
 - At world----- 83% World population
 - In SSA ----- 56 % SSA population
 - In Kenya----- 62% Kenya population
 - In Uganda----- 60% Uganda population
- In Ethiopia sanitation coverage was also 11.5 % Ethiopia population. But;
 - At world ----- 59 % World population
 - In SSA -----37 % SSA population
 - In Uganda----- 60% Uganda population and
 - In Kenya -----48% Kenya population
- The coverage of both water supply and sanitation is very low specially in rural Ethiopia



| Country | Water supply coverage | | | | Sanitation coverage | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| | National | Urban | Rural | Urban rural Gap | National | Urban | Rural | Urban rural Gap |
| Kenya | 62 | 89 | 46 | 43 | 48 | 56 | 43 | 13 |
| Uganda | 60 | 84 | 56 | 28 | 60 | 71 | 58 | 13 |
| Ethiopia | 39.4 | 83.1 | 31.4 | 38 | 11.5 | 49.7 | 3.9 | 45.8 |
| SSA | 56 | 80 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 53 | 28 | 25 |
| S.E Asia | 82 | 89 | 77 | 12 | 67 | 81 | 56 | 25 |
| Latin A | 91 | 96 | 73 | 23 | 77 | 86 | 49 | 37 |
| World | 83 | 95 | 73 | 22 | 59 | 80 | 39 | 41 |

Figure 1: Served and unserved water supply and sanitation number of people in selected countries



6. Sources of WS and types of sanitation facility



6.1 Sources of Water Supply

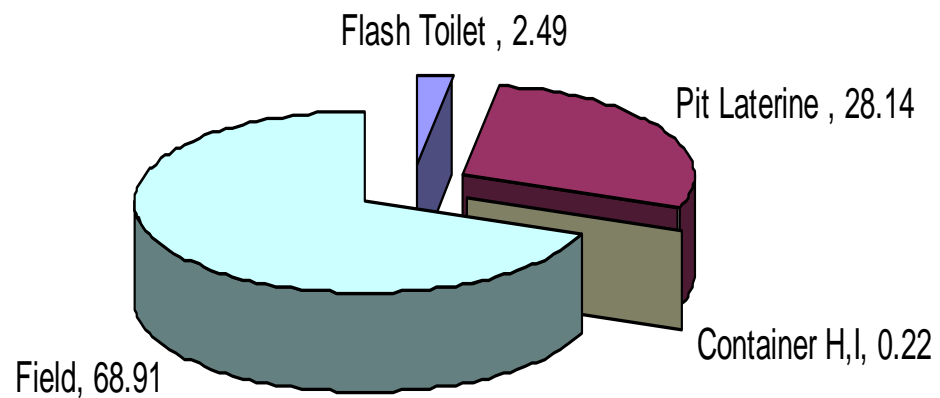
- We have two categories of sources of water supply. **Protected** (own tap, public tap (bono) and protected well/spring) and **unprotected** (unprotected well/spring and river or lakes)
- In 2004 the sources of water supply;
 - National
 - Protected 35.9%
 - Unprotected 63.3%
 - Rural
 - Protected 25.2%
 - Unprotected 74.5%
 - Urban
 - Protected 92.4
 - Unprotected 7.6

6.2 Types of sanitation facility in Ethiopia

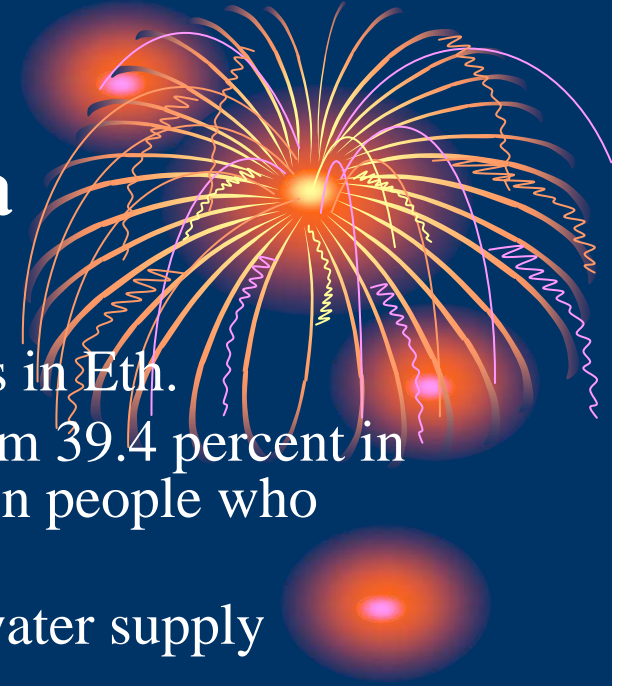


- There are in general two types of sanitation.
 - On site sanitation (Pit latrine and septic system) and
 - off site sanitation (sewerage system).
- According to Ethiopia Central Statistical Agency, the sanitation (toilet facility), in Ethiopia classified in to four parts. These are:
 - flash toilet;
 - pit latrine;
 - container or household material and
 - field or forest

Figure 3: Percentage share of different types of sanitation facilities in 2004



7. MD WSS Target in Ethiopia



7.1 Water supply and sanitation targets of MDGs in Eth.

- The WSS coverage should be increase from 39.4 percent in 2004 to 70 percent in 2015(new 36 million people who should get safe water supply).
- In terms of urban and rural area also the water supply should increase from:
 - 83.1 percent to 91.55 for urban
 - 31.4 percent to 65.7 for rural
- Sanitation coverage should reach 56% at a national level in 2015 as compared to 11.5 percent in the base year. (45 million new people who should get sanitation service)
 - In urban the sanitation coverage should be 75 percent (from 49% current)
 - The rural area sanitation also should be 58 %. (from 3.9% current)

7.2 Infrastructure

- There are three ways of intervention regarding infrastructure:
 - The first one is construction of new infrastructure (spring development, Hand Dung well, shallow drill well and deep well drill);
 - The second one is rehabilitation of the existed infrastructure; and
 - The last on is to conduct design in different part of the country(909 towns).
- The number of new infrastructures construction will be 70,646 during the coming ten years;
 - For urban 385 new infrastructures (water supply schemes)
 - For rural 70,261 new infrastructures (water supply schemes)



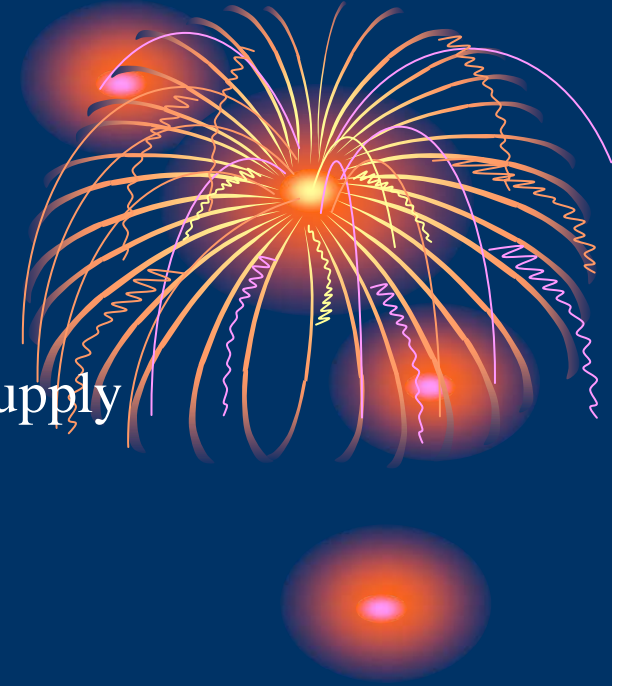
7.4 WSS cost and source of finance



- According to water supply Millennium Development Goals Need Assessment Report, the cost required for water supply is around 2.6 billion USD.
 - 1.6 bil. USD allocated for rural area
 - 0.9 bil. USD allocated for urban area
- High cost share taken by rural area(61%) and 34 % for urban area.
- The Millennium Development Goals Need Assessment Report also estimated the total cost required for sanitation. That is 3.2 bill USD.
 - 3.1 bil. USD (96.8 %) for urban sanitation provision
 - 0.1 bil. USD(3.2%) for rural sanitation provision.

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- There are three sources of finance for water supply
 - National
 - Government(15.97%)
 - Consumer(14.61%)
 - External(69.43%)
 - Urban/rural
 - Government(10%)/18%
 - Consumer(28%)/8%
 - External(52%)/75%
 - Regarding to sanitation around 78.8 % of the total cost covered by the private (consumer or beneficiary) finance and 21.2% taken by government or donors



8. Challenges to meet the MDGs WSS



- In order to meet the millennium development targets of water supply and sanitation, the country may encounter a number of challenges.
 - Sustainability of water supply and sanitation projects;
 - lack of financial and material resources;
 - more dependency on foreign resource (aid or loan);
 - lack of the necessary skilled personnel; and
 - lack of awareness regarding the government rule and regulation on water supply and sanitation.

9. Recommendations

- Promote mass participation of local people at the grass root level in preparation and implementation of WSS projects.
- Improve the internal source of financing WSS through proper pricing mechanism.
- Improve absorptive capacity of aid and loan that allocated for water supply and sanitation projects.
- Improve the vocational and technical trainings in water supply and sanitation area in order to solve the shortage of human resource.





Thank You!!!!!!!!!!