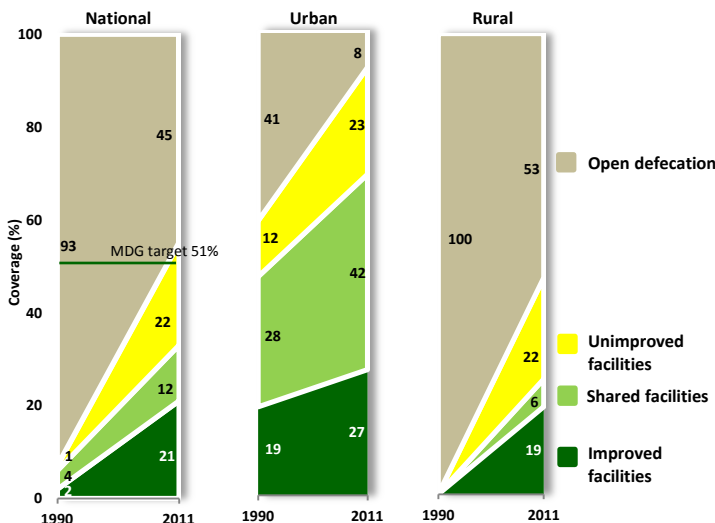


UNICEF Sanitation Priority Country Factsheet 2014 Ethiopia

Summary: Since 1990, improved sanitation coverage increased from 2% to 21% in 2011; 24% of the population use facilities that do not yet meet basic hygiene standards. Open defecation rates were more than halved from 93% in 1990, to 45% in 2011. Progress has been equitable across all States though the population in the poorest quintile benefitted least from improvements in sanitation.

Since 1990, Ethiopia more than halved the proportion of the population that practices open defecation



Key highlights:

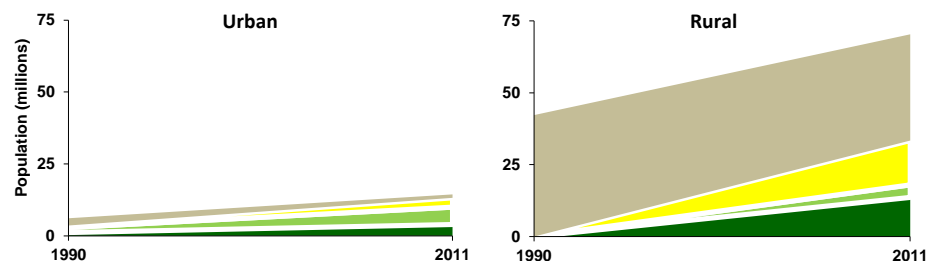
- Between 1990 and 2011, the number of people using an improved sanitation facility increased from 1.1 million to 17.5 million people.
- 10.4 million people rely on shared sanitation facilities.
- 38.1 million people still practice open defecation
- Ethiopia is among the top five countries with the fastest reduction in open defecation rates

Ethiopia	Urban		Rural		Total	
	1990	2011	1990	2011	1990	2011
Population (x millions)	2.5	1.2	42.2	36.9	44.7	38.1
Open defecation	0.7	3.2	0.0	15.4	0.7	18.7
Shared facilities	1.7	6.0	0.0	4.4	1.7	10.4
Improved facilities	1.1	3.9	0.0	13.6	1.1	17.5
Total population*	6.1	14.4	42.2	70.3	48.3	84.7

■ = improved = population with access to sanitation
 ■ + ■ + ■ = Unimproved + shared + open defecation = population without access to sanitation

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2013 data base and UN Population Division, Population Prospects, 2011 Revision
 * A difference of 0.1 million in the aggregate population is due to rounding

36.9 million of Ethiopia's 38.1 million open defecators live in rural areas

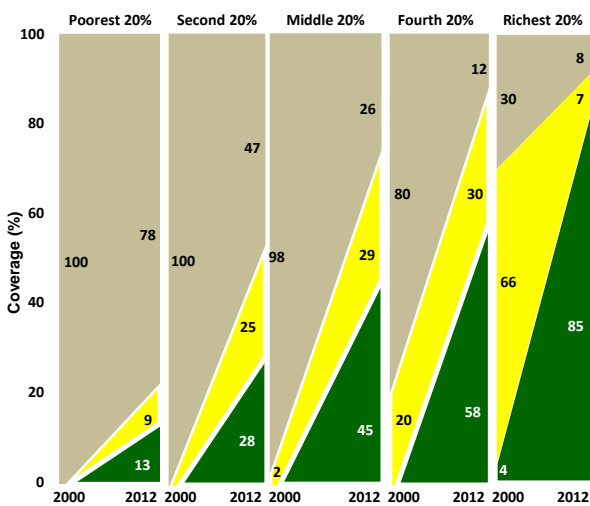


Data sources

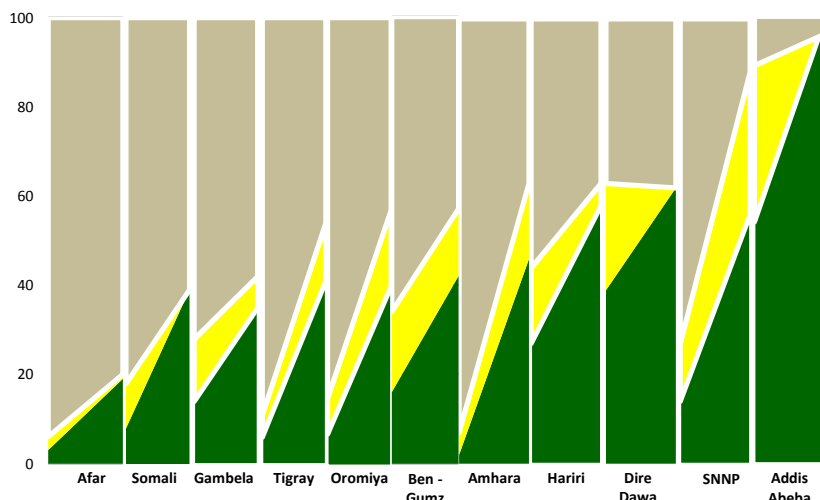
The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is charged with international reporting on progress towards the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. It bases its coverage estimates exclusively on data from national censuses and nationally representative household surveys. The JMP has the following census and sample survey data on file for Ethiopia:

- Census 1994, 2007
- Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004
- Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2000, 2005, 2011

Ethiopia made equitable progress across the top four quintiles, but the population in the poorest quintile seems hard to reach



Ethiopia is achieving equitable progress on sanitation across all its States



■ Improved + shared facilities of an improved type (bottom two graphs only)

Sanitation trends by wealth quintiles, 2000–2012
 Special tabulation based on Ethiopia DHS 2000, DHS 2005 and, DHS 2011

Sanitation trends by States, 2000 - 2012
 Source: Special tabulation based on DHS 2000, DHS 2005 and, DHS 2011

Enabling Environment

- ◆ The lead Government agency responsible for Sanitation in Ethiopia is the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH). The de-merging of Federal Ministry of Water Resources from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources in 2010 is an indication of Government's commitment to improving access sanitation facilities across the country
- ◆ There has been a great deal of progress in the sanitation and hygiene sector in Ethiopia during the past ten years, much of it achieved through the Government's Health Extension Programme and the subsequent introduction and spread of the Community Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) programme which is included in the country's National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategic Action Plan
- ◆ Strong Government commitment resulted in Ethiopia's Universal Access Plan which seeks to reach 98.5% and 100% of the population with access to safe water and sanitation by 2015
- ◆ Differentiated targets and strategies exist to specifically target improved sanitation access for vulnerable and excluded groups
- ◆ Key Donors: DGIS, DFID, WB, AFDB and UNICEF



Key Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High Level Commitments 2013 (Update)

Indicator	Progress
Create a WASH inventory, which will establish a national baseline on water and sanitation availability by type, adequacy and maintenance level and other relevant information	Almost complete
Under the WASH Implementation Framework, establish a Consolidated WASH Account in 2013 and through that account finance & implement One National WASH Program with aligned, harmonized & integrated mechanisms in partnership with all external financiers, NGOs and private sector	Good progress
Achieve 82% Open defecation free Ethiopia by 2015	Progress, but slow
Strengthen the Enabling Environment through political commitment and sector reforms	Good progress

Health Situation

- ◆ Diarrhoea is the leading cause of Under-5 mortality in Ethiopia, causing 23% of all under-5 deaths (73,341 children per year)
- ◆ An estimated 64,540 children could be saved every year by improving Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in the country*
- ◆ Around 44% of under-5 children in Ethiopia are stunted, which can be strongly linked to the childhood incidence of diarrhoea and other mechanisms such as environmental enteropathy.

Sanitation Programming

- ◆ There are approximately 38 million people practicing Open Defecation (OD) in Ethiopia
- ◆ The Government-led CLTSH programme commenced in 2006 and is currently being scaled-up across the country
- ◆ As of June 2013, around 2,042,735 people were living in 7,032 ODF communities as a direct** result of UNICEF support for CLTS. Around 2.5% of the country's population are now living in ODF certified communities.
- ◆ Sanitation Marketing is developed and rolled out.

*Calculated using the 2001 Global Burden of disease estimate of 88% US diarrhea deaths due to poor WASH

**Where UNICEF is providing direct financial support to CATS programme implementation by implementing partners
Sources: UNICEF-WHO JMP (2012), UNICEF State of the World's Children (2013), WHO 2012, Sanitation and Water for All (2013)