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Ethiopia and the World Bank

Over half a century of partnership towards sustainable development

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Preface

Ethiopia's efforts to accelerate growth and reduce poverty have been rewarded with impressive results. Ethiopia has registered a strong economic performance, reflected in high GDP growth rates, over the last decade. We have also succeeded in maintaining a strong and sustainable macroeconomic framework. As indicated in our Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), we are committed to reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and becoming a middle-income country by 2025.

The World Bank has been a key development partner, supporting our development efforts in many areas for more than six decades, while ensuring country ownership of development priorities.

We are confident that this longstanding partnership with the World Bank will remain strong and we look forward to working together to promote sustainable development and improve the living standards of all Ethiopians.

H.E. Ato Sufian Ahmed,
Minister of Finance and Economic Development



H.E. Ato Sufian Ahmed,
Minister of Finance and Economic Development



Foreword



*Guang Zhe Chen,
Country Director for Ethiopia*

Ethiopia is among the founding countries of the World Bank Group. Since it became a member in 1945, Ethiopia has received financial support from the Bank for over 140 projects related to all major sectors of the economy. The International Development Association (IDA) is Ethiopia's largest provider of official development assistance. Over the past 20 years, IDA has contributed over US\$10 billion to more than 60 projects in Ethiopia, through both credits and grants. The World Bank Group has also delivered a range of knowledge services and policy advice to Ethiopia, by undertaking analytical work, the preparation of policy notes and sectoral studies. This partnership indicates the World Bank's strong commitment and desire to help Ethiopia in its efforts to reduce poverty and improve the well-being of its citizens.

In recent years, Ethiopia has been one of the fastest growing economies in Africa. Over the past two decades, with support from development partners, the country has registered some impressive results in key human development indicators: primary school enrolments have quadrupled, child mortality has been cut in half, and the number of people with access to clean water has more than doubled. At the same time the Government has embarked on an ambitious program of public investment to remove constraints to economic growth. The Government of Ethiopia's current five-year

strategy (2011-2015), entitled the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), aims to foster broad based development in a sustainable manner to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. This plan has been recognized by the Bank's Executive Directors as setting out similar priorities to the Bank's own strategy for Africa's Future. It is also the anchor for the current World Bank Group Country Partnership Strategy.

The World Bank Country Team strongly believes that the people of Ethiopia can overcome the development challenges they face. The World Bank will continue to provide assistance through partnership, policy advice and financial assistance, to support the development priorities identified by the people of Ethiopia.

We hope this book will help you to better understand how the World Bank Group is supporting Ethiopia to reduce poverty and improve the living standards of its people. We would also like to encourage you to learn more about the World Bank by visiting our website. We welcome your feedback on how we can improve our services and deliver lasting results for the people of Ethiopia.

Guang Zhe Chen,
Country Director for Ethiopia



Ethiopia

Economic Overview

Ethiopia is the second-most populous country in Sub-Saharan Africa with a population of about 85 million (United Nations, 2011). One of the world's oldest civilizations, Ethiopia is also one of the world's poorest countries. The country's per capita income of US\$370 is substantially lower than the regional average of US\$1,257 (Gross National Income, Atlas Method). The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) aspires to reach middle income status (current threshold: US\$1,025) over the next decade.

The economy has experienced strong and broad based growth over the past decade, averaging 9.9 per cent per year between 2004/05 - 2011/12 compared to the regional average of 5.4 per cent.

Economic growth brought with it positive trends in reducing poverty, in both urban and rural areas. While 38.7 per cent of Ethiopians lived in extreme poverty in 2005, five years later this was reduced to 29.6 per cent as measured by the national poverty line of US\$0.6 per day. Under the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), the target is to reduce this further to 22.2 per cent by 2014-2015.

Development Challenges

The main challenge for Ethiopia is to continue and accelerate the progress made in recent years towards the MDGs and to address

the causes of poverty among its population. GoE is already devoting a very high share of its budget to pro-poor programs and investments. Large-scale donor support will continue to provide a vital contribution in the near-term to finance the levels of spending needed to meet these challenges. However, even if donor support is increased, using aid effectively will require Ethiopia to improve governance, empower local authorities, and further develop government accountability to its citizens.

Over the past two decades, there has been significant progress in key human development indicators and Ethiopia is on track to meet many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): primary school enrolment has quadrupled, child mortality has been cut in half, the number of people with access to clean water has more than doubled, gender parity is being reached in education, and there has been substantial progress on HIV/AIDS and malaria. Good progress has been made towards universal primary education, although this MDG target may not be met. Reduction of maternal mortality remains a key challenge.

These gains, together with more recent moves to strengthen the fight against malaria and HIV/AIDS, paint a picture of improved wellbeing in Ethiopia. Notwithstanding the progress on these critical aspects of human development, given the country's low starting point, Ethiopia needs considerable investment and continued policy reforms to achieve some of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.



This GTP is the anchor for the World Bank's new Country Partnership Strategy



The Growth and Transformation Plan

GoE's current five-year development plan (2010/11-2014/15), the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), is geared towards fostering broad-based development in a sustainable manner to achieve the MDGs. The GTP envisions a major leap in terms of not only economic structure and income levels but also the level of social indicators.

Key Development Goals:

Rapid economic growth, targeted for 11 per cent per year at worst and, at best, to double the size of the economy by 2015, with GDP per capita expected to reach US\$698 by 2015;

Agricultural production is to double, to ensure food security in Ethiopia for the first time;

An increased contribution from the industrial sector particularly focused on increased production in sugar, textiles, leather products and cement;

Foreign exchange reserves are projected to increase and the Birr is to depreciate by five per cent against the dollar each year;

The road network should increase from 49,000 kilometers to 64,500 kilometers by 2015;

Power generation capacity will increase from the current 2,000 MW to 8,000 MW, and the number of customers from the current two million to four million by 2015;

Construction of 2,395 kilometers of railway line; and,

Achievement of all Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The plan also aims to reduce the maternal mortality rate by more than half from 590 per 100,000 to 267 per 100,000.



The World Bank Group

Since its inception in 1944, the World Bank has expanded from a single institution to a closely associated group of five development institutions. Our mission has evolved from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as facilitator of post-war reconstruction and development to the present-day twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity

The World Bank Group consists of five organizations:



The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lends to governments of middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries.



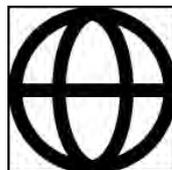
The International Development Association (IDA) provides interest-free loans called credits and grants to governments of the poorest countries.



The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on supporting the private sector and helps developing countries achieve sustainable growth by financing investment, mobilizing capital in international financial markets, and providing advisory services to businesses and governments.



The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) was created in 1988 to promote foreign direct investment into developing countries to support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve people's lives. MIGA fulfills this mandate by offering political risk insurance guarantees to investors and lenders.



The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.

1945

The World Bank in Ethiopia

Ethiopia became a founding member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in 1945.

Ethiopia was the first African Country to receive funding.

1950 - The first two fundings for Ethiopia were a \$5 million credit for the rehabilitation and maintenance of roads, and a \$2 million credit for the establishment of a Development Bank

Ethiopia Joined

The International Development Association (IDA) in 1960

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in 1990

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) in 1997.

Ethiopia has also signed the convention establishing ICSID but has not yet ratified that signature.



ROAD IN ETHIOPIA IN NEED OF REPAIR (1950)



HEAVY EQUIPMENT LEVELS A ROAD NEAR ADOLLA WHILE YOUNG ETHIOPIANS WATCH (1950)



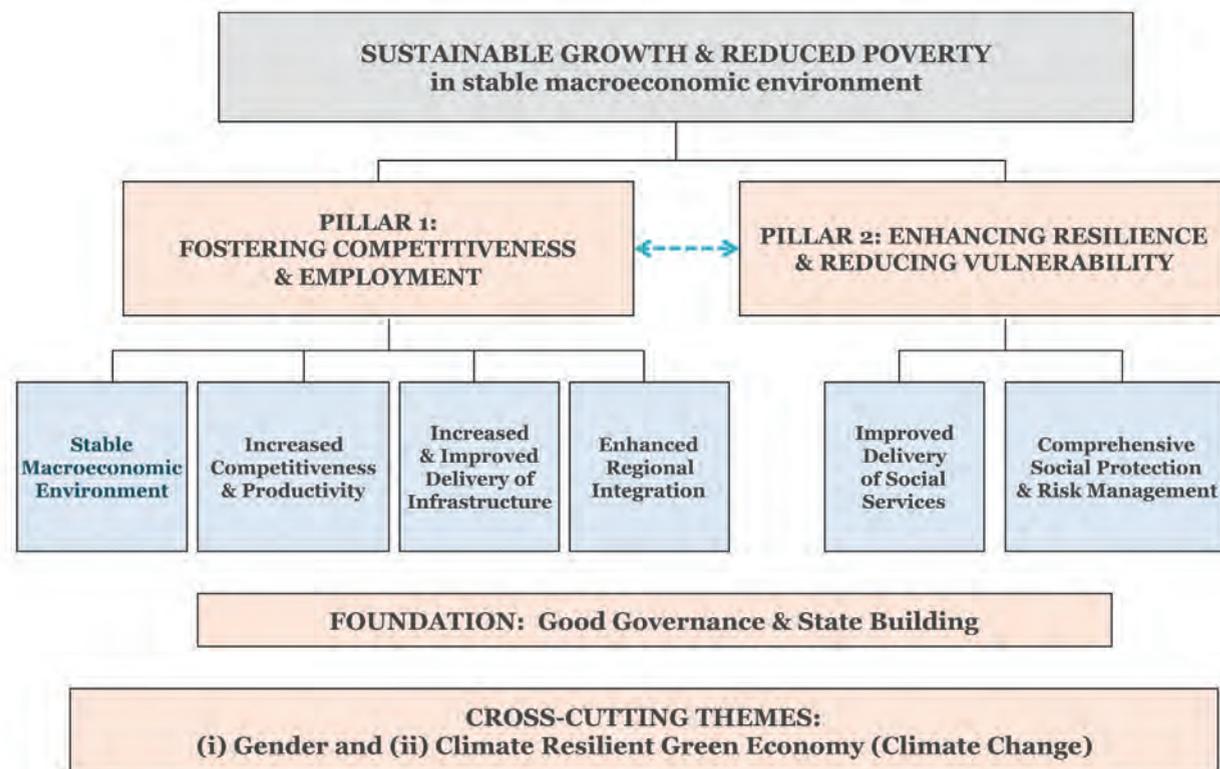
ROADS AND BRIDGES WERE REPAIRED AS PART OF THE WORLD BANK'S LOAN TO ETHIOPIA (1950)



World Bank Partnership with Ethiopia

The World Bank's engagement with Ethiopia is guided by a Country Partnership Strategy, which covers the period from July 2012 to June 2016 (CPS). The CPS builds on the progress achieved by Ethiopia during the previous five years and aims to help GoE address ongoing challenges and assist in the implementation of the GTP.

The CPS is a results-based strategy developed after intensive consultations with a wide range of stakeholders in order to gain a broad-based perspective on the World Bank's performance and development priorities. It sets out three areas of focus: fostering competitiveness & employment; enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability; and good governance and state building. The strategy identifies three main forms of engagement which are partnership with GoE, other parts of Ethiopian society and other international partners; knowledge development and sharing; and financial support.



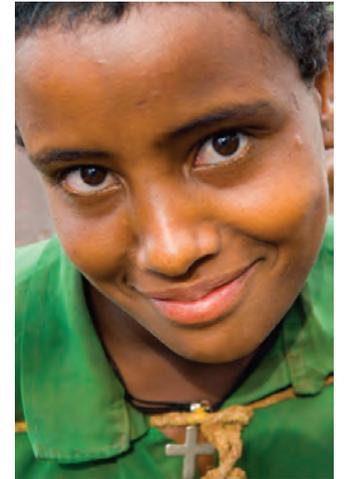
CPS Framework

Ethiopia is the International Development Association's (IDA) largest beneficiary in Africa.

The International Development Association is Ethiopia's largest provider of official development assistance: to date, it has committed over US\$10 billion for development projects, most notably for the protection of basic services, health, HIV/AIDS, productive safety nets, food security, energy infrastructure, and roads.

As of June 2013, IDA's portfolio in Ethiopia consists of 24 projects with net commitments of around US\$5 billion. On average Ethiopia receives around US\$1 billion annually in new IDA commitments. This large and well managed portfolio has also enabled the World Bank to establish itself as a capable administrator, of a large portfolio of Trust Funds from over a dozen Donors worth in excess of US\$ 1.5 billion.

Social protection accounts for almost half of current commitments; this includes basic services such as health, education, rural roads, safety nets, etc. 30 per cent of commitments are for infrastructure (mostly roads and electricity). The rest is dedicated to other sectors such as water, agriculture and irrigation.



International Finance Corporation (IFC)

IFC supports Ethiopia's private sector by providing equity finance, long-term loans, syndicate loans, loan guarantees, structured finance and risk management products, and advisory services to its clients.



- IFC's flagship project in Ethiopia is the **Derba Cement Factory** in which IFC has **invested US\$55 million**.
- IFC has set up a program with Ethiopian banks to increase **access to finance for farmers**. Through the program, IFC provides a guarantee facility of **up to US\$10 million** for banks willing to loan to coffee farmer cooperatives.
- The Ethiopia chapter of our **Global Warehouse Financing Program**. Warehouse financing is a secured lending technique that allows farmers to borrow money based on commodities they produce. Upon depositing their goods in a warehouse, farmers are issued a warehouse receipt. A key strategic partner of the program is the **Ethiopia Commodity Exchange (ECX)**.



Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

Projects that MIGA supports have widespread benefits, such as generating jobs and taxes and transferring skills and know-how. . In addition, local communities often receive significant secondary benefits through improved infrastructure. Projects encourage similar local investments and spur the growth of local businesses. In Ethiopia:

- MIGA has issued a **guarantee of US\$4.6 million to Africa Juice BV** first investment in Ethiopia to receive a MIGA guarantee.
- MIGA issued a guarantee of **US\$4 million covering an equity investment by Schulze Global Investments (SGI) into the National Cement Share Company of Ethiopia**.
- MIGA issued a **guarantee of US\$2.9 million to UniFruit Limited** of the United Kingdom covering its investment in Fruitful Valley in Ethiopia.





Main Areas of Intervention and Key Results

Supporting Ethiopia to Create a Stable Macroeconomic Environment



Fostering Competitiveness and Employment

Economic Updates, Poverty Assessment, Poverty Mapping, Debt Sustainability Analysis

The World Bank engages in economic policy dialogue with GoE on key issues, including ways to improve the investment climate to help Ethiopia attract foreign investment.

The World Bank is supporting Ethiopia to create a stable macroeconomic environment by undertaking several activities mainly in the form of dialogue and knowledge sharing.

Among the knowledge products the World Bank produces are:

- Semi-annual economic updates,
- Poverty assessment,
- Debt sustainability analyses as well as others.

Supporting Ethiopia to
Create a Stable
Macroeconomic
Environment



Increasing Competitiveness and Productivity





Supporting Agricultural Growth and Rural Development

Agriculture in Ethiopia is the largest contributor to overall economic growth and poverty reduction.

45 per cent of national GDP

90 per cent of the goods exported

84 per cent of the labor force

Agriculture remains the economy's most important sector. The livelihood of 85 per cent of the population is fully or partially dependent on agriculture.

Ethiopia has significant agricultural potential because of its water resources, its fertile land areas, and its large labor pool, but the potential remains underdeveloped.

Agriculture in Ethiopia is dominated by small-holder and largely subsistence farming with low productivity on often highly degraded lands. Leading the sector to higher productivity and increased commercialization is fundamental to poverty reduction and food security.



The World Bank brings much-needed attention to this critical sector and is helping GoE to

- Increase agricultural productivity,
- Promote commercialization,
- Increase access to market and finance,
- Address food security and increase Ethiopia's resilience to climate variability.

The World Bank also works with small holder farmers to increase agricultural productivity and household income by strengthening value chains to increase the value and volume of sales of key selected agricultural commodities.

Increasing Productivity through the Expansion of Irrigation and Drainage

Lack of irrigation is a major constraint to agricultural development in Ethiopia. Addressing this challenge has become a key priority for GoE. In the GTP, "Maintaining agriculture as a major source of economic growth" is stipulated as one of five central pillars to drive growth and development in the country. Expansion of small scale irrigation is also being given priority while due attention is given to medium and large scale irrigation to the extent possible".

The World Bank, through the Irrigation and Drainage project that it is funding, is helping Ethiopia to sustainably increase agricultural output and productivity by enhancing sustainable irrigation management and achieving greater agricultural and market development.



Results...

20,000 hectares of irrigation and related infrastructure (drainage and access roads) are being developed for sustainable irrigation management and agricultural market development.

“This project has the potential and the ambition to transform the agricultural practice in the Project Area from subsistence, low input low output type of farming to a more entrepreneurial type of farming generating surpluses out of which the smallholder beneficiaries will be able to cover the cost of irrigation service, thus ensuring long term sustainability.”

Francois Onimus,
World Bank's project task team leader.





Promoting Private Sector Development

Ethiopia exhibits high potential for private sector-led growth and economic diversification. However, Ethiopia's private sector is not growing as fast as it should. It remains weak and underdeveloped due to multiple constraints.

Despite Ethiopia's potential low labor cost advantage, few Ethiopian firms are producing significant levels of exports and are therefore not attracting foreign investment. Constraints such as high transport costs and low domestic demand contribute to the slow growth of the private sector. A dominant public sector and a lack of effective competition also present challenges to the sector.

To address these challenges, the World Bank, is helping to build the capacity of the private sector by creating favorable conditions for increased productivity, growth and competitiveness.

Through the upcoming competitiveness and job creation project, the World Bank will:

- Strengthen institutional and regulatory frameworks,
- Provide capacity building,
- Support the establishment of industrial zones as a tool for investment generation, accelerating growth, and job creation, by strengthening linkages with small and medium enterprises.

Expected Results...

- Increase in new jobs created,
- Increase in investments,
- Increase in exports.





Helping Women Entrepreneurs Unleash their Potential

Female entrepreneurs in Ethiopia's economy face major obstacles including limited access to vital resources such as finance, land, training, education, and effective business networks.

Recognizing the substantial economic impact from promoting female entrepreneurship, the World Bank is supporting the Women Entrepreneurship Development Program (WEDP), which aims to address the two most severe constraints to women-owned Micro and Small Enterprises : lack of finance and entrepreneurial and technical skills.

Through microfinance loans and other suitable financial instruments, WEDP aims to provide at least **17 thousand** loans over five years. WEDP is expected to enhance the entrepreneurship skills of **20 thousand** women entrepreneurs and provide them with larger loans, training and support in developing, running and growing a business.

Expected Results...

- Increases earnings and employment of Micro and Small Enterprises owned by female entrepreneurs,
- Improves access to financial services,
- Improves existing Micro Finance Institutions' capacity to provide tailored financial products to female entrepreneurs.

“The Women Entrepreneurship Development Program helps to open doors for female entrepreneurs in Ethiopia and gives them access to appropriate skills and employment opportunities to contribute to the country's economic growth.

The World Bank is committed to help in creating equal access to the necessary resources for both female and male entrepreneurs in Ethiopia so that they can develop their business and generate employment in the country.”

Guang Z. Chen,
Country Director for Ethiopia.



Increasing and Improving the Delivery of Infrastructure









Expanding and Improving Ethiopia's roads network

Ethiopia's development has been held back by a large infrastructure gap—it has one of the lowest road densities in Africa.

The World Bank has invested over US\$2 billion since 1991 and has supported the formulation of Ethiopia's road sector development program, (RSDP) which helped to establish a dedicated road fund for financing maintenance work as well as building capacity at many levels. The World Bank continues to play a leading role in the development and improvement of the road network in Ethiopia.

Working in partnership with other donors the World Bank has helped increase both the size and quality of Ethiopia's highway network from under 20,000 kilometers of roads in 1991 to over 63,000 kilometers in 2012.

Results...

- The proportion of roads in good condition as a share of total classified roads increased from 22 per cent in 1997 to 64 per cent in 2012,
- The road density has increased from 24 kilometers per 1000 sq. km in 1997 to 57 kilometers per 1000 sq. km in 2012,
- Average distance to all weather roads decreased from 21 kilometers in 1997 to 8.7 kilometers in 2012.





Helping to Improve Water Supply and Sanitation

Considerable progress has been made in improving access to safe water and hygiene and sanitation in Ethiopia. However, much more remains to be done and millions are yet to be reached. In 2010, out of a population of over 80 million, about 46 million people were without access to an improved water supply, and 36 million practiced open defecation.

Provision of better access to safe water and sanitation facilities has been identified as one of the main initiatives expected to ensure the GTP's key pillar of improving citizens' living standards.

The World Bank has helped GoE to improve access to safe water.

Results...

- Rural access to potable water increased from 38.66 per cent (2005) to 65.80 per cent (2010),
- Urban access to potable water increased from 82 per cent (2005) to 91.50 per cent (2010),
- Access to sanitation facilities has also improved from less than 20 per cent at the beginning of 2000 to 60 per cent in 2010, and 68 per cent in 2011, and forecast to have reached 76 per cent by 2012.

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a clear glass filled with water. The hands are positioned at the bottom right of the frame. In the background, a metal tap handle is visible, suggesting the water was just dispensed. The background is a textured, light-colored wall.

With the support from the World Bank and other Development Partners collaborating under WASH (the Ethiopia Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Movement), almost 3.4 million rural people now have access to improved water supply and over 9,000 rural water supply schemes have been constructed and rehabilitated.







Improving Energy Access, Network Reinforcement, and Efficiency

Since 2005 electricity access in Ethiopia has been growing rapidly. Despite this progress only 41 per cent of rural towns and villages are connected to the grid, which provides electricity to two million rural citizens. The population's limited access to electricity is a major barrier to economic development and to the provision of social services in rural areas.

At the same time, the demand for electricity in the country has grown substantially. Expansion of the high voltage transmission line network is essential to provide an adequate and efficient transmission backbone for electricity distribution systems. Expanding access to electricity in rural communities will support broad-based economic development and help alleviate poverty.

The World Bank has committed close to **US\$1.4 billion** under 7 projects to bring renewable energy potential to fruition.

The World Bank has helped conserve energy by financing the replacement of 9.6 million conventional light bulbs with efficient compact fluorescent lamps (CFL), reducing Ethiopia's demand for electricity by an estimated 300 MW.

Results...

The World Bank

- Funded Gilgel Gibe I hydro power plant which is helping to fill the energy gap by producing 184 megawatt of electricity,
- Helped around 100,000 households (about 500,000 people) get access to electricity between 2006 and 2013,
- Helped to increase the number of towns and rural villages with electricity access from 648 in 2005 to 6,269 in 2012 by supporting GOE's Universal Access Program.

In remote rural areas, off grid solutions are implemented with World Bank support with the following results:

- Nearly 4.5 million improved cook stoves have been distributed with an estimated reduction in the opportunity cost of fuel wood of US\$270 million,
- 370 rural schools and 545 health centers have been equipped with Solar Home Systems (SHS),
- 25,000 SHS have been supplied and under installation for rural households, through cooperatives,
- A US\$40 million credit is in place to support development of stand-alone renewable energy programs providing additional household access to energy.

Enhancing Regional Integration



Regional Cooperation

Historically, there has been strong tension over water usage rights between upstream Nile riparians, such as Ethiopia, which contributes 85 per cent of Nile waters, and downstream countries, such as Egypt, for which the river is the lifeblood of its economy. The World Bank supported the historic establishment of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) in 2001, which has fostered cooperation among the nations through which the Nile runs - paving the way for potential investments in developing water resources.

The underlying principle of the program is that integrated planning and the management of water and land resources when synergized with critical investments, institutional development, environment management, and the facilitation of private sector development, can provide an effective framework to promote economic growth.

Ethiopia has the potential to become the electricity generation hub of Eastern Africa. The country is bestowed with abundant hydro-electric generation potential as well as several renewable energy sources such as geothermal, wind and solar.

Tana Beles Integrated Water Resources Development Projects

As part of the NBI, the World Bank funded Tana Beles project is developing enabling institutions and investments for integrated planning and management, to optimize social, environmental, and economic opportunities in the Tana and Beles Sub-basins, thereby accelerating sustainable growth.

Results...

- Improved natural resources management in micro-watersheds covering about 83,000 ha,
- 27,800 hectares of cultivated land; 8,090 hectares of degraded hillside; and 745 hectares of gully lands treated with improved soil and water conservation measures,
- Improved flood preparedness of local communities through the provision of training, community warning infrastructure and shelters developed

The Eastern Electricity Highway Project (EEHP)

The World Bank funded Eastern Electricity Highway Project (EEHP) is an example of what regional cooperation can achieve. It is a transformational initiative that will connect Ethiopia's electrical grid with Kenya, create power-sharing between the two countries, reduce energy costs, promote sustainable and renewable power generation, better protect the region's environment, and pave the way for more dynamic regional cooperation between the countries of East Africa. This is indeed a major phase in the establishment of the infrastructure platform, which will support the Eastern Africa power market under the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP).

The new line is bidirectional. This means Ethiopia will benefit both through the sale of energy to Kenya, and through access to Kenyan energy at times of peak power demand in Ethiopia. Both countries will benefit from additional jobs created by construction and installation activities.

The East Africa Agriculture Productivity Project (EAAP),

The World Bank is also supporting regional collaboration through the East Africa Agriculture Productivity Program (EAAP), which enhances regional specialization in agricultural research and facilitates increased sharing of agricultural technologies across national boundaries, by upgrading existing national agricultural research institutions in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda into Regional Centers of Excellence.

The Program is:

- Strengthening Regional Centers of Excellence,
- Supporting Technology Generation, Training and Dissemination,
- Improving Availability of Seeds and Livestock Germplasm.



Helping Ethiopia to Enhance its Resilience and Reduce its Vulnerability - Improving the Delivery of Social Services







Enhancing the Quality of Education

Benefiting 18.7 million primary and secondary students.

The rapid expansion of Ethiopia's education system has not yet been matched by equivalent improvements in the quality of education delivered in some educational sub-sectors. GoE's vision for education development therefore gives high priority to improving quality at all levels. To this end, over the past 10 years, there has been significant investment and subsequent expansion in the sector.

The World Bank's support for the education sector—including through the General Education Quality Improvement Program (GEQIP) and the Protection of Basic Services program—has helped Ethiopia expand access to quality general primary education over the last few years. GE-QIP has been supplying better educational materials, providing teacher training, school improvement programs, school grants, and building the capacity of education management at all levels.



Results...

- A reduction of the gender gap for schooling. The gender parity index, the ratio of girls to boys in primary enrolment rates, increased from 0.74 per cent in 2001/02 to 0.95 per cent in 2001/12,
- Total primary enrolment rose from 8.1 million students in 2001/02 to 17 million in 2011/12. As a result, the primary net enrolment rate increased from 52.2 per cent to 85.4 per cent,
- The gross enrolment rate for secondary education (grades 9–10) reached 36.9 per cent in 2011/12 (double the level of 2001/02),
- Educational quality, as measured by grade 5 and 8 completion rates, has increased from 42 and 18.7 per cent in 2001/02 to 73.8 and 52.1 per cent respectively in 2011/12,
- The percentage of students scoring at least 50 per cent on the national learning assessment has increased from 20 per cent to 29 per cent for Grade 1-4 and from 10 per cent to 18 per cent for Grade 5 to 8 between 2006/07 and 2010/11.

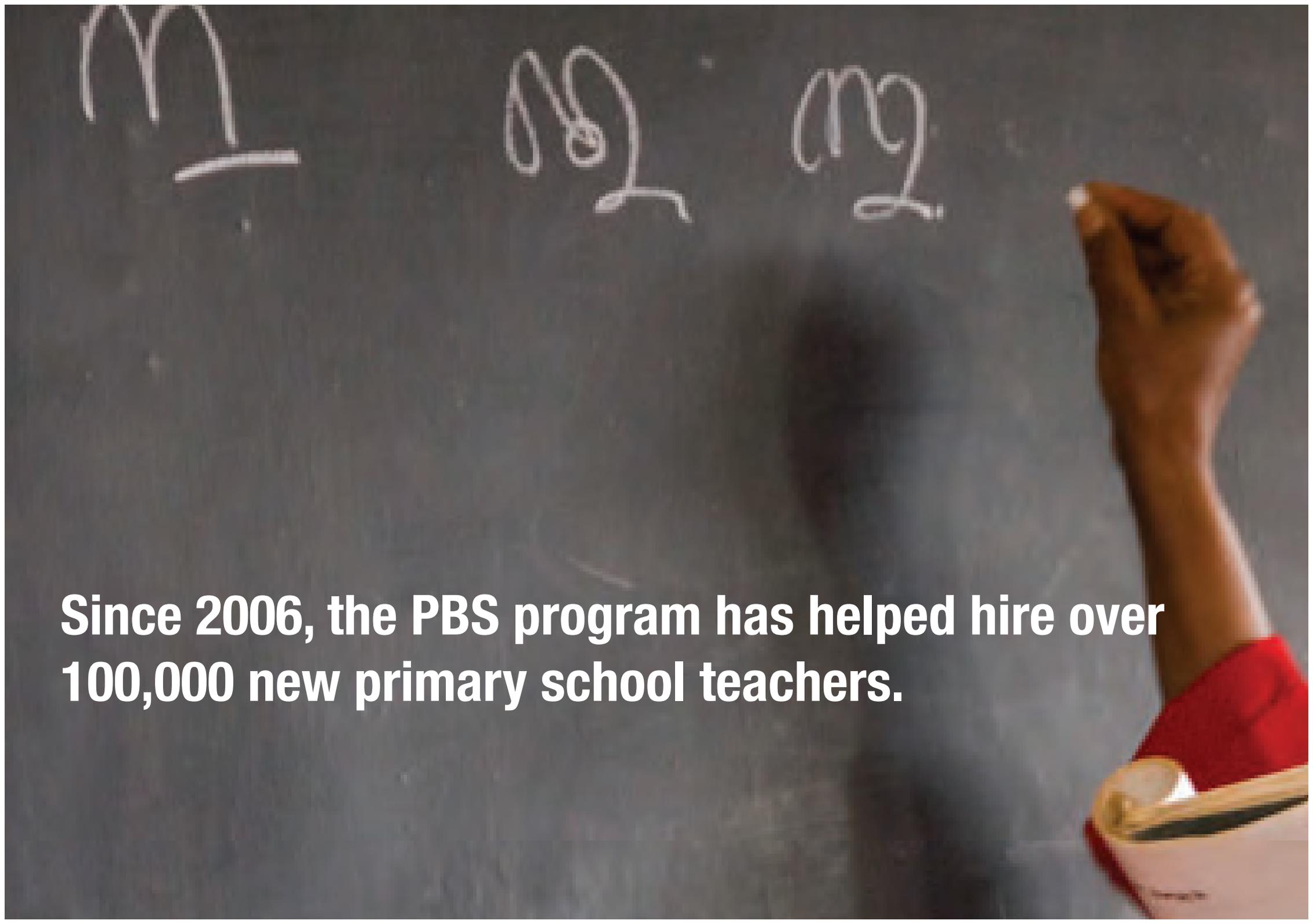
The World Bank is supporting improvements in teaching and learning conditions in primary and secondary institutions, as well as management planning and budget capacity of the Ministry of Education and Regional Education Bureaus.



“10-year-old Senait who lives in Sele Kebele in the Oromia region is among the beneficiaries of the Protection of Basic Services (PBS) project.

“Memar ewodalehu [I love to learn!]” she says with bright eyes. Going to school has become the highlight of her life. The ‘older’ classroom she studied in lacked proper light and ventilation. She was excited to start studying in her new classroom and was eagerly awaiting the completion of the facilities there. As a nationwide program, PBS has helped improve the lives of more than 70 million rural Ethiopians: not least among them are children like Senait who now have access to services previously denied to them.



A close-up photograph of a hand holding a piece of white chalk, writing the number '12' on a dark grey chalkboard. The hand is positioned on the right side of the frame, with the index finger pointing towards the board. The chalkboard has some faint, previously written numbers, including '11', '10', and '9', visible in the upper left and center. The hand is wearing a red sleeve, and a portion of a white object, possibly a container or a book, is visible at the bottom right corner.

Since 2006, the PBS program has helped hire over 100,000 new primary school teachers.

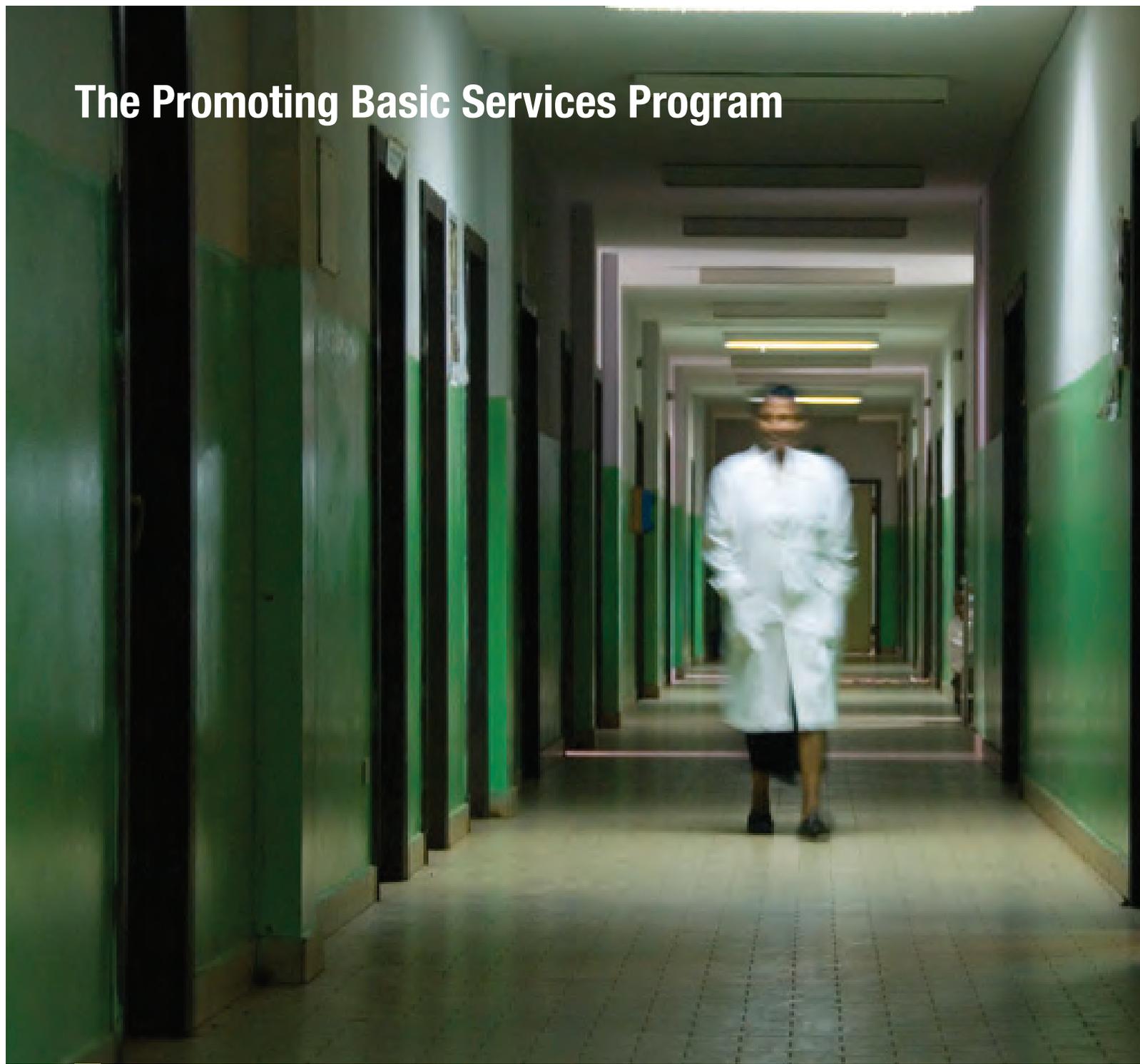


Empowering Citizens, Increasing Accountability, and Improving Service Delivery





The Promoting Basic Services Program



EFFICIENCY



TRANSPARENCY



ACCOUNTABILITY



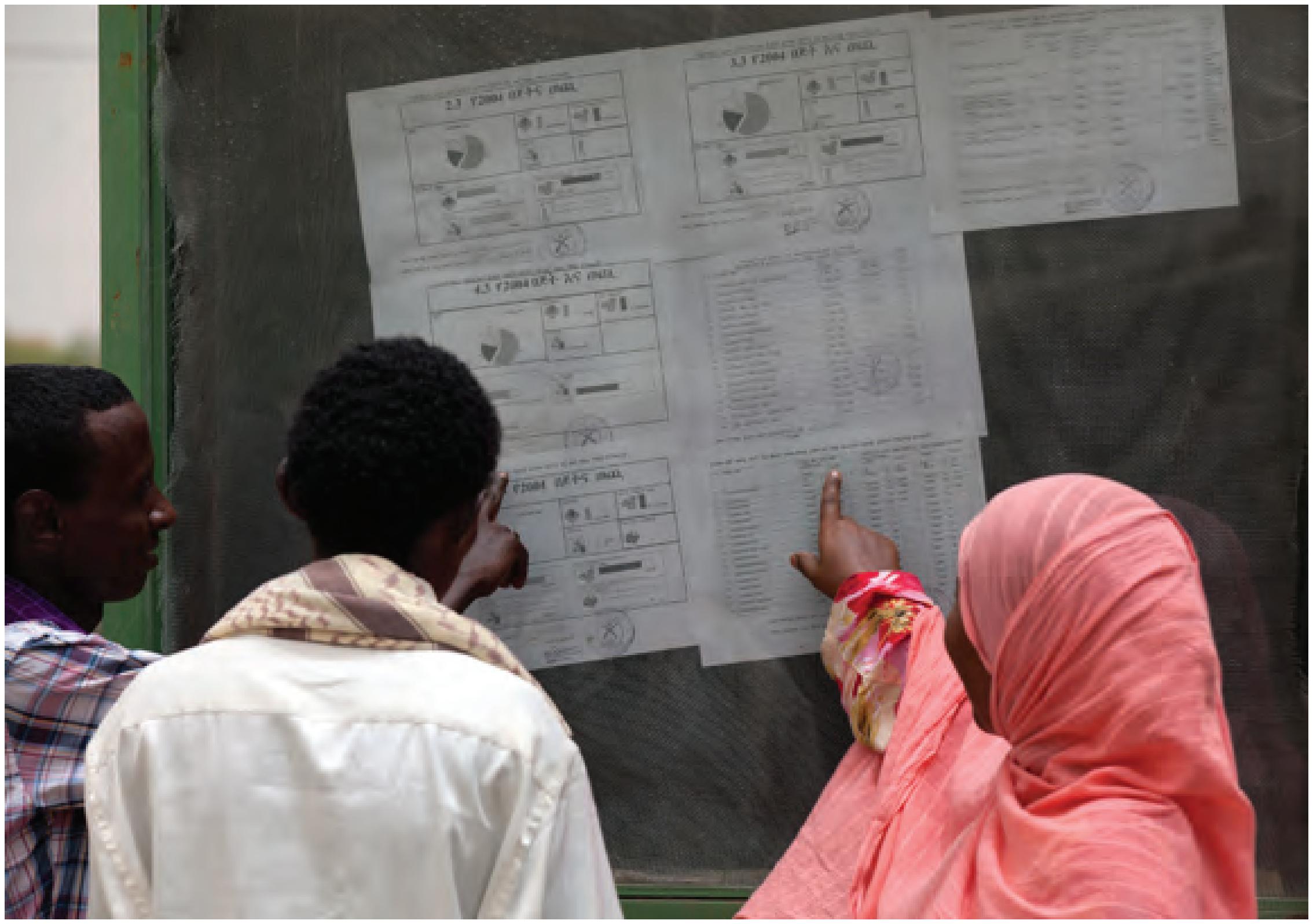
The Promoting Basic Services Program (formerly the Protection of Basic Services Program) is a nationwide program that contributes to: expanding nationwide access to quality basic services such as education, health, water supply, sanitation, rural roads and agricultural extension services. It funds block grants that support adequate staffing and recurrent expenditures for these services, accompanied by measures to strengthen capacity, transparency, accountability and financial management at the woreda (district) level.

PBS has helped to decentralize public financial management and support local civil society organizations in implementing social accountability activities.

The PBS has greatly strengthened Ethiopia's delivery of public services, by enabling Woreda's to:

Results...

- Over 100,000 additional primary school teachers were hired; the student-teacher ratio fell from 66:1 in 2005/05 to 51:1 in 2011/12 for primary education,
- Over 40,000 health extension workers (two for every kebele or woreda) were hired,
- Over 45,000 agricultural extension workers are now active,
- The percentage of fully immunized children reached 74.5 per cent in 2011/12,
- The cumulative number of long-lasting insecticide treated malaria bed nets increased from 39.5 million in 2010 to nearly 46 million in 2011/12,
- 7,000 health posts and 1,999 health centers were provided with health equipment under PBS,
- Around 80 per cent of all facilities received medical equipment as of July 2012.



Social Accountability

Since 2006, under the PBS, the World Bank along with other development partners has been supporting GoE's efforts to promote and increase social accountability to improve the delivery of services and make them relevant to peoples' needs.

The initiative has empowered ordinary citizens to assess the quality, adequacy and effectiveness of basic services and to voice their needs and preferences regarding the provision of these services.

This has made it possible for citizens to hold policy-makers and service providers more accountable for their performance, transforming the lives of ordinary Ethiopians.



Twenty-three-year-old Birhane Wolde Giorgis has worked as a Health Officer for the past year at the health center that serves the Debre Libanos woreda - consisting of about 50,000 people. On a very busy day, the health center receives as many as 40 patients. The new wing of the health center—which took five months to build with a PBS grant—provides basic maternal and childcare facilities. As a result of increased confidence in the services provided at the health center, the number of visitors has more than doubled from 200 cases per month two years ago to over 500 visitors currently





Ensuring Food Security and Improving Livelihoods



Chronic food insecurity has been a salient feature of rural Ethiopia for many years. The major causes of food insecurity in Ethiopia include land degradation, recurrent drought, limited capacity to manage for risks, population pressure, and subsistence agricultural practices dominated by rain-fed farming and characterized by low inputs and low outputs.

In 2005, GoE, the World Bank, and other development partners agreed on the introduction of a predictable, long term and developmental Safety Net, as an appropriate mechanism to address these challenges and break the cycle of annual emergency appeals. The Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) is currently the largest safety net program in Sub-Saharan Africa. PSNP provides support to over 8 million chronically food insecure rural citizens (about 10 per cent of the population) in 319 districts nationwide.



Emahoy Belaynesh, one of the beneficiaries

Emahoy Belaynesh is one of the 8 million beneficiaries of the program. She gets a grant under direct support since she cannot participate in public works. She became a nun after her husbands' death and is raising her 3 children and one grandchild. With part of her grant, she bought seeds of several varieties of fruits and vegetables and planted them in her garden. Among other things, she grows corn, yams, carrots, coffee, oranges, and passion-fruit. She is also involved in beekeeping. "When my husband died I had no source of income and was having a hard time making ends meet. I now sell my products and earn enough money to put my 3 children to school, put food on the table, buy anything that we need and also save some money aside."

Results...

PSNP

- Strengthened capacity at all levels of government to manage the risks of recurrent drought. (The effects of the 2011 drought crisis in the Horn of Africa were mitigated in Ethiopia to a great extent due to the presence of the PSNP),
- Provided over 8 million chronically food insecure people with regular and predictable transfers,
- Improved food security by an average of 32 days for participating households,
- Through 40,000 public works projects undertaken every year, has rehabilitated degraded land and created productive community assets such as terraced fields, feeder roads, and small-scale irrigation systems,
- Has helped to significantly improve the nutrition levels of children less than five years of age, and of pregnant and lactating women,
- Through public works has built 31,000 kilometers new road, maintained 70,000 kilometers of road, and constructed over 15,000 springs and wells,
- Almost 3,500 schools were constructed and 400 health posts were improved.

Expanding Ethiopia's Impressive Successes in Health





The World Bank is responding to Ethiopia's current health needs through a Program for Results (PforR) operation, which disburses funds upon the delivery of key results that are known to contribute to the achievement of health MDGs.

Over the past few years, Ethiopia has made good progress in the health sector and is on track to reach the Millennium Development Goals for child health, HIV/AIDS and malaria. The number of children dying before age five has fallen from 123 per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 88 in 2011. While the current level of child mortality is still high, the rate of progress in the country has been encouragingly rapid.

However, in order to achieve the remaining Health MDGs Ethiopia still has many challenges to overcome, including the high maternal mortality rate and improving access to quality health care services for the majority of its citizens.

The World Bank along with several development partners is supporting Ethiopia to strengthen its health system and ramp up the delivery of essential lifesaving health services. Together, they are providing harmonized support to the current health sector development program which is estimated to cost about US\$ 4.5 billion including a GoE contribution of **US\$ 1.5 billion.**

Results...

Key results against which PforR funds will be disbursed include:

- Increased number of deliveries attended by skilled health workers,
- Timely immunization to protect children against five vaccine-preventable diseases (diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza type B),
- Increase in the number of pregnant women receiving antenatal care visits,
- Improvement in efficiency, such as timely data reporting by health centers and more transparent procurement.



“Ethiopia has made a significant effort to improve health delivery at the local level, but still there are significant challenges. No mother should die while giving birth; a child has the right to live to its full life potential.”

Ato Ahmed Shide,
State Minister for Finance and Economic Development

Supporting Comprehensive Social Protection and Risk Management







Reaching the under-served: Supporting the Needs of Pastoral Communities

As a community, pastoralists have been economically, socially and politically marginalized due to inadequate attention from policy makers in the past. Although significant improvements have been achieved over the last ten years, pastoralists remain under-served in terms of basic social services.

Among the key development challenges in these areas are:

- Weak government institutions,
- Limited public participation in local decision-making processes,
- Poor access to social services,
- Dependence on extensive livestock production with poorly developed support services, and uneven access to markets,
- Long-term environmental degradation, and vulnerability to recurring droughts exacerbated by climate change, and increasing competition for natural resource use, and
- Constrained mobility due to new settlements and large scale development schemes.

The World Bank through the Pastoral Community Development project which will soon be in its third phase has helped to empower pastoralist communities to better manage local development in partnership with local governments. It promotes a community-driven process for expanding public services, builds grassroots institutions, and, has piloted community-based pastoral risk management mechanisms.

Results...

- Significant increase in access to basic social services in 55 pastoral woredas,
- Increased savings and improved access to credit- over 7,700 pastoralists (70 per cent women) have become members of the 131 Pastoral Saving and Credit Cooperatives,
- Improvement and expansion of the pastoral early warning system and the responsiveness of disaster mitigation and contingency funds (weekly and monthly early warning reports are being disseminating to all concerned stakeholders in pastoral and agro-pastoral woredas),
- Increased engagement of local communities in woreda processes and local development decision making.



SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS ENHANCEMENT



PASTORAL RISK MANAGEMENT



KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATORY LEARNING

“PCDP represents a great opportunity for the Government of Ethiopia to realize its commitment to decentralized development in pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Ethiopia.”

Assaye Legesse,
World Bank Task Team Leader for
PCDP II.



Ensuring Sustainable Land Management



Ethiopia is one of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa most seriously threatened by land degradation. Addressing this problem has been consistently identified as a major priority for Ethiopia in its national strategies.

Land degradation costs Ethiopia 2-3 per cent of its gross domestic product (GDP) each year—a major hit in a country where agriculture accounts for nearly 50 per cent of GDP, 90 per cent of export revenue, and is a source of livelihood and revenue for more than 85 per cent of the country's population.

The World Bank is helping Ethiopia to address some of these challenges through several projects including the Sustainable Land Management Project.

“One major outcome of the project is that women have come to understand their rights and the benefits associated with them, not only in terms of land, but also in terms of their right to other resources. Land certification gave women real confidence and helped them get out of their traditional kitchens and engage in productive agriculture because now they had “titles” to the land they farmed.” Said Asresash Hailu, Woreda Women’s Affairs Office, Antsokia Gemza district, Great Rift Valley.

“Land certification has increased confidence because they know the property belongs to them and have started to produce more than two to three times as much as they had”.

Results...

- Over 175,000 hectares of degraded communal, farmlands and homesteads have been successfully treated and managed,
- Over 380,000m³ of cut-off drains and waterways have been constructed to reduce run-off,
- Over 6.2 million seedlings have been planted for soil stabilization covering an area of more than 500 kilometers of terraces,
- Over 26 million slips of grass have been produced and planted on communal and farmlands to stabilize bunds and gullies,
- Over 900,000m³ of compost have been produced and applied on farmlands and homesteads, fertilizing about 53,000 ha,
- Over 330 hectares of pasture land have been rehabilitated with over 253,000 fodder seedlings by about 600 households,
- Cadastral surveying and registration have been undertaken covering 199,551 land parcels,
- Land holding certificates have been issued to over 6,750 households (of which 28 per cent are female headed) providing strengthened land tenure security for smallholder farmers.



Promoting Good Governance and State Building

Spanning nearly a decade, Ethiopia's transformation agenda has evolved in response to growing awareness that pervasive deficits in capacity have hampered the state's ability to ensure effective poverty reduction and democratic development through responsive service delivery, citizen empowerment, and good governance.

Through the Public Sector Capacity Building Program, the World Bank has helped to improve the scale, efficiency and responsiveness of public service delivery at the federal, regional, and local level, as well as to empower citizens to participate more effectively in shaping their own development, by promoting good governance and accountability.



Results...

The project has led to considerable improvement in government capabilities to:

- Raise and manage public resources: Tax collection has doubled in real terms,
- Improve access to public services: Decentralization of service delivery to districts has been scaled up from four regions to all 11,
- Improve service delivery: The business process review (BPR) clarified strategies, simplified work processes, and set service standards in over 20,000 offices across the nation,
- Establish voluntary citizens and civil society participation in the preparation and execution of plans,
- Introduce affirmative action for women in the revised civil service proclamation to ensure equal opportunities for women to enter the civil service. As a result, there was a 114 per cent increase in female recruitment between 2004 and 2010, compared to only 42 per cent between 1998 and 2004.



Transforming Cities, Creating Jobs, Improving Livelihoods through the Urban Local Government Development Project (ULGDP)

Ethiopia's urban areas are among the fastest growing in Africa, with populations rising at about 4 per cent per year. By 2020, cities are projected to be home to 30 per cent of Ethiopia's population.

Through its Urban Local Government Development Project (ULGDP) the World Bank helps to strengthen the capacity of urban local governments to plan, deliver, operate and maintain priority municipal infrastructure and services.

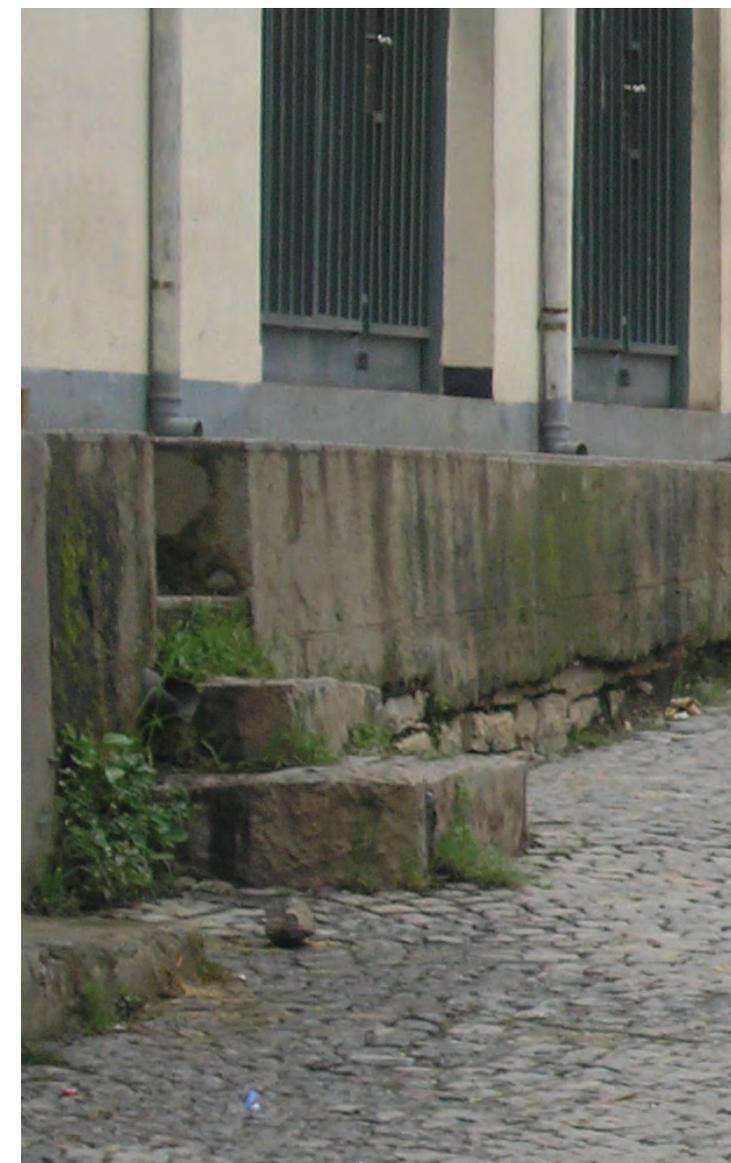
Citizens appreciate the cobblestone roads, bridges, and drainage systems so much, that they are now contributing their own funds to construct more.

The project has helped various cities to better plan and deliver priority services, and to improve infrastructure identified by citizens. City governments now have meaningful consultations with citizens about their needs and plan for them accordingly. Previously cities did not systematically consult with citizens.

Results ...

- More than 2.5 million people (50 per cent women) have benefited from improved urban infrastructure and services, representing some 42 per cent of Ethiopia's urban residents,
- Some 204 kilometers of urban roads have been constructed, benefiting over 1.3 million residents,
- All 19 participating urban local governments have achieved 75 per cent of their annual revenue targets and doubled the number of citizens' groups participating in planning forums since the start of the project,
- All 19 cities are disseminating key information to their public on city functions, including the budget, planned and executed projects, contract awards, audit findings, etc,
- Employment opportunities have been expanded for women, youth and people with disabilities.

“This is the first project in our city under which we were asked what our needs were,” said an Adigrat citizen. “We needed better roads and drainage, our houses used to get flooded during the rainy season. Now we have what we asked for. In the past, officials made decisions of how to use our money without even informing us.”





Creating jobs for local residents

By the end of 2011, some 95,000 people were engaged in cobblestone and other infrastructure works financed under the ULGDP in all 19 cities.

Aid harmonization and Partnership

Official development assistance (ODA)

to Ethiopia has been increasing steadily since 2000. A large number of donors are active in Ethiopia, with external aid averaging more than US\$3.8 billion per year between 2008 and 2011. Both GoE and the majority of international partners are keen to deepen the harmonization process in the spirit of the Paris Declaration (2005) Accra Agenda for Action (2008), and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (2011). Ethiopia is a pilot country for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee (DAC) harmonization agenda, and for the European Union's initiative on donor division of labor.

The World Bank, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and African Development Bank, is one of the rotating co-chairs of the Development Assistance Group (DAG), the main forum for donor coordination in Ethiopia. A bilateral donor is the other co-chair. Through the DAG, efforts are under way to make strong progress on the implementation of commitments made in Paris, Accra and Busan, including joint economic and sector work.

The World Bank has taken the lead in developing a set of multi-donor programs to:

- **Reduce transaction costs.**
- **Align support with the country's decentralized model.**
- **Enhance the predictability of aid.**

These instruments allow for large-scale leveraging of International Development Association (IDA) support. Such approaches are used in key interventions.

For more traditional projects, such as roads, action plans are being implemented to harmonize implementation procedures (e.g., common environmental assessment procedures).

DFID

Denmark Embassy

CIDA

Austria Development Cooperation

European Commission

African Development Bank

AECID

AusAid

Embassy of Belgium

Embassy of Finland

UNFPA

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Italian Cooperation

SIDA

USAID

Embassy of France

Irish Aid

German Embassy-German Development Cooperation

Netherlands Embassy

Embassy of Norway /NORAD

Indian Embassy

Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TICA)

ILO

International Monetary Fund

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Way Forward

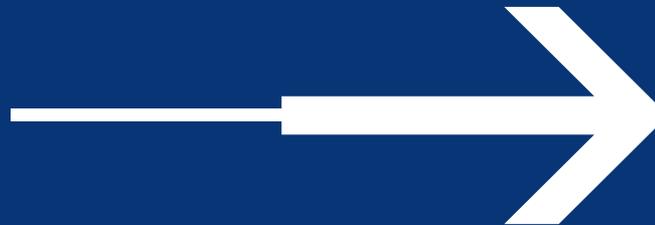
The World Bank will continue to address the deep and complex issues of supporting bottom-up initiatives that:

Foster Economic Growth;

Reduce Vulnerability;

Foster Improved Governance;

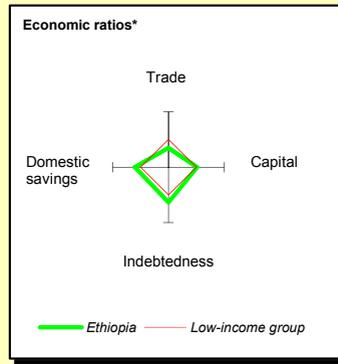
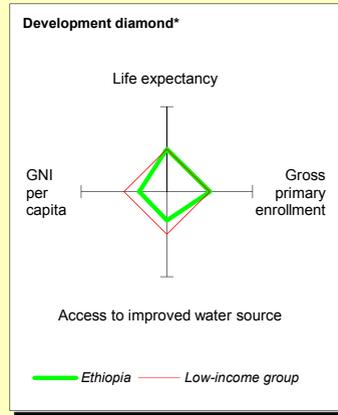
**Improve Access to and
Quality of Basic Services.**





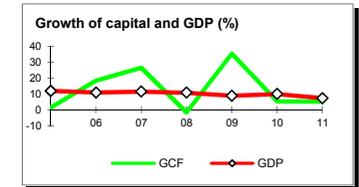
Ethiopia at a Glance...

POVERTY and SOCIAL	Ethiopia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income		
2011					
Population, mid-year (<i>millions</i>)	84.7	875	817		
GNI per capita (<i>Atlas method, US\$</i>)	370	1,258	571		
GNI (<i>Atlas method, US\$ billions</i>)	31.0	1,101	466		
Average annual growth, 2005-11					
Population (%)	2.2	2.5	2.1		
Labor force (%)	3.1	2.8	2.6		
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 2005-11)					
Poverty (<i>% of population below national poverty line</i>)	30		
Urban population (<i>% of total population</i>)	17	36	28		
Life expectancy at birth (<i>years</i>)	59	55	59		
Infant mortality (<i>per 1,000 live births</i>)	52	69	63		
Child malnutrition (<i>% of children under 5</i>)	29	21	23		
Access to an improved water source (<i>% of population</i>)	44	61	65		
Literacy (<i>% of population age 15+</i>)	39	63	63		
Gross primary enrollment (<i>% of school-age population</i>)	106	100	105		
Male	111	103	108		
Female	101	96	103		
KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS					
	1991	2001	2010	2011	
GDP (<i>US\$ billions</i>)	13.4	8.0	26.6	30.2	
Gross capital formation/GDP	11.1	21.5	24.7	25.5	
Exports of goods and services/GDP	4.1	12.0	13.6	16.8	
Gross domestic savings/GDP	6.0	9.7	5.3	10.6	
Gross national savings/GDP	9.1	18.7	19.1	24.3	
Current account balance/GDP	-2.0	-2.9	-11.7	-7.5	
Interest payments/GDP	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	
Total debt/GDP	68.4	71.5	27.6	28.4	
Total debt service/exports	25.2	18.2	5.1	8.2	
Present value of debt/GDP	14.7	
Present value of debt/exports	102.6	
	1991-01	2001-11	2010	2011	2011-15
(<i>average annual growth</i>)					
GDP	4.8	9.3	9.9	7.3	..
GDP per capita	1.7	6.8	7.6	5.0	..
Exports of goods and services	9.6	7.6	0.3	2.7	..

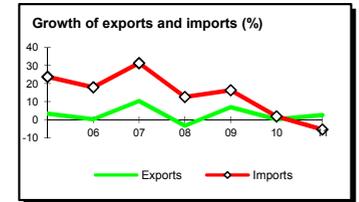


STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

(% of GDP)	1991	2001	2010	2011
Agriculture	64.1	47.7	46.7	46.4
Industry	8.7	13.0	10.3	10.5
Manufacturing	3.0	5.7	3.9	3.6
Services	27.3	39.3	43.0	43.1
Household final consumption expenditure	83.0	75.6	86.1	81.4
General gov't final consumption expenditure	11.0	14.6	8.6	8.1
Imports of goods and services	9.2	23.7	33.0	31.8



(average annual growth)	1991-01	2001-11	2010	2011
Agriculture	2.8	7.5	5.1	5.2
Industry	6.0	9.6	8.1	11.0
Manufacturing	6.8	8.4	9.0	8.2
Services	6.8	11.5	10.8	8.6
Household final consumption expenditure	2.7	12.1	8.3	4.0
General gov't final consumption expenditure	13.5	2.3	19.6	-0.8
Gross capital formation	8.4	12.2	5.4	5.1
Imports of goods and services	6.2	15.7	1.9	-5.5



Note: 2011 data are preliminary estimates.

This table was produced from the Development Economics LDB database.

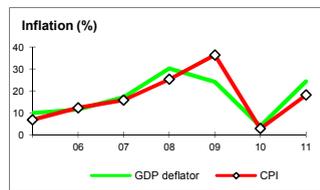
* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE
Domestic prices
(% change)

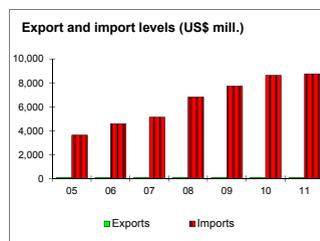
	1991	2001	2010	2011
Consumer prices	20.9	-5.2	2.8	18.1
Implicit GDP deflator	19.1	-5.8	3.9	24.4

Government finance
(% of GDP, includes current grants)

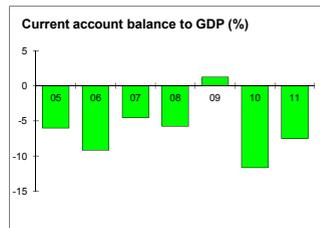
	1991	2001	2010	2011
Current revenue	10.9	18.7	15.0	13.5
Current budget balance	-2.5	1.7	6.2	5.7
Overall surplus/deficit	-6.9	-5.1	0.0	0.0


TRADE
(US\$ millions)

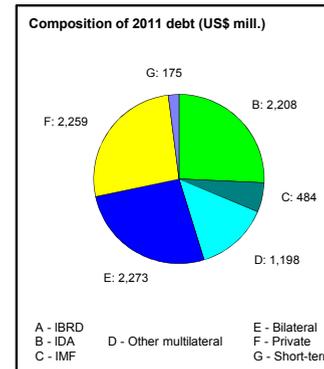
	1991	2001	2010	2011
Total exports (fob)	276	463	85	87
Coffee	130	182	428	453
Pulses and oil seeds	9	41	435	450
Manufactures	66	86	143	173
Total imports (cif)	1,029	1,555	8,632	8,750
Food	152	110	495	250
Fuel and energy	102	292	1,444	1,665
Capital goods	475	487	3,683	3,503
Export price index (2000=100)	114	95	142	140
Import price index (2000=100)	83	98	135	139
Terms of trade (2000=100)	137	97	105	100


BALANCE of PAYMENTS
(US\$ millions)

	1991	2001	2010	2011
Exports of goods and services	543	979	3,598	4,293
Imports of goods and services	1,226	1,934	10,240	10,594
Resource balance	-683	-955	-6,642	-6,301
Net income	-73	-51	-212	-190
Net current transfers	495	775	3,754	4,217
Current account balance	-261	-232	-3,099	-2,274
Financing items (net)	346	210	3,070	2,628
Changes in net reserves	-85	22	30	-354
Memo:				
Reserves including gold (US\$ millions)	106	337	1,850	2,266
Conversion rate (DEC, local/US\$)	2.1	8.5	14.4	16.9


EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS
(US\$ millions)

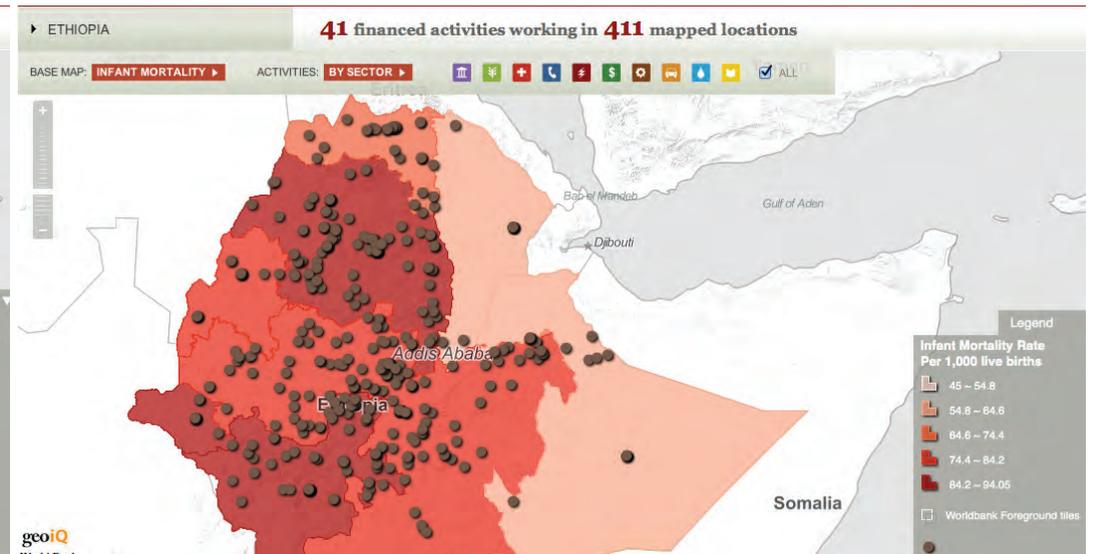
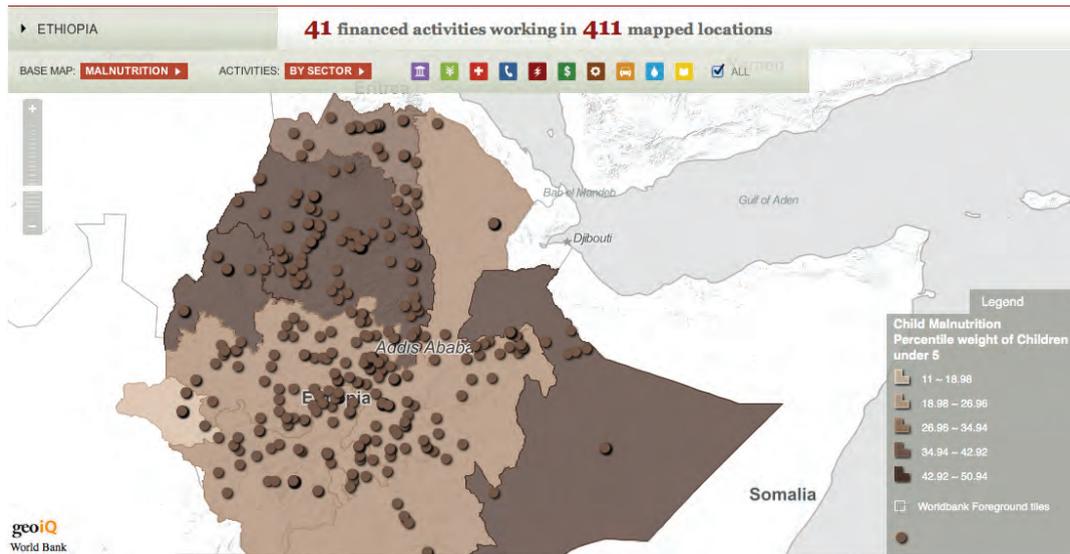
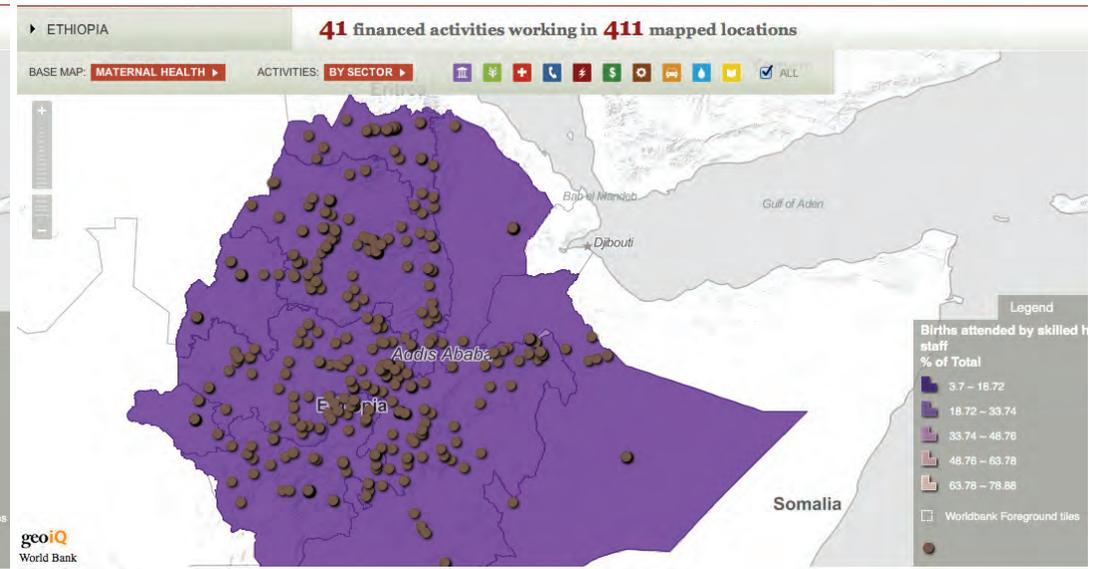
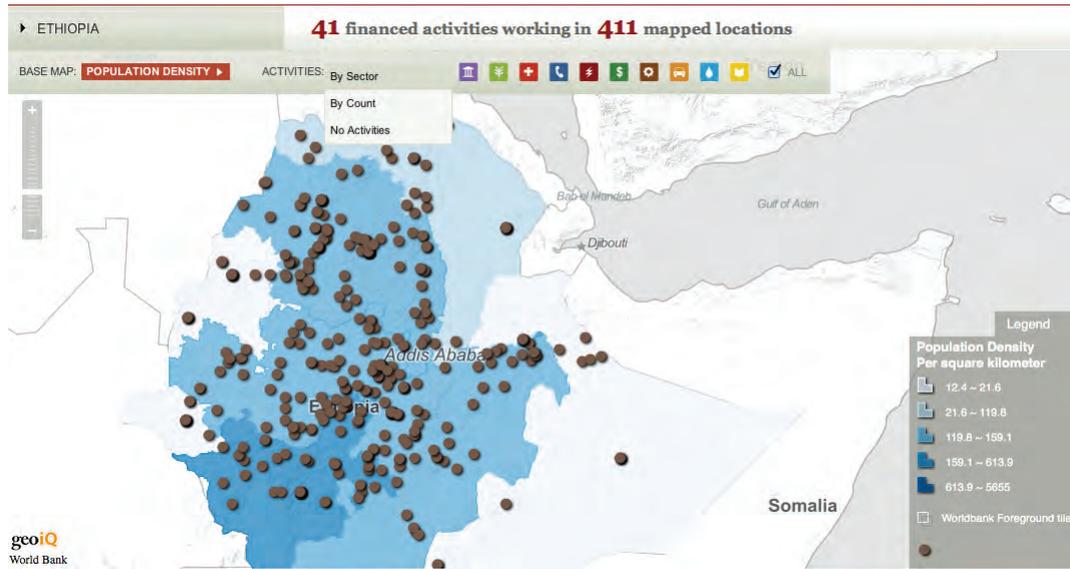
	1991	2001	2010	2011
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	9,134	5,752	7,347	8,597
IBRD	20	0	0	0
IDA	883	2,150	1,804	2,208
Total debt service	138	183	184	353
IBRD	9	0	0	0
IDA	11	36	15	23
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	782	449	2,628	..
Official creditors	145	434	983	1,069
Private creditors	212	-10	647	358
Foreign direct investment (net inflows)	..	349	288	627
Portfolio equity (net inflows)	0	0	0	0
World Bank program				
Commitments	0	201	518	383
Disbursements	58	455	389	430
Principal repayments	12	22	4	8
Net flows	46	433	385	422
Interest payments	8	14	11	15
Net transfers	38	419	373	406



Note: This table was produced from the Development Economics LDB database.

3/17/13

Map of Projects



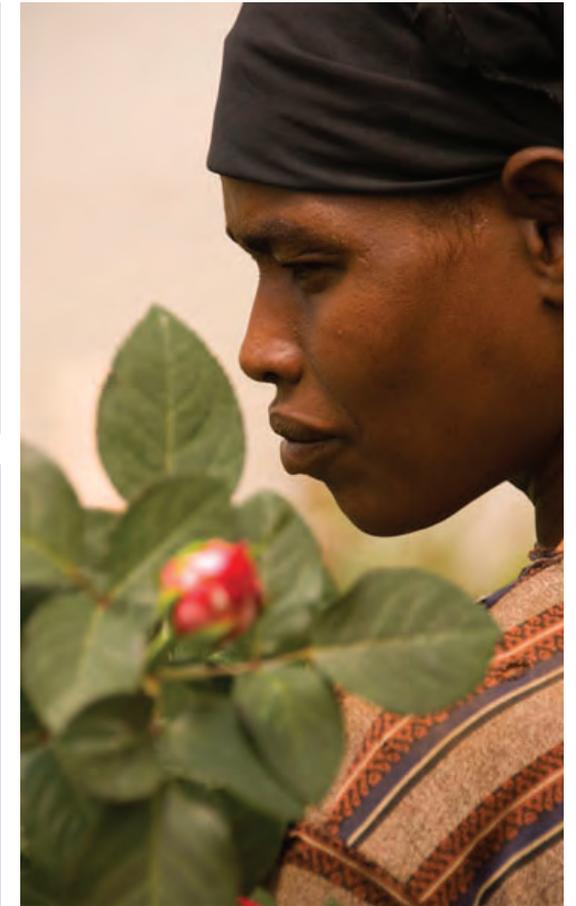


Reducing Poverty

Empowering Citizens

Improving Livelihoods

Increasing Competitiveness



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