

# COMMUNITY-LED ACCELERATED WASH (COWASH)

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**Effective and sustainable  
WaSH services**

## STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

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Date: 15.2.2012

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Finland supported Community Led Accelerated WaSH (COWASH) project was established by the Ethiopian Government in 2011 to support the development and establishment of One National WaSH Program as defined in the National WaSH Implementation Framework (WIF) and to support the scaling-up of the Community Managed Project (CMP) approach in order to accelerate the rural WaSH implementation. This stakeholder analysis was conducted in order to document the knowledge on Ethiopia's WaSH sector players related to the WaSH sector development. Each of the stakeholders presented in this report has been selected with regard to their relevance to the CMP approach and to the COWASH project. The relation and importance of the stakeholder for COWASH has been briefly described after each stakeholder. Furthermore the web-page link for each stakeholder will also be given to ease the reader to find more information on the specific stakeholder.

## 2 GOVERNMENTAL STAKEHOLDERS

Ethiopia is a federation of nine regions and two chartered cities of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. In recent years, a programme of decentralisation has given regional governments increasing autonomy. The federal ministries of Water and Health and the regional Bureaus of Water Resources and Bureaus of Health are the key responsible organizations for water supply and sanitation programmes implementation at the national and regional levels respectively, and are therefore an important focus for the CMP approach development, scaling-up and practical implementation.

In general regions are subdivided into zones, zones into woredas and woredas into kebeles. The names of the woredas and kebeles vary between the regions. In many regions, zones do not have an administrative function and woredas are the key level of local government. Woreda Water Offices are responsible for implementation and planning of water supply schemes at the local level. However, there also exist zones with administrative function and special zones that even implement water supply projects. The kebele is the smallest administrative unit, roughly equating to a sub-district.

In the following chapters, the government level organizations of the WaSH sector are presented.



### 2.1 FEDERAL LEVEL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

The federal level governmental organizations include the Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Finance and

Economic Development (MoFED). These four line ministries are the core actors in Ethiopia's WaSH development. They are expected to sign two important documents that will guide the cross-sectoral, integrated WaSH development in the coming years. The *Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Integrated Implementation of Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program in Ethiopia and WaSH Implementation Framework*. Both documents are expected to be signed during the second half of 2004 Ethiopia Fiscal Year (EFY) by the MoWE, MoH, MoE and MoFED. *WaSH Implementation Framework (WIF)*, was prepared in order to achieve the targets of the Growth & Transformation Plan (GTP), and will act as the guiding strategy document for all WaSH implementation. Summary and full Final Draft WIF was completed on August 16, 2011. WIF was later on introduced shortly to stakeholders in the Water Sector Working Group meeting on September 27, 2011. WIF was signed by the MoWE, MoH and MoE during the second quarter of 2004 EFY but the signatory of the MoFED is still pending.

The other core policy document of the Ethiopian WaSH sector, the Universal Access Plan (UAP), constitutes of four parts: the UAP for Rural Water Supply, UAP for Urban Water Supply and National Hygiene and Sanitation Action Plan. The UAP document is made to integrate community led approaches like Community Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) in the case of sanitation, self-supply and water supply in line with the federal government direction set out in the GTP for optimizing public participation.

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### 2.1.1 Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE)

The Ministry of Water and Energy of Ethiopia (MoWE) is a federal organization established to undertake the management of water and energy resources of Ethiopia. This involves development, planning and management of water and energy resources, development of policies, strategies and programs, develop and implement water and energy sector laws and regulations, conduct study and research activities, provide technical support to regional water and energy bureaus and offices and sign international agreements.

The role of the MoWE with regard to rural water supply is to develop policies, strategies and national programs, allocate financial resources, coordinate multi region programs at national level, provide capacity building and identify funding for rural water supply.

COWASH engages in daily communications with the Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate (WSSD) and National WaSH Coordination Office (NWCO) (see chapter 2.1.5). The WSSD is the main governmental actor in rural water supply and thus very important for COWASH. The WSSD, NWCO and COWASH all have similar objectives with regard to WaSH development in Ethiopia and therefore coordination and collaboration among them is necessary. COWASH also constitutes an additional resource to ministry and thus supports the sector development. The cooperation with the ministry's Women, Youth and Children Affairs Directorate, Public Relation and Communication Directorate, Procurement, Finance and Property Administration Directorate, Water Sector Support and Capacity Building Directorate and Research and Development Directorate is important for the success of COWASH in order to avoid overlapping activities and to utilize existing resources and knowledge. Moreover, close follow-up and coordination on the National WaSH Inventory and the national M&E MIS system is important for the M&E activities of COWASH. COWASH as part of the MoWE capacity building can in the future contribute a lot to the planning and implementing MFS meetings, Joint Technical Reviews and Joint Monitoring Programs and to the development of National strategies, guidelines and training materials and reports.

MoWE's web page: <http://www.mowr.gov.et/index.php>

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### 2.1.2 Ministry of Health (MoH)

The health policy of Ethiopia reflects commitment and general directions towards decentralization and democratisation focus on preventive and promotive components of health care. It furthermore concentrates on developing equitable and acceptable standard of health services to reach all segments of the population. The health service delivery is arranged in a four-tier system. The lower level is the Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU) which is a health centre with five satellite Health Posts, followed by the 1<sup>st</sup> referral level a district hospital, then a zonal hospital and specialized referral hospital. As part of COWASH project implementation, institutional WaSH for community level health posts has to be taken into account. Therefore the WaSH coordination and capacity building of institutional WASHCOs binds COWASH closely together with MoH and especially regional, zonal and district level health authorities. The health sector strategy adopted to implement the policy focuses on giving comprehensive and integrated PHC in health institutions with a major emphasis towards community level services. Its emphasis is on preventive and promotive components, yet without neglecting the basic curative care. The main focus is on communicable diseases, common nutritional deficiencies, and environmental health and hygiene. Maternal and child health, control of major infectious diseases, and control of epidemics are indicated to deserve special attention.

With a view to taking health services closer to the population, the government introduced an innovative community based approach called the Health Extension Program (HEP) in 2004. The objective of this program is to increase equitable access to essential preventive and promotive health interventions at the community level including the basic treatment of major causes of childhood deaths. COWASH utilizes the Health Extension Workers (HWEs) to train communities on safe water storage and Community-Led Total Hygiene & Sanitation (CLTSH). The HEP and COWASH thus collaborate on the federal and regional levels with MoH and Bureaus of Health. Moreover, COWASH is following the developments of MoH and World Health Organization regarding water quality standards and other policies related to water quality.

MoH's web page: <http://www.moh.gov.et/English/Pages/Index.aspx>

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### 2.1.3 Ministry of Education (MoE)

The Ministry of Education strives to ensure the proper education of Ethiopian citizens. According to the GTP targets, MoE strives to see all school age children get access to quality primary education by the year 2015. Moreover, MoE wants to ensure an efficient and cost effective education system producing skilled and qualified human power that could play a leading role in the development of the country.

According to the WIF, MoE is an important stakeholder in institutional WaSH. The WIF introduces coordination bodies that ensure that schools are provided with water supply and sanitation facilities. Parent's clubs are encouraged to form institutional WASHCOs whereas teachers and students act as sanitation promoters in communities. Moreover schools are important forums in educating the young generation for proper hygiene and water use. However, the sector is still lacking proper procedures and directives on how to finance school WaSH from the Government budget.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training Centres (TVETCs) are regional / sub-regional colleges established by the Government to provide a localised practical training facility. Of the 18 TVETCs established, 12 have water supply related departments and six have a focus on public health and disease prevention. TVETCs provide a practical way of producing large

numbers of technically proficient WaSH professionals and offering continuous professional development to their graduates and other technicians in the field.

MoE's web page: <http://www.moe.gov.et/English/Pages/index.aspx>

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#### 2.1.4 Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is established to initiate policies that ensure sustainable and equitable economic development as well as macroeconomic stability in Ethiopia. Its duties include the establishment of a system for the preparation and implementation of national development plan, and the follow-up and evaluation of the performance of general, sectoral and multi-sectoral development plan. Furthermore, MoFED prepares the Federal Government budget, makes disbursements in accordance with the budget approved and evaluates the performance of the budget.

MoFED is playing a key role in the WaSH sector as it oversees the bi-lateral financing and budgets of the other line ministries. In COWASH implementation, MoFED is the body that signs the Funding Agreements with the external financiers and allocates money to the regions' WaSH budgets. MoFED has also been very active in promoting the CMP approach and its benefits. The development of many future harmonizing structures introduced in the WIF, such as One WaSH Budget and Consolidated WaSH account, need close participation of the MoFED.

MoFED's web page: <http://www.mofed.gov.et/English/Pages/Home.aspx>

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#### 2.1.5 National WaSH Coordination Office (NWCO)

National WaSH Coordination Office (NWCO) is an umbrella organ in the national WaSH sector. The coordination office provides technical support to the National WaSH Steering Committee (NWSC) through National WaSH Technical Team (NWTT) and National WaSH Program Management Units (PMUs) in MoWE, MoH and MoE.

The national WaSH structures have been mandated by the MoU. As stated in the WIF, NWCO shall coordinate the harmonized actions of the four line ministries. However, as long as the WIF has not been signed by all stakeholders, the NWCO still remains under MoWE.

NWCO ensures that National WaSH Program plans, reports, monitoring & evaluation and capacity building are coordinated, harmonized and aligned by all WaSH stakeholders. According to the WIF, NWCO consists of the coordinator, focal persons assigned from the MoFED, MoWE, MoH and MoE and contracted professional staff. The WaSH coordination bodies introduced by the WIF are presented briefly in the following.

National WaSH Steering Committee (NWSC) - The role of NWSC is to provide overall guidance and direction for WaSH program implementation. The NWSC comprises of the state ministers MoFED, MoWE, MoH and MoE.

National WaSH Technical Team (NWTT) - The role of NWTT is to provide managerial oversight of the integrated, harmonized WaSH Program. It is chaired by MoWE, with secretary being NWCO. Other members are directors of their respective ministries from MoH, MoE, Ministry of Women, Youth and Children Affairs, the Women's Affairs Directorate of MoWE, Development Assistance Group-Water representative, and Civil Society Organizations representative.

National WaSH Management Units (WMUs) - National WMUs ensure that Regional WMUs, Woreda Sector Offices and Town Water Boards have the directions, information, systems, skills and resources necessary to carry out their WaSH mandate and achieve expected program results. WaSH Program Management Units/Focal persons will be established within an appropriate Directorate in each of the four Ministries (MoFED, MoWE, MoH and MoE).

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#### 2.1.6 Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT)

The mission of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) is to develop, deploy and use Communication and Information Technology to improve the livelihood of Ethiopians and to optimize its contribution to the development of the country. The MCIT formulates projects and programs to guide Communication and Information Technology development with focus on strengthening on-going initiatives in all the sectors aimed at improved service delivery and enhancing good governance.

For COWASH, the National Data Center (NDC) of the MCIT constitutes an important stakeholder. The NDC hosts the National WaSH Inventory Database and provides access to the WaSH sector's Management Information System (MIS). Moreover, the responsibility of connecting the woredas to the national "woredanet" lies within the NDC. In the future, woredas shall be able to send M&E data directly to the MIS for further analysis. As COWASH is aligning with the governmental policies and systems, a close collaboration with the MIS with regard to M&E activities is necessary.

MCIT's web page: <http://www.mcit.gov.et/?q=home.aspx>

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#### 2.1.7 Central Statistics Agency (CSA)

The Central Statistical Agency (CSA) is the statistical arm of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Since its establishment in 1960 it has been and is involved in socio-economic and demographic data collection, processing, evaluation and dissemination that are used for the country's socio-economic development and planning, monitoring and policy formulation. This main function of the Agency is performed through running National Integrated Household and Enterprise Survey Program (NIHESP), Welfare Monitoring surveys, undertaking ad-hoc surveys, conducting census, and compilation of secondary data from administrative records. The CSA is responsible for the statistical results of different sectors. CSA administers, conducts, supervises and produces almost all survey and census reports in Ethiopia.

For COWASH, the CSA provides important information and baseline data for the project's M&E activities.

CSA's web page: <http://www.csa.gov.et/>



## 2.2 REGIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The National Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) explicitly anticipates that in each Region the pertinent regional bureaus will negotiate and sign their own MoU to serve as the basis for collaboration in implementing the WaSH program. The NWCO is mandated to assist the Regions in this process. The National WaSH MoU will serve the Regions as a model but it is not to be regarded as a fixed template. Regions will take into account a number of variables such as their size, geography, diversity, resources available etc. that will influence the institutional structures they establish.

*Bureaus of Water* in each are the focal authorities for rural WaSH project. They are responsible for the formulation, coordination and supervision of regional water and sanitation programs. It will be primarily responsible for program planning, management and overall coordination of WaSH projects. Furthermore, regional water bureaus are responsible for the implementation of large gravity systems that originate from large streams or deep wells with high flow. Regional water bureaus undertake monitoring and supervision activities of NGOs engaged in the construction of systems that cover several woredas/villages or with a specific budget beyond woredas delegation.

Adding to the Water Bureaus, also *Bureaus of Health (BoH)*, *Bureaus of Education (BoE)* and *Bureaus of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED)* are necessary for integrated WaSH service implementation. For projects such COWASH that includes hygiene, sanitation and institutional WaSH, collaboration between BoH and BoE becomes crucial. Moreover, in the channelling of investment and capacity building funds through Financial Intermediary or Woreda Finance Office in the CMP approach makes the BoFED even a more important stakeholder for COWASH than in conventional WaSH programs.

According to the WIF, the Regional WaSH Management Units provide the regional WaSH structure for technical overview and approval in the future whereas the Regional WaSH Coordination Office will become a structure for program coordination to ensure intersectoral convergence between the BoH, BoE, Bureau of Water and BoFED.

## 2.3 ZONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

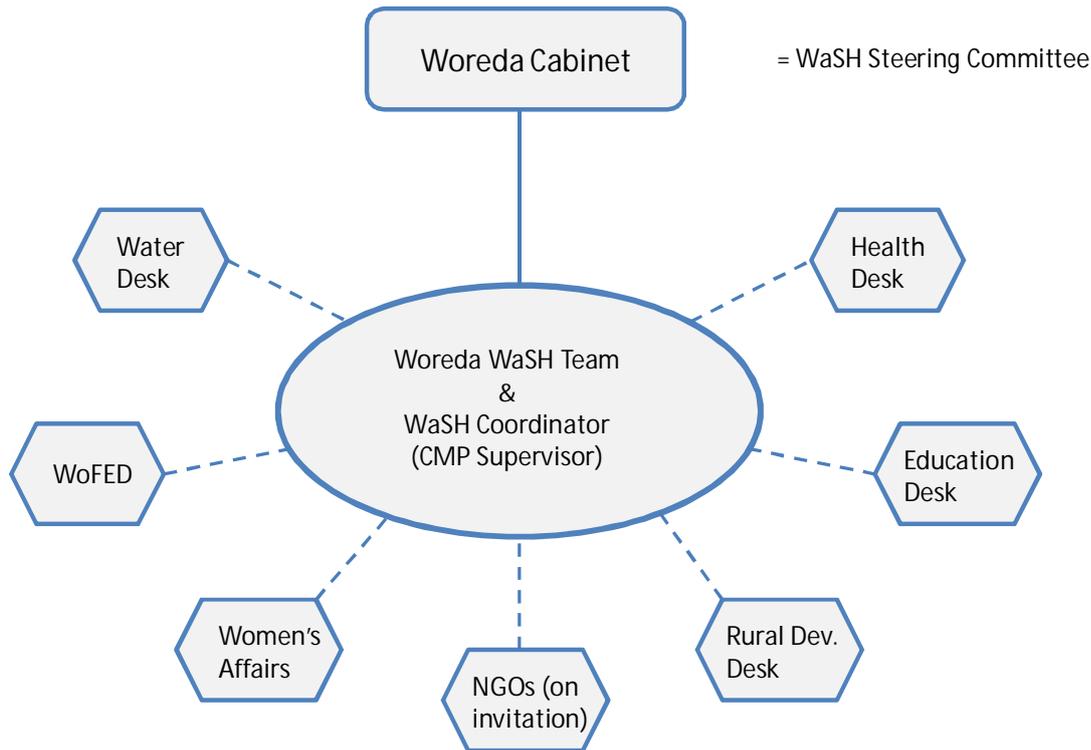
Zonal Water, Health, Education and Finance departments play an essential role in facilitating capacity building to woreda WaSH Team and related woreda offices, who are responsible for facilitating the WaSH implementation at woreda level. Zonal departments further constitute an important actor in the cascading model of providing capacity building to the lower levels. In the WIF, the zonal WaSH structures shall follow the region's structures with their Zonal WaSH Management Teams, Zonal WaSH Coordination Offices and Zonal WaSH Management Units (or focal persons).

## 2.4 WOREDA LEVEL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Water Offices at the woreda level manage the woreda's water programs, provide information and coordinate the vetting of Grant Applications from communities. The Water Office assists communities by hiring local service providers to mobilize and assist beneficiaries in the kebeles. Moreover, the Water Office supervises works or assists communities in managing contracts with service providers and contractors. Woreda water offices are also responsible for

supervision of implementation of hand dug wells, spring water sources, on the spot water distribution, gravity systems and piped water schemes and for providing maintenance support to communities. Woreda water office is further responsible to monitor the woreda's water supply situation.

As presented in the WIF, the Woreda WaSH Team is a mandated structure for WaSH coordination implementation at the woreda level. Furthermore, a Woreda WaSH Steering Committee is a recommended structure in the WIF which function can be handled by the Woreda Cabinet. The structure of the WaSH Steering Committee is presented below:



## 2.5 KEBELE & COMMUNITY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS

The kebele WaSH stakeholders consist of the Kebele Administration, Kebele Development Committee and the Kebele WaSH Team.

At the community level there is a requirement that WASHCO should be formed to manage and maintain each water scheme. Accordingly, the WASHCO is a mandatory structure. WASHCOs benefit greatly if they are a legal entity e.g. through access to credits from micro-finance institutions. All regions are urged to press for and facilitate the legalization of WASHCOs. Communities will organize themselves (through support from service providers) and identify their priorities. The WASHCO's duty is to plan and manage the community's Water and Sanitation. The WASHCO is the prime mover of the process of change in which it represents an attempt to mobilize and channel the will of the people to undertake and sustain water and sanitation services. Communities will also implement water supply schemes with support from local artisans.

### 3 DONORS

Projects and programs supported by different donors constitute the major part of Ethiopia's WaSH sector. The most relevant donors and donor networks are presented in the following.

#### 3.1 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AFDB)

African Development Bank's (AfDB) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Program (RWSSP) started in 2006 with financing of over MUS\$ 60. RWSSP's main objective is to improve access to rural water supply and sanitation services, reduce poverty and enhance productivity and thereby contribute to the achievement of water related Millennium Development Goals (MDG). It is implemented in 120 woredas in all regions. The programme includes community capacity building, programme support at the federal and regional levels, provision of new and rehabilitation of existing water supply facilities and provision of latrine facilities at schools, health centres, communal latrines in crowded settlement areas and demonstration latrines for associations. The implementation arrangements (which were mainly adopted from the World Bank financed water supply and sanitation project) follow policy objectives of decentralisation to lowest possible level, involvement of all stakeholders in the process, and integration of sanitation with improvement to water supply. A demand responsive approach, which focuses on building the capacity of stakeholders in the sector at all levels, has been applied. It also focuses on the sustainability of the schemes, and the communities are involved in the decision making process. Considering the methodology of the RWSSP, AfDB is considered a very potential donor for CMP approach in the future.

AfDB's web page: <http://www.afdb.org/en/>



#### 3.2 DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE GROUP (DAG)

The Development Assistance Group (DAG) was established in 2001 to foster information sharing, policy dialogue and harmonise donor support to Ethiopia in order to enable the country to meet the targets set in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). DAG also assists in the preparation, monitoring and evaluation of the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). DAG currently comprises 26 donor agencies providing development assistance to Ethiopia within the Paris declaration principles of aid effectiveness and harmonization.

DAG members are: African Development Bank (AfDB), Austrian Development Cooperation, Belgium Development Cooperation, CIDA, Denmark Embassy, DFID, European Commission, Finland Embassy, French Embassy, German Embassy, GTZ-Ethiopia, IMF, Indian Embassy, Irish Aid, Italian Cooperation, Japan Embassy, JICA, KfW, Netherlands Embassy, Norwegian Embassy, SIDA, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TICA), UNICEF, UNDP, USAID, WFP and World Bank.

Following a revitalization process undertaken by DAG in 2004, an Executive Committee was established to set the DAG work plan. Members of the committee include UNDP and World Bank as DAG co-chairs, and three representative DAG members on a rolling one-year basis. Current members of the DAG Executive Committee are: African Development Bank, UNDP, EU, World Bank, DFID, CIDA, Irish Aid, Netherlands Embassy and USAID.

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### 3.2.1 DAG Technical Working Groups (TWGs)

The Thematic Working Groups constitute a very important part of the DAG. The overall DAG relies on the technical expertise of its working groups in the preparation of policy papers, reviews of the PASDEP progress reports, update of the policy matrix and more. The DAG TWGs participates actively in the evaluation of progress in PASDEP implementation and in providing recommendations for the way forward.

DAG TWGs include: education; gender equality; governance; health, population and nutrition; HIV/AIDS; monitoring and evaluation taskforce, private sector development, trade and financial issues; public finance management and macroeconomic issues; rural economic development and food security; water and transport.

By the end of 2007, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) informed the DAG about the establishment of five Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs); namely, Rural Development and Food Security Group, Private Sector Group, Transport Group, Gender Group and Water Group. Some DAG TWGs have already transformed themselves into SWGs, while others are engaged in discussions with their Government counterparts. The establishment of the SWGs is expected to enhance policy dialogue between the Government and the donors. The DAG decided to retain the existing TWGs as donor-only forums to discuss and agree policy issues for dialogue with the Government.

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### 3.2.2 DAG Secretariat

The DAG Secretariat is housed in the UNDP and its mandate is to follow up on DAG activities and facilitate information flows. The Secretariat is also in charge of the day-to-day management of the DAG pooled fund in support of Ethiopia's poverty reduction strategy process, namely the Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP).

DAG Secretariat's web page:

[http://www.dagethiopia.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=5&Itemid=29](http://www.dagethiopia.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5&Itemid=29)

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### 3.2.3 DAG Water Technical Working Group

The Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) has been prepared in support of the fundamental principles and objectives endorsed and issued by the Government of Ethiopia in its Water Resources Management Policy and Water Sector Strategy.

DAG Water Technical Working Group's web page:

[http://www.dagethiopia.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=section&layout=blog&id=13&Itemid=76](http://www.dagethiopia.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=section&layout=blog&id=13&Itemid=76)

### 3.3 GOVERNMENT OF ITALY (GOI)

The Government of Italy (GoI) played a very essential role in European Water Initiative (EUWI) led WaSH development in 2006 and was actively involved in the WaSH sector coordination development. Recently the Italian development cooperation in Ethiopia concentrates in urban water supply mainly in Oromia Region.

Italian Development Cooperation in Ethiopia:

[http://www.itacaddis.org/italy/index.cfm?fuseaction=basic\\_pages.basic\\_page&page\\_name=1](http://www.itacaddis.org/italy/index.cfm?fuseaction=basic_pages.basic_page&page_name=1)

### 3.4 THE GOVERNMENT OF NETHERLANDS (GON)

The Government of Netherlands (GoN) role in the Ethiopian WaSH sector is increasing. The GoN through its Embassy in Addis Ababa has recently (September 2011) agreed funding for UNICEF led WaSH & Community Based Nutrition project with 25 MUSD funding. Furthermore the GoN is assisting Ethiopia in water quality issues through the MoH and is increasingly extending its supporting hand also to private sector development in WaSH and Small Scale Irrigation. Netherland's development support is mainly coordinated and channelled through SNV which is discussed more in chapter 5.1.9.

The Netherlands has a longstanding development partnership with Ethiopia. Today's development cooperation programme was formally established early 2002. It focuses on three sectors, i.e. Education, Health and Rural Economic Development.

Within the sectors the Health sector is at present the largest. The programme is concentrated on reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and the link between these two areas, with a clear emphasis on Gender aspects. Concerning the Education sector, the embassy is cooperating with 5 other donors in support of teacher education, in order to enhance the quality of primary education. Girl's education is another area of concern for the Netherlands. As for the Rural Economic Development sector, the embassy used to focus on food security. Recently there has been a shift to areas with economic potential. A programme is being developed on business organizations and market linkages. This approach is closely linked to development of the private sector.

Netherlands Embassy in Ethiopia's web page: <http://ethiopia.nlembassy.org/>

Government of Netherland's web page: <http://www.government.nl/>

### 3.5 GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND (GOF)

In its development cooperation, Finland emphasises the rule of law, democracy, human rights and sustainable development. The special priorities are education, decent work, reducing youth unemployment and improving the status of women and children. In these activities, Finland builds on its strengths in the educational sector, health promotion, communications and environmental technology, and good governance. Finland aims to ensure stable development of appropriations, leading to the target level 0.7% share of GDP and meeting Finland's international commitments.

In Ethiopia, the GoF and especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland is represented by the Embassy of Finland. The embassy has two Water Advisors that both work in close

collaboration with COWASH providing assistance and support for the project. Development cooperation is the most important element of the relations between Ethiopia and Finland. Finland's official development cooperation began in 1965 and two years after, the cooperation with Ethiopia started. Ethiopia became Finland's program country in 1982 and is now one of Finland's long-term development cooperation partner countries.

Ethiopia's national poverty reduction strategy and Finland's development policy are both committed to the goals of the UN Millennium Declaration. The current agreement continues the partnership on water and education sectors, which have been the main sectors since the 1990s. Finland provides humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia through international organisations on annual basis. Finland does not give Ethiopia direct budget support.

According to the Paris Declaration on Aid Harmonisation, Finland aims at streamlining its development activities with the Ethiopian government and other donors. Finland participates actively in the Development Assistance Group (DAG) which coordinates donor cooperation in Addis Ababa. In the cooperation with Ethiopia, Finland is changing its support from individual projects to programme based sectoral support.

The Government of Finland (GoF) is currently financing two WaSH projects in Ethiopia, the Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Benishangul-Gumuz Region (FinnWASH-BG) and the COWASH. The FinnWASH-BG was launched in 2008 and it is expected to be phased out by mid-2013. The project is implemented in five woredas and it implements the Community Managed Project (CMP) approach. The total budget of the planning and implementation phases is nearly MEUR 14. FinnWASH-BG has been built on the experience from Rural Water Supply and Environmental Programme (RWSEP) in Amhara and it largely replicates its approach, especially CMP, in a remote, less developed region with varying hydro-geological conditions. FinnWASH-BG has shown that with proper technical assistance and capacity building, the CMP can be quickly replicated. FinnWaSH has also successfully established strong woreda level Artisan Associations, which could serve as service providers in larger scale CMP projects and the WASHCO legalization process has been completed.

Experience sharing with FinnWaSH in new CMP regions is seen an important asset for the scaling-up of CMP. FinnWaSH is also producing information in using CMP approach in WaSH projects of higher technologies than just hand dug wells and protected springs. The FinnWASH experience in gender mainstreaming offers also valuable experience for other WaSH programs in Ethiopia. Collaboration in developing training manuals, producing a CMP animation, in GIS/GPS experience sharing and in supporting the CMP research programme are other important areas of further collaboration.

Finland's Embassy in Ethiopia's web page:

<http://www.finland.org.et/public/default.aspx?culture=en-US&contentlan=2>

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland's web page:

<http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?culture=en-US&contentlan=2>



### 3.6 GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN (GOJ)

Government of Japan support is directed through JICA. JICA is active in financing urban water supply and in technology development such as rope pump development in SNNPR. Furthermore JICA has been supporting regions by providing drilling equipment for regional Water Works Construction Enterprises and JICA is also increasingly engaged in preventive health care.

Ethiopian Water Technology Centre (EWTEC) – currently part of Government (MoWE) has been supported by JICA, focusing on training on ground water assessment, development and extraction. Within its existing residential campus in Addis Ababa, EWTEC offers ground water assessment and drilling courses for existing water supply professionals.

COWASH shall share experiences with JICA on capacity building and on the technology development for self-supply that JICA has actively tested in SNNPR.

JICA's web page: <http://www.jica.go.jp/ethiopia/english/>



Japan International Cooperation Agency

### 3.7 GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). In operating with other federal offices concerned, SDC is responsible for the overall coordination of development activities and cooperation with Eastern Africa, as well as for the humanitarian aid delivered by the Swiss Confederation.

SDC's support to Ethiopia has been mainly humanitarian aid up to now. Recently SDC has been preparing designs or Jijica water supply rehabilitation in the Afar region.

SDC's web page: <http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home>

### 3.8 THE WORLD BANK (WB)

The Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (WSSP) supported by the World Bank and DFID and the World Bank supported Water and Sanitation Program-Africa (WSP-AF) are one of the main WaSH programs in the country.

The WSSP was launched in 2004 and extends to 2013. It is operative in 333 woredas and it has three components. The scope of the Component 1 is rural and it provides funding to:

- Increase the capacity of participating woredas to effectively manage their rural water supply and sanitation programmes
- Increase the capacity of participating communities to effectively manage their water supply and sanitation facilities
- Ensure that well-functioning water supply schemes are in place in participating communities.

Component 1 aims at improving approximately 5,500 water supply schemes serving about 3,700 communities or approximately 2 million people. Component 2 targets urban water supply and Component 3 is designed to support improvements to monitoring and management of water resources management. The total commitment from the World Bank for WSSP is about MUSD 115. The project has many similarities with the CMP approach. The similarities include the sensitisation of communities, their application procedures for assistance, establishment of WASHCOs, opening and operating of bank accounts, need to contribute to O&M costs by communities and use of local artisans in construction. The most important differences are related to fund flows, procurement and channelling of support to communities. On the regional level in the WSSP the Water Bureaus have contracted private consultants to form Woreda Support Groups (WSG), which have typically supported 4-6 woredas each. Support has been cascaded down through Local Service Providers (LSP) and Community Facilitation Teams (CFT).

WSP-AF is an international partnership to help the poor gain sustained access to improved water supply and sanitation services. Based on the mission objectives WSP is supporting the Government of Ethiopia in scaling up rural sanitation and hygiene, one of the 6 global core business areas, especially in the implementation of the community-led total sanitation and hygiene (CLTS+H) approach in 104 districts in the Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations, and Tigray Regional States. In addition, it is supporting the design and implementation of sanitation marketing and behavior Change Communication approaches and methods to foster sustained behavior change in hygiene and sanitation.



Both the WSP-AF and WSSP have also developed several guidelines and training manuals which are contributing to the CMP development in Ethiopia. WSP-AF has organized several workshops on sanitation research. There are two relevant researches on this topic on-going: the first one is called "Rural Sanitation Supply/Value Chain Analysis in Amhara Regional State" and the other one is to create an evidence based communication and marketing strategy in sanitation and health and it is performed in selected woredas in all the four regions where also

COWASH is currently operating. COWASH sees these researches important tools for CMP development and is therefore closely following up the outcomes.

WSP-AF's web page: <http://www.wsp.org/wsp/>

The World Bank's web page: <http://www.worldbank.org/>



### 3.9 UNESCO

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) works to create the conditions for dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, based upon respect for commonly shared values. It is through this dialogue that the world can achieve global visions of sustainable development encompassing observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which are at the heart of UNESCO'S mission and activities.

The broad goals and concrete objectives of the international community – as set out in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – underpin all UNESCO's strategies and activities. Thus UNESCO's unique competencies in education, the sciences, culture and communication and information contribute towards the realization of those goals.

UNESCO's mission is to contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.

In Ethiopia, UNESCO is conducting a WaSH sector capacity building baseline survey at National level and in all regions and therefore an important stakeholder for COWASH capacity building activities. UNESCO is furthermore a member of the DAG Water Technical Working Group and it has actively promoted ground water mapping by introducing, advocating and testing WATEX (satellite based groundwater survey method) in Ethiopia.

UNESCO's web page: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/worldwide/africa/ethiopia/>



### 3.10 UNICEF

The overall goal of the UNICEF Ethiopia country programme is to support the national and regional efforts towards the realization of the rights of the child to survival, development, protection and participation with the following priority areas:

- Girls' education
- Integrated policies for early childhood development
- Immunization and supplementation
- HIV/AIDS prevention among children
- And to the six interrelated programmes: Health and Nutrition, Basic Education, HIV/AIDS, Water and Environmental Sanitation, Gender and Child Protection, Capacity Building Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

UNICEF is an important partner for COWASH as UNICEF is implementing the CMP approach in 7 woredas in Amhara region and is planning to start CMP implementation in 2 woredas on Tigray and SNNPR regions and in 4 woredas of Oromia region as part of the UNICEF/Netherlands/CIDA funded WaSH, MUS and CBN project *"Integrating WaSH, Multiple Use Services and Community Based Nutrition for Improved Food Security and Reproductive and Sexual Health"*. Especially the capacity building coordination with regard to CMP implementation binds COWASH and UNICEF together. UNICEF is also implementing a national Handwashing communications campaign with regard to hygiene behaviour change.

UNICEF Ethiopia's web page: <http://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/>



### 3.11 UNITED KINGDOM'S DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)

DFID is the biggest bi-lateral donor of Ethiopia. Currently it is financing the three large programs "Protection of Basic Services Programme - Increased Access, quality and accountability of basic services", "Productive Safety Nets To improve the food security status for male and female members of food insecure households" and the "Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (WSSP) - Increase access to affordable and sustainable water supply and sanitation services". The focus of DFID at the moment seems to be on climate change mitigation and adaptation but cooperation with regard to the CMP approach in WaSH is anticipated. The WSSP contract ends in the mid 2013 but it is highly probable that DFID will remain a strong actor in the Ethiopian WaSH sector also in the future.

DFID Ethiopia's web page:

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Where-we-work/Africa-Eastern--Southern/Ethiopia/>

### 3.12 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

The UN-based World Health Organization (WHO) aims to reduce morbidity, disability and mortality and improve the health status of the Ethiopian people through supporting and advocating for the provision of comprehensive essential health packages of preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health services. Moreover, WHO supports for achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals for sustainable national development.

The WHO works in close collaboration with the MoH and thus becomes a stakeholder also for COWASH, especially in issues related to water quality.

WHO's web page: <http://www.who.int/countries/eth/en/>



## 4 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are currently playing a very significant role as financer in the rural water supply and sanitation sector of Ethiopia. As per the WIF, one modality for rural WaSH implementation is through NGO projects. Adding to the physical implementation, NGOs will also be involved in the following areas:

- Carry out promotional activities
- Provide technical support
- Assist in capacity building initiatives
- Conduct training activities
- Innovate, test and pilot new approaches to WaSH development

In this chapter, the NGOs working in Ethiopia are presented. Also a list of miscellaneous NGOs working in specific woredas is also provided. In the end, a few most important international WaSH movements with regard to COWASH's focus, the "Water Services that Last" and "Sanitation and Water for All" are briefly introduced.

### 4.1 IDE

IDE was founded on the belief that the way to enable rural prosperity is to help small-plot farmers use their own resources to earn a profit. This is accomplished with a two-pronged strategy: providing these farmers with access to affordable irrigation technology, which allows them to grow high-value cash crops, and creating connections to markets, where they can sell

their extra produce to generate income. Instead of handouts or subsidies, IDE focuses on providing farmers with the products, training, and choices they need to earn increased profits from their land.

Established in 2007, IDE Ethiopia is one of IDE's newest country programs. IDE Ethiopia is working to achieve IDE's mission through a wide variety of activities throughout the country. A recent IDE Ethiopia project now underway is a training program for manual well drillers, who are provided with extensive, hands-on instruction in a variety of low-cost drilling methods. The drilling team provides a valuable service for small-plot farmers who otherwise would not be able to afford a well. At the same time these drillers come away from the training with a marketable skill and a livelihood.

As IDE is an important actor in the MUS, manual well drilling and self-supply sector, it can be beneficial for COWASH to share experiences on these issues when MUS and self-supply activities fully start within the project.

IDE Ethiopia's web page: <http://ethiopia.ideorg.org/>



## 4.2 IRC INTERNATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION CENTRE

Since its foundation in 1968, the IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre has facilitated the sharing, promotion and use of knowledge so that governments, professionals and organisations can better support poor men, women and children in developing countries to obtain water and sanitation services they will use and maintain.

In East Africa, IRC's activities are very much geared towards the district levels. Stimulating learning and sharing at the district level is at the heart of the East Africa programme. In Uganda this is being done throughout the LeaPP-WASH programme: focusing on household sanitation and hygiene. In Ethiopia, as consortium partner within the RiPPLE project, IRC aims to advance evidence-based learning on water supply and sanitation throughout the creation of Learning and Practice Alliances.

IRC as Ramboll's partner in COWASH is playing many roles in the Ethiopian WaSH development. Mainly the IRC involvement is channelled through RiPPLE activities and IRC has been actively contributing to RiPPLE research activities and GLOWS development. IRC is also a partner in the recently launched Self-Supply Acceleration Programme. In addition, IRC is currently implementing a project aiming at Multiple Use Water Services (MUS) to support household level economy and to create more sustainability. The project is situated in SNNPR and COWASH is following the progress of the project in order to learn from its experiences.

IRC's web page: <http://www.irc.nl/>



### 4.3 NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

Norwegian Church Aid has worked for many years with water supply as a means of reducing waterborne diseases and infant mortality. Their aim is to ensure that communities have access to potable water and safe sanitation and hygiene conditions, both in disaster situations and in the long term. Norwegian Church Aid's programme is implemented together with Ethiopian partner organisations and in close contact and coordination with the country's authorities. Norwegian Church Aid's overall goal is to contribute to sustainable development for Ethiopia and its people.

For the time being, Norwegian Church Aid has water supply and sanitation projects in the Tigray region, in Mereb Leke, Wukro and Mekele woredas.

Norwegian Church Aid's web page:

<http://www.kirkensnodhjelp.no/en/What-we-do/Where-we-work/Eastern-Africa/ethiopia/>



### 4.4 ORDA

ORDA is an Ethiopian-operated, non-government organization (non-profit) that focuses primarily on water development programs as a key step in the strategy to end chronic poverty and food shortages in the Amhara region of Ethiopia.

Since their founding, ORDA has devised strategies and programs that benefit nearly three million people. ORDA strives for sustainable community-based development and relies on the concept of "Ethiopians helping Ethiopians". ORDA focuses on partnering and collaborating. ORDA strives to provide people with the knowledge and resources they need to achieve their own success.

ORDA has piloted the CMP approach in the Amhara region and thus counts as the first NGO to have adopted the approach.

ORDA's web page: <http://www.ordainternational.org/>

#### 4.5 OXFAM GB IN ETHIOPIA

Oxfam has been working in Ethiopia since 1974, and was one of the first NGOs to work in the country. In Ethiopia, Oxfam has an agriculture scale-up program, pastoral programme and humanitarian programme. Principally Oxfam works with communities to increase the size and quality of their harvests. They help develop new farming techniques and are helping ensure reliable sources of water year-round.

One of their program woredas (Alaje) with WaSH intervention is overlapping with UNICEF's CMP woreda. Thus the efforts of COWASH and Oxfam have to be well coordinated.

Oxfam GB Ethiopia's web page:

[http://www.oxfam.org.uk/oxfam\\_in\\_action/where\\_we\\_work/ethiopia.html](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/oxfam_in_action/where_we_work/ethiopia.html)



#### 4.6 PLAN ETHIOPIA

Plan Ethiopia implements projects to construct water supply schemes, trains communities in sanitation and hygiene education, as well as supports the construction of latrines. It also works to strengthen community based organisations, government and local non-government organisations to help them participate effectively in health development issues. Plan Ethiopia has programme units in Addis Ababa, Jimma, Lalibela and Shebedino.

Currently Plan Ethiopia allocates funds to water, sanitation and hygiene projects, including:

- Construction of water supply schemes using different technology options such as springs, shallow and deep wells, and roof catchments
- Training communities in management and maintenance of water and sanitation schemes
- Training communities in sanitation promotion skills
- Intensive hygiene education
- Supporting construction of latrines

Moreover, Plan Ethiopia is piloting MUS in SNNPR. COWASH should share experience on MUS implementation when the MUS component of the project starts.

Plan Ethiopia's web page:

<http://plan-international.org/where-we-work/africa/ethiopia/about-plan>



#### 4.7 RELIEF SOCIETY OF TIGRAY (REST)

REST was established in 1978 to serve the needs of the people in the liberated areas of Tigray during the then civil war and those affected by the drought. Its focus was on emergency assistance with 160 000 refugees in Sudan. Today, the strategic objectives target household level livelihoods and integrate this with improving the health and education status of the people of Tigray while promoting the empowerment of women to enhance their participation in decision making process and institutions.

In Tigray, the REST has WaSH interventions in Kola Tembien, Mai Kinetal, Tanqa Abergele, Adwa, Hintalo Wajirat, Saharti Samre, Naeder Adet and Medebay Zana woredas and thus forms and important partner for COWASH in Tigray.

REST's web page: <http://www.rest-tigray.org.et/>

#### 4.8 RIPPLE

RIPPLE was a five-year research programme consortium funded by the DFID between 2006 and 2011. During these five years RIPPLE aimed to advance evidence-based learning on water supply and sanitation, focusing specifically on issues of planning, financing, delivery and sustainability, and the links between sector improvements and pro-poor economic growth. Since July 2011 RIPPLE continues to operate as part of Hararghe Catholic Secretariat.

Working in three regions of Ethiopia (Oromia, Benishangul-Gumuz and SNNPR), RIPPLE begun to develop new bodies of high quality policy and practice-relevant knowledge through its platform of Learning and Practice Alliances (LPAs) that operate at different levels. The LPAs guide research direction according to local priorities, test and evaluate new approaches, and share experiences within and between districts and regions. RIPPLE focuses on two woredas in each respective region. Within East Hareghe zone, Oromia, RIPPLE is operational in Babile and Goro-gutu, with a regional office in Harar. In SNNPR, RIPPLE works in Mirab Abaya and Alaba with an office established in Awasa. For Benishangul-Gumuz, woreda offices are based in Kurmuk and Menge woredas, with a regional office in Assosa.

RIPPLE's overall strategic objectives are:

- To create research structures and processes that enable effective collaboration across all partner institutions and with key stakeholders
- To establish a set of research programme activities that lead to strengthened sector financing approaches and the delivery of WSS services that maximise opportunities for pro-poor growth
- To build long-term approaches to training and capacity building that reinforce research capacity development in Ethiopia and the Nile region

COWASH benefits from RIPPLE's research activities to a great extent. Collaboration on CMP research coordination and GLOWS development has already started and plans to support RIPPLE in LPAs and in their other initiative, Forum for Learning on Water Supply and Sanitation as part of COWASH's capacity building activities have been undertaken.

RIPPLE's web page: <http://www.rippleethiopia.org/>



#### 4.9 SNV NETHERLANDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SNV began its work in Ethiopia in the 1970s, responding to a call for assistance in addressing the famine situation in the country. Currently, SNV Ethiopia operates in three of the country's nine regional states, namely the SNNPRS, Oromia and Amhara.

SNV is supporting many developments in WaSH sector in Ethiopia. COWASH has been collaborating with SNV in their new project proposal development of: "Local Capacity Development Facility (LCDF) Project". The aim of the new project is to strengthen demand through supporting woredas, kebeles and community groups in developing their capacities to articulate and procure the consultancy services they need. COWASH interventions will benefit from this cooperation and alignment. There is great synergy with COWASH and the LCDF project and it has been proposed that the established RSUs could also accommodate the LCDF project implementers in order to keep close coordination of capacity building in the WaSH sector. Recently COWASH was informed that the responsibility for CMP capacity activities of the UNICEF/Netherlands/CIDA funded project "Integrating WaSH, Multiple Use Services and Community Based Nutrition for Improved Food Security and Reproductive and Sexual Health" has been assigned to SNV. This further accentuates the common capacity building efforts of COWASH and SNV.

Furthermore, SNV has been supporting Guided Learning on Water and Sanitation (GLOWS) development. GLOWS approach has been successfully tested in Southern region and it uses local Technical and Vocational Education and Training Centres (TVETCs) to train woreda level staff in WaSH. GLOWS is not using traditional message delivery systems, but is rather mobilizing the WaSH practitioners for self-learning in their actual work place. This strengthens the practical skills of the TVETCs graduates who normally have only theoretical knowledge. COWASH sees this method as an opportunity in CMP capacity building and a promising tool in accelerating capacity building in the WaSH sector and is closely developing the approach to be adopted in future COWASH interventions in other regions than SNNPR. GLOWS approach is considered to be tested also on the federal level. This could take its place when UAP2, SAP, WIF and the new project document of COWASH are all officially approved.

SNV Ethiopia's web page: <http://www.snvworld.org/en/countries/ethiopia/Pages/default.aspx>



#### 4.10 WASH ETHIOPIA MOVEMENT

The WASH Ethiopia Movement, a partner of Water Supply and Sanitation Council, is a coalition uniting representatives from governmental, non-governmental and faith-based organizations, UN agencies, the media, the private sector and individuals. Established in November 2004, its overall goal is to contribute to the reduction of existing high morbidity and mortality caused by lack of safe and adequate water, poor sanitation and hygiene. The WASH Movement aims to achieve this goal by bringing together all relevant stakeholders to discuss water, sanitation and hygiene issues and find suitable approaches that lead to significant improvements to the lives of those currently living without access to safe clean water and adequate sanitation.

COWASH has actively participated in WaSH Movement monthly meetings and is planning to have one page in the WaSH Movement quarterly magazine to inform public and stakeholders on COWASH progress in Ethiopia. The WaSH Movement is active in WaSH sector communications and therefore an important partner for COWASH. Moreover, WaSH Movement will be establishing Regional Chapters in certain regions and the coordination of capacity building activities with regard to this organizational structure is necessary.

#### 4.11 WATERAID IN ETHIOPIA (WAE)

Established in 1981 as a UK based charity in response to the UN Water Decade (1981-1990), WaterAid currently operates in 27 countries in Africa, Asia, the Pacific region and Central America. WaterAid's work focuses on using practical solutions to provide safe water, and improved sanitation and hygiene education to the world's most unprivileged people and on seeking to influence policy at national and international levels. WaterAid has a long track record of working in Ethiopia. The organisation began funding projects in Ethiopia in 1983, followed by the establishment of the Country Programme Office in 1991. WaterAid in Ethiopia (WAE) transforms lives by improving access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation in the country's most marginalized and underprivileged communities. WAE is committed to working with local partners. WAE hosts and chairs WaSH Ethiopia Movement (see chapter 4.1.10) and chairs the Water and Sanitation Forum (see chapter 4.1.12).

WaterAid is currently working closely with sector policy development such as the WASHCO legalization process and WaSH Communications and behavioural change. COWASH can greatly benefit from collaboration with WAE and future cooperation on CMP implementation is possible.

WaterAid Ethiopia's web page: <http://www.wateraid.org/ethiopia/>



#### 4.12 WATER AND SANITATION FORUM (WSF)

The Water and Sanitation Forum (WSF) of the Christian Relief & Development Association (CRDA) serves as a common platform for civil society organizations operating in the WaSH Sub Sector in Ethiopia.

Major objectives of the WSF are listed in the following:

- To engage in shared learning and promotion of best experiences in the sector
- To engage in joint advocacy and lobbying in the sector
- To network and build partnership among members for better coordination and collective impact in WaSH sector
- To show the role and contribution of CSOs/NGOs in the WaSH sector

In order to engage with the NGOs and try to promote the CMP approach to the NGOs, the WSF is an important forum for COWASH.

Water and Sanitation Forum's web page: <http://www.crdaethiopia.org/wsf/index.php>



#### 4.13 LIST OF WASH SECTOR NGO'S OPERATING IN TIGRAY AND SNNPR REGIONS

The baseline studies of Tigray and SNNPR regions revealed a list of NGOs working in the regions. Below the names of the NGOs and the respective woredas they are working in are listed

SNNPR (woredas not specified):

*Water Action*

*Ethiopian Catholic Church*

*World Vision Ethiopia*

*Action Aid Ethiopia*

Tigray:

*Adigrat Catholic Dioces* - Ganta Afeshum, Erob, Gulomekeda, Saesie Tsaeda Emba, Tahtay Adiabo etc. woredas

*Ethiopia Orthodox Church* - Enda Mechoni, Hintalo Wajirat, Mekele, Seharti, Chercher and Mechoni woredas

*Nazereth Children's center & integrated Development* - Ganta Afeshum, Gulomekeda, Saesiet Tseda Emba, Erob woredas

*Save the Children USA* - Enderta and Hintalo Wajirat woredas

#### 4.14 WATER SERVICES THAT LAST

The Water Services That Last (formerly known as Triple-S which stands for Sustainable Services at Scale) is a six-year, multi-country learning initiative to improve water supply to the rural poor. It is led by IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre and it started in 2011.

The initiative is currently operating in Ghana and Uganda. Lessons learned from work in countries feeds up to the international level where Water Services That Last is promoting a re-appraisal of how development assistance to the rural water supply sector is designed and implemented. Currently Water Services That Last is considering of starting its operations also in Ethiopia. CMP shall be part of this initiative and thus gain lots of positive acknowledgement through the initiative promotion channels and networks.

Water Services That Last web page: <http://www.waterservicesthatlast.org/>



#### 4.15 SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL

Sanitation and Water for All is a global partnership between developing countries, donors, multi-lateral agencies, civil society and other development partners working together to achieve universal and sustainable access to sanitation and drinking water, with an immediate focus on achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the most off-track countries. This transparent, accountable and results-oriented framework for action provides a common vision, values and principles that support a vision for everyone in the world to have sustainable access to sanitation and drinking water. To achieve this, Sanitation and Water for All aims to:

- Increase political prioritisation for sustainable sanitation and drinking water
- Support strong national sanitation and drinking water planning, investment and accountability frameworks
- Improve targeting and impact of resources for sustainable sanitation and drinking water
- Support effective decision making by providing detailed information and evidence on sanitation and drinking water
- Strengthen mutual accountability of governments and development partners

Sanitation and Water for All aims to address critical barriers to achieving universal and sustainable sanitation and drinking water for everyone. These barriers include insufficient

political prioritisation, weak sector capacity to develop and implement effective plans and strategies, and uncoordinated and inadequate investments. COWASH shall follow the development of this partnership and seek for opportunities to promote CMP when possible.

Sanitation and Water for All web page: <http://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/>

