

***Presentation  
on  
the Ethiopian  
Water Supply, Sanitation &  
Hygiene Sub-sector Framework  
Review Report***

***Presented by  
Dr Eric Buhl Nelson (EUWI/ETHCD Facilitating And Report  
Consolidating Consultant)  
October 11 2006***

## Structure of the presentation of the sector review report

Introduction

Purpose

Linkage to  
PASDEP

Performance  
review  
principles

Golden  
indicators  
Performance  
Measures

Tentative 2006  
Results –  
Golden  
indicators

Tentative 2006  
Results –  
performance  
measures

Working group  
outputs

Undertakings  
arising from  
group work

## **Areas for improvement**

- Consistency in definitions
- Data – especially on regional statistics
- Final choice of indicators
- Regional reports as the basis for a national performance report
- Integration into the ongoing design of the monitoring system

## Principles

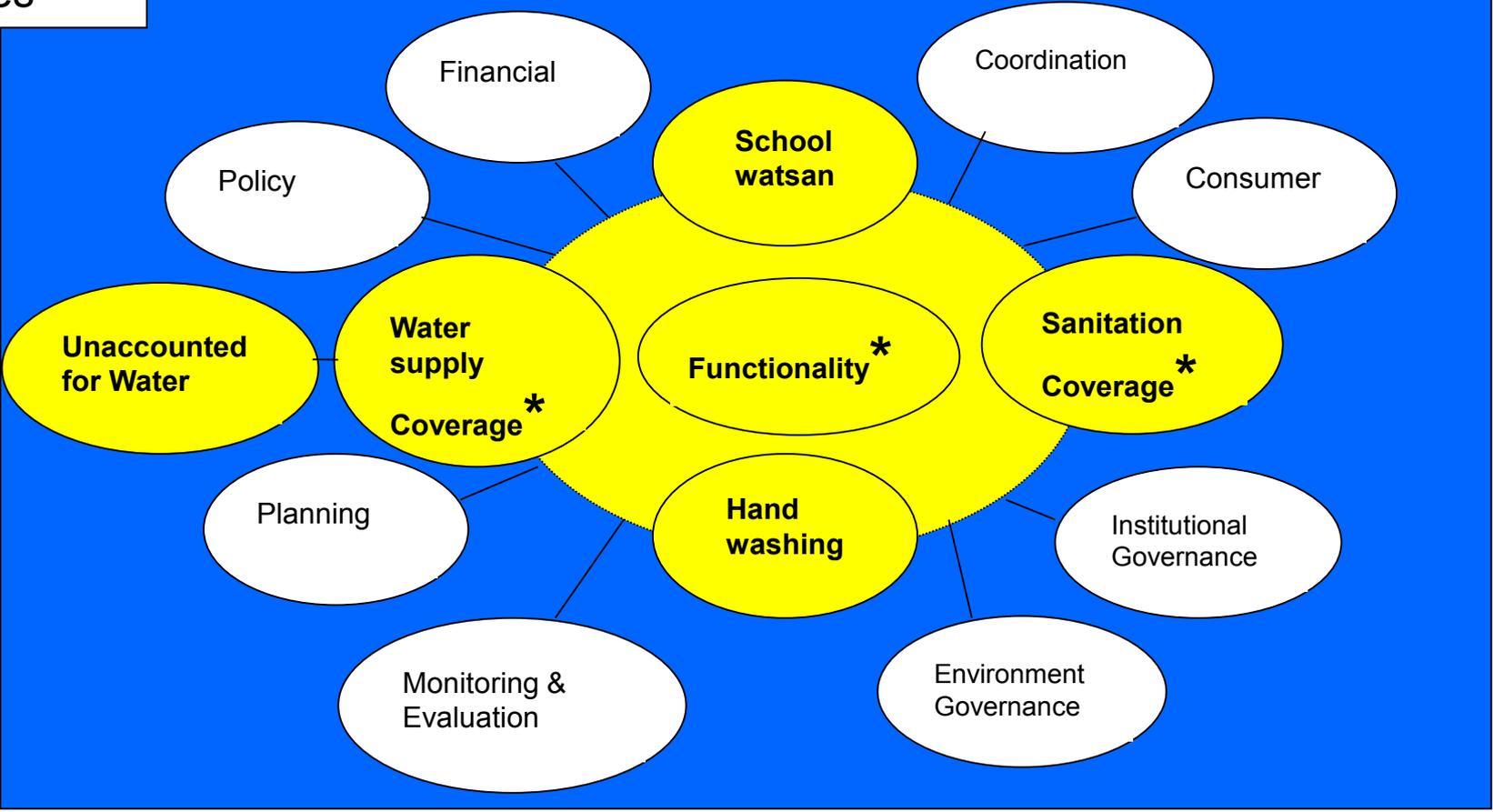
- Fundamental “golden indicators” measure attainment of the ultimate access and use goals of the sector
- Integration with the PASDEP indicators (5 indicators) PASDEP +

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Target % (2010)</u>
• Access to rural water supply within 1.5km	80.
• Access to urban water supply within 0.5km	92.5
• Latrine coverage	80
• Disfunctionality of water supply facilities	<10 %
• MIS and M&E systems established	annual report

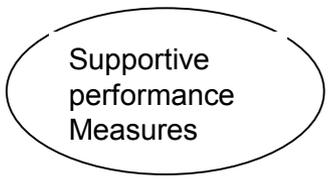
• Use of 8 “supportive performance measures” to determine the enabling environment for attainment of the golden indicators in the areas of:

- Policy
- Institutional governance
- Environmental governance
- Consumer performance
- Planning
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Financial performance
- Coordination

**Golden indicators**  
Performance Measures



\* = PASDEP indicators



Tentative 2006  
Results

Indicator – golden indicators PASDEP+		2000	2005/6 estimate	Progress 2004/5 - 2005/6 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>1 Access to improved water supply</b> *	Rural	<b>23%</b>	<b>44 %</b>	<b>11%</b>
	Urban	<b>74%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>6%</b>
	Total	Data not available	<b>42%</b>	Data not available
<b>2 Proportion of functional water systems</b>			<b>70%</b>	
<b>3 Average unit cost of new water supply systems</b>	Rural		Not known	
	Urban		Not known	
<b>4 Access to improved sanitation</b>	Rural		<b>17.5%</b>	
	Urban		<b>57%</b>	
	Total		<b>28%</b>	
<b>5 Access to and use of hand washing facilities</b>	Rural		Data not available	
	Urban		Data not available	
<b>6. Proportion of schools with access to water and sanitation</b>				

# Tentative 2006 Results Policy performance

## Highlights

- Policy is highly relevant and comprehensive within water supply.
  - No specific sanitation and hygiene policy as it is covered under the overall health policy.
  - Compliance improving bearing in mind the resource constraints.
  - Policies need to be popularized
- 
- Strategy is well developed for rural sanitation and hygiene but less so for urban sanitation and liquid waste disposal
- 
- Regulations are less developed than strategies and policies especially in urban sanitation
  - Compliance is good where regulations are properly legislated and the enforcement agency is well resourced.

Policy Scorecard	Rural		Urban	
	W	S	W	S
Relevance of Policy	●	●	●	◐
Policy compliance	◐	◐	◐	○

Strategy Scorecard	Rural		Urban	
	W	S	W	S
Relevance of strategy	●	◐	●	◐
Strategy compliance	◐	◐	◐	◐

Regulations Scorecard	Rural		Urban	
	W	S	W	S
Relevance of regulations	◐	◐	◐	○
Regulations compliance	◐	◐	◐	○

# Tentative 2006 Results Governance performance

Institutional Scorecard	Rural		Urban	
	W	S	W	S
MOU	○	○	○	○
- Water	🟢		🟢	
- Sanitation		🟢		◐
- Private sector	🟢	🟢	○	○
- Civil Society	🟢	🟢	○	○
- Consumer participation	🟢	🟢	○	○

Environmental Scorecard	Rural		Urban	
	W	S	W	S
Water quality	🔴		○	
Safe disposal		🔴		○
Water Resources	🔴		🔴	

Consumer Scorecard	Rural		Urban	
	W	S	W	S
Hygiene		🟢		🟢
Payment	◐	●	◐	◐

## Highlights

- MOU only recently signed. Too early to judge.
- Emerging multi-stakeholder process
- Adoption of consistent implementation manuals
- Urban sanitation lags behind
- The artisan private sector in rural areas is strong
- Formal private sector constraint by incentives
- Civil society is most active in rural areas.
- Consumer participation - construction of latrines and hand dug wells – with regional variation.
- Environmentally - situation is getting worse across all the 3 measures (WQ, disposal, WRM)
- Hygiene practice is still far from being at desirable levels
- But there are significant and promising developments e.g. the deployment of 26.000 health workers.
- Payment levels are inadequate but there is no evidence for improvement or deterioration.

# Tentative 2006 Results Planning performance

## Highlights

Planning Scorecard	Rural		Urban	
	W	S	W	S
Regional				
Woreda				
Town Business Plans				
Facility management plans				

- Regional plans in place.
- Woreda level plans incomplete but making good progress (106 out of a total of over 600).
- Town plans lagging in sanitation. Facility management plans are not yet in place.

Financing Scorecard	Rural		Urban	
	W	S	W	S
Funds raised				
Sector expenditure				
Innovative funding				

- The funds raised for water supplies especially in the urban areas are very promising.
- Rural sanitation financing has leaped ahead by mobilizing consumer financing (labour).
- Sector expenditure levels are behind the financing levels.

Tentative 2006  
Results  
Coordination

## Highlights

Coordination Scorecard	Rural		Urban	
	W	S	W	S
MOU	○	○	○	○
MSF	◐	◐	◐	◐

- The MOU measure is the same as one used for governance – same observations apply
- The MSF has now being undertaken
- The progress made is considerable and improving.

Working group  
outputs

3 groups:

- Policy and regulation
- Planning/ finance, information, monitoring and evaluation
- Implementation and coordination

3 Meetings in preparation of the MSF

February 2006 (initial scoping and constraints, weaknesses and threats)

May 2006 (Gaps and intervention areas)

July 2006 – confirmatory workshop (performance measurement and undertakings)

## Undertakings arising from group work

Tentative Undertakings arising from the working groups are present in the sector review report and will also be looked at further on day 2 during group work

### **Areas for improvement for the sector review report**

- Consistency in definitions
- Data – especially on regional statistics
- Final choice of indicators
- Regional reports as the basis for a national performance report
- Integration into the ongoing design of the monitoring system