

ONE WASH NATIONAL PROGRAM (OWNP)

A Multi-Sectoral SWAP



REVIEW OF PHASE I
March 2018



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Disclaimer

The review report is based on facts and figures reviewed and observed by the authors of this report and not necessarily the opinion and reflection of the employing agency.

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ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
CDWRP	Community Dug well with Rope Pump
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CWA	Consolidated WASH Account
DBHSS	Deep Borehole Spot Supply
DP	Development Partner
EDHS	Ethiopia demographic and Health Survey
EFY	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
ESDP-V	Education Sector Development Program-5
EWRMP	Ethiopian Water Resource Management program
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
GSF	Global Sanitation Fund
TP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HDP	High Density Pipe
HEHS	Hygiene and Environmental Health Strategy
HHDWRP	House Hold Dug well with Rope Pump
HSDP	Health Sector Development Program
HSTP	Health Sector Transformation Plan
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program
JTR	Joint technical review
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Coopertion

MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOWIE	Ministry of Water Irrigation and Electricity
MSF	Multi-Stakeholder Forum
MVS	Multi Village Scheme
MVWS	Multi Village Water Scheme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NWCO	National WASH Coordination Office
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OWNP	One WASH National Program
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
RHB	Regional Health Bureau
RWCO	Regional WASH Coordination Office
RWH	Roof Water Harvesting
SBHHP	Shallow Borehole with Hand pump
SSD	Spring Spot Development
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWU	Town Water Utility (TWU)
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCO	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WSSCC	Water Supply Sanitation Collaborative Council
WIF	WASH Implementation Framework
WRDF	Water Resource Development Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The One WASH National Program (OWNP) is a sector wide approach (SWAp) with the broad objectives of achieving water, sanitation and hygiene results in Ethiopia through official policies, strategies and development plans. It is a flagship Government programme supported by a number of development partners (DPs) and NGOs, in which different actors came together and agreed to address water supply, sanitation and hygiene as an integrated package aimed at achieving the national Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) targets.

One WASH – Phase I results (2014-2017)

- *Water Supply – Ethiopian Fiscal Year, 18.7 million people gain access to water supplies through the construction of 38,336 different types of water supply schemes*
- *Sanitation – Ethiopian Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007, 11 million people became Open Defecation Free and the practice of open defecation reduced from 44 per cent to 29 per cent.*
- *School WASH - The Consolidated WASH Account constructed 1,280 school WASH facilities*

OWNP is a national model for planning, financing, implementation and monitoring of the WASH sector and a breakthrough in a key development sector that transforms the WASH programme from rhetoric into action. It has created an opportunity to witness coordination, harmonization, partnership and alignment in the WASH programme implementation with the objective of achieving one plan, one budget and one report for the whole programme in Ethiopia.

The basis for the One WASH National Program is the WASH Implementation Framework (WIF) and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by the four ministries (Water, Irrigation and Electricity; Health; Education; and Finance and Economic Cooperation). The OOWNP is a national programme document using results-based management and national systems to achieve WASH results in two five-year phases and is part of the national Growth and Transformation Plan.

The programme was launched in September 2013, with Phase I (2013–15) guided by the country's first Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I), and the Phase II (2016–2020) is guided

by GTP II. Phase I saw significant achievements on the level of policy, service delivery and capacity building.

The OOWNP rests on three overarching pillars of: (i) creating an enabling environment and good governance; (ii) maximizing availability and efficient use of human and financial resources to create demand for better WASH services; and (iii) capacity development for improved delivery of WASH services at all levels.

The programme has four components: Rural and Pastoral WASH; Urban WASH; Institutional WASH; and Programme Management and Capacity Building with the objective of contributing towards improving the health and well-being of populations in rural and urban areas of Ethiopia. The immediate, first objective of the programme is to achieve increased coverage of improved and sustainable water supply and sanitation services.

The programme is managed by the national WASH structure including the National WASH Steering Committee (NWSC) chaired by the minister of water irrigation and electricity. The steering committee includes the WASH Technical Team, the National WASH Coordination Office and the Programme Management Unit. Similar structures are also established at regional levels.

UNICEF – together with other development partners – financially and technically supported the development of the One WASH National Program and carried out programme fiduciary risk assessment that was used as an input to develop the Program Operational Manual (POM).

The programme is designed to have a financing system through three channels of:

- Channel 1: Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) which donors contribute to the basket fund that is managed by Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC). The contributors of CWA during Phase I are UNICEF, World Bank, DFID and AfDB.*
- Channel 2: Cash transfer by DPs, NGOs or other organizations directly to government implementing partners in the water, health and education sectors.*
- Channel 3: Direct implementation by DPs, NGOs or other organizations as per project agreements with the respective WASH sector offices.*

Results achieved during Phase I of the OWNPN

The OWNPN helped in the development of an enabling environment in the sector strategy development, developed a system for programme coordination and integration, enhanced sector capacity development and enabled an accelerated of the provision of WASH services.

Creating a learning ground through sector coordination forums, conducting Joint Technical Reviews (JTRs), undertaking research, studies and surveys all also contributed to a better way to achieving results.

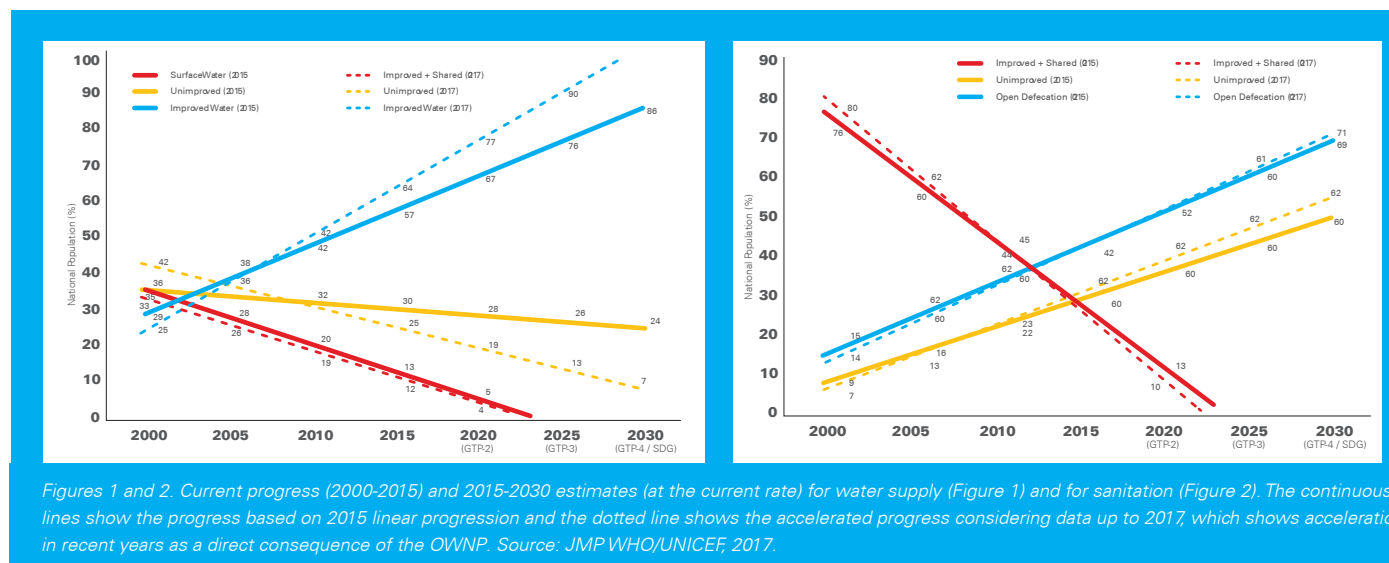
The studies carried out on a three phase approach in the groundwater study, lifecycle cost analysis, contractual modalities for urban WASH programming and rural water supply management model are important contributions for programme efficiency. These were important inputs to the programme development of the second phase of the OWNPN, which considers risks in WASH service delivery by climate related risks and includes emergency WASH as programme components.

The challenges observed in programme implementation were reviewed using UNICEF's WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tools (WASH BAT) which analysed the enabling environment, supply, demand and quality of challenges. It also made an important contribution to reviewing the first phase and develop the second phase of the OWNPN.

The development of important strategies during this period such as the Integrated Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy and Strategic Action Plan (IUSHS&SAP), the Hygiene and Environmental Health Strategy (HEHS) and the School WASH Strategy have contributed to the well-guided and aligned implementation of programme activities.

The setup of a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) under the OWNPN has accelerated progress in the sector. As can be seen in the figures below, the progress in both water and sanitation shows an acceleration when compared with the pre-OWNPN period (continuous line vs. dotted line).

According to the OWNPN performance report, the baseline data in 2013 showed that the number of people with improved access to water supply was 57,467,526 (rural: 45,838,078, urban: 11,629,448). The number of people with access to improved water supplies at the end of the Phase I programme (2015) was 76,191,083. In only two years (EFY 2006 and EFY2007), 18,723,557 additional people gained access to improved water during the first phase of



implementation of the OWNPN, and a total of 38,336 different types of water supply schemes were implemented.

Access to sanitation has also experienced significant progress during the first phase of the OWNPN. According to the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) WHO/UNICEF report, Ethiopia is recognized as the country with the fastest reduction of open defecation globally. Open defecation was practiced by 44 per cent of the population in 2010 and has been reduced 15 percentage points to 29 per cent by 2015.

The above figures indicate that significant changes took place as a consequence of the implementation of the OWNPN as compared to the pre-OWNPN period. The acceleration is the consequence of a number of sectoral changes, including better sector coordination; avoiding duplication of efforts; stimulating donor interests to finance the sector, introducing some key policies and strategies and improving capacities.

Of the total available budget for WASH investment for Phase I of US\$1.633 billion, US\$766.9 million was invested up to 2009 EFY (2017) from the Government capital budget (47 per cent of the available budget for Phase I).

Bilateral and civil society organizations (CSOs) are also active participants in the OOWNP. Though there is no compiled data about their financial contribution, these organizations implement projects by developing a budgeted project document approved by sector ministries and MoFEC. The WASH finance exercise conducted by the Water Sector Working Group-Secretariat estimated that around one third of the WASH sector investments are done through U.N. and CSO organizations (channel 3).

Overall objective of the Phase I review

The overall study objectives are to review the progress of the OOWNP so far, including the whole Phase I, identifying potential issues that need to be addressed to accelerate the impact of the programme during the remaining years of Phase II and beyond.

Specific objectives

- *Review the implementation of Phase I of the OOWNP based on the implementation of the activities carried out during the plan period (achievements, challenges, good practices and lessons learned related to the four components)*
- *Analyse the progress made on the guiding principles, programme pillars, extent of monitoring and evaluation development*
- *Assess the coordination status among WASH sectors and contributing partners such as DPs and CSOs and recommend ways of improvement in Phase II*
- *Based on the findings of Phase I, propose recommendations for the remaining period of Phase II in order to fully adapt it to the GTP II targets, align it with SDGs and improve involvement and alignment of other non-CWA interventions.*

Methodology

The review process has included: desk review of policy and strategy documents, guidelines, manuals and reports; interviews and discussions with key stakeholders, individuals, WASH sector ministries, regional bureaus, bilateral and multilateral development partners, CSOs/NGOs, and private sector stakeholders; spot observations of WASH facilities; and bottleneck analysis carried out with federal and regional representatives using WASH BAT tools.

Key areas of improvement for OOWNP Phase II

Further strengthening the SWAp principles on Integration, Alignment, Harmonization and Partnership

The OOWNP aims for one plan, one budget and one report, and to fully meet the principles of integration, alignment, harmonization and partnership, the government and its partners have to intensify efforts in those areas.

That integration is working well among the four ministries and the CWA partners, but needs to be strengthened at the sub-national level and with other bilateral and multilateral partners.

Climate Resilient WASH

At the outset, it must be understood that that all water services, must be climate resilient. This can be addressed by conducting a thorough investigation on the availability of dependable water sources and the use of appropriate, and preferably renewable, technology for pumping.

Climate Resilience and Inclusive WASH are major concerns for the Government.

With the increasing frequency of droughts (resulting in reduced aquifer recharge) and exacerbated by frequent pump breakdowns and poor maintenance services, the OOWNP needs to focus more on Climate Resilient (CR) WASH. This will need to address not only normal service provision water supply but also build contingency for emergency situations.

Climate Resilient WASH means providing a water supply in quantity, quality and safety to all people in urban and rural communities and institutions throughout the year with no interruption.

Sustainability of water systems

Sustainability depends on cost recovery and the use of appropriate technology and well-organized operation and management programmes. The assessment concludes that attention needs be given to reduce frequent breakage, power interruption, etc. and that adequate progressive tariffs should be set up to ensure sustainable and reliable services.

WASH in emergencies

The nexus between humanitarian aid and development has to be strengthened. On one side the development interventions have to be defined considering the concepts of resilience and emergency preparedness. At the same time emergency activities have to consider the principles of building back better and contribute to the OWNPN by building durable solutions. There is a recommendation to include a WASH in emergencies component in the new phase of the OWNPN.

Accelerating and Improving Sanitation

Access to improved sanitation is still low (28 per cent according to JMP WHO/UNICEF), and hygiene appears to be low as well. This requires further attention, larger sectoral investments, and introduction of demand and supply creation approaches. Besides, there is a need to incorporate Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) as well as Baby WASH as key components of sanitation and hygiene interventions.

WASH in Institutions

The MoE (2015/16 education statistics annual abstract) indicates that only 38 per cent of primary and 62 per cent of secondary schools have access to a water supply. For 80 per cent of these schools with water access, the main source of drinking water is from improved/protected sources. Sixty per cent of the water facilities were accessible to children with physical disabilities and 68 per cent of the water facilities were accessible to younger children. The same report from the MoE also stated that 87 per cent of the secondary schools have access to latrine facilities, where 38 per cent of them were traditional pit latrines that fail to meet the national standard. However, overall, only 3.2 per cent of schools in the country have the full package WASH facilities.

Findings of the Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (ARRQA, 2017) indicates that 16 per cent of the health posts and 53 per cent of the health centres have access to a water supply. And 60 per cent of health posts and 92 per cent of health centres have access to any type of latrine facilities.

There is need to accelerate and increase investments in institutional WASH, including both CWA and non-CWA initiatives.

Further Sectoral Integration by Supporting the Three Programme Pillars

In general, there has been some success with establishing the three pillars supporting efforts towards coverage of improved water, hygiene and sanitation services across Ethiopia: 1) creating an enabling environment and good governance; 2) maximizing availability and efficient use of human and financial resources; and 3) capacity development for improved delivery of WASH services.

Enabling environment: Important strategies such as the Integrated Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy and Strategic Action Plan (IUSHS&SAP), the Hygiene and Environmental Health Strategy (HEHS) and the School WASH Strategy have added value to the activity pillars during Phase I. The WASH BAT has identified a number of additional activities which are required in the second phase (see Annex 6) such as master planning, establishment of regulatory body, and introduction of appropriate financial mechanisms for urban sanitation, etc.

Efficient use of financial and human resources: The first phase of the OWNPN has shown an acceleration in the sector, but there are still some areas of improvement in terms of efficient use of financial and human resources.

Capacity building: The methodology used for capacity development for improved delivery of WASH services at all levels is conducting workshops, meetings and short trainings inside or outside the country. The initiative needs to be broadened based on a needs assessment and targeted advocacy for improving WASH service delivery. A memorandum of understanding with higher educational institutions needs to be designed so that OWNPN will be mainstreamed in curricula, to support research, learning and knowledge management.

Improving Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

The water sector is in the process of operationalizing the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) MIS data management system while the MoE and MoH have their own M&E MIS with their own key performance indicators (KPIs) already. This development is intended to alleviate the inconsistencies/discrepancies in water and sanitation implementation and performance data. Issues relate to problems in data recording and compilation and lack of adequate skilled professionals to support the process. There is also weak capacity to support town water boards to effectively participate in monitoring water supply schemes.

It is also recommended to establish and strengthen a robust quarterly action plan review at the woreda level and a biannual review at the regional level to discuss success, failures and challenges as part of a continuous learning and capacity building process.

Increased Service Levels under GTP II Requiring a Revision of Unit Costs

A key task that has been started is to adjust the technical solutions in order to meet GTP II standards. This process was commenced at a workshop in Adama in November 2017 and will be a key component of the OWNPN Phase II, which is expected to significantly increase its budget as a consequence of adjusting the unit costs to the higher levels of service in GTP II.

Programme Management Recommendations

There are a number of recommendations to improve programme management of the OWNPN projects including:

- **Project design and feasibility studies:** The design process must be shortened by strengthening feasibility studies and hydrogeological investigation on well-conceived projects.
- **Procurement of goods and services:** Although much improved, there is still a need to improve the procurement procedures, especially for electromechanical equipment.

- **Fund release and liquidation:** This needs to be redesigned through the revision of fund disbursement, liquidation and replenishment process to encourage active performers and motivate others.
- **Social and environmental safeguards:** Principles and objectives must be strengthened and fully applied in all water and sanitation projects communities or institutions.
- **Program management and capacity building:** Program management and capacity building should be strengthened to enhance capacities of sector staff, private sectors contractors, WASHCOs, water utilities and water quality surveillance programmes.
- **Water Resources Development Fund:** The WRDF process should be greatly strengthened and utilized as a means to roll out projects based on sustainability studies and sound business plans.
- **Sharing of good practice:** There is a need to promote a “culture change” in terms of service delivery and Sharing of Best (or at least “Good”) Practice to assist rapid WASH improvement.
- **Equity in water environmental sanitation and hygiene:** The WASH programme should be gender sensitive, addressing the needs, preferences, and behaviours of children, women and men.
- **Behaviour change communication:** Communication for behaviour change should follow a systematic formative study on opportunities, barriers, motivators’ social norms etc. and supported by well-designed posters, leaflets, radio messages, local campaigns and household outreach programmes.
- **Advocacy:** Equally important is awareness and attitude to service delivery, and particularly sanitation, among local government, water boards and utility staff.
- **Knowledge management:** Systems and programmes should be monitored, evaluated and used for learning and knowledge sharing and for planning and resource management.

1. INTRODUCTION

The basis for the One WASH National Program (OWNP) is the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and the WASH Implementation Framework (WIF) signed by the four ministries (Water, Irrigation and Energy, Health, Education and Finance and Economic Cooperation). The programme's development objective is to contribute to the improvement of the health and well-being of populations in rural and urban areas. The intermediate objective of the programme is to achieve increased coverage of equitable and inclusive safe water supply and sanitation services.

The WIF sets out four guiding principles that govern the implementation of the programme:

- **Integration** of the water, health, education and finance sectors with the aim of creating synergy among the sectors through coordination and collaborative planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting
- **Alignment** of partners' activities with that of the Government system, policies and priorities ensuring that WASH is placed among the broader development programme
- **Harmonization** aimed at moving away from discreet project-oriented endeavours to programmatic approaches to ultimately achieve one plan, one budget and one report in providing WASH services
- **Partnership** which solidifies the ever-existing partnership with development partners and expand to include more partners from private sectors and civil society organizations (CSOs).

The 4 principles are considered very important to realize OOWNP and ultimately to effectively have a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp). The progress achieved in that sense since 2013 is very relevant, but there are areas which require further intensification. The four-line ministries have achieved good levels of integration, alignment, harmonization and partnership; with the CWA (Consolidated WASH Account) being the most visible outcome and with four key development partners (World Bank, African Development Bank, DFID and UNICEF) contributing to the pool fund. However, other bilateral and multilateral contributions still require higher levels of integration, alignment, harmonization and partnership.

The programme has also designed three pillars or activities. These are:

- Creating an **enabling environment** and good governance
- Maximizing availability **and efficient use of human and financial resources** to create demand for better WASH services
- **Capacity development** for improved delivery of WASH services at all levels

The programme's duration was for seven years to be implemented in two phases; Phase I from July 2013 to June 2015 and Phase II from July 2016 to June 2020. Phase I of the OOWNP is the time specified to increase harmonization and alignment among development partners, NGOs, and the government. It was expected that during this period the OOWNP procedures and the necessary organizations at all levels would be established and made functional. It is also during this period that NGOs or CSO would be mobilized to align their plans and activities with the OOWNP and strengthen coordination in planning, implementation, monitoring, follow up and reporting at the different levels.

The programme has four components: Rural and Pastoral WASH; Urban WASH; Institutional WASH; and Programme Management and Capacity Building.

2. CONTEXT

One WASH National Program (OWNP) is a sector wide approach (SWAp) established with broad objectives of achieving universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene services to all people in Ethiopia through official policies, strategies and development plans.

The Government has issued key policies and clearly underlined that improved access to water supplies and sanitation is key for social progress and economic development.

The National Water Sector Strategy's (2001) focus is to increase water supply and sanitation with short, medium and long-term action plans to realize the achievement of development goals in the Water Policy.

The OOWNP Phase I (2013-15) is guided by the country's first Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I) while the Phase II (2016-20) is guided by the country's Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). This document, written in 2017, reports on achievements under GTP I but also indicates progress made towards the aims of GTP II.

The second Growth and Transformation National Plan for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Sector, issued on June 2015, stipulates increasing the safe water supply coverage, upgrading the service level and improving the urban wastewater management system, ensuring good governance in urban and rural water supply to enhance sustainability, effectiveness, efficiency, as well as including climate resilient WASH and emergencies and building the sub-sectors' overall capacity.

GTP II includes the overall rural goal to raise water coverage to 85 per cent with a per capita water consumption rate of 25 l/c/d and within a one kilometre radius by 2020. The urban goal is raise coverage from the current 54.7 per cent to 75 per cent with per capita consumption of between 40 and 100 l/c/d, according to the set classification of towns. The plan also includes decreasing rural water supply schemes non-functionality rate by improving O&M of the schemes. Non-revenue water (NRW) will be reduced to 20 per cent by 2020 in the water supply utilities of category 1 to 3 towns/cities.

Promotion of safe water is one of the key hygiene behaviours and core element of the Health Extension Programme aimed at preventing contamination of water during collection, transportation and storage at the household level. Increasing households' access to improved latrines is one of the key performance indicators. Improved sanitation is being promoted through the programme, while improved products and services for climbing up the sanitation

ladder are being promoted through a sanitation marketing approach.

Overall programme development and emerging conditions are demanding a closer look at the programme to include other areas that have already become palpable problems. A case in point is the need to strategize and prepare for emergencies commonly caused by drought, especially in rain deprived geographic areas. Shifting from the traditional small technology options in water supply to a more robust and renewable system may ensure resilience in WASH. In this fashion, emergency WASH can be addressed with resilient services, essentially killing "two birds with one stone." This arrangement will also ensure sustainability through effective and efficient distribution of water and sanitation services to all with no interruption – one of the goals of GTP II and SDG.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE REVIEW

3.1 Overall objective

The overall objectives are to review the progress of the OOWNP so far, including the whole Phase I and identifying potential bottlenecks that need to be addressed in Phase II to accelerate the impact of the programme during the remaining years under Phase II and beyond.

3.2 Specific objectives

- *Review the implementation of Phase I of the OOWNP by identifying good practices and lessons learned based on the implementation of the activities carried out to date.*
- *Analyse the progress made on the guiding principles, programme pillars, extent of M&E development; review plans, achievements, challenges, good practices and lessons learned on the four components during Phase I.*
- *Assess the coordination among WASH sectors and contributing partners such as DPs and CSOs and recommend ways of improvement in Phase II.*
- *Based on the findings of Phase I, propose recommendations for the OOWNP Phase II in order to adapt to the GTP II targets and align with SDGs; and to improve involvement and alignment of other non-CWA interventions with the OOWNP.*

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

The OWN Phase I review covers the whole country through sampling 50 per cent of the highland regions and 50 per cent of pastoralist regions. In each region, sample woredas, institutions within the woredas and water points were visited. Total field assessment was conducted in six woredas (two woredas and one town/region for large regions and one woreda and one town/region for emerging regions), based on the selection criteria determined by NWCO.

4.2 Data Collection

Two types of data (quantitative and qualitative) have been collected from regions, zones and woredas supported by government, development partners and NGOs.

Quantitative

Data was collected from water points, public toilets, institutional and household toilets using structured data collection tools and structured observation checklists.

Qualitative

- **Desk Review** of policy and strategy documents, guidelines, manuals and reports and meeting minutes and proceedings.
- **Discussions with key stakeholders, individual and groups that include** WASH sector ministries, regional bureaus, bilateral and multilateral development partners, CSOs/ NGOs, private sector entities such as woreda WASH Consultants, schools, Primary Health Care Units and Health Centre directors.
- **Observations** of WASH facilities to explore information on the construction quality, functionality, inclusiveness, operation maintenance and management status of the facilities.
- **Bottleneck analysis** carried out with representatives from federal and regional sectors using WASHBAT tool.

Analysis of costs

A key task that has been started is to gather proposals from the regions on works to be undertaken to meet GTP II. This process was commenced at a workshop in Adama in November 2017 and will be fully reported in the Phase II proposals.

Data is also being gathered for DPs, CSOs and the Government to make reasonable assessments of unit rates for various types of works, including regional variation factors. This will also be reported in the Phase II process and will serve as a useful tool for future budgeting and finance access.

5. OVERVIEW OF WASH POLICY, LEGISLATION AND REGULATION IN ETHIOPIA

5.1 Supporting Policy, Strategy, and Regulations

Availability of clear and transparent policies, strategies, proclamations and guidelines are the basic instruments to guide any development programme. The existence of these enablers is believed to encourage and keep stakeholders confident, transparent and enhance accountability. The highlight of some of the policy and legal instruments with their implication for OWN development are summarized below:

Legislation, policies, strategies and directives	Importance to OWNP plan
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's constitution Article 90 sub-Article 1 states that "to the extent that the country's resources permit, policies shall aim to provide all Ethiopians access to public health, education, clean water, housing, food and social security.	OWNP follows this article in providing or supporting safe, adequate, sustainable water and sanitation facilities to support the cardinal objective of the Ethiopian constitution.
The Water Resources Management Policy calls for more decentralized decision-making; promotes the involvement of all stakeholders including the private sector; increasing levels of cost recovery; as well as integrating water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.	This supports and guides OWNP in focusing on decentralized decision making, multi-sectoral and multi-level approaches to empowerment and integrated WASH in designing intervention programmes for urban, rural and institutions.
Public Health Proclamation (200/2000) or the Health Sector Transformation Plan (HSTP), is the latest policy document supportive of the Hygiene and Environmental Health programme.	This proclamation supports the efforts of OWNP to integrate with the MoH Hygiene and Environmental Health programme and achieve a sustained behaviour change in sanitation and hygiene practices.
The Water Sector Strategy of the MoWIE, 2001: The main objective of the national water resource strategy is to extend the water supply and sanitation coverage to large segments of the society, thus achieving improved water and environmental health conditions.	This strategy supports and guides the OWNP Phase II and beyond to carry out integrated water resource management, water pollution prevention and watershed management
Draft Urban Wastewater Strategy of the MoWIE: The objective of this strategy is for Ethiopian towns and cities to practice a linear urban wastewater management system based on disposal, open dry beds and small size conventional treatment.	Phase II OWNP is aimed at advocating for a regulated action on waste water management in urban areas and small towns in which this strategy will be instrumental to take the plan forward.
The Ethiopian Environmental strategy; Following the endorsement of the policy, an implementing agency was established and strengthened (proclamation 295/2002) and proclamation on pollution control has been endorsed to further provide a regulatory mandate and set obligations.	OWNP is a cross cutting issue where dealing with WASH in urban and rural areas demands integration and partnership with other programmes. This strategy supports OWNP efforts in water resource management and pollution control.
The National Sanitation Strategy: (NHSS 2005, Ministry of Health) was designed around three pillars of enabling environment, improved access to hardware supplies and services, and promotion and mobilization.	The national sanitation strategy, the national hygiene protocol and the National H&EH strategy, the Ethiopian sanitation and hygiene improvement programme all support the three important pillars; enabling environment, hardware supplies and services and promotion and mobilization of communities to achieve 100 per cent improved sanitation and hygiene practices and ultimately achieve Open Defecation Free environment (ODF). These resources will further support organizing a community centred approach, providing guidelines and capacity building specifically in addressing key barriers, identify key sector stakeholders and engage them in the sanitation movement, identify and strengthen enabling conditions, move out from the business as usual mentality to a better productive community-centred and empowerment approach.
The National Hygiene and "On-Site" Sanitation Protocol (June 2006) was developed to implement the strategy.	
National Hygiene and Environmental Health Strategy and Strategic Action Plan April 2017: The main objective of the strategy is to delineate the ways and means of achieving the national target.	
Ethiopian Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Program ESHIP (ESHIP-2) (draft March 2017): Ministry of Health's ESHIP-2 has plans to increase proportion of ODF kebeles , households with improved latrines and hand washing facilities, households using water treatment and safe storage devices, increase awareness, knowledge and practice level of key hygiene and sanitation behaviour and increase the knowledge and practice of women and adolescent girls on MHM.	One of the main focuses in the urban WASH programme in Phase II and beyond is to strengthen an integrated action on solid and liquid waste management to safeguard public health and the natural resources where this strategy, which is signed by like stakeholders, will be of great value.
Integrated Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy and Strategy Action Plan April 2017: The rampant liquid and solid waste problem resulting in the pollution of natural resources of water, air and land require the need to design an integrated strategy and action plan.	

Legislation, policies, strategies and directives	Importance to OWNP plan
School WASH Strategy: The objective of SWASH is to ensure that all children are healthy and have access to clean and safe water, proper sanitation facilities, ventilation systems and a conducive learning environment that would ensure their maximum performance in schools.	This strategy is instrumental for OWNP to focus and target schools not only for the students' welfare in WASH but also consider them as future generations. Any WASH programme and activity in schools will support sustainable change at all household in the communities.

5.2 Supporting documents for WASH Plans and Programmes

5.2 Supporting documents for WASH Plans and Programmes

One WASH National Program (OWNP):

This is a flagship Government program, where different actors came together and agreed to address water supply, sanitation and hygiene as an integrated package aimed at achieving national GTP targets. The Government is now committed to implement a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) through the One WASH National Program, which is also supported by a number of Development Partners and NGOs. Furthermore, a consolidated WASH account (CWA) is established to support the OWNP.

WASH Implementation Framework (WIF):

This was designed to provide guidance to the implementation of the WASH programme under the framework of the water policy. The ONWP is aligned with the WIF in the definition of the programme components, organization, principles, programme pillars, financial management, capacity building, M&E and roles and responsibilities of major stakeholders in the WASH sector.

Universal Access Plan (UAP) 2005:

This sets out ambitious targets, originally for the period 2005-2012, later updated to be 2025. The targets as originally designed were also modified and the plan became a live document to be used until 2025.

Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) 2005:

This was developed in parallel to the UAP and represented the national plan guiding all development activities of Ethiopia from 2006-2010. PASDEP I contained a water and sanitation chapter which outlined the overall water target.

The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II):

GTP II is designed to support the government's vision of becoming a middle-income country by 2025 through the provision of safe, sustainable and climate resilient water supply and urban waste water management with target of 25liters/c/day within 1 km distance. However, GTP II have no indicators for hygiene and environmental health but OWNP will be guided by its objectives to include hygiene and environmental health indicators based on HSDP V plans.

Memorandum of Understanding:

A MoU was signed between the Ministry of Water Resources Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE), Ministry of Health (MoH); Ministry of Education (MoE) and Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation in 2013 to create a One WASH National Program in Ethiopia considered to be a significant step towards inter-ministerial cooperation and a clear step to raise the profile of the WASH sector. The MoU is an enhanced and modified version of the initial MoU signed in 2006 between MoWIE, MoH and MoE.

In addition to the documents indicated above, the government initiated the development of implementation guidelines, training manuals and verification protocol on CLTS-H to create a harmonized approach in scaling up hygiene and environmental health activities by the Government and partner organizations. Also, it established the Health Extension Program which is a flagship programme aimed at taking intervention at the base of the government structure.

6. STATUS OF PROGRAM ORGANIZATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

6.1 Institutional roles and responsibility

Following the signing of the MoU, implementation began for the national WASH structure. At the federal level, the National WASH Steering Committee (NWSC) chaired by the Minister of Water Irrigation and Electricity became functional.

Joining the WASH steering committee at the federal level are the WASH Technical Team, the National WASH Coordination Office and the Programme Management Unit (PMU). These federal level structures not only are well established but function well. The structure at the regional level is not different than the federal level. There are strong PMUs but relatively weaker coordination offices (RWCOs), as reported by interviewees, which need to be reinforced in the second phase of the OWNPN. This strength is only apparent for the CWA programme and does not apply to the national programme. The organization at the regional level is very keen for a CWA programme which could be because of lack of orientation or because they think that they are CWA employees.

It may be also because the NWCO activities are not well aligned with regions and zones to demand report from non-CWA woredas. In reality, the OWNPN should look at all woredas, zones, regions and those working in WASH whether they are CWA members or not.

These problems have also been identified by many WASH stakeholders, which have expressed their concerns regarding the effectiveness of integration/coordination, harmonization and alignment since there are still limitations with regard to processing harmonized plans and realizing integrated monitoring and harmonization.

It is therefore suggested that NWCO should be further strengthened to aggressively stimulate WASH activities, coordinate with regional actors and provide continuous support to regions, activate monitoring and data analysis and produce timely quarterly and annual reports.

6.2 Guiding Principles

Information collected from regional visits and key informant interviews (see Annex I) indicated the need to work and focus more on the guiding principles. Some of the issues raised are the following:

Integration of the water, health, education and finance sectors

At national level, there has been some success in application of the OWNPN's four core Guiding Principles. However, at regional level, coordination is weak between the four WASH sectors and there are limitations in integrated WASH plans and limited efforts to coordinate WASH interventions implemented by civil society organizations. There are also still limitations in realizing the OWNPN concepts and principles and the differences between the broader OWNPN and the CWA. The CWA Mid Term Review has reported poor sector coordination to date.

Alignment of partners' activities with those of the Government of Ethiopia

This refers to the coordination of partners' activities with that of the Government system, policies and priorities to ensure that WASH is placed within the broader development programme. Partners may arbitrarily use the policies or adjust to the Government system but by and large there does not seem to be a great deal of awareness on the need and requirement to align with the government development policies and directions. .

Harmonization of partners' approaches and activities

The concept of "One Plan, One Budget, One Report" has started being translated by a few donors where they established a Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) to implement the OWNPN in about a third of the woredas in the country. However, a considerable number of funders are still using their own financing and implementation modalities. The Water Resource Development Fund (WRDF) is also mobilizing considerable funds to support the WASH programme in urban centres though further efforts are required to realize expectations.

The CWA may be held up as a good example and a good start for learning on how to manage basket funds and how to implement projects at woreda and town levels.

Partnership between implementing parties at all levels

Partnerships among sector ministries and regional bureaus of water, health, education and finance and development partners are functioning well. But, there is clear evidence that the OWNPN will soon need to be expanded to include the relationships between stakeholders

outside of the original four OWNPN signatory ministries. This applies to the urban setting where solid waste management, industrial wastes, mitigation of environmental impact, solid and liquid waste recycling and reuse all need to be considered as intimately affecting WASH.¹ It also applies to rural WASH, where “water-based (or led) economic development”² implies the involvement of agriculture, irrigation, labour, economic sectors, etc.

6.3 Program Pillars

Creating an enabling environment and good governance

There has been some success with establishing the three pillars supporting efforts towards coverage of improved water, hygiene and sanitation services across Ethiopia (enabling environment and good governance; availability and efficient use of human and financial resources; and capacity development for improved delivery of WASH services).

MoWIE is now shifting its focus from construction of new schemes to ensuring the sustainability of existing schemes and the proportion of rehabilitation to new construction appears to be increasing with time. Behaviour (or awareness) change is needed as much at policy and management levels as it is at community and household levels, particularly for urban sanitation. Similarly, business planning and accountability across all sectors is low and needs to be improved and promoted.

The Integrated Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy and Action Plan (IUSHS&SAP) has been introduced to address the increasingly critical urban sanitation situation. Similarly, the Hygiene and Environmental Health Strategy (HEHS) is a high impact intervention that addresses one of the most important causes of morbidity and mortality.

Maximizing availability and efficient use of human and financial resources to create demand for better WASH services

Release and/or utilization of funds at the regional and federal/national levels has been slow. A national framework for fund raising purposes has been suggested whereby regions could do their own planning and implementation based on regional proclamations, directives and implementation modalities.

Capacity development for improved delivery of WASH services at all levels

Details on capacity building training (low, medium and high levels) in the GTP II targets are lacking and the existing incentives for professional and technician trained staff need to

¹ Integrated Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy and Action Plan 2017.

² WHO terminology

be revisited. Capacity gaps at all levels have been identified as threats to the successful implementation of the OWNPN.

Efforts to date have not met targets for water supply, sanitation and hygiene and attention needs to be directed to sustainable WASH service delivery and uptake backed by adequate water availability (which is possibly the key bottleneck to effective change). The sustainability of the majority of rural water supply schemes has proved to be low, due to unaffordability, lack of post construction support and reliance on management by part time WASHCO members.

The water utilities have challenges such as experienced staff shortage, low financial capital, low resilience to water scarcity due to climate change, excessive leakage, power interruptions, poor maintenance, etc.

Health and education sectors have conducted a number of hygiene, sanitation and institutional WASH capacity building activities such as the development of strategies and implementation guidelines to create the enabling environment for implementation of the OWNPN interventions.

Important Reflections on OWNPN from Programme Partners

Overall programme partners reflections on the principles and pillars of the programme are listed below while detailed reflections are found in Annex I.

1. The principle of “One plan, One budget, One report” is contributing towards a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) and requires further intensification in the second phase, in particular in the introduction of better mechanisms for implementing partners’ reporting to the NWCO.
2. Procurement and contract administration is still challenging for the sector. Professionals are frustrated because of delays in project implementation due to long procurement processes, poor design quality and low document review capacity
3. Slow wastewater management progress
4. Scope of sanitation in the OWNPN document is limited to building latrines and promotion of some hygiene behaviour. During Phase I implementation, some partners have introduced MHM and Baby WASH activities, which should be scaled up during Phase II of the OWNPN.
5. The OWNPN-CWA budget allocation for Institutional WASH is 30 per cent (12 per cent education and 17 per cent health) which is considered by health and education

officials to be insufficient.

6. The OOWNP-CWA role on sustainable water supply management needs attention in the OOWNP.
7. Budget reimbursement depends on the utilization of water and health sectors and not based on individual sector achievement.
8. Despite the establishment of the OOWNP, the sector still experiences a lengthy procurement process and a lengthy liquidation process for the released budget. Those issues need to be better addressed during the second phase of the programme.
9. Low quality of WASH programme implementation since less priority is being given to good planning, study and design of water and sanitation projects
10. WASH programme technical issues and problems are bottlenecks that cannot easily be handled by the OOWNP.
11. Low WRDF financial utilization is related to low absorption capacity of the implementing agencies on behalf of towns.
12. Regions other than the four big regions have low capacity for submission of proposals and technical documents for loan application.
13. Weak integrated monitoring between the WASH sector ministries.
14. Low physical performance and budget utilization at woreda/regional levels
15. Multi village water supply systems are important but the management aspects need to be addressed in depth.
16. Immense challenge for effective implementation of sector OOWNP is lack of reliable baseline data and quality reports.
17. Budget planned for Phase I was not achievable in two years' time; institutional WASH was not well incorporated into OOWNP; government contributions from woreda level are minimal
18. The motto in OOWNP to have one budget, bringing all funds in to one basket has proved to be difficult. Four development partners have joined the CWA and a fifth one joined in 2017, representing a significant part of the overall sector investments. There are other DPs and funding instruments which cannot contribute to a consolidated

WASH account but are also valid contributions to the overall budget of the OOWNP. The OOWNP has to further develop mechanisms for tracking those other financial contributions to the overall OOWNP.

19. National WASH sector offices, regions, NGOs and CSOs have their own WASH plans, implementation strategies and guidelines. However, they don't strictly follow the OOWNP document in terms of project implementation.
20. The MoWIE is not working as a policy and regulatory body
21. Although integration is one of the guiding principles in OOWNP, it is not applied by all stakeholders.
22. Low sustainability and effectiveness of capacity building due to high (90 per cent) skilled/trained staff turnover.
23. The hydrogeological context of Ethiopia is particularly complex, and the percentage of negative boreholes is too high in certain areas. The sector has to improve its knowledge on the groundwater potential in order to improve the success rates.
24. Capacity of WASH Coordination Offices at federal and regional levels to manage the programme has limitations with regard to planning, harmonization and integration.
25. Lack of integration with other stakeholder like agriculture to manage water resource and catchment protection.
26. Weak joint planning and coordination, limitations in understanding of OOWNP versus CWA, and OOWNP vision is not fully captured by all stakeholders.
27. The high rates of non-functional infrastructures are related to low capacities of WASHCOs to operate and maintain the infrastructure, as well as inefficient spare parts supply chains. The professionalization of WASHCOs through the development of its capacities and the introduction of rural public utility models in more complex infrastructures has to be one priority in the next phase.
28. Even though OOWNP states one report, there are no clear reporting processes from implementing partners to the NWCO: The result is that many of the CSO contributions to the sector are not properly captured in the annual reports. The responsibility on reporting should rely on both the NWCO and also on the CSOs who need to be more proactive in the reporting of their activities.

7. PROGRESS MADE WITH REGARD TO APPLYING “READINESS CRITERIA”

“*Readiness Criteria*” is designed for each level starting from federal down to regional, zonal, woreda, and kebele and community levels. What are clearly visible as positive developments at each level are indicated below:

Federal level: Effort has been made to establish the organization; establishment of consolidated WASH account (CWA); allocation of separate budgets for water, sanitation and institutional; an agreed system for social and environmental safeguards; CWA funds have been received from partners by the BOFEC.

Regional levels: The WASH organizations (RWCO, RPMUS, RWSC, RWTT), are established and are functional; approved budgets for sanitation and institutional programmes, although not adequate, are in place.

Zonal level: Zones are informed about the available budget and separate budgets are allocated for sanitation and institutions. However, zones are not actively involved in M&E. Also, although zones are responsible for OWNPN, organized command posts are not established.

Woreda level: The woreda WASH plan is prepared and approved at the woreda level; woredas agree with the communities on fund contribution and to allocate separate sanitation and institutional WASH budgets; The woreda WASH team has been established at the woreda level, but, there are no M&E staff in many cases, and no readily available synthesized data at that level.

Kebele level: There is no consolidated WASH plan approval process at the kebele level so far.

Community level: WASHCOs are established but very few regions have achieved the legalization of WASHCOs. Many have bank accounts opened in their localities. However, the proportion of female committee members are still below 50 per cent range in many cases.

8. PROGRAM COMPONENTS TARGETS, ACHIEVEMENTS, KEY CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

8.1 Introduction

This section discusses the status of the programme components using information and facts from international reports and relevant published researches, official OWNPN annual reports, field surveys made in three regions and interviews of key informants. This approach is taken because data on WASH coverage varies significantly depending on the information source: Obviously, relying only on the surveyed regions would be of little value due to the limited sampling.

The figures indicated under this section may not exactly refer to the review period of 2013-2015 because there was no adequate information specifically for those years. However, it is assumed that some reports issued in 2015 and 2016 are essentially activities done in 2013-2014 or 2015 and those that are issued in 2017 are activities done in the prior years.

As stated in Section 2, the OWNPN Phase I (2013-15) is guided by the country's first Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I) while the Phase II (2016-20) is guided by the country's Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). This document, written in 2017, reports on achievements under GTP I but also indicates progress made towards the aims of GTP II.

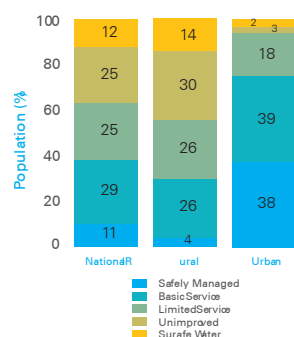
8.2 Results from reviewing international reports and related researches

8.2.1 Rural Water Supply

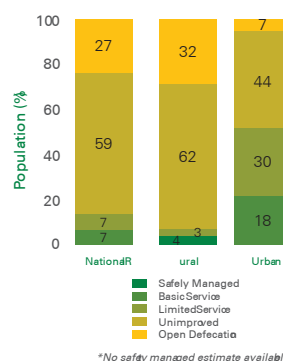
The JMP WHO/UNICEF report of 2017 indicates that during the last GTP I (2010-2015) access levels to improved water supply has increased from 39 per cent in 2000 to 49 per cent by 2015.

Data from a DHS 2016 report³ indicates that the water supply access coverage for rural, urban and national is 56.5, 97.3 and 64.8 per cent respectively. The same report indicates that the distribution of water supply technologies across rural communities for 2009 is mainly from rural pipe system (RPS) (3 per cent); public taps/standpipes (19 per cent); protected springs (21 per cent); tube wells or boreholes (13 per cent); while the remaining 43 per cent is from unprotected sources.

Drinking Water



Sanitation



Hygiene

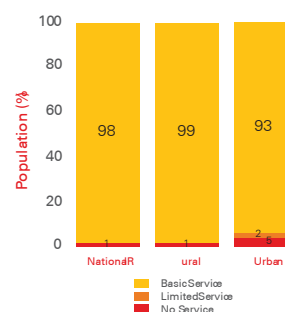


Figure 8.1: JMP WHO/UNICEF water, sanitation and hygiene ladders

Available information indicates limited improvement in water supply access. A 2016 study⁴ indicates that access to improved drinking water for rural areas is 57 per cent, mainly from public taps/standpipes (19 per cent), followed by protected springs (14 per cent) and tube wells or boreholes (13 per cent). More than half of rural households (53 per cent) travel 30 minutes or longer round trip to fetch drinking water, as compared with 13 per cent of urban households. Overall, 20 per cent of households in Ethiopia have water on their premises (77 per cent in urban areas versus 6 per cent in rural areas).

However, the latest Ethiopian fiscal year (2009)⁵ report indicate that, over the past seven years, water supply coverage has improved substantially: The average national rural and urban water supply coverage is reported to have reached 68 and 55 per cent respectively, benefitting 51.8 million rural and 10.6 million urban residents.

8.2.2 Urban Water Supply

The JMP WHO/UNICEF report of 2017 indicates that 93 per cent of the urban population had access to improved water supply by 2015 based on GTP I standard, with 56 per cent having water piped onto the premises, and 37 per cent from other improved sources. In the same year 7 per cent of the population in urban areas were using unimproved water supply, mainly surface water.

The SDG indicator of a “safely managed” urban water supply, however, sets a higher standard in terms of level of service. The JMP WHO/UNICEF baseline report for 2015 shows that the percentage of urban population with access to “safely managed” water supply stands at just 38 per cent.

The need for rehabilitation (combined with service delivery improvement) compared to new construction is likely to be higher in urban areas when cost-benefit is considered. In the case of existing poorly functioning urban systems, the best use of limited funding in the short-term may be on rehabilitation,⁶ rather than expansion, as well as introducing efficiency measures, increasing service levels, raising tariffs to affordability levels, etc. to improve overall sustainability (environmental, social, financial).

According to the NWCO programme report 2016, by the end of GTP I (2015), based on GTP II norms, the water supply coverage in urban areas for each region was reported as depicted in the following Fig 8.2. As can be seen from the graph, with the exception of Addis Ababa, the other regions coverage ranges from 35 per cent in Gambela to 74 percent in SNNPR. The average for urban areas is reported to be about 52.5 per cent with GTP II standard.

³ EDHS (2016) key indicators report, the DHS program, ICF, Rockville, Maryland, USA

⁴ EDHS (2016) key indicators report, the DHS program, ICF, Rockville, Maryland, USA.

⁵ MoWIE, annual budget year performance report (2009 EFY)

⁶ Water Aid have commented that Asset Management is neglected but it is very important to be considered in the OWINP document.

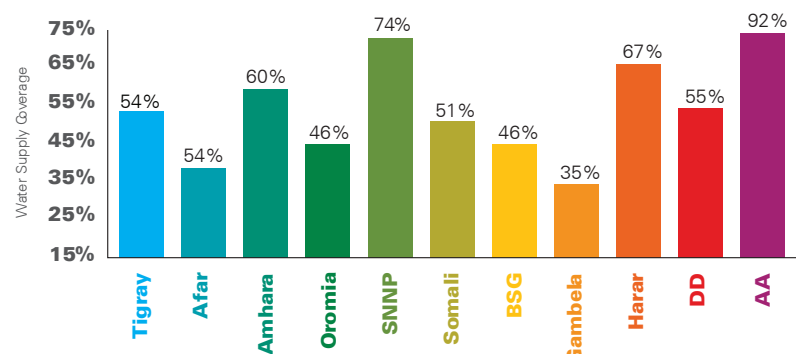


Figure 8.2: Urban water supply coverage aggregated by region (Source: NWCO program report 2008EFY).

Note: SNNP coverage is estimated based on GTP I standards and it is provided directly by the region for this report but the other regional coverage estimate is with GTP II standards.

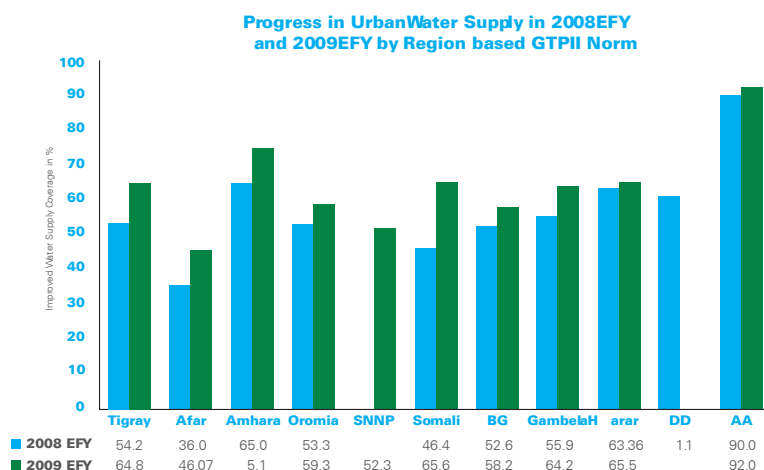


Figure 8.3: Progress of Urban water supply in 2008 and 2009 EFY. Source: MoWIE Annual Performance Report 2016 and 2017

The above figure indicates the progress of urban water supply by regions for the last two years of GTP II, and shows that Amhara has the highest coverage of the regions and, like Addis Ababa, has met the target, while the four regions of Tigray, Somali, Gambela and Harar have made good progress. Afar's progress, however, has been sluggish and more effort is needed to meet the target in the remaining three years of the GTP II plan.

Water and sanitation intervention in urban areas is challenged by lack of space – especially for sanitation construction – proper technology selection design and construction, and also not following the steps critical to ensure sustainable service delivery applicable to urban and rural

multi-village schemes.

Contracting and procurement of services is also a challenge given the fact that liabilities within construction agreements are often not always clear. UNICEF, within the DFID-funded ONEWASH Plus Project, has introduced the Build Capacity Building and Transfer approach which is designed to overcome these bottlenecks and defines a turn-key contracting modality where the contractor is accountable for construction and post-construction operations and management of the infrastructures developed.

8.2.3 Rural Sanitation

In the rural areas, basic sanitation access is low, whichever information source is used, and hygiene appears to be limited, despite expensive rural and urban health extension programmes. The most used technology for human excreta disposal is the unimproved latrine, which is not capable of completely isolating faeces from flies and animals. Rampant open defecation in rural as well as urban areas is also a good indication of where the country stands with safe faeces disposal.

According to JMP WHO/UNICEF definitions, 62 per cent of rural and 44 per cent of the urban population use unimproved sanitation system. Concerning hygiene, only 1 per cent of rural and 5 per cent of the urban population have basic hygiene services.

Findings from published research on urban sanitation revealed that only 11.4 per cent of urban slum residents have access to improved sanitation. This sanitation coverage is far lower than the improved sanitation coverage of the capital city (41.2 per cent) and the national urban sanitation coverage (27 per cent). Despite the increasing trend in urban sanitation coverage in Ethiopia, it has been far from the MDG target and a high proportion of urban residents are living under severe health and environmental risks. The urban poor are the ones mainly excluded from the basic sanitation services. Most sanitation facilities (about 91 per cent) in Addis Ababa are onsite sanitation that require pit emptying. However, 85.4 per cent of the residents are dissatisfied with the pit emptying services.

As a result of the severe constraints of pit emptying and Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) services, most toilet facilities are full. The FSM systems are totally ineffective to tackle environmental pollution and public health risks. This calls for an urgent action towards the development of integrated FSM systems that ensure the achievement of environmental safety and targets through valorisation of human waste.⁷

⁷ Abebe Beyene, Taffere Addis, Tamene Hailu, Esubalew Tesfahun, Mikiyas Wolde, Kebede Faris. Situational Analysis of Access to Improved Sanitation in the Capital of Ethiopia and the Urgency of Adopting an Integrated Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) System. Science Journal of Public Health. Vol. 3, No. 5, 2015, pp. 726-732. doi: 10.11648/j.sjph.20150305.29

8.3 Results compiled from official annual reports on rural and urban water supply

The national goals of water supply access are to:

- Raise the national access coverage from 67 per cent in year 2005 EFY to 98.5 per cent in year 2007 EFY
- Raise the rural water supply access coverage from 63 per cent to 97.4 per cent and
- Raise the urban water supply access coverage from 82 per cent to 100 per cent according to GTP I standards (rural and pastoralist areas (15 l/p/c/d in 1.5 km), urban (20 l/p/c/d in 500m)⁸

According to MoWIE's annual performance report⁹ the national water supply access "coverage" at the end of OWN Phase I 2014 had reached 84 per cent, with the rural and urban water supply access coverage reaching 82 per cent and 91 per cent respectively, showing a remarkable increase of coverage even if the ambitious government targets were not met (See Fig. 8.4 below). The 2016 OWN Phase I Annual Report which is largely based on 2015 administrative reports submitted by regions, claims that over 52 per cent of the urban and 47 per cent of the rural population has access to water supplies meeting the much higher new GTP II standards.

Target Vs Achievement of Estimated Improved Water Supply Coverage in per cent in comparison with the programme and EDHS.

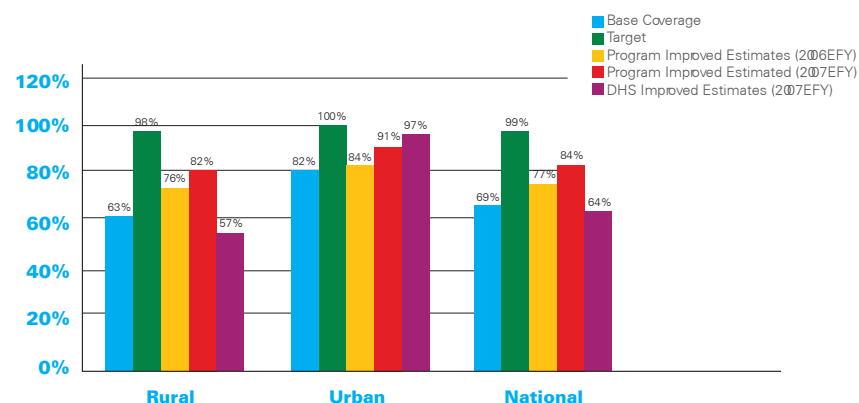


Fig. 8.4: Comparison of achievements from baseline and set targets.

⁸ Revised WSS-Revised PASDEP Poverty Reduction 2003EFY-2007EFY Ministry of Water Irrigation and Electricity 2002EFY(MoWIE)

⁹ MoWIE Annual Budget Year performance report 2006EFY-2007EFY

As can be seen from the figure, MoWIE estimates rural water supply has improved by 19 percentage points, i.e. from 63.24 per cent to 82 per cent. The urban water supply coverage increased slightly on the first year but in total has improved 9 percentage points from 82 per cent to 91 per cent at the end of the GTP I.

Those estimates are different from the DHS 2016 report which indicate 57 per cent of access in rural areas, 97 per cent in urban areas and 65 per cent at national level. It is important to mention that the MoWIE estimates are valid to measure the progress from one year to another, and the methodology used for the DHS is different, therefore those numbers are not comparable.

A critical issue is the unproductive wells in some areas of the country, particularly in arid regions such as most parts of the Somali region, which face challenges due to the salinity issues.

Looking closely at the regions, the water supply development has shown very mixed results where some regions have negative growth (urban Gambela and Harar) while others recorded 5-28 per cent growth. (See Table 8.1)

N0	Region/City		2010	Base Year	OWNP Phase I achievement	Growth rate (per cent)
				2012	2014	
1	Oromia	Rural	50%	67%	88%	21
		Urban	74%	86%	93%	7
2	Amhara	Rural	52%	67%	89%	22
		Urban	66%	74%	92%	18
3	SNNP	Rural	43%	55%	69%	14
		Urban	66%	80%	93%	13
4	Tigray	Rural	52%	62%	90%	28
		Urban	69%	75%	100%	25
5	Somali	Rural	36%	60%	69%	9
		Urban	75%	75%	76%	1
6	Afar	Rural	35%	44%	60%	16
		Urban	82%	60%	83%	23
7	Benishangul	Rural	60%	74%	88%	14
		Urban	67%	72%	77%	5
8	Gambela	Rural	64%	78%	84%	6
		Urban	80%	90%	86%	-4
9	Harari	Rural	65%	88%	88%	0
		Urban	100%	98%	89%	-9
10	Dire Dawa	Rural		84%	95%	11
		Urban	88%	76%	88%	14
11	AA	Urban	82%	79%	87%	8
12	National	Rural		63%	82%	19
		Urban		82%	91%	9

Table 8.1: Regional water supply achievement disaggregated by regions ¹⁰
¹⁰ MoWIE Annual Budget Year performance report 2007EFY, NWI data 2003EFY and OWNPN document 2013

8.4 Comparison between international benchmarking and regionally derived data

Looking at the coverage levels, there seems to be differences between JMP WHO/UNICEF, NWCO sources and other reports, especially water access levels in urban areas. The reasons for such wide variations is not immediately apparent¹¹. However, a possible explanation may be on the way in which data is collected by government and other international organization and the definitions being used by the various organizations.

The source for government data in many cases is based on information taken from occasional inventories undertaken by the regional water bureaus and woredas, where most are cumulative averages. But JMP WHO/UNICEF uses data from various sources such as Welfare Monitoring Survey (2011), Ethiopia National Water Inventory (2011), Ethiopia Rural Socioeconomic Survey (2012), Ethiopia Mini Demographic Health Survey (2014), Socioeconomic Survey (2014), Value for Money Study (2014), Performance Monitoring and Accountability (2015), Ethiopia Socio-Economic Survey (2016) and Demographic and Health Survey (2016).

8.5 Appropriate Technology

The technology or type of water systems targeted and achieved are summarized below. The types of water systems developed range from as low as self-supplied rope pumps to deep boreholes and other more advanced technologies.

Using multi-village schemes (MVS) to deliver higher levels of service has become a favoured technology because it is cost effective and the ease of management. Such schemes need proper operations and maintenance (O&M), financial management, cost recovery mechanisms for which employing qualified staff is required for sustainability, rather than just leaving it to the local community. There is also a trend of replacing diesel generated pumps with solar pumps because of the low O&M cost and lack of fuel costs.

¹¹ WVE state that there are different access coverage figures presented by different stakeholder, JMP WHO/UNICEF, Government and others and that there is no standard WASH KPI and information at all levels; as a result, most planning is under question.

OWNP phase I programme water supply part of WASH component Target Vs achievements		Phase I OWP Target	Regional Plan and Target				Total regional phase I Target	Total Achievement in 2 years OWP planned	Regional Achievement vs Target	Achievement vs National Target
			2006EFY		2007EFY					
Monitoring Indicator			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement				
1	Self-Supply House hold Dug well with Rope Pump	17,034	59	1	220	97	279	98	35%	1%
2	Community Dug well with Rope pump, with Hand pump	49,712*	22,564	11,548	2,488	224	25,052	11,772	47%	24%
3	Spot Spring Supply	12,037	7,904	6,162	3,620	247	11,524	6,409	56%	53%
4	Shallow Well	12,857	3, 271	1881	3,969	2,346	-	4,227		33%
6	Spring with piped system	211	548	499	1,035	471	1,583	970	61%	460%
8	Deep Boreholes with piped scheme	1,275	555	494	1,186	164	1,741	658	38%	52%
9	Multi village scheme	4	-	-	-		-	-		
9	Improved Pond	-	-	6	294	301	-	307		
10	Cistern /Birka	2,067	940	900	1,017	916	1,957	1,816	93%	88%
11	Hafir Dam	879	5	5	10	10	15	15	100%	2%
12	Rain water harvesting	2216	67	57	135	63	202	120	59%	5%
15	Other small-scale water supply scheme	102	80	49	116	25	2,349	74	3%	73%
16	Expansion		25	196	57	313	82	509	621%	
17	Rehabilitation and maintenance	20010	2,233	464	944	1,237	3,177	1,701	54%	9%
Total Number of water supply scheme		122, 611	55,345	33,151	16,798	5,185	70,033	38,336	55%	31%
Water supply Coverage Base line in year 2013		66.5								
Achievement in year 2014 and 2015		63.24	73	75.5	98	82				

Table 3: Rural Water Supply Project VS Achievement with CWA and Non-CWA Fund

Note*: The community Dug well target for rope pump is 25,495 and hand pump is 24,217.

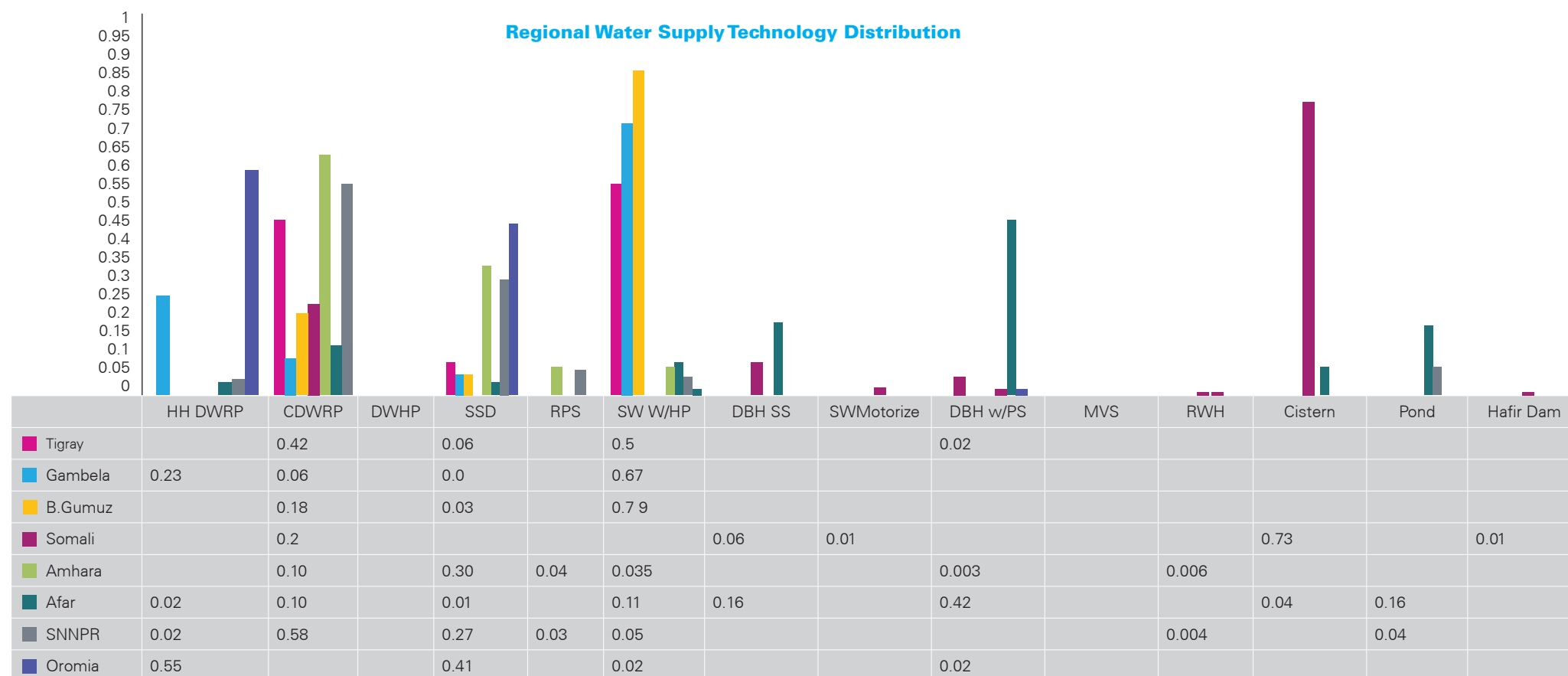
As can be seen from the above table the highest planned OWNPN targets are self-supplied hand dug wells, community dug wells, spot springs and shallow wells. The achievements at regional levels stands at 35 per cent, 47 per cent, 56 per cent and 0 per cent respectively. The shallow well coverage at national level is 33 per cent. Note that the achievement level using the technologies of self-supply, shallow wells etc. may not be considered improved, sustainable and safe water from the view point of SDGs.

Further investigation on types of water systems used indicates that there are more water technologies used in Afar (8 types) followed by SNNPR (7 types) and Amhara (6 types). The most used technology is community dug well, sub-surface dam and shallow wells (see Fig. 8.3 below).

The above table indicates that achievement of the national target on a spring with pipe supply is 460 per cent, higher than any other planned scheme. This is may be because this region is blessed with more potential spring water sources serving more people than the other type of schemes.

As indicated in the above table, the target set by OWNPN and that of the regions is different (see table 3). The achievement measured against the regional target is 55 per cent and using the OWNPN target is 31 per cent. This indicates that regions are not strictly following the national plan, which was 122,611 as against the regional plan of 70,033. This situation has made the review difficult in terms of looking at what was planned and achieved in OWNPN.

Table 2: Technology Mix ratio proposed in OWNPN Phase 1 against actual implemented Regional Technology Mix ratio



No	Region		Scheme Type															
			HH Dug w/ Rope Pump	Comm. Dug w/ Rope Pump	Dug w Handump	SSD	Spring w/ piped system	SW w/ Hand pump	DBH spot supply	SW w/ submer sible pump	DBH w Piped Scheme	MVS	RWH	Cistern	Improved Pond	Hafir Dam	Other	Total
1	Tigray	Planned			0.17	0.04		0.27		0.19	0.33							1.00
		Actual		0.42		0.06		0.5			0.02							1.00
2	Gambela	Planned	0.1		0.26	0.09		0.23		0.12	0.2							1.00
		Actual	0.23	0.06		0.0		0.67										1.00
3	B. Gumuz	Planned	0.28			0.12		0.16		0.14	0.3							1.00
		Actual		0.18		0.03		0.79										1.00
4	Somali	Planned								0.03	0.51	0.02	0.04	0.23		0.14	0.03	1.00
		Actual		0.2					0.06	0.01				0.73		0.01		1.00
5	Amhara	Planned	0.01	0.12	0.37	0.1	0.01	0.23		0.08	0.08							1.00
		Actual		0.62		0.30	0.04	0.035			0.003		0.006					1.00
6	Afar	Planned						0.14		0.11	0.46		0.12	0.17				1.00
		Actual	0.02	0.10		0.01		0.11	0.16		0.42			0.04	0.16			1.00
7	SNNPR	Planned	0.001	0.02	0.16	0.22	0.08	0.18		0.14	0.17		0.02				0.01	1.00
		Actual	0.02	0.58		0.27	0.03	0.05					0.004		0.04			1.00
8	Oromia	Planned	0.01	0.1	0.25	0.17	0.02	0.18		0.12	0.16							1.00
		Actual	0.55			0.41		0.02			0.02							1.00
9	Diredawa	Planned	-	-				0.47		0.24	0.29	-	-	-			-	1.00
		Actual						0		0	0	-	-	-			-	0
10	Harari	Planned	-		-	-		0.2		0.19	0.27	0.07	0.18	-			0.1	1.00
		Actual			-	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	-			0	0

The above technology mix ratio table shows differences between the planned and actual implementation. For example, in Somali, the proposed high ratio mix for borehole with pipe system was 51 per cent however, the actual programme implementation was a cistern type technology for 73 per cent of the rural water supply scheme construction. Similarly, Tigray and Benishangul-Gumuz had planned a higher mix ratio for deep boreholes, but it was not implemented as planned. This is due to the fact that the capacity to construct deep boreholes was low, as identified during the field visits. In Dire Dawa and Harar no rural water supply projects were constructed in the review reporting period.

The Oromia region is ranked high in using household self-supply and the Amhara and SNNP regions are ranked high in using community self-supply. Over all, the capacity of groundwater utilization with deep boreholes is negligible in rural areas; data from MoWIE's annual report also indicate no MVSs were constructed. A MVS from well-studied ground water or other feasible water source should have priority to take advantage of economic of scale to produce a large amount of water and reach an increased number of beneficiaries.

The self-supply technology option can contribute to meet the target water supply coverage where ground water is feasible at the household and community level, but continuous technical support during implementation and after construction is necessary. However, it is really challenging to meet the SDG targets with self-supply technology, since most of the technologies promoted with self-supply (i.e. open wells) are not considered "safely managed". The appropriateness of hand pump technology should not be discredited, but several sources (including literature reviews, interviews and focal group discussions) reveal that sustainability is a concern.

Scheme type	Discharge l/s	#days of breakdown	Frequency of breakdown
Hand Dug Well	0.25	34	4
Shallow Well	0.43	51	3
Open Borehole	3		
Borehole with rural piped water systems	3.75	53	4
Spring with rural piped water system	3.88	42	5
OSS	0.66	126	3

Table 8.3: Discharge rates and durability factors of different water technologies

Source: MoWIE: Wabekbon Development Consultants, 2017

Frequent breakdown of schemes and high leakage, low discharge, low consumption and drying up in dry seasons are critical issues for rural water supply schemes. This is due to poor O&M, lack of technical capacity, spare parts availability, and the effect of climate change in the case of hand-dug and shallow wells, including gravity springs.

A recent study conducted by UNICEF shows that it is important to analyse other costs beyond the capital expenditures for the construction of rural water supply systems. Low-tech non-resilient technologies such as hand dug wells might be cheap in terms of cost per beneficiary, but if those water points are dry during the dry season, or during droughts, the humanitarian costs of providing water (i.e. water trucking) or the risk of displacement of communities due to non-resilient water sources has to be factored in. There is growing evidence that the sector has to invest more in the identification of climate-resilient water sources, and in the professionalization of the management of water infrastructures to increase the sustainability and lifespan of rural water supply investments.

8.6 Rural WASH Services in Surveyed in Three Regions

8.6.1 Rural Water Supply Service Level Status (Gambela)

Rural water supply coverage based on regional secondary data in year 2007EFY as per the GTP I standard (a minimum of 15l/c/day within 1.5 kilometre) is 84 per cent. However, data from Regional PMU as per the GTP II standard indicate that the coverage had been adjusted to 63.3 per cent at the end of 2015. By the year 2009 EFY, improved water supply coverage reached 73.6 per cent with a 10.4 per cent annual rate of improvement. To reach this coverage level from start of the programme in 2013 to June 2016, 686 water supply schemes were constructed. Out of the planned 106 shallow wells to be constructed, 70 per cent were successfully completed while 16 wells failed.

Data from regional PMU regarding the non-functionality of schemes has recorded 8 per cent and 9 per cent in year 2007EFY and 2008EFY respectively. This achievement has been realized through the rehabilitation (through minor and major maintenance) of more than 260 schemes.

In the region, the number of NGOs/CSOs participating in WASH is limited. Most of the NGOs are engaged in Refugee Emergency programmes and only one NGO was found to engage in very limited WASH activities. The major parts of the interventions are undertaken with OWNPN-CWA and GoE financial sources.

Gambela region may be able to reach the GTP II target of 85 per cent if improved water coverage increases at the rate of 10.4 per cent per year.

8.6.2 Rural Water Supply Service Level Status (Tigray)

Rural water supply coverage as per adjusted GTP II standard in year 2007 was 49 per cent and reached 55 per cent in 2008, increasing by 6 per cent to 67 per cent by year 2016.¹² To reach this level, a total of 2,821 new rural water supply schemes were constructed and merely two schemes were rehabilitated. Concerning the beneficiaries, based on CSA data, the population of Tigray region is estimated will reach 4,785,822 by year 2020.

However, in line with the programme target of 85 per cent, 4,067,949 is the target population of which 3,254,359 is from improved point source and 813,590 from RPS. Based on the year 2009EFY's 67 per cent water supply coverage, 2,627,985 and 121,050 people have gained access to a safe water supply through point sources and piped water supply schemes respectively.

This coverage is achieved with financial support from three NGOs/CSO, GoE and CWA. Since the GTP II target is to reach to 85 per cent coverage by 2020, the region has to make all efforts to cover the remaining 18 per cent in the next 3 years.

8.6.3 Rural Water Supply Service Status (SNNP)

Water supply coverage in woredas which are not covered by CWA support is improving in SNNPR. According to the NWCO 2015 consolidated report, the water supply access level is 47.41 per cent. The regional annual report indicates that 108 water schemes have been constructed with the government capital budget; UNICEF (three schemes); OWNPN-CWA (578 water supply schemes: 313 spot spring, 57 hand-dug wells, 75 small expansion works and 133 rehabilitation of schemes); 65 schemes by COWASH (315 rope pump installations) bringing the total number of schemes constructed to 1,068.

With this intervention by government, UNICEF and COWASH, a total of 1,427,277 people have benefitted. Through maintenance of non-functional schemes and reinstallation of electro-mechanical systems, an additional 302,208 people may be added, while emergency response activities have reached 144,660. So a total 446,868 additional people have benefitted.

¹² MoWIE Annual Performance Report 2007EFY, 2008EFY and 2009EFY

8.7 Sustainability of the Rural Water Supply Schemes

Rural water supply systems that cover more than one village are already being implemented and are becoming increasingly popular in Ethiopia. The desire to provide piped water supply schemes to rural areas is leading planners to consider even more distant water sources to ensure reliability. However, depending on the type of water sources, treating and piping water from some surface water and distant areas is often complex and expensive, and planners have realized that cost can be reduced, and options broadened, if villages band together and share water supply schemes.

In Oromia, Siraro Water Supply Services Enterprise Project was implemented to establish a Multi Village Water Scheme (MVWS) from eight deep boreholes (178-225 metres in depth) for the selected rural communities in three woredas of West Arsi Zone, serving a total of 28 rural kebeles and about 90,291 people. Although the revenue and expenses are in good standing at the moment, the critical issue here is that the operation and maintenance expenditure may increase due to the old age of pipes and other infrastructures which may necessitate tariff adjustment for viable cost recovery.

There is evidence that the functionality of the water and sanitation infrastructures have been reduced largely as a result of the breakdowns.

The community institutional and management capacity, particularly that of the WASH committees (WASHCOs), is low and performance has been modest in terms of managing and sustaining the rural WASH facilities and services wherever they are available.

The gender imbalance issue in WASHCOs is improving particularly in Tigray region where more than 50 per cent are women. The other two regions visited need to improve the ratio of men and women WASHCO members.

8.8 Water Quality-Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage Practices

Promotion of safe water chain, one of the key hygiene behaviour goals and a core element of the Health Extension Programme, is aimed at preventing contamination of water during collection, transportation and storage at home. At national level, the target set is that 25 per

cent of households in the country will adopt proper household water treatment and safe water storage practices at the end of 2016 and 35 per cent by the end of 2020 (HSTP 2016-2020).¹³

Availability of data on this indicator varies from region to region. For example, SNNP region has no data for 2014 and 2015 and it is also not available at the MoH programme unit. However, analysis has been made based on secondary data obtained from Tigray and Gambela region. Performance of Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTSS) practices in both regions is increasing and is nearly approaching the target set for 2016 (25 per cent). HWTSS promotion performances of the SNNP region in EFY2009 is also found promising (Table 8.4 below).

#	Regions	2007	2008	2009	Remarks
1	SNNP	ND	ND	47.0	
2	Tigray	22.2	23.0	23.9	Slowly increasing
3	Gambela	12.6	18.5	21.2	Slowly increasing
4	National	ND	ND	ND	

Table 8.4: Proportion of Households practicing HHWTSS Practices in three selected Regions 2014-2016 Sources:¹⁴

Similarly, the extent of household safe water storage practices is reported to be very high in woredas supported by the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF-ESHP outcome evaluation report).¹⁵ The evaluation report shows; 98 per cent households in SNNP and 75 per cent in Tigray region of the programme woredas are practicing safe water storage practices and about 21 per cent of the sample households were found to be practicing household water treatment using chemicals.

Evidence obtained from reviews of programme reports, studies and evaluation reports reveals the importance of promoting HWTSS practices. Increasing communities' access to improved water supply sources is not sufficient to guarantee water safety at the household level and hence, treating water in the home is mandatory to ensure water safety.

¹³ MoH, Health sector Transformation Plan, 2015/16-2019/20, August 2015

¹⁴ Annual reports of Gambella, SNNPR and Tigray, 2017

¹⁵ Abera K, et al. Global Sanitation Fund evaluation, 2016

8.9 Rural Hygiene and Sanitation

8.9.1 Review of WASH Sector Policies, Programmes and Strategies

The health sector policy (1993) of the country and the Health Sector Transformation Plan (HSTP) mainly focus on the health promotion and disease prevention intervention to be implemented through inter-sectoral approaches where necessary. The Ethiopian Government has realized its policy commitment to the health of the entire population through the development of different health programmes and strategies in general, and to sanitation and hygiene in particular including; Hygiene and Environmental Health Strategy (HEHS), Integrated Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy (IUSHS), regulations (FMHACA 661/2014), and has been improving organizational set up from the federal to the service delivery level.

In addition, the MoH has also put in place governance mechanisms through which the performance of the hygiene and sanitation strategies can be tracked and monitored as integral parts of the health management information system (HMIS). Furthermore, the Government is financing the programme directly from various sources including the Government treasury, OWNPN and GSF and, indirectly, through other programme interventions such as Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) Prevention and Control Programme, Child Survival Strategy and Medical Services Improvement. In addition, a number of international and local civil society organizations are also financing hygiene and sanitation interventions.

8.9.2 Alignment and Integration between the National HEHS, other Programmes and HSTP

The HSTP is a policy framework that provides guidance for planning, implementation and monitoring of different health promotion and disease prevention strategies including HEHS. The HEHS is one of the high impact interventions that addresses the most important causes of morbidity and mortality problems arising from lack of proper sanitation and hygiene behavioural change.

With regard to the programme integration, it could be noted that hygiene and sanitation interventions are integrated into prevention and control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (MoH, National NTD Master Plan, 2013-2015); National Neonatal and Child Survival Strategy (MoH 2016-2020); infection prevention interventions (through the Clean and Safe

Hospital initiative) and are important components of health facilities' service availability and readiness, and the School Health and Nutrition Strategy (MoE, 2012) and the ONE WASH National Program (OWNPN 2013). There is now a common understanding that hygiene and environmental health services can be counted among the high impact interventions that are believed to be contributing to reduction of preventable communicable diseases, chronic malnutrition, and to the improvement of the health service quality.

8.9.3 Status of Rural Household Access to Improved Latrines

Increasing household access to improved latrines is one of the key service delivery performance indicators under the HSTP and is also the aim of Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE). Improved sanitation is promoted through the Health Extension Programme, and improved products and services are promoted through a sanitation marketing approach. Nationally, the target for achievement of improved latrine is set at 60 per cent (for EFY2009). Progress towards the pre-set targets are monitored through HMIS and programme reports.

Analysis of administrative data obtained from the Ministry of Health (MoH/HMIS) shows that the proportion of households with access to improved latrine was 19.6 per cent in 2007 and decreased to 19.2 per cent in 2008 and then increased to 20.1 per cent in 2009 EFY. While the status of access to improved latrines shows an increasing trend for the SNNP region, it declined in the remaining two regions visited over the last three years. In general, achievement of this indicator during the past two years is far behind what was expected for the end of EFY 2009 (20.1 per cent vs 60 per cent). With this very slow progress, it seems very unlikely to achieve 82 per cent national targets set by the end of EFY2012 unless aggressive actions are taken.

Other national data sources like EDHS 2016 also reported a declining trend in the proportion of households using improved latrines from 8.8 per cent in 2011 to 6.7 per cent in 2016.

#	Regions	2007	2008	2009	Remarks
1	SNNP	9.5	12.1	19.2	9.7 per cent increase from 2007
2	Tigray	8.6	9.1	7.9	0.7 per cent decrease from 2007
3	Gambela	4.8	2.8	4.3	0.4 per cent decrease from 2007
4	National	19.6	19.2	20.1	0.5 per cent increase from 2007

Table 8.5: Proportion of rural households with access to improved latrines (National, SNNP, Tigray and Gambela Regions), from 2014-2016 Source MoH, HMIS 2014-2016

The secondary data and survey report indicate the importance of identifying factors behind the reduction of the proportion of households using improved latrines and then devise region-specific mitigation strategies.

A national sanitation marketing strategy has begun to be implemented across the regions and is focusing on developing artisan groups to make improved toilet slabs through the Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) scheme. In addition, UNICEF has worked with regional health bureaus in Tigray and Benishangul Gumuz to have seasonal promotion of a range of differently priced improvement options from a tap for your hand washing device to several types of toilet slab. UNICEF and the MoH have also supported the Lixil Company to begin manufacturing of the Satopan plastic toilet pan, which is affordable, aspirational, and can instantly transform an unimproved latrine to an improved one.

The Ministry of Health has a US\$6 million extension to the Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme (ESHIP-2). This programme will follow similar approaches to the first phase but scaling up of the Community Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) and sanitation marketing, including improvement of appropriate sanitation technology options (particularly after the creation of ODF kebeles). Focus will still be on hand washing with soap, safe storage, handling and treatment of drinking water at household level and sanitation and hygiene aspects of schools and health facilities. The communities in the programme area will be encouraged to take collective action and all vulnerable people and marginalized groups will be identified and involved in planning during the programme implementation period.

8.9.4 Status of Kebele ODF Achievement (Community)

According to secondary data obtained from the MoH and the three regional health bureaus visited, the overall kebele ODF status achievement is progressing over the last three consecutive years (Figure 8.4 below). Out of the three regions visited, the rate of ODF achievement in Tigray and SNNP regions is surpassing the expected target (50 per cent) for 2016 and are on a promising path to achieve the 82 per cent target set for 2020. Unlike other regions, SNNP Region is exerting more effort to transform primary ODF kebeles to secondary ODF status and has achieved 11.3 per cent (RHB Report 2016).

In general, data from the MoH and RHB indicate that number of populations that are exclusively defecating in the open is decreasing. The EDHS 2016 annual report review over the last 10 years (2005-2016), showed that the proportion of households' defecating in the open has declined from 62.2 per cent in 2005 to 38.2 per cent in 2011 to 34.3 per cent in 2014 and to 32.9 per cent in 2016.

The same report shows a significant reduction in the proportion of households defecating in the open reported in EDHS 2011 as compared to EDHS 2016 from 79.1 per cent to 41.6 per cent in Tigray, from 74.2 per cent to 51.2 per cent in Gambela, from 33.8 per cent to 21.5 per cent in SNNP regions, respectively. More than half of the populations in Gambela region are open defecators compared to others. According to the same data source, the proportion of the population practicing open defecation is highly concentrated among households in the poorest socio-economic position (lowest income quintile) throughout the country.

Analysis of the secondary data from the three regions shows Gambela region ODF achievement progressed from 7 per cent in 2007 to 10.3 per cent, an increase of only 3 per cent in three years while Tigray progressed by 23 per cent and SNNPR by 16.8 per cent. (See Fig. 8.4 below)

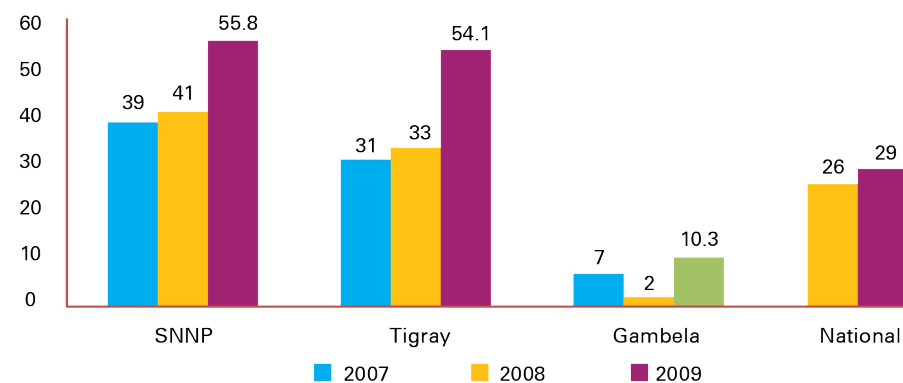


Figure 8.4: Proportion of Kebeles achieved ODF status (National, SNNP, Tigray and Gambela regions), from 2014-2016 (Source: MoH, Health and Health related indicator 2014-2015 and RHB programme report 2016)

Additional information from consultations with regional health bureaus, woreda health offices and partner organizations shows backsliding of ODF kebeles to once again engaging in open defecation is becoming a chronic challenge. The main causes for this, as pointed out by regions, is that unimproved latrines are less sustainable, inconsistent support from HEWs and PMUs to households, loose soil formation, termite problem, water logging and lack of access to improved latrine products.

ESHIP-2 has plans to increase proportion of ODF kebeles, households with improved latrines and hand washing facilities, households using water treatment and safe storage devices, increase awareness, knowledge and practice level of key hygiene and sanitation behaviour and increase the knowledge and practice of women and adolescent girls on MHM. However:

It is indicated that in rural (and to a large extent, urban) areas, 82 per cent of the population are still living in open defecation environments with some ODF communities reverting to old behaviour patterns

- Sanitation marketing approaches, as a complement to community-led total sanitation, have not been effectively applied and this has resulted in only limited (28 per cent)

access to improved sanitation technology options

- Existing household traditional latrines are found to be inadequate to cut faecal-oral disease transmissions
- The accessibility of hand washing facilities and the behaviour of hand washing at critical times has not yet been adequately addressed (only 10 per cent access at the time of the drafting of this review document)

8.9.5 Summary Table

The following summary Table 8.6 indicates the levels of sanitation and hygiene development at household and institutional levels as documented during the OWNPN review process

Data Source: 1 = HMIS, 2= SARA, 3 = School Mapping, 4 Regional Health and Education Program reports # of ODF Kebeles (Health and Health related indicator, MoH (2015/16): national 5151(29 per cent), SNNP 1629 (41 per cent), Tigray 271 (33 per cent), and Gambela 2 (1 per cent)

ND = No data

No.	Description of Hygiene and Sanitation service indicators	National	SNNP	Tigray	Gambela
1	Household and community hygiene and sanitation 4				
1.1	Proportion of households with access to unimproved latrine	22.3	89.7	92	40.3
1.2	Proportion of households with access to improved latrine	20.3	33.2	54.1	5
1.3a	Proportion of kebeles achieved primary ODF status	4861	55.8	63.8	10.3
1.3b	Proportion of kebeles achieved secondary ODF status	ND	11.7	ND	ND
1.4	Proportion of households practicing household water treatment and safe storage practices	ND	47	23.9	21.2
1.5	Number of woredas established Sanitation Centres	ND	ND	6	2
2	Status of School WASH in schools 3				

No.	Description of Hygiene and Sanitation service indicators	National	SNNP	Tigray	Gambela
2.1	Access to improved water supply and sanitation and hygiene facilities				
2.1.1	Proportion of primary schools with access to inclusive improved latrine	33.6	36.0	73.5	22.5
2.1.2	Proportion of primary schools with access to inclusive improved latrines with hand washing facilities	20.8	33.6	19.3	4.7
2.1.3	Proportion of primary schools with access to improved water supply facilities	30.8	30.6	17.5	54.6
2.1.4	Proportion of primary schools with full WASH facilities (water + inclusive + improved latrine)	3.2	1.8	2.3	0
2.1.5	Latrine to student ratio	1:217	1:222	1:213	1:211
2.1.6	Proportion of primary schools with school WASH club				
3	Health Institutions Access to Improved WASH facilities 2,4				
3.1	Health facilities' access to sanitation and hygiene facilities				
3.1.1	Proportion of health posts with access to improved latrines with hand washing facilities		ND	80.1	ND
3.1.2	Proportion of health posts with access to a functioning incinerator		ND	22.3	ND
3.1.3	Proportion of health posts with a placenta pit		ND	ND	ND
3.1.4	Proportion of health centres with access to improved latrines with hand washing facilities		ND	95.6	ND
3.1.5	Proportion of health centres with access to functional incinerator		ND	89.6	ND
3.1.6	Proportion of health centres with a placenta pit		ND	93.5	ND
3.2	Health facilities' access to an improved water supply				
3.2.1	Proportion of health posts with access to an improved water supply		ND	9.6	ND
3.2.2	Proportion of health centres with access to an improved water supply		ND	61.7	ND

Table 8.6: Summary of the status of HH, Community and Institutional hygiene and sanitation

8.9.6 Key Hygiene and Sanitation Challenges

A review of the Ethiopian Sanitation and Hygiene development status in rural and urban areas indicates many challenges. The following key challenges were identified from the review of OWNP Phase I.

- Lack of awareness and understanding about OWNP concepts and principles and the differences between the broader OWNP and CWA.
- Lack of understanding/in-depth knowledge among communities about the health and economic benefits of sanitation
- Low income/socio-economic status (lack of capacity) of households to buy /access improved latrines.
- Declining attention to promotion hygiene and sanitation by HEWs due to workload and poor quality of training of newly graduating HEWs compared to previous graduates.
- Lack of sufficient and skilled/focused technical support to health development armies by primary healthcare units (PHCU) mainly due to lack of environmental health professionals at the PHCU and woreda levels
- The turnover of the skilled staff mainly at the woreda level (health offices) is reaching a critical level and is mainly due to change in their professional streams and transfers to other regions. The result is the loss of programme memory.
- Lack of access to a water supply is barrier to the promotion of hand washing at the household level and consequently holds back the community effort to move towards secondary ODF status
- 82 per cent of the population are still living in open defecation environments with some ODF communities reverting to old behaviour patterns.
- Sanitation marketing approaches, as a complement to community-led total sanitation, have not been effectively applied and this has resulted in only limited (28 per cent) access to improved sanitation technology options.
- Existing household traditional latrines are found to be inadequate to cut faecal-oral disease transmission.

- The accessibility of hand washing facilities and the behaviour of hand washing at critical times has not yet been adequately addressed (only 10 per cent access).
- Proper water treatment at point of use and handling of drinking water at home remain difficult in practice.
- Solid and liquid waste management are at rudimentary levels.
- WASH facilities in schools and health facilities need to be models for good practice; however, they do not adequately support the process of behavioural change efforts in children and parents living in the programme area.
- Institutional WASH facility management, both in schools and in other service providers, was found to be unable to properly manage the water supply, hand washing and toilets facilities.
- Little has been done in terms of targeting institutional WASH facility management.¹⁶

¹⁶ including capacitating the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) committee members

8.10. Urban Water Supply

8.10.1 Context

Originally 777 schemes were planned to expand the urban water supply, including both new and rehabilitation projects, but the region revised the target, which is different than the national plan (Table 3). The planned activities and construction work is being implemented using OWN-P-CWA and non-CWA (GOE, CSO/NGO...) resources, however, there is no disaggregated data available that indicates the source of funds for implementing each scheme. The achievement from the planned activities is also depicted in the following table. As can be seen the water resource development is below 50 per cent, which is the main challenge for the program.

In addition to regional urban WASH programme achievement as stated in the above table, the MoWIE has also supported regions in urban water supply and sanitation study design, construction and capacity building project for five big towns (Jimma, Gondar, Hawassa, Dire Dawa, and Mekelle), in 15 secondary towns and 20 project towns, for total of 40.

Sr No	OWNP Phase I programme water supply part of WASH component target vs achievements	Phase I OWNP Target	Regional Plan and Target				Total regional OWNP Phase I target	Total achievement in 2 years OOWNP planned	Regional achievement Vs target	Achieve- ment vs national target
			2006EFY		2007EFY					
	Monitoring Indicator		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement				
1	Feasibility study and design reports prepared	777	340	328	222	130	562	458	81 %	59%
2	Water supply systems rehabilitated/expanded/constructed	777	2000	506	954	1209	2954	1715	58%	221 %
2.1	Water source development work		109	65	153	59	262	124	47%	
2.2	New water supply constructed		77	62	72	69	149	131	88%	
2.3	Water supply systems rehabilitated/expanded/		1923	444	882	1140	2805	1584	56%	
	per cent of water supply coverage									
	Baseline (2013)	81.99								
	Achievement in year 2014 and 2015	100	91	84.2	100	91	100	91		

Table 3: OWP Phase -I programme Urban Water Supply Project Target Verse Achievement executed by OWP-CWA and Non-CWA partners¹⁷

¹⁷ MoWIE Annual Budget Year performance report 2006EFY-2007EFY and OWP 2013 result frame work table— parts of the document

Name of big town	Achievement status in Water and Sanitation
Jimma	100 per cent
Gondar	99 per cent
Hawassa	95 per cent
Dire Dawa	68 per cent
Mekelle	89 per cent

Table: Status of five big towns' project:

The target set for these big towns by 2017 was to reach to 96.8 per cent. However overall achievement at the end of the target year stands at 89 per cent.

The projected water and sanitation target for the 15 secondary towns was to achieve 100 per cent but the achievement by the year 2017 (2009EFY) was 95.2 per cent. Similarly, the target for the 20 project towns was to achieve 35 per cent, but only 23.24 per cent was achieved.

On top of the above-mentioned activities other projects, including renewable pilot projects, WASH-MIS, rural and urban coordination and monitoring have been executed during the ONE WASH review period where the achievement status is depicted in the following table.

Name of project	Target planned 2017 (2009 EFY)	Achievement 2017(2009 EFY)
Renewable pilot project	100%	98.7%
Rural and urban coordination	46%	38%
Fluoride prevention	43%	41.3%
WASH- MIS	80%	66%

Table: Achievement status

Major critical issues delaying programme implementation for ministry-supported urban WASH programmes:-

- Low capacity of local construction companies such as construction machineries and poor construction management.
- Lack of providing adequate number of generators and electromechanical installations for all towns on time.
- Shortage of competent bidders.
- Lack of experienced national consultant for both Renewable Energy and Water Supply.

8.10.2 Gambela Urban Water Supply Service Level Status

Using the GTP I standard (20 l/c/day with minimum distance of 0.5 km radius), the water coverage in Gambela is 86.4 per cent. The town water supply system is surface water treatment system from Baro River. The pipe distribution system extends to 6-7 kilometres; river intake uses electrical pumping station, operating for 20 hours per day, to a rapid filtration plant consisting of sedimentation coagulation, flocculation, and filtration units and chlorination.

Nevertheless, although quantity of water is not a problem, due to low system capacity (the water supply coverage is only 30 per cent), and high non-revenue water (NRW). In addition, there is customer dissatisfaction with water quality. Yearly water supply as percentage of potential demand is more than 125 per cent. Although the daily per capita water supply based on the total water production measured is 75 litres, the actual water supply coverage is only 30 per cent. The quantity of the water resources produced in the town exceeds the GTP II target by 25 per cent.

However, the water utility cannot be financially viable, distribute the available water fairly to the customers and sustain the water supply system of the town due to high level of NRW.

The excessive NRW in the town is a huge drain on productivity and efficiency. Unmetered connections, defective water meters, leakages, fraudulent connections and inaccurate meter reading (due partly to the fact that the water meter readings are taken by the customer) are listed as causes for the high NRW. Reducing NRW will save considerable costs.

For the whole of the Gambela region, the water supply coverage achievement in year 2015 or end of Phase I was 51.46 per cent. The water supply coverage in the current year is 60 per cent; improvement in year 2008EFY and 2009EFY is only 3 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. In year 2007, 114 projects study and design were completed and 65 new schemes and 63 rehabilitations and expansion work have been executed.

The water supply issues in the region include limited groundwater exploration and mapping and poor well siting. The greatest challenges for the drilling campaign are delays resulting from a lack of spare parts and frequent equipment breakdowns due to old machines. The regional staff are in need of training and to make them qualified in the technical aspects of siting and drilling. However, in spite of these drawbacks, the performance is improving, even if during the year 2008, the projects were behind schedule due to delays in procurement. The region was able to achieve targets; 100 per cent of the planned 24 boreholes were drilled and put in use.

8.10.3 Tigray Urban Water Supply service level status

Overall the urban OWNPs water supply programme component achievement in Tigray is rated as low compared to the rural programme. The secondary data and RWCO annual report assessments and the team observations showed initial progress by the year 2014. During the year 2015, progress was very slow, and in year 2016 there was an improved progress where 95 per cent of the planned eight town water supply construction projects were completed.

8.10.4 SNNP Urban Water Supply service level status

The NWCO report 2015 data shows that 74 per cent of the urban population had access to improved water supply at GTP I standard, which seems to be on the right track to meet the government target. . Recent (2016) annual report also indicates that the region has 52.3 per cent access coverage to improved water supply at GTP II standard, while the coverage at GTP I standard is 75 per cent

8.10.5 Sustainability of Urban WASH

Coverage with piped drinking water is increasing at too low a rate to reach 75 per cent piped water coverage up to premises by 2020. Utility supplies are essentially vulnerable because they are often not well established and the water board managing capacity is very low due to their double mandate where they work more with their permanent sector assignment. On top of this, the utilities are not financially viable because of the water tariff not being established by emphasizing full cost recovery principle.

One of the main challenges in ensuring the sustainability of piped water supplies in urban areas is matching supply with demand. When demand exceeds supply, intermittent and unreliable services result in inconvenience to users, reluctance to pay water bills, increased risk of compromised water safety, and reduced resilience to climate change.

The utility supplies have challenges such as experienced staff shortage and low financial capital to invest in upgrading technology and new infrastructure. Furthermore, most of the town water supply resilience is reduced by factors such as climate effect, excessive leakage or intermittent supply (due to power interruption and poor maintenance), lack of knowledge, deteriorated pipelines and poor design of distribution networks with insufficient pressure to meet all community demand with equity.

There is a need for water utilities to systematically assess their issues like reducing NRW, alternative energy supply, climate change vulnerability and, where risk is significant, initiate measures to increase resilience. Preventive management approaches such as water safety

plans provide a simple robust framework to make climate resilience assessments and to plan progressive adaptation to climate change and concurrent challenges.

Water supply sources for urban areas in Ethiopia are mainly from groundwater sources, however due to poor well siting and lack of proper hydrogeological investigation, the success rate of bore hole drilling is low. The situation in Tigray and SNNP is serious but in Gambela it is in a good situation due mainly to ground water potential in the region.

However, from stakeholder consultation, it was noted that groundwater potential is high in most of the country except in some geographic areas with metamorphic basement rock formation. Ground water monitoring is one of the issues to meet sustainable water supply service. As a result of the lack of professional hydrogeologists and engineers at the town water utility level, low technical management of the water schemes, limited number of experienced drillers available in the country, poor drilling and installation quality, boreholes may not yield the hoped for water quantity and may be abandoned.

Looking at the OWNPs result framework, the progress with respect to access and functionality indicates near to 50 per cent access in rural and slightly over 50 per cent in urban areas. Concerning functionality of water supply services data indicate an average non-functionality status.

8.11 Water Supply Adequacy and Quality

Apart from access to the piped network, the quality and reliability of services is also a concern. While most households in the capital city of the country Addis Ababa have above 16 hours supply service provision, other urban areas are less fortunate. The growing challenge lies in improving services in secondary urban centres from category 2 to category 4 and fast growing woreda towns. Category 5 small towns may receive water only a few hours a day.

Although some towns have conventional water treatment facilities, the quality of water even those built recently do not produce water with acceptable quality standard. Most of the water supply service enterprises (WSSE) do not have proper laboratory equipment to perform water quality tests. Gambela has no water quality test programme. Some urban centres pump raw water with suspended solids, iron and other contaminants into the distribution network.

The challenge in water supply is not only to expand coverage but also to improve the safety of the water supplied. The recent JMP WHO/UNICEF 2017 report on water supply adequacy

and quality etc. indicates that urban water supply coverage by at least basic level had been progressing rapidly from the year 2000 to 2015. As indicated, there is low rate of achievement viewed against the GTP I target of 100 per cent.

8.12 Groundwater Data Sources and Protection Measures

Assessment has been made to understand problems in utilizing groundwater sources for water supply through consultation to the sector hydrogeologists and through reviewing documents. In view of the high priority to provide (ground) water to the growing population through national programmes like the Universal Action Plan (UAP), high level commitment has led to the development of the Ethiopian National Groundwater Database (ENGDA) has been implemented. This project is mapping and investigating the groundwater resources of the entire nation within a period of 12-15 years.

The Ministry of Water Irrigation and Electricity, Hydrogeology Department has a plan to train all regional water bureaus' groundwater related professionals about ENGDA database and the associated standardized field forms usage so that all groundwater data of the country can be stored and managed systematically.

With regard to constraints in developing ground water sources it is indicated that:

- Knowledge and Data are not readily available;
- Lessons learnt from successful or unsuccessful projects are not being used as a basis for new projects; basic information, such as geological and groundwater maps, are missing or difficult to get;
- Literature, such as consultants' reports, are not collated and the knowledge is lost to other projects and future generations;
- Databases of borehole data and water quality, which have proved so useful in many countries, have now fossilized – or been lost resulting in drilling boreholes almost blindly, mismatch of resources and demand, insufficient skill, commitment and latest technology to investigate ground water and low capacity and insufficiency of drilling company;
- Low availability of training institute for capacity building and the development of research questions with regard to ground water development.

The risk of failure for ground water development are exacerbated by recurrent droughts; these have a negative effect on surface water infiltration and result in the declining groundwater tables to the extent of drying of wells and springs and elevated concentrations of naturally occurring elements in water, such as arsenic and fluoride.

Initial research has indicated that there are many factors that determine how resilient ground water resources are to drought. Little is known about the variation of these factors, and in particular how renewable ground water resources are. New research is critical to stop ground water resources being exploited unsustainably, and to help design water supplies which are drought resistant and on recharging aquifers.

On-site sanitation, although critical to the success of water projects and the health of communities, can contaminate local ground water resources. With the current focus on increasing access to sanitation, urgent research is required to ensure that this is done without compromising the quality of ground water resources on which community water supplies depend.

8.13 Urban Wastewater Management Service Level Status in the Country

In Ethiopia over 90 per cent of urban residents use an on-site sanitation facility of which nearly 80 per cent are dry pit latrines. Less than 3 per cent has access to a sewer connection to remove wastewater from households (JMP WHO/UNICEF, 2015). A recent (2015) study of WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program, estimated coverage of urban sanitation indicated as improved, shared and other unimproved facilities have reached 27 per cent, 40 per cent and 26 per cent respectively compared with 20 per cent, 30 per cent and 12 per cent respectively in 1990.

There is a regulation that requires that the treatment of all faecal waste from households and businesses in septic tanks should include protection against environmental pollution. Such systems are an appropriate first phase solution of wastewater treatment. Liquid waste/faecal sludge from septic tanks or pit latrines is evacuated using vacuum trucks. However, their effectiveness is severely reduced by the fact that faecal sludge is poorly managed, and many users could not get faecal sludge management services as demanded; there are poor access roads for vacuum trucks in slum areas, the trucks may not have enough length of suction pipes and costs, particularly of private vacuum trucks, may be unaffordable.

Poor faecal sludge management, poor treatment, poorly maintained septic tanks and pit latrines have exposed the urban community to adverse health problems. It is now a normal practice that households' wastes are simply connected to the drainage system to flow freely into rivers ultimately causing water and environmental pollution. Solid and liquid wastes are disposed anywhere as long as it is out of site, but consequently polluting the common natural resources such as the rivers, the land and the atmosphere through methane gas generation. The problem may continue to exert pressure on the urban environment and health in the future because, according to some reports, 70 per cent of urban residents in Ethiopia lives in slums, 60 per cent do not own the home they live in and over 50 per cent use a toilet they share with other households.¹⁸

The discharge of raw industrial waste is also a major problem in many locations, as pre-treatment requirements are sometimes not properly enforced. The Government has now designed a major long-term development agenda to manage waste water problems especially in urban areas.

The OWN Phase I country programme document focused on promotion of on-site sanitation facilities construction such as public toilets and provision of desludging equipment and sludge treatment and drying beds.

The urban population of Ethiopia is growing at more than twice the growth rate for the country as a whole. Some statistical reports indicate that Ethiopia has a total population growth rate of 2.5 per cent a year, with urban centres growing at a rate of 5.1 per cent (Haddis et al., 2013).¹⁹ It is expected that by 2020, one in five Ethiopians will be living in urban areas, and by 2030, half of the country's population will be living in urban centres (Teller et al., 2007).²⁰ Ethiopia's urban population has doubled and is predicted to triple from 15.2 million in 2012 to 42 million by 2037.²¹ Such rapid urbanization in Ethiopia is having major impacts on settlement patterns, economic activities and the demand for infrastructure investment and service improvements. These conditions have resulted in land scarcity hence making decentralized waste water treatment difficult.

It is almost impossible to think of proper sewerage system not only because of the cost but the system requires high water flow of at least 100 litres per capita per day requiring critical thinking and appropriate engineering solutions that fits the context in urban areas.

Legal framework for urban waste water management

In Ethiopia there is no clear institutional frame work for liquid waste management service. The water board is now also responsible for providing sewerage on top of water supply management. In Addis Ababa, the institutional setup is already in place, including independent state-owned authority which provides liquid waste services. However, there is no clear institutional frame work for secondary towns. The responsibility for such towns lies with the municipality, though the mandate as stated in water sector policy and strategy belong to the WSSE. Currently, the government has already planned in GTP II to establish waste water management programmes in 36 towns. Such endeavours of course demand a functional and proper institutional setup, sustainable infrastructure and management, appropriate institutional waste water management frame work and budget and trained staff.

¹⁸ Dorash et al, 2012, CSA 2007, WHO/UNICEF, 2015 IN: World Bank, *a Transformational approach to urban sanitation problem in Ethiopia*, 2016

¹⁹ Haddis, A., Getahun, T., Mengistie, E., Jemal, A., Smets, I. and Van der Bruggen, B. (2013) 'Challenges to surface water quality in mid-sized African cities: conclusions from Awetu Kito Rivers in Jimma, south west Ethiopia', *Water and Environment Journal*, vol. 28, no. 2.

²⁰ Teller, C.H., Gebreselassie, T. and Hailemariam, A. (2007) "Population growth and poverty linkages in Africa", *Fifth African Population Conference*, 10–14 December, Arusha, Tanzania [Online]. Available at <http://uaps2007.princeton.edu/papers/70214>

²¹ (World Bank, (2016), *A transformational approach to urban sanitation improvement in Ethiopia*; Briefing note

8.14 Institutional WASH

8.14.1 Institutional WASH Document Review

Provision of quality health and education services is contingent on availability and accessibility of water supply, sanitation and hygiene services. Reviews of existing policies and strategies confirm that both sectors' ministries are practically showing their commitments to increase institutions' access to improved WASH services (HSTP, ESDP-V, HEHS, and School WASH strategies). Both ministries also have conducted WASH service availability assessments and generated practical evidence that can support the sectors to strategically address WASH service challenges to health and education services quality improvements (MoH/EPHI/WHO, SARA January 2017 and MoE, School WASH Mapping March 2017).

A study conducted by the Federal Ministry of Health in partnership with UNICEF revealed that 76 per cent of schools in Ethiopia have latrines; 77 per cent of toilets are traditional pits; 93 per cent are functional of which only 35.5 per cent are considered clean at the time of the visit. This same study further reported that only 4.4 per cent of toilets had access to hand washing facilities; 14 per cent of schools have adequate water source of which 83.7 per cent were functional at the time of the survey (MoH and UNICEF, 2013).

A comparative cross-sectional study conducted in 369 school children and soil samples from school compounds in Jimma showed that the overall prevalence rate of soil transmitted helminth infections in private and government schools was 20.9 per cent and 53.5 per cent respectively. *T. trichiura* was the most common soil transmitted helminths in both schools while hookworm infection was identified in government school students only (See Annex II for detailed studies).

Helminthic and other infections exposing children to malnutrition is well documented. Children infected with worms are 3.7 times more likely to be underweight and are typically anaemic and less physically fit.²² The CWA financed school WASH programme has contributed to the government effort to increase schools' access to improved WASH facilities. A total of 567 schools have obtained access to an improved water supply during the past two years. At the same time, with the construction of 1,250 new improved latrines and rehabilitation of 30 existing latrines, 878 schools have obtained access to improved latrines. However, according to information from the school WASH mapping report, overall proportion of primary schools with access to full WASH package is insignificant (3.2 per cent). Overall, about two-thirds of primary schools use unimproved latrine (66 per cent).

Institutional WASH is characterized by poor operation and management of school WASH and public latrine facilities, inadequate budget for construction of Institutional WASH facilities (mainly due to under costing and price escalation) and belated completion of construction of institutional sanitation facilities (mainly due to limited capacity of contractors and belated budget disbursement/replenishment).

As part of the review process, even though efforts have been made to collect Institutional WASH performance data from the selected regional WASH sector bureaus during the OWNPP Phase I and last two years, available data were assessed to be either totally absent (Gambela and SNNP), incomplete or does not provide information on the status of institutional WASH service delivery indicators (except the CWA financed institutional WASH programme interventions). For example, except Tigray Regional Health Bureau, other assessed regions have no secondary data that provides disaggregated information on health posts and health centres with access to improved WASH facilities.

School WASH data obtained from Tigray regional education bureau is also not disaggregated by school levels. Similarly, Institutional WASH data obtained from MoH/PMA is also cumulative of all types of hospitals and PHCUs and no information about inclusiveness of the facilities, functionality and availability of hand washing facilities. In addition, there is no information about contribution of different partner organizations except that of CWA WASH programme.

Alternative data sources like SARA 2017 and School WASH Mapping 2017 reports are by far better than data obtained from RHBs but do not provide information on the status of Institutional WASH before, during and after the OWNPP Phase I. Thus, the Institutional WASH performance status review employed multiple data sources including SARA and SWASH mapping, observations made to visited institutional WASH facilities, and findings of the stakeholders' consultation.

WASH facilities in schools and health facilities need to be models for good practice; however, management of water supply, hand washing and toilets facilities are poor and little has been done to redress this. The proposed ESHIP-2 plans to tackle this situation through continuation of existing approaches, plus some new emphasis on subjects such as increasing the knowledge and practice of women and adolescent girls on MHM from 46 per cent to 100 per cent, so as to contribute to the reduction of school dropout.

²² IRC (2007), *Technical paper series 48, International water and sanitation center, Delft, the Netherlands*

8.14.2 Review of School WASH Mapping Report

The School WASH Mapping exercise, which was published and reported in early 2017,²³ gives clear information on the current situation and makes recommendations for improvement:

The 2012 National WASH Inventory showed that only 32 per cent of the schools have access to an improved water supply, which means that 68 per cent of the schools in the country suffered from lack of access to water. In schools without water supply both teachers and students were not washing their hands during critical times, and cleaning toilet facilities was rarely practiced signifying the level of the health risks especially for children. The same report indicated that only 34 per cent of the schools have access to improved toilet facilities whereas the majority of the schools have traditional pit latrine (which does not meet the minimum latrine standard)

According to a survey and analysis of 206 projects in 54 rural woredas and projects in 50 towns throughout all nine regions and Dire Dawa city administration,²⁴ only 65 per cent of school water facilities were functional, over 30 per cent of toilets are traditional unimproved pits, only 25 per cent had hand-washing basins and only 15 per cent use soap or substitute.

8.14.3 Primary Schools

A draft report from MoE (2015/16 education statistics annual abstract) indicated some improvement but still only 38 per cent of primary schools have access to water supply; with low access reported from Tigray, Ethiopia Somali, Afar, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions. For 80 per cent of these schools with water access, the main sources of drinking water were from improved/protected sources. About 69 per cent, 19 per cent and 13 per cent of these primary schools reported that water is available in the school for 5-7 days, 2-4 days and less than 2 days per week respectively. Some 60 per cent of the water facilities were accessible to children with physical disabilities and 68 per cent were accessible to younger children.

About 45 per cent of the schools have access to improved latrines compared with the 2012 figure of 34 per cent. In relation to inclusiveness to WASH facilities, the report revealed that 36 per cent of the school latrines were accessible to children with different physical disabilities and 53 per cent of the school latrines were accessible to younger children

The existing latrine blocks are not adequate in relation to student population. The annual abstract report by the MoE (2016) indicated that the latrine to student ratio for primary schools at a national level is 1 to 217 students with variance across the regions, ranging from 1 to 57

students in Addis Ababa and 1 to 491 students in the Afar region.

The 2015/16 education statistical abstract showed that 21 per cent of the schools have access to hand washing facilities. About 29 per cent of the hand washing facilities had soap or a substitute (ash) at the time of the data collection. Regarding access, 49 per cent of the hand washing facilities were accessible to children with different physical disabilities, while 43 per cent were accessible to younger children.

Overall, the report showed that only 3.2 per cent of primary schools have access to the full package of WASH facilities (that is, functional improved water source plus improved toilets and hand washing facilities) with zero percent report from Gambela, Benishangul-Gumuz and Somali regions.

8.14.4 Secondary Schools

According to 2015/16 education statistics annual abstract, 62 per cent of secondary schools have access to water supply facilities, with low access reported from Ethiopia Somali, Afar and SNNP regions. The main sources of drinking water were improved/protected sources. About 58 per cent, 19 per cent and 10 per cent of the schools with water access reported that water is available in the school for 5-7 days, 2-4 days and less than 2 days per week respectively. The data also showed that 77 per cent of the water facilities were accessible to students with physical disabilities. Regarding hand washing facilities, only 40 per cent of the schools with access to water also had access to hand washing facilities; of these, 84 per cent were functional. About 17 per cent of the hand washing facilities included soap or a substitute (ash) at the time of the data collection

Some 87 per cent of the secondary schools have access to latrine facilities, where 38 per cent of them were traditional pit latrines that fail to meet the national standard. Latrine to student ratio for high school students at a national level is estimated as 1 to 109 students.

Overall, the report showed that only 9.6 per cent of the secondary schools have access to a full package of WASH facilities with lowest access reported from Afar, Harar, Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambela regions.

According to the Schools WASH Mapping, about 76 per cent of schools in emergency affected areas are without water. In this regard, it is stated that carrying out schooling in a drought situation without water is very difficult and this forces students to miss classes and gradually drop out. Additionally, 47 per cent of schools are without latrines. The magnitude of the

²³ School WASH Mapping, prepared from MoE's 2015/2016 education statistics annual abstract, see Ref.C3

²⁴ Wash Facilities Services at Decentralized Levels, Final Report, MoWIE, February 2017, Sub-section 5.1.2

problem may be more severe for adolescent girls during their menstrual period.

Lack of the full package water and sanitation services in schools hampers class attendance, can cause the transmission of disease, especially intestinal worms, deny privacy and dignity to girls and female school teachers.

The Schools WASH Mapping concludes that:

- WASH in Schools lacks a public budget line, and hence there is no means to track investments made into the sector; the Government is not allocating budget from the treasury and the programme is dependent on external financing.
- There are serious capacity challenges at all levels to plan, budget, implement, monitor and report on WASH in Schools. The capacities refer to absence of directives, institutional structure, financing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting on WASH in Schools.
- Challenges to O&M of WASH facilities in schools include absence of a spare part supply chain, lack of reliable funding, lack of water technicians available to schools, and a lack of sustainability guidelines.
- Low level of awareness, inadequacy of the facilities, absence of sanctions to the misuse of facilities, and untidiness of the facilities are among the factors affecting the use of WASH facilities in schools.
- Where there are no separate facilities, female students are not using them out of fear of harassment from their male counterparts.
- About 76 per cent and 47 per cent of schools in emergency affected areas are without water and latrines respectively. Students in these areas are forced to drop out of school because of lack of access WASH in schools

As part of the OWNPN, the Ministry of Education and respective regional education bureaus have planned to construct new and rehabilitate existing WASH facilities in primary schools. To sustain impacts of school WASH services, the Government has planned to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the sector and the schools through the development of strategies, implementation guidelines, monitoring frameworks, and a training manual, as well as the establishment of WASH clubs.

According to information from the School WASH mapping report (MoE 2017), overall proportion

of primary schools with access to full WASH package is very insignificant (3.2 per cent) Access level of sanitation in the three regions visited is below the national average. (See Table 8.7 below)

	School WASH Service indicators	National	SNNP	Tigray	Gambela
1	Proportion of primary schools with access to inclusive improved latrines	33.6	36.0	73.5	22.5
2	Proportion of primary schools with access to inclusive improved latrines with hand washing facilities	20.8	33.6	19.3	4.7
3	Proportion of primary schools with access to improved water supply facilities	30.8	30.6	17.5	54.6
4	Proportion of primary schools with full WASH facilities (water + inclusive+ improved latrines)	3.2	1.8	2.3	0
5	Latrine to student ratio	1:217	1:222	1:213	1:211
6	Proportion of primary schools with school WASH club	ND	ND	ND	ND

Table 8.7: Percentage of primary schools with access to improved WASH service (National, SNNP, Tigray and Gambela region), 2015. Source: MoE, School WASH mapping, 2017. ND= No data

8.14.5 Performance status of the CWA financed School WASH interventions

OWNPN-CWA is responding to the needs of the education sector and the primary schools in particular. Overall, through the programme support, 482 new and 77 existing schools have been rehabilitated and a total of 567 schools have gained access to improved water supplies during the past two years. A total of 1,250 new improved latrines have been constructed and 30 existing latrines rehabilitated. (See Table 8.8).

Activities (out puts)	Number of School WASH facilities constructed in EFY 2008 by region				Number of School WASH facilities constructed in EFY 2009 by region				Overall Total
	Tig.	SNNP	Gam.	National	Tigray	SNNP	Gambela	National	
Number of new school water supply schemes constructed	112	68	3	291	21	74	7	191	482
Number of existing school water sources rehabilitated	26	2	0	63	0	1	6	14	77
School - Water Supply Total	138	70	3	354	21	75	13	205	559
Number of new Improved school latrines with hand washing facilities	78	145	0	621	23	228	9	629	1250
Number of existing school improved latrines with hand washing facilities rehabilitated	21	2	0	23	0	6	0	7	30
School - Sanitation and Hygiene Total	99	147	0	644	23	234	9	636	1280

Table 8.8: Performance status of CWA financed School WASH

Activities (out puts)	Number of WASH facilities constructed in health centres up to end of EFY 2008 by region				Number of WASH facilities constructed in health centres EFY 2009 by region				Overall Total
	Tigray	SNNP	Gambela	National	Tigray	SNNP	Gambela	National	
Number of new water supply schemes constructed and rehabilitated for health centres	27	25	7	248	37	129	5	258	506
Number of new and rehabilitated improved latrines with hand washing facilities constructed in health centres	34	124	5	441	50	218	3	564	1,005
Other sanitation facilities – placenta pits, incinerators, septic tanks, hand washing facilities, shower rooms, washing basins and waste pits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	687

Table 8.9: Performance status of CWA financed Health Institutions' WASH interventions in Tigray, SNNP, Gambela and National Level (2015-2016) Source: MoH Annual Health Institutions' WASH Performance report 2016 (CWA)

In addition, the MoE has also put in place governance mechanisms through which the performance of the School WASH strategy can be tracked and monitored as an integral part of the Educational Management Information System (EMIS). However, further policy action is required to create a unit or assign regular staff responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of School WASH at the national, regional, zonal and woreda/town levels.

8.14.6 Status of Health Institutions Access to WASH facilities

Findings of the Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA 2017) indicates that 20 per cent, 35 per cent and 42 per cent of all health Institutions in SNNP, Gambela and Tigray regions, respectively, have access to water supply facilities. Health facilities access to sanitation facilities for the Gambela and SNNP regions is at 62 per cent and it is 89 per cent for the Tigray region.

This compares with national levels where 16 per cent of the health posts and 53 per cent of the health centres have access to water supply facilities, and 60 per cent of health posts and 92 per cent of health centres have access to some type of latrine facilities. The same data source shows access to WASH facilities is lower among health facilities in rural areas compared to those in urban areas.

Piped water systems serve 70 per cent of rural and 90 per cent of urban health institutions but water availability is very low (over 50 per cent have water for less than 9 months per year). Sanitation facilities at health institutions are generally inadequate in terms of separate toilets for males and females, staff and patients with hand washing facilities, etc.

In addition, design of latrine facilities observed in selected woredas of the SNNP and Tigray regions do not address needs of patients/clients with disabilities.

With the support of CWA-WASH program, a total of 506 new water supply sources and existing sources were rehabilitated and benefited significant number of health centres. At the same time, the programme supported the construction of 758 new and the rehabilitation of 218 existing improved latrines and made them available for patients, workers and clients visiting health centres. In addition, a cumulative total of 687 different types of sanitation facilities including placenta pits, incinerators, septic tanks, shower rooms, waste disposal pits and clothes washing basins were constructed in health centres (Table 8.9 below). These facilities are believed to improve service quality of the health centres and contribute to the facilities' efforts to prevent infection.

8.15. Climate Resilient WASH

The main objectives of OWNPN is to supply WASH services in quantity and quality to all people in rural, urban, pastoralist areas and institutions. This entails that OWNPN is responsible to design and facilitate climate resilient WASH services to all people including during floods and droughts.

One of the challenges for WASH in Ethiopia is the fact that most of investments in water supply for decades have been done in the development of small scale and low technology water supply systems. In a country affected by recurrent droughts, the resilience of those systems to climatic shocks is questionable and often requires significant resources (i.e. water trucking) to cover supply gaps during long periods. Moreover, the management models based on voluntary WASHCOs represent challenges in terms of operation and management of even the simplest water systems.

The main water supply system in the rural areas even today is shallow wells, bore holes and springs which all are vulnerable to climate shocks. On the other hand, even if the wells and springs from shallow sources provide water, it may not be enough to supply the ever-growing population of the local community with the available amount from such sources and the technology used to pump water out of the wells.

The concept of Climate-Resilient WASH is well captured in the US\$5 billion project.

The water supply system is to be completely overhauled, leaving no one behind, with a new approach that allows comprehensive investment that creates resilient infrastructure, adequate and reliable access, water security, disaster reduction and secure investment efficiency contributing to Ethiopia's growth and transformation. The major conceptual bases include:

- Reliable sources of water. This is mainly to explore sources of deep ground water that are reliable and do not dry up or become vulnerable in case of drought. Where appropriate, consider the option of treated surface water.
- All options like the use of water from moisture, ground, surface water, saline water for different regions and areas would be explored and utilized gradually as capacity is built.
- New and modern technologies for reuse of water, for de-fluoridation, desalination and treatment would be introduced along with committed capacity-building efforts. Similar action will be taken in the area of drilling.

- Reduce water loss and abuse of water through the latest water saving methods accompanied with awareness creation at all levels.
- Provide adequate water access not only for human, but also drinking water for livestock.
- Frame the intervention as programme of development on resilient WASH.
- Base the analytical work, planning, design and monitoring on modern technologies such as remote sensing, geographic information system and automated monitoring and management system.
- Build relevant capacity and water utilities in different regions. The steps of interventions involve the following flow of activities as shown in the figure below.



8.15. Emergency WASH

Ethiopia is located in the Horn of Africa, which is considered as one of the most vulnerable regions to droughts. Climate change is only going to exacerbate that vulnerability, with more severe and recurrent drought episodes.

During the ONWP Phase I, the country experienced one of the most severe droughts in decades, and the humanitarian interventions mobilized on average 20 per cent of the entire WASH sector investments, with around US\$100 million mobilized per year in 2016 and 2017.

There is growing consensus that the nexus between emergency and development should be strengthened, and that, at least part of the humanitarian preparedness and response shall be included in the ONWP.

The second phase of the ONWP shall include one component on Emergency WASH, which further strengthens that nexus and orients both humanitarian and development investments. As recently agreed on at WASH Cluster level, part of the humanitarian response should contribute to alleviate the structural causes of the crisis, and building infrastructure which is climate resilient. On the other side, development interventions shall consider existing vulnerabilities and ensure that WASH services are functional even during crisis.

8.16 Program Management and Capacity Building

8.16.1 Human Resources

The objectives are to assess existing capacity assets of the WASH sectors (human resources in the WASH sectors, training institutions and the private sector), assess capacity challenges and gaps and make recommendations for capacity gaps and challenges.

Capacity is the ability of individuals and institutions to perform functions so as to achieve objectives in a sustainable manner. It is a dynamic process and part of a broader developmental change process. Institutional capacity, financial resources and human resources capacity are the main elements of capacity building. Capacity development at the institutional level focuses on organizational structures, processes, resources and management issues.

The capacity development of WASH implementing actors at all levels has been given priority attention by the One WASH National Program (OWNP) as the capacity gaps at all levels have been identified as one of the most serious threats to the successful implementation of the programme. To this effect, the programme started supporting the development of human resources, organizations and systems and logistics and equipment in order to carry out the responsibility of OWNPN. The approved and available manpower for WASH Coordination Office and Project Management Unit to be financed from CWA is describe in the Table 8.10 below.

S.N.	Description	Coordination Offices	Water Sector PMUs	Health Sector PMUs	Education Sector PMUs	Finance Sector PMUs	Total
1	Approved positions	33	214	22	20	48	337
2	Filled positions	28	203	21	16	48	316
3	Per cent available	85	95	96	80	98	94

Table 8.10: Approved and Available Manpower by the end of 2015

Office Facilities

From the CWA fund, office equipment and furniture are procured and distributed for WASH coordination offices, PMUs and WWTs. In addition, 66 field vehicles and 1,637 motorbikes have been procured and distributed for programme implementation.

Training

Capacity building efforts add up to thousands of training from the base year to 2013,²⁵ see Table 8.11 below.

Table 8.11: training from the base year to 2006

Parameter	No. trained
Program orientation and awareness	71,216
Procurement and contract management	631
Planning, monitoring and evaluation	22,110
Environmental and social safeguard	473
Operation and management	5,616
Water supply and ground water	45
Water quality management	200
Sanitation marketing	2,564
Financial management	2,167
CLTSH facilitation	278,445
Overseas training to federal staff	161

A total of 6,041 water board members/utility staff and 5,274 WASH sector staff have participated in different training in 2013 and 1,144 water board members/utility staff and 2,346 WASH sector staff have participated in different training in 2014 as reported in the MoWIE 2013-2014 reports.

Regarding the private sector (consultants and contractors) in the WASH sector, the MoWIE has given 4,086 new and renewed 3,374 professional licenses in 2006 EFY and 5,183 new and renewed 3,342 professional licenses in 2014.

In 2014, the Ethiopian Water Technology Institute has given training for 151 (138 males and 13

²⁵ OWNPN-CWA annual report (2009)

females) regional WASH sector staffs in drilling technology, drilling equipment maintenance, ground water exploration and water supply engineering. In addition, the institute has given training on water supply design software for 18 TVET teachers (16 males and 2 female) from nine regions.

8.16.2 Manuals and Guidelines

The NWCO is mandated to design and implement a National Capacity Building Programme which includes preparation of manuals, guidelines and generic training materials. Based on this mandate, different manuals and guidelines have been prepared since OWNPN started implementation. Some of the materials produced are:

- National Guideline for Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Services Organizational Setup, March 2013.
- National Guideline for Technical Service Provision to Customers by Urban Water Supply Utilities, March 2013.
- Operation and Maintenance Manual for Urban Water Utilities, March 2013.
- National Guideline for Urban Water Utilities Tariff Setting, March 2013.
- National Guideline for Urban Water Utilities Categorization, March 2013.
- Climate Resilient Water Safety Strategic Framework, July 2015.
- Guidelines for Urban Utility Managed Piped Drinking Water Supplies, July 2015.
- Guidelines for Community Managed Rural Drinking Water Supplies, July 2015.
- National Rural Water Supply Operation and Maintenance Management Strategic Framework for Ethiopia, March 2016.
- Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan for Rural Water Supply Training Manual, Nov. 2016.
- School WASH Mapping, March 2017.
- Education Sector Development Program VI, August 2015.
- Growth and Transformation Plan II Policy Matrix, July 2016.
- Second Growth and Transformation National Plan for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sub Sector, 2015.
- Health Sector Transformation Plan, August 2015.

8.16.3 Systems and Institutional Framework

Capacity development at the institutional level focuses on organizational structures, processes, resources and management issues. The institutional arrangements for the WASH programme at the federal level were derived from the 2012 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by Ministry of Water and Energy, Health, Education and Finance and Economic Development. The WASH Implementation Framework was signed by these four ministries in 2013.

The structural arrangements to implement OWNPN are designed to build synergy among the WASH sectors through coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of programme results.

8.16.4 Institutional capacity building activities in the regions

The health and education sectors have conducted a number of hygiene, sanitation and institutional WASH capacity building activities. There are also enabling conditions to support institutional capacity in implementation of the OWNPN interventions. These developments are:

- The national School WASH strategy, the implementation guidelines, the design and construction manual, monitoring and evaluation and primary and secondary school students and teachers' training manuals developed by Ministry of Education
- Finalization of H&EH and IUSH strategies, development of MHM guidelines, H&EH SBCC guidelines, post-ODF guidelines and household latrine technology manual by the Ministry of Health
- Sensitization workshops on OWNPN and programme components by regions
- CLTSH facilitation skill trainings by regions
- On School WASH for teachers, PTA and WASH Clubs on operation and management of School WASH facilities
- On the sanitation marketing by regions
- Refresher training on hygiene and sanitation for HEWs, HEP supervisors, teachers and parents by regions and *woredas*
- On latrine transformation for community resource peoples by regions and *woredas*
- On water quality monitoring and surveillance
- On sanitation and hygiene programme planning, implementation and monitoring
- OWNPN performance review meeting by WASH sector ministries and respective regional bureaus

8.17 Knowledge Management

Inherently OWNPN is an arena where a lot can be learned and shared. WASH deals with different cultures, habits and attitudes all over a country of 80 nationalities. Following implementation and behaviour change processes, sector actors could learn which approaches or methods are useful in promoting self-reliance, appropriate local technology application to WASH, attitude change, and good hygiene practice in WASH communities. Knowledge gained in the process is recorded, published and shared to all WASH communities.

Since there is no systematized learning process through behaviour trials and research within the OWNPN as such, learning and knowledge sharing is not pursued as important part of OWNPN.

8.18 Financial Capacity

8.18.1 Fund Mobilization and Financing Strategy

The policy direction for resources mobilization

Notwithstanding that water and sanitation system development and operation is capital intensive and requires substantial amount of resources both at the development and operation stage. The Ethiopian Water Resources Management has provided direction to (i) promote self-financing of programmes (ii) provide subsidies for communities which cannot afford to pay (iii) cost recovery for urban water supply (iv) adequately cover operation and maintenance costs (v) ensure transparency and accountability to enhance community willingness, (vi) mobilize funding from local banks and other financial sources and (vii) ensure tariff structures are site-specific and embedded with “social tariff” to accommodate the poor. These are the basic elements of the existing policy. Both in rural and urban cases, operation and maintenance costs are expected to be covered by user communities. Capital cost for urban utilities is expected to adopt cost recovery principle.

Though there is a substantial effort to increase the amount of resources for the sector, the country is only able to mobilize less than 50 per cent of the funds needed to achieve the target required (GLAAS, 2014).²⁶ According to the same report, aggregated expenditure was 0.57 per cent of the GDP, which is low compared to other peers in Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries that range up to 1.78 per cent of their GDP.

Water Resources Development Fund was established in 2009 to mobilize and avail financial

²⁶ *Un Water, Global Analysis and Assessment of sanitation and drinking water (GLAAS), Investing in water and Sanitation, special report on Africa, 2014*

resource for those towns which implement their projects within the framework of cost recovery. For the rural and small towns that did not reach the level of urban local government status, woreda block grant and regional resource allocations are used as major sources of financing. There are other small investments that come through food security, PNSP, and others.

The main sources of water and sanitation funding

The main sources of funding include the Government (federal and regional), donors grants and loans, NGOs and own sources. Water and sanitation is among the pro-poor sectors that draw from a MDG and SDG dedicated grant.²⁷ However, the actual annual expenditure between 2008/09 and 2011/12 was about 59 per cent of the MDG target requirement of US\$243 million annual expenditure for the period of 2005-2015.²⁸ The resources are often mobilized from traditional sources including the federal Government, regional budget allocation, donor support in a form of grants and loans, NGOs, equity from utilities, and woreda and community contributions. In EFY 2008 alone, ETB 11.7 billion was set aside for the sector, out of which regional budget allocation took the major share (32.6 per cent) of the budget – about 10 per cent of the expenditure for 2015/16–2018/2019²⁹.

According to the WASH finance analysis developed by the Water Sector Working Group Secretariat and UNICEF in 2017, the sector invests around US\$475 million per year. The preliminary analysis of the financial flows is shown in the figure:

²⁷ *World Bank, Expenditure review 2016*

²⁸ *World Bank, Public Expenditure Review in Water Supply and Sanitation (2008/09-2011/12), April, 2015*

²⁹ *Ditto*

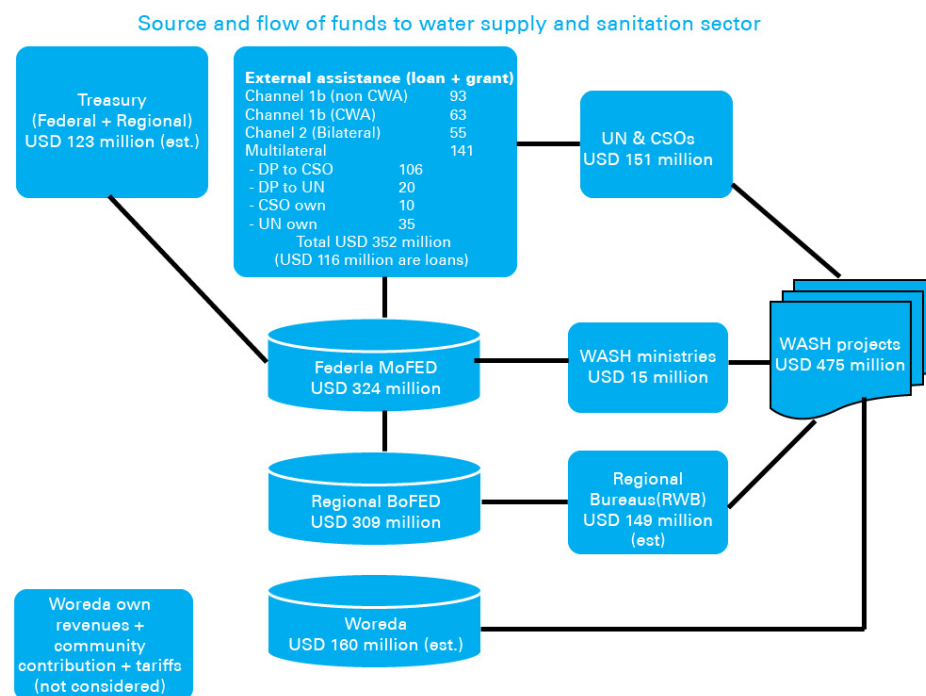


Figure. Source and flow of funds to the WASH sector. Source: WSWG-Secretariat/UNICEF, 2017

Absorption capacity

Despite the shortfalls in the funds allocated, the absorption capacity of the sector is low: The average annual financial allocation for 2015/6–2018/2019 was US\$144 million that is, less than the MDG need assessment and lower than the average allocation for SSA countries as highlighted above. The execution capacity was constrained for different reasons and were limited to only 80 per cent of the budget allocated to water and 57 per cent for sanitation.³⁰ The annual allocation for 2015 (2015/16), excluding resources allocated by woredas, was ETB 11.3 billion, out of which the expenditure was ETB 9.46 million (81 per cent). The major problem was observed in urban water supply execution, where it has been taking longer than expected.

³⁰ Ditto

Financial gap

The financial gap along with other capacity gaps has constrained development: The capacity of the sector as highlighted above is very limited and it is common practice to extend project completion for several years. Besides the resources allocation, which is equity based, there has never been enough to cover more than 40 per cent of the kebeles within a given woreda. The Government is not yet to the level that it can provide resources to each of the woredas and towns. The resources available to the WASH sub sector often cover only part of the woredas.

OWNP is the flagship programme for the government and the CWA covers 382 woredas and 144 small and medium towns. The Government, development partners and NGOs may reach other woredas and towns but not at this scale. The budget allocated to the unserved people at the woreda level is significantly too low to bring the expected change³¹.

Internally generated resources

Utilities are inefficient and tariffs are also too low to generate internal resources; Ethiopian utilities often operate without much consideration to cost recovery. The water they produce and other services are not well measured and priced. The high rate of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) of about 40 per cent, low staff productivity, high interruption of power and other factors negatively affects the operational efficiency of utilities. Water tariffs are low compared to cost increases and compared to other Sub-Saharan African countries.³² While the policy calls for cost recovery, not a single utility reports that it achieves full cost recovery.

Concentration on capital budgets

The resources allocation is skewed to the capital budget: According to the Government policy, operation and maintenance costs are covered by user communities for rural schemes and utilities revenue for urban ones. This policy direction is fully operational and unless there is a special condition, this can be covered at a local level. Due to poor recording and reporting, this is not captured in any of the studies.

Studies on public expenditure and annual reports present what has been proclaimed and reported by utilities. Despite this limitation, about 80 per cent of the budget allocated is assigned to the capital budget.³³ Regions are often constrained by budget shortages to extend their support to woredas as a result of the operational budget.³⁴ The shortfall in the recurrent budget often results in a high rate of non-functional facilities.

³¹ Water Aid Ethiopia, *Think Local act local*, 2012

³² Vivien Foster and Elvira Morella, *African Infrastructure Country Diagnostic- Ethiopia Country Report*, 2010

³³ Ditto

³⁴ Water Aid Ethiopia, *think local act local*, 2012

Measures needed to address the challenges

The problem with the WASH sector financing is related to institutional capacity to mobilize and utilize resources and the absence of planned and continuous performance improvement actions. Financial resources are globally scarce and require carefully and timely planned action. Water was believed to be a free good provided by nature and the Government, but this thinking has now gradually moved to economic thinking but without ignoring the social value. The Ethiopian Water Resources Management Policy (EWRMP) has also made this clear but, in practice, it does not look like the system has sufficiently changed to bring the concept of value for money.

The major problems of the WASH sector with respect to financing are; (i) limited internal absorption capacity, (ii) mobilizing adequate resources, (iii) targeting available resources, (iv) low tariffs that compromise sustainability, (v) absence of planned system and performance improvement and (vi) competing demands for the same resources (poverty eradication, education, health, road development, etc.). To address the problem, planned and continual improvement of services should be done to all rural and urban water schemes, eventually leading to improve of absorption capacity.

Targeting resources and coordination with other sectors, documentation, learning and sharing of findings may lead to better allocation of resources. Services improvement should be linked with tariff improvement that will improve internal resources mobilization (financial sustainability). Further to this, opening up the sector to the private sector (without compromising the quality of services), strengthening regulatory mechanisms, professionalization of the operation and maintenance, will all help to improve the sector's financial sustainability?

An additional item to consider in the short term relates to "Fund Mobilization and Financing Strategy," but only in so far as existing procedures can be improved; the starting point for this is the MoFEC's latest reports, aided by inquiries carried out at the federal and regional levels.

A national framework for fund raising purposes has been suggested.³⁵ Based on this framework, regions can do their own plan documents based on regional proclamations, directives, context and implementation modalities. Accordingly, awareness creation in different forums has been conducted, and encouraging efforts have been made to popularize and increase self-supply. There have also been pilot projects to use renewable energy source for water pumping and employing woreda WASH consultants (WWC) to enhance private sector involvement. This does not mean that the gaps are filled but indicates the efforts thus far.

Improvements to the Water Resource Development Fund (WRDF) (Box 1 below) should be undertaken (since WRDF has only managed to mobilize 2 per cent of the available funds). Also, increases in domestic financing (taxes, tariffs, transfers, etc.) need to be considered.

Box 1: WRDF functions

*The WRDF gives loans to medium and large-scale water supply schemes and sanitation (sludge drying bed and public latrines) for urban towns with the objective of cost recovery.*³⁶

Regional Water Bureaus, or sometimes towns, send proposals for loan requests. For equitable distribution purposes, proposals from regions and proposals are screened by the WRDF board committee members using project criteria (which include population and access coverage).

The WRDF then undertakes pre-financing borrowing appraisal and project appraisal involving financial, economic, technical, institutional and social impact analysis. Equity issues are considered valid if all regions submit project proposals at the same time.

*The loan interest rate is 3 per cent and the repayment period is 20–25 years. For exceptional cases, 40 years is the repayment period (e.g. Hara and Adwa). The grace period is 3–5 years. The amount of loan to be granted is a maximum of 80 per cent and a minimum of 20 per cent of the total project cost. The loan grant depends on the repayment period. Matching funds will be included for the project if the capacity of debt repayment is lower.*³⁷

*Capacity building activities for water supply projects are done after the completion of projects. However, while the four mega regions of Oromia, Amhara, SNNP and Tigray have some capacity to submit full documents for appraisal and their level of document quality relatively good, the other regions have low capacity for submitting the technical documents for a loan application. There is a professional capacity gap at the contract administration level.*³⁸

The water board's capacity to oversee both the projects and the operations of the town water supply system is very limited. Most of the utility performance is low and full cost recovery stage has not been reached, except barely covering O&M.

There is also capacity gap at WRDF, with frequent staff turnover and a shortage of staff. The WRDF lacks expertise; for instance, currently no water supply specialists exist to manage project appraisals and design reviews which required detailed and extensive work.

³⁶ COWASH

³⁶ Though the cost recovery is practically difficult

³⁷ The main problem for WRDF financial utilization is low absorption capacity of the implementing agencies (towns/regions on behalf of towns)

³⁸ The study and design capacity of the regions is limited, the project budget estimations lack quality and inflation has not been considered. Consequently, the loan budget was underestimated and towns could not complete their projects due to budget shortage. Due to design gaps, most projects have faced extensive variation from original project due to claims related to project costs and time. Also, WRDF believes that dishonesty and ethical issues may exist and could be one of the critical road blocks to complete the projects within the given time and budget

8.18.2. Financial Utilization

There has been substantial effort to increase the amount of resources available to the WASH sector. Though there is limited data, based on what we have available the programme has mobilized US\$1.16 billion, about 71 per cent of the available budget for Phase I. The summary of the financial utilization from 2006–2009 EFY is depicted in Annex II. Details of financial utilization by CWA, Government, IDAs and NGOs is described below. As we do not have the full financial data on WASH investment, it will be difficult to justify how the 32 per cent financial gap from the Phase I plan is solved.

8.18.3. Consolidated WASH Account

The CWA may be held up as a good demonstration example and learning lesson of how to manage basket funds and how to implement projects at woreda and town levels: The recent CWA-MTR points towards improvements that may be incorporated into the Short-Term Phase II.

According to the OWNPN Operational Manual Sept 2014 (POM), over-design should be avoided

“in order to provide affordable and sustainable services” and the focus should be on “ensuring that services provided are easily operated and maintained at local level.”

It is important that long-term sustainability is tackled through:

- Added components to projects implemented under the CWA to ensure financial, social and environmental sustainability
- Ongoing and new non-CWA programmes that have a strong emphasis on sustainable development

The financial data from the CWA for WASH is depicted in the following Table 8.12 below. The financial utilization of CWA funds against the transfer is 100 per cent, 58 per cent and 97 per cent for regional, federal and national level respectively. In addition, the financial utilization of CWA funds against the programme budget is 48 per cent, 14 per cent and 43 per cent for regional, federal and national level respectively.

From the available US\$1.633 billion for WASH investment for Phase I, US\$170.9 million was invested up to 2009 EFY from CWA (10 per cent of the available budget for Phase I).

Description	OWNP-CWA Programme life budget (ETB)	OWNP-CWA Annual Budget 2009 (ETB)	OWNP-CWA 2009 EFY 12 Month Utilization			OWNP-CWA Cumulative Project Life			
			Planned (ETB)	Actual (ETB)	%	Transferred (ETB)	Actual (ETB)	Utilization against programme transferred	Utilization against programme life budget
Tigray	528,660,000	190,365,801	190,365,801	116,637,226.75	61%	416,557,694.97	389,139,222.56	93%	74%
Afar	231,930,000	80,158,933	80,158,933	34,094,382.42	43%	69,279,420.08	57,676,440.96	83%	25%
Amhara	1,706,000,000	585,483,294	585,483,294	471,877,714.25	81%	973,414,900.51	1,133,311,180.74	116%	66%
Oromia	2,392,970,000	999,352,504	999,352,504	481,600,674.34	48%	904,415,125.19	853,341,943.20	94%	36%
Somali	599,350,000	251,218,432	251,218,432	148,357,788.39	59%	404,126,156.49	379,576,852.09	94%	63%
B.Gumuz	154,620,000	53,471,986	53,471,986	37,345,744.27	70%	64,355,445.39	68,171,838.84	106%	44%
SNNP	1,479,960,000	508,053,680	508,053,680	312,110,103.96	61%	552,529,514.14	499,227,978.09	90%	34%
Gambela	110,440,000	38,544,066	38,544,066	19,943,493.21	52%	44,865,251.56	40,961,554.21	91%	37%
Harari	73,630,000	25,956,151	25,956,151	13,468,415.66	52%	36,983,691.38	40,188,367.73	109%	55%
D.D	85,410,000	45,335,523	45,335,523	24,720,198.53	55%	41,913,665.80	45,374,191.76	108%	53%
Region Total	7,362,970,000	2,777,940,370	2,777,940,370	1,660,155,741.78	60%	3,508,440,865.51	3,506,969,570.18	100%	48%
WRDF	874,400,00	157,159,295	157,159,295	26,616,573.95	17%	50,526,381.00	32,844,772.43	65%	4%
MoWIE	338,650,000	181,023,525	181,023,525	74,859,226.98	41%	207,131,382.45	103,313,890.43	50%	31%
MoH	27,120,000	19,672,600	19,672,600	5,737,008.73	29%	15,844,353.00	7,027,567.61	44%	26%
MoE	18,540,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	8,072,383.45	108%	9,299,500.00	9,163,680.09	99%	49%
MoFEC	5,380,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,296,914.49	65%	10,709,513.00	10,045,657.43	94%	187%
MoFEC Held Account*				3,446,205.15			9,245,502.58		
Federal Total	1,264,090,000	367,355,420	367,355,420	120,028,312.75	33%	293,511,129.45	171,641,070.57	58%	14%
Total	8,627,060,000	3,145,295,790	3,145,295,790	1,780,184,054.53	57%	3,801,951,994.96	3,678,610,640.75	97%	43%

Table 8.12: Fund utilization of OWP-CWA Program

IDA (Non-CWA) Account:

For the urban water supply and sanitation project US \$65.4 million was invested up to 2009 EFY from the IDA account (4 per cent of the available budget for Phase I).

Government Capital Budget Expenditure on WASH

As we can see from the Table 8.13 below, the financial utilization of the government capital budget for WASH for Phase I (from 2006-2007 EFY) is ETB 15.1 billion from the total adjusted budget of ETB 21.5 billion birr, i.e. 70.2 per cent utilization rate.

The data from MoFEC does not clearly distinguish water supply for some regions as some budget categories combine budgets allocated for water supply and irrigation and in some cases budgets allocated for water supply and watershed management: These facts will tend to inflate the allocated and utilized budget for water supply.

Government Capital Budget Investment in WASH				
Year: 2006 – 2007 EFY				
(Figures in Birr)				
Region	Approved Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual Expenditure	Percentage Utilization
Tigray	1,102,438,676.00	1,038,154,551.83	637,163,294.85	61.4
Afar	422,070,405.00	393,994,101.69	368,616,969.39	93.6
Amhara	4,490,137,905.00	5,136,576,566.15	4,309,890,232.37	83.9
Oromia	3,574,819,357.00	3,527,596,105.67	2,659,959,905.78	75.4
Dire Dawa	36,445,598.00	42,057,873.42	38,713,141.78	92.0
Somali	742,434,840.00	748,405,840.28	667,729,673.33	89.2
SNNP	1,553,646,620.00	1,387,744,659.95	1,324,745,185.11	95.5
Addis Ababa	6,354,664,883.00	7,915,552,542.58	4,198,995,083.61	53.0
Gambela	62,093,014.00	80,573,438.00	68,564,274.18	85.1
Harari	303,639,002.00	307,365,504.47	240,490,936.69	78.2
Benishangul Gumuz	296,506,154.00	227,558,711.10	133,894,005.77	58.8
Federal	164,071,3000	705,375,600.43	450,058,885.03	63.8
Total	19,102,967,754.00	21,510,955,495.57	15,098,821,587.89	70.2

Source: MOFEC

Table 8.13: Government Capital budget investment in WASH

From the available US\$1.633 billion for WASH investment for Phase I, US\$766.9 million was invested up to 2009 EFY from the Government capital budget (47 per cent of the available budget for Phase I).

8.19 Bilateral and CSO WASH Programme, Budget and Trained Human Resources

The WASH finance analysis conducted by the Water Sector Working Group Secretariat (WSWG-S) and UNICEF in 2017 shows that the Official Development Aid (ODA, loans and grants) represents a significant amount of all WASH sector investments in the country. Out of the US\$475 million estimated to be invested per year, around US\$352 million is ODA, out of which US\$236 million consists of grants and US\$116 million are loans.

The ODA funds are allocated as follows:

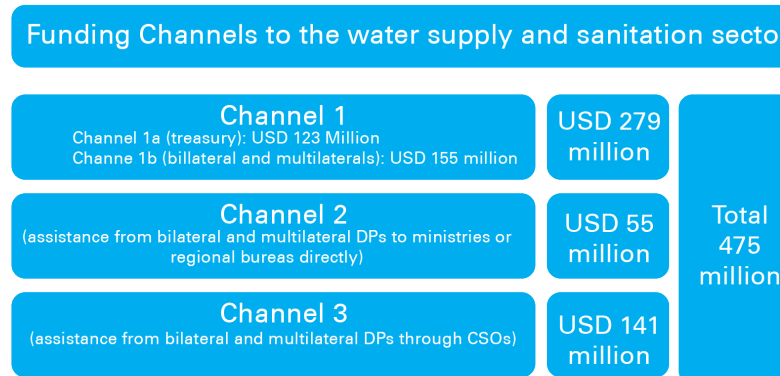


Figure: Funding channels to the water supply and sanitation sector. Source: WSWG-S/UNICEF, 2017

According to that study, UN agencies and NGOs receive and implement around US\$151 million, representing almost one third of the WASH sector investment, which at the moment is not properly captured in the OWNPN annual reports.

Development Partners contribute to all of the three channels through different instruments and projects.

Bilateral donors and civil society organizations (CSOs) are active participants in OWNPN. They have their own plans, geographical locations, focused intervention areas, trained human

resources and a set budget. These organizations have a project document complete with a budget that is approved by sector ministries and MOFEC. They are contributing to hardware and software activities in WASH.

One of the central objective of the OWNPN as defined in the programme document concerning NGOs is that they become collaborating partners and members of WASH steering committee (WSC) and WASH technical team (WTT). The OWNPN still has to articulate better the mechanisms of collaboration and information sharing in order to improve reporting and information management.

NGOs Funding

An assessment has been made to understand the contribution of collaborating partners (CSO) towards OWNPN during Phase I (2014-2015) and the GTP II programme implementation status (2016-2017). However, out of the 13 approaches made, only eight responded (Save the Children, Water Action, SNV, Water Aid, Care, JICA, World Vision and CRS). Their contribution in terms of total expenditure for WASH is depicted in the following Table 8.16.

Table 8.13; Government Capital Budget Investment in WASH

Sr.NO	Name of CSO	Year of Expenditure				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total In USD
1	SaveThe Children	8,405,323	9,213,485	11,873,316	13,590,038	43,082,162
2	Water Aid	5,820,284	4,568,705	4,295,613		14,684,602
3	CARE Ethiopia	2,427,695	2,196,582	2,344,762	2,414,823	9,383,862
4	SNV	1,464,709	3,152,072	663,437		5,280,218
5	CRS	175,774	536,764	2,820,681	1,435,623	4,968,842
6	JICA	6,000,000	536,764		20,000,000	26,536,764
7	Water Action	805,544	536,764	887,250	860,173	3,089,731
8	World Vision	14,940,022	14,832,555	11,699,821	14,352,700	55,825,097
	Total	40,039,350	35,573,691	34,584,880	52,653,356	162,851,278

As depicted from the above table, the total WASH investment from the eight NGOs up to 2009 EFY is US\$162.8 million, or 10 per cent of the US\$1.633 billion investment for WASH in Phase I.

However, the WASH finance analysis conducted by the WSWG-Secretariat/UNICEF in 2016/17, shows that the actual CSO contributions to the programme is much larger than what is reported above. The actual investments for Phase I might be larger than the US\$1.633 billion, when considering other CSO contributions.

Annex 6 provides a list of ongoing projects in 2016, compiled by the WSWG-Secretariat from DAG members.

8.20 Monitoring and Evaluation

8.20.1 Program Monitoring and evaluation status

The water sector has no operationalized M&E management information system (MIS) up to now, the current reporting mechanism is in Excel sheet format. The MoE and MoH have their own M&E MIS with their own key performance indicators (KPIs).³⁹ In the National WASH Inventory (NWI) 2,⁴⁰ 13 KPIs and 17 social indicators (SIs) are being considered for measuring the performance of water supplies and waste water services in the country. Indicators are expected to increase from time to time based on built capacity and resource allocation by applying the internationally acceptable “SMART” principle⁴¹ through continuous updating.

The programme at the regional and woreda levels has lacked monitoring, and the benefits of evaluation during project implementation has not been appreciated. Officials are complaining that even the existing OWN-P-CWA reporting formats are complicated and needs a more simplified format; they have considered them too cumbersome and unnecessary.

The absence of baseline data or assessment reports for all projects results in a lack of reliable planning and design, undermining the functionality and sustainability of the schemes. There is a limited conceptual understanding on monitoring and evaluation systems at management levels and weak capacity of town WASH consultants to support town water boards and effectively participate in monitoring the sustainability of water supply schemes.

There is inconsistency/discrepancy or unreliability of improved sanitation coverage data at the household and institutional level due probably to limitations in data recording and compilation, the absence of skilled professionals, double counting of Government, DPs and CSO effort for a specific targeted beneficiary, lack of established definition or indicators for improved latrines. The MoE has put in place governance mechanisms through which performances of the School WASH strategy can be tracked and monitored as an integral part of the Educational Management Information System (EMIS).

The lack of the broad OWN-P accountable standard planning and reporting tools for documenting and recording performance data and the delay of the development of a OWN-P M&E MIS framework at the national level may affect the achievement of GTP II targets.

8.20.2 H&EH Data Management and Reporting

Discussions with the regional health bureaus in selected woredas has identified factors associated with inconsistency /discrepancy of sanitation performance data between programme and HMIS reports which are mainly related to poor recording and reporting. The challenges associated with the poor quality of hygiene and sanitation performance reports include the lack of a register for sanitation, inadequate data verification practices, misclassification of improved and unimproved latrine data due to differential understanding about indicator definitions, and a lack of skilled professionals at the woreda and primary healthcare unit (PHCU) level who could provide support to health posts.

The prevalence of poor recording at the health post level has been confirmed during field visits to health posts in selected woredas. MoH also conducted assessments of 544 health facilities and confirmed data quality challenges (poor data management and reporting) are critical at the health facility level. The assessment pointed out the data management problems are mainly associated with lack knowledge on data recording and compilation and the absence of skilled professionals (MoH and WHO, SARA 2017).

Problems of hygiene and sanitation data management are even more critical as there are no environmental health professionals working at the woreda and PHCU levels. Though these challenges have been documented in the annual reports of MoH (MoH, ARM reports 2015 and 2016), no action has been taken to correct them by the Ministry of Health.

In general, the lack of a structured and aligned reporting system from all WASH actors hampers needed information from WASH implementers. It should be therefore appropriate for Phase II to design a system of reporting to the NWCO based on a predesigned reporting format which would address planned and achieved activities, innovative ideas and learning at least at the end of the budget year so that achievement in the sector, challenges and learning can be captured for future use.

³⁹ There is a trial to link MoH & MoE MIS with the existing water sector MIS by using API (Application Program Interface) software and to use the data for analysis.

⁴⁰ The inventory is expected to be undertaken in 2010 EFY following preparatory activities and the procurement of mobiles and MIS software.

⁴¹ In “SMART”; S stands for simple, M stands for measurable, A stands for Applicable, R stands for Relevant and T stands for Timely

8.21 Analysis of Cross Cutting OWNPN undertakings

Accelerating Self Supply

Ambitious national plans for self-supply include over 42,000 schemes and the regional plans for 2006 and 2007 run into the many thousands as well: The achievement is 35 per cent for household hand dug wells and 47 per cent for community hand dug wells. However, there was no clear information on the intended outcome as stipulated in the OWNPN document with respect to selection of focal woredas, financial mechanisms, evidences of household investment efforts for self-supply, or the number of NGOs involved in self-supply etc.

WASH Training Centres of Excellence

A WASH training at the master's level has been established at Wollo University. The curriculum for the training was already approved by the University Senate, enrolment has started and the first batch of trainees are expected to graduate in June of 2018. This training institution together with the Water Technology Institute and TVET trainings could be first line training centres for WASH. TVETs and HSCs have developed the WASH curriculum and are providing training to WASH professionals. The Ethiopian Water Technology Institute is also providing trainings on groundwater resources assessment to all regional WASH staffs and TOT (training of trainers) for TVET staffs. Other training resources are universities which are especially training environmental health professionals and health science colleges that are training lower level professionals.

Supply Chains for Water Supply and Sanitation Products and Services

TVETs have designed systems and protocols to train and certify technicians working in the sanitation sector. Similar training and certification for water operation and management and establishment of supply chain can be done through the TVETs. Strengthening existing forums for country wide coverage, lesson learning and knowledge exchange on the development is still needed.

Social Inclusion

Success in social inclusion should have been manifested in water spots, institutions, public toilets where the design of the services are conducive to the old, handicapped, children,

pregnant women etc. Unfortunately, aspects of social inclusion have yet to be advocated and instituted in all services.

Environmental Safeguards

This important component of the programme has been given attention by the OWNPN and financed mainly by the CWA. The national safeguard framework and implementation guidelines were developed during the review period. In addition, relevant staff were recruited at federal and some regional bureaus though no significant work has been accomplished during the review period except environmental and social management plans that accompany urban design documents.

Safeguards and sustainability policies were put in place with support of OWNPN-CWA to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts on WASH projects on people and the environment. These goals remain critical given current environmental and social trends. The financial and environmental fields demonstrate clearly the need to put in place and enforce a regulatory framework. The instructional framework and guidelines which have been produced during the OWNPN implementation include resettlement, project scheme screening and social and safeguard monitoring reports.

Environmental and social screening has been conducted for the last two years, in 2008 EFY and 2009 EFY, for a total of 1,094 sub projects by all programme implementing agencies; of which 3,380 of them have been approved by the respective regional environmental protection and land administration authorities. The number of sub projects screened in all regions is as described in the Table 8.17 below.

Environmental and social screening has been conducted for the programme year up to 2017 for a total of 3,203 sub projects by all programme implementing agencies. The number of sub projects screened in all regions is depicted in Table 8.17. However, looking at the achievement made (over 38,000 new water constructions) the screening done is very small (about 8 per cent), indicating a big gap.

Social and environmental safeguards entail a complete assessment so that the project will not adversely affect the environment or the livelihood of the local population. In this case, projects are obliged to have a complete record and signed document before they start. Unfortunately, while some projects have a complete assessment, others do not mainly due to negligence, lack of awareness and follow up from the regional authorities.

No	Region	Number of sub projects screened in the 4th quarter of 2009 EFY	Number of sub project screened in year 2017	Cumulative number of sub projects screened up to end of year 2017
1	Oromia	565	1,813	1,813
2	Amhara	26	104	104
3	SNNP		258	273
4	Tigray		228	769
5	B/Gumuz		85	85
6	Gambela		51	51
7	Somali		44	44
8	Afar		10	10
9	Harar	11	36	36
10	Dire Dawa		21	21
		602	2,647	3,203

Table 8.17: Number of Sub- Project for Safeguard Screening

Source: OWNPN CWA 2017, annual report.

Program Communication Strategy

Generally, there are a lack of organized communication activities in the regions, woredas and kebeles. The house to house approach by health extension workers and advocacy workshops conducted by woredas are seen as an end to themselves. There is no behaviour change communication (BCC) programme or information education communication (IEC) products such as posters, billboards, leaflets, stickers, street shows or dramas, radio spots or any other organized messages to strengthen the WASH efforts.

Funding and Financial Management

WASH is a well-established programme supported by international donors, NGOs, communities and the Government, however funding has never been adequate even while the fund utilization rate is consistently low.

Fund utilization, liquidation, replenishment and reporting are also some of the problems

highlighted by the stakeholders and sectors.

Procurement and Contract Management

Efficient and timely procurement of goods and services and contract management are very important management issues that can affect programme implementation. There are procurement manuals and government proclamations that have to be followed. Procurement takes a long time due to many factors including, most importantly: (i) the review, revision, and approval of changes in project scope, especially major reductions in scope were necessitated by large cost escalations due to inflation; and (ii) lengthy review and approval of final designs and bid documents, and (iii) long-drawn-out bidding processes. Some of the causes for these issues is mainly low capacity to follow the guideline and manuals already available in the regions.

8.22 Lesson and Experiences in Water and Sanitation

Although OWNPN is a huge programme aiming at a SWAp involving all stakeholders for one plan, one budget and one report, the lessons learned are not being effectively documented and shared to develop the programme. Some lessons learned from the field and from collaborating partners is indicated below.

Lesson Learned:

- The consolidated WASH account for OWNPN was a stimulating collaborative action between the Government and development partners and that translated the Paris declaration into action.
- Conducting systematic hydrogeological investigations and installing test wells has brought adequate water to areas where ground water sources are scarce. An example of the success is in Afdera in the Afar region.
- The availability of a well-equipped mobile laboratory and maintenance programme established in Butajira has improved water quality and reduced maintenance costs and down time.
- Catholic Relief Service, which is an NGO working in WASH, have issued a learning

document comparing the use of solar pumps with diesel pumps with respect to economy, ease of operation, ensuring sustainability etc.

- *Although not documented, unimproved sanitation systems were found to collapse a few months after construction. The simple mitigation measure taken was the addition of a casing to the top 50 cm of the pit with locally available stone and mud mortar. This was tried in Tigray and was successful.*

Other Best Practices

Water Aid Ethiopia's 20 Town Programme

Water aid have established a five year (2014-19) plan to strengthen and build capacities for utilities and municipalities in 20 towns (Oromia 8, SNNP 4, Tigray 3, Amhara, 5). The principal project activities include: training, supporting the strengthening of internal systems, monitoring, competitions and cross-learning, together with the provision of basic equipment and small grants. The ultimate goal is to learn from these towns and scale up to other small towns nation-wide. The 20 towns project is a £1 million programme financed by Yorkshire Water budget.

Water Safety Plan

The Ministry of Water Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE) has a detailed pilot Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan (CR-WSP) in a total of 31 sites in five regional (Oromia, SNNPR, Amhara, Tigray and Benishangul-Gumuz) for demonstration purposes. By 2014, the pilot projects were implemented in three of the regions both in urban and rural areas, and then Tigray and Benishangul-Gumuz were included in the GTP II period in 2015–2016.

The pilot project activities include flood protection retention wells, diversion ditches, afforestation, fencing at water sources, chlorination, disinfection, public taps, fencing at distribution sites, replacement by HDP, maintenance, point of use water treatment, triggering on water handling and hygiene practices and advocacy meetings.

Solar and Wind Power Water Supply Schemes pilot projects

MoWIE has been implementing pilot projects of solar and wind power water supply schemes with financial supported from AfDB and CRGE. Solar and wind pumping water technology projects have been scaled up in Oromia, Amhara, SNNP and Tigray with piped water supply systems with minimum and maximum transmission length of 300 m and 5.5 km respectively.

The learning from the pilot project will help in scaling up to the multi-village water distribution to ensure adequacy and sustainability of water supply services.



Project in Oromia, Botoro Site



Solar and wind Pilot Project supported by AfDB



Amhara Region, Adgutha site Wind Pilot

Bio-digester-production of bio-gas

SNV Ethiopia has been implementing National Biogas Programme of Ethiopia (NBPE) with the Ministry of Water, Energy and Irrigation (MoWIE), promoting this technology since 2008 in Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray at the household level by constructing 100 biogas plants in eight selected woredas. They plan to scale up this effort to 100,000 bio-digesters decomposing organic materials such as cow dung, pig waste and public toilets to produce methane gas (biogas) that can be used for cooking, lighting and as fuel for the operation of generators. The digested sludge can also be used as soil conditioner/fertilizer for plants.

8.23 Summary of Key Challenges Faced Under the Four Programme Components

8.23.1 Bottle Neck Analysis for Addressing the Key Challenges

As an input for the OWNPN review, a three day workshop on bottleneck analysis was held in Addis Ababa, 2–4 October 2017, using the Bottleneck Analysis Tool (BAT). Five groups (urban water, urban sanitation, rural sanitation and two for rural water) worked independently to identify bottlenecks and to identify potential actions to address around five priority issues that are summarized below.⁴³

Urban Water:

- Independent regulatory body
- Reduction of NRW, regular revision of tariffs and enabling cross subsidies
- Master plans
- Inclusion of sustainability factors in planning
- M&E plan
- National service delivery standards – manual and guidelines
- Regulated consumer protection empowered body/entity

Urban Sanitation:

- City wide sanitation master plan
- Dedicated and allocated budget for urban sanitation (Sanitation Fund; Sanitation Levy) Financing mechanisms for operational costs (tariffs, subsidies, economy of scale)
- Establish a regulatory agency and revise regulatory framework
- Development of a comprehensive capacity development plan for sanitation
- Develop sustainable service delivery model

Rural Water:

- Establish and rollout a regulatory authority
- Strengthened stakeholder coordination
- Improve budget utilization
- Prioritize the incorporation of business models into the policies and guidelines
- Advocate for and develop an investment plan that builds on innovative financing mechanisms and attracts private sector and donors
- Review existing monitoring frameworks and finalize the development of new indicators to be included in national WASH inventories and harmonize with other National MIS⁴⁴
- Review HR strategy and implement needs-based capacity building

Rural Sanitation:

- Advocacy on public health importance of rural sanitation based on research and evidence for increased budget
- Support private sector involvement
- Development and implementation of a needs-based capacity development plan
- Review and improve M&E by operationalizing the OWNPN M&E-MIS system under establishment
- Strengthen platform to undertake joint planning, monitoring and review

⁴³ Note there were some limitations to the analysis: a lack of integration of water with sanitation, the interface was not captured properly, Institutional WASH, schools and health institutions, was lacking from the analysis

⁴⁴ The indicators are made ready by the M&E MIS team of the MoWIE and will be used in the incoming inventory (i.e. NWI-2) expected to be undertaken in 2010 EFY.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The recommendations are designed to support and guide the redesign or updating of the One WASH national programme in Phase II. Thus, the recommendations are grouped as programme areas that need strengthening by components and new focus areas.

9.2 Areas of Strengthening

Design pragmatic work process: It is imperative that the OWNPN, which is already on track for a SWAp, rethink its “business as usual” mentality in favour of a better and more pragmatic work process. Learning from Phase I, it is evident that planned activities and desired results did not fully meet the overall OWNPN aspirations.

However, many positive developments such as the organization, the financing, liquidation, replenishment and reporting system and modalities, manpower, logistics which are necessary to take the programme forward, are already in place; which is one major success by itself.

There are, though, bottlenecks in actual day-to-day activities, which have to be dealt with for maximum desirable results. Some of the areas where strengthening is necessary are:

Project design and feasibility studies: The design process must be shortened by strengthening feasibility studies and hydrogeological investigation:

- *It will be advantageous to have well-conceived projects and associated sustainable business plans, prepared in advance and “on the shelf,” ready to be quickly rolled out as funding comes on stream.*
- *Adopt realistic contingency plans from the start.*
- *Increase follow up and supervision to improve the quality of work and completion of projects on time.*

Procurement of goods and services: Another area that needs to be improved is the procurement of goods and services. This has significantly improved compared with the past, but procurement procedures are still cumbersome, particularly for electromechanical equipment such as pumps, generator etc. This has caused considerable delays to projects,

especially those that required international competitive bidding.

Project management: Projects are also delayed due to poor contract administration and construction management. This results in a high variation in the standard of physical work due to poor quality of design, underestimated bill of quantities, a lack of transparency on procurement and contract management, and price inflation.

To overcome the above critical issues, training needs to be given to WASH sector staffs at all levels on procurement and contract administration, benchmarking and establishment of appraisal teams with qualified professionals.

To reduce variation of project cost and budget scarcity, the Government needs to provide swift additional funding based on more realistic pricing and physical contingencies established on past project records and performance, standard unit cost development and reasonable costing and investment plans.

As proposed from the SNNP region, the planned budget for imported equipment should be reserved in Euros or U.S. Dollars to manage budget deficits that can result from exchange rate changes.

Fund release and liquidation: Institutions still complain about the need to revise fund disbursement, liquidation and replenishment of funds modality in CWA. This modality needs to be reorganized to encourage active performers to work more and motivate others to be more active rather than following “business as usual” modality.

The WRDF process should be greatly strengthened and utilized as a means to roll out projects based on sustainability studies and sound business plans.

Social and environmental safeguards: Social and environmental safeguards, gender mainstreaming, equity and inclusion are palpable cross cutting issues in OWNPN, which are easily overlooked when planning and implementing services. Although there is a system already established, there is evidence that such systems have not been fully applied in practice, for instance at water points, within institutions etc.

9.3 Program Management and Capacity Building

Program management and capacity building is another area that has to be strengthened with creative systems and new approaches which could lead to more learning, knowledge sharing and rapid change and delivery of the much-needed services to the public.

Capacity building: Low capacity of sector staff and private sector contractors, lack of commitment (morale), very fast staff turnover (mobility) and lack of incentives, absence of recognition, low salary scale compared with the private sector, absence of organized training plans, lack of innovative approaches, etc. need to be urgently looked at in the very near future.

For example, it will be very important to strengthen the capacity and skills of PMUs and Regional WASH Coordination Offices (RWCO) through intensive and sustained technical assistance and training so that the guiding principles are translated into action at their level, financial management and fund utilization is enhanced, monitoring and evaluation is well established and learning and knowledge sharing will be practically implemented.

Equally important will be to establish regulatory functions for the RWCO, their agents and commensurate structures at the zonal level.

Strengthening the capacity of private sector local drilling operators, sanitation service providers etc. has become extremely important for WASH development. This can be done through tax breaks for importing of critical WASH tools and equipment such as water drilling machines, pumps, generators, vacuum trucks, laboratory equipment, etc.

WASHCOs training: Continuous trainings should be given to WASHCOs, artisans and Health Extension Workers with provision of the necessary tools to strengthen their technical knowledge, management skills, community approach, new methods and approaches.

Water and sanitation utilities: Urban and Multi Village Water Schemes (MVWS) utilities need continuous training and technical assistance to improve utility management, administration, and operations to achieve full cost recovery status. This capacity will be enhanced by proposed clustering and formation of large (perhaps zonal) utilities with oversight from national of regional utility regulators.

Water quality and surveillance: Another area that is not well developed is the quality control of water supplies. This can be achieved through the establishments and strengthening of water

laboratories and employing skilled manpower. The current system of regional laboratories is insufficient to meet the demand logistically and for the work-load involved. The longer-term aim should be to have laboratories based at a clustered utility level (for both urban and MVWS) and intermediate step-wise measures should be designed with this goal in mind.

It is also necessary to have in place portable laboratory kits in all woredas with the necessary consumables to carry effective water quality monitoring at source, at storage reservoirs and throughout the distribution systems.

A protocol or procedure for water testing parameters, methods and reporting mechanisms should be established and operators trained and made accountable for testing and sending reports.

Social and environmental safeguards: Social and environmental safeguards entail a complete assessment so that the project will not adversely affect the environment or the livelihood of the local population. In this case, projects are obliged to have a complete record and signed document before the start of the project. Unfortunately, while some projects have complete assessments and records, others do not, due mainly to negligence, lack of awareness and lack of follow up from the regional authorities.

9.4. Urban and Rural Water and Sanitation

Quantity, quality, and sustainability of water: Water and sanitation services are the most important components of OWNPN. All activities in the sector have to ensure adequacy, quality and sustainability and focus on equity and inclusion. These demand:

- Mapping of all alternative water supply sources, using indigenous knowledge and catchment and or sub-catchment hydrology and hydrogeological investigation at each *woreda* for the present and future water demands. Where groundwater sources are known to be limited, artificial aquifer recharge and alternative surface water sources need to be thoroughly investigated.
- Adaptation of climate resilient intervention programmes, water safety plans, appropriate and effective technologies, innovative systems such as multi-village piped water using solar and wind technology.

- Setting water tariffs and service levels appropriate for cost effectiveness, efficient and sustainable service delivery and to meet GTP II goals.
- Legalization and enhancing the knowledge and skill levels of community organizations such as WASHCOs so that they will have organizational and managerial knowledge for financial management capacity and the necessary skills for O&M of schemes.
- Solve pastoralist WASH issues through sustainability range land mapping.
- Point-of-use water treatment should be encouraged by HEW and/or agriculture/livestock extension workers so that OWNPs will need to link with Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, including the Pastoralist Community Development Project (PCDP), at least at the region level.

Urban water demand: Urban water supply demand is increasing with rapid urbanization, population growth and industrial development where shallow water sources will not be feasible in terms of quantity, quality and technology. Urban water supply systems may resort to more resilient and dependable sources such as deep boreholes connected to hydropower, solar and wind generated grid supplies. Smaller schemes may be able to utilize small scale direct solar energy supply.

Focus on urban utilities: There is a need for water utilities to systematically assess issues like reducing NRW and using alternative energy supplies. They also need to initiate measures to increase resilience by using preventive management approaches, such as water safety plans, and to plan progressive adaptation and design resilient systems to address climate change and concurrent challenges.

Urban sanitation: In order to satisfy the WHO healthy city criteria (a clean, safe physical environment of high quality) it is imperative to design means of liquid and solid waste management programme through centralized and decentralized waste treatment facilities as the case may be and applying the 4 “R” principles for solid waste.

Sharing of good practice: Moreover, there is a need to promote a cultural change in terms of service delivery and sharing of best (or at least “good”) practice is a way to assist rapid WASH improvement.

Community empowerment: Ethiopia has been following the CLTSH triggering approach and

use of health extension workers as the primary contact in households. Age-old and almost culture-bound hygiene and sanitation behaviours will need a more engaging approach based on knowledge of behaviours and practices among the different tribes in the country.

An innovative approach for a sustainable and improved sanitation and hygiene practice in the future can only be implemented through the empowerment of women and the communities at large.

Selected, respected, trusted and prominent residents of a community should be trained to support the HEP and undertake community mobilization and follow up actions to ensure sustained behaviour changes for their own community.

There are Health Development Army and Health Extension Workers permanently available in villages throughout the country, but they have to be supported, their skills enhanced and provided with tools and aides for successful communication.

Issues of regional variation in performance: Some regional states are found to have very low performance with respect to executing planned activities and financial utilization. This could be solved through providing extra support to these regions to boost the capacity of RWCO, PMUs and WWCs.

Equity in environmental sanitation and hygiene: Sanitation programmes should equally address the needs, preferences, and behaviours of children, women and men. The programme should be gender-sensitive, equally addressing issues and involving all according to their ability in the planning, construction, upgrading and maintenance of the system.

Behaviour change communication: Communication for behaviour change should follow a systematic formative study on opportunities, barriers, motivators’ social norms etc. The people have to be motivated and mobilized with information using posters, leaflets, radio messages and campaigns so that change in environmental sanitation and hygiene practice will be rapid and sustained.

Advocacy: Equally important is awareness and attitude to service delivery, and particularly sanitation, among local government, water boards and utility staff.

M&E for learning and knowledge sharing: Systems and programmes should be monitored, evaluated and revised if necessary based on collected information. M&E is also a means where learning can take place in WASH. To do this, the ongoing M&E-MIS system should be urgently operationalized.

9.5. New Focus areas for Phase II

Bring CSOs into the centre: There has been significant success in application of the OWNPN's four core Guiding Principles (integration, alignment, harmonization, partnership) with CWA members, but there is clear evidence that these now need to be expanded to include the inter-relationship with stakeholders outside of the original four OWNPN signatory ministries and WASH actors.

Some CSOs which are prominent WASH practitioners are eager to be part of the CWA in some agreed form. As can be seen in this report, their contribution for WASH in terms of construction and capacity building is very much appreciated. They should at least be part of the aligned plan, bi-annual review of WASH programmes and annual reports as started in 2009 EFY with the preparation of the first WASH annual report by incorporating CSOs inputs.

Raising the profile of NWCO: The NWCO and the RWCOs (supported by their agents and consultants) should have some legal status and be strengthened to have the necessary manpower and logistics to properly carry out their responsibilities to coordinate/influence other WASH sectors and PMUs, improve quality, produce a One WASH Programme report as started in 2008EFY, and set accountability mechanisms in planning and targeting activities.

An empowered and strengthened NWCO will be able to enhance stakeholder's coordination/ multi-sector planning, private sector involvement for WASH. The WASH coordination office needs to broaden its scope to the bigger OWNPN implementation by building on its valuable experience with regard to the CWA.

Horizontal relationship with sectors: There are different sectors which operate more or less for the same goal such as the Water Works Groups, Hydrology and Water Quality Control, Integrated Water Resource Management etc. that must design a horizontal working relationship so that there will be mutual support, knowledge sharing in WASH.

Funding support to the private sector: Establishing a revolving fund or creating strong ties with microfinance institutions at the local level are ways of creating an enabling environment for private suppliers so that they create the supply chain for the necessary spare parts, sanitary wares, chemicals and other products.

Periodic review of WASH action plans: It has become mandatory to conduct a quarterly action plan review at the woreda level and a biannual review at the regional level as part of a monitoring and follow up exercise where success, failures and challenges are being discussed.

It is only through the quarterly review that solutions or support can be designed. The quarterly review is also a capacity building exercise and an experience sharing forum, since just reviewing annual reports will not be enough to guide the OWNPN on its desired direction. Including adequate budget for such important activities will be necessary in Phase II.

Tariffs for urban and MVWS utilities: Urban utilities and rural water supplies especially those using multi-village water schemes must be able to set appropriate tariffs to at least cover operational and management costs. GTP II requires that all towns should cover 100 per cent of O&M costs. Legalizing WASHCOs is important to enhance rural water supply management, set tariffs, collect bills and save in officially opened bank accounts.

Coordinate with relevant government ministries: To enhance urban waste water and solid waste management and regulatory action, it will, in the future, be important to take a multi-sector approach so as to be inclusive of areas covered by other ministries such as Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forestry and Environment, Ministry Urban Housing Construction and Development, Ministry of Labour, etc.

Establish an independent regulatory body: It is now appropriate that water supply and sanitation programmes, especially in urban areas, should have an independent regulatory body for urban water supply, urban sanitation and rural multi-village pipe water supply services. Establishing an independent regulatory body may require discussion with relevant stakeholders, legal entities and legalizing it through the proper channels.

MOU with higher education institutions: Design a memorandum of understanding with higher educational institutions so that OWNPN will be mainstreamed in curricula, such as, but not restricted to:

- Environmental health, nutrition, control of tropical diseases and to collaborate in research and learning activities concerning behaviour and practices in WASH.
- Environmental impact of point and dispersed pollution sources from urban and industrial sources.
- Sustainability master planning and feasibility studies; including socio-economics, financial modelling and appropriate technology.
- Integrated land use and watershed management planning.

Climate Resilient WASH: The Government of Ethiopia has recently approved the programme “Development of Sustainable Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program in Drought Prone Areas of Ethiopia.” The programme implementation will have two phases the first from 2017 – 2020 and the second phase two to cover from 2021 – 2030. With these two phases, the programme will require a total budget of US\$5 billion whereby Development Partners will cover the 50 per cent of the budget, the Government will cover 40 per cent and the remaining 10 will be covered by regional government and user communities.

The key principles of that programme, which can be found on Section 8.15, are expected to influence the OWNP Phase II document. At the same time, the CR-WASH – as that programme is commonly known – will represent a significant contribution to the outputs and outcomes of the OWNP Phase II.

WASH in emergencies: it is recommended that a WASH in emergencies component will be also incorporated as part of the ONWP Phase II. That component will serve as a nexus between emergency and development interventions and will acknowledge the contributions towards increased coverage of services that humanitarian interventions made to the country.

ANNEX I: FINDINGS FROM MEETINGS, DISCUSSION AND CONSULTATION WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The findings from the interviews of Government officials, international, bilateral and NGO organizations may be used for both Phase I and Phase II. The script indicated are the main ones identified by relevant participants during the interview. The findings from the interviews highlighted the need for awareness, integration, harmonization, alignment of plans, procurement etc. Details of discussion and the contacted persons can be found in Annex IV

Important points raised by the stakeholders are:

Institutions	Contacted Persons	Points of interest raised
Government Representatives		
WASH Directorate	Dr.Sileshi Abiy Girma Nuredin Mohammed Mesfin Mulugeta	Urban and small towns sanitation is not sufficiently addressed in Phase I WASH service needs to be emergency resilient, While OOWNP encompasses all donors, NGOs, CSOs, multilateral and bilateral organizations, including government matching funds, only four donors (WB, DFID, AfDB and UNICEF) have joined the CWA. CSOs and NGOs are considering joining the OOWNP-CWA programme. One plan, one budget and one report system is not working well
Federal PMU	Ato Bahiru, Dr Alemayehu	There is an awareness gap at all levels The OOWNP Phase I major issue was not much effort on fund raising but the programme remained within the limited CWA finance Procurement and contract administration is challenging for the sector and professionals are frustrated because of delays in project Implementation due to long procurement process, design quality and low document review capacity is an issue. Wastewater management lacks clear legal framework Slow wastewater management progress and not yet clear mandate between IUSHP and WSS&
Water Quality and Hydrology	W/T Semunesh (Director	Water quantity, quality and distribution and its role on sustainable water supply management needs attention in OOWNP updating Coverage of information on hydrology is low
MoH	Zufan Abera, Abraham Misganaw, Mesfin Sahile, Fisha Mulualem, Solomon Yimer, Dagnew Taddesse, Yared Taddesse, Megra Mokonnen, Ashrefadin Yaya, Yimenu Adane	Weak communication between the NWCO and MoH CWA annual report largely is about water supply. NWCO is mainly focused on the CWA; Scope of sanitation in the OOWNP document is limited to latrines and some hygiene behaviour OOWNP-CWA budget allocated for hygiene and sanitation of 30 per cent (12 per cent education and 17 per cent health) is insufficient

Institutions	Contacted Persons	Points of interest raised
	Kassahun Damte, Marsan Adem	
MoFEC	Ababu Taddese	<p>Inadequate awareness/ownership about OWNPN:</p> <p>Weak integrated monitoring between the WASH sector ministries:</p> <p>Low physical performance and budget utilization at woreda/regional level</p> <p>Procurement planning is not executed with anticipated quality</p> <p>Complaints around belated budget disbursement and replenishment for education:</p> <p>Complaints around rate of budget allocation to the four sectors allocated by the federal Government.</p>
MoE	Mezgebu Bizazen, Alemu Chekol	<p>Under the sector development programme, the budget allocated for software and hardware for School WASH is minimal, and relies on outside support.</p> <p>Budget reimbursement depends on the utilization of water and health sectors and not based on individual sector achievement</p> <p>Lengthy procurement process and lengthy liquidation process for released budget</p> <p>Insufficient CWA budget allocated to School WASH awareness creation (software activities).</p> <p>Low awareness among leadership and teachers on importance of WASH in schools as a result low attention is given to School WASH.</p> <p>Budget allocation for WASH facilities from government depends on General Education Quality Improvement Program (GEQIP).</p> <p>Staff turnover is a challenge for institutional memory.</p> <p>Inflation not considered in the OWNPN document.</p> <p>No capacity building budget released for TVET though stated in OWNPN document.</p> <p>OWNPN didn't consider urban School WASH.</p>
Addis Ababa University Water Resource Development Water technology	Dr Geremew (Director)	<p>Low quality of WASH programme implementation since less priority is given to planning, study and design of water and sanitation projects.</p> <p>Low capacity of local institutions</p> <p>WASH programme technical issues and problems are a bottleneck that cannot easily be handled by the OWNPN</p>

Institutions	Contacted Persons	Points of interest raised
		<p>Lack of spare parts overburden the WASHCOs to manage the scheme</p> <p>Sustainable water resource and appropriate technology is an issue</p>
WRDF	Damtew Mitiku, Head Finance and Budget Administration Core Process	<p>The cost recovery is practically difficult.</p> <p>Borrowing appraisal and project appraisal are pre-financing techniques in the WRDF.</p> <p>Besides the water supply projects, the WRDF provides loans for sanitation activities like sludge drying bed and public latrines.</p> <p>Matching fund will be included for the project if the capacity of debt repayment is lower.</p> <p>WRDF financial utilization is low absorption capacity of the implementing agencies, like towns/regions on behalf of towns.</p> <p>Regions other than the four big regions have low capacity for submission of proposal of technical documents for loan application.</p> <p>Project dishonesty and ethical issues may exist and could be one of the critical road blocks to complete the project within the given time and budget.</p> <p>Capacity building gap at WRDF, which needs attention, with frequent staff turnover and shortage of staff.</p> <p>Water board capacity to oversee both the projects and the town water supply system operations is very limited.</p>
CWA Funding Partner Organizations		
AfDB	Teferi Menkeir	<p>Electrical power for the rural water supply schemes is a problem</p> <p>Multi-village water supply systems are important but the management aspects should be seen in depth</p> <p>Immense challenge for effective implementation of sector OOWNP is lack of reliable baseline data and quality reports</p> <p>Low effort on establishment and management of SME in Phase I</p> <p>As NGOs/CSOs have different implementation modalities, it is difficult to bring them in the consolidated WASH account</p>
World Bank	Tesfaye Bekalu	<p>budget planned for Phase I was not achievable in two years' time</p> <p>institutional WASH was not well incorporated in OOWNP</p> <p>Government contribution from woreda is minimal</p> <p>CSOs were not properly involved in OOWNP preparation</p> <p>Government and the World Bank do not support household latrines, but some NGOs violate government policy (zero subsidy)</p> <p>The huge budget needed for urban sanitation is not allocated in the Consolidated WASH Account</p>

Institutions	Contacted Persons	Points of interest raised
DFID	Martha Solomon	<p>Intensive consultations from region to woreda needs to be conducted in OWN Phase II preparation</p> <p>Though we have a motto in OWN to have one budget, bringing all financiers money in to one basket is not an easy job. But it is achievable in terms of one plan and one report.</p>
UNICEF	Sam Godfrey Jorge Alvarez-Sala Michele Paba Jane Bevan	<p>There are a number of principles and elements that UNICEF recommends incorporating into the OWN Phase II document, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stronger emphasis on the SWAp, mainstream the principles of CR-WASH into the entire OWN Phase II include the CR-WASH as a key programme which will be part of the OWN Phase II incorporate UNICEF's supported sanitation micro-plans need to create a dedicated NWCO separated from the PMU managing the CWA need to strengthen M&E systems at the OWN to put more emphasis on water quality issues more consideration to equity and social inclusion issues recommendation to include an Emergency WASH component that properly reflects the nexus between emergency and development, and considers the contributions of some emergency interventions towards the OWN outputs and outcomes, including increased coverage of WASH services to mention the interlinkage between the OWN and other sectors (i.e. livestock, water resources management, solid waste) but not to include those aspects as part of the OWN Phase II the concept of full cost recovery has to be put in place in accordance to the Ethiopian policies and regulations the recently approved rural public utility model has to be included a proper capacity building package has to be included as well, moving beyond trainings in accordance to the recently approved the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which provides equal level of services for both refugees and host communities, the OWN has to include the WASH requirements to the over 900,000 refugees currently living in Ethiopia The sanitation component has to consider activities such as Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) or Baby WASH, which have been successfully piloted during phase I and need to be scaled up

Institutions	Contacted Persons	Points of interest raised
		<p>The recommendations made during the Bottleneck Analysis (WASH BAT) to create a regulatory agency have to be included in the new phase, as well as other enabling environment activities which were identified during the workshop</p> <p>The second phase will go until 2020, but has to include a vision towards 2030 (SDG) which will orient towards the definition of the (anticipated) GTP-3.</p>
Bilateral Organizations		
COWASH	Arto Suominen	<p>Different regions have different proclamations, directives and implementation modalities.</p> <p>The big challenge for OWNP is that donors couldn't buy into it as they have their own interest and implementation modality.</p> <p>The government is not ready to incorporate donors' implementation modality.</p> <p>National WASH sector offices, regions, NGOs and CSOs do have their own WASH plan, implementation strategy and guideline and don't follow OWNP document for their project implementation.</p> <p>The MoWIE is not working as a policy and regulatory body and has not been able to provide guidance to regions;</p> <p>The capacity to collect data at the woreda level is limited.</p> <p>No consensus reached on the national WASH indicators.</p> <p>Although integration is one of the guiding principles in OWNP, it is not successfully applied (even we do not see that much partnership between UNICEF and World Bank). Integration and partnership are not well practiced among donors, sectors and between directorates within the ministry.</p> <p>With the current consumption of 30l/c/d, implementing GTP II will be a challenge.</p> <p>NWCO is hosted in one directorate whereas issues are crossing different sections within the MoWIE.</p> <p>Government less favours software components of capacity building. It highly focuses on construction of infrastructures.</p>
JICA	Munakata Atsushi	<p>Lack of clearly defining capacity building training (low, medium and high levels) in the GTP II targets.</p> <p>Sustainability of the capacity building due to high (90 per cent) skilled/trained staff turnover.</p> <p>A critical issue is unproductive wells in some areas of the country, borehole up to 300m depth high salinity is a critical problem.</p>
SNV	Ato Getachew (Sector WASH coordinator) & Dejen Kumela (WASH Capacity Building Senior expert)	<p>Capacity of WASH Coordination Office is very low to manage the programme and no platform exists (at all levels) to plan, harmonize and integrate</p> <p>Urban sanitation management of public latrines is poor</p> <p>project delays that affect quality and costs</p>

Institutions	Contacted Persons	Points of interest raised
		Lack of integration with other stakeholder like agriculture to manage water resource and catchment protection
Non-Governmental Organizations		
Water Aid	Bethelehem Mengistu Tseguereda Abraham	<p>Weak joint plan and coordination, no clear understanding of OWNPN and only focused on CWA</p> <p>OWNPN vision is not fully endorsed (no clear understanding between OWNPN versus CWA)</p> <p>Existing parallel structure (example, WSWG and OWNPN) is against alignment.</p> <p>No regular meeting with NWCO and less political commitment.</p> <p>Low capacity at woreda level.</p> <p>Asset management is neglected</p> <p>coordination and harmonization at woreda level is weak</p> <p>Equity and inclusion in terms of sectors, regions, gender and disability finance in all investment was not considered in the previous document</p> <p>The budget allocation for sanitation was underestimated</p> <p>Less attention given to urban sanitation in OWNPN document.</p> <p>The sanitation component was not properly implemented.</p> <p>Low standard of sanitation construction.</p> <p>ODF implementation is not uniformly distributed across all regions</p>
World Vision	Abreham Asmare Mengistu Demise	<p>OWNPN not well interpreted particularly at lower level</p> <p>Extensive project implementation capacity gap results in low fund utilization</p> <p>Phase I has been produced in line with GTP targets but the required service level cannot be reached</p> <p>The issue of reporting is a country wide problem and database management is a main gap at all level of programme structures</p> <p>Non-functionality is mainly due to lack of operation and maintenance, and lack of spare part supply chains, and low level of WASHCOs skill to follow up and manage the scheme.</p> <p>Woredas have no awareness on the GTP II minimum service level</p> <p>WASHCO is a volunteer committee, and it is not realistic to continue managing the scheme by WASHCO;</p>

Institutions	Contacted Persons	Points of interest raised
Catholic Relief Service	Genene Abera, Yehewahareg Feisa	<p>In terms of OWNPN implementation, there is big gap and ambiguity among stakeholders over OWNPN and OWNPN-CWA</p> <p>Even though OWNPN states one report, there is no clear mention on the reporting linkage and network</p> <p>Never get feedback, so that “we are fed-up to participate and align our programme in terms of harmonization, alignment, integration and partnership”</p> <p>At woreda level, there is high capacity gap</p> <p>No effort is shown to bring NGOs to the program.</p> <p>Information transparency is very weak at all level,</p> <p>The software component of the programme is not progressing well, for instance the achievement of hygiene and sanitation</p> <p>More than 40 per cent of water schemes are malfunctioning.</p> <p>Members of WASHCOs are volunteers they are not permanent employee, capacity to maintain and even to understand the defects and collect data and report to the concerned body is very low</p> <p>High turnover of government staffs, low capacity in project planning study, design, review document and construction supervision especially from government side.</p> <p>The programme does not show effort in insisting NGOs to align their WASH interventions with the government strategy and policy.</p> <p>There is a big sustainability design gap resulting in an increase in downtime of the scheme operations and overall breaks in the system: energy used is not related to installed capacity although capital cost and replacement cost will be higher.</p> <p>Supply chain is another issue, particularly for point water scheme,</p> <p>OWNPN didn’t describe in detail the implementation modality of the self-supply schemes, finance sources (such as micro-finance) for pro-poor/low income communities both at the woreda and urban levels.</p>

ANNEX II: BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR OWNIP AND UTILIZATION

Summary of WASH Investment from 2006 EFY - 2009 EFY

Source of Finance	WASH Investment in USD					Utilization Rate up to 2009 EFY from Phase I Available Budget
	2006 EFY	2007 EFY	2008 EFY	2009 EFY	Total (2006 - 2009)	
Government	360,170,263	307,013,135	99,796,033	NA	766,979,430	47 per cent
CWA	713,375	22,587,268	68,018,950	79,647,353	170,966,946	10 per cent
IDA (Non-CWA)	13,013,626	18,479,508	17,236,461	16,718,985	65,448,581	4 per cent
8 NGOs	40,039,350	35,573,691	34,584,880	52,653,356	162,851,278	10 per cent
Total	413,936,614	383,653,603	219,636,324	149,019,695	1,166,246,236	71 per cent

NB. 2008 EFY Government Capital Budget doesn't include SNNP and Gambela regions.

Government Capital Budget Investment in WASH

Month/Year : Sene / 2006

(Figures in Birr)

Region	Approved Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual Expenditure	Percentage Utilization
Tigray	429,817,439.00	358,320,510.88	305,656,916.64	85.3
Afar	121,808,673.00	114,484,247.44	96,008,165.52	83.9
Amhara	1,675,538,985.00	1,780,509,036.14	2,022,338,984.32	113.6
Oromia	1,754,918,386.00	1,758,141,081.67	1,208,169,977.93	68.7
Dire Dawa	17,422,000.00	13,793,200.00	12,470,086.46	90.4
Somali	158,184,000.00	162,381,834.83	165,270,740.13	101.8
SNNP	860,664,577.00	808,577,693.17	621,411,575.86	76.9
Addis Ababa	1,668,798,114.00	3,124,842,798.12	2,207,440,213.50	70.6
Gambela	30,539,607.00	50,525,031.00	50,524,346.24	100.0
Harari	87,480,102.00	91,392,481.00	82,034,186.48	89.8
Benishangul-Gumuz	101,711,691.00	50,000,421.00	23,017,504.58	46.0
Federal	114,205,900.00	68,761,022.76	52,989,227.74	77.1
Total	7,021,089,474.00	8,381,729,358.01	6,847,331,925.40	81.7

Government Capital Budget Investment in WASH

Month/Year : Sene / 2007

(Figures in Birr)

Region	Approved Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual Expenditure	Percentage Utilization
Tigray	380,128,705.00	387,341,508.95	305,218,580.57	78.8
Afar	148,118,227.00	159,794,912.45	138,083,105.51	86.4
Amhara	1,324,541,192.00	1,726,930,479.01	1,550,728,398.66	89.8
Oromia	1,723,883,157.00	1,673,437,210.00	1,449,634,526.83	86.6
Dire Dawa	15,073,598.00	15,073,598.00	13,363,483.61	88.7
Somali	148,860,000.00	308,649,994.72	224,886,961.06	72.9
SNNP	692,982,043.00	579,166,966.78	703,333,609.25	121.4
Addis Ababa	3,534,431,169.00	3,639,274,144.46	1,587,077,152.44	43.6
Gambela	31,553,407.00	30,048,407.00	18,039,927.94	60.0
Harari	100,624,550.00	100,624,550.00	53,812,760.73	53.5
Benishangul Gumuz	91,445,546.00	88,198,567.35	61,216,978.28	69.4
Federal	49,465,400.00	49,136,566.85	44,489,512.85	90.5
Total	8,241,106,994.00	8,757,676,905.57	6,149,884,997.73	70.2

Government Capital Budget Investment in WASH

Month/Year : Sene / 2008

(Figures in Birr)

Region	Approved Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual Expenditure	Percentage Utilization
Tigray	292,492,532.00	292,492,532.00	26,287,797.64	9.0
Afar	152,143,505.00	119,714,941.80	134,525,698.36	112.4
Amhara	1,490,057,728.00	1,629,137,051.00	736,822,849.39	45.2
Oromia	96,017,814.00	96,017,814.00	2,155,401.02	2.2
Dire Dawa	3,950,000.00	13,191,075.42	12,879,571.71	97.6
Somali	435,390,840.00	277,374,010.73	277,571,972.14	100.1
SNNP				
Addis Ababa	1,151,435,600.00	1,151,435,600.00	404,477,717.67	35.1
Gambela				
Harari	115,534,350.00	115,348,473.47	104,643,989.48	90.7
Benishangul Gumuz	103,348,917.00	89,359,722.75	49,659,522.91	55.6
Federal	400,000.00	587,478,010.82	352,580,144.44	60.0
Total	3,840,771,286.00	4,371,549,231.99	2,101,604,664.76	48.1

Fund utilization of OWN-P-CWA Program (ETH Birr)

Description	OWNP-CWA programme life budget	OWNP-CWA annual budget 2006 EC	OWNP-CWA 2006 EFY 12 Month Utilization			OWNP-CWA Cumulative Project Life			
			Planned	Actual	%	Transferred	Actual	Utilization against programme transferred	Utilization against programme life budget
Tigray	528,660,000	6,093,999	6,093,999	1,741,841.35	29%	6,093,998.97	1,741,841.35	29%	29%
Afar	231,930,000	2,673,551	2,673,551	454,244.51	17%	2,673,551.08	54,244.51	17%	17%
Amhara	1,706,000,000	19,665,454	19,665,454	1,384,514.83	7%	19,665,453.51	1,384,514.83	7%	7%
Oromia	2,392,970,000	27,584,257	27,584,257	1,464,406.62	5%	27,584,257.19	1,464,406.62	5%	5%
Somali	599,350,000	6,908,795	6,908,795	3,131,933.19	45%	6,908,795.49	3,131,933.19	45%	45%
B.Gumuz	154,620,000	1,782,367	1,782,367	933,770.08	52%	1,782,367.39	933,770.08	52%	52%
SNNP	1,479,960,000	17,059,802	17,059,802	530,054.17	3%	17,059,802.14	530,054.17	3%	3%
Gambela	110,440,000	1,273,120	1,273,120	191,964.31	15%	1,273,120.56	191,964.31	15%	15%
Harari	73,630,000	848,746	848,746	205,708.13	24%	848,746.38	205,708.13	24%	24%
D.D	85,410,000	984,546	984,546		0%	984,546.80		0%	0%
Region Total	7,362,970,000	84,874,637	84,874,637	10,038,437.19	12%	84,874,639.51	10,038,437.19	12%	12%
WRDF	874,400,000								
MoWIE	338,650,000	28,612,772	28,612,772	2,972,872.94	10%	26,124,971.50	2,972,872.94	11%	10%
MoH	27,120,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	264,000.00	20%	1,300,000.00	264,000.00	20%	20%
MoE	18,540,000	1,300,000	1,300,000		0%	1,300,000.00		0%	0%
MoFEC	5,380,000	2,152,125	2,152,125		0%			0%	0%
MoFEC Held Account*				286,921.74			286,921.74		
Federal Total	1,264,090,000	33,364,897	33,364,897	3,523,794.68	11%	28,724,971.50	3,523,794.68	12%	11%
Total	8,627,060,000	118,239,534	118,239,534	13,562,231.87	11%	113,599,609.01	13,562,231.87	12%	11%

Description	OWNP-CWA programme life budget	OWNP-CWA annual budget 2007 EC	OWNP-CWA 2007 EFY 12 Month Utilization			OWNP-CWA Cumulative Project Life			
			Planned	Actual	%	Transferred	Actual	Utilization against programme transferred	Utilization against programme life budget
Tigray	528,660,000	131,105,595	131,105,595	108,129,319.91	82%	175,560,888.91	109,871,161.26	63%	21%
Afar	231,930,000	82,762,774	82,762,774	2,404,820.40	3%	43,696,393.24	2,859,064.91	7%	1%
Amhara	1,706,000,000	526,705,234	526,705,234	172,628,448.26	33%	465,096,000.53	174,012,963.09	37%	10%
Oromia	2,392,970,000	667,241,733	667,241,733	48,241,273.49	7%	388,683,112.57	49,705,680.11	13%	2%
Somali	599,350,000	208,573,911	208,573,911	62,693,015.49	30%	182,963,940.47	65,824,948.68	36%	11%
B.Gumuz	154,620,000	59,260,151	59,260,151	2,608,983.11	4%	21,930,450.17	3,542,753.19	16%	2%
SNNP	1,479,960,000	400,561,514	400,561,514	25,319,896.45	6%	246,340,094.42	25,849,950.62	10%	2%
Gambela	110,440,000	44,768,127	44,768,127	4,591,188.39	10%	44,103,044.68	4,783,152.70	11%	4%
Harari	73,630,000	26,433,799	26,433,799	9,620,277.16	36%	22,585,123.14	9,825,985.29	44%	13%
D.D	85,410,000	38,921,832	38,921,832	1,813,995.88	5%	31,437,377.40	1,813,995.88	6%	2%
Region Total	7,362,970,000	2,186,334,670	2,186,334,670	438,051,218.54	20%	1,622,396,425.53	448,089,655.73	28%	6%
WRDF	874,400,000	18,709,868	18,709,868	161,946.45	1%	7,057,368.00	161,946.45	2%	0%
MoWIE	338,650,000	97,331,358	97,331,358	10,769,470.19	11%	100,141,551.50	13,742,343.13	14%	4%
MoH	27,120,000	6,704,522	6,704,522	446,852.59	7%	6,407,684.00	710,852.59	11%	3%
MoE	18,540,000	5,680,302	5,680,302	66,165.40	1%	6,899,500.00	66,165.40	1%	0%
MoFEC	5,380,000	1,251,816	1,251,816	383,747.86	31%	1,434,408.00	383,747.86	27%	7%
MoFEC Held Account*				2,573,888.25			2,860,809.99		
Federal Total	1,264,090,000	129,677,866	129,677,866	14,402,070.74	11%	121,940,511.50	17,925,865.42	15%	1%
Total	8,627,060,000	2,316,012,536	2,316,012,536	452,453,289.28	20%		466,015,521.15	27%	5%

Description	OWNP-CWA programme life budget	OWNP-CWA annual budget 2008 EC	OWNP-CWA 2008 EFY 12 Month Utilization			OWNP-CWA Cumulative Project Life			
			Planned	Actual	%	Transferred	Actual	Utilization against programme transferred	Utilization against programme life budget
Tigray	528,660,000	311,317,921	311,317,921	162,630,834.55	52%	364,949,479.97	272,501,995.81	75%	52%
Afar	231,930,000	72,224,489	72,224,489	20,722,993.42	29%	37,187,160.08	23,582,058.33	63%	10%
Amhara	1,706,000,000	531,253,903	531,253,903	487,420,503.40	92%	555,920,160.51	661,433,466.49	119%	39%
Oromia	2,392,970,000	845,131,021	845,131,021	322,035,589.55	38%	556,717,490.19	371,741,269.06	67%	16%
Somali	599,350,000	227,054,191	227,054,191	165,394,115.02	73%	216,051,920.49	231,219,063.70	107%	39%
B.Gumuz	154,620,000	47,958,622	47,958,622	27,283,341.38	57%	35,727,169.39	30,826,094.57	86%	20%
SNNP	1,479,960,000	460,863,346	460,863,346	161,267,923.52	35%	333,998,500.14	187,117,874.14	56%	13%
Gambela	110,440,000	34,392,787	34,392,787	16,234,908.30	47%	24,611,525.56	21,018,061.00	85%	19%
Harari	73,630,000	22,780,200	22,780,200	16,893,968.04	74%	26,983,691.38	26,719,952.07	99%	36%
D.D	85,410,000	36,090,945	36,090,945	18,839,997.35	52%	27,760,501.80	20,653,993.23	74%	24%
Region Total	7,362,970,000	2,589,067,425	2,589,067,425	1,398,724,174.53	54%	2,179,907,599.51	1,846,813,828.40	85%	25%
WRDF	874,400,000	107,389,938	107,389,938	6,066,250.57	6%	34,705,759.00	6,228,198.48	18%	1%
MoWIE	338,650,000	60,005,060	60,005,060	14,712,320.32	25%	53,695,027.44	28,454,663.45	53%	8%
MoH	27,120,000	17,648,000	17,648,000	579,706.29	3%	15,844,353.00	1,290,558.88	8%	5%
MoE	18,540,000	8,839,215	8,839,215	1,025,131.24	12%	9,299,500.00	1,091,296.64	12%	6%
MoFEC	5,380,000	9,320,430	9,320,430	8,364,995.08	90%	9,031,888.00	8,748,742.94	97%	163%
MoFEC Held Account*				2,938,484.44			5,799,297.43		
Federal Total	1,264,090,000	203,202,643	203,202,643	33,686,887.94	17%	122,576,527.44	51,612,757.82	42%	4%
Total	8,627,060,000	2,792,270,068	2,792,270,068	1,432,411,062.47	51%	2,302,484,126.95	1,898,426,586.22	82%	22%

Description	OWNP-CWA programme life budget	OWNP-CWA Annual budget 2009 EC	OWNP-CWA 2009 EFY 12 Month Utilization			OWNP-CWA Cumulative Project Life			
			Planned	Actual	%	Transferred	Actual	Utilization against programme transferred	Utilization against programme life budget
Tigray	528,660,000	190,365,801	190,365,801	116,637,226.75	61%	416,557,694.97	389,139,222.56	93%	74%
Afar	231,930,000	80,158,933	80,158,933	34,094,382.42	43%	69,279,420.08	57,676,440.96	83%	25%
Amhara	1,706,000,000	585,483,294	585,483,294	471,877,714.25	81%	973,414,900.51	1,133,311,180.74	116%	66%
Oromia	2,392,970,000	999,352,504	999,352,504	481,600,674.34	48%	904,415,125.19	853,341,943.20	94%	36%
Somali	599,350,000	251,218,432	251,218,432	148,357,788.39	59%	404,126,156.49	379,576,852.09	94%	63%
B.Gumuz	154,620,000	53,471,986	53,471,986	37,345,744.27	70%	64,355,445.39	68,171,838.84	106%	44%
SNNP	1,479,960,000	508,053,680	508,053,680	312,110,103.96	61%	552,529,514.14	499,227,978.09	90%	34%
Gambela	110,440,000	38,544,066	38,544,066	19,943,493.21	52%	44,865,251.56	40,961,554.21	91%	37%
Harari	73,630,000	25,956,151	25,956,151	13,468,415.66	52%	36,983,691.38	40,188,367.73	109%	55%
D.D	85,410,000	45,335,523	45,335,523	24,720,198.53	55%	41,913,665.80	45,374,191.76	108%	53%
Region Total	7,362,970,000	2,777,940,370	2,777,940,370	1,660,155,741.78	60%	3,508,440,865.51	3,506,969,570.18	100%	48%
WRDF	874,400,000	157,159,295	157,159,295	26,616,573.95	17%	50,526,381.00	32,844,772.43	65%	4%
MoWIE	338,650,000	181,023,525	181,023,525	74,859,226.98	41%	207,131,382.45	103,313,890.43	50%	31%
MoH	27,120,000	19,672,600	19,672,600	5,737,008.73	29%	15,844,353.00	7,027,567.61	44%	26%
MoE	18,540,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	8,072,383.45	108%	9,299,500.00	9,163,680.09	99%	49%
MoFEC	5,380,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,296,914.49	65%	10,709,513.00	10,045,657.43	94%	187%
MoFEC Held				3,446,205.15			9,245,502.58		
Federal Total	1,264,090,000	367,355,420	367,355,420	120,028,312.75	33%	293,511,129.45	171,641,070.57	58%	14%
Total	8,627,060,000	3,145,295,790	3,145,295,790	1,780,184,054.53	57%	3,801,951,994.96	3,678,610,640.75	97%	43%

ANNEX III: CSO BUDGET DETAILS-

CRS Budget utilization (US\$) from E FY 14 to FY 17 for WASH Projects Year	Water Supply	Hygiene and Sanitation	Total Budget	Beneficiaries
2014	158,196.60	17,577.40	175,774.00	9,251
2015	483,087.66	53,676.41	536,764.07	62,654
2016	2,538,612.90	282,068.10	2,820,681.00	136,572
2017	1,292,060.70	143,562.30	1,435,623.00	61,228
Total	4,471,958	496,884	4,968,842	269,705

Save the Children International Budget utilization (US\$) from FY 14 to FY 17 for WASH Projects

Row Labels	Sum of 2014	Sum of 2015	Sum of 2016	Sum of 2017
ETH Access to WASH hardware		50,518	77,130	2,230
ETH Enabling environment for WASH	8,566	169,190	(12,187)	302,260
ETH School WASH Development	7,414	21,195	67,061	983
ETH School WASH Emergency	-	554	402,667	900,671
ETH WASH and Health in Emergencies	808,715	694,827	4,918,646	7,961,052
ETH WASH Development	7,580,628	8,277,201	6,419,999	4,422,843
Grand Total	8,405,323	9,213,485	11,873,316	13,590,038

Water Action is basically established with the aim of contributing to the alleviation of poverty in Ethiopia with a specialized mission focusing in the Water, Health and Environmental sectors.

Activities Performance and Financial Expenditure Of 2014

S/N	Project Name	Project Area			Funding partners	Budget	Beneficiary
		Region	Zone	Woreda			
1	Burie Scaling up WASH Project	Amhara	West Gojam	Burie	Water aid	7,146,109.30	10,708
2	Gumbissa Kussaye WASH Project	Oromia	West Shoa	Dawoo	Intermon Oxfam	6,784,607	3,339
3	Babo Galo WASH Project	Oromia	West Shoa	Toke kutay	Intermon Oxfam	2,317,104	5,843
	Total					16,247,820.30	19,890

Activities Performance and Financial Expenditure Of 2015

S/N	Name of Project	Region	Zone	Woreda	Funding partners	Budget	Beneficiaries	Remark
1	Burie Scaling up WASH Project	Amhara	West Gojam	Burie	Water Aid	11,438,116.00	20,638	
2	Ancharro I WRH	Amhara	South wollo	Kalu	CRS	1,123,198.00	5,417	
3	Kalu Multiple use of water project	Amhara	South wollo	Kalu	CRS Coca cola	1,400,000.00	4,000	Completed
4	Kalu 2 Communities WASH Project	Amhara	South wollo	Kalu	Water Can	1,572,042.00	4,125	Completed
5	Kalu School WASH Project	Amhara	South wollo	Kalu	Water Can	2,336,124.00	2,314	
6	Agamsa Primary School Project	Oromia	West Shoa	Kalu	Embassy of Japan	2,172,876.00	1,392	
7	Hadarsa WASH Project	Oromia	West Shoa	Toke Kutaye	Intermon Oxfam	2,007,799.00	2,108	
8	Dawoo Watershed MM Project	Oromia	West Shoa	Dawoo	CSSP	502,288.00	3,339	
9	Dawoo Kara WASH Project	Oromia	West Shoa	Dawoo	Water 1st International	5,083,264.50	1,144	
10	Jemjem Legebatu WASH Project	Oromia	West Shoa	Dendi	Intermon Oxfam	2,370,354.55	3,725	
	Total					30,006,062.05	48,202	

Activities Performance and financial expenditure of 2016

S/N	Project Name	Project Area			Funding partners	Budget	Beneficiary
		Region	Zone	Woreda			
1	Burie Scaling Up WASH Project	Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	Water Aid	5,821,181.00	4,185
2	Ancharro IWRH	Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	CRS	1,750,160.00	1,242
3	Jemjem Legebatu WASH Project	Oromia	West Showa	Dendi	Intermon Oxfam	3,970,991.50	11,728
4	Dawo Kara Kebeles WASH Project	Oromia	South West Showa	Bussa	Water 1st International	7,631,039.00	3,725

S/N	Project Name	Project Area			Funding partners	Budget	Beneficiary
		Region	Zone	Woreda			
5	CSSP - SLUF IWRM Project	Oromia	South West Showa	Dawo		159,811.64	1,716
	Total					19,333,183.14	22,596

Activities Performance and financial expenditure of 2017

S.No	Name of Project	Region	Zonal	Woreda	Funding partner	Expenditure	Beneficiary	Remarks
1	Burie Scaling Up WASH Project	Amhara	West Gojam	BurieZuria	Water Aid Ethiopia	2,274,855.43	26,736	
2	Dawo Kara Kebele WASH Project	Oromia	S/ West Shewa	Dawo	Water 1st International	1,437,646.03	3,725	
3	WorkaGara WASH Project (3 kebeles)	Oromia	West Shewa	Dendi	Intermón Oxfam	52,209.72	11,728	
4	WASH Emergency Response Project	Amhara	Wagihimira	Geziggila and Sekota	CRS	4,478,577.08	24,875	
5	Trachoma Control Trail Study Project	Amhara	Wagihimira	Geziggila and Sekota	CRS	3,774,383.25	12,974	
6	Upper Borkena WASH Project	Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	CRS	1,785,815.64	5,403	
7	Agamsa School Expansion	Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	Japan Embassy	177,317.16		Ongoing
8	Kalu School WASH Project	Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	Water Aid Canada	3,588,816.26		Ongoing
9	Kalu community WASH Project	Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	CRS	1,658,766.00		Ongoing
10	DimaJeliwanKebele WASH Project	Oromia	South West Shewa	Dawo	Water 1st International	1,392,799.32		Ongoing
11	Bachira& Surrounding WASH Project	SNNRP	Kembata Tembaro	Tembaro	WEEMA International	947,216.16		Ongoing
12	Post Implementation Follow up Project	Oromia	South West Shewa	Dawo	Water 1st International	374,600.30		Ongoing
	Total					21,943,002.35	85,441	

ANNEX IV: UNICEF CONTRIBUTION TO THE OWNPHASE I

UNICEF has the largest and most diversified WASH programme in Ethiopia, contributing towards the targets stated in the OWNPH in several ways, including:

- Upstream support to the Government of Ethiopia in the formulation of the OWNPH (Phase I and II), and policies, strategies, manuals and overall enabling environment.
- Downstream support to the OWNPH as financial contributor to the OWNPH-CWA (Consolidated WASH Account).

During the 2012-2016 programme period, UNICEF implemented WASH programmes in Ethiopia. The following activities contributing to the OWNPH Phase I results:

- Provided access to improved drinking water to 3.37 million people through the construction of new and rehabilitated systems.
- Assisted 4.5 million people to obtain access to household latrines and 11,000 villages to achieve open defecation free (ODF) status.
- Provided improved WASH facilities to 370 health centres and health posts.
- Introduced a package of improved drinking water and latrines, hand washing and hygiene education programmes in 395 schools (with menstrual hygiene facilities in some schools) through direct support and to 1,839 school (559 school WS and 1,280 school S&H) through its contribution of the CWA.

The UNICEF contribution to rural sanitation through behavioural change communication was targeted towards:

- *Hygiene and Sanitation:* On the demand side, UNICEF supported the sanitation and hygiene behaviour change by testing and refining the CLTSH guidelines and supporting TVETCs to train HEWs in the targeted rural *woredas*. On the supply side, UNICEF supported the human centered research and development of a locally manufactured concrete latrine slab and cover (San-Mark) in three regions.

- *WASH and Nutrition:* The UNICEF CPD focused on the contribution of WASH (particularly hygiene and sanitation behaviour change) to improved nutritional outcomes for children. This resulted in revisions in the Family Health Cards linking the individual growth chart of infants to desired hygiene behaviours and the associated refresher training for HEWs.
- *Menstrual Hygiene:* The UNICEF WASH contribution to improving menstrual hygiene services is leveraging support from other UNICEF programmes including child protection, education and health. The focus on to improving both the supply and demand for sanitary napkins through women's groups (WGs) is applied in various settings (i.e. schools, communities, markets).

UNICEF also introduced Menstrual Hygiene Management and Baby WASH that are piloted in UNICEF programme *woredas* and are proposed to be scaled up in the second phase of the OWNPH anticipating inclusiveness in WASH programme implementation.

The UNICEF engagement in the urban sub-sector spans the CPD 2012-16 and the CPD 2016-20 as part of the One WASH Plus programme with an innovative programme implementation modality. The modality introduced, Build-Capacity Build and Transfer (BCBT), is a contractual modality and pro-poor programme design. It is anticipated that the UNICEF target of providing sustained urban WASH services for 250,000 people will be reached in 2018 (and exceeded by 25 per cent in 2025) through a strategic focus in the following six result areas:

- *R1 Governance:* Knowledge provision (i.e. establishing of the financing agreements for the WRDF to lend to the town water utilities (TWUs)); Knowledge exchanges (i.e. the establishment of a South-South agreement with Brazil to provide technical assistance to design condominium sewerage and draft an urban regulatory framework);
- *R2 Private Sector:* Strengthened urban WASH efficiency by engaging with the private sector via: Results based financing (i.e. deploying the Build-Capacity Build-Transfer (BCBT) modality of letting a single contract for the drilling and civil works, the supply and fitting of electro-mechanical equipment, the defects liability and capacity building of town water utilities);
- *R3 Resilience:* Improved water resources and urban WASH linkages by: Servicing peri-urban areas (i.e. extending piped networks from resilient water resources to 32 satellite villages, developing the business plans and revenue models based on willingness to pay

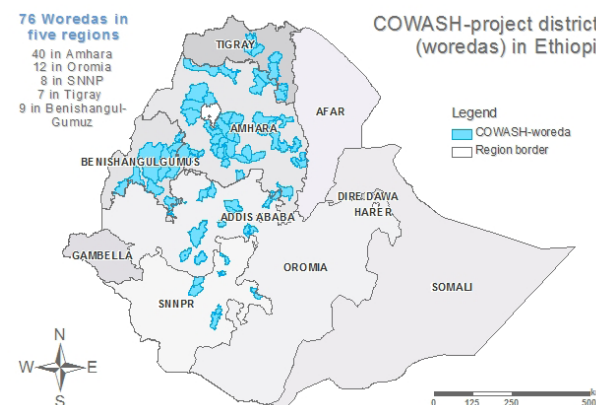
studies for the TWU to establish the operational modalities to sustain these village water services);

- **R4 Equity:** Strengthened gender equity and social inclusion in urban WASH through: louder voice (i.e. engaging with schools, CSOs and HEWs to demand quality public services); Greater participation (i.e. engaging with TWUs to solicit the participation of all segments of civil society in the design of urban services); Client power (i.e. strengthening the TWU reliance on revenues generated by poor consumers);
- **R5 Facilities:** Delivered an improved quality of services from integrated urban WASH infrastructure through: Water supply (i.e. the upgrading of water sources, transport, storage, treatment and distribution systems in six towns and 32 satellite villages); Sewerage (the design and installation of a condominium system in one town); Faecal Sludge (equipping local entrepreneurs to empty and transport faecal sludge to drying beds in 7 towns); Sanitation (construction of public sanitation facilities in seven towns), Solid Waste (i.e. developing house-to-house collection processes, transfer stations, transport systems & sanitary landfills in eight towns).
- **R6 Capacity:** Human resources capacity developed to manage urban WASH services through: identifying capacity gaps, testing of capacity building, certifying of the manuals and expansion of the capacity building (i.e. the hosting of the modules by the Open University). In particular the training of HEWs on urban hygiene and sanitation (quite distinct from rural hygiene and sanitation) and training of utilities on water safety planning required particular attention.

Over the period from June 2012 to June 2016 (aligned with Phase I period of September 2013 to June 2015), the UNICEF CPD received and disbursed a total of US\$118.5 million. UNICEF was the second largest contributor of the OWNPN contributing on average US\$29.4 million/year. From June 2016, due to the large-scale emergency response, the annual contributions to the sector have significantly increased, in 2017 alone UNICEF invested over US\$57 million.

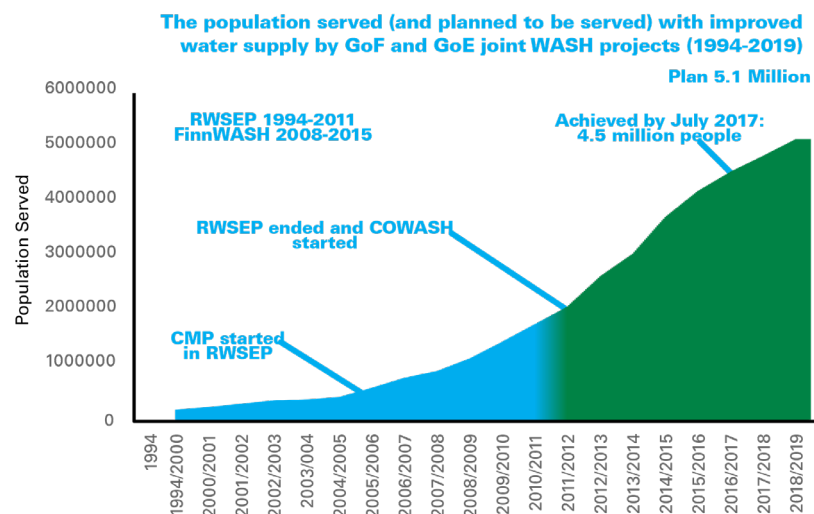
ANNEX V: COWASH CONTRIBUTION TO THE OWNPN PHASE I

Community-Led Accelerated WASH (COWASH) is a bilateral development cooperation WASH project between the governments of Ethiopia and Finland implemented in Ethiopia since 2011. The current Phase III is being implemented from August 2016 to July 2019. The project exists in 76 woredas of five regions of Amhara, Tigray, SNNP, Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz regions. Separate regional bi-lateral agreements have been signed between the MFA and



BoFED of each region. Federal Technical Assistance team is providing the technical assistance at the federal level and supports the regional implementation.

The project accelerates the rural WASH targets of the Growth and Transformation Plan of the country through the Community Managed Project (CMP) approach, which is one of the implementation modalities of WASH interventions in the country. In this approach the community is the project manager and the woreda is the facilitator and capacity builder. Funds for implementation are channelled to the community. This approach ensures the ownership of the projects and therefore guarantees the sustainability. COWASH finance is drawn from three different sources. In COWASH the regional governments are the major contributors financing 57 per cent of project costs, mainly the investments. Government of Finland is contributing 33 per cent mainly for capacity building and the community contributes in kind and in labour about 10 per cent from the total.



These are the major COWASH contributions to the OWNP Phase I.

Community water supply access. The average rural water supply access coverage in COWASH's 76 woredas has been increasing about 10-12 per cent in every year, with an average of 68 per cent by the end of 2017 (GTP II standard). In the past seven years COWASH has constructed nearly 12,000 rural water schemes. These schemes serve drinking water to 2.6 million beneficiaries.

Institutional water supply access. The school water supply access coverage achieved in COWASH woredas by 2017 is 40 per cent and the health institution water supply access coverage is 20 per cent. During the past seven years COWASH has constructed water supply for 736 schools and health institutions.

Hygiene and sanitation. The Open Defecation Free kebeles in COWASH's 76 woredas have reached 57 per cent and the access to improved household latrines in 2017 is 46 per cent. For institutional sanitation, the school latrine access coverage by 2017 is 38 per cent and health institution latrine access coverage is 53 per cent. The total number of schools and health institutions where COWASH has built latrines is 252. In hygiene and sanitation, COWASH is directly supporting the woreda health office in hygiene and sanitation promotion.

Water Supply Functionality. COWASH is supporting woredas in the operation and maintenance and in the rehabilitation of the old schemes in order to keep water supplies functional. By 2017, the water supply non-functionality rate in COWASH woredas was 5.3 per cent, which is far below the national average figure of 11 per cent.

Gender, women's leadership and private sector development. COWASH is strongly promoting gender equity in all its operations and has succeeded in increasing women leadership positions in the WASHCOs. By 2017, a total of 27 per cent of all WASHCOs in COWASH woredas were led by women. COWASH is also developing women-led micro- and small enterprises in sanitation marketing, maintenance and spare part supply in order to support women's leadership in private sector development in WASH. Twenty four women led enterprises will be established in 2018. A special community women's leadership training course was also developed and implemented in COWASH.

Disability inclusion. COWASH has developed an illustrated guideline and community level handbook for disability inclusion in WASH and capacitated all five regions and 76 woredas to include persons with disabilities in WASH development. COWASH is a leading organization in disability inclusion and also providing support for other WASH organizations working in disability inclusion.

Operation and maintenance. With COWASH support, the National Rural Water Supply Operation and Maintenance Management Strategic Framework developed and disseminated detailed technical operation and maintenance manuals to the five COWASH regions and 76 woredas. Training on the use of these manuals will be executed in 2018.

Climate resilience. For each project, COWASH has developed a social, environmental and climate resilient sustainability approach based so as to mitigate the social, environmental and climate risks. This is further strengthened with the Climate Resilient Water Safety Planning. As most of COWASH water supply schemes use shallow aquifer, the implementation of this approach is very important and essential.

Institutional support. COWASH is an active member of One WASH National Program. The OWNPN Project Document development was financially supported by COWASH. COWASH is also active in several WASH platforms such as Sanitation Marketing Platform, Gender Platform, Inclusive WASH Platform and Water Sector Working Group Platform. COWASH is also supporting major national events through technical assistance and finance such as Joint Technical Reviews and Multi-Stakeholder Forum and different symposiums and events

ANNEX VI : WATERAID CONTRIBUTION TO THE OWNPN PHASE I

WaterAid has worked in Ethiopia since 1991 with a mission to transform the lives of the poorest and most marginalized people by improving access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. In the last Country Strategy period (2011-2016) WaterAid reached 1.4 million people in WASH.

In the current strategic period 2016–2021, WaterAid aims at contributing towards universal access in Ethiopia and will implement its strategy through three interlinked programmes of work: “SanCity” our urban WASH program, “Sustainability for Transformation (S4T)” our rural WASH programme and our programme on “Water Resilience and Climate change.”

Over the OWNPN period we have implemented WASH projects in five regions, Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, SNNPR and Benishangul-Gumuz. We have spent ETB 1,002,705 on hygiene, ETB 54,875,332 on sanitation, ETB 151,451,671 on water and close to ETB 29,711,308 across the three sectors.

Number of people who have gained access to WASH

Year	Water Supply		Sanitation		Hygiene	
	Total	PWD	Total	PWD	Total	PWD
2014/15	113,166	436	123,037	495	94,032	340
2015/16	76,381	154	82,623	170	69,528	151
2016/17	238526	40	31,883	22	32,464	22

*PWD- People with Disability

WaterAid believes that the building blocks to reach universal access to WASH are in place and are supported by the Government One WASH programme (OWNPN). While there is still more work to be done to improve co-ordination, the OWNPN brings together sector players and attracts increased funding. The OWNPN sets out a nationwide plan for delivering the Growth and Transformation Goals for WASH, shifting away from an un-coordinated project-based approach toward a single government coordinated plan. Despite the progress, WaterAid has identified that three main gaps and will strive to address these challenges in its programmes:

1. How to achieve access to WASH for the poorest and most marginalized groups

2. How to sustain rapid progress towards universal access by strengthening systems
3. How to plan for resilience in the context of the changing climatic patterns Ethiopia faces

Urban WASH

The “20 towns” model utility capacity development programme implemented with the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity funded by Yorkshire Water Utility

This project was seen as an initial pilot, from which WaterAid derived lessons, and subsequently partnered with the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE) to scale up to 20 towns. The selection of the towns was undertaken by MoWIE in consultation with WaterAid, and focused on towns which had either undergone, or were expecting investments, in their water supply infrastructure (funded by GoE, World Bank, EIB, AfDB). These investment projects included limited or no “capacity development” activities such as training the utilities, municipalities and health offices, so the 20-town project was seen as having the potential to add considerable value. In addition to the project objective of strengthening efficiency, effectiveness and relevance of WASH service provision in the 20 towns, the wider goal is to implement a model of capacity building for utilities and municipalities, which can be scaled up to other small towns nation-wide.

Rural WASH

i. Develop a woreda OOWNP plan and coordination platform at the woreda level

In all its target **woredas**, WaterAid supported the establishment and strengthening of WASH steering committees and Technical WASH Committee. The **woredas** were supported in developing a One WASH plan. A district level MOU, which define the role and responsibility of all stakeholders, has been prepared and signed by the WWT/TWT to support the implementation of One WASH plans

i. District wide approach (DWA) enabling universal access at woreda level

DWA is a sector-led style of programming that seeks to achieve universal access to WASH by creating an environment that compels all players at the community, district and national levels (both supply and demand sides) to work in an organized and coordinated manner on a plan based on agreed needs and priorities, while working within a controllable development space (district/**woreda**).

ii. Inclusive access for women and girls- Menstrual Hygiene Management

Through School WASH projects with special focus on Menstrual Hygiene Management implemented with partners such as Progynist in SNNP region and directly in our Eight Towns School WASH program, WaterAid generated learning related to how effectively MHM services are integrated in schools especially with regards to breaking the silence around MHM, accessibility of basic MHM services in schools and empowering girls. Learning from these projects have been reflected in national dialogues and the School WASH Strategy development.

Sector support – policy analysis, research and development

- i. Civil society strengthening and support – Water and Sanitation Forum (WSF) and WASH Ethiopia Movement. WaterAid has continued its support to the WASH Ethiopia Movement and WSF by supporting general assembly meetings and learning forums.
- ii. WASH and maternal newborn and child health (MNCH): WaterAid commissioned the “Analysis of Policy and Practice Bottlenecks and Opportunities for Integrating WASH with MNCH” that aims to identify bottlenecks and opportunities for integration between WASH and MNCH at the national level; and makes recommendations on demonstrating integration at different levels of WASH and MNCH.
- iii. WASH BAT Analysis: This study used exploratory research design, as a logical structure to an inquiry into the policy and implementation blockages to School WASH. It analysed the bottlenecks to School WASH
- iv. Development of the National School WASH strategy, guideline and action plan
- v. Based on its practical School WASH experience WaterAid, supported the development of the National School WASH Strategy and Implementation Guideline that underlines key Minimum School WASH Programme Packages and Standards and the School Program Implementation Framework.
- vi. WaterAid provided also technical and financial support to the development of the Environmental Health and Hygiene Strategy and the Integrated Urban Sanitation and Hygiene
- vii. Beyond political commitment to sanitation, navigating incentives for prioritization and course correction in Ethiopia: In the past few decades Ethiopia has undertaken several initiatives and reforms that signal a degree of high-level commitment to rural sanitation of sector ministers and senior civil servants. This has resulted in world-leading progress in reducing open defecation.

WASH and Nutrition

WaterAid generated learning on the integration of WASH with food security and nutrition in projects such as in Soro woreda, Hadiya Zone of SNNP region (implemented in collaboration with the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development and Social Service Commission: EECMY DASSC). The project Included different components such as distributing improved and drought resistant seeds (vegetables, fruits, cereals and root crops), livestock feed and breeding supporting agribusiness cooperatives and the production and distribution of vegetables and cereals.

Climate resilient rural access

i. Unlocking the Potential of Groundwater for the Poor (UpGro)

The OWNPN basic implementation principle emphasizes sustaining service period and service level through ensuring that services provided are easily operated and maintained at a local level. To address the sustainability challenge, a deeper analysis on the root causes of non-functionality are required to inform programmes and decision makers, the Hidden Crisis project is a multi-sectoral research that investigates non-functionality causes.

The overall aim of the project is to build a robust, multi-country evidence base on the causes of the unacceptably high rates of groundwater system and service failure and use this knowledge to deliver a step-change in future functionality, with recommendations for diagnosing existing problems in the country and developing policy and practice to mitigate risks. To achieve this aim, the research draws on a novel truly interdisciplinary approach using the latest thinking and techniques in both natural and social science to unravel local hydrogeological conditions and institutional arrangements and applies them to three countries in SSA that have struggled for decades with service sustainability.

ANNEX VII : CARE ETHIOPIA CONTRIBUTION TO THE OWNPP PHASE I

1. Intervention regions during the period: Amhara, Afar and Oromia
2. Total number of intervention woredas during the period: 24, Amhara (9), Afar (10) and Oromia (5)
3. Number of people gaining access to a safe water supply (community, institutions, etc.)

No.	Technology type	Quantity	Beneficiaries		
			Female	Male	Total
A	New water supply schemes				
1	Hand dug well (HDW)	553			
2	On spot spring development (SDD)	71			
3	Manual drill well (MDW)	22			
4	Shallow drill well (SDW)	2			
5	Rope washer pumps	219			
7	Rural pipe systems with multiple distribution points	3			
8	Upgrading/expansion from the existing water systems	3			
9	Deep bore holes/motorized and solar/systems	18			
10	Gravity systems	2			
11	Expansion of the Desalination plant systems (Afar)	1			
	Sub-total	894	87,116	86,803	173,919
B	Rehabilitation				
1	Hand dug well	397			
2	On spot spring development	135			
3	Manual drill well	8			
4	Shallow drill well	3			
	Rehabilitation of borehole motorized system	6			
	Sub-total	549	58,249	55,918	114,167
B	Self-supply acceleration (SSA) approach				
	Group and household lead wells (new and upgrading)	490	3613	3472	7985

C	Water treatment/filtration system				
	Distribute Tulip water filtration kits	2,830	7,732	7,428	15,160

4. Hygiene and sanitation related works

Activities	Unit	Quantity	Beneficiaries
Conduct village level CLTSH triggered with CLTSH	Village	218	
Declared Opened Defecation	Kebele	15	
Promote household latrine construction (traditional and improved)	Latrine	14,059	71,888
Construct VIP improved latrines in health facilities with hand washing stations	Latrine	14	67,500
Construct VIP improved latrines in schools with hand washing stations	Latrine	34	13,510
Establish and support school WASH clubs	Clubs	37	
Conduct hygiene and sanitation promotion by school clubs	Person		43,471
Provide training on MHM and CHAST to school club members	Trainee		36
Sensitize school communities and parents on MHM	Person		24,489
Establish and support sanitation marketing groups	Group	7	
Construct public showers	Shower	14	
Construct washing basins	Basin	39	
Construction of cattle troughs	Troughs	89	

5. Capacity building trainings

CARE also provided various capacity building trainings to WASHCO members, local artisans, WASH promoters, school sanitation/WASH clubs, government experts, and the like which is over 25,000 persons.

6. Natural Resource Management/Integrated Water Resource Management

CARE also integrated NRM/IWRM activities in each of its water supply interventions by establishing NRM committees and provided various capacity building trainings to the committees and government experts.

CARE legalized 164 WASHCOs in Amhara region as per the guidelines of the regional government.

CARE also conducted various researches/assessments such as baseline surveys, need assessments, midterm and final evaluation surveys and other related studies on WASH interventions.

For the aforementioned activities CARE expended a total of US\$9,383,826 for the period 2014–2017 GC/2006–2009 EC. The breakdown of the expenditures by activity type and year is summarized below. All the expenditure is in US\$.

General Information

The One WASH National Program (OWNP) advocates for one plan, one budget, one reporting system and one Consolidated WASH Account (CWA). OWNP is the government of Ethiopia's flag ship programme for the sub sector to be financed with multiple channels, of which Government of Ethiopia's mainstream financing (Channel 1B) is one of them.

To guide the implementation of the CWA, the Program Operations Manual (POM) was prepared by the National WASH Coordination Office and was endorsed by all pooling partners (AfDB, DFID, IDA, UNICEF and the Finland Government) that have agreed to pool their resource in a Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) to finance part of the national programme.

The programme is focused on providing water and sanitation service to 382 woredas and 144 medium and small towns. The programme has been implemented since 2014, focusing on its four components; (1) rural WASH, (2) urban WASH, (3) institutional WASH and (4) programme management and capacity building.

Programme progress and Status

Implementation of the programme is generally on track and all the programme components are moving forward. The level of coordination among WASH sectors has also shown progress. Particularly at the national level, the increased commitment of the NWSC in supporting and guiding the overall implementation of the programme has contributed in addressing a number of pending issues. Similarly, progress has been reported on programme coordination at the regional level following the NWSC's guidance on the establishment of regional WASH coordination offices. However, in some regions the programme is still challenged by lack of coordination.

The overall programme performance is on the right track in all the joint review missions conducted since its start up. The programme development objective at the mid-year review is healthy due to the progress made so far, namely the programme has:

- Provided 2.82 million people (2.71 million rural and 0.113 million urban residents) with access to clean water supplies from an improved source through the construction, rehabilitation and expansion of 13,036 rural water supply schemes and completion of three town water supply systems. The programme has also facilitated and stimulated the construction of 361,321 improved household latrines that serve about 1.8 million rural residents in the programme *woredas*. In terms of institutional WASH, 1,548 schools have benefited from the programme, of which 1,076 schools have been provided with access to sanitation facilities and 472 schools have benefited from access to a clean water supply. Similarly, since the start of the programme, a total of 364 water supply schemes and 723 sanitation facilities have been constructed or rehabilitated for health facilities.
- Laid down the system of one plan, one budget, and one reporting, fully aligning with Government systems in using fiduciary, safeguards, and M&E arrangements.
- Laid down and institutionalized the necessary coordination structure, at the national, regional, *woreda* and town level, for WASH related sectors (education, finance, health and water) to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate outcomes together.

- Laid down a robust working platform for major partners to align their fiduciary and safeguard procedures with that of the Government of Ethiopia country systems, for an exemplary adherence to the principles of aid effectiveness and use of country systems.
- Helped in revitalizing and institutionalizing the coordination among WASH sectors, particularly at the national level with the increased commitment of the National WASH Steering Committee (NWSC) in supporting and guiding the overall implementation of the programme.
- Helped revitalize and institutionalize coordination among WASH sectors at the regional level and helped establish formal regional WASH coordination offices.
- Helped lay down the main building blocks for a broader sector wide monitoring and evaluation system that has a potential to be scaled up.
- Laid down the system for *woreda* and town-wide participatory, demand driven planning in more than 382 *woredas*, representing 144 medium and small towns.
- Helped establish and strengthen more than 13,000 WASH committees (with 50 per cent and above female representatives) and provided them with the necessary training.

ANNEX IX: STATUS REPORT ON WASH IN SCHOOLS (WINS) IN ETHIOPIA. TRACKING PROGRESS FROM 2012 TO 2018

Enabling Environment Indicators			2012 ⁴⁵	2015 ⁴⁶	2018
Existing Questions Source: Tracking Progress in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools in ESAR (2012-2015)	1	Is there a clearly defined lead agency for WinS?	Yes. The MoE.	Yes. The Ministry of Education has sole responsibility for implementing WinS programmes.	Yes, the Ministry of Education is leading WinS. WinS is under school improvement programme.
	2	Is there a public-sector budget for WinS? If yes, attach.	Somewhat. There is national budget allocation for WinS programming, but it is insufficient.	Limited. The national budget allocation for WinS programming is not sufficient to implement all its activities.	There is no dedicated public budget for school WASH. Wins is dependent on external financing. Districts covered by the OWNPN have plans for school WASH. The Government is also allocating matching fund to the CWA.
	3	Is WinS included in relevant policies/ Guidelines? If yes, attach.	Yes.	Yes. Ethiopian Health Policy embraces WinS and gives guidelines for implementing its activities. Also available is the national hand washing strategy, which aims to increase the number of schools with hand washing facilities.	Yes, the Ministry of Education (MoE) recently developed national school WASH strategy and strategic action plan plus national school WASH implementation guidelines. Moreover, the MoE with support from UNICEF is revising the school WASH design and construction manual including preschool and secondary school WASH facilities and the national operation and maintenance manual.
	4	Is WinS monitored at national level? If yes, attach.	Somewhat through the EMIS, but there is also a national system that regularly collects and analyses WinS data including access to sanitation facilities, access to an improved water source on site throughout the year and provision of soap for hand washing on a daily basis.	Yes. Monitoring is included in EMIS, but there is limited scope for collecting important information, such as functionality of WASH facilities.	Yes, monitored through EMIS. MoE has robust database with adequate indicators on school WASH since 2013/14.
	5	Are there national standards for WinS? If yes, attach.	Yes. For students/toilet ratios – 50 students per latrine/toilet	Yes. For students/toilet ratios – 50 students per latrine/toilet.	Yes, MoE has national standards for primary school WASH facilities design and construction. The manuals are under revision currently.
	6	Is gender addressed for WinS? If yes, attach.	Yes (no details provided).	Gender issues are not discussed at great length.	Somewhat yes, the national school WASH construction and design manual for primary schools clearly put separate blocks for boys and girls. However, the designs don't consider special needs of adolescent girls in particular.
	7	Is accessibility addressed for WinS? If yes, attach.	Yes (no details provided).	Yes. Accessibility by disabled children fully addressed in WinS programming.	Somewhat yes, there is consideration of sanitation facilities accessible for school children with special needs. But not for accessing water supply facilities.

⁴⁵ Source: Snapshot of WASH in Schools in Eastern & Southern Africa: A review of data, evidence and inequities in the region (UNICEF, 2013)

⁴⁶ Source: Tracking Progress in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools in Eastern & Southern Africa Region (2012-2015)

Enabling Environment Indicators		2012 ⁴⁵	2015 ⁴⁶	2018
New Questions from ESARO	NOTE: Questions 8-17 are new questions introduced in the 2018 study, to be answered ONLY in the 3rd column. Do not fill the shaded area.			
	8 ⁴⁷	a) Is there a national Theory of Change (TOC) for WinS? If yes, attach.		No, but there is a national school WASH strategy and strategic action plan to achieve the education sector GTP II.
		b) Is there an internal UNICEF TOC for WinS eg: informing UNICEF Strategy? If yes, attach.		No there is no WinS specific ToC. However, UNICEF WASH has a ToC for the 2016–2020 country programme where WinS is one component.
	9	Is there a national Investment Case/ Business Plan for WinS, either annual or linked to the longer-term SDG targets? Is so, attach.		Yes, UNICEF is supporting the Government of Ethiopia in developing a costed micro plan for schools. This is currently underway not yet finalized.
	10	a) Is there a national resource mobilization strategy for WinS? If so, attach.		Somewhat yes, resources are mobilized through: 1. Partners' contribution and Government allocation to the CWA, 2. Partners who support the programme directly, 3. School generated income, 4. Community contribution and 5. Private contributors.
		b) Is there a resource mobilization strategy for UNICEF programming? If so, attach.		Yes, UNICEF has a resource mobilization strategy for the whole WASH programme but not specific to WinS, as our contribution to the One WASH programme is directed specifically for institutional WASH.
New Questions from ESARO Based on bottlenecks and lessons learnt from past reports	11	a) Is there a national O&M plan specifying roles and responsibilities of actors at the national, district and school levels? If so, attach.		Somewhat yes, the O&M plan and roles and responsibilities of actors at different levels is mentioned in the national WinS strategy and implementation guideline.
		b) Is it being implemented and monitored at the national, district and school level?		No. the above mentioned documents are recently launched and dissemination and cascading is underway.
		c) Are there examples of O&M approaches / solutions in country (either UNICEF, government or another agency)? If so, attach.		No
	12	Are core SDG questions/indicators ⁴⁸ integrated into the national EMIS eg: usage and functionality?		Somewhat yes, functionality is fully integrated but not usage.

⁴⁷ Questions 8-16 are being proposed as part of the Enabling Environment Indicators for the current 2018 Status Report

⁴⁸ See Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in Schools in the Sustainable Development Goals, page 12 <https://washdata.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2017-07/JMP-2016-core-questions-and-indicators-for-monitoring-WinS.pdf>

Enabling Environment Indicators			2012 ⁴⁵	2015 ⁴⁶	2018
	13	Is there a documented UNICEF strategy for WinS in light of the status of WinS and the ambition of the SDG targets?			Currently, UNICEF is supporting the government of Ethiopia in collecting and compiling the status of WinS towards the SDG target in primary schools.
	14	Has UNICEF produced any advocacy materials/films on WinS since 2015? If so, attach link.			Yes, documentary film on SLTSH, school hygiene promotion, MHM, hand washing
	15	Based on the last/current Country Programme Document (CPD), what is UNICEF's expenditure on WinS?			US\$1 million RR per year contributed to One WASH programme through the CWA. Further support through MHM programme US\$2.5 million.
	16	a) Is there a national policy, strategy or guideline addressing Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) or included in any other sector policy? If so, attach.			Yes, there is a national MHM implementation guideline. And this guideline is translated into local language.
New Questions from ESARO Based on bottlenecks and lessons learnt from past reports		b) Is it being implemented and monitored at the national level?			Yes, it is being implemented at national level.
		c) Does the national budget cater to the provision of sanitary pads and other female hygiene supplies in schools?			No.
		d) Is there a national programme to support this?			No.
	17	a) Is there a national policy, strategy or guideline addressing hand washing or included in any other sector policy? If so, attach.			Yes, hand washing is one key component in the national hygiene and environmental health communication guideline.
		b) Is there a minimum package or standard for hygiene which includes hand washing? If so, attach.			Yes, this is included in the national HEH communication guideline and the school hygiene promotion manual.

ANNEX X: BOTTLENECK ANALYSIS (WASH BAT).

1. Introduction

The WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool (WASH BAT) is both a tool and a methodology that enables the development of costed and prioritized plans to remove the bottlenecks constraining progress in the WASH sector. The BAT has been developed by UNICEF and used in over 30 countries so far. UNICEF, with the support from the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), facilitated the organization of the first-time ever BAT exercise in Ethiopia in October 2017.

The sector is currently revising and updating the One WASH National Program (OWNP) and this BAT is considered a key input for identifying critical bottlenecks in the sectoral Enabling Environment (EE) that could be addressed in the second phase of the OWP.

2. The WASHBAT Exercise in Ethiopia

Participants and Sub-sector Groups for Analysis

The group of participants amounted to 50 people, with a wide representation from government agencies (including different ministries from both national and sub-national levels), and international NGOs. There was no representation of service providers or private sector actors.



The sub-sector groups for analysis were the following:

- Urban Sanitation
- Urban Water
- Rural Sanitation
- Rural Water, national level
- Rural Water, sub-national level

The participants chose in which group to participate based on their experience and interests.

Methodology

Steps of analysis

The workshop was carried out mainly following the steps of the WASH-BAT tool (see Figure 1). The details on each step can be found in Table 1.

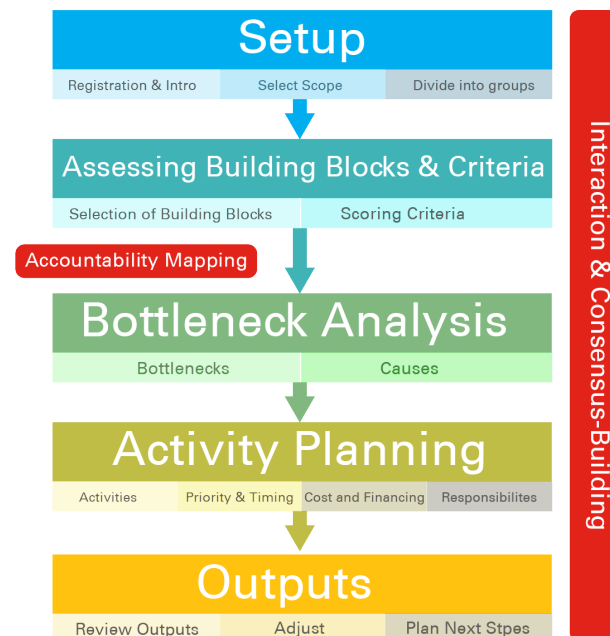


Figure 3: Overview of the workshop analysis

Step	Description
Assessing Building Blocks and Scoring Criteria	<p>6 out of the 13 WASH BAT building blocks were selected by each sub-sector group.</p> <p>For each building block, all criteria were scored (no progress, partial progress, good progress, achieved).</p> <p>10 priority criteria were selected for deeper analysis.</p>
Bottlenecks identification, causes and activities	For each of the 10 priority criteria, the bottlenecks, causes of the bottlenecks, as well as activities to address the causes, were identified.
Accountability triangle	Each sub-sector group did a mapping of the main actors, their roles and responsibilities, and how they relate to each other, to gain another perspective on water and sanitation service delivery.
Prioritization and further elaboration of activities	Each sub-sector group selected the five most important activities and developed them in further detail (steps for implementation, start and end date, level and type of cost, responsible lead actor).
Ranking of activities	All participants had the chance to vote for the two most feasible and relevant activities developed by each sub-sector group. Each group then decided on a top-five ranking of the activities, informed by the results of the voting.
Summary of workshop outcomes	The final session started with an overview of the analysis steps through the workshop, ending with a discussion across the sub-sector groups on the top-five priority activities.

Table 1: Description of each step of analysis.

Facilitation

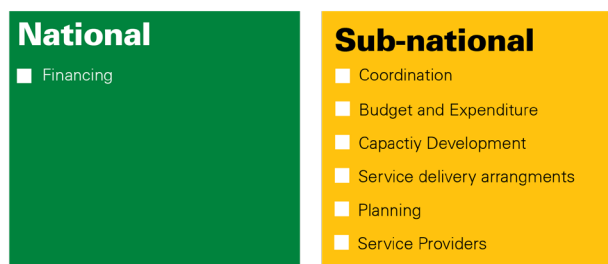
The WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool (WASH BAT) 2.0 is a web-based tool. To encourage group discussions and interaction between participants, the workshop was facilitated through a series of participatory exercises, where the result of discussions was recorded on large paper sheets and colour cards attached to the wall. The exercises were complemented with short presentations in plenary, as well as sessions where groups could give feedback to each other. At the end of each day, the facilitators entered the results of the group exercises into the web-based WASH BAT tool (see Annex 4 for WASH BAT screen shots).

3. Results per sub-sector group of analysis

For each sub-sector group of analysis, this section details the selected building blocks, the discussions around the main bottlenecks and the top five prioritized activities.

Urban Sanitation

The prioritized building blocks for urban water at the national level were financing, while for the sub-national level, it was coordination, budget and expenditure, capacity development, service delivery arrangements, planning and service providers (see below).



The bottlenecks that were identified regarding **institutional arrangements** included unclear arrangements for service delivery, with little monitoring and regulation of progress and service quality; a planning process that does not consider the whole service chain (access, emptying, transport, treatment, and reuse) as well as a lack of both capacity development plans and coordination of actors at the sub-national level.

In terms of **budgeting and financing**, there is a double bottleneck of a low level of available funds in relation to the needs and a low capacity to spend those available funds. There is also a lack of ready-made projects that can attract new financing.

Other considerations that were discussed were the lack of adequate water supplies as an obstacle to urban sanitation (potential need for different technical solutions) and the reuse of waste and effluent not being in place, but still a possible incentive for the increase of urban sanitation coverage.

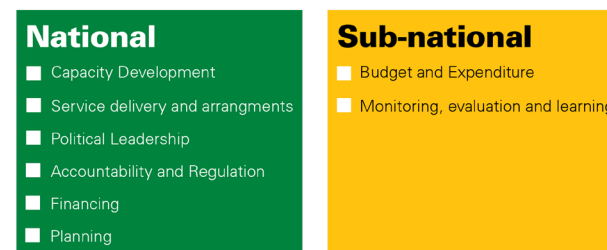
The link between urban sanitation and solid waste management and the lack of integration with other ministries was also pointed out. Finally, a broader look at sustainability that includes both environmental, social, and economic aspects of service delivery was encouraged.

Prioritized activities for urban sanitation

1. City wide sanitation master plan
2. Dedicated and allocated public budget for urban sanitation and donor funding (Sanitation Fund; Levy for sanitation)
3. Establish a regulatory agency and revise the regulatory framework
4. Development of a comprehensive capacity development plan for sanitation
5. Develop sustainable service delivery model

Urban Water

The prioritized building blocks for urban water at the national level were capacity development, service delivery arrangements, political leadership, accountability and regulation, financing and planning. For the sub-national level, they were budget and expenditure and monitoring, evaluation and learning.



Regarding the **enabling environment**, it was highlighted that the political commitment is in place, in terms of the One WASH National Program, which is endorsed at both national and regional level, but there are a lack of mechanisms for enforcement, since there is no regulatory function.

In terms of **institutional arrangements**, a weak link between the regional and national levels in the water sector was identified, as well as limited available information to the public and a limited roll out of consumers associations.

Bottlenecks related to **budgeting and financing** include too low allocation of funds from the government budget, as well as insufficient tariff revenues (not even covering operations

and maintenance costs). Further, a business plan for utilities exist but it is poorly implemented and monitored.

Some aspects of **planning, monitoring and evaluation** are in place, however the quality and regularity of data collection, is limited by the discrepancy of data sources. Operation and maintenance plans exist but are not enforced throughout the supply chain, implying low sustainability of water services.

In general, there is low real capacity at the regional level and utilities are not managed by professionals. **A capacity development** plan exists but has not been implemented, implying that there is no harmonized way to do capacity building.

Prioritized activities for urban water

- 1) Independent regulatory body
- 2) Reduction of non-revenue water (NRW), regular revision of tariffs and enabling cross subsidies (Master Plans)
- 3) Inclusion of sustainability factors in planning, M&E plan
- 4) National service delivery standards – manual and guidelines
- 5) Regulated consumer protection empowered body/entity

Rural Sanitation

The prioritized building blocks for rural sanitation at the national level were financing and capacity development, while at the national level they were coordination, budget and expenditure, capacity development, monitoring, evaluation and learning, accountability and regulation, and social norms.

National

- Financing
- Capacity Development

Sub-national

- Coordination
- Budget and Expenditure
- Capacity Development
- Monitoring, evaluation and learning
- Accountability and Regulation
- Social Norms

Coordination is taking place, but it is not inclusive of private sector actors such as small and micro enterprises or individual entrepreneurs. There is no common map of all the actors operating in rural sanitation.

A government-led **capacity development** plan is lacking, but the Ministry of Health has developed a human resources strategy. It suffers however from limited resources for implementation. An important capacity gap that exists is how to develop the market for affordable solutions.

Regarding **budgeting and financing**, it was highlighted that there is no budget line for rural sanitation in the government's national budget (although the funds pooled in the Consolidated Wash Accounts (CWA) has a line for it). At the same time there is poor utilization of the existing budget.

Although sector policy and strategy were not one of the selected building blocks, it was discussed that the aim for rural areas should be safely managed sanitation and not only open defecation free (ODF) communities (waste collection without treatment). This would imply a need to update methodologies of behaviour change and hygiene promotion, as well as indicators for **monitoring and evaluation**. There is currently poor implementation of monitoring and evaluation at the sub-national level.

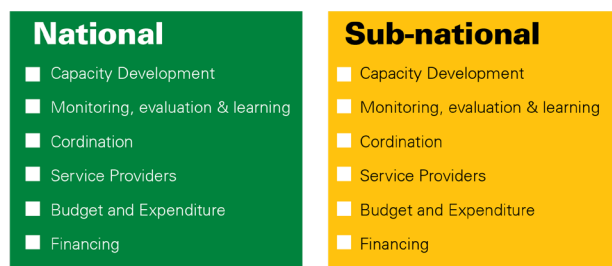
Bottlenecks in schools and health institutions were partly touched in this analysis but could merit a separate WASH BAT analysis.

Prioritized activities for rural sanitation

1. Advocacy on public health importance of rural sanitation based on research and evidence for increased budget
2. Support private sector involvement
3. Development and implementation of a capacity development plan
4. Review and improve monitoring and evaluation
5. Strengthen stakeholder platform to do joint planning, monitoring and review

Rural Water

The prioritized building blocks for rural water at national and sub-national levels were largely the same: capacity development, monitoring, evaluation and learning, coordination, service providers, and budget and expenditure. In addition, financing was prioritized at the national level, and planning at the sub-national level.



It was noted that there is a general lack of capacity at different levels, compared to the roles and responsibilities assigned. In particular, the private sector lacks capacity to be involved. Important features of a **capacity development** strategy could be the development of service delivery models and professionalization and engagement of small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

Joint Sector Reviews are happening, but the supporting information (from **monitoring and evaluation** processes) is poor. The public also has limited access to information, for meaningful engagement. In addition, monitoring could help improve water safety, where both quality and quantity are issues.

The available **budget** is not enough compared to the needs, in particular for the 70 per cent of woredas that are not included in the CWA. In general, current tariffs and management models are not sustainable. There is a high percentage of non-functional water points and low involvement of the population in the decision on the level of service. Multi-purpose water systems were mentioned as an option to improve cost recovery.

At the sub-national level, **planning** takes place, but there is limited stakeholder involvement and little consideration of catchment management. Planning efforts should also include the new initiative on climate resilient WASH.

Prioritized actions for rural water, at the national level

1. Maximize funds mobilization
2. Strengthen implementation of capacity development activities
3. Establish and rollout a regulatory authority
4. Strengthened stakeholder coordination
5. Improve budget utilization of officials' development assistance

Prioritized actions for rural water, at the sub-national level

1. Prioritize the incorporation of business models into the policies and guidelines
2. Review system for the definition of roles and accountabilities with clear guidelines on implementation and monitoring
3. Advocate for and develop an investment plan that builds on innovative financing mechanisms and attracts the private sector and donors
4. Review the existing monitoring framework and develop new indicators to be included in the national WASH inventories and harmonize with other national management information systems
5. Review the HR strategy with standards for deployment and plans for needs-assessment based capacity building

Conclusions and Recommendations

At an overarching level, a few topics clearly emerged as priorities for all sub-sectors (both for water and sanitation, both in rural and urban areas):

- **Regulation.** It was clear that there is a strong interest and Government commitment towards the establishing a regulatory body for the WASH sector. There was a keen interest in exploring the meanings of and possibilities for regulatory functions in the WASH sector; a momentum that should be further built on.
- **Financing.** All the sub-sectors would benefit from increased levels of financing, as well as strategies for identifying innovative financial instruments for the sector (i.e. blending finance, climate finance, etc.). Some sub-sectors also need to improve their absorption capacity in order to accelerate the progress achieved in the previous years.
- **Service delivery models.** The concept of service delivery, in particular for sanitation, but also for water, would benefit from a thorough exploration and definition in the Ethiopian context. This would facilitate the definition of roles and responsibilities in existing service delivery models, as well as the identification of options for new service delivery models.
- **Private sector engagement.** Private sector actors were considered as key stakeholders to further advance water and sanitation service delivery. There is a need to incentivize their engagement through the development of sustainable business models, as well as to strengthen their capacity to engage in the water and sanitation sector. Coordination between Government actors in public health, water supply and job creation would be crucial.
- **Capacity development.** The Ethiopian WASH sector needs increased capacities across all areas. This relates not only to opportunities to take part in trainings, but more broadly to issues of human resources management, salaries, exchange visits and involvement of young professionals.
- **City (or clustered) wide planning.** For urban and water and sanitation services, moving towards planning that includes larger administrative units, such as the entire cities, woreda-wide plans, or clustered-kebeles, was identified as a possibility to make better use of economies of scale and achieve more sustainable progress.

Despite three full days of workshop, there was a limit to the topics that could be analysed. In the concluding session, gender aspects of WASH, anti-corruption in the WASH sector and WASH in schools and institutions, were mentioned as important topics that had been omitted from the analysis.

For the revision of Ethiopia's One WASH National Program, the recommendations from the workshop are:

1. To provide the means and opportunities for the prioritized activities that address the bottlenecks identified for each sub-sector analysed
2. To put special emphasis on the bottlenecks that were prioritized across all sub-sectors and ensure proper coordination, so that synergy effects are identified and harnessed
3. To consider further analysis of topics which were not in focus during this workshop (WASH in schools and institutions; gender aspects of WASH; WASH and anti-corruption).

ANNEX XI: DATABASE OF ONGOING WASH PROGRAMMES FUNDED BY DAG MEMBERS IN 2016 (SOURCE: WSWG-SECRETARIAT/UNICEF, 2016/17)

General information				Funding Modality						Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
Donor	Programme/ Project Title	Status (closed, ongoing, planned)	Total budget (US\$)	CWA	Non-CWA	Grant	Loan	Humanitarian Aid	Technical Cooper- ation/As- sistance/ Other modality (please specify)	(please specify the manager of the fund)	Target Area (Region/Zone/ Woreda)	Target popu- lation / number benefi- ciaries	Start date	End date	Description
The World Bank	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Ongoing	250,000,000		1	1	1			Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWIE), Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage authority (AAWSA), and Five secondary cities water utilities (Dire Dawa, Gondar, Hawassa, Jimma, and Mekelle).	Addis Ababa, DireDawa, Gondar, Hawassa, Jimma, and Mekelle.	4,200,000	Apr-07	Dec-16	Objectives: The Development Objective of the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project is “to increase access to sustainable water supply and sanitation services in Addis Ababa and four secondary cities.” Components: The project has three components: i) Addis Ababa Water Supply and Sanitation, will provide funds to Addis Ababa City to: (i) produce and distribute more water and improve sanitation services; (ii) improve operational efficiency by reducing non-revenue water, and improving financial management, billing and collection, and customer management; and (iii) to improve governance by the water boards and to introduce performance incentives for operators. ii) Secondary Cities Water Supply and Sanitation, will provide funds to the secondary cities to: (i) produce and distribute more water and improve sanitation services; (ii) improve operational efficiency by reducing non-revenue water, and improving financial management, billing and collection, and customer management; and (iii) to improve governance by the water boards and to introduce performance incentives for operators. iii) Program Management and M&E, will provide funds for costs associated with project implementation, to synthesize existing water and sanitation access data to determine baseline figures and to monitor progress under this project.

General information				Funding Modality				Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
The World Bank	OWNP - CWA	Ongoing	205,000,000	1		1	1	Ministry of Finance and economic Development, Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWIE), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Regional bureaus in regions and two federal cities (Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa) about 384 <i>woredas</i> and 124 small towns 20 medium towns all over the regions.	Nationwide	3,800,000	Mar-14	Jun-19	Objectives: to increase access to improved water supply and sanitation services for residents in participating <i>woredas</i> /towns and communities in Ethiopia. Components: The programme has three components 1) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation: This component will finance: (i) construction and rehabilitation of community water supply schemes and institutional sanitation facilities; (ii) promotion of improved hygiene and sanitation practices in beneficiary communities; (iii) activities to strengthen and sustain the capacity of beneficiary <i>woredas</i> to effectively plan, implement and manage R-WASH; and (iv) activities to strengthen and sustain the capacity of beneficiary communities to effectively plan, implement and manage water supply and sanitation facilities. 2) Urban Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene: This component will finance: (i) improvement of urban water production and distribution systems; (ii) preparation of an urban sanitation strategy and priority sanitation investments in beneficiary towns; and (iii) activities to strengthen the capacity of participating water boards/committees and operators to effectively manage water supply and sanitation facilities. Works in larger urban centres with existing water supply and sanitation systems that need to be expanded or improved are to be financed on an on-lending basis, consistent with the Government's policy on cost recovery for urban water supply and sanitation. The Water Resources Development Fund (WRDF) will be the implementing agency for these sub components, responsible for appraisal of proposed projects and monitoring and evaluation. 3) Program Management: This component will provide financing to MoFED, MoH, MoE and MoWIE, and to the regional Health, Education and Water bureau as well as Woreda WASH offices, BoFED and WoFED personnel and regionally-based consultants to: (i) support programme implementation, (ii) refine policies and programme implementation arrangements, (iii) monitor and evaluate the program, (iv) equip water quality testing and training centres, and (v) improve information availability and flow.

General information				Funding Modality						Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
OWNP CWA	One WASH National Program	on going	485,000,000	1						OWNP office	Countrywide	5,619,925	Jul-16	Jun-17	Based on annual budget, the theoretical contributions from each donor are: US\$26.8m AFDB, 19.1m DFID, 13.4m GoE, 2.8m UNICEF, 12.3m WB (based on per cent contributions for the whole programme)
The World Bank	Tana Beles Integrated Water Resources Management Project	On going	50,000,000		1					Basin administration directorate, MoWIE. RWB Amhara and Regional Basin Authority	Abbay basin, Amhara. Tana and Beles sub-basins		Jul-07	Jul-16	Hydrological and basin information systems (including first weather radar and groundwater modelling; institutional strengthening, watershed restoration, flood management (early warning, new dredger). Establishment of 2 new sub-basin organisations for Tana and Beles sub-basins (Abbay basin), operational HIS/BIS for Tana and Beles sub-basins, 84,000 ha watershed restored, including small scale irrigation schemes rehabilitated, impact of late Tana floods mitigated.
WSP	Sustainable and Equitable WASH Services that includes IBNET programme (Benchmarking of Utilities)	Ongoing	2,626,000		1	1				Technical assistance to the Water, health, Education and Federal Micro and Small Enterprises Agency are Beneficiaries of the outcome	Tigray, Oromia, SNNP, Benishangul, Amhara and other regions		Jul-15	Jun-18	The project is dedicated to provide technical support through generating knowledge products, organizing events and supporting capacity development programmes. It will closely support the One WASH programme and aligned to this system. Since the TA has different components it will support range of WASH interventions.
WSP	Support Government of Ethiopia to Improve urban Sanitation and Hygiene Services Delivery	Ongoing	719,000		1	1				Technical Assistance	Federal ministries, four towns in Oromia (Adama, Batu/ Zeway/ Sebeta, Nekemt; Three towns in Amhara Gondar, Lalibela and		Mar-15	May-16	The Technical assistance is targeted to federal institutions, regional government and Addis Ababa and 10 towns IBNET is targeted to town utilities but the result is important for planning at regional and federal level

General information				Funding Modality						Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
											Kombolcha; towns in SNN-PR Welkite and Wolayita Sodo and from Tigray, Mekelle and Addis Ababa				
The World Bank	Sustainable Land Management Project (I and II)	Ongoing	50,000,000		1		1			Ministry of Agriculture			Nov-13	Apr-19	The objective of the Second Phase of the Sustainable Land Management Project is to reduce land degradation and improve land productivity in selected watersheds in targeted regions in Ethiopia. There are four components to the project, the first component being integrated watershed and landscape management. The objective of this component is to support scaling up and adoption of appropriate sustainable land and water management technologies and practices by smallholder farmers and communities in the selected watersheds and <i>woredas</i> . The second component is the institutional strengthening, capacity development and knowledge generation and management. The objective of this component is to complement the on-the-ground activities to be implemented under component one by strengthening and enhancing capacity at the institutional level, and building relevant skills and knowledge of key stakeholders, including government agencies, research organizations and academia involved in the sustainable management of natural resources, as well as the private sector, community leaders and small holder farmers. The third component is the rural land administration. The objective of this component is to enhance the tenure security of smallholder farmers in the project area in order to increase their motivation to adopt sustainable land and water management practices on communal and individual land. Finally, the fourth component is the project management.

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
The World Bank	Irrigation and drainage (phase I and II)	Ongoing	160,000,000		1	1			MoWIE			Jun-11	Oct-17	The objective of the Irrigation and Drainage Project for Ethiopia is to sustainably increase agricultural output and productivity in the project area. The additional financing (AF) will help complete the original project objectives in the context of an unanticipated financing gap. Detailed engineering designs have produced higher cost estimates than the preliminary cost estimates based on the conceptual design used for the purposes of project appraisal. The additional funding will allow the Borrower to complete the construction of the two large irrigation schemes initially included in the project to their full extent. The financing will cover cost increases, and a significant increase of the budget allocated to the implementation of the environmental management plan of the two schemes based on the detailed costing provided in the respective Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reports. Despite the significant cost increase, the revised economic analysis shows that the economic rate of return for the project is still significantly higher than the cost of capital.
EU	Sustainable Sanitation Transformation in Peri-Urban and Urban Areas of Ethiopia (SSTPU)	Ongoing	10,071,256		1	1			Amref Italy/ Ethiopia, SNV, Welthungerhilfe (GAA)	Addis Ababa in three sub-cities, Bahirdar and its surroundings, rural towns: SNV Oromia: Burayu, Dukem, Sebeta, SNNP: Dore, Tulla, Yirba, Adillo, Gununo, Shinshicho, and Tigray Abi Adi, Hagerselam, Edaga Arbi AMREF: Addis Ababa, Afar Zone 3 urban centres	729,676	Jan-15	Dec-17	SNV - Developing and disseminating hygiene and sanitation messages, building capacity and developing related value chains; promoting biogas solutions for waste disposal; documenting and sharing research findings and best practices. Amref - Infrastructure: public latrine, shower kiosks, ditch, biogas installation, water line rehabilitation, machine and manual solid waste collection system

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
EU	Partnership for Capacity Development in Sustainable Infrastructure Development and Water Resources Protection in Oromia region, Ethiopia	Ongoing	1,338,024			1			Vitens Evides International	Oromia (mainly Adama and Bishoftu,		Mar-12	Mar-16	Capacity building activities for Adama (Nazret) and Bishoftu (Debre Zeit) water bureaus.
EU	SANITATION DAILY: Hygiene & Sanitation Improvement Project	Ongoing	2,546,338			1			Amref Health Africa - Italia	Addis Ababa (Kirkos, Lideta and Addis Ketema sub-cities)	789,470 end beneficiaries (86 per cent of the population of the 3 targeted sub-cities)	Dec-12	Dec-17	Mainly, the project consists in improving access to basic sanitation services in 3 slums in Addis Ababa (Kirkos, Lideta and Addis Ketema sub-cities).
ECHO	Multi-sectoral emergency response for vulnerable communities of six <i>woredas</i> of Wag Himra Zone, Amhara Regional State	Ongoing	958,737		1	1		1	ACF-FR	Amhara		Jan-16	Dec-16	See 4Ws for more details
ECHO	Emergency WASH and livelihood support to drought affected communities in Amhara Region, South Gondar Zone.	Ongoing	419,775		1	1		1	CARE-AT	Amhara		Jan-16	Dec-16	See 4Ws for more details

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
ECHO	Emergency nutrition, WASH; food security support to Crisis Affected Communities in Amhara, Tigray and Oromia Regions, Ethiopia	Ongoing	605,847		1	1		1	Concern-IR	Tigray & SNNP		Jan-16	Dec-16	See 4Ws for more details
ECHO	Reducing the Impacts of El Nino phenomena through livelihood and WASH emergency response in the drought affected areas if Kilbati/Zone 2, Afar Region	On-Going	386,909		1	1		1	COOPI-IT	Afar		Jan-16	Dec-16	See 4Ws for more details
ECHO	Emergency assistance to El Nino drought affected communities in North Wello zone, Amhara Region, Ethiopia	Ongoing	110,414		1	1		1	DCA-DK	Amhara Region		Jan-16	Dec-16	See 4Ws for more details

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
ECHO	Emergency response on scabies outbreak for affected communities in Amhara, Tigray and Oromia Region, Ethiopia.	Ongoing	885,003		1	1		1	GOAL-IR	Amhara, Tigray & Oromia regions		Jan-16	Dec-16	See 4Ws for more details
ECHO	Saving lives and securing livelihoods; integrated emergency nutrition, food security and water sanitation hygiene (WASH) interventions for drought affected areas in Oromia (East Hararghe) and Amhara (North Shoa) regions, Ethiopia	Ongoing	547,696		1	1		1	IMC-UK	Oromia & Amhara regions		Jan-16	Dec-16	See 4Ws for more details

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
ECHO	Integrated WASH, EFSVL and nutrition emergency response and recovery for drought affected communities in Somali Region	Ongoing	1,205,713		1	1		1	OXFAM-UK	Somali region		Jan-16	Dec-16	See 4Ws for more details
ECHO	Multi-sectoral emergency response for vulnerable communities of 5 <i>woredas</i> in Afar Region, Ethiopia	Ongoing	694,539		1	1		1	STC-UK	Afar region		Jan-16	Dec-16	See 4Ws for more details
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and	Small and micro scale irrigation support (SMISP)	Ongoing	11,000,000			x			Ministry of Agriculture, livestock and natural resources, regional	Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Tigray	Total project budget 20 million euro, EKN's contribution is	Jan-14	Dec-17	The ultimate objective of the project is to ensure all concerned public and private institutions within each of the four regional states have the necessary capacity required for gender responsive identification, planning, design and construction and management support of sustainable small irrigation systems and micro irrigation
embassy of Canada									agricultural bureaus of Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray, agri-team Canada, A-TVETs		tribution is 10 million Euro			schemes in a coordinated manner and according to adopted integrated watershed-based approach

General information				Funding Modality						Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
MoWIE	MoWIE annual budget (2008EFY)	Ongoing	130,031,364	1	1	1			1	MoWIE	Countrywide		Jan-16	Dec-16	Federal budget allocated to MoWIE for water-related activities. Based on the breakdown of the annual budget for Ethiopian FY2008. The amounts include both structure costs (i.e. staff costs) and investments (i.e. implementation of activities)
Belgian Development Cooperation	VLIR-UOS	Ongoing	5,330,736		1				1	Universities in both Belgium and Ethiopia			Jan-16	Dec-16	<p>North South South Cooperation Programme</p> <p>Agro-ecosystems mapping by low cost photogrammetry, based on Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)</p> <p>Agro-ecosystems mapping by low cost photogrammetry, based on Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) (continued)</p> <p>An integrated strategy for fluoride removal from drinking water sources</p> <p>Integrated development of apps for data science</p> <p>Remediation of fluoride in drinking water sources: Inventory of technologies</p> <p>Sustainability of groundwater exploitation in a changing environment</p> <p>Sustainability of groundwater: development of a methodology</p> <p>Institutional University Cooperation</p> <p>Institutional cooperation with Jimma University (JU), Ethiopia</p>
															<p>Departmental cooperation</p> <p>TEAM / Own Initiatives</p> <p>Integrated geographical research for sustainable land management in the closed basins along the Rift Valley in northern Ethiopia</p> <p>Investigation of the hydrogeological framework of Lake Tana Basin for optimal and integrated use of groundwater</p> <p>International Conferences (INCO) Aquaculture and food security: defining potential opportunities for the development of aquaculture in Ethiopia</p> <p>South Initiatives (SI)</p> <p>Rapid land use and cover changes and the hydrogeomorphic impact in rural western Shoa (Oromia Region)</p>

General information				Funding Modality						Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
															<p>Research Initiatives Programme Evaluation of the impact of land degradation on reservoir sedimentation of Tekeze hydro-power dam in the northern Ethiopian highlands</p> <p>Fishery development in Tigray: Ecological potential and consequences</p> <p>Integrated groundwater potential evaluation for sustainable water supply of the city of Mekelle, Northern Ethiopia</p> <p>ACROPOLIS</p> <p>KLIMOS: Integration of the environmental and climate change themes in the transition towards sustainable development</p> <p>PhD programmes</p> <p>ICP PhD</p> <p>Trophic interactions in Ethiopian rivers and dams for ecosystem management</p>
Belgian Development Cooperation	Access to water for small farms in Dergajen (East Tigray)	Ongoing	83,600		1	1				Caritas Belgium	East Tigray		Nov-15	Jun-16	http://www.caritas-int.be/en/project/access-water-small-farms-dergajen-east-tigray
UNHCR	Refugees & Hosting population	Ongoing	10,400,000		1			1		UNHCR & Partners (ARRA, IRC, Oxfam, DRC, LWF, NRC, ANE, AHA)	24 Refugee camps in 5 Regional states (Gambela, Benishangul Gumuz, Tigray, Afar, Oromia – Moyale, Somali)	730,000	Jan-16	Dec-16	Objectives: Supply of potable water, sanitation services provision and Hygiene promotion covering refugees and hosting populations.
WSSCC/ GSF	Ethiopia Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme	On oing	5,115,000	-	-	Grant	-	-	-	FMoH	14 <i>woredas</i> in Oromia, 12 <i>woredas</i> in Amhara, 10 <i>woredas</i> in SNNPR and 4 <i>woredas</i> in Tigray	4000000	Jul-12	Dec-16	

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration			
USAID	Strengthening Ethiopia's Urban Health Program (SEUHP)	Ongoing	20,000,000		1	1				Prime Partner: John Snow, Inc. (JSI) GOE Counterpart: Ministry of Health (MOH) Sub-Partners: Emanuel Development Association (EDA) Addis Ababa University/ School of Public Health	SEUHP Target Regions and Towns/City by September 2015 Implemented in 5 Regions (Amhara, Harar, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray) and 2 Administrative Cities (Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa) in a total of 40 cities/towns with in these regions and including the two administrative cities. Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Intervention Areas : A total of 16 cities/towns by September 2015 Amhara Region: Debre Berhan, Dessie, Gondar and Woldiya Oromia Region : Assela, Jimma, Shashamane and Robe City Administration: Dire Dawa	1,600,000 hh	Jan-13	Dec-18	<p>Strengthening Ethiopia's Urban Health Programme (SEUHP) is supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to improve the health status of the urban population in Ethiopia by reducing HIV/TB related and maternal, neonatal, and child mortality and the incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs).</p> <p>Goal: The goal of SEUHP is to improve the health status of Ethiopia's urban population by reducing HIV/ TB related and maternal, neonatal, and child morbidity and mortality and the incidence of communicable/ NCDs.</p> <p>Program Objective: The strategic objective of SEUHP is to strengthen the UHEP by improving the quality, use, and management of community level urban health and related services.</p> <p>Expected Results</p> <p>R1- Improved quality of community level urban health services</p> <p>R2- Increased demand for facility level health services</p> <p>R3- Strengthened regional platforms for improved implementation of the national urban health strategy</p> <p>R4- Improved sectoral convergence for urban sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Cross-Cutting - PPP & Capacity Building</p> <p>Components and Specific Services under R4 - sanitation and hygiene interventions of SEUHP is planned to achieve the following results areas;</p> <p>Enhanced institutional collaboration and policy environment for improved WASH services;</p> <p>Expanded access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities and services;</p> <p>Increased adoption of key hygiene and sanitation behaviours;</p> <p>Capacity building of Urban Health Extension Professionals (UHE-ps), UHEP Supervisors, City/Town Health Offices (C/THOs) and other WASH sector office staff;</p>

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
										- SNNP Region: Arba Minch, Durame, Hossana and Wolaiyta Sodo - Tigray Region : Humera, Me-kelle and Shire - Dire Dawa				- Developing job aids/IEC materials on key hygiene and sanitation behaviours; - Evidence generation on the situation of urban sanitation and waste management.
USAID	Strengthening the Water Sector Working Group Secretariat	Ongoing	801,900		1	1			Manager: UNICEF Co-manager: MoWIE	Nationwide	0	Jun-15	May-17	Overall Objective: Provision of a platform for sector players to effectively coordinate all their activities while formulating overall strategies. Outputs: · WSWG Secretariat established and functional. · Ethiopia WRM stakeholder identification and characterization undertaken and documented. · Ethiopia WRM Programme developed with a detailed investment plan. · To establish a forum for regular experience sharing, information exchange and mutually review implementation status of projects and programmes on the basis of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)
USAID	Growth through Nutrition	Starting	73,000,000		1	1			Prime Partner: Save the Children GOE partners: MoH, MoWIE, MoANR Sub-Partners: World Vision, Tufts University, Jhpiego, PSI, Land O'Lakes,	Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Tigray (woredas TBD)	1,000,000	Sep-16	Aug-21	The overall aim of Growth through Nutrition is to improve the nutritional status of women and young children in the four productive regions of Ethiopia. This will be achieved through: 1. Increased access to diverse, safe, and quality foods; 2. Optimal nutrition, WASH, and agriculture-related behaviours adopted; 3. Increased utilization of quality nutrition services; 4. Increased access to WASH products and services; and 5. Strengthened multi-sector coordination and capacity to implement effective nutrition and WASH programme.

General information				Funding Modality						Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
										Manoff Group, Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo					
USAID	Transform WASH	Starting	24,000,000		1	1				TBD	TBD	TBD	Sep-16	Aug-21	<p>The objective of Transform WASH is to capacitate an organization or consortium to support the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to increase the use of improved WASH products and services in Ethiopia. All activities should aim to achieve sustained (product-facilitated) behaviour change by combining hygiene promotion, small-scale private sector hardware interventions, and enabling environment activities that reduce barriers to attaining scale. Objectives include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased WASH governance and management capacity at the sub national level; 2. Increased demand for low-cost quality WASH products and services, with a focus on sanitation; 3. Increased supply for low-cost quality WASH products and services, with a focus on sanitation; and 4. Increased knowledge base to bring WASH innovations to scale.
USAID	Lowland WASH	Ongoing	24,000,000		1				Contract	<p>Prime Partner: AECOM International Development</p> <p>GoE Counterpart: MoWIE</p> <p>Sub-Partners: International Rescue Committee, CARE</p>	<p>Afar (Dalol, Konaba, Berehale, Erebt, Teru, Dubti, Mile, Adear, Bure Modayitu, Gewane), Somali (Awbere, Tuguled, Jijiga, Kebribeyah, Babile, Ararso, Hareshen, Yoale, Degehabur, Denan, Kebridehar,</p>	<p>225,000 improved water (meeting GTP II standards), 750,000 improved sanitation</p>	Dec-15	Nov-19	<p>The purpose of the USAID Lowland Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Activity is to accelerate the expansion of improved, sustainable drinking water supply and sanitation access and to catalyse enhanced sanitation and hygiene behaviours, while also expanding sustainable water use for agriculture in Somali, Afar and SNNP (lowland areas) regions of Ethiopia with populations vulnerable to drought and climate change. This Activity will undertake technical activities grouped under four integrated components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased access to improved drinking water supply sources on a sustainable basis; 2) Increased adoption of key hygiene behaviours and increased access to improved, sustainable sanitation; 3) Improved efficiency and sustainability of food

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
										Marsin, Warder, Shilabo, Debe- weyin, Boh), SNNP (South Ari, Male, Bena Tsemay)				production from irrigated and rain-fed agricultural systems; and 4) Improved water resource governance and data management.
USAID	Delivery of Extensive Emergency WASH Inter- ventions in Priority <i>woredas</i> across Four Regions of Ethiopia	On going	6,000,000		1	1			World Vision	Abaya, Habro, Jeju, Shashemene, Boset, Jarso, Melka Belo, Jile Timuga, Ephrata, Gzuya, Tsedamba, Sa- mere, Enderta, Alamata, Kilte Awulalo-Wukro, Sheshego, Kuacha Birra		May-16	Feb-17	This emergency activity will work to provide life-saving access to safe water for personal and domestic uses and access to improved sanitation schemes and safe hygiene practices to people that are critically affected by the El Niño-triggered drought in Ethiopia. Particu- larly, the planning, design and implementation of this project will be handled with Ministry of Water, Irriga- tion, and Electricity (MoWIE) and Ministry of Health (MoH); and their respective offices at regional and district levels. The project will focus in three phases 1) access and use of WASH facilities 2) Promotion of hygiene and sanitation practices and 3) Community management and governance of WASH facilities.
USAID	Rapid Re- sponse WASH Fund	On going	4,500,000		1	1		1	International Rescue Committee			Jan-16	Dec-16	
USAID	UNICEF Emergency	On going	4,215,163		1	1		1	UNICEF			Jan-16	Dec-16	
USAID	Communica- tion for Health	Ongoing	24,000,000		1	1			Prime Part- ner: Johns Hopkins University GOE Counterpart: MOH Sub-part- ners: John Snow, Inc.,	Nationwide (with focus on Amhara, Oro- mia, SNNPR, Tigray for imple- mentation)	0	Dec-15	Nov-20	Communication for Health aims to measurably contribute to the adoption of healthy behaviours by Ethiopians in four regions – Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray – by strengthening SBCC capacity at the national, regional and sub-regional levels. The project's ultimate goal is to increase knowledge and health practices of individuals and communities while sup- porting systems to improve the quality, capacity and coordination of SBCC programmes.

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
									Ethiopian Public Health Institute, RHBs, public health universities					
USAID	Various		4,454,410		1	1		1	Various partners (Concern, FHE, GOAL,IMC, PCI, SCI, EHF)			Jan-16	Dec-16	
KUWAIT	Aksum water supply	Ongoing	22,000,000		1		1		Tigray RWB	Aksum	96000	Jan-15	Dec-18	The project aims at providing drinking potable water to Aksum and neighbouring areas and covers the target area need until 2043.
AECID	Rural Development through the increased production and access to water and markets in Gode . Somali Region.	Ongoing	555,000		1	1			ONG RES-CATE	Somali Region Zone: Shebelle <i>woreda</i> : Gode	11,900	Mar-15	Feb-17	Objectives: Strengthening agro-pastoralists livelihoods through increased production, productivity and access to markets. Access to subterranean water resources for human and animal consumption.
AECID	Access to public basic services for remote communities using renewable energies	Closed	500,000		1	1			ONG RES-CATE	Somali Region Zone: Shebelle <i>woreda</i> : Kebri Beyah	12,000	Feb-15	Jul-16	Objectives: The selected <i>kebele</i> in the <i>woreda</i> with water available 24 hrs. within 3kms distance. School and health post electrification, together with institutional support at local levels.
AECID	Strengthening agro-pastoralists communities resilience in Afar Region	On going	300,000		1	1			AMREF-FLY-ING DOCTORS	Afar region <i>woredas</i> : Chifra,Dubti Mille, Asaita and Afambo.	38,500	Oct-15	Apr-17	Objectives: Improved access to water resources for human agricultural and animal consumption. Increased production and productivity of crops and livestock improving nutrition. Strengthening local institutional capacities.

General information				Funding Modality						Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
	in order to tackle food crisis														
AECID	Strengthening resilience of communities living in extreme poverty in five <i>kebeles</i> in Berhale <i>woreda</i> . Afar region	On going	295,000		1	1				MANOS UNIDAS	Afar region Zone 2: <i>woreda</i> : Berhale	94,000	Jan-15	Oct-17	Objectives: Increased access to water for human consumption , enhancing hygiene practices Improving livelihoods by enhancing animal husbandry practices, as well as infrastructures construction
Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (IADC)/ European Investment Bank (EIB)/ French Agency for Development (AFD)	Support to WASH in Urban areas	On going	99,264,000		1	1	1		technical assistance component US\$7.10 million	WRDF, TWUs, RWB	Nationwide	Around 35 small and medium towns of Ethiopia. 1.5 million people	Jan-15	Dec-19	The programme aims at developing and rehabilitating urban water and basic sanitation infrastructures in small and medium towns of Ethiopia through the Water Resources Development Fund's (WRDF) existing revolving mechanism, which provides loans to Town Water Utilities (TWUs) to undertake projects on a cost-recovery basis. The programme aims also at providing technical assistance support to the WRDF in order to enhance its long-term sustainability as well as of the Regional Water Bureaus (RWBs) and TWUs. The total amount committed by the three Development Partners is worth EUR 81.4 million EUR distributed as follows: 1) EUR 15 million in soft loans by IDC coupled with a EUR 3.5 million grant; 2) EUR 20 million in soft loan by AFD coupled with a EUR 1 million grant; 3) EUR 40 million in soft loans by European Investment Bank (EIB) coupled with a EUR 1.5 million grant. Contribution to the Water Resource Development Fund -WRDF to enlarge the existing revolving fund to be used as loan to the Town Water Utilities for financing rehabilitation, upgrading and extension of urban water supply schemes and sanitation facilities, and to strengthen management capacity of Town Water Utilities and of WRDF in managing loan.

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (IADC)	Sustainable Water Supply for Itang Community in Gambela	Ongoing	524,942		1	1		1	UNICEF	Gambela region	20,000 people	Mar-16	Mar-17	The purpose of the project is to ensure equity in access to safe water and reduce the risk of conflict between refugees and their host community members in Itang (Gambela). The new system is part of the already designated Itang permanent water supply scheme and will be operated and maintained by a Water Utility which will be established and it will be self-sustained through the introduction of a tariff system.
Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (IADC)	Sustainable water supply for drought affected areas in Afar and Somali region	Ongoing	2,442,000		1	1		1	UNICEF	Afar and Somali Regions	10,000-15,000 People	Apr-16	Dec-17	The project aims to develop adequate, reliable and sustainable water sources for about 10,000-15,000 people in selected drought affected <i>woredas</i> in Somali and Afar regions including distribution systems for service delivery by December 2017.
AFD	Increase of short-term capacity of water in Addis Ababa and improve operational efficiency of Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority (AAWSA)	Closed	9,000,000			1			Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority (AAWSA)	Addis Ababa	1,500,000	Jan-07	Dec-15	The project comprises three components: - Component A - Increasing short-term capacities, covering detailed design, technical studies and works supervision of Legedadi treatment plant (works are financed by the World Bank); - Component B - Improving operational efficiency of AAWSA; and - Component C – Institutional support and capacity building.
AFDB	Four towns water supply and sanitation improvement programme	Approved	53,750,759		1		1		MoWIE, WRDF, 4 Regional Bureaus and 4 Water Utilities	Adama, Adwa, Bichena and Gode towns	860,000	Jan-17	Dec-21	The component of the programme includes:-Water Supply and Sanitation infrastructure, Utility efficiency and capacity building, Environmental management, and Project management.

General information				Funding Modality						Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
African Water Facility (AWF) / AfDB	Marketing and Service chain support for total sanitation in Arba Minch	Ongoing	1,608,816		1	1			1	Arba Minch town municipality	Arba Minch		May-16	May-20	
AfDB	Support to ONWN	Ongoing	92,100,000	1		1	1			See OWNPN	Countrywide	3,000,000	Jul-15	Jul-20	<p>The development objective of the WASH is to improve access to water supply and sanitation in Ethiopia, thereby contributing to the achievement of Government of Ethiopia Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) as well as water related Millennium Development Goals. The main component of the programme includes: -</p> <p>(i) Program support</p> <p>(ii) Rural and urban water supply</p> <p>(iii) Sanitation and Hygiene and</p> <p>(iv) Capacity building component. Overall construction and rehabilitation of 7,805 schemes is planned by the programme. Accordingly, about 3 million people are anticipated to get access to water supply and sanitation facilities. Cross cutting issues such as gender, empowerment of women in the implementation of the programme ,O&M of the services, environmental protection and rehabilitation works around the catchment of the water sources of water supply schemes will be given due attention. The programme will be implemented using the WASH Implementation Framework (WIF) which has been prepared for the program. As per the WIF, there will be one basket fund, one plan and one report for all the development partners. the programme will follow SWAp arrangements.</p>

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration	
													<p>The proposed preparation schedule is as follow;- 1.Project concept review Third quarter in 2013 2.Identification mission April 2013 3.Preparation mission September 2013 4.Quality enhancement review Second quarter in 2014. 5. Appraisal and Negotiation Appraisal in Feb.2014 and board approval in June 2014 The project preparation mission was conducted in 1-2 April 2013 and discussions were held with the Ministry of Water and Energy, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and development partners. The mission members include: the manager of OWAS 2, a water and sanitation specialist, ETFO, financial mgmt specialist and the procurement officer from ETFO.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>11. The development objectives for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program II is to improve access to rural water supply and sanitation in Ethiopia, thereby contributing to the achievement of Government of Ethiopia (GoE) Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) as well as the water related Millennium Development Goal.</p>
AfDB	Small and medium Towns Water & Sanitation	Pipeline	125,870,000			?	?		Ministry of Agriculture				<p>Reference: P-ET-E00-008 Appraisal Date: 02/06/2011 Board Presentation: 21/09/2011 Status: Pipeline Implementing Agency: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE Location: Ethiopia</p>

General information				Funding Modality				Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
DFID	One WASH PLUS	Ongoing	28,600,000		1	1		UNICEF, MoWIE/WRDF, MoH, MUDOCH, RWBs, RHBs, TWUs Salomon LDA (engineering firm), World Vision Ethiopia, IRC, WSUP	Tigray: Wurko and satellite villages, Addisihu (solid and liquid waste only) and satellite villages / Amhara: Maksegnit and satellite villages / Somali: Kebredehar and Jijjiga (solid waste only) / Oromia: Welenchiti satellite villages, Sheno satellite villages, Abomsa and satellite villages	Direct 300,000	Jan-13	Dec-18	<p>The DFID-funded One WASH PLUS has the mandate to influence the national sector agenda through innovative approaches and elements over six strategic results (the Urban WASH service delivery component is R5 for which 300,000 direct beneficiaries are targeted in urban and peri-urban areas)</p> <p>(R1) Sector Governance; (R2) Bottlenecks in WASH service supply, market response and value for money are analysed and addressed through support to private sector organisations at national level and in programme areas ; (R3) resilience; (R4) Equity and Social accountability; (R5) Urban WASH and (R6) Sector capacities and TVETCs curricula</p> <p>Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salomon LDA for design and supervision activities, including Business Plans and Sanitation Masterplans - World Vision Ethiopia in partnership with Open University UK, are implementing a specific component to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen governance systems for equitable, effective and transparent WASH resource allocation through the promotion and monitoring of equity and social accountability in delivering WASH services both at national level and programme areas 2. Enhance capacity of the CCRDA Water and Sanitation Forum (WSF) to coordinate CSOs within Ethiopia's WASH sector for the implementation of the OWNIP & Enhance capacity of the Water Resource Development Fund (WRDF) to improve their systems and processes to provide water loans to local governments. 3. Develop a comprehensive hygiene and environmental sanitation promotion package to increase sustainable use of WASH facilities, services and products at household and community level. This includes working with Schools H&S and MHM clubs, Parent-teacher associations, School committees, Public-Private-Operators, Local Artisans, Health Extension Workers and other influential groups in the communities and professionalization of informal water vendors. 4.

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
														Develop TVETCs Urban WASH Module through Open University UK (Open WASH) - IRC for the development of programme M&E (baseline, midline endline), Sustainability checks, Academic publications, Private Sector Analysis. -WSUP - Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor for the support to line ministries in developing the Integrated Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy and Strategic Action Plan
DFID	Support to OWNPN through the CWA	Ongoing	131,600,000	1		1			GoE, the four WASH sector ministries and their lower organs at region and <i>woreda</i> level (MoWIE, MoH, MoE and MoFED)	Countrywide	1,700,000	Jan-13	Dec-18	DFID support has three components 1. Financial support to government through the CWA, which support the four pillars of the OWNPN where Urban WASH is the major one both in schemes construction and CB under the CWA 2. Complementary support through UNICEF including infrastructure, capacity building, studies on innovative ideas and addressing equity in WASH provision (see UNICEF) 3. TA support to the sector M&E which also cover Urban WASH
DFID	Support to OWNPN M&E system	Ongoing	5,200,000	1		1			GoE, the four WASH sector Ministries and their lower organs at region and <i>woreda</i> level (MoWIE, MoH, MoE and MoFED)	all regions	1,700,000	Jan-13	Dec-18	DFID support has three components 1. Financial support to government through the CWA, which support the four pillars of the OWNPN where Urban WASH is the major one both in schemes construction and CB under the CWA 2. Complementary support through UNICEF including infrastructure, capacity building, studies on innovative ideas and addressing equity in WASH provision (see UNICEF) 3. TA support to the sector M&E which also cover Urban WASH
Germany (through KfW)	Support to malnourished children and the drought-affected population in Ethiopia	Ongoing	10,929,500			1			UNICEF	Afar and Somali Region	240,000	Mar-16	Mar-17	Programme is a multi-sectoral approach incl. nutrition and health. The WASH component foresees US\$4 million for the development and maintenance of water schemes in drought-affected areas; and US\$300,000 for the procurement of sanitation/hygiene supplies and water treatment chemicals.

General information				Funding Modality						Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
Germany (through KfW)	Support to the drought and El Nifio response in Ethiopia	Ongoing	11,367,500			1				UNICEF	Tigray, Oromia, SNNPR, Amhara	380,000	Jul-16	Jul-17	The programme is a multi-sectoral approach incl. nutrition and health. The WASH component foresees funding for the development and maintenance of water supply schemes in drought affected areas, procurement of water treatment chemicals, construction of sanitary facilities and hygiene promotion interventions.
Germany (through KfW)	Strengthening Drought Resilience of the Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods in the Lowlands (Afar) of Ethiopia	Ongoing	6,750,000							Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	Afar Region	65,000	Jan-15	Dec-18	Overall objective: Improvement of drought resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods in the Afar region. Rehabilitation of rangeland and farmland by applying large-scale soil treatment and soil conservation techniques and improved rangeland management in order to enable the local population to manage and use their natural resources in a productive and sustainable way.
Germany (through KfW)	Preservation of soil and water resources to improve drought resilience and food security in the arid and semi-arid regions of Eastern Ethiopia	Ongoing	11,250,000							Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	Afar Region	65,000	Jan-16	Dec-19	Overall objective: Improvement of drought resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods in the Afar region. Development of water and soil resources for increased resilience of agro-pastoral production systems including rehabilitation of existing and construction of new irrigation schemes for farm and range land based on perennial or seasonal available surface water as well as water-harvesting systems and introduction of economically viable agro-pastoral farming systems for the sustainable production of food and fodder.
Germany (through KfW)	Regional Fund for Improving Drought Resilience in Ethiopia	On going	14,625,000							Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Afar and Somali Region	100,000	Jan-15	Dec-20	Overall objective: Improvement of drought resilience of the pastoral and agro-pastoral population in the border regions in the North-East of Ethiopia. The project follows a multi-sectoral approach including following components: water resources development; livestock management and infrastructure development and alternative livelihoods and basic services.

General information				Funding Modality						Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
Germany (through KfW)	Sustainable Land Management (Phase I - III)	On going	57,842,200			1				Ministry of Agriculture	Oromia, Amhara, Tigray		Apr-10	Dec-21	Objective: to reduce land degradation on selected agricultural land and to increase the agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers. The programme contributes to Component 1 (integrated watershed and landscape management) and Component 4 (project management) of the Ethiopian Sustainable Land Management Program. Activities financed with regard to watershed management comprise (i) communal land and gully rehabilitation, (ii) farmland and homestead development and (iii) community infrastructure.
Germany (through GIZ)	Sustainable Land Management	Ongoing	40,300,000						X	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR)	Ethiopia's 6 highland regions (Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Tigray, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela)	Approx. 1 million people in rural households in the 3 highland regions	Jan-15	Dec-17	Objectives: (i) reduce land degradation and improve agricultural productivity in Ethiopia's rural highland areas, while thereby strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers against the impacts of climate change. (ii) integrate practices and activities to improve soil fertility and productivity; adapt soil fertility enhancing techniques to boost on-farm production of biomass and compost (iii) improve nutrition sensitive agriculture, reducing malnutrition and increasing dietary diversity; support health activities to improve knowledge on healthy nutrition and hygiene (iv) implement participatory forest management in and adjacent to critical watersheds under the national SLMP
Germany (through GIZ)	Strengthening Drought Resilience of the (agro-) pastoral Population in the Lowlands	Ongoing	22,800,000						X	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR); Ministry of Livestock and Fishery (MoLF)	Ethiopia's 2 lowland regions (Afar and Somali)		Jul-14	Jul-18	Objectives: (i) reduce land degradation and improve agricultural productivity in Ethiopia's rural lowland, while thereby strengthening the resilience of pastoralist against the impacts of climate change.

General information				Funding Modality						Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
Minis-try for Foreign Affairs of the Gov-ernment of Finland	Support to Communi-ty-Led Accel-erated WASH in Ethiopia (COWASH) Phase III	On going	12,100,000		1	1			Technical assis-tance	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, & respective Regional Bureaus in five regions (Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oro-mia, SNNP and Tigray Regions with a total of 76 <i>woredas</i>)	5 Regions (Amhara = 10 zones and 40 <i>woredas</i> . Benishangul G= 3 zones and 9 <i>wore-das</i> . Oromia 4 zones and 12 <i>woredas</i> . SNNPR 4 zones and 8 <i>woredas</i> . Tigray= 3 zones and 7 <i>woredas</i> .) /In total= 5 re-gions, 25 zones and 76 <i>woredas</i> are participating in COWASH III/	1 100 000 new bene-ficiaries	Jul-16	Jul-19	The development objective is to contribute to achieving Ethiopia’s Growth and Transformation Plan II (July 2015-June 2020) targets for the WASH sectors in terms of water, sanitation and hygiene access coverage and quality of service delivery in selected rural areas in five Regions by using Community Man-aged Project (CMP) approach. The outcomes are: 1. Increased community and institutional water coverage (GTP II standards including water quality). 2. Increased community and institutional sanitation and hygiene coverage and usage (GTP II standards) 3. Increased functionality and sustainability of built WASH facilities through improved service delivery 4. Women’s em-powerment through WASH related activities
Government of Ethiopia (5 Region-al States)	Support to Communi-ty-Led Accel-erated WASH in Ethiopia (COWASH) Phase III	Ongoing	25,665,000		1	1				Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE), Ministry of Health, Ministry of	5 Regions (Amhara = 10 zones and 40 Woredas. Benishangul G= 3 Zones and 9 Woredas. Oromia 4 Zones and 12 Wore-das. SNNPR 4 Zones and 8 Woredas. Tigray= 3 Zones	1 100 000 new bene-ficiaries	Jul-16	Jul-19	The development objective is to contribute to achieving Ethiopia’s Growth and Transformation Plan II (July 2015-June 2020) targets for the WASH sectors in terms of water, sanitation and hygiene access coverage and quality of service delivery in selected rural areas in five Regions by using Community Man-aged Project (CMP) approach. The outcomes are: 1. Increased community and institutional water coverage (GTP II standards including water quality). 2. Increased community and institutional sanitation and hygiene coverage and usage (GTP II standards)

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
									Education, & respective regional bureaus in five regions (Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray Regions with a total of 76 <i>woredas</i>)	and 7 Woredas.) /In total= 5 Regions, 25 Zones and 76 <i>woredas</i> are participating in COWASH III/				3. Increased functionality and sustainability of built WASH facilities through improved service delivery 4. Women's empowerment through WASH-related activities
Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Finland	Support to OWN-P-CWA	Planned	2,200,000	1		1			The fund will be disbursed to the CWA account to perform OWN-P activities according to the POM	Nationwide		Sep-16	Jul-19	According to POM
UNICEF-Own sources	Sector Coordination/Rural and Emergency WASH	Ongoing	5,197,211	1	1	1		1	UNICEF MoWIE, MoH, RWBs, RHBs,	All regions		Jan-16	Dec-16	
CIDA (SC110037)	UNICEF Rural WASH	Ongoing	1,404,902			1			UNICEF, MOH, RWBs & RHBs	Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray		Jan-11	Dec-16	
Dutch (SC130696)	UNICEF Rural WASH	Ongoing	3,472,878			1			UNICEF, MoH, RWBs & RHBs	Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR & Tigray		Jan-13	Dec-17	
Dutch (SC160002)	UNICEF Rural WASH	Ongoing	2,107,815			1			UNICEF, MoH, RWBs & RHBs	Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Afar, Somali, Gambela		Jan-16	Dec-19	

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
USAID	Strengthening the Water Sector Working Group Secretariat	Ongoing	629,429			1			UNICEF, MoWIE & MoH	Federal		Jan-15	Dec-17	
UK	UNICEF's Emergency WASH	Closed	9,966			1			UNICEF, RWB	Gambela		Jan-14	Dec-16	
Italy	UNICEF's Emergency WASH	Closed	492,537			1			UNICEF, RWB	Gambela		Jan-15	Dec-17	
CERF	UNICEF's Emergency WASH	Closed/ Ongoing	1,610,732			1			UNICEF, RWB , RHB & IRC	Federal, Oromia, SNNP, Amhara, Tigray & Afar		Jan-15	Dec-16	
OFDA	UNICEF's Emergency WASH	Ongoing	6,021,383			1			UNICEF, RWB & RHB	Federal, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Tigray, Afar, Somali		Jan-15	Dec-17	
DFID	UNICEF's Emergency WASH	Ongoing	16,764,910			1			UNICEF, RWB , RHB, Hydro Const. & Eng., Derba Drilling, ICM comm.	Federal, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Tigray, Afar, Somali		Jan-15	Dec-18	
Canada	UNICEF's Emergency WASH	On going	499,900			1			UNICEF, RWB & RHB	Federal, Oromia, Gambela & Somali		Jan-15	Dec-16	
Japan	UNICEF's Emergency WASH	On going	1,314,828			1			UNICEF, RWB & RHB	Federal, Tigray, Amhara		Jan-15	Dec-17	
KFW	UNICEF's Emergency WASH	On going	4,327,374			1			UNICEF, RWB , RHB, Burnside, Lonadd	Federal, Oromia, Afar and Somali		Jan-15	Dec-17	

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
SIDA	UNICEF's Emergency WASH	On going	1,401,444			1			UNICEF, RWB & RHB	Federal, Tigray, Amhara and SNNP		Jan-15	Dec-17	
HRF	UNICEF's Emergency WASH	Ongoing	2,171,301			1			UNICEF, RWB & RHB	Federal, Oromia, SNNPR, Amhara, Tigray		Jan-15	Dec-17	
China	Improved capacity of Addis Ababa water supply	Ongoing	95,000,000		1	1			AWASA	Addis Ababa city	2600000	Mar-15	Dec-16	Project to improve Addis Ababa utility (AWASA) increased 70,000-cubic-meter supply project. Grant provided by Exim bank and implemented by China's CGC Overseas Construction Group, is expected to increase the city's water supply capacity by over 30 percent to 464,000 cubic meters, satisfying water demand for two thirds of its 4 million population.
China	Improved capacity urban water supply in Addis and Mekelle	Pipeline	-											
China	Support to ongoing hydropower infrastructure development	Ongoing												
JICA	Bahirdar Water Supply Project	Ongoing (project beginning)	20,000,000		1	1			Amhara Regional Water Resources Bureau Bahirdar Water Supply Enterprise Water Aid	Western side of Bahirdar town (Zone 2)		Aug-15	Dec-20	Development of water sources (boreholes) / transmission and distribution mains / reservoirs and technical assistance
JICA	Urban water utility management capacity development	Planned (to be re-designed as capacity)			1	1			Oromia Regional Water Resources Bureau Ethiopian Water	tbc	tbc	Nov-16	Nov-20	to provide capacity development trainings for water utilities in Oromia region on i) Utility management; ii) financial management; iii) NRW; iv) Assets management; vi) Customer management training packages might be developed and adopted by EWTI in order to provide the same quality training to

General information				Funding Modality					Implementing Partner(s)			Duration		
	project in Oromia Region	building at Technology Institute (EWTI) Ethiopian Water Technology Institute)							Possible partners under consideration are Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority (AWASA)					other water utilities in other regions
JICA	Non-Revenue Water Reduction Project in Addis Ababa	Planned			1									
JICA	Integrated River Management Project in Addis Ababa	Planned			1									
JICA	Water Supply development for Small Towns in Rift Valley Basin in SNNPR	Ongoing	11,000,000		1	1			SNNP Regional Water Resources Bureau	Koshe, Kela, Tiya, Adilo, Teferi Kela, Dalocha, Mito, Alem Gebeya, Kibat and Tebela	92,000	Apr-15	Sep-16	Construct piped water schemes in 10 towns / provision of O&M training for WASHCOs and water offices
JICA	Small towns water supply in southern part of Amhara region	Completed	6,000,000		1	1			Amhara Regional Water Resources Bureau	Dido, Sedie, Mertule Maryam, Lumame, Yetimen, Wojel, Amanuel, Bikolo, Gobeze Maryam	95,000	Apr-14	Jun-15	Construct piped water schemes in 9 towns / provision of O&M training for WASHCOs and water offices



ONE WASH NATIONAL PROGRAM (OWNP)

A Multi-Sectoral SWAP

REVIEW OF PHASE I

March 2018