



ONE WASH NATIONAL PROGRAMME (OWNP)

ONE Plan | **ONE** Budget | **ONE** Report



one planning system

with linked strategic and annual WASH plans at each level

one budgeting system

reflecting all WASH-related investments and expenditures

one financial management system

with consolidated accounting and reports

one procurement system

with common standards and procedures

one information system

with essential data updated and accessible at each level

one monitoring & evaluation system

with common indicators and consolidated analysis

one reporting system

with agreed formats

One Wash National Programme (OWNP)

The Government of Ethiopia is launching a new programme in the field of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene. This approach will modernize the way water and sanitation is delivered to the people of Ethiopia improving the health situation, decreasing the drop-out rates of children in schools, and making financing for WASH more effective.

The Development objective of the Programme is to contribute to achieving the Government's social and economic priorities in an equitable and sustainable manner by increasing water supply and sanitation coverage and the adoption of good hygiene practices, guided by the WASH Implementation Framework (WIF).

Essentially, the sector is moving away from small-scale project funding towards a broader sector wide approach. With this not only government efforts are being harmonized but all actors involved agree on ONE common system.

Here are **7 reasons** for why this programme is **exceptional**:

1 UNITED

Four Ministries have agreed to implement One programme

2 INCLUSIVE

Not only one but all aspects of WASH are included in this programme no matter if it's rural or urban WASH, the provision of infrastructure as well as technical assistance

3 COMPREHENSIVE

This programme will be rolled out nationwide in all the regions of Ethiopia

4 INNOVATIVE

The OWNP is the first sector wide approach in the Ethiopian WASH sector

5 EFFECTIVE

Development Partners' and the Government of Ethiopia's funds are pooled into One account allowing for a greater leverage of WASH programming.

6 PROGRESS ORIENTED

The OWNP will lead towards achieving national results faster.

7 SUPPORTIVE

All relevant stakeholders in the sector work together to move the sector forward.

OWNP preparation is led by Ministry of Water and Energy, being represented by the National WASH Coordination Office, and closely supported by a task force comprising of focal points of WASH Ministries, donors, civil society and bilateral organizations. OWP document preparation is nearly completed to facilitate the launching and subsequent implementation of the programme for duration of seven years covering the period from July 2013 to June 2015 for Phase I and from July 2015 to June 2020 for Phase II. The OWP comprises four major components:

Component 1

Rural and Pastoral WASH, including rural and peri-urban sanitation - Estimated cost: USD 1.03 billion (water supply) and USD 0.4 billion (sanitation and hygiene). Activities by the water bureaus will include construction of 55,865 new conventional water points and water supply schemes and rehabilitating 20,010 existing schemes. Furthermore, 42,529 household dug wells and community dug wells are expected to be constructed by households and communities through self supply.

Urban WASH, including WASH in peri-urban areas - Estimated cost: approximately USD 786 million for water supply and USD 95.7 million for sanitation improvements in urban areas. Main activities include study and design, capacity building and management support, environmental and resettlement safeguards, immediate service improvements and expansion and augmentation of water supplies. Sanitation and urban environmental improvements will include desludging equipment and facilities, management of wastewater and public toilets in selected locations.

Component 2

Institutional WASH - Estimated cost: USD 545.7 million. Activities include support to improving water supply and sanitation facilities and hygiene practices at health institutions, which will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Health (MoH) and regional and city health bureaus and woreda health office. The Ministry of Education (MoE) and regional and city education bureaus and woreda education offices will be responsible for planning and implementing WASH activities in schools. Regional/city water bureaus may provide technical assistance in the design, construction and supervision of water supplies in institutions. The indicated amount includes 11,415,542 USD to be used for water quality monitoring. Doing so is expected to increase economy of scale and ease out administration arrangements.

Component 3

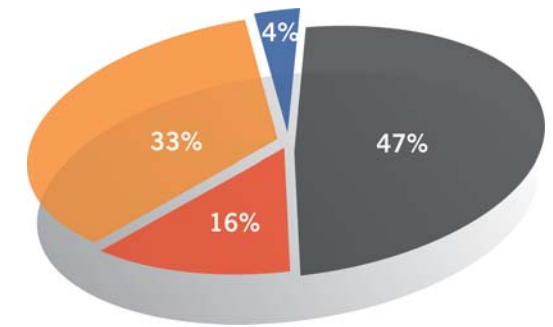
programme Management and Capacity Building - Estimated cost: USD 90,028,152 for rural WASH component management and capacity building and USD 78,618,150 for urban WASH programme management and capacity building. Furthermore technical assistance in self supply, supply chain, pastoral WaSH, M&E will be provided at a cost of USD 10,158,848.

Component 4

This component includes support to improve skills and capacity of the programme's organizations and implementing parties at all levels to plan, manage and monitor programme activities through training, post-construction management support, equipment, tools, and support to monitoring and reporting. The programme will support a minimum staffing and resource package necessary to effectively implement the programme at all levels to be determined by a capacity assessment at federal, regional/city and town/woreda level.

Capacities of Technical and Vocational Education Training Colleges (TVETCs) and Health and Science Colleges (HSCs) will be enhanced at an estimated cost of USD 11,977,590 through support to training of trainers, curriculum development and training equipment for workshops and laboratories. Similarly, services from the Ethiopian Water Technology Institute (EWTI) will be used to train WASH professionals at an estimated cost of USD 3,655,308.

Programme Targets and Costs - Achieving GTP targets and universal coverage mean that an additional 26.6 million rural and 4.4 million urban inhabitants in 6,284,000 households will gain access to safe drinking water, as well as 22,342 primary schools, 643 secondary schools and 7,772 health posts/centers. In sanitation, an additional 6,122 schools, 7,037 health posts/centers will have access to improved sanitation facilities. Construction or rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in 15,122 schools and 7,141 health posts will also be undertaken. Achieving GTP targets for water supply and sanitation access will require a total investment of USD 2.41 billion of which around USD 1.632 billion is available as per present estimate while resulting in a funding gap of USD 0.778 billion, or about 32% of the total funding requirement.



- **Rural Water Supply** - USD 1,130,655,816
- **Urban Water Supply** - USD 786,062,849
- **Rural Sanitation** - USD 398,861,728
- **Urban Sanitation** - USD 95,683,849

Readiness Criteria and Targeting - To ensure that there is an enabling environment to promote effective and efficient implementation and support the sustainability of constructed facilities, "readiness" criteria are proposed at all levels. The readiness criteria are intended to be fulfilled before disbursement of funds for procurement of works and physical implementation takes place. The programme seeks to reduce regional and social disparities so that identifying and targeting areas with low access to safe water or improved sanitation according to the National WASH Inventory (NWI) with high priority for acute water and sanitation "hot spots" need to be done. Gender disaggregated indicators will be used where relevant to track gender equity in roles and benefits.

Programme Organization and Partnership - The highest governing body in the programme is the National WASH Steering Committee (NWSC) whose members include Ministers and State Ministers from the ministries of Water and Energy, Health, Education and Finance and Economic Development. The NWSC is chaired by the Minister of Water and Energy. The technical arm of the NWSC is the National WASH Technical Team (NWTT) consisting of Directors from the four WASH ministries. A similar structure is prescribed at regional level. The lowest level of WASH governance is the woreda. A National WASH Coordination Office (NWCO) is responsible for coordinating, planning and oversight of programme implementation at federal level and report to a National Steering Committee. Implementation of the programme in the sector ministries will be the responsibility of WASH programme Management Units (PMUs) in the ministries of Water and Energy, Health, Education and Finance and Economic Development, respectively.

The programme will be implemented as a joint effort between Government, Development Partners, NGOs, training institutions, the private sector, community members and other stakeholders. **In addition to the Government, a number of Development Partners will support the programme through contributions to a Consolidated WASH Account at federal level.** Other partners, including bilateral aid organizations and CSOs, will support the programme through other funding arrangements, as well as through the provision of technical assistance, supplies and other means. In order to effectively implement the programme, minimum staffing package is proposed at all levels.

Three partnership arrangements are proposed: (i) Partners - organizations contributing to the Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) at federal level; (ii) Associated Partners – organizations funding construction of water supply and sanitation facilities, technical assistance, supplies and other support to OOWNP, but not using the CWA; and (iii) Collaborating Partners – organizations providing other types of assistance to OOWNP, i.e. training, studies, manuals, communication products, participation in the Multi-Stakeholder Forum, etc.

Results Framework and Key Performance Indicators - The programme's main instruments for monitoring, verification and impact assessment consist of a results framework and key performance indicators. The programme's Results Framework contains outputs, outcomes, indicators and impacts for each programme component and for the programme as a whole. The key performance indicators (KPIs) include:

- ✓ Related to important policies, issues and objectives
 - ✓ Clearly defined and easily measurable and consistently applied
 - ✓ Few, manageable for regular reporting and provide required information for decision-making
- Allow performance to be assessed regularly and tracked over time to inform key decisions

Capacity enhancement – The OOWNP recognizes existing gaps in human resources, organizational efficiency, lack of capacity at community level and material and logistic support are the most frequently cited threats to successful programme implementation and therefore recommends to give priority attention in the allocation of programme resources. Human resources (HR) capacity building is intended to be provided on a continuous basis and include intensive initial training as well as refresher training, coaching and follow up. WASH guidelines, manuals and other relevant materials need to be reviewed, adapted, updated and translated to major local languages and any new ones prepared as required. Operation and maintenance manuals are required for different types and components of urban water supply schemes and equipment. The programme requires MoH to review its federal-level responsibilities for the programme's sanitation and hygiene promotion and allocate the number of federal level staff and operational budget required to carry out these responsibilities.

Strategic Intervention Areas - To support the accelerated delivery of improved WASH facilities and services, the programme has identified a number of strategic intervention areas including: (i) supporting acceleration and scaling-up of self supply, (ii) supporting TVETCs and HSCs to provide skilled technicians to the WASH sector, (iii) Supply chains for water supply and sanitation products and services, (iv) Improving efficiency in construction and operation of urban water supply systems; (v) Mobile Technology for Transmission of Data and Information/Water Point Mapping; (vi) Social Inclusion; (vii) Improved generation and sharing of WASH knowledge and experience; (viii) Climate screening and resilience, and (ix) programme Communication Strategy.

programme Monitoring, Review and Reporting - programme planning and implementation process needs to be closely monitored through: (i) Monthly and quarterly progress and financial reports from kebeles, woredas/towns, regions/cities and zones. Monthly and quarterly reports show the progress against planned activities and/or outputs while the annual plan show achievements in meeting the annual targets; (ii) Status/issues reports by the NWCO and WASH Coordinators to quarterly meetings of the One WASH Steering Committees at federal and regional levels; (iii) Semi-annual Joint Technical Reviews (JTR) and follow-up actions; (iv) Annual Multi-Stakeholder Forums (MSF) and follow-up actions; (v) Infrastructure Audits/Sustainability Checks and follow-up actions; (vi) Joint supervision visits to programme sites; and (vii) TA and hardware support to strengthen programme monitoring and reporting systems at all levels results.

Funding and Financial Management - In line with the principle of alignment with Government systems the programme will follow GoE's financial management rules and policies. MoFED will be responsible for the overall financial management of the programme and will carry out financial management in accordance with sound financial management procedures including internal control mechanisms in line with GoE's financial management policies and guidelines. The whole programme finance will be audited by the Office of Federal Auditor General (OFAG) OFAG or competent auditing firm assigned by the OFAG.

Procurement and Contract Management - Noting procurement and contract management are major constraint in implementing WASH activities, the programme will make use of the public procurement system and procedures and established procedures for contract management. Ministries, regional bureaus and woreda offices will use standard bidding and contract documents that comply with government rules and regulations for procurement of works, goods and services.

Human Resources - More than 50,220 skilled technicians and professionals are required to achieve the GTP targets. Allowing for attrition and turnover and assuming that about 60% of the required cadre of human resources are currently available, over 20,000 additional skilled personnel of all types will be required to effectively implement the programme. It will therefore be necessary to identify and implement measures to attract as many contractors, drilling companies, technicians, professionals and others as possible to the WASH sector.

What Next?

Implementation of OOWNP will start up following finalization of a Fiduciary Risk Assessment and endorsement of a Joint Financial Agreement by MoFED.

- ✓ Contribution to the Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) administered by MoFED
- ✓ Regional ONE WASH National Programme structures made operational for full OOWNP implementation
- ✓ Fiduciary Risk Assessments (FRA) results disseminated and appropriate mitigation plans developed
- ✓ Advocacy for contribution from development partners

OWNP

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