FULL Proceedings of the Joint 10th WASH-WRM Multi-Stakeholder Forum

Accelerating integrated, inclusive, sustainable and quality WASH services and water resources management for achieving SDGs

Addis Ababa
November 26-27, 2019
Hilton Hotel

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CCRDA	Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations
CR-WASH	Climate-Resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
CR-WSP	Climate-Resilient Safety Plans
CWA	Consolidated WASH Account
DPs	Development partners
EWTI	Ethiopian Water Technology Institute
GLAAS	Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program
JTR	Joint Technical Review
MSF	Multi-stakeholder forum
NWCO	National WASH Coordination Office
NIWRMP	National Integrated Water Resource Management Program
ODF	Open defecation free
PES	Payment for Ecosystem
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WDC	Water Development Commission
WRDF	Water Resources Development Fund
WRM	Water Resources Management
WSWG	Water Sector Working Group

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AKNOWLEDGMENTS

The MSF 10 organizing committee is thankful for all the organizations who participated in the preparation and successful completion of the MSF 10. Special thanks goes to the following organizations and their representatives:

African Development Bank, COWASH, DFID, Ethiopia WASH Alliance, Ethiopia Water Technology Institute, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, JICA, KOICA, Millenium Water Alliance-Ethiopia Program, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, National WASH Coordination Office, PSI, SNV, UNICEF, USAID, WaterAid, Water Development Commission, Water Sector Working Group Secretariat, World Bank and Wold Vision.

The MSF 10 organizing committee also extends its appreciation to María Florencia Rieiro who was the main reporter during the MSF 10 and who supported the writing of these proceedings.

1 OPENING SESSION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Presented by Kebede Faris and Seleshi Demissie

Today is the Joint Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)-Water Resources Management (WRM) Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) 10th celebration and we can consider it as a decade of togetherness and reinforcement of our roots. We are working together for one common end. We have been tracking progress, engaging all stakeholders into one common goal and focusing on integrated services and coordinated actions.

[Gashaw (advocator)'s presentation: You came together and you worked together, and I am fruitful to work with you, I am pretty happy to be with you and work with you all]

1.2 KEY NOTE SPEECHES

Address from civil society (Dr. Nigusu Legesse, Executive Director of CCRDA/CSOs Water and Sanitation Forum)

The Water and Sanitation Forum, part of the Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations (CCRDA), was established 12 years ago for the harmonization of the members, learning and capacity building, and to expand cooperation. Partners have been working to coordinate capacity and improve learning for scaling up good practices. Only in 2017-18, more than 36 million USD were invested by the Water and Sanitation Forum members. This is an outstanding contribution made by only 28 members.

The government has to bring transformational change to the sector. Still investment is a big challenge for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A sector wide approach is needed as the WASH sector is still fragmented. Major bottlenecks: clear targets are set but there is inadequate implementation capacity, heavy reliance on government financing, low operation and maintenance, and limited multi-year funding from development partners.

From the Water and Sanitation Forum side: more effort is needed to integrate WASH with other sectors (such as environment, nutrition and climate change), to diversify the financing stream and change the way the sector is being financed (utilities to access commercial finance and mobilization of domestic resources and micro-finance), capacities of small utilities and service providers (monitoring, financing and customers satisfaction), and how national policies are implemented considering the differences in contexts.

The CCRDA WASH Forum commits to the One WASH National Program and the Open Defecation Free (ODF) Campaign. A sector wide approach is needed, together with capacity and reliance on public funds, to assure the continuity of CCRDA WASH work for achieving the SDGs.

Address from the private sector (Eng. Melaku Ezezew, President of the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Association)

The private sector is a heavy user of water for production and services. Any growth in the production needs a water commitment. The challenge is to expand services with a less proportion of water usage or to grow in a water neutral way. Water reuse and recycling will benefit the private sector with a more sustainable growth.

We need investment in new technologies and introduction of new practices. If the private producer or service provider doesn't take into account the damage to the environment, it will certainly get punish for that. We need to think of a private and public water sector forum. Incentivize experiments how to save water use and reduce water pollution. The government should be widely involved.

The Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce is committed to work with partners. We need to change the practice of service and water provision. We would like to work with all of you. WRM should never be left to the exercise of the law. We need political consciousness.

Address from the Development Assistant Group (Ms. Adele Khodr, UNICEF Representative and Co-Chair of the Water Sector Working Group)

Ethiopia is widely recognised for a strong government leadership.

One WASH National Program (one plan, one budget and one report). A multi-sectoral approach to sanitation is needed to demonstrate commitments align towards the WASH sector. Sanitation services and behaviors in Ethiopia can be improved through the ODF Campaign.

Urban WASH: in a few years time we will face more migrations and an increase in the population. We have to make sure that there are good urban sanitation systems.

Prioritize WASH in schools and health facilities. Think about girls as they can't stay in a school if there is no water. Make sure there is water and sanitation for girls not to draw from schools. The same with health facilities, the number of deliveries in the health sector increased almost ten times when water has been available. Water is highly important for reducing maternal and child mortality.

We also need a strong focus on equity. Marginalized communities are often the ones who face successive years of drought. The Climate resilient WASH adopted by the Ethiopian government is another model for all the countries in the world.

We have to build from previous successes and change the lives of millions of Ethiopians by launching the ODF Campaign. India has made a political commitment at all levels to make a big change. With coordination and collaboration, including the civil society and the private sector, it is possible to have an ODF Ethiopia.

Address from the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) (Prof. Fedaku Beyene, Commissioner of EFCC)

Agriculture, industry and fresh water ecosystems. Integrity in development planning and implementation. Resources need to be well managed and well used. Effective management and protection of water bodies.

Challenges are inter-locked. Multidimensional challenges need an integrated and coordinated manner; the inter-sectoral approach has to be improved. Inter-sector collaboration to enhance synergies. Ministries have to work directly and indirectly on water resources. We need readiness to enhance collaboration with the Ministries and other partners. We need collaborative action to clean Ethiopia. The Afforestation Campaign is the best example of inter-sectoral collaboration.

Overutilization, pollution, contamination, expansion of urban areas, the challenges are alarming. The Rift Valley is seriously affected. Climate change will also fasten water resources

degradation. The best policy action is to regulate the access to water resources through the payment of ecosystem services. I call on all to contribute and extend support. A good consensus can be met after the MSF 10.

Address from the Ministry of Education (H.E. W/ro. Tsion Teku, Minister)

I call to team-up. Enhancing human capital is a key for Ethiopia to become a lower-middle income country by 2025.

There has been a massive school expansion but the WASH quality is still low. There are unequal learning opportunities for children with disabilities and for girls. Lack of safe water means exposure to risks.

An education road map is being developed on school feeding, environment protection and clean environment.

WASH has a great effect on the quality of the education. Children can be part of the change and have an active role motivating their families.

The region, the woreda and the school (parent-teacher associations and the community) need to work collectively. We have to learn from people in rural areas in terms of looking for water - We can't forget the value of water.

A school WASH designs and construction manual has been recently done together with the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy and the Ministry of Health. Two different documents will be presented today. We will encourage using them during and after the construction of school WASH facilities.

Address from the Ministry of Agriculture (H.E. Dr. Kaba Urgessa, Minister)

Increase productivity, accelerate human development and technological capacity, improve government capacity, ensure women participation, micro-economic stabilization and job creation.

Move away from a fragmented water management to an integrated and innovated approach.

Most of irrigation practices are well below the minimum needs. Only a 5% of the arid land is irrigated. Water schemes tend to be non functional or function to a lower level.

Foster synergies among partners, Ministries and others. We need collaborations to make sure that irrigation can enhance sustainable growth.

WASH and WRM working together is a good approach. A long-term vision should be given to both sectors working together.

Address from the Ministry of Finance (H.E. Ato Admasu Nebebe, Minister)

Focus on integration and alignment. Ethiopia is struggling to sustain its rapid growth and increase investment in infrastructure and human development. Relevant institutions need to lead and support the process. Poverty reduction and eradication by transforming democracy, ensuring inclusiveness and leaving no one behind (federal conditions were created to reach the SDGs).

Water and sanitation are not only an economic good but a basic right for every human being. Water resource management is a key to achieve ambitious goals. A clear framework for water resource management is crucial. Policies should ensure social security and access to water and sanitation. Promote capacity development, good governance and participatory processes. Each target requires planning, technological support, consultation mechanisms, collaboration, joint decision-making and political commitments.

Increase the alignment of all development partners, private sector and government for monitoring, reporting and finance. Development of WASH programs which are comprehensive for WRM. Identify roles for the partners involved in water use.

Financial management: WASH accounts. Budget portfolio: ensure that WASH funds are spent as planned. The collaborative efforts of all stakeholders towards WASH and WRM are recognised and highly appreciated. One WASH and WRM need to build a strong relation that facilitates collaboration. The sharing of experiences will, indeed, guide future actions to attain objectives.

Address from the Ministry of Health (H.E. Dr. Lea Tadesse, Minister)

Come up with shared strategies to achieve the SDGs.

Health Extension Program: 60% sanitation coverage for improved and unimproved access. The improved access is still very low. Very limited people wash their hands with water and soap at critical times. A lot has been done in increasing community awareness. Sustainability (appropriate and quality sanitation products) is still a challenge. Sanitation marketing is a way to move this forward. Focus on personal hygiene and improvement of menstrual hygiene management. We have started to work with different stakeholders and sectors to improve access and affordability especially of school girls.

Household access, why is it still a main concern? Focus on institutional WASH (health facilities, schools and work places). Integration, sustainability, inclusiveness and quality are necessary to increase the progress in WASH.

Sanitation can be talked without water and also focusing on handwashing and other hygiene practices. We have to make emphasis on inclusiveness; we need to make sure that disadvantage groups are involved.

The challenges are many but also the opportunities.

1.3 ODF CAMPAIGN BRIEF AND LAUNCHING CEREMONY

Presented by H.E. Dr. Negash Wagesho, Minister of the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy and H.E. Dr. Lea Tadesse, Minister of the Ministry of Health

WASH has to be addressed together with other areas. The integration of efforts of different actors and stakeholders is important. Inclusiveness is important. Reach out the most distant and the most disadvantage leaving no one behind. Provide quality services so what we provide really fit standards.

Water poverty is an important aspect for achieving SDGs and eradicating poverty.

Food production and nutrition: agricultural production and nutritious food can't be there without water.

SDG 6 is about water supply and sanitation but also Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) (trans-boundary waters and water use across the different sectors, water quality and sanitation pollution). We need to always remember this.

The ODF Campaign is an important undertaking for the coming five years. Capacity development, financing and partnerships.

[ODF Campaign video and short PowerPoint presentation were shown]

Social, environmental and economic challenges:

- Even though we dropped open defecation, only 10% of latrines constructed are decent. Open defecation is widely practiced inside households.
- 30% of the disease burden is attributed to poor sanitation.
- 23% of the under five mortality is due to diarrhea.
- Poor sanitation costs 13.5 billion Ethiopian Birr per year (2.1% of Ethiopian GDP).

The case of India shows massive development achievements. It also shows political will and mobilization of grassroots.

How to achieve the target? Behavior change communication and sustainability checks:

1. Assess the existing situation and foster behavior change communication (baseline data and initial motivation)
2. Infrastructure design (context based package design)
3. Sustainable intervention (sanitation solutions)
4. Monitoring and evaluation (technical team ↔ community)

Sustainable behaviour change: we need to work with the mindsets of the people, starting from ourselves down to the communities.

Sustainable products and services: bring supply chain provision and management, guidelines and capacity development. Infrastructure designs have to fit the context.

All government sector offices, development partners and all other partners are engaged: political leadership, sector Ministries, development partners, civil society organizations, communities, philanthropies, prominent figures (elders, elites and celebrities), religious and community elders, education, health and agriculture professionals, school children, activists and media.

Planned targets:

- Household toilets: 12 million
- Community toilets: 125 thousand
- Public toilets: 5 thousand
- Institutional toilets: 20 thousand
- Sanitation market centers: 1 thousand
- Model latrines: 1.5 thousand
- Population benefited: 60 million

2 1ST PLENARY SESSION

2.1 MINISTRY OF WATER, IRRIGATION AND ENERGY'S 10 YEARS STRATEGIC DIRECTION HIGHLIGHTS (2020-30)

Presented by H.E. Dr. Eng. Seleshi Bekele, Minister

Ethiopia has oceans and seas which can be used through desalination. It also has energy potential and irrigation.

General challenges: climate change, rainfall water, population growth, urbanization and behaviour change (consumption behaviour).

The sector strategy was reviewed: economic accelerator, sustainability, drinking water and sanitation accessible to all citizens and co-production increase by strengthening irrigation development. Make energy available to all. Improve living standards.

Refine our vision: crosscutting role of water. Refine the vision around water security.

Develop a sector strategy framework. Water, food and energy secured Ethiopia.

Basin development: resources and commercialization system and sustainable use of natural resources.

WASH: drinking water supply, sanitation, safe management and sustainable financing. More focus on water resources in rural areas. Urban sanitation (standard sanitation facilities) and institutional water supply should be made functional.

Energy: generation, access to all, sustainable financing and revenue and transportation.

Develop strategic objectives of water supply and sanitation. Bottom-up to give ownership to the different stakeholders and make the strategy achievable.

2.2 EVOLUTION OF THE MSF AND PROGRESS OF THE MSF 9 UNDERTAKINGS

Presented by Arto Suominen, COWASH

The Joint Technical Review (JTR) has been developed to review the progress of previous year and to present the findings on each MSF. It is good to understand where we are.

In 2006, there wasn't any coordination arrangement for WASH. The community ownership was very low and there was very poor capacity. Women weren't involved and there wasn't a strategy plan.

Two national WASH inventories are available now. One big progress was the One WASH National Program. Monitoring and evaluation took place in eight MSFs. Regulations are available in the sector. School WASH construction and maintenance has shown good work. MHM is re-taking place. Sanitation marketing still going on but hasn't scaled-up.

Are we on the right track? Are we happy about how it is going on and how it is being implemented at the moment?

High level WASH undertakings progress made:

- Review of the current water resources policy and strategy
  - Several consultations made. In December 2019 a stakeholder consultation was planned
- Increase financing for the water supply sector
  - 3.6 billion USD ensured for the One WASH National Program
- Private sector capacity development and a regulatory body establishment for water have been lagging behind

Review of the last MSF 9 undertakings - *What have we achieved since last year?*

WASH undertakings progress made:

- Inclusive Climate-Resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (CR-WASH) Program under the One WASH National Program
  - The CR-WASH Program was launched during the Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) project launch in October 2019
  - The 'Delivering CR-WASH' project by DFID has also been launched
- Printing and dissemination of rural water supply operation and maintenance manuals
  - A printing tendering is ongoing
- National water supply inventory and establishment of a robust water database
  - Inventory done and a database establishment is ongoing
- Upscale of the CR-Water Safety Plans (CR-WSP) implementation
  - Workshop recently held
- Evaluation of existing central and decentralized waste water treatment solutions
  - Still pending

Hygiene and sanitation undertakings progress made:

- Awareness and knowledge of all hygiene and environmental health strategies, plans, guidelines, standards and manuals
  - Work is ongoing
- HEH documents found and used
  - Work is ongoing
- Adequate seed money (revolving fund) for sanitation marketing enterprises
  - Under discussion
- Standard designs and construction manuals for inclusive public and communal toilets
  - Work is ongoing

School WASH undertakings progress made:

- Inclusive construction and design manual for schools
  - Completed and will be launched in this MSF 10
- School WASH facilities operation and maintenance/management manuals
  - Completed and will be launched in this MSF 10
- Awareness and understanding of SWASH principles and operational details
  - This activity will start after the manuals are disseminated
- Monitored SWASH implementation at each school - SWASH as a package
  - Work is ongoing
- Train private sector to implement inclusive SWASH
  - This activity will start after the manuals are disseminated

- Increase SWASH finance
  - Work is ongoing

Health institutions' WASH undertakings progress made:

- Awareness and understanding of a health facility WASH principles, standards and operational details
  - Work is ongoing
- Establishment of a health facility WASH implementation package
  - Work is ongoing
- Financing increase for WASH in health institutions
  - Work is ongoing

High level WRM undertakings progress made:

- Review of the current water resources policy and strategy
  - Several consultations made. In December 2019 a stakeholder consultation planned
- Strengthen the consultation and engagement of the five key WRM-related Ministries and sign a memorandum of understanding
  - Work is ongoing
- Endorse the mandate study for IWRM and agree actions to improve overlapping mandates
  - Work is ongoing

WRM undertakings progress made:

- Finalize the IWRM Program with clear financeable high priority transformational interventions and undertake consultations with key stakeholders at all levels
  - Work is ongoing
- Strengthen the planning, implementation and monitoring capacity of basin authorities/Ethiopian Basin Development Authority
  - Work is ongoing
- Strengthen the basin incubators at the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy
  - Not started yet
- National strategy focused on commercial irrigation
  - Not started yet
- Assess the existing irrigation water user association guideline
  - Not started yet
- Harmonize and coordinate the Payment for Ecosystem Services and the water charge
  - Work is ongoing

Challenges in WASH and WRM undertakings' implementation:

- Too many undertakings
- Undertakings not focused and prioritized
- Difficulty to get clear owner for each undertaking
- Restructuring at the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (Water Development Commission new structure)
- Limited capacity of the Water Sector Working Group (WSWG) Secretariat and the National WASH Coordination Office (NWCO)
- Overlapping roles and mandates between the WSWG Secretariat and NWCO

There are too many undertakings which make it very difficult to follow up. We had to prioritize undertakings for this MSF. Lots of structural changes are happening. There are capacity problems related to the working group and the coordination office.

2.3 PRESENTATION OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 12TH JTR FIELD MISSION FINDINGS

Presented by Kaleab Getaneh, WSWG

The JTR is part of the MSF process. The JTR process started before the MSF.

We have tried to include civil society organizations, federal institutions (Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture), development partners and universities as part of the JTR assessment. We have expanded from WASH to WRM. Most of the process is supported by the NWCO and the WSWG.

There is a thematic area selection, we select areas for the field mission and we assign key institutions for each of the key areas. We need to coordinate the different field missions so that we can use the findings together.

WASH JTR 12 assessment framework: 1) Equity and inclusion, 2) sustainability and 3) quality; and four focus areas: 1) water supply, 2) WASH, 3) climate resilience and 4) institutional WASH. And we selected four regions: Afar, Benishangul-Gumaz, Oromia and Tigray.

WASH findings:

- Limited verifiable data
- Full WASH package not implemented in I-WASH
- Gaps in the use of standard designs in the construction of I-WASH
- Challenge of managing I-WASH facilities in poor areas
- WSP implementation not institutionalized
- CR-WASH concept not well understood
- Focus on numbers of constructed schemes and little oversight on functionality and service delivery
- Weak institutions – WASHCOS, utilities
- Financing – collection of fees to support operation and maintenance is limited
- Power supply - grid connection, power interruption, limited use of alternative energy and diesel fuel (cost and logistics problems)
- Equity and inclusion is mostly development partners (DPs) and civil society organizations driven and there is limited awareness in the sector
- No data on equity and inclusion (difficult to monitor)
- Problems of complying with design standards and limited inclusiveness – pathway, ramps, support structures
- Insufficient water quality testing reagents for laboratories
- Lack of trained staffs on water quality lab techniques and operation and maintenance
- Health extension workers overloaded with work packages – lack of sustained engagement with communities
- Limited logistical capacity, shortage of qualified staff and high staff turnover
- There is lack of loanable funds for water and sanitation services–energy and agriculture Low involvement of financing institutions
- Huge funding gap to achieve the SDGs

WRM JTR 12 assessment framework: 1) Basing information management, 2) institutional capacity, 3) coordination and stakeholder engagement, 4) financing and 5) stakeholder involvement. And we selected two basins: The Rift Valley Lakes Basin and the Abay Basin.

WRM hotspot issues:

- Confusion over mandates (BDOs and regions)
- Lack of permit system
- Regional politics complicating basin management
- BDOs lack adequate capacity and finance to play their role.
- No separate unit responsible for coordination and mobilization
- Inadequate stakeholders mapping and limited engagement of stakeholders (particularly the private sector)
- Lack of reliable data and management information
- Limited coordinated funding from DPs (priorities seem to be unclear) and there is no initiative to tap the private sector financing
- A huge gap exists between planned projects and available funding (example: 50% in the case of Abay Basin)
- River Valley Lakes Bain:
  - Abijatta Lake under enormous pressure
  - Lake Ziway is functioning beyond its carrying capacity
- Abay Basin:
  - Hyacinth infestation of Lake Tana
  - High sediment yield throughout the basin
  - Industrial and urban related pollution

Private sector participation is still missing and some local and federal institutions didn't participate from the JTR 12.

We are in the water action decade (2018-28); we need to take action now.

2.4 GLOBAL MONITORING TOOLS' UPDATES (SWA + JMP + GLAAS)

Presented by Abireham Misganaw, Ministry of Health

Basic global monitoring tools: SWA, JMP and GLAAS.

SWA presentation:

There are Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) global commitments. Ethiopia made 6 SWA commitments this year during the latest Sector Ministers' Meeting held in San José, Costa Rica.

The SWA pillars: the WASH sector has a major role. WASH sector Ministries: sustainability of service delivery and community based interventions.

Ethiopia has productive engagement levels. Ethiopia's level of engagement is green as there is high commitment from government and development partners. The country has committed using the SWA framework.

Ethiopia is working on mobilizing finance to reach the SDGs targets. Joint finance and tax-free WASH programs. The private sector is supporting the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. The country is trying to strengthen the enabling environment to work with the private sector. There has also been work on water regulation and establishing regulatory authorities and frameworks. WASH resilience and WASH adaptation in each of the sector. There are country-wide coordination efforts such as the school WASH strategy and construction manual and the ODF approach.

Link to the SWA tools portal: http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/tools-portal/

GLAAS presentation:

The Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking water (GLAAS) monitors the public disbursements made to the WASH sector. The tool focuses on governance, human resources and finance. It is supported by WHO and UN-Water.

GLAAS works together with a monitoring tool called TrackFin which is tracking WASH finance from the federal to the district level. Each sector is expected to work with relevant stakeholders. Ethiopia doesn't have a TrackFin monitoring tool now; we need to have discussions with the different stakeholders involved.

GLAAS will disseminate the findings from this MSF 10.

Link to GLAAS and TrackFin reports:
https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/investments/investments-related-publications/en/

JMP presentation:

The Joint Monitoring Program (JMP), run by WHO and UNICEF, has been used for monitoring national, regional and global progresses towards achieving SDGs WASH targets. Several different WASH monitoring parameters have been established. The JMP sets the indicators. There is official reporting from each government on its WASH interventions.

Links to JMP online data and annual reports: https://washdata.org/monitoring / https://washdata.org/reports

3 1ST PARALLEL SESSION

3.1 THEMATIC STREAM S2: WASH MARKETING AND FINANCING

3.1.1 WASH marketing

Presented by the WASH Marketing Team (Monte Achenbach, PSI Ethiopia)

Very few options are available for doing basic latrine upgrades.

Satopan by Lixil: the latrine costs 200 Ethiopian Birr without taxes but imported, with all taxes included, costs around 400 Ethiopian Birr. 47% of the entire price comes from taxes.

Train existing manufacturers. Need capital to get the mould.

Supply issues aside, slow demand but relatively growth.

Develop new business models, develop alternatives. What are consumers buying? We need action research on consumer choices. There is good growth but people with existing latrines haven't improved them. A very high number of households are doing self installations. 90% of households want to do improvements, household are willing to pay. Diversify the types of installations, cut the cost of installing Satopan by half. Plastic slabs are a good solution in water scarce areas.

A full recovery price was offered by PSI and 550 Ethiopian Birr latrines flew compared to the ones which cost was 700 Ethiopian Birr. This was an early indication that the difference in price makes all the difference in the demand.

We have to think about financing. From a consumer side, in saving group associations 408 members have used their loans to finance sanitation options. 16 businesses are also taking loans (15,000 Ethiopian Birr each, according to the needs).

We need higher conversion rates, the demand is high but the purchase doesn't follow.

A new models expansion is possible. We need new skills and more affordable upgrades to unlock huge among of business opportunities. A business policy reform is critical to make these options available.

3.1.2 WASH financing and the SDGs

Presented by the WASH Financing Group (Tedla Mulatu, MWA)

Thinking about diverse sources of financing and the sustainability of alternative financing.

Loans for households and utilities for management of water and sanitation facilities have been carried out by Water.org. There is a feasible and sustainable option.

How micro-finance institutions can contribute to WASH (to businesses and to end-users)?

13.9 billion USD is needed to reach the SDG 6. Financial sources are there. The potential is very huge for commercial banks and loans.

Challenges observed in Oromia:

- No budget allocation for operation and maintenance
- Using micro-finance institutions and commercial banks as alternative finance source for WASH is not familiarized yet and is an area of focus to be dealt with
- More focus is needed on linking micro and medium level entrepreneurs with financing institutions as a market opportunity and as harnessing a sustainable source of revolving local resources

Challenges observed in Tigray:

- There is no finance source available to the micro and small entrepreneurs, WASHCOs and households to engage in WASH financing
- There is no micro-finance institutions in the region that engages in providing loans for WASH
- The low water tariffs are not helping to cover costs and/or expand the water and sanitation facilities

- Schemes that use diesel powered generators find costs very high. This is draining their income

Summary of the main challenges:

There is a lack of WASH lonable funds for water and sanitation services to which other sectors (such as energy and agriculture) have access. The root causes are the low involvement of financing Institutions, the lack of appropriate tariffs and incomplete policy guidance. This is why WASH is not a familiar business for micro-finance institutions, tariffs are not really set to cover costs and life-cycle costing is not practiced routinely. We need to diversify WASH finance and set provisional loans for WASH services.

Practical lessons from the ground:

Households are coming together through a household finance modality. Micro-finance institutions provide loans or sanitation products (including installation cost) so households come together. Financing is for the whole toilet including superstructure. For example:

- *Water.org:* three private micro-finance institutions, with the help of Water.org, have mobilized 44,806,334 Ethiopian Birr (1,545,046 USD) and reached 59,859 people
- *USAID Transform WASH:* the program is currently supporting village savings and loan associations to reach sanitation businesses and consumers
- *Red Cross:* a rainwater harvesting financing facility has mobilized 10 million USD for water loans

Proposed solutions:

- Policy guideline and prioritization and engagement of the highest level such as policy makers and the National Bank of Ethiopia
- If all financial and service sector organizations (18 banks, 89,496 primary cooperatives, 38 micro-finance institutions) in Ethiopia could allocate (not donate but lend) 10% of their lending portfolio to WASH, then the WASH sector gets 166.3 billion Ethiopian Birr (5.9 billion USD). This will help a lot in increasing and improving the finance situation of the sector. This only needs a directive from policy makers to the National Bank of Ethiopia
- Policy change to allow foreign investors to inject capital to the micro-finance institutions for WASH loans
- Thus, alternative financing for WASH needs to be supported by policy level incentives through tax exemption, interest rate reduction, adjusting tariffs and so on

What are the next steps?

- The WASH financing group will develop a guideline to inform the government and encourage alternative financing for WASH
- Micro-finance institutions and other finance institutions like banks will be encouraged to issue loans for water and sanitation service delivery
- NGOs need to scale up best practices to encourage alternative financing for WASH
- Financing the ODF Campaign will require a concerted effort through tax exemption/reduction and raising awareness of the private sector to upscale engagement

3.1.3 Sanitation marketing lessons and national guideline

Presented by the Ministry of Health's Sanitation Marketing Team (Abireham Misganaw)

There are water quality issues. Only 6% of the drinking water is free from contamination and only 40% is free at the point of source.

Fecal contamination is high and compromises the quality of the water.

Sanitation marketing guideline is based on 230 woredas having at least one sanitation marketing center. Those sanitation marketing centers are selling sanitation products to the communities. Production of latrines to improve sanitation coverage.

There is product diversification in some areas. Enterprise products and improvement of the latrine lining with concrete to reduce the collapse of the latrine.

The business model is trying to respond for the market. There are regional experiences like using the financing budget for the establishment of sanitation markets. Finance modality in relation to the enterprise. We need to think how the business can be sustainable and profitable for those enterprises.

There is huge discrepancy between the poorest and the richest households in the construction of the latrines and in the defecation practices.

We are all working only on slabs. We need to diversify the approach, what about handwashing and hygiene products? What about water treatment products? We need to have different types of latrine options.

We need to think about the business model and the demand creation; we need to support the health extension workers. We can access the communities by establishing sanitation marketing in health centers.

Key challenges:

- Household and enterprise financing
- Product diversification and design options
- Demand and supply imbalances
- Limitations of the business model
- Limited coordination
- Social and behavior change communication interventions on demand creation rely on health extension workers
- Weak technical teams in some regions
- Need for an approach for urban and pastoral communities

Key lessons learned:

- The business models started to respond to the market
- Increasing ownership and profile of sanitation marketing
- Coordination role is eminent to invigorate the take off of initiatives
- Cross-fertilization of experiences and lessons
- Regional context modalities. Learning by doing and piloting regional approaches
- Integrated market linkages and demand creation approaches at all levels
- Ongoing follow-up and support

Next steps:

- Transform 50 woredas and 150 districts by 2012
  - Sanitation and hygiene centers in each primary health care unit for 50 districts
  - Sanitation and hygiene in each woreda capital for 150 districts
  - Capacity building
  - Business development and financing
  - Diversifying products like household water treatment and storage systems, handwashing with soap and sanitary pads
  - 100% improved sanitation coverage
  - Sanitation and hygiene promotion
- Revise the sanitation marketing guideline
- Community-led Total Sanitation and Hygiene trainings and ODF woreda
- Post-triggering and post-ODF training and follow-up
- Scale up best practices in the districts
- Technology mix and different sanitation and hygiene options

3.1.3.1 Panel discussion

Mariaana Pekkola (Government of Finland):

Government and partners funding is not enough. The NGOs are missing in the multi-lateral funding. In Amhara, the community is contributing with over 30%.

Commercial finance. Investment returns are relatively low and secure long commitments. I don't think we can get money from commercial financing. Blending financing could be a way forward. Commercial finance with capacity building and micro-finance institutions, together with WASH accounts and cooperatives.

We shouldn't forget that the operation and maintenance might need more funding than investment. See if we can reduce the costs.

The WASH market is a very low. The business development process is slow. Innovators in the WASH market are really necessary. Measure value for money, establish platforms, develop guidelines and think about all those associated costs. We have to make sure that what we are piloting is scalable.

Are we going to micro-finance institutions because we are not engaging/mobilizing the resources from the communities enough? Expensive sources of financing can make additional costs for the consumer. Cooperatives and unions are a really good opportunity in terms of financing sources. Multi-purpose cooperatives have multiple resources; when we engage them in the business development program for the region they have shown interest and commitment. Cooperatives and unions are there to support, they are respected members.

Agriculture/manufacturing/IT sectors: there are innovations that they established to encourage the private sector, we know that. WASH has a low margin, where is the inclusive business model we are talking about? Where is the innovation? There is the case of SNV innovation against the poverty project. There is a business development sector and WASH strategies are not flexible enough to enter but if you are talking about marketing and business models there should be some room for the private sector to encourage them and also to the consumers (promotion discounts).

Kathrin Tegenfeldt (USAID):

The challenge of poor access to sanitation is an opportunity for sanitation marketing.

How to implement private sector solutions on the ground? The challenge is the supply chain and not the demand. Need to have a business model approach (need to understand preferences). Think about growing and developing people. Think about how we can work with young people.

Taxation and reduction of taxes; looking at how to support the idea of having tax exemptions or resolutions.

Local manufacturing is the ultimate goal. Have international investments to have new options in the market to later see how to produce them locally. We need changes for local manufacturing. The complicated procedure is to partner with local businesses; it is not in the business case for the investors.

3.1.3.2 Q&A from the audience/Reflections

1. To accelerate SDGs, financing is very important. How can the business model convince the financial institutions (before we go to the policy guidelines)? Keep aside the commercial banks because of all the regulations in there. What level of business model do we have? Financial institutions provide credit.

2. Inclusiveness and reaching the poor. Taxation relief or exemption, custom duties exemption, allocating a certain percentage of loans to WASH products and services, long guarantees and support to the poorest to afford services and products. What is the government doing on these issues? Is the government seriously considering these?

   Not subsidizing a huge amount of products. As a sector we are working on the sanitation products to make tax reductions, 65% tax reduction. The health sector is auditing the water sources but it is very hard to monitor the woredas. We are working on how can the woredas and the regional labs can work closer together.

3. The water quality monitoring component requires emphasis.

4. We have been presenting only on the platform of the latrine, we have to think of setting the slab and the superstructure, prevention and health promotion plans for the substructure (it is always collapsing because the soft soil in the raining season). Have we thought of constructing the substructure with an innovative technology?

   As a sector we work on the three parts of the latrine. Collapsing soils: we are not designing different types of technologies. Recommendation to develop slab designs as well as work on the privacy of the latrines. Let's decide a system, how can incentives increase the purchase of latrines? We can't think about incentives and subsidizing without taking into account the soft issues.

5. Product options, budget and total cost allocated to those options. I think for me it is manageable, seems cost-effective when you go to an upgrade at the household level, but how can we produce those products, plenty as we stabilize or ODF? We need a bulk number, how can we maximize the production at the household and village level? Finance with low loans and recover by the household or the community. We need to

provide those finance sources. Need to advance on the area of looking for finance. Can we drop the cost of those products by subsidizing the pro-poor service (as co-finance, leverage, they can provide labor for example)?

6. One WASH National Program: when it comes to NGOs they are not really reflected in the budget but they are recognized in the One WASH report. NGOs are being recognized in many ways. We need to be careful when using innovations; we have to use them efficiently.

7. No model is needed as the market talks alone. Let the market handle it. When asking about the policy, let the government create the policy, which means help the banks to include WASH bonds in their portfolio. This is the change in the policy that we are looking for. There is no problem for fertilizers, even the payment is upfront sometimes, 15% of banks portfolio but this is not happening for WASH. WASH issues are killing 33 children per day but the priority is on fertilizers. Lets' bank talk about WASH. An over 40 million Ethiopian Birr loan was gained by private micro-finance institutions. We are saying the 43% gap can be solved if the banks give at least 5% portfolio to the sector, it is not donation. Any model is needed, the market will do it on its own, is borrow and pay back, let's scale up. This is what the Finance Working Group should be doing, we don't need any model.

   Thank you for suggesting the cooperatives, if a single cooperative is doing one point you have half a million points. Resources are inside the countries, there is no need for donations; let the donation for the poorest of the poor. Is it bankable? Is it profitable? Yes, it is. Micro-finance institutions said it is the best portfolio we have ever handled, so, what business is that? Let's not worry about the model, let the market handle it.

   I think that just to say 'leave it to the market' is not enough. We need to carefully look at the business model, show examples on how they can make money, the affordability and the costs and why we think it will be profitable. There are responsibilities.

   Furthermore, substructure cement, event chop tiles can serve as substructure lining, also using breaks. PSI is working to introduce these ideas. Also the superstructure can be made of different materials, such as bamboos, that communities can make in a more sustainable way. It is about diversification. The ODF Campaign can be one good incentive for manufacturer; knowing that so much investment will be allocated to the sector and that the demand will only grow up. We can compliment or be an alternative to Satopan. It's all about increasing the amount of options and making them affordable and easy to access. There is a lot of room for that.

8. Finance resources. Kenya has a more formal level of community saving groups. Look at other countries to come up with new ideas. How to inject money for the poorest communities? We need sanitation products for the poorest of the poor. Try to expand services to the poorest of the poor. We have to start thinking about this. Poor rural households should take the role to construct their latrines but interest rates are high.

   We have to think to integrate existing businesses. Cooperatives and unions. From the discussion I had in the Benishangul-Gumaz region, cooperatives are not only interested to finance for their members but to be engaged in the sanitation business. Consolidate demand for their members and finance for the supply of inputs. With some training,

cooperatives can do the production and the sales by themselves. This will accelerate the scale up of our achievements.

Not only focus on the policy and the tariff aspect. We have to promote WASH sector investment for local financers. Construction sector: is not possible to have one trade fare or exhibition? We can create resources come to the WASH sector.

3.2 THEMATIC STREAM S2: QUALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY IN WASH

3.2.1 Sustainability in WASH

Presented by the JTR Sustainability Team (Gezahegn Lemecha, IRC WASH)

Sustainability for WASH means that water continues to flow and a sanitation system continues to function - both at an agreed level of service - without depleting the water resource or harming the environment (Smith et al., 2014).

Sustainability criteria:

- Financial sustainability
- Environmental sustainability
- Institutional sustainability
- Technical sustainability
- Social sustainability

Financial sustainability: the urban water supply should be able to finance the operation and maintenance. We shouldn't harm the environment. We should have an institutional management of the facilities.

JTR findings:

- Absence of WWT in non-CWA woredas.
- 75% of the woredas en Benishangul-Gumaz have legalized WASHCOs but none have done so in Afar and Oromia
- Significant performance difference by WASHCOs
- Low institutional WASH coverage
  - Only 1 to 2 schools in a woreda have water supply connections (Afar)
  - Only 15% of health facilities have full WASH services (Afar)
- Slippage of ODF kebeles because of absence of strong behavioral change
- Solar driven scheme in Afar running on itself
- Lack of funding for institutional WASH in non-CWA woredas
  - There is no finance from government so institutional WASH fully depends on NGOs and other development partners
- Significant difference in improved sanitation coverage and ODF kebeles by region
- Strong partnership between government and NGOs
  - NGOs don't want to take risks
  - NGOs have access to supply technology which is a challenge for the government
- Coordination platform in place to improve access and sustainability of WASH services
  - WASH Forum in Afar
  - Sanitation and Hygiene Task Force in Oromia
- Delineation of well field for Semera-Logia

Best experiences:

- Strong partnership between government and NGOs
- Coordination platforms on WASH in place (Afar)
- Motorized boreholes and the sensors report on a daily basis on their functionality. It is also possible to control the income base of the pumping per hour (Afar)
- Asset management system to support operation and maintenance planning for the water supply schemes. A mobile app collects data and a dashboard to analyze the results. Information from the source to the tap is available on the database and it can be updated (status, functionality). If there is any problem the community or the government will be advise via text message (Afar)
- Service connection. Operation and maintenance in Oromia. Upgraded and improved the functionality
- Use of solar energy
- Private sector engagement in the supply chain
- Water Office experts in place in kebeles from Benishangul-Gumaz and Tigray

Challenges:

- Complexity of schemes for WASHCO management
- Maintenance support and sanitation market not being scale up
- Mobility of the communities
- Collapse of the latrines
- Schools operation and maintenance - they don't have revenue to dedicate to this

Recommendations:

- Awareness creation to RWSC/RWTT and RWCO to monitor non-CWA woredas
- Scale up knowledge from projects and programs
- Tax holiday and duty-free privileges
    - Local production of spare parts, water meters, electro-mechanical equipment
    - Private sector participation in the supply chain and maintenance
    - Strengthen capacity of consultants and contractors
- Design and strengthen monitoring systems
    - Collect and use data to ensure the quality and sustainability of WASH services
    - Get actionable information for planning and decision making
        - Use for operational purposes and decision-making and planning
        - Generate and allocate funds for maintenance
- Capacity building to enhance the use of renewable energy
- Develop an incentive mechanism for caretakers
- Budget for comprehensive WASHCO trainings including refreshers
- Enforce full/partial cost recovery for urban and rural water supply systems

3.2.2 Quality in WASH

Presented by the JTR Quality Team (Hiwot Ghiday, UNICEF)

Quality criteria:

- Water quality
- Service quality
- Data quality

- Implementation quality
- Management quality

Water quality challenge mainly in Afar and Oromia as there are heavy metals and fluorine.

Challenges:

- Presence of fluoride, iron and TDS in deep wells and coliforms in shallow wells
- Water quality monitoring and surveillance not conducted regularly
- Proper utilization of water quality test kits, shortage of reagents
- Tariffs don't cover operation and maintenance
- Poor quality of household latrines

Best practices:

- Application of reverse osmosis for water quality and temperature control
- Provide technical water quality trainings
- Use of solar powered pumps

Ways forward in water quality:

- Service quality problems

Service quality good practices:

- Quality problems in hygiene and sanitation
- Figures are not consistent. Have a national inventory to have more reliable data
- Full sanitation and hygiene monitoring
- Sanitation marketing and slab quality post transportation

Recommendations:

- Increase the use of solar powered pumps
- Application of reverse osmosis for water quality and temperature control
- Include catchment management into water supply systems
- Create a favorable enabling environment for the private sector
- Clear direction and standards needed for improved latrines and ODF monitoring and reporting. There is a need for the Ministry of Health to give a clear direction to monitor and report for to be all in the same page
- Conduct a formal survey for sanitation and hygiene
- Revise the HMIS hygiene and sanitation indicators, we need also to improve the other indicators
- Quality problems in institutional WASH: the full WASH package is not implemented
- Gaps in the use of standard designs. Now we have WASH designs for schools. We need to advocate to all partners to use them. Community water points are not convenient for the children but they are available in many schools
- Who is going to manage the facilities available at the schools? Capacity building and awareness are needed. Need also to have an investment

Best practices and recommendations for institutional WASH:

- Quality in climate resilient WASH: there is no plan - not well known - climate resilient concept

- Sanitation safety planning

3.2.3 Climate-Resilient Water Safety Plan (CR-WSP)

Presented by the CR-WSP Group (Azeb Tadesse, Water Development Commission)

Water quality needs attention from the catchment to the end users.

MSF 5 was a discussion on water quality, it was a priority. Then guidelines were developed. Capacity building training held from the federal to the rural community systems.

CR-WSP findings: improvement plan and supportive program shows good performance of the water utilities. Organizations are implementing different programs and they are supporting the water utilities. No regulatory body in the water sector. Need to balance the water quality compliance by the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, also review and revise the CR-WSP after implementation of the plan. Strengthen the CR-WSP team and document what has been done.

We need improvement plans. The community manages the water supply. Start to plan properly to implement the water safety plans. The verification is still very low.

In the rural towns there is no team working on the water safety plans, there are no management procedures.

Challenges:

- Implementation of CR-WSP is not institutionalized
- Limited efforts to implement catchment protection
- Sanitation safety planning is not known
- Climate information wasn't used for planning

Best experiences:

- Involvement of universities, NGOs and the private sector
- Increased awareness about CR-WSP
- Different level of capacity building provided

Identified gaps:

- Lack of engagement from the regulatory body
- Turn over
- Lack of institutionalized CR-WSP activity

Ways forward:

- Institutionalize CR-WSP into the existing strategy as a regular plan
- Enhance capacity of the wider sector stakeholders
- Strong advocacy in equitable and inclusive CR-WSP/Sanitation safety plan
- Strong coordination with agriculture

3.2.3.1 Panel discussion

Martha Solomon (DFID) and Nuredin Mohammed (WDC):

First time to see sustainability clearly categorized. We have proper experience that should go to other parts of the country.

High fuel costs make schemes be abandoned. We have to promote solar panels.

It is a big concern who is going to manage the institutional WASH. The school shouldn't expect anyone to do so. They should be in charge of simple cleaning and maintenance. The school management has clear budget allocations from the government side.

The number of water schemes has improved but there are still people who don't have access. The sustainability aspect hasn't been given attention, only the new constructions.

Unless we have a good supporting mechanisms in the WASH post, sustainability will be an issue. We need to focus at the different levels. We need federal level post-construction focused on the support to water supply schemes in rural and urban areas.

We also have technical aspects and spare parts issues. There is 50% non-functionality rate. In some areas also the boreholes dried up. How can we enhance financial sustainability when the tariff paid is very minimal? Even in urban areas the tariff is very small.

The sustainability aspect is one of the focus areas. Bring in innovations and best practices from different countries. Post-construction had been neglected. Now there are post-construction support mechanisms in place.

We have started to bring the private sector in regarding some maintenance activities. We have established micro and small enterprises together with different universities. Universities give training on capacity building and are also creating an enabling environment to have maintenance activities in rural areas. We have been also involving the private sector in the establishment of spare parts.

Water safety plans. Good to see all the aspects of water supply schemes. Water quality is one of the issues and priority areas. Quality and surveillance activities have to be established at different levels. Water quality technical experts are needed.

3.2.3.2 Q&A from the audience/Reflections

1. Quality WASH in terms of access and coverage. We need to improve the quality in the mirror of the SDGs. We have to measure the quality of the products and services. Categorize the different dimensions.

2. Monitoring portfolio by the Ministry of Health. Raise awareness of the local structures of using protocols so that they have specific indicators to monitor and to build capacity.

3. Behavioral sustainability. ODF slippage. The problem of sustaining our behaviors and not only focusing on the infrastructure but on the behavioral sustainability. It is related to social sustainability. There is a lack of protocols and lack of reporting. Monitor the latrines progress, mainly the improved ones. The Ministry of Health should report all these as well as the improved latrines, needs a clarification otherwise the protocols and guidelines are not complete.

4. Key recommendation from sustainability: supply chain. Strengthen maintenance activities. Involve the private sector to encourage the production of local materials. One

of the challenges is the lack of availability of local spare parts. Need to manufacture at the local level engaging the private sector.

Institutional WASH: in Afar, the number of students is very low. Schools can't pay for the service they are receiving and they can't collect revenue for the maintenance. The government needs to allocate finance for the operation and maintenance of school WASH facilities. Only one school is collecting revenue from its water supply scheme to be used for operation and maintenance.

5. CR-WASH and CR-WSP can you clarify?

   The CR-WSP is one component of the One WASH National Program focused on the water quality aspect. It is better to integrate CR-WSP as part of the CR-WASH implementation. CR-WASH mainly focuses on those affected by the droughts. On the One WASH National Program areas which are affected by repeated droughts.
   We have not yet started the implementation of the water safety plan. It is developed as a tool through what is called the CR-Generation WASH (funded by DFID and managed by WHO). We have not yet started the climate resilient WASH pillar but all the feedback from the JTR will help us in the future for the implementation. It will be implemented from this year onwards.

3.3 THEMATIC STREAM S2: EQUITY, INCLUSION AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

3.3.1 Equity, inclusion and accessibility in WASH: Challenges and opportunities

Presented by the Equity and Disability Inclusion Task Force (Aino Himanen, CoWASH)

We do not know much about equity and inclusion in WASH in Ethiopia to tell where we are. We do not know how many facilities are accessible, how many women with disabilities are there and how many have leadership positions. We are at an infant stage regarding equity and inclusion in the country. It is a marginalized issue with no proper accountability and monitoring.

The awareness about equity and inclusion is very low, from the federal to the community level. Equity and inclusion is donor/NGO driven. The government participation has been weak. Women's Affairs' participation in the WASH sector is very low, and in most cases Social Affairs is not included.

We have to ensure equity and inclusion and we need data to prove this. We do not have to look only at new facilities but at the existing ones in order to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We need data on disability and disability linked to WASH. Some woredas have been trained on equity and inclusion and they have some data, but a lot of these data is not being used by the WASH sector actors.

There is the challenge to understand disability. The focus has been very much on charity as it is conceived that the person with a disability will be helped by the family members. Disability is understood as a problem of the family and not as something that the government and the society have to take care of. Everybody should have independent access to WASH; anyone should depend on being helped.

The standard water supply designs which are being implemented in the country are not accessible, there are inaccessible water boreholes. Some development partners have their own accessible designs but they have not been made official and they are not widely used in the country. The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health have designs but they are not properly applied or understood by the woredas - they do not understand them or they do not know why they should be implemented. There have been many attempts to make the facilities accessible but these attempts have not been enough.

One of the biggest challenges is that the concept of accessibility is not fully understood. A person with a disability needs first to get to the facility, then get inside the facility and once there use it properly. The three instances have to be taken into account.

Household latrines have been forgotten. It is not clear how they can be linked to the open defecation free (ODF) process.

Inaccessible paths and ramps, and latrines far from the schools - how can a child with a visibility or physical impairment reach the toilet if there is no guidance and if the facility is far away from the classroom? In many cases the purpose of the ramps is not understood; there are ramps being blocked by trees and rocks and ramps that do not reach to the water points.

Women and people with disabilities are excluded from planning and implementation. At the higher level there is not only a lack of understanding but a lack of inclusion of this people.

Two years ago we developed the 'Equity and disability' Task Force at the national level. A gender equity, disability and inclusion guide is being developed led by the National WASH Coordination Office.

Recommendations:

- Capacity building and awareness: accessible designs for water supply are needed. All designs should include technical options. Local artisans have to be trained on accessible designs
- More attention should be given to the accessibility of household level sanitation so all household members can use the toilet. If a household member cannot use the toilet, he/she will continue defecating in the open
- We should have plans on how all the people can have independent access to WASH
- More data on disability is needed: data should be disaggregated by disability and not only by sex
- More emphasis should be made on the inclusion of all at the community level. Women Affairs, Social Affairs and also organisations of people with disabilities should be part of the WASH family. In some woredas this is already happening
- We should shift the focus as it is not only a matter of counting facilities but looking at their condition. The quality of implementation of inclusive WASH should be strengthened
- We should share the good experiences to learn from each other and replicate them
- An agency should be made responsible of the follow-up and the monitoring
- We need to strengthen the current Task Force and develop gender equity and disability inclusion strategy for WASH

3.3.2 WASH sector institutional capacity building

Presented by the Institutional Capacity Building Team (Tamene Hailu, EWTI)

Capacity building is a strategic element in the sustainable development of the WASH sector. It is a long term continuing process that has to be applied in all activities in the sector. Technical people are there in Ethiopia, but they need capacity. Proper planning, implementation and monitoring are also there but building capacity is fundamental.

Water supply

Strengths:

- Availability of sufficient staff in the WASH sector
- Availability of water quality testing laboratories at the regional level
- Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges supported by EWTI deliver training on operation and maintenance of water infrastructure to local water technicians and spare parts suppliers
- Availability of technicians at the kebele level (Benishangul-Gumaz and Tigray)
- Availability of trained technicians in RWS operation and maintenance at the woreda level (Afar)
- Access to bacteriological WQ monitoring/testing at the woreda level (Afar)
- Adi Gudem TWASH project (Tigray)
    - Availability of water DA extension staff
    - Proper planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation of activities
    - WQ testing exercises (skilled water testing staff available)

Weaknesses:

- Insufficient water quality testing reagents for laboratory
- Lack of trained staff on WQ lab techniques
- Lack of budget to implement WASH activities at all levels
- Skill gaps of water technicians
- Lack of spare parts
- Lack of local suppliers for water infrastructure
- Weak supply chain
- Limited staff capacity at the woreda level (Benishangul-Gumaz)
- Stakeholders' roles not identified (Benishangul-Gumaz)
- Staff turnover due to low salary scale (Afar)
- Not trained staff for operation and maintenance of solar systems
- Low awareness on institutional WASH

Hygiene and sanitation:

Strengths:

- Adequate staff for sanitation and hygiene
- Sanitation and hygiene promotion have improved
- Existing demonstration facilities (Benishangul-Gumaz)
- Trained woreda level technicians (Afar)
- Recruited sanitation and hygiene professional (Afar)
- Adequate training on behaviour change communication (Oromia)

Weaknesses:

- Limited staff capacity at the woreda level (Benishangul-Gumaz)
- Stakeholders' role are not identified (Benishangul-Gumaz)
- Perceiving NGOs as the responsible stakeholders (Afar)

Institutional WASH

Strengths:

- Availability and training of water supply and sanitation management, operation and maintenance of electromechanical equipment in TVET colleges
- Availability of sanitation and hygiene school materials and aids
- Established school WASH clubs in all schools from Benishangul-Gumaz and Tigray
- Prepared school WASH guidelines in all schools from Benishangul-Gumaz

Weaknesses:

- Absence of a separate budget line for colleges/school WASH
- Limited staff capacity and insufficient number of staff at the woreda level (Benishangul-Gumaz, Oromia and Tigray)
- Stakeholders' role not identified (Benishangul-Gumaz)
- Weak integration in budget allocation for institutional WASH (Benishangul-Gumaz).
- Lack of training to technicians
- Lack of spare parts - there are many nonfunctional facilities because there are no spare parts
- Limited capacity development

CR-WASH is a new idea to be implemented in the country, we do not have strengths yet but we have a few weakness related to low organizational capacity, insufficient training to implement CR-WASH, low private sector participation in implementing CR-WASH (insufficient number of drilling private companies), limited knowledge and skill gap to manage CR-WASH at the woreda level (seen in Benishangul-Gumaz) and stakeholders' role not identified in CR-WASH (also seen in Benishangul-Gumaz).

Lessons learnt:

- The Ethiopian Water Technology Institute (EWTI) provided training on operation and maintenance of water supply schemes for three technicians in each woreda of Afar
- NGO contribution to capacity development is high (SNV Tigray)
- Good lessons from the CMP approach. Strong WASHCOs (Benishangul-Gumaz, Tigray and Oromia)
- Life Water International Mini Laboratory in Oromia, Naasabo woreda
- Sustainable training programs offered at Michew Polytechnic College (Tigray) on maintenance of generators, pump and other electromechanical equipment

How can we find out skill gaps in the woreda level?

- WASH awareness creation at the local community
- Strengthening key stakeholders' partnerships and participation on WASH

Opportunities:

- Technical institutions can support institutional capacity building:
  - Athlete Kenenisa Polytechnic College
  - Assosa Polytechnic College
  - Bahir Dar Polytechnic College
  - EWTI
  - Hawassa Polytechnic College
  - Jijiga Polytechnic College
  - Komboldcha Polytechnic College
  - Lucy TVETC
  - Michew Polytechnic College
  - Woliso Polytechnic College
- Focus on capacity building for implementation and for operation and maintenance. Need to focus further on the construction and operation and maintenance of quality facilities and services.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen and apply EWTI capacity
- Expand and strength the support to TVET colleges by:
  - Establishing water quality testing laboratories
  - Equipping electromechanical equipment operation and maintenance workshops
  - Establishing solar cell training laboratories
  - Revising of water occupational standards, curriculums, TILM and training quality standards
- Support Regional WASH Coordination Offices to conduct skill gaps surveys of water professionals, technicians and local artisans and design and implement short-term trainings
- Encourage and support TVET colleges to plan, coordinate and implement WASH awareness creation activities with the local community
- Encourage and support TVET colleges to deliver operation and maintenance and other skill gap short-term trainings to local water technicians and artisans
- Expand water well drilling technology skills, ground water potential investigation and mapping, and solar pump installation and maintenance training
- Strengthen the relationship and participation of WASH stakeholders in joint-planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes of capacity building
- Adopt, adapt and transfer SMART WASH technologies to the local communities

3.3.3 WASH financing and equity

Presented by the Water Resources Development Fund (Wanna Wake, WRDF)

The Water Resources Development Fund (WRDF) was established in 2002 to provide long-term loans to water utilities ranging from 15 to 30 years. The repaid amount is accumulated as revolving fund.

Except for Afar, all regions have been participating with different amount of towns and capital. The amount of the loan depends on the request from each region. Towns are financed from WRDF own sources, a total of 900 million Ethiopian Birr.

Six towns are under the appraisal process (appraised for expansion: Assosa, Mizan Aman and Arerti), (appraised for additional loan: Woldiya, Haik and Kawakato). Some of them took loans from WRDF but now they are facing problems to repay their debt. We need to follow up on the process and bring them back in. Furthermore, there are a total of 46 towns on waiting list which together require above 6 million Ethiopian Birr.

Challenges:

- Prolong loan repayment period - Loans for 20/40 years time. We collect little money per year which cannot be balanced with the demand. Urbanization moves fast and the capacity we have cannot go at the same pace
- Negligible interest rate on loans - The interest collected is very low and cannot compensate the lost by inflation
- No additional revenue other than the repaid loan
- Lack of banks' response to the current demand
- There is a conflict between equity and viability of the projects - We are prioritizing the biggest projects to get money back
- Some of the regions are not responsive - We need to have visible projects

Recommendations:

- An awareness campaign has been done successfully and the current loan demand is increasing very quickly
- Look for more financial sources and pay attention to the equity between the regions
- The water supply and sanitation services in town became very critical when compared to the shares allocated to the different programs. We need to invest in towns properly
- The poor should be subsidized; we need to have tariffs that adapt to their contexts and needs. We need to find a model to finance the WRDF

3.3.4 CR-WASH and equity

Presented by the Water Development Commission (Shewanesh Demeke, WDC)

The CR-WASH Program started in 2017 at the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy. We developed guidelines and we consulted from the higher to the lower levels. Our aim is to work all together developing strategies to solve key CR-WASH's issues. CR-WASH focuses on water sources and the post-construction of water supply systems. CR-WASH, under the One WASH National Program, was developed to address the issues of equity through climate resilient interventions.

We discussed with development partners, the Ministry of Finance and other stakeholders. After the discussion, we prepared

About 60% of Ethiopia is characterized by:

- High climate variability, unreliable rainy seasons
- Frequent drought and occasional flush floods
- Arid or semi-arid conditions with scarce vegetation coverage

Arid and semi-arid areas are characterized by:

- Unreliable and insufficient water supply sources
- Inadequate water supply and sanitation access in most areas
- Loss of livestock and livelihood due to lack of sufficient water during drought years
- Insufficient water quality and prevalence of waterborne diseases including acute water diarrhea
- Inadequate capacity and water institutions for operation, maintenance and further development of water sources

proposals for projects and we allocated a budget that helped us to start the designs for vulnerable areas. CR-WASH's implementation issues were included in the One WASH National Program. DFID, World Bank and other partners have contributed to the project.

Ethiopian areas are faced with highly climate variability - arid and sand conditions. Water supply and sanitation access is limited. There is also the challenge of water quality and inadequate capacity from water institutions for operation and maintenance. There is also unequal access in pastoralist areas. Pastoral area access to water supply and sanitation is lower than in other rural emerging regions. We need to develop strategic tools.

CR-WASH equity approach: Ensure everyone has access to safe drinking water. Recognize existing differences in the community, bring sources where there is low access; bring equipment at the lower level by recommending innovations from the lower to the upper levels such as building climate resilient WASH schemes. Treating everyone the same (equality) doesn't mean that safe water will be provided to all. Not all starts from the same place; needs and interests might be different.

CR-WASH project has starting mapping which woredas needed access to WASH. 32 indicators were developed to select the woredas based on health and nutrition, agriculture, market, water supply for human consumption, education and food prevalence data. So far 450 woredas were identified. We have divided the available budget based on the un-served population ratio.

CR-WASH objectives:

- Have sustainable and reliable climate resilient water sources
- Have implementation capacity as infrastructure will be multi-regional. Infrastructure needs to be well organized in order to be sustainable
- Organize operation and maintenance capacity and a continuous monitoring system
- Foster the integration and cooperation with other sectors such as agriculture.
- Have a selection criterion for financing
- Allocate a budget that can match the one from development partners and other sources

Features of CR-Water supply system:

- Use of reliable and climate resilient water sources (deep groundwater and reliable surface water, among others)
- Water source irrigation with the state of the art methodology of study and use of modern technologies
- Provision of water not only for humans but also for livestock
- Well organized implementation capacity (at the federal and regional levels)
- Well organized operation and maintenance management and support system (federal, region and scheme level rural water utility)
- Integration and cooperation with sectors such as agriculture and livestock development, in addition to the commonly known WASH stakeholders

Selection criteria for financing:

- **Drought/flood prone/WASH hotspot woredas:** These are woredas classified as priority 1 hotspot areas
- **WASH access coverage:** Status of the WASH coverage in the woreda and level of demand
- **Readiness:** Water resource studies have been prepared or are at an advance stage. Ideally, a feasible study in the proposed woreda includes project proposals with identified, sustainable and resilient water sources
- **Fund availability:** Demonstrated need that a viable technological option requires additional funding beyond allocation through a block grant
- **Un-served population size**: A large share of the total woreda population is without access to water supply and sanitation services
- **Availability of other major investments in the woreda:** The mapping activities of other WASH sector stakeholders in the woreda would avoid duplication and save funding from other project components

3.3.4.1 Panel discussion

Lemessa Mekonta (IRC WASH):

Human resources are the most relevant ones: Quality services, infrastructure design and infrastructure management. Human quality resources are required.

Technology, leadership and commitment - We always say there is high turnover in the sector, there is also high turnover of leadership, and there is also frequent restructuring of our institutions. In depth analysis of what our WASH institutions have look like in the last decades is needed for every institutional change. We need stable leaderships and experts - How can we think about taking everything forward?

We need to have strong institutions at different levels and then we can think about developing capacity. There are opportunities, we have a number of unemployed people everywhere but we are understaffed. We have to really pay attention to the human resources we have and that they fit their positions, it is not a onetime development.

Equity and inclusion is most of the time about awareness. There is a lack of clear understanding of our end-users. Social visibility includes everything in there. Do we really consult end-users while designing and constructing the facilities? This happens only post-construction.

Habab Taifour (World Bank):

There is a huge disconnection on the ground. In a sector where financing need is so huge, we cannot afford to get the designs and technologies wrong.

Our primary focus is on access but we have to focus on need. It goes beyond access, we need service providers and to make sure that they are able to manage the services and provide long-term support to the communities.

Equity is needed in climate resilient WASH programs. We have to understand the need to tailor approaches and technologies to contexts - one size doesn't fit all. We need to think about the balance between standardization and tailoring facilities and services to community needs.

Don't think about equity as a second component after construction of the facilities.

We also have opportunities. Decentralized vocational skill colleges - We have to see the needs of the regions.

Water by its nature is highly centralized. Federal and local governments and development partners should support local and federal service providers.

3.3.4.2 Q&A from the audience/Reflections

1. Is there any idea about changing WRDF implementation modality?

2. WASH sector institutional capacity: We are taking about an ODF Ethiopia and reaching SDG 6 on time but, with the current capacity situation of the human resources at the woreda level, how are we really going to address this? Even the situation at the woreda level in Afar is very much lower than in the rest of the country. Even though we invest 100% in ODF, without those professionals it would be very difficult to achieve it. What is the solution we are going to propose or what is the next strategy that we need to follow to solve this institutional capacity issue?

3. How can we make the free provision sustainable? Is there any mechanism available in the private sector?

4. Training institutes for water: We need clarity on the specialization to provide capacity building training.

5. Un-served regions: The 32 indicators set by CR-WASH come from historical data. How are you going to do it in the future? CR-WASH has a frame; the problem is when you come to the rural WASH component. You will have to make sure that the rural WASH component is climate resilient.

6. In many of the areas where I work it is difficult to reach water. How should we provide improved water resources to those areas? What will happen to those geographical difficult to reach areas?

7. Job opportunities: Private sector investors please have patience and give us time to complete our projects. We have the challenge of having the habit of relaxing at the beginning of the program and rushing to use the budget at the eve of it. There is an offshore materials shortage, we can't buy foreign currency. Is there a possibility to have access to foreign currency to buy pipes, pumps, generators (electromechanical equipment)? Operation and maintenance: sustainability of projects, operation and maintenance should be included in the project design. Is it possible to include in the design of the facilities how to operate and maintain them? Evaluation criteria: most of the criteria are not standardized. Through the implementation of the CR-WASH we can change this. Evaluation criteria should be consistent between the different projects; we need to revise the mechanisms to shorten the length of the evaluation processes.

8. The Water Fund is not acting as a bank. Why the 3% interest rate is not enough? We have to consider that if we increase the interest rate there will be a problem for the end-users. The Water Fund has no mechanism or strategy to capacitate after the project finalizes and starts the implementation. The Water Fund only looks at collecting

the money. We should look at how the facilities are performing for the utility to reach the capacity to re-pay the loan. Develop a mechanism in which the utility has the capacity to repay at a standard. A fair and equitable redistribution of the payment was not seen.

9. CR-WASH political boundaries.

Since WRDF grants loans, the loans are based o the demand and the application form. We cannot force a single town to take a loan as this is an alternative source of finance. Those who are willing to have a loan can apply, nobody has been denied so far. Those who come first are served first. We are under pressure to use the money as financially contracted.

There is an implementation challenges. We need to increase the sources of finance for new demand of water utilities. Many water utilities are looking for grants. We have to prepare ourselves to pay for the services. Private sector involvement is needed. We need to prepare ourselves for paying for the services we are receiving from the government. There is also an implementation challenge at the construction site. The implementation progress needs to be handled through the water bill. We can support the water bureaus but they need to be serious.

We need to look for alterative financial sources like commercial loans. We are only exercising concessional loans and grants. It is hard to think for funding for big towns like Addis Ababa. We are trying to present this issue to the Ministry of Finance, but so far commercial loans are not allowed. In any case, the payment for water and sanitation services needs to be affordable; otherwise we don't have any chance. Small and medium utilities use grants and concessional loans.

From a private sector perspective, we need to mitigate the foreign exchange issue. The second issue is tax exemptions; hopefully the response from government will be positive. We have a number of private sector suppliers and service providers which will be involved in the sector if tax exemptions materialized.

The private sector by itself is not enough. We have to go to the constructors, consultants and suppliers. We need to solve this first to solve the demand issues.

Capacity building is not a whole time job. Capacity building is expected from WRDF when we moved directly from the construction, there can come some capacity support, otherwise it won't happen. We are planning to have some sort of training and management of finance and to have some capable professionals who can satisfy the current demand of the water utilities, but this can't be eternal as water utilities need to be conscious of this. Water bureaus should equip the utilities well; it can't be all expected from the financial institutions.

We need to strengthen the utilities. We need to have a good capacity to provide training. A capacity building strategy is needed. The sustainability of the capacity building should happen at the woreda level.

The capacity development issue can't be fully undertaken by trainings. There are already a number of trainings being held. We need to see the impact of those trainings. The federal level has very low technical capacity, if we have resources we have to engage sufficient technicians. Technical experts have to be employed at the kebele level

by their own regional resources so gradually the WASH sector can have experts at the grassroots level.

CR-WASH has 32 indicators to select the woredas (agriculture, health, and so on). When we think about the hard to reach woredas, we have a challenge. Every WASH scheme has to be resilient, but as we consider mitigating our challenges, we will continue to maintain WASH institutions or WASH services. We need to try to secure the tenancy. Consider operation and maintenance manuals in the construction procedures. Bring resources from the areas that are not vulnerable. From CR-WASH perspective, it requires identifying the sources jointly (support from the regional and federal governments and from the CWA).

4 2ND PLENARY SESSION; TAKEAWAYS

4.1 PRESENTATION OF THE TAKEAWAYS FROM THE THEMATIC STREAM 1: WRM ACTION GROUP

4.1.1 WRM strategic pillars and the National Integrated Water Resource Management Program (NIWRMP) (Getachew Gizaw)

Issues discussed:

- Significance of water in the national development agenda
- WRM related issues in Ethiopia
- The need for all stakeholders to adopt NIWRMP
- Major role of the Basin Development Authority: Serve as a center for basin information
- WRM strategic pillars: Integrated watershed management, WRM, transboundary waters, basin information management and institutional capacity building
- NIWRMP components: eight interventions/projects were identified and cost estimated provided with the implementation schedule
- Expected impact: Promote societal wellbeing and economic growth through equitable, efficient and sustainable use of water resources
- Structure of NIWRMP: The plan described the approach to IWRM
- Enabling environment for implementing IWRM: The constitution, water resource policy, Basin approach to planning, existence of the Basin High Council and the Basin Development Authority/Basin development organizations, existence of river basin master plans/basin strategic development plans, learning from WASH integration and establishment of WRM-WG
- Work plan and budget: 2019-27 (104.4 million Ethiopian Birr)

Discussion and conclusion:

- It is time to rollout the NIWRMP
- Urgent support is needed towards the implementation of NIWRMP

4.1.2 Strategy on sustainable management of water hyacinth (Yohannes Zerihun)

Background:

- Causes for expansion: Upstream degradation and nutrient inflow
- Areas identified: Lake Tana, Koka reservoir and Rift Valley Lakes

- Threats: Loss of biodiversity, water loss
- Control methods include: Physical, chemical and biological
- International experience: Considered as available
- Opportunities: Marketable products and energy production
- Effort done to date to control/manage: Buffer zone (Papyrus growing), upstream erosion control, mechanical removal, continuing research. However, little success to tame and the area coverage is still expanding
- Project budget: Total cost 170 million Ethiopian Birr, out of which 2.3 million Ethiopian Birr is Forex

Discussion:

- Important to distinguish and plan for short-term and long-term solutions to ensure effectiveness
- Need to weight benefits and impacts of various solutions
- Consider a supportive role of the private sector

Recommendations:

- Consider a combination of solution and evaluate.
- Support needed financially as well as technically.

4.1.3 Sustainable use and management of Lake Beseka (Tesfaye Tadesse)

- Description of the challenges: Lake expanding from 2.5 sq km (1968) to 56 sq km (2014)
- Timing and likely causes: Expansion of irrigation upstream in Abadir and Nura-Era farms)
- Ground water rising in the vicinity with salinity challenges to farms
- Various studies done and more recently (in 2011 and 2013) recommending pumping to Awash River in controlled manner and with an acceptable mix
- Results: The lake size seems to be showing stabilization, but updated measurements, assessments needed and continuing the proposed project
- Short-term and long-term solutions need to be looked at
- Short-term solution: Extend existing drainage canal to a total of 13 km for controlled release and dilution into Awash River (higher during rainy season where river flow is larger). Estimated cost: 58.5 million Ethiopian Birr
- Long-term solution: Various options may be considered such as upstream irrigation efficiency measures, utilization of water for power generation, and so on

Discussion: options for mitigating the impact.

Recommendations:

- Financial support needed to implement short-term solutions of extending the canal (58.5 million Ethiopian Birr)
- Research/technical support to implement long-term solutions

4.1.4 Payment for Ecosystem (PES) (Abdeta Debela)

Issues:

- The pressure on the ecosystems is growing and it is causing ecosystem degradation
- National PES and law is drafted by the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission to protect the diverse ecosystems

- The draft PES law introduces payment for ecosystem services, proposes a governance structure and collection systems

Key points raised in the discussion:

- PES is a good initiative but who is the service provider and the user has to be clearly identified
- The collected fee should be cascaded to the service providers (the farmers)
- Water charge (Basin Development Authority) and PES (Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission) seem to have overlaps. The two laws need to be coordinated to avoid double payments and overlaps

4.1.5 Irrigation schemes performance assessment, Presented by: Elias Awol (MOA)

Issues:

- SSI water management is demonstrated at the farm level on pilot schemes in Oromia
- The water productivity is considered as a single performance indicator
- Farmers were trained in flow measurement and crop and farm management
- Three season water productivity shows a steady increase but the figure is still low by global standards

Key points raised in the discussion:

- System level thinking is essential not only at the farm level
- The role of institutions is important in irrigation performance improvement

4.1.6 Water based river corridors approach for irrigation development (Zeleke Agide and Habtamu Hailu)

Issues:

- The river corridor is a water-centered integrated approach to intensify irrigated agriculture in areas of high resources (land and water)
- Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy's initiatives to guide the strategy of irrigation expansion and development in the country
- The river corridor approach includes: Land sustainability mapping, irrigation water demand and water resources estimation and growth corridors delineation and mapping
- 15 river corridors are mapped on eight wet river basins covering 2.63 m. ha. of irrigable land

Key points raised in the discussion:

- The river corridor approach focuses on irrigation but needs to integrate the other development activities (WSM, livestock, and so on)
- The river corridor approach is based on the endowment of resources but it should consider other criterion such as equity

4.1.7 Modern irrigation development through EYIP (Tesfaye Zeleke and Yenesew Mengistie)

Issues:

- EYIP is a flagship program of the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy to create employment opportunities and modernizing the irrigation sector
- EYIP goal is to develop 124,000 ha. of land and deploy 30,000 youth and 300,000 unskilled labor

- EYIP shifts from convention to modern commercial farming by introducing water saving technologies
- EYIP enhances WRM skills and knowledge transfer
- So far, training of trainers to 3,000 educated youth has been given
- Land acquisition is a major challenge in the implementation of EYIP

Key points raised in the discussion:

- Integration of EYIP with other areas like livestock, water supply and environment is needed within the IWRM context
- One time training may not be enough for the youth. Continuous coaching and mentoring is essential

4.1.8 Basin Information Management System (BIMS) (Zebene Lakew and Semunesh Golla)

Issues:

- BIMS aims to transform information into knowledge
- BIMS directorate is working on overcoming challenges on data collection and processing and establishing a central web based BIMS
- Data quality is vital for BIMS
- Engagement of academia and relevant stakeholders
- Special focus should be given to implications of data collection quality and utilization for correct modeling development

4.1.9 Stakeholders' engagement and coordination (Belayneh Yirdaw)

- Stakeholder engagement is key to improve transparency, ensure a collaborative and comprehensive decision-making process ensuring technical and social sound IWRM
- Weak coordination due to the lack of structure at basin development organizations results in poor implementation and community engagement
- Allocation of personnel, budget, tools, equipment and training is urgent
- Basin context has to be considered carefully to tailor engagement strategies

4.1.10 WRM institutional arrangement and capacity (Asmamaw Kume)

Challenges:

- Federal level: Not enough regular meetings and confusion of mandates
- Regional level: Overlapping mandates, conflicting regional strategies and limited human capacity

Proposals:

- Inter-regional workshops and inter-agencies coordination
- Information plan awareness creation and mainstreaming of the One Basin=One Plan
- Private sector engagement
- Harmonization of mandates
- Inter-basin meetings to share experiences and lessons learned
- Internship program and other mechanisms to engage young professionals in water management

4.1.11 WRM financing (Jelmer van Veen)

- Greater degree of involvement of the private sector (financing experience and risk management)
- Real understanding of infrastructural operation and management costs
- Performance based contracting

Increase absorption of the capacity of concerned institutions discourages development partners' involvement in additional financing.

4.2 PRESENTATION OF THE TAKEAWAYS FROM THE THEMATIC STREAM 2: WASH ACTION GROUP

4.2.1 WASH financing and the SDGs (Tedla Mulatu)

Major issues:

- Finance gaps to meet SDGs, Growth and Transformation Plan II and the One WASH National Program II
- How MFI contributes to the WASH and ODF Campaign, both consumers and businesses
- Scope and scale of alternative financing (micro-finance institutions, commercial banks, vendors/suppliers, bonds and WRDF)

Challenges:

- Lack of loanable funds for WASH
- Low involvement of financial institutions
- Incomplete policy guidance
- The tariff set is not related to the cost

Recommendations/Takeaways:

- Develop a guideline for WASH financing
- Policy directives to financial institutions for WASH loans
- Policy changes to allow foreign investors to inject capital in WASH

4.2.2 WASH marketing (Monte Achenbach)

Major issues:

- Context of WASH in Ethiopia focused on sanitation
- How to spark local business
- Bottom line for business sustainability and scalability
- How to diversify and introduce new products
- Different business models

Challenges to business:

- Tax and tariffs
- Consumer and business financing
- Barriers to attract country investment

Recommendations/Takeaways:

- New business models and faster expansion
- Business policy reform and tax exemption

4.2.3 Sanitation marketing lessons and national guideline (Abireham Misganaw)

Major issues:

- WASH context and its impact on health
- SMG frameworks
- Multi-sector platforms both at the national and regional levels

Challenges:

- Financing for households and businesses
- Product diversification
- Demand and supply imbalance
- Business model limitation
- Weak coordination
- Social behaviour change communication interventions rely on health extension workers
- Weak technical teams in some of the regions
- An approach for urban and pastoral communities was not defined

Recommendations/Takeaways:

- Revise SMG frameworks
- Community-led Total Sanitation training for open defecation woredas
- Scale best practices
- Avail technology mix

4.2.4 Sustainability in WASH (Gezahegn Lemecha)

Challenges:

- Absence of WWT in the woredas non-CWA
- Slippage of ODF kebeles due to the lack of strong behaviour change
- Lack of funding for institutional WASH in woredas non-CWA (mainly for operation and maintenance)
- Leakage from pipes
- Mobility of communities in pastoral areas for sanitation works
- Lack of manuals and guidelines for CR-WASH implementation
- Affordability of operation and maintenance

Best experiences:

- Strong partnership with government and NGOs
- Coordination platforms on WASH are in place in Afar
- Asset management system to support operation and maintenance planning (secured cloud database and sensors installed in Afar)
- Water Office experts in place in kebeles in Tigray and Benishangul-Gumaz

Recommendations/Takeaways:

- Strengthen monitoring systems
- Capacity building to enhance the use of renewable energy (such as solar powered systems)
- Develop an incentive mechanism for caregivers
- Enforce the full7partial cost recovery for urban water utilities

4.2.5 Quality in WASH (Hiwot Ghiday)

Challenges:

- Presence of fluoride, iron and TDS in deep wells, and coliform bacteria in shallow wells
- Water quality monitoring and surveillance not conducted regularly
- Proper utilization of water quality test kits, shortage of reagents
- Tariffs do not cover operation and maintenance
- Poor quality of household latrines

Best experiences:

- Application of reverse osmosis for water quality and temperature control
- Provide technical water quality trainings
- Use of solar powered pumps

Recommendations/Takeaways:

- Increase the use of solar powered pumps
- Application of reverse osmosis for water quality and temperature control
- Include catchment management into water supply systems
- Create a favorable enabling environment for the private sector
- Clear directions and standards needed for improved latrines and ODF monitoring and reporting

4.2.6 Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan (Azeb Tadesse)

Challenges:

- Implementation of CR-WSP is not institutionalized
- Limited efforts to implement catchment protection
- Sanitation safety planning is not known
- Climate information was not used for planning

Best experiences:

- Involvement of universities, NGOs and the private sector
- Increased awareness about CR-WSP
- Different level of capacity building provided

Recommendations/Takeaways:

- Institutionalize CR-WSP
- Strong advocacy in equitable, inclusive CR-WSP/Sanitation Safety Plans
- Strong coordination with the agriculture sector

4.2.7 Equity, inclusion and accessibility in WASH (Aino Himanen)

Challenges:

- Disability inclusion is very low
- Standard water supply designs are inaccessible
- Accessible designs are not known
- Inaccessible paths and ramps within the compounds
- The disability and inclusion concept is not understood

Recommendations/Takeaways:

- Capacity building and awareness raising at all levels

- Standardized accessible designs
- Build the capacity of contractors - inclusive designs
- More attention to household sanitation inclusion

4.2.8 Institutional capacity on WASH (Tamene Hailu)

Challenges:

- Lack of trained staff/technician and skill gap
- Lack of spare parts/Supply chain for water infrastructure
- Limited capacity of woredas
- Stakeholders' role not identified
- Weak integration in budget allocation for institutional WASH

Best experiences:

- EWTI training on operation and maintenance of water supply schemes for three technicians in each woreda (case of Afar)
- NGO contributions high in capacity development (SNV Tigray)
- Michew Polytechnic training on maintenance of generators and pumps

Recommendations/Takeaways:

- Strengthen the capacity of EWTI
- Strengthen TVET colleges
- Support the Regional WASH Coordination Offices to conduct skill gap surveys
- Use SMART WASH technologies

4.2.9 WASH financing and equity (Wanna Wake)

Challenges:

- WRDF cannot satisfy the demand
- Prolonged loan repayment period
- Negligible interest rate
- No additional revenue other than the repaid loan
- Weak capacity of Town Water Utilities
- Equity vs. quality of projects
- Non-responsiveness of the regions (timeliness and so on)

Recommendation/Takeaways:

- Awareness campaign shall be conducted
- Best way is to finance to narrow the gap between the demand and the supply
- Involvement of the private sector should be encouraged
- Tax exemption
- Investment in WASH for towns

4.2.10 CR-WASH and equity (Shewanesh Demeke)

Challenges:

- Inequalities in arid and semi-arid areas compared to other areas
- Low access to improved water source in pastoralist areas
- Low latrine coverage in emerging regions

Recommendations/Takeaways:

- Elements of equity in CR-WASH should be included
- Integration and collaboration with other sectors
- Secure matching funds
- Water resource securing and watershed management
- Strong capacity building and operation and maintenance

4.3 FINAL Q&A FROM THE AUDIENCE/REFLECTIONS

Need to foster platforms where to discuss social and political issues. Need to discuss with the local community and with the regional people to search for the positive and negative impacts.

The water quality degradation in the Awash River has to be exhausted investigated.

The Water Fund wants to be converted into a water bank. It needs to be accountable, it is not as other banks, the procedure is very simple, the interest is low (3%). If we sustain it for longer maybe a big, medium or small water utility can access. We need to adjust the interest rates to the inflation rates. The longer the lost, what we lose directly affects the grant side of the Fund. We have to remain as a financial institution adjusting the interest rate; then we can have that money with a long lasting life and help other. We are not looking for a commercial purpose but to sustain the current value of the money. Collection time is very long (as far as 20-40 years); we want to cut the number of years by five. Utilities are not eligible for loans if they are paying, so it might be better to shorten the repayment time. 3% interest is very minimal to sustain the current fund - The potential water bank is under question.

We should have translation of technologies and manuals adapted to the different languages - This is an international level Forum so we have to speak in Amharic and English. But we have an interpreter in some instances. Whatever the language is, people can get communicated in any way. We communicate everywhere.

Capacity issue at all levels. Develop institutional and implementation capacities. There are funds available now but the absorption capacity of the regions is very minimal. We have to work improving the capacity at all levels, it is not only a matter of funds. Develop capacity of constructors and drillers from the private sector. The government should strengthen the private sector or develop the capacity of the constructors and drillers by its own way.

Water source management: There is a basin authority but at the grassroots level there is an overlap of roles - The water exploitation is very high and there is no standard.

Equity was very bold in the Forum. There should be more talk about equity in WASH and WRM. We have seen so many partners displaying their projects and their performance. We need to have priority areas and partners need to have priority areas as well.

ODF Campaign for sanitation and hygiene: Strategy of implementation in the different lifestyles (pastoralists, nomads, and so on). The same launching should happen at the regional level.

More space should have been given to the regions as panelists during MSF 10.

Intensive irrigation is making chemicals enter the Awash River. We need to develop a baseline and see what the effects at the downstream are.

We continuously collect samples. Water quality doesn't seem any unusual feature, only fluorine in the Awash River. The problem we have now is with fluorine, we will follow-up with the universities. It's a good option to use that water for irrigation.

Water Fund: That 3% interest rate is not a very big deal. 1 billion Ethiopian Birr has been collected, this is not private money. Domestic banks provide loans for the Water Fund, there are a number of towns waiting for the loans. When the demand is high, the supply should meet it. We need a higher budget as 80% of it comes from donors. As government we have to change our considerations and increase the service level. The budget is always scarce; we need to focus on the budget allocated. Does it worth based on value for money, the quality of the services and the infrastructure that we are providing? Key development partners have joined us on the One WASH National Program; we all plan and implement similarly, and evaluate the progress towards achieving the SDG goals. Coordination and collaboration is an international issue; every nation and every community gets connected.

The JTR mission tried to address at least six regions but it is an indicator. We focus on major issues: quality, sustainability and equity. We have to accelerate our commitments. Get integrated, coordinated and be inclusive. It has also to be sustainable (water quality, infrastructure quality, operation and maintenance). It is quite exhausted. When we say equity is in terms of service provision. It is not about the money allocated but the service that we provide. There are a number of issues on that side that have to be seriously taken into account.

The ODF launch at the regional level will be taken into account.

CR-WASH issue: groundwater is found very deep. Get access to the water supply and finally meet the demand of the lowland areas. There are limited resources, a trend that will continue in the following five years. Even the regional government has to allocate budget for this particular initiative. We hope this component will be accounted in the coming MSF.

The budget transformation is very low. The capacity is not sufficient to absorb the budget. Technical efficient personnel will design the projects and will be in charge of administration issues, project management, and so on. Hopefully the regions will follow the same trend so the sector capacity building is enhanced.

There is limited capacity of constructors and consultants in the private sector. Challenge of groundwater access and drilling as well as having competent machinery. Hopefully this will be addressed by a tax exemption mechanism. Money overlaps in the water, health and construction sectors. There are several overlapping issues which have to be solved between the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy and the Ministry of Agriculture.

5 CLOSING SESSION

5.1 PRESENTATION OF THE MSF 10 UNDERTAKINGS

Presented by a CSO Representative

We have followed some of the undertakings from MSF 9 and also added new ones.

Water quality, private sector management, sustainability of operation and maintenance and WASH in drought areas are some of the key issues we have shared through the MSF 10 presentations and discussions.

Regarding WASH, hopefully the ODF Campaign will pave the way and strengthen our commitments towards rural WASH. Also, we have raised the issue of developing a WASH management information system. We have mentioned that the private sector and the government need to have true data. Hopefully through the MSF 10 recommendations we will establish a dedicated WASH monitoring and evaluation system.

Regarding WRM, a sustainable management of the water basins is needed; this is a serious issue for our lakes. Hopefully the concepts are put forward to help us having sustainable solutions. We have also discussed the Beseka and Awash Rivers interaction. We have taken some of the concerns from the colleagues, and we really look for sustainable solutions which will solve some of the adversities. The water tariff is another issue. A water tariff system has been approved by the Ministry of Finance but so far only those who are using water for domestic purposes are paying for it. There is a limited water fee in place for irrigation, users are not paying for the water they are using and for the ecosystem they are affecting. We need to maximize the use of water.

Let's jointly work together in synergy in order to address most of these outstanding elements f from the MSF 10 undertakings.

5.1.1 WASH and WRM undertakings to be implemented jointly in 2020

1. **Upscale the implementation of the Climate-Resilient WASH through equitable and inclusive water and sanitation safety planning.**

   Each new water supply and sanitation project (and selected older projects in vulnerable and high- priority areas) should have an operational equitable and inclusive Climate-Resilient (CR) Water Safety Plan (WSP) and a Sanitation Safety Plan (SSP). This requires institutionalization of WSPs and SSPs into existing WASH structures, strategies and plans. CR WASH cannot be achieved without close cooperation with all relevant partners at all levels, and in all parts of the country. Water, health, agriculture, environment and forestry, and river basin authorities need to work hand-in-hand to make WASH facilities climate resilient. An increase in awareness and understanding of the CR-WASH approach will require advocacy work to ensure all relevant agencies and actors fully buy into, and implement, climate resilient approaches. Furthermore, capacity of the overall WASH sector regarding CR-WASH and WSP/SSP development and implementation needs to be enhanced.

   Lead Institution: WDC
   Supported by BDA, MoH, MoA, EFCCC, WHO, Delivering Climate Resilient Water and Sanitation Project financed by DFID

2. **Revise the Water Resources Management policy and strategy.**

   Although the revision of the Water Resources Management Policy and Strategy has been initiated by MoWIE, the process has lagged behind schedule and needs to be accelerated. On the other hand, the Hygiene and Environmental Health Strategy, Integrated Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy, School WASH Strategy, and Strategic Action Plan are

already in place with the Ministries of Health and Education, respectively. However, these strategies will require further attention including cascading to lower levels and through decentralized planning and budgeting processes.

Lead institution: MoWIE, MoH and MoE
Supported by Water Sector Working Group (WSWG) partners and NWCO

5.1.2 WASH sector undertakings:

3. Improve the institutional capacity to deliver WASH services.

The recent restructuring of MoWIE, which established the WDC as standalone institution, and the establishment of the Hygiene and Environmental Health Directorate (HEHD) in MoH are opportunities which should be fully used in terms of capacity development of the sector. Similarly, GoE actions taken to increase staffing in the National WASH Coordination Office (NWCO), Regional WASH Coordination Offices (RWCOs) & local WASH structures across the country are highly commendable and very welcome. However, improving the capacity of these institutions and their staff (from federal to kebele levels) should be undertaken to create clear accountabilities and responsibilities among the various stakeholders in the sector.

Assessment of OWNP implementation to date at regional and district levels indicates a need for greater capacity, systems development, community engagement, and planning. All this should be firmly based on monitoring data, thorough needs assessments, and supported by information and knowledge management, logistical planning, timely financial releases and funds absorption and efficient procurement processes. It will be necessary to assess the available human resources pool in each region and to establish, wherever needed, skills development training or deployment of additional staff. Federal and Regional level human capacity development units also may need to be established. This capacity building process should be viewed not as individual development opportunities but rather as part of institution- and sector-wide capacity strengthening.

Lead institution: WDC
Supported by EWTI, MoH HEHD, MoE School Improvement Directorate and NWCO

4. Increase the WASH sector financing.

Sector financing needs, possible financing sources, and financing gaps were identified and discussed. The financing gap is huge – and affects all WASH sectors. Filling the gap will require, among other things, identifying innovative financial instruments for the sector. For example, bringing Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), banks, and cooperatives into the WASH sector's financing mix, as well as assigning appropriate priority to WASH initiatives by GoE institutions, will be required. It is estimated that MFIs could insert close to 6 Billion USD to the WASH sector, which covers almost half of the financing gap. Sector policies also evolve to allow foreign investors to inject capital into MFIs for WASH loans. Alternative financing mechanisms for WASH also need to be supported by policy level incentives including tax exemptions, interest rate reductions, customs tariff relief, and more.

The role and capacity of the Water Resource Development Fund (WRDF), cooperatives and unions are to be strengthened and explore the possibility of establishing blended financing.

At the same time, WASH sub-sectors also need to improve their absorption capacity in order to accelerate implementation to meet the SDGs.

Lead institution: MoWIE (Ministers and WDC Commission)
Supported by Ministry of Finance (MoF), WSWG partners, WASH Finance Working Group and NWCO

5. **Improve the business climate for the private sector and improve the private sector's capacity to deliver WASH services.**

Private sector actors are considered key stakeholders to further advance WASH service delivery. There is a need to incentivize their engagement through the development of sustainable business models, as well as strengthening their capacity to engage in the WASH sector. Public-private partnerships should be promoted and specific guidelines should be prepared to operationalize the recently approved Public-Private Partnership Proclamation (2018)[1] in the WASH sector.

Leading institutions: MoWIE (Ministers and WDC Commission) and MoH
Supported by Contractors and Consultants Associations

6. **Robust functional planning, monitoring, and Management of Information System (MIS) for WASH.**

A monitoring framework system supported by an MIS which integrates data on water and sanitation services across the four involved WASH ministries is under development. So far, MoWIE has lacked a fully functional MIS similar to that of the Education MIS (EMIS) or the Health MIS (HMIS). However, MoWIE conducted a national level water supply inventory at the beginning of 2019, and robust MIS is about ready to be launched. The MoWIE MIS will interface with the HMIS and EMIS, enabling the WASH sector to have a reliable source of information for policy and decision making at all levels.

Lead institution: WDC
Supported by WSWG partners and NWCO

7. **Rollout national strategies and the ODF campaign 2024 to eliminate open defecation (and urination) in rural and urban areas, and to improve access safe sanitation with dignity.**

MoWIE, together with MoH, have developed the Total Sanitation to End Open Defecation and Urination (TSEDU) Ethiopia National ODF Campaign 2024 Framework. Open defecation is a big challenge in achieving the SDGs. It is estimated that poor sanitation costs the Ethiopian economy 13.5 billion Birr each year, equivalent to 170 Birr per person per year or 2.1 per cent of GDP. The National ODF Campaign 2024 framework is an important step for driving improvement in sanitation and hygiene in Ethiopia. The framework leans on behavioral change and provision of sanitation services for all. To achieve TSEDU, Ethiopia will require strong integration among relevant government bodies, institutions, stakeholders and communities, building on the foundations of the OWNP platform. MoWIE

[1] Public Private Partnership Proclamation No. 1076/2018

will work hand-in-hand with the MoH, MoE, regional, zonal and woreda level bureaus, international donors and partners, NGOs and civil society organizations, and communities.

Lead institutions: MoWIE (State Minister) and MoH (State Minister)
Supported by MoE, WSWG partners and NWCO

5.1.3 Water resource management undertakings:

8. **Roll out the National Integrated Water Resources Management Program (NIWRMP).**

NIWRMP has been under preparation the last two years and the process took long time due to institutional restructuring within MoWIE. It is now time to rollout the NIWRMP by establishing a proper Program Management Unit (PMU) within BDA and identifying 3-5 high priority and pilot interventions and engaging core co-founders from development partners (DPs) as well as allocating seed money from the government.

Lead institution: BDA
Supported by WSWG partners/WRM working Group

9. **Strengthen the planning, implementation and regulatory capacity of the Basin Development Authority and the three basin development offices (Abay, Awash and Rift Valley Lakes).**

Particular attention should be given to the Rift Valley Lakes basin as it is the youngest dealing with complex water resources management challenges. In addition, ensure the sustainability of ongoing and completed projects (example Tana Beles project). This can be done though conducting comprehensive capacity assessment and accordingly preparing a 2-3 years capacity building plan which could be financed as part of the NIWRMP.

Lead institution: BDA
Supported by WSWG partners/WRM working Group

10. **Establish a comprehensive Basin Information Management System (BMIS).**

BMIS should make BDA and its existing basin offices information hub for other sectors. This can be done by building on prior information systems such as the groundwater information data base, surface water, water quality and ongoing MoA Irrigation Management Information System. The BMIS can be financed as part of the NIWRMP.

Lead institution: BDA
Supported by WSWG partners/WRM working Group

11. **Increase the funding for the basins development and management.**

The water resources management/basins management subsector in general and BDA in particular is highly constrained by lack of funding. Compared to its mandate and the complexity of issue it is dealing with, the resources at its disposal is meager and there is a need to mobilize additional resources from the DPs and explore alternative sources of

financing such as the application of the water charge and permit system as well as private sector financing.

Lead institution: BDA
Supported by WSWG partners/WRM working Group

12. Focus on the water resource management during emergencies.

Establish a multi-stakeholder national and basin level taskforce to deal with water resources management emergencies (hotspots) related to water quality and quantity degradation due to pollution, over abstraction, water hyacinth expansion and sedimentation in Rift valley lakes (particularly Lake Ziway and Lake Abiajatta); Koka Reservoir and Lake Tana

Lead institution: BDA
Supported by WSWG partners/WRM working Group

5.1.4 Monitoring and evaluation of the undertakings

Following the MSF 10 the lead organizations mentioned under the undertakings agreed to prepare a detailed plan of action with clear roles and responsibilities and present it to the NWCO and WSWG Secretariat by the end of December 2019.

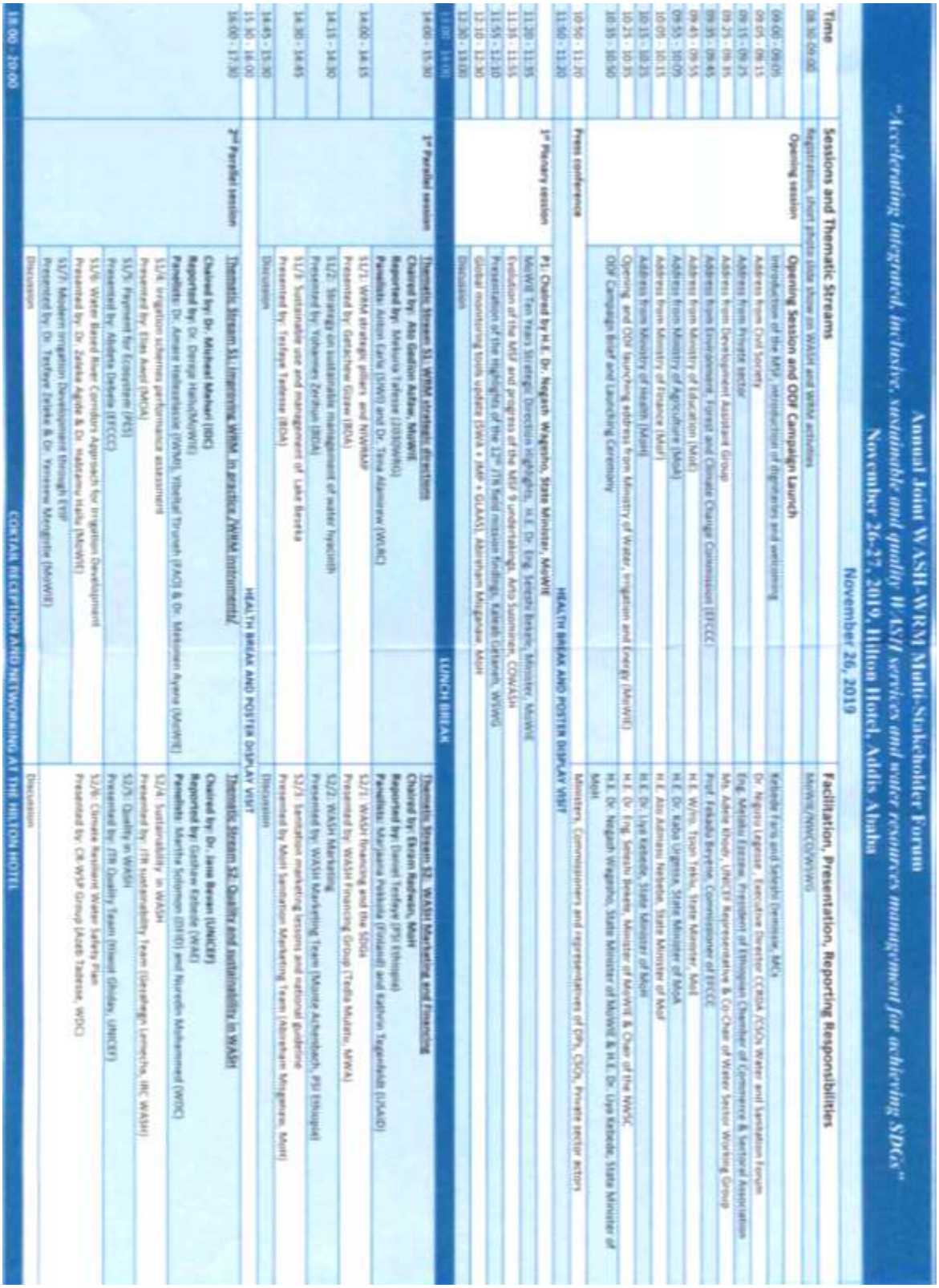
The implementation of these undertakings will be monitored and evaluated by the Joint Technical Review in June 2020 by the stakeholders called upon by the NWCO and WSWG Secretariat.

6 MSF IN PHOTOS


WRM
Joint WASH-WRM Multi-Stakeholder Forum


WASH
ETHIOPIA

7 MSF 10 PROGRAM



Annual Joint WASH-WRM Multi-Stakeholder Forum

"Accelerating integrated, inclusive, sustainable and quality WASH services and water resources management for achieving SDGs"

November 26-27, 2019, Hilton Hotel, Addis Ababa

November 26, 2019

Time	Sessions and Thematic Streams	Facilitation, Presentation, Reporting Responsibilities
08:30-09:00	Registration, short photo slide show on WASH and WRM activities	MoWIE/MoWCGWSWG
09:00-09:05	Opening session Opening Session and ODF Campaign Launch	
09:05-09:15	Introduction of the MSF, introduction of dignitaries and welcoming	Kebede Tera and Seleshi Demissie, MCs
09:15-09:25	Address from Civil Society	Dr. Negussu Legesse, Executive Director CCRDA /CSOs Water and Sanitation Forum
09:25-09:35	Address from Private sector	Engr. Meseret Damtew, President of Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce & Sectoral Association
09:35-09:45	Address from Development Assistant Group	Ms. Adane Khodr, UNICEF Representative & Co-Chair of Water Sector Working Group
09:45-09:55	Address from Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)	Prof. Fekadu Beyene, Commissioner of EFCCC
09:55-10:05	Address from Ministry of Education (MoE)	H.E. W/ro. Toan Tekla, State Minister, MoE
10:05-10:15	Address from Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	H.E. Dr. Kaba Urgessa, State Minister of MoA
10:15-10:25	Address from Ministry of Finance (MoF)	H.E. Abi Adimaru Nebebe, State Minister of MoF
10:25-10:35	Address from Ministry of Health (MoH)	H.E. Dr. Liya Kebede, State Minister of MoH
10:35-10:50	Opening and ODF launching address from Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE)	H.E. Dr. Eng. Seleshi Bekele, Minister of MoWIE & Chair of the NWSC
	ODF Campaign Brief and Launching Ceremony	H.E. Dr. Negash Wegayehu, State Minister of MoWIE & H.E. Dr. Liya Kebede, State Minister of MoH
10:50-11:20	Press conference	Ministers, Commissioners and representatives of DPs, CSOs, Private sector actors
11:50-11:20	HEALTH BREAK AND POSTER DISPLAY VISIT	
	1st Plenary session Pl: Chaired by H.E. Dr. Negash Wegayehu, State Minister, MoWIE	
11:20-11:35	MoWIE Ten Years Strategic Direction Highlights, H.E. Dr. Eng. Seleshi Bekele, Minister, MoWIE	
11:35-11:55	Evolution of the MSF and progress of the MSF 9 undertakings, Arlo Summers, CONAGUA	
11:55-12:10	Presentation of the Highlights of the 12th JTR field mission findings, Kaleab Getaneh, WWG	
12:10-12:30	Global monitoring tools update (SWA + JMP + GLAAS), Abirahem Mulugeta, MoH	
12:30-13:00	Discussion	
13:00-14:00	LUNCH BREAK	
14:00-15:30	1st Parallel session Thematic Stream S1: WRM strategic directions	Thematic Stream S2: WASH Marketing and Financing
	Chaired by: Abi Gedion Asfaw, MoWIE	Chaired by: Ekram Redwan, MoH
	Reported by: Meborna Tefesse (2030WRG)	Reported by: Daniel Tesfaye (PSI Ethiopia)
	Panelists: Anton Earle (SIWI) and Dr. Tena Alamirew (WLRC)	Panelists: Marjaana Poikola (Finland) and Kathrin Tegenfeldt (USAID)
14:00 - 14:15	S1/1: WRM strategic pillars and NWMP	S2/1: WASH financing and the SDGs
	Presented by: Getachew Gizaw (BOA)	Presented by: WASH Financing Group (Tedla Mulatu, MWA)
14:15 - 14:30	S1/2: Strategy on sustainable management of water hyacinth	S2/2: WASH Marketing
	Presented by: Yohannes Zerihun (BOA)	Presented by: WASH Marketing Team (Munze Achenbach, PSI Ethiopia)
14:30 - 14:45	S1/3: Sustainable use and management of Lake Ziway	S2/3: Sanitation marketing lessons and national guideline
	Presented by: Tesfaye Tadesse (BOA)	Presented by Mosti Sanitation Marketing Team (Abirahem Mulugeta, Mosti)
14:45 - 15:30	Discussion	Discussion
15:30 - 16:00	HEALTH BREAK AND POSTER DISPLAY VISIT	
16:00 - 17:30	2nd Parallel session Thematic Stream S1: Improving WRM in practice/WRM instruments/	Thematic Stream S2: Quality and sustainability in WASH
	Chaired by: Dr. Mekheal Mehari (IGC)	Chaired by: Dr. Jane Bevan (UNICEF)
	Reported by: Dr. Dereje Hailu(MoWIE)	Reported by: Gashaw Kebede (WAE)
	Panelists: Dr. Amare Haileselasie (IWMI), Yibekal Tiruneh (FAO) & Dr. Mebrahtom Ayana (MoWIE)	Panelists: Martha Solomon (DFID) and Nuredin Mohammed (WHO)
	S1/4: Irrigation schemes performance assessment	S2/4: Sustainability in WASH
	Presented by: Elias Awol (MOA)	Presented by: JTR sustainability Team (Getahegn Lemecha, IRC WASH)
	S1/5: Payment for Ecosystem (PES)	S2/5: Quality in WASH
	Presented by: Abiadere Debebe (EFCCC)	Presented by: JTR Quality Team (Hiwot Ghiday, UNICEF)
	S1/6: Wyter Based River Corridors Approach for Irrigation Development	S2/6: Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan
	Presented by: Dr. Zeleke Agide & Dr. Habtamu Haile (MoWIE)	Presented by: CR WSP Group (Asrat Tadesse, WHO)
	S1/7: Modern Irrigation Development through EIAP	
	Presented by: Dr. Tesfaye Zeleke & Dr. Yenesew Mengistie (MoWIE)	
	Discussion	Discussion
18:00 - 20:00	COCKTAIL RECEPTION AND NETWORKING AT THE HILTON HOTEL	

November 27, 2019			
Time	**Sessions and Thematic Streams**		**Facilitation, Presentation, Reporting Responsibilities**
		Thematic Stream S1: Water Resources Management JTR findings **Chaired by: Getachew Gizaw (BDA)** **Reported by:** Andrea Bozzetto (AICS) **Panelists:** Dr. Yilma Seleshi (MoWIE) and Dr. Oya Shunji (JICA)	**Thematic Stream S2: Equ ity, Inclusion and institutional capacity** **Chaired by: Dr. Beshah Mogesse (WDC)** **Reported by:** Akino Kitazume (JICA) **Panelists**: Habab Taifour (WB) and Lemessa Mekonta (IRC WASH)
09:00 - 09:20	**3rd Parallel session**	S1/8: **Basin information management system** Presented by: Dr. Zebene Lakew (BDA), Semunesh Golla and JTR Team	S2/7: Equity, Inclusion and accessibility in WASH: Challenges and opportunities Presented by: Equity and Disability Inclusion Task Force (Aino Himanen, COWASH)
09:20 - 09:40		S1/9: **Stakeholders engagement and coordination** Presented by: Belayneh Yirdaw and JTR team	S2/8: WASH sector institutional capacity building Presented by: Institutional Capacity Building Team (Tamene Hailu, EWTI)
09:40 - 10:00		S1/10: **WRM Institutional arrangement and capacity** Presented by: Asmamaw Kume and JTR team	S2/9: WASH financing and equity Presented by: Water Resources Development Fund (Wanna Wake, WRDF)
10:00 - 10:20		S1/11: **WRM financing** Presented by: Jelmer van Veen and JTR team	S2/10: CR-WASH and equity Presented by: Water Development Commission (Shewanesh Demeke, WDC)
10:20 - 11:00		Discussion	Discussion
11:00 - 11:30	**HEALTH BREAK AND POSTER DISPLAY VISIT**		
	2nd Plenary session	**Feedback of the parallel sessions, H.E. W/ro. Tsion Teklu, State Minister, MoE and H.E. Dr. Negash Wagesho, State Minister of MoWIE**	
11:00 - 11:30		Presentation of the take-away from the Thematic Stream 1 (crosscutting issues and nexus), Stream 1 Reporter	
11:30 - 12:00		Presentation of the take-away from the Thematic Stream 2 (crosscutting issues and nexus), Stream 2 Reporter	
12:00 - 13:00		Discussion	
13:00 - 14:00	**LUNCH BREAK**		
	Closing session	**MSF 10 Undertakings and Closing, H.E. Dr. Negash Wagesho, State Minister of MoWIE**	
14:00 - 14:20		Presentation of the MSF 10 Undertakings, Presented by CSO Representative	
14:20 - 15:00		Discussions on the undertakings and next steps	
15:00 - 15:30		Closing, Guest of honor	
15:30 - 16:30	**HEALTH BREAK AND POSTER DISPLAY VISIT**		

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MSF 10 materials, presentations and undertakings are available at:

https://www.cmpethiopia.org/page/3592