

OneWaSH National Programme (OWNP) Annual Report 2009EFY

March 2018

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
BoFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BSG	Benishangul Gumuz
CGD	Child, gender and differently-abled
CLTSH	Community-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene
CoWaSH	Community-Led Accelerated WaSH
CMP	Community Managed Project
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CWA	Consolidated WaSH Account
DD	Dire Dawa
DFID	Department for International Development
DP	Development Partner
EDHS	Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey
EFY	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ESDP	Education Sector Development Programme
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental Social Screening
ESSF	Environmental Social Screening Form
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EU	European Union
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GoF	Government of Finland
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IBEX	Integrated Budget and Expenditure system
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIS	Management Information System
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (previously MoFED)
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding (signed in March 2013 between OOWNP partners MoWIE, MoH, MoE and MoFEC)
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity

MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NWCO	National WaSH Coordination Office
NWI	National WaSH Inventory
NWI2	National WaSH Inventory II
NWSC	National WaSH Steering Committee
NWTT	National WaSH Technical Team
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OWNP	OneWaSH National Programme
PAP	Project-Affected People
PMU	Project Management Unit
POM	Programme Operations Manual (for Consolidated WaSH Account)
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RWCO	Regional WaSH Coordination Office
RWS	Rural Water Supply
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNNP	South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region
TVETC	Technical and Vocational Education and Training College
TWU	Town Water Utility
UNICEF	United Nation Children’s Fund
WaSH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WaSHCO	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WIF	WaSH Implementation Framework
WRDF	Water Resource Development Fund
WWT	Woreda WaSH Team

Foreword

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) is one of the top priorities for the Government of Ethiopia. As outlined in the Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II), initiatives to increase rural water supply coverage to 85% and urban water supply coverage to 75% by 2020 are well underway. The OneWaSH National Programme (OWNP) is one of the country's main instruments for achieving the WaSH sector goals set out in the GTP II and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This is the second OOWNP Annual Report and the second consolidated report in the history of the WaSH sector in Ethiopia, and it represents a step towards the OOWNP's goal of having 'one plan, one budget and one report'. The report is based on a collective effort to gather data and report across major stakeholders and programmes. The report uses data and information from the four Ministries of Water, Health, Education and Finance, the Consolidated WaSH Account (CWA) group of donors, non-CWA donors and NGOs, as well as secondary data from the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS), the OOWNP Baseline Report, and the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP).

This report highlights a number of key achievements in the WaSH sector in Ethiopia, such as extending access to safe water from 61% in 2008EFY to 65.7% of the population in 2009EFY, and disaggregates this information by rural and urban populations as well as by region. The progress outlined in this report is organised around and evaluated against the OOWNP Results Framework and a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). However, this report also highlights areas where more attention is needed, such as in sanitation provision where currently 73% of Ethiopians have access to some form of latrine and only 6% of households have access to an improved toilet facility (EDHS 2016; JMP 2017). Therefore, a concerted and committed effort by the government and development partners is needed in order to continue current progress and ensure equitable and sustainable WaSH provision for all.

Looking to the year ahead, it is expected that data on WaSH coverage and functionality collected through the upcoming National WaSH Inventory II (NWI2) and the deployment of a Management Information System (MIS) will significantly advance Ethiopia's WaSH M&E systems and capabilities. It is hoped the NWI2 and MIS will enable next year's OOWNP Annual Report 2010EFY to be more comprehensive, based on accurate data, and largely comprised of automated reporting and analysis.

On behalf of the National WaSH Steering Committee and myself, I wish to acknowledge the WaSH sector ministries, WaSH Bureaus, CWA and non-CWA development partners, NGOs, the private sector and the public at large for achieving the joint results presented in this OOWNP Annual Report 2009EFY. I would also like to thank Coffey and the National WaSH Coordination Office who took part in the preparation of this report.

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Minister, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity and
Chairperson of the National WaSH Steering Committee

Executive Summary

Purpose of this Report

This report is the second integrated report for the OneWaSH National Programme (OWNP) of Ethiopia, and brings together data from the Ministries of Water, Health, Education and Finance, the Consolidated WaSH Account (CWA) group of donors, other donors and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) on programme activities and impact in the 2009EFY period.

The motivation for producing an annual integrated report for the OOWNP arises from the fact that water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) reporting in Ethiopia is largely undertaken independently by ministries, donors and NGOs according to their respective programmes. The aim of the OOWNP Annual Report is to synthesise the results of multi-sector and multi-stakeholder efforts under the programme, to better inform decision-making and collaboration across the OOWNP. The programme aims to integrate these WaSH reporting systems into a comprehensive annual report, as part of its overarching aim to progress into having 'one plan, one budget, and one report'.

As was the case when producing the 2008EFY Annual Report, the present systems of WaSH data collection and reporting in Ethiopia are still in the process of being integrated to an extent where they can be used to sufficiently report against the OOWNP Results Framework and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Where possible, this report highlights areas where data is unavailable or insufficient in order to draw attention to where monitoring and evaluation (M&E) can be improved. It is expected that data on WaSH coverage and functionality collected through the upcoming National WaSH Inventory II (NWI2) and the deployment of the M&E Management Information System (MIS) will enable the OOWNP Annual Report 2010EFY to more comprehensively report against the programme Results Framework.

Approach

This report brings together OOWNP activities and progress during the 2009EFY period (from 8 July 2016 to 7 July 2017 in the Gregorian calendar), and evaluates this progress against the 17 OOWNP KPIs that form the OOWNP Results Framework. At the time of writing this report, sufficient data was not available for six of the 17 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). This is an improvement from 2008EFY, when sufficient data was not available for eight of the KPIs.

This report is structured to first summarise the overall status of WaSH in Ethiopia using newly available data from the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) 2016, the OOWNP Baseline Report, and the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP). Then the activities, progress and challenges reported during the 2009EFY period in each of the OOWNP's four components (rural, urban and institutional WaSH, and programme management and capacity building) are examined in detail in separate chapters. While not a core programme component, as with last year's report, a section on Emergency WaSH is included here as the impact of and response to the 2008EFY drought continued in 2009EFY. This report is compiled mostly from secondary data sources to synthesise existing data sets and maximise the use of already available data where possible. In addition to secondary data, primary data collection and verification was undertaken in the four regions of Tigray, SNNP, Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz.

Programme Progress against OOWNP Results Framework

OWNP KPI	Indicator definition	2009EFY status (closest equivalent data available)	Commentary
OUTPUT and OUTCOME Indicators			
1. Access	<p>Water supply access coverage as per service level standard for GTP II, and calculated as the percentage of population with access to improved (as per JMP definition) drinking water services.</p> <p>Rural: percentage of rural population with access to improved drinking water services as per GTP II service level standard (25 l/c/day within 1.0 km).</p> <p>Urban: percentage of population with access to improved drinking water services as per GTP II service level standard (100, 80, 60, and 50 l/c/day for category 1,2,3 and 4 respectively on premises, and 40 l/c/day within 250 m for category 5 towns.</p>	<p>National water supply access coverage of 65.7% as per GTP II standard.</p> <p>Rural: 68.5% of the rural population have access to a water supply as per GTP II standard.</p> <p>Urban: 54.7% of the urban population have access to a water supply as per GTP II standard.</p>	<p>Data reported by MoWIE based on administrative reports submitted by regions.</p> <p>The GTP II standards are substantially revised from GTP I where the target was 15 l/c/day within 1.5 km in rural areas and 20 l/c/day within 0.5 km in urban areas. Adjustments were made to regional figures at federal level to correct for variations in reporting.</p> <p>Data on the use of improved water sources is included from the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) 2016, which was published in 2009EFY.</p>
2. Functionality	Rural: Percentage of improved water supply schemes that are functional (at time of spot check).	National functionality rate: 89.1% of all water supply schemes are functional.	<p>National non-functionality rate from 2009EFY MoWIE data, based upon administrative reports. Additional data collected and verified from three big regions (SNNP, Amhara, Tigray) and one emerging region (Benishangul Gumuz).</p> <p>Spot checks are not systematically organised and records are limited as asset inventory is not</p>

	Urban: Percentage of Town Water Utilities (TWUs) supplying water for more than 16 hours a day for all customers; Percentage of nonrevenue water.		<p>updated regularly. Lack of comprehensive functionality data is expected to be addressed when the NWI2 is conducted in 2010EFY.</p> <p>Reporting on urban water supply indicators to regions and MoWIE is limited.</p>
3. Quality	Percentage of water quality tests complying with national drinking water quality guideline; Percentage of wastewater tests complying with WHO guidelines.	<p>Rural: 57% of rural households have access to an improved source of drinking water.</p> <p>Urban: 97% of urban households have access to an improved source of drinking water.</p> <p>In terms of wastewater, sewerage coverage in Addis Ababa is 12% and other towns are currently under study.</p>	<p>Data reported in EDHS 2016 and the Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey's Water Quality Test (ESS-WQT) conducted in 2016 and published in November 2017. Data on water quality also published in OWP Baseline Report, 2017</p> <p>This is the closest equivalent data available. The data required to report exactly against this KPI is not available at present.</p>
4. Sanitation	Percentage of people with access to improved human excreta removal.	<p>National: 6% of Ethiopian households use improved toilet facilities.</p> <p>Rural: 4% of households in rural areas use improved toilet facilities.</p> <p>Urban: 16% of households in urban areas use improved toilet facilities.</p>	<p>Data reported in EDHS 2016.</p> <p>Three relevant indicators are included in the HMIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of households' access to latrine facilities (HMIS C1.3.1) - Proportion of households using latrines (HMIS C1.3.2) - Kebeles declared 'Open Defecation Free' (HMIS C1.3.3). However, this data was not available at the time of writing this report.
5. Handwashing	Percentage of households with access to handwashing facilities.	<p>National: 60% of households have a place for handwashing.</p> <p>Rural: 55% of households have a place for handwashing; 7% of</p>	<p>Data reported in EDHS 2016.</p> <p>The Community-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) impact evaluation by BDS (2016) includes handwashing data from a large survey across multiple regions.</p>

		households have soap and water. Urban: 81% of households have a place for handwashing; 28% of households have soap and water.	
6. School WaSH	Percentage of schools with a better than 1:100 tap: student ratio, and adequate human excreta removal as better than 1:40 stance for females and 1:75 for males.	Primary schools: 38% have some form of water supply; 12% have an adequate water facility; 4% have all WaSH elements. Secondary schools: 63% have some form of water supply; 24% have an adequate water facility; 10% have all WaSH elements.	Data from the nationwide School WaSH Mapping exercise by the MoE and OOWNP-CWA. The adequate water indicator includes schools that have a protected, functional water source that supplies enough water to meet demand. All WaSH elements includes schools that have a protected, functional water source that meets demand and has improved toilets with handwashing facilities. Disaggregated data from the EMIS are suitable for calculating the OOWNP school WaSH indicators but this disaggregated data could not be obtained at the time of writing this report. This is the closest equivalent data available. The data required to report exactly against this KPI is not available at present.
7. Health WaSH	Percentage of health facilities with adequate water supply facilities, and percentage with improved human excreta removal.	Insufficient data	A relevant indicator is included in the HMIS. Indicator CB1.3 provides data on 'Health institutions with functional infrastructure' combining electricity, water supply and sanitation facilities. However, data was not available to the level expected at the time of writing this report beyond the MoH's annual report.
8. Management	Rural: Percentage of active WaSHCOs/ Hygiene and Sanitation Community Groups. Urban: Percentage of active Water Boards.	Insufficient data	Data on WaSHCOs and WaSH User Associations is monitored by some regions only.
9. Gender	Rural: Percentage of WaSHCOs/Hygiene and Sanitation Community Groups with 50% of members being women in a	Insufficient data	Establishment of WaSHCOs is reported by MoWIE (2017) and additional information on the burden of water collection on women and girls is reported in EDHS 2016 report. However sufficient data for this indicator was not available at the time of writing this report.

	<p>decision-making position.</p> <p>Urban: Percentage of Water Boards with 50% of members being women in a decision-making position.</p>		
10. Equity	Woreda/kebele deviation from the national average number of persons per improved water point.	Insufficient data	Disaggregated spatial data was not available for calculating this indicator at the time of writing this report, but will be collected through upcoming NWI2 in 2010EFY.
11. Capital cost	Per capita investment cost.	Insufficient data	<p>The data required for calculating per capita investment cost was not available at the time of writing this report.</p> <p>The closest equivalent information is based on limited data from selected projects, where the per capita investment cost for climate resilient WaSH interventions ranges from USD \$100-150 in different parts of the country.</p>
12. Operation & Maintenance	<p>Rural: Percentage of WaSHCOs covering O&M costs.</p> <p>Urban: Percentage of water utilities covering O&M and replacement costs.</p>	Insufficient data	Sufficient data for this indicator was not available at the time of writing this report.
IMPACT Indicators			
13. Under-5 child mortality	The percentage decrease of children who died before the age of 5.	<p>Under-5 child mortality: 67 deaths per 1,000 live births. Compared to 88 in 2011, 123 in 2005 and 166 in 2000.</p> <p>The under-5 child mortality rate has decreased by 24%, from 88 in 1,000 live births in 2011 to 67 in 1,000 live births 2016.</p>	<p>This is the closest equivalent data available from EDHS 2016.</p> <p>Infant mortality, child mortality and under-5 child mortality are all continuing to decline.</p>

14. Under-5 diarrhoea incidence	Percentage of children with diarrheal disease under the age of 5.	Under-5 diarrhoea incidence: the EDHS 2016 reports that 12% of children under 5 experienced diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.	Data from EDHS 2016.
15. Time saving	Reduction in percentage of households that spend 30 minutes or longer to collect drinking water.	45% of households in Ethiopia spend 30 minutes or longer to obtain their drinking water according to the EDHS 2016, with 53% of rural households and 13% of urban households spending 30 minutes or longer.	<p>The time burden of water collection is reported in EDHS 2016. Data on time spent collecting water is also published in OWNPN Baseline Report, 2017.</p> <p>Data not available at scheme level, but the OWNPN endline impact evaluation will attempt to collect relevant data in order to more comprehensively report against this KPI.</p>
16. Enrolment of female students in school	Percentage increase in enrolment of female students in school.	The national Gender Parity Index (GPI) is currently at 0.91, below the target for this year in the ESDP V (0.94) (MoE, 2016). The figures are influenced by the high result in Addis Ababa of 1.20, which shows that more females are attending school than males. The lowest GPI is in Somali at 0.83 and Harari at 0.86.	<p>GPI data is the closest equivalent data available. The data required to report exactly against this KPI is not available at present.</p> <p>The Gender Parity Index (GPI) used by the MoE is defined as female gross enrolment ratio divided by male gross enrolment ratio for all levels. In a situation of equality between boys and girls the gender parity index (GPI) is 1, whereas with highest inequality it is close to 0.</p>
17. Dropout rate of female students	Percentage decrease in dropout rate of female students.	The Grade 1–8 dropout rate for females was 10.8% in 2008EFY (compared to the target of 10 for 2008EFY) (MoE, 2016). Dropout rates over the past few years have been steady around this level, but were much higher five	2008EFY data is the closest equivalent data available. The data required to report exactly against this KPI is not available at present, however overall trends are reported in the sector annual report General Educational Statistical Abstract (MoE, 2016).

		years ago when they reached 15%.	
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Key Issues and Lessons Learnt

The compilation of this report has allowed for a comprehensive assessment of 2009EFY OOWNP activities and progress according to targets for rural, urban and institutional WaSH, as well as for programme management and capacity building. Significant progress was made across the OOWNP during this reporting period, including reaching 4,877,017 rural and 995,136 urban beneficiaries who now have access to an improved water source, and increasing the national water supply coverage to 65.7% of the population in 2009EFY. However, many annual targets were missed by substantial margins due to significant regional disparity in successful programme implementation, and delays in budget disbursement are widespread.

Furthermore, this report highlights areas where WaSH M&E must be integrated and strengthened to evaluate progress against the OOWNP Results Framework going forward. This is evidenced in there being insufficient data for six of the 17 KPIs, therefore preventing a meaningful judgement of progress in these areas. However, it is important to acknowledge progress since the 2008EFY Annual Report, when there was insufficient data for eight of the 17 KPIs. This is largely due to water quality (KPI 3) and handwashing (KPI 5) data being made available during this reporting period in the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) 2016.

It is hoped that 2010EFY will significantly advance OOWNP M&E systems, when the M&E MIS is expected to be deployed and the NWI2 undertaken in all regions of Ethiopia, providing data on which analytics can be performed and future targets and KPIs set. The MIS will provide a unified reporting system for WaSH data from various programmes administered by the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE), Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Education (MoE) and finance managed by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC) of the Government of Ethiopia. The MIS will be able to integrate both structured and unstructured data from different sources, from primary data collected by MoWIE staff through mobile devices, to secondary data imported from software applications from other ministries at a scheduled frequency. With a shift to digital surveying tools, the NWI2 is anticipated to provide a periodic inventory of Ethiopia's WaSH infrastructure assets and will capture data on WaSH coverage and functionality, which can be used in critical processes and decision-making. The overall goal of developing an IT-enabled MIS is that the OneWaSH programme will be able to phase out manually compiled reports such as this one and evolve to automated reporting and analysis.

1. Introduction and Background

The OneWaSH National Programme (OWNP) is a seven-year (July 2013 to June 2020) multi-sector programme for achieving Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) sector goals set out in Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). The OWNP is the Government of Ethiopia's main mechanism to deliver on its commitments to improve WaSH access and services.

WaSH reporting in Ethiopia is largely undertaken individually by line ministries, donors and NGOs according to their respective programmes and projects. An objective of the OWNP is to gradually integrate these reporting systems into one OWNP Annual Report that collates multiple data sources from all WaSH stakeholders, in line with the sector's overarching goal of converging to 'one plan, one budget, and one report'. This is the second OWNP Annual Report to be produced, following the OWNP Annual Report 2008EFY. The objective of this report is to synthesise the results of multi-sector and multi-stakeholder efforts under the OWNP during the 2009EFY period, in order to inform decision-making and collaboration across the OWNP.¹ This report brings together data from the four ministries of water, health, education and finance, the Consolidated WaSH Account (CWA) group of donors, other donors and non-government organisations (NGOs) and secondary data that were available at the time of writing this report. The goal of producing an annual integrated report is also to determine the level of data that is available from current M&E systems, compared to the OWNP Results Framework and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) so as to track progress in the development of integrated monitoring and evaluation systems.

1.1 WaSH Background

Access to clean water, adequate sanitation facilities and good hygiene practices are essential to human health and wellbeing, and water is a key factor in managing risks related to disease, migration, famine, inequality, political instability and natural disasters. WaSH is therefore at the core of sustainable development and will play a defining role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Improvements in water and sanitation provision in Ethiopia over the past two decades saw the country meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target of 57% of the population having access to an improved water supply. However, in the coming decades Ethiopia will face complex challenges as it looks to achieve SDG 6 and ensure access to water and sanitation for all. The following SDG targets relate to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene:

Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

SDG 6 is far more ambitious than MDG target 7c, which aimed to halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. SDG 6 calls for universal and equitable access to safe and affordable water and adequate sanitation facilities, as well as expanding to include hygiene and cover the entire water cycle (e.g. the management of water, wastewater and ecosystem resources). WaSH provision is multi-sectoral and its interlinked nature means programme activities are often highly fragmented. Therefore, greater levels of coordination and integrated water resources management are essential in ensuring equitable and sustainable water and sanitation provision for all.

¹ This 2009 Ethiopian Fiscal Year (2009EFY) runs from 8 July 2016 to 7 July 2017 in the Gregorian calendar.

1.2 OneWaSH National Programme (OWNP)

The OOWNP is a sector-wide approach to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) that contributes to the improved health and wellbeing of urban and rural communities across Ethiopia, by increasing access to equitable and sustainable water and sanitation systems and the adoption of proper hygiene practices. The objective of the OOWNP is to achieve the WaSH sector goals set out in Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), which aims to provide universal access to safe water and sanitation facilities in Ethiopia. The management and institutional arrangements for the OOWNP were established before the current set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which now inform government policy, and the programme has since evolved to take into account the SDGs.

The OOWNP aims to support the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in achieving these goals by ensuring equity, accessibility and sustainability. The OOWNP is formulated according to the provisions of the WaSH Implementation Framework (WIF), which calls for 'one plan, one budget and one report'. The WIF was officially endorsed and signed by the WaSH sector ministries of Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education (MoE), and Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC) in March 2013, in order to guide the implementation of the programme. The WIF explicitly defines major areas of cooperation between the four ministries including joint planning, resource mobilisation, implementation, creation of a management and coordination structure, and quality assurance.

The OOWNP has four main components:

- **Component-1** focuses on Rural WaSH to extend access to safe water and improved sanitation facilities in rural areas, as well as the adoption of proper hygiene practices;
- **Component-2** focuses on Urban WaSH to improve and expand urban water supply and sanitation services, and improve the management of wastewater and public toilets in urban areas;
- **Component-3** focuses on Institutional WaSH to improve water supply schemes, sanitation facilities and hygiene practices at all health facilities and schools; and
- **Component-4** focuses on Programme Management and Capacity Building of WaSH agencies at federal, regional and local government level through training, post-construction management support, equipment, tools and support in monitoring and reporting.

1.3 Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II)

The Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) covers the 2016-2020 period and aims to realise Ethiopia's vision of becoming a middle-income country by 2025 and address the challenges faced by the country. The policies and learnings from the implementation of GTP I form the basis of GTP II, and it is informed by the SDG goals and targets.

The key WaSH objectives of the GTP II are:

- To upgrade water supply service infrastructure to the level of a middle-income country by 2020
- To increase water supply access coverage by upgrading the service level
- To ensure good governance in order to improve effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of water supply services
- To build the sub-sector's implementation capacity
- To build an effective and efficient civil service by strengthening the civil service reform programme
- To establish urban wastewater management systems
- To provide necessary support to build the implementation capacity of pastoralist regions
- To strengthen the sub-sector's M&E and MIS systems

1.4 OWNP-CWA

The Consolidated WaSH Account (CWA) is the part of the OWNP that is implemented through a pooled financing arrangement by the World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB), UK Department for International Development (DFID), UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and a 10% contribution from the Government of Ethiopia (GoE). Other development partners including the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and the Government of Finland are expected to join soon.

Activities funded by the CWA are implemented following a Programme Operational Manual (POM). Like the wider OWNP, CWA activities fall into four major components: Rural WaSH, Urban WaSH, Institutional WaSH and Programme Management and Capacity Building.

From the OWNP-CWA fund, the programme aims to provide access to improved water supply and sanitation services for a total of 5.96 million people. Of this target, 3.8 million are rural beneficiaries and 2.16 million are urban beneficiaries. To date, CWA activities have provided access to improved water supply and sanitation services for 3.3 million people across 382 woredas and 144 medium and small towns. Additionally, the programme aims provide 10,380 water supply and sanitation services in health facilities and primary and secondary schools. The performance for the year 2009EFY is outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1: OWNP-CWA beneficiaries in 2009EFY

Key outcome level targets	Achievement in 2009EFY	Achievement to date (2007EFY to 2009EFY)	% against 5 year target
5.96 million beneficiaries to be reached in total	808,606	3.3 million	55%
3.8 million rural beneficiaries	675,633	3.11 million	82%
2.16 million urban beneficiaries	132,973	0.19 million	9%
10,380 health and school WaSH facilities	1,971 facilities (43% schools and 57% health facilities)	4,817 facilities (38% schools and 62% health facilities)	46%

Source: OWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

1.5 OWNP M&E and Integrated Annual Reporting

This report has been produced as part of a wider effort to improve M&E for the OWNP. As with the OWNP 2008EFY Annual Report, this 2009EFY report was manually compiled from multiple data sources, and will continue to be undertaken in this way until the OWNP Management Information System (MIS) is finalised and deployed.

During 2009EFY, the National WaSH Coordination Office (NWCO) with the support of consultants and key stakeholders produced a comprehensive plan to strengthen OWNP M&E and improve the use and dissemination of data. An impact evaluation of the OWNP-CWA was also conducted and the final report was submitted to MoWIE and DFID in December 2016. A workshop on the baseline data was also conducted in February 2017.

With the help of the signed data exchange agreement by the four ministries, the overall strategy adopted for OWNP M&E by the NWCO involves strengthening the data collection and reporting systems within WaSH ministries and improving the sharing of data. Each of the WaSH ministries has its own established systems to collect WaSH related data, which is outlined in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Management Information Systems with WaSH indicators

WaSH ministry	Monitoring and reporting systems	Key issues with respect to WaSH
Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE)	National WaSH Inventory (NWI); administrative reporting by regions.	NWI will be updated in 2018 with the NWI2, so this data was not available at the time of writing this report. There is a lack of operational computerised systems to support reporting due to the limitations of the current WaSH M&E MIS. Deployment of new MIS software is planned for 2018.
Ministry of Health (MoH)	Health Management Information System (HMIS); Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) by the CSA collects health and demographic data.	Includes four key WaSH indicators (three at household level and one at health institutions). Extending number of indicators on hygiene and environmental health has been proposed.
Ministry of Education (MoE)	Education Management Information System (EMIS); annual data collection through school census.	Extended data in 2008EFY covering new indicators related to WaSH will be implemented. The need to improve training in data collection on WaSH indicators in schools has been identified in order to improve data quality.
Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC)	Integrated Budget and Expenditure system (IBEX).	Currently only WaSH financial data for the CWA is easily accessible.

The OOWNP is a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder programme, and this report aims to synthesise data from the above independent WaSH monitoring and reporting systems. While this report shares OOWNP progress and activities during the 2009EFY period, it also contributes to the ongoing coordination and integration of the WaSH sector in Ethiopia. The consolidated OOWNP Annual Report is one element of the WaSH sector in Ethiopia moving toward its goal of 'one plan, one budget, and one report'. Since it was not possible to conduct the NWI2 during the 2009EFY period and the MIS has not yet been deployed, this consolidated report was prepared manually by collecting data from ministries and other WaSH stakeholders.

1.5.1 Summary of OWNP 2008EFY Annual Report

Key findings from last year's OWNP Annual Report 2008EFY included:

Emergency WaSH

- The emergency WaSH response to the drought and resulting floods and disease outbreaks in 2008EFY reached more than 10 million people across six regions with lifesaving WaSH interventions. While not a core programme component, the impact of and response to the 2008EFY drought was included.

Rural WaSH

- In rural water supply, more than 4.5 million people were provided with new water supplies meeting the GTP II standard. This extended the rural water supply to an estimated 47.3 million people or 63% of the rural population (an increase from 59% at the end of 2007EFY).
- The practice of open defecation is reducing, and 60% of rural households have access to some form of sanitation facility. This is an improvement from five years ago when 45% of households in rural areas had no sanitation facilities at all. However, most rural households still use an unimproved latrine (pit latrine without a slab or an open pit) and 40% of rural households still have no sanitation facility at all.

Urban WaSH

- During the 2008EFY period, an estimated 2.3 million people living in towns and cities were provided with a new water supply that met the increased GTP II standard. Urban water supply coverage was estimated at 52.5%, which despite not reaching the target of 55% was an improvement from the previous year's coverage of 51%.
- 16% of urban households now have access to an improved sanitation facility and a further 35% have access to a shared facility, which is an important form of sanitation provision in cities and towns. 40.5% of households use unimproved facilities, and 7% of households have no facility at all and practice open defecation.

Institutional WaSH

- Although many schools have some WaSH facilities, there is a huge need for further provision to ensure a full WaSH package is available at all primary and secondary schools.
- Although no data was available for 2008EFY, at the start of 2007EFY it was reported that out of 802 health posts in the country, 45% had an improved water supply and only 3% had piped water on the premises, while 51% had latrine facilities for patients.

2. Approach and Methodology of this Report

This report brings together data from the four WaSH ministries (MoWIE, MoE, MoH and MoFEC) and their information systems and annual reports. Furthermore, this report includes data from large national surveys including the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) 2016, as well as other reports and studies undertaken as part of the OOWNP in 2009EFY. A data exchange agreement was signed between the WaSH ministries to facilitate the sharing of information for stronger OOWNP M&E, including the OOWNP Annual Report. This report synthesises OOWNP activities and progress during the 2009EFY period, and evaluates this progress against the 17 OOWNP KPIs that form the OOWNP Results Framework. At the time of writing this report, sufficient data was not available for six of the KPIs. This is a relative improvement from 2008EFY, when sufficient data was not available for eight of these KPIs. This report is compiled mostly from secondary data sources to synthesise existing data sets and maximise the use of already available data where possible. In addition to secondary data, primary data collection and verification was undertaken in the four regions of Tigray, SNNP, Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz.

2.1 Results Framework and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The main instruments for the monitoring, verification and impact assessment of the OOWNP are the Results Framework and a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The OOWNP Results Framework contains outputs, outcomes, and impact indicators for each programme component, as well as for the programme as a whole. There are 12 OOWNP KPIs relating to outputs or outcomes (some of which contain sub-indicators) and a further five indicators at the impact level, which are included in Table 3 below.

Table 3: OOWNP Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

OOWNP KPI	Indicator definition	2009EFY status (closest equivalent data available)	Commentary
OUTPUT and OUTCOME Indicators			
1. Access	Water supply access coverage as per service level standard for GTP II, and calculated as the percentage of population with access to improved (as per JMP definition) drinking water services. Rural: percentage of rural population with access to improved drinking water services as per GTP II service level standard (25 l/c/day within 1.0 km).	National water supply access coverage of 65.7% as per GTP II standard. Rural: 68.5% of the rural population have access to a water supply as per GTP II standard. Urban: 54.7% of the urban population have access to a water supply as per GTP II standard.	Data reported by MoWIE based on administrative reports submitted by regions. The GTP II standards are substantially revised from GTP I where the target was 15 l/c/day within 1.5 km in rural areas and 20 l/c/day within 0.5 km in urban areas. Adjustments were made to regional figures at federal level to correct for variations in reporting. Data on the use of improved water sources is included from the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) 2016, which was published in 2009EFY.

	Urban: percentage of population with access to improved drinking water services as per GTP II service level standard (100, 80, 60, and 50 l/c/day for category 1,2,3 and 4 respectively on premises, and 40 l/c/day within 250 m for category 5 towns.		
2. Functionality	<p>Rural: Percentage of improved water supply schemes that are functional (at time of spot check).</p> <p>Urban: Percentage of Town Water Utilities (TWUs) supplying water for more than 16 hours a day for all customers; Percentage of nonrevenue water.</p>	National functionality rate: 89.1% of all water supply schemes are functional.	<p>National non-functionality rate from 2009EFY MoWIE data, based upon administrative reports. Additional data collected and verified from three big regions (SNNP, Amhara, Tigray) and one emerging region (Benishangul Gumuz).</p> <p>Spot checks are not systematically organised and records are limited as asset inventory is not updated regularly. Lack of comprehensive functionality data is expected to be addressed when the NWI2 is conducted in 2010EFY.</p> <p>Reporting on urban water supply indicators to regions and MoWIE is limited.</p>
3. Quality	<p>Percentage of water quality tests complying with national drinking water quality guideline;</p> <p>Percentage of wastewater tests complying with WHO guidelines.</p>	<p>Rural: 57% of rural households have access to an improved source of drinking water.</p> <p>Urban: 97% of urban households have access to an improved source of drinking water.</p> <p>In terms of wastewater, sewerage coverage in Addis Ababa is 12% and other towns are currently under study.</p>	<p>Data reported in EDHS 2016 and the Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey's Water Quality Test (ESS-WQT) conducted in 2016 and published in November 2017. Data on water quality also published in OWNPP Baseline Report, 2017</p> <p>This is the closest equivalent data available. The data required to report exactly against this KPI is not available at present.</p>
4. Sanitation	Percentage of people with access to improved	National: 6% of Ethiopian households use	Data reported in EDHS 2016.

	human excreta removal.	<p>improved toilet facilities.</p> <p>Rural: 4% of households in rural areas use improved toilet facilities.</p> <p>Urban: 16% of households in urban areas use improved toilet facilities.</p>	<p>Three relevant indicators are included in the HMIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of households' access to latrine facilities (HMIS C1.3.1) - Proportion of households using latrines (HMIS C1.3.2) - Kebeles declared 'Open Defecation Free' (HMIS C1.3.3). However, this data was not available at the time of writing this report.
5. Handwashing	Percentage of households with access to handwashing facilities.	<p>National: 60% of households have a place for handwashing.</p> <p>Rural: 55% of households have a place for handwashing; 7% of households have soap and water.</p> <p>Urban: 81% of households have a place for handwashing; 28% of households have soap and water.</p>	<p>Data reported in EDHS 2016.</p> <p>The Community-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) impact evaluation by BDS (2016) includes handwashing data from a large survey across multiple regions.</p>
6. School WaSH	Percentage of schools with a better than 1:100 tap: student ratio, and adequate human excreta removal as better than 1:40 stance for females and 1:75 for males.	<p>Primary schools: 38% have some form of water supply; 12% have an adequate water facility; 4% have all WaSH elements.</p> <p>Secondary schools: 63% have some form of water supply; 24% have an adequate water facility; 10% have all WaSH elements.</p>	<p>Data from the nationwide School WaSH Mapping exercise by the MoE and OWN-P-CWA. The adequate water indicator includes schools that have a protected, functional water source that supplies enough water to meet demand. All WaSH elements includes schools that have a protected, functional water source that meets demand and has improved toilets with handwashing facilities.</p> <p>Disaggregated data from the EMIS are suitable for calculating the OWN-P school WaSH indicators but this disaggregated data could not be obtained at the time of writing this report.</p> <p>This is the closest equivalent data available. The data required to report exactly against this KPI is not available at present.</p>
7. Health WaSH	Percentage of health facilities with adequate water supply facilities, and	Insufficient data	<p>A relevant indicator is included in the HMIS. Indicator CB1.3 provides data on 'Health institutions with functional infrastructure' combining electricity, water supply and sanitation facilities. However, data was not</p>

	percentage with improved human excreta removal.		available to the level expected at the time of writing this report beyond the MoH's annual report.
8. Management	<p>Rural: Percentage of active WaSHCOs/ Hygiene and Sanitation Community Groups.</p> <p>Urban: Percentage of active Water Boards.</p>	Insufficient data	Data on WaSHCOs and WaSH User Associations is monitored by some regions only.
9. Gender	<p>Rural: Percentage of WaSHCOs/Hygiene and Sanitation Community Groups with 50% of members being women in a decision-making position.</p> <p>Urban: Percentage of Water Boards with 50% of members being women in a decision-making position.</p>	Insufficient data	Establishment of WaSHCOs is reported by MoWIE (2017) and additional information on the burden of water collection on women and girls is reported in EDHS 2016 report. However sufficient data for this indicator was not available at the time of writing this report.
10. Equity	Woreda/kebele deviation from the national average number of persons per improved water point.	Insufficient data	Disaggregated spatial data was not available for calculating this indicator at time of writing this report, but will be collected through upcoming NW12 in 2010EFY.
11. Capital cost	Per capita investment cost.	Insufficient data	<p>The data required for calculating per capita investment cost was not available at the time of writing this report.</p> <p>The closest equivalent information is based on limited data from selected projects, where the per capita investment cost for climate resilient WaSH interventions ranges from USD \$100-150 in different parts of the country.</p>
12. Operation & Maintenance	<p>Rural: Percentage of WaSHCOs covering O&M costs.</p> <p>Urban: Percentage of water utilities</p>	Insufficient data	Sufficient data for this indicator was not available at the time of writing this report.

	covering O&M and replacement costs.		
IMPACT Indicators			
13. Under-5 child mortality	The percentage decrease of children who died before the age of 5.	<p>Under-5 child mortality: 67 deaths per 1,000 live births. Compared to 88 in 2011, 123 in 2005 and 166 in 2000.</p> <p>The under-5 child mortality rate has decreased by 24%, from 88 in 1,000 live births in 2011 to 67 in 1,000 live births 2016.</p>	<p>This is the closest equivalent data available from EDHS 2016.</p> <p>Infant mortality, child mortality and under-5 child mortality are all continuing to decline.</p>
14. Under-5 diarrhoea incidence	Percentage of children with diarrheal disease under the age of 5.	Under-5 diarrhoea incidence: the EDHS 2016 reports that 12% of children under 5 experienced diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.	Data from EDHS 2016.
15. Time saving	Reduction in percentage of households that spent 30 minutes or longer to collect drinking water.	45% of households in Ethiopia spend 30 minutes or longer to obtain their drinking water according to the EDHS 2016, with 53% of rural households and 13% of urban households spending 30 minutes or longer.	<p>The time burden of water collection is reported in EDHS 2016. Data on time spent collecting water also published in OWNPN Baseline Report, 2017.</p> <p>Data not available at scheme level, but the OWNPN endline impact evaluation will attempt to collect relevant data in order to more comprehensively report against this KPI.</p>
16. Enrolment of female students in school	Percentage increase in enrolment of female students in school.	The national Gender Parity Index (GPI) is currently at 0.91, below the target for this year in the ESDP V (0.94) (MoE, 2016). The figures are influenced by the high result in Addis Ababa of 1.20,	<p>GPI data is the closest equivalent data available. The data required to report exactly against this KPI is not available at present.</p> <p>The Gender Parity Index (GPI) used by the MoE is defined as female gross enrolment ratio divided by male gross enrolment ratio for all levels. In a situation of equality between boys and girls the gender parity index (GPI) is 1, whereas with highest inequality it is close to 0.</p>

		which shows that more females are attending school than males. The lowest GPI is in Somali at 0.83 and Harari at 0.86.	
17. Dropout rate of female students	Percentage decrease in dropout rate of female students.	The Grade 1–8 dropout rate for females was 10.8% in 2008EFY (compared to the target of 10 for 2008EFY) (MoE, 2016). Dropout rates over the past few years have been steady around this level, but were much higher five years ago when they reached 15%.	2008EFY data is the closest equivalent data available. The data required to report exactly against this KPI is not available at present, however overall trends are reported in the sector annual report General Educational Statistical Abstract (MoE, 2016).

Source: FDRE, A Multi-Sectoral SWAP Programme (OWNP) Document Final, August 2013

2.2 Data Sources and Limitations

The data sources used in this report include:

- CoWaSH Project Phase III 2009EFY Report
- Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS), 2016
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), A Multi-Sectoral SWAP Programme (OWNP) Document Final, 2013
- MoE School WaSH Mapping and Education Statistics Annual Abstracts (ESAA)
- MoFEC 2009EFY Report
- MoH 2009EFY CWA Report
- MoWIE 2009EFY Annual Report
- MoWIE 2009EFY GTP II Report
- MoWIE Emergency WaSH 2009EFY Report
- OWPB Baseline Report, 2017
- OWPB-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report
- OWPB-CWA 2010EFY Plan
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) data
- 2009EFY data from CoWaSH, UNICEF and NGOs

Additional data was collected from three big regions (Tigray, SNNP and Amhara) and one emerging region (Benishangul Gumuz) in order to supplement and verify national data. Data collected from regional sectors include:

- Tigray
 - Bureau of Water: 2009EFY CWA Annual Report, CoWaSH 2009EFY Annual Report
 - Bureau of Education: 2009EFY CWA Annual Report, School WaSH Supportive Supervision Report, WaSH Facilities in Schools in 2008EFY
 - Bureau of Finance and Economic Development: Data on budget transfer and utilisation
- SNNP

- Bureau of Water: 2009EFY Annual Report, 2009EFY CWA Annual Report, CoWaSH 2009EFY Annual Report
- Bureau of Education: 2009EFY CWA Annual Report, data on NGO contribution
- Bureau of Health: 2009EFY Annual Report, 2009EFY Hygiene and Environmental Health Report, 2009EFY CWA Annual Report, 2010EFY Plan
- Bureau of Finance and Economic Development: 2009EFY CWA Annual Report, 2008EFY NGO Profile
- Amhara
 - Bureau of Water: 2009EFY Annual Report, 2009EFY CWA Annual Report
 - Bureau of Education: 2009EFY Annual Report
 - Bureau of Health: 2009EFY Annual Report, 2009EFY CWA Annual Report
 - Bureau of Finance and Economic Development: 2009EFY Annual Report, 2009EFY CWA Fund Utilisation Annual Report
- Benishangul Gumuz
 - Bureau of Water: 2009EFY Annual Report, 2009EFY CWA Annual Report, CoWaSH 2009EFY Annual Report
 - Bureau of Education: 2009EFY Annual Report
 - Bureau of Health: Sanitation and Hygiene 2009EFY Annual Report
 - Bureau of Finance and Economic Development: 2009EFY Annual Report

Key limitations of this report include:

- Data Availability: The OWNPN Annual Report aims to bring together programme data and progress from across the OWNPN, and its success therefore depends on the availability of good secondary data. While a lot of data has been made available to produce this report, in some cases there is insufficient data resulting in this report being unable to evaluate programme progress on six of the 17 OWNPN KPIs.
- Indicators: While there has been improvement in evaluating programme progress against the GTP II standard for WaSH since 2008EFY, the standardisation of indicators is still in progress and should be further strengthened going forward.
- Ownership: This report has been prepared by consultants supported by the NWCO and to increase ownership of the OWNPN Annual Report it is hoped that it will eventually be produced internally.
- Non-CWA data obtained from UNICEF, CoWaSH, NGOs etc. are not captured in sector annual reports and the data that was made available has limited detail.

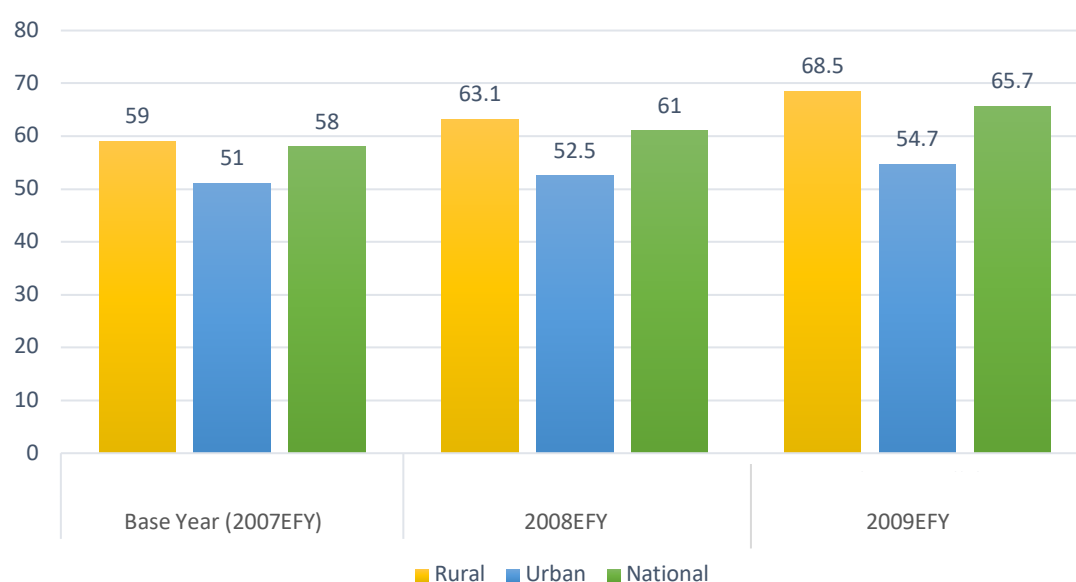
3. The Overall Status of WaSH in Ethiopia

This chapter examines the overall status of WaSH in Ethiopia, using data from the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) 2016 and OOWNP Baseline Report published in 2009EFY, as well as data from the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP). This chapter first outlines data on national water supply and sanitation coverage. It then examines rural and urban data on water supply and sanitation coverage, drinking water sources and quality, time spent collecting water, and access to hygiene. This chapter aims to provide a broad, contextual snapshot of WaSH in Ethiopia. The subsequent chapters examine activities and progress specifically in the 2009EFY period.

National water supply access

The MoWIE reported that national access to an improved water source has increased from 61% of the population in 2008EFY to 65.7% of the population in 2009EFY. This is a steady improvement when reviewed against 2007EFY when it was 58%, as demonstrated in Figure 1 below.

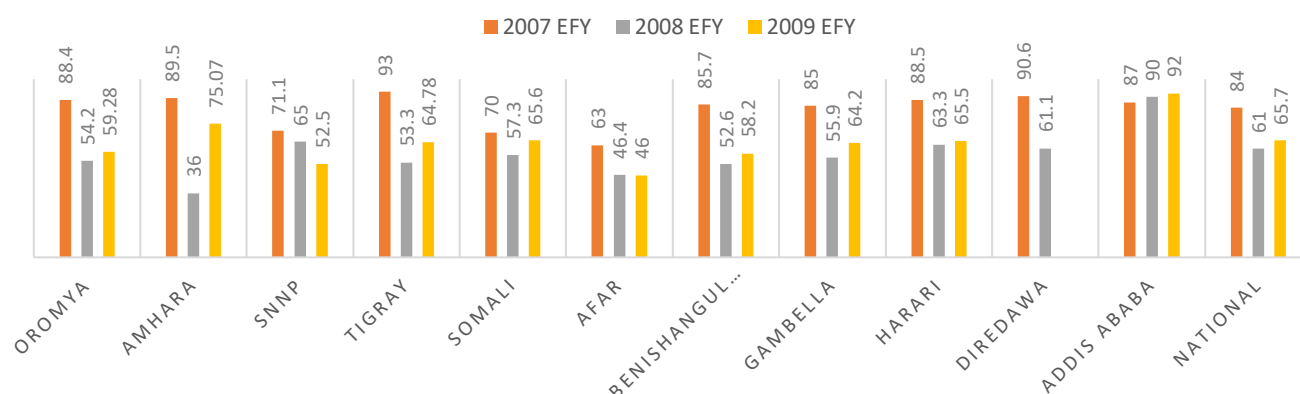
Figure 1: Progress made in access to an improved water source (%)



Source: Based on data from MoWIE 2009EFY Annual Report

This overall view of urban, rural and then national coverage shows progress. This is further broken down by region and against the national rates in Figure 2 below.

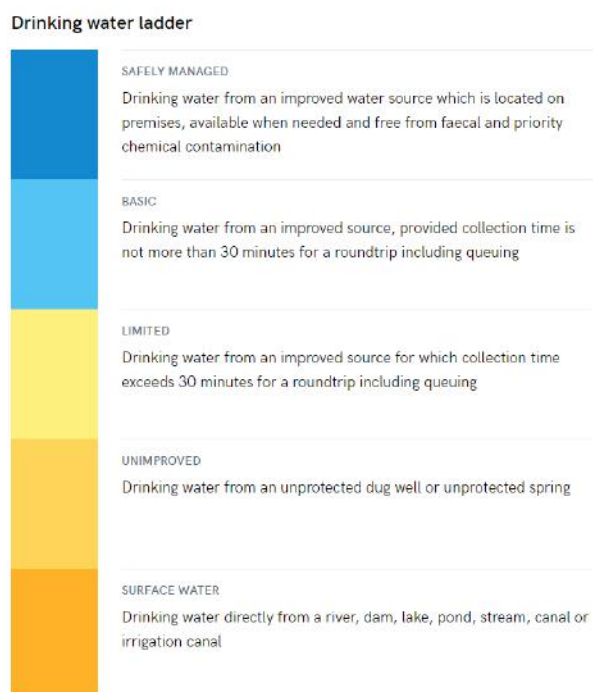
Figure 2: National water supply coverage by region (%)



Source: Based on data from MoWIE 2009EFY Annual Report

JMP data on national water supply access

Figure 3: JMP water supply access classifications



Source: JMP

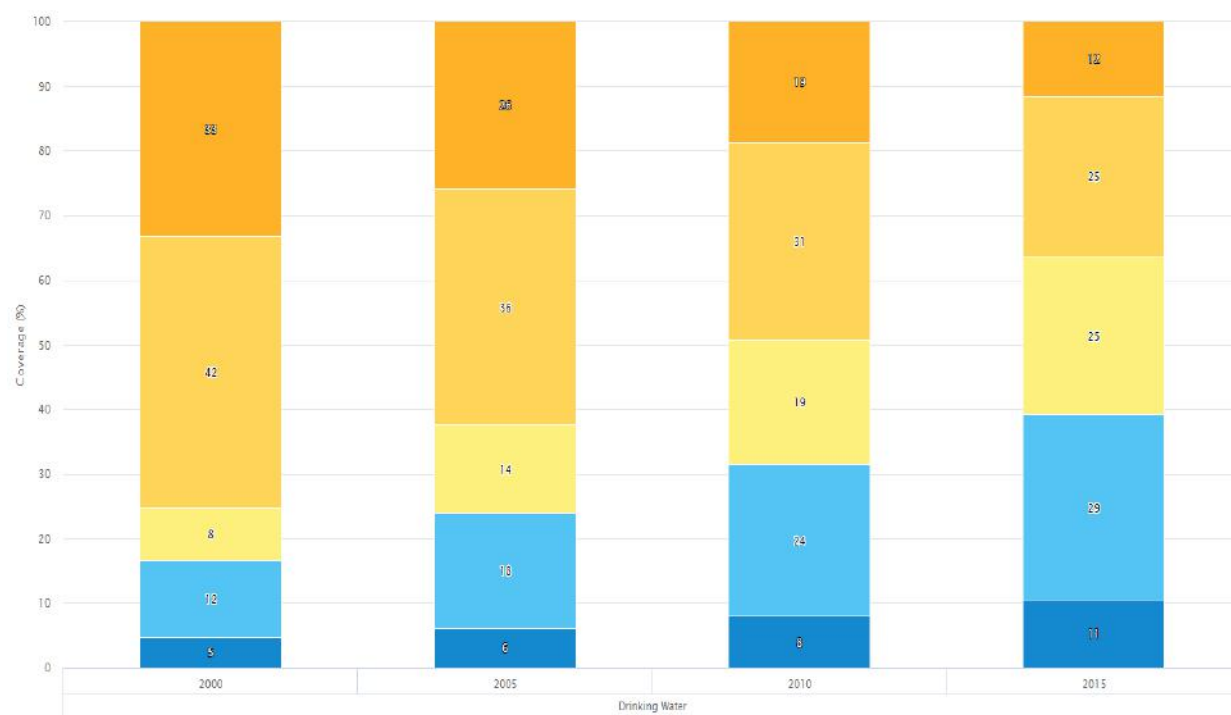
The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) reports on country, regional and global estimates of progress in WaSH. JMP data are drawn from a variety of national data sources including nationally representative household surveys, population and housing censuses, administrative data (such as regulatory agencies), and service provider data.

It is important to note the different classification system used by the JMP for water supply access, which builds on the established improved/unimproved facility type classification and introduces new classifications with additional criteria relating to service levels.

Figure 3 lists the JMP classifications of drinking water supply and Figure 4 below outlines JMP data on Ethiopia's national water supply access from 2000 to 2015.

Figure 4 (page 22) captures broad trends in water supply coverage in Ethiopia over the past 15 years, before this data is disaggregated by rural and urban access in subsequent sections of this chapter.

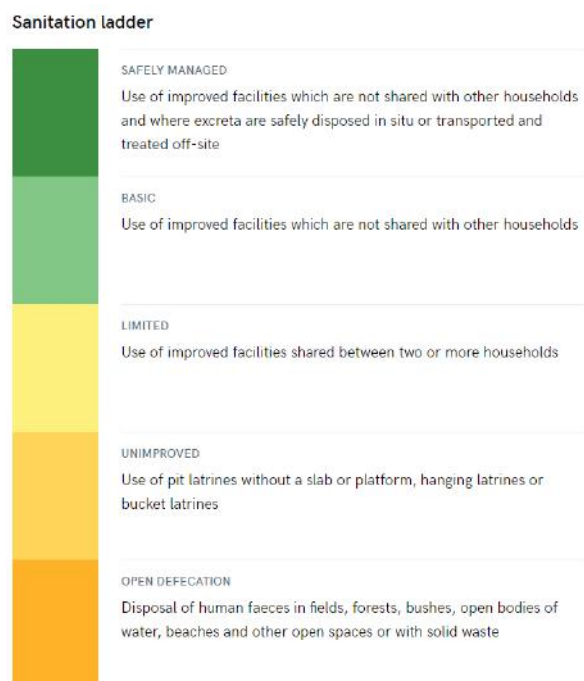
Figure 4: JMP data on Ethiopia's national water supply coverage



Source: JMP

JMP data on national sanitation access

Figure 5: JMP sanitation access classifications



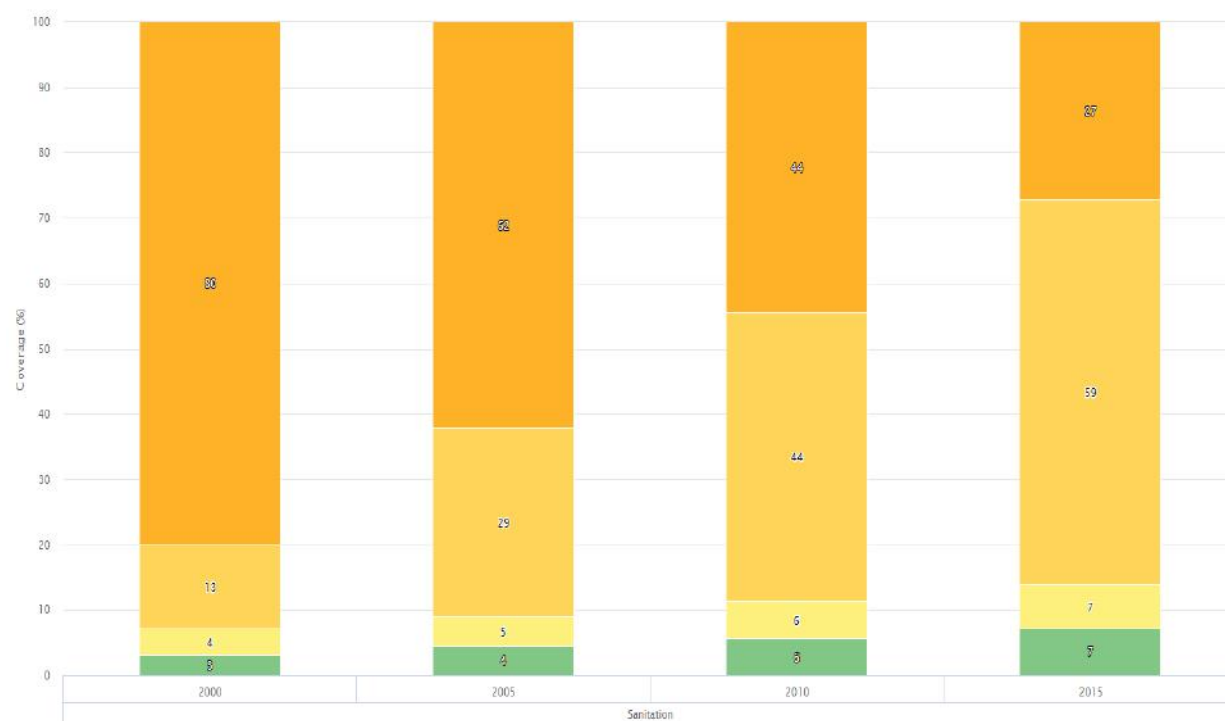
It is important to note the different classification system that is also used by the JMP for sanitation access, which builds on the established improved/unimproved facility type classification and introduces new classifications with additional criteria relating to service levels.

Figure 5 lists the JMP classifications of sanitation access. They run from Open Defecation to Safely Managed. This classification of the Sanitation Ladder was applied to Ethiopia.

Figure 6 below outlines JMP data on Ethiopia's national sanitation access from 2000 to 2015. Figure 6 captures broad trends in sanitation coverage in Ethiopia over the past 15 years. This data is disaggregated by rural and urban access in subsequent sections of this chapter.

Source: JMP

Figure 6: JMP data on Ethiopia's national sanitation coverage



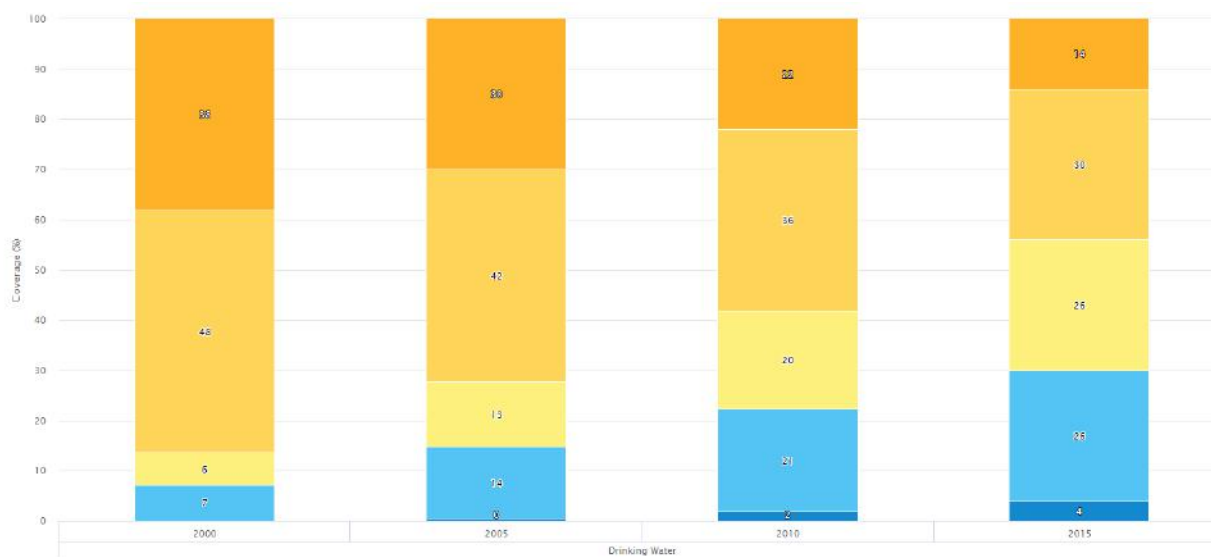
Source: JMP

3.1 The Status of Rural WaSH in Ethiopia

JMP data on rural water supply and sanitation access

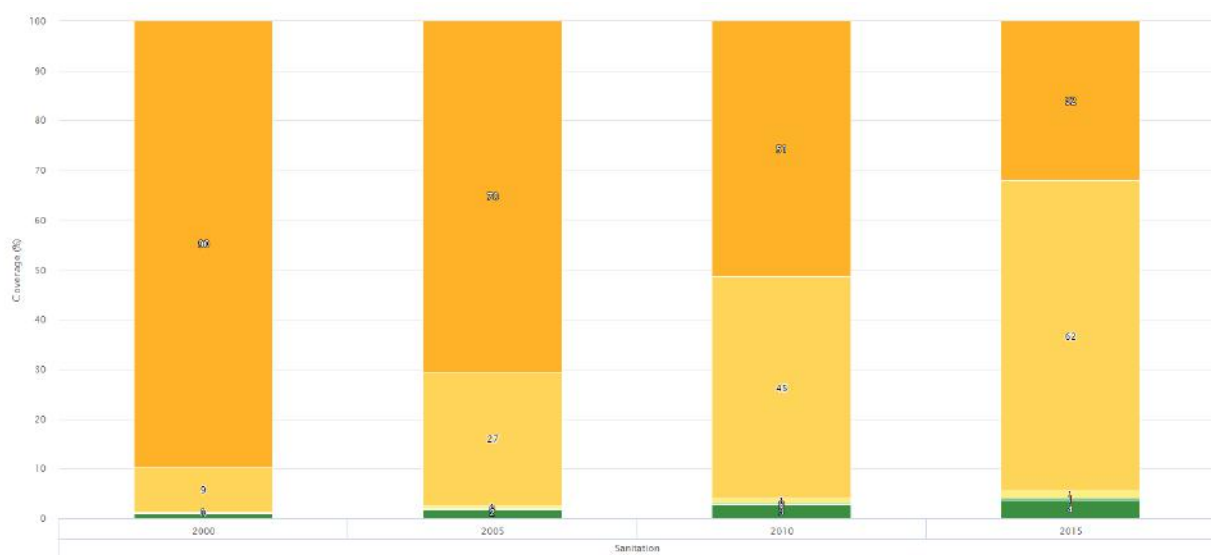
JMP data on rural water supply and sanitation coverage is shown in Figure 7 and 8 below. This longitudinal data highlights a number of areas of progress in rural WaSH in Ethiopia, such as the significant reduction in open defecation and the increase in improved water supply coverage. However, the data also highlights areas where limited progress has been made, such as how the vast majority of the rural population still do not have access to an improved sanitation facility and must either use an unimproved facility or practice open defecation.

Figure 7: JMP data on rural water supply coverage



Source: JMP

Figure 8: JMP data on rural sanitation coverage

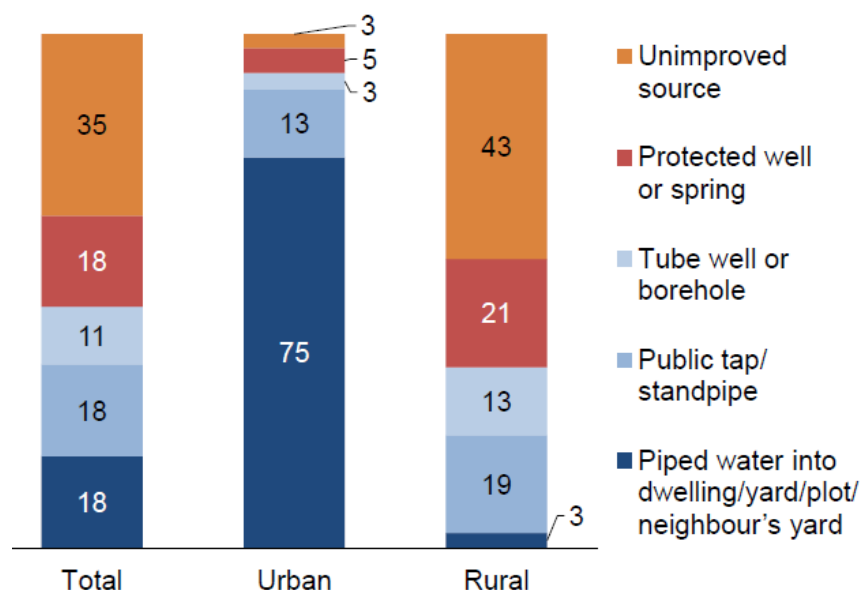


Source: JMP

Sources of drinking water and water quality

Data on sources of drinking water was published in the EDHS 2016, and it was found that 57% of rural households have access to an improved source of drinking water, as outlined in Figure 9 (page 25). An improved source of drinking water includes piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. In terms of drinking water quality, the OWNPN baseline survey undertaken by Coffey assessed perceptions of water quality and found that 25% of rural respondents in intervention areas say their water is 'very safe' and 45% say it is 'always' free from particles.

Figure 9: Household drinking water sources

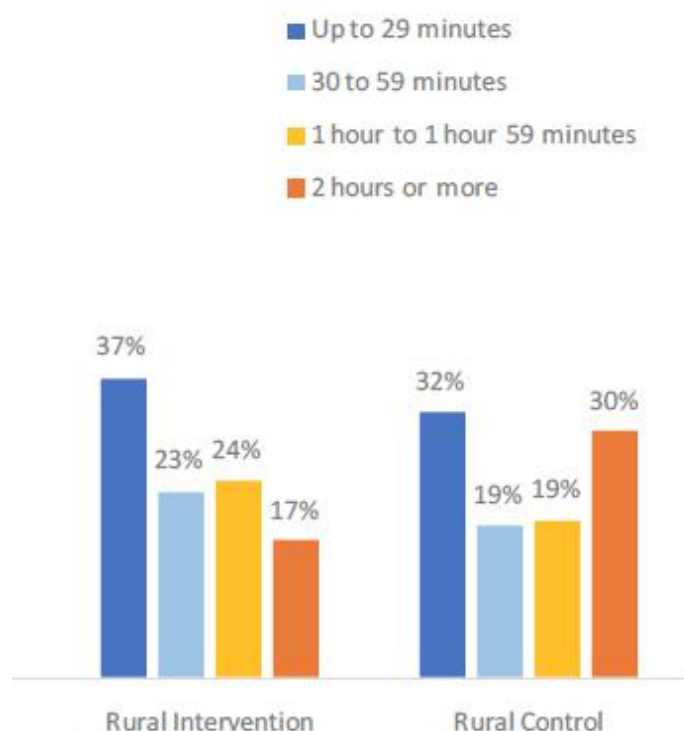


Source: EDHS 2016

Time spent collecting water

The EDHS 2016 found that collecting drinking water frequently comes at a high cost to household members due to the time spent to obtain it. Over half of rural households (53%) travel 30 minutes or longer on a round trip to collect drinking water. In both rural and urban households, adult women are most likely to be responsible for fetching drinking water (68% in rural households and 17% in urban households). Similarly, the OWNPN baseline survey found that the average time to collect water in rural areas is 1 hour and 5 minutes. Figure 10 below outlines OWNPN baseline data on the time spent by households collecting drinking water in rural areas.

Figure 10: Time spent collecting drinking water and returning in dry season in rural areas (%)



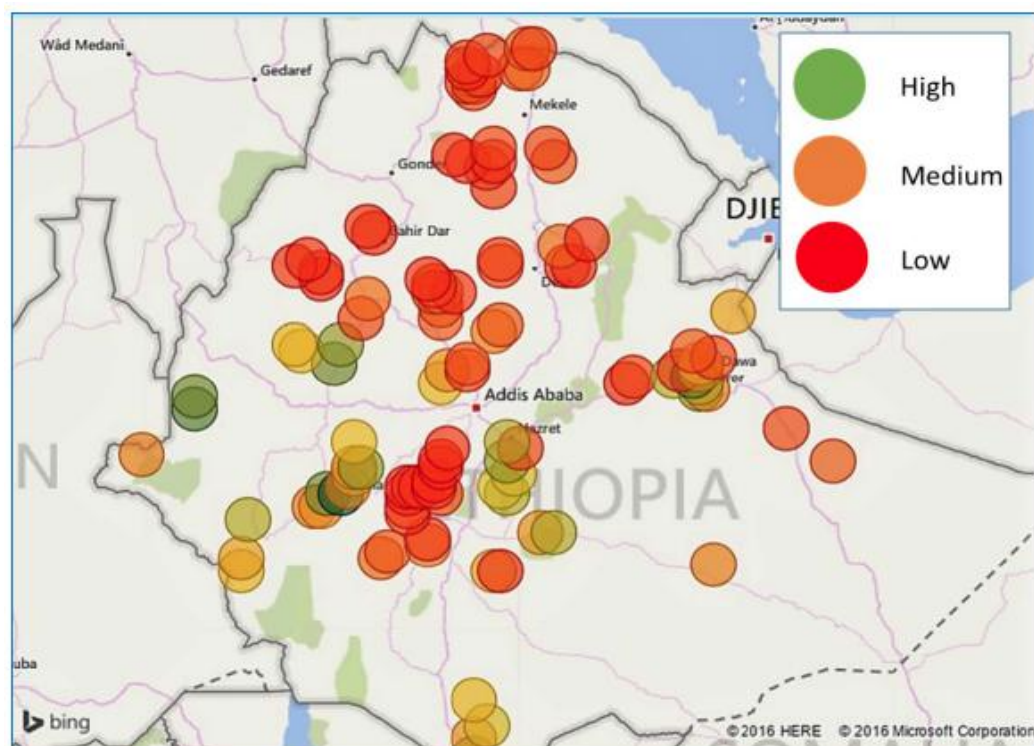
Source: OOWNP Baseline Report, 2017

The EDHS 2016 found that in rural areas, girls under 15 are three times more likely than boys of the same age to collect drinking water (13% versus 4%) meaning the burden of collecting water falls overwhelmingly on women and girls. Furthermore, the OOWNP baseline survey found that poorer households spend considerably more time collecting water, and in rural intervention areas the highest wealth quintile spend an average of 43 minutes collecting water compared to 77 minutes for the poorest.

Sanitation and hygiene

The OOWNP baseline survey found that 72% of households in rural intervention areas use a form of pit latrine, of which 31% use a pit latrine with a slab (classified as an improved facility) and 41% use an open pit latrine (an unimproved facility). Overall, baseline data found 35% of households in rural intervention areas have access to an improved toilet facility. However, only 3.1% of households have access to a flush/pour toilet and one in four households in rural areas (23%) have no form of toilet to use and must practice open defecation. Households in rural areas are less likely to share a facility than those in urban areas (30% in rural intervention areas compared to 44% of households in urban intervention areas), and the mean number of households sharing a facility is 1.9 in rural intervention areas. Figure 11 below maps access to improved sanitation facilities in rural areas, and the colour scale represents the average proportion of households with access for each sample point.

Figure 11: Access to an improved toilet facility - rural areas (dry season)



Source: OOWNP Baseline Report

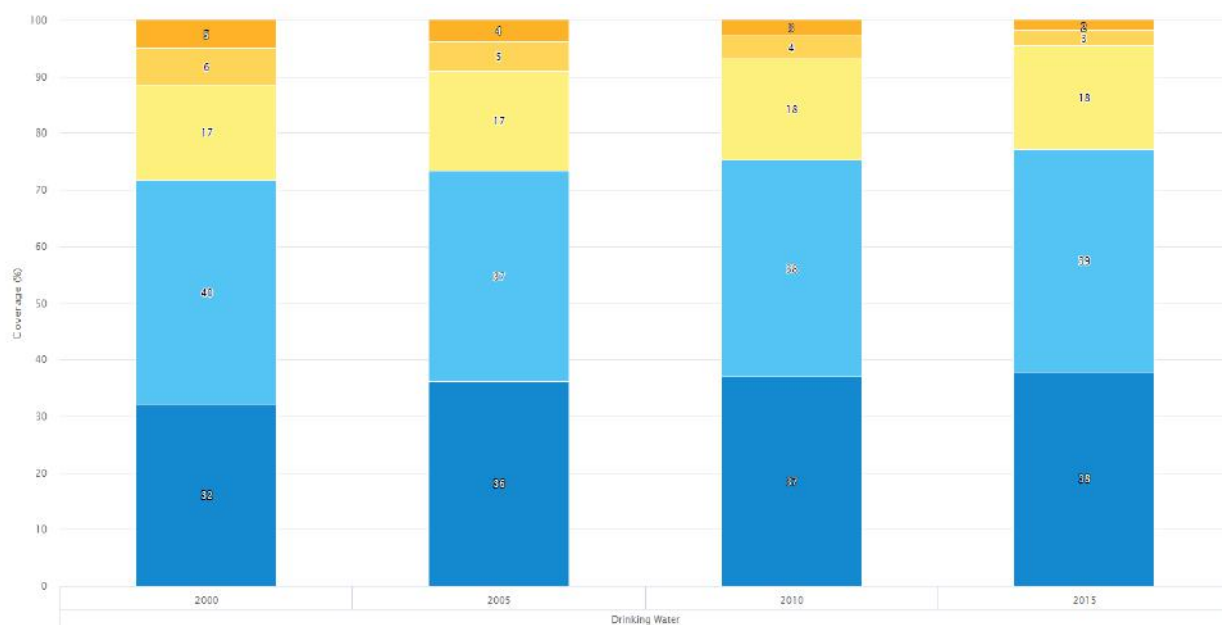
Handwashing data was obtained from household visits and published as part of the EDHS 2016. It was found that 55% of rural households had a handwashing facility, although only 7% of households had the essential hand washing agents of soap and water available. It is important to note that soap and water availability increases with greater wealth, and the EDHS 2016 found that households in the highest wealth quintile are almost nine times more likely to have soap and water than those in the lowest wealth quintile (26% versus 3%). The OOWNP baseline survey also assessed handwashing, and found water available for handwashing in 37% of households in rural intervention areas, but only a small proportion (15%) had soap or an alternative cleansing agent.

3.2 The Status of Urban WaSH in Ethiopia

JMP data on rural water supply and sanitation access

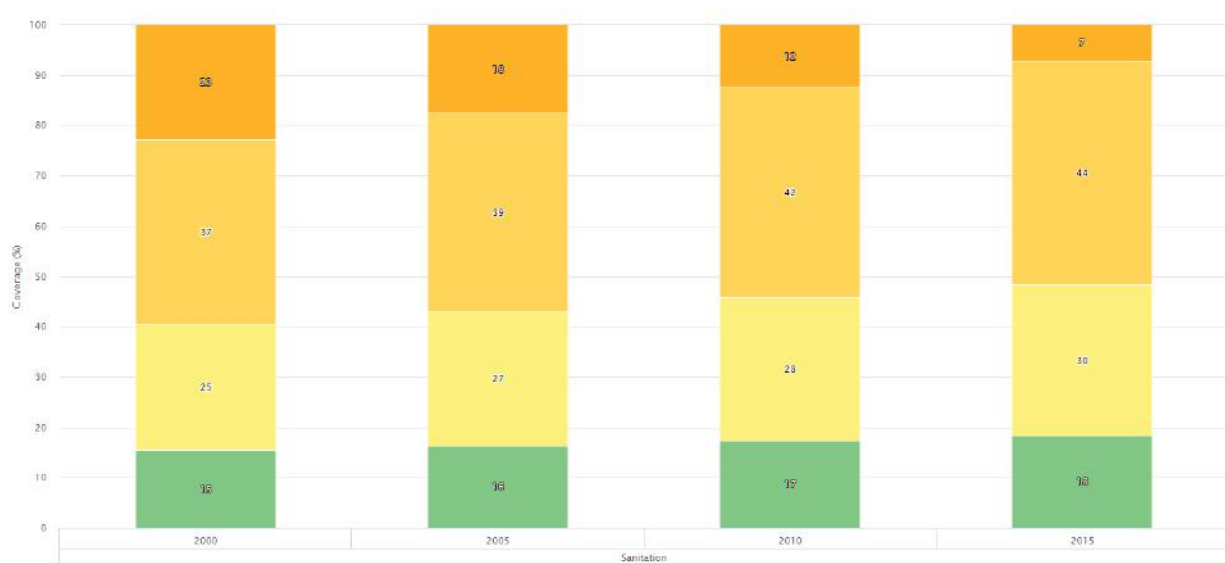
JMP data on urban water supply and sanitation coverage is shown in Figure 12 and 13 below. This data highlights that improved water supply and sanitation coverage is considerably greater in urban areas and while there has been a generally positive trend in urban WaSH coverage, progress has been slower than in rural WaSH over the past 15 years.

Figure 12: JMP data on urban water supply coverage



Source: JMP

Figure 13: JMP data on urban sanitation coverage



Source: JMP

Water quality

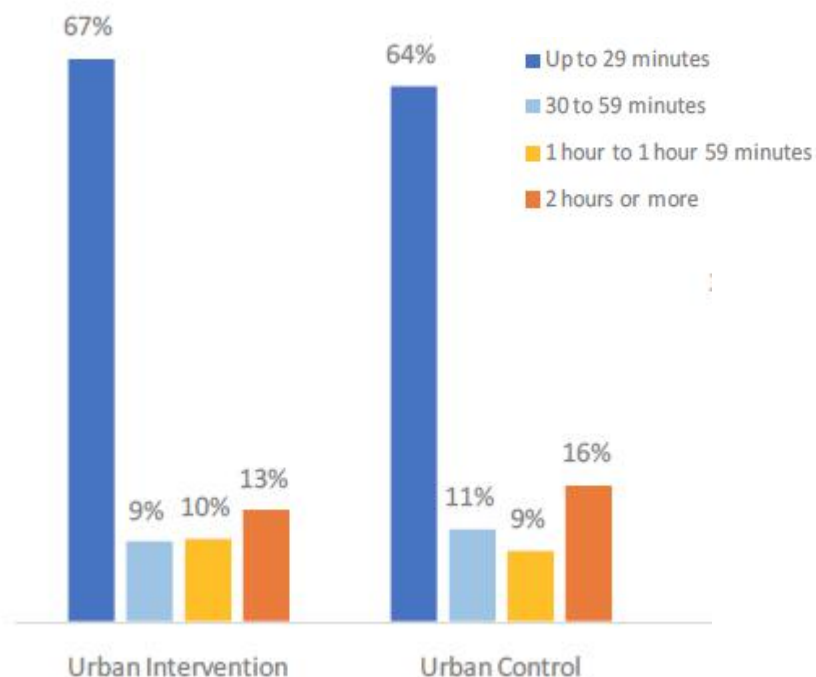
The EDHS 2016 reported that 97% of urban households have access to an improved source of drinking water as outlined in Figure 9, who mostly obtain their drinking water from water piped into the household's dwelling, yard or plot, water piped into a public tap/standpipe, and water piped to a neighbour. The OWNP baseline survey assessed perceptions of water quality and found that 26% of urban respondents in intervention areas say their water is 'very safe' and 52% say it is 'always' free from particles.

Time spent collecting water

The EDHS 2016 found that 77% of urban households have piped water on their premises, but for those without, collecting drinking water is a high cost to household members due to the time spent to obtain it, and adult women are

17% more likely to be responsible for fetching drinking water. Similarly, the OWNP baseline survey found that the average time to collect water in urban areas is 38 minutes, and poorer households spend considerably more time collecting water with households in the highest wealth quintile spending an average of 7 minutes collecting water compared to 69 minutes in the lowest quintile. Figure 14 below outlines OWNP baseline data on time spent collecting drinking water in urban intervention areas.

Figure 14: Time spent collecting drinking water and returning in dry season in urban areas (%)

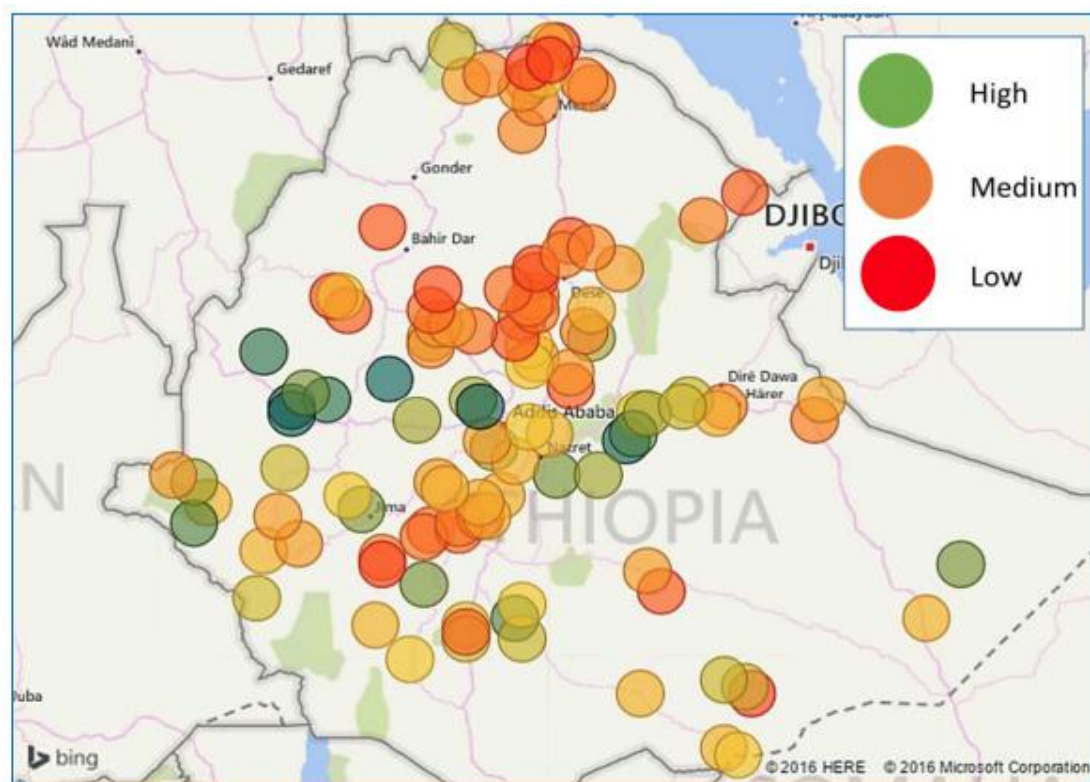


Source: OWNP Baseline Report, 2017

Sanitation and hygiene

The OWNP baseline survey found that 76% of households in urban intervention areas use a form of pit latrine, and there are differences in the type of latrine used between those in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, 38% of households use a pit latrine with a slab (classified as an improved facility) and 35% use an open pit latrine (an unimproved facility). Only the minority, 14% of households, have access to a flush/pour toilet. 55% of households in urban intervention areas have access to an improved toilet facility and 9% of households have no form of toilet and must practice open defecation. Households in urban areas are more likely to share a facility than those in rural areas (44% of urban households compared to 30% of rural households) and the mean number of households sharing a facility is 2.6. Figure 15 below maps access to improved sanitation facilities in urban areas, and the colour scale represents the average proportion of households with access for each sample point.

Figure 15: Access to an improved toilet facility - urban areas (dry season)



Source: OOWNP Baseline Report

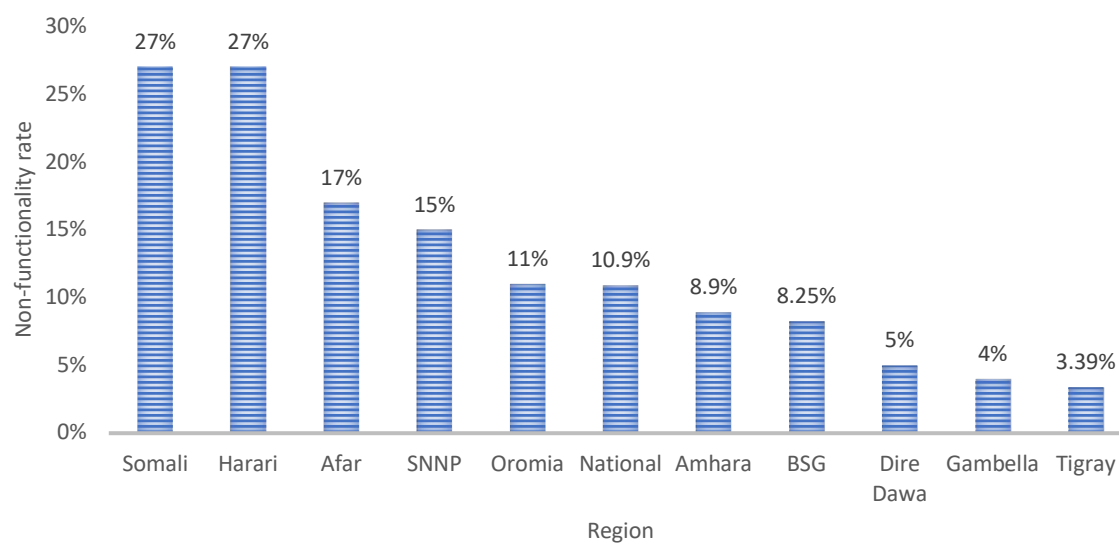
Handwashing data was obtained from household visits and published as part of the EDHS 2016, and it was found that 81% of urban households had a handwashing facility, although only 28% of households had the essential handwashing agents of soap and water available. The availability of soap and water varies across regions, from a low of 5% in Amhara to a high of 39% in Addis Ababa. The OOWNP baseline survey also assessed handwashing, and found water available for handwashing in 37% of households in urban intervention areas, but only 21% of households had soap or an alternative cleansing agent.

The vast majority of rural and urban respondents of the OOWNP baseline survey were aware of the importance of washing their hands when handling food, either before cooking or before eating and most understood the importance of storing water in a covered container. Echoing this, most key informants did not perceive serious problems with communities' attitude and willingness to change and that the primary barriers were the availability of both water and sanitation facilities.

Non-functionality of water supply schemes

According to 2009EFY data from the MoWIE, 10.9% of all water supply schemes are non-functional, a small decrease from the 2008EFY non-functionality rate of 11%. However, the overall national rate masks a high variation across regions in the functionality of water supply schemes, as shown in Figure 16 below. The regional variation in water supply scheme functionality is also evident when looking at access coverage.

Figure 16: Non-functionality of water supply schemes in 2009EFY



Source: MoWIE 2009EFY Annual Report

4. OWNPN: 2009EFY National Progress Summary

The OWNPN aims to improve the health and wellbeing of communities across Ethiopia by increasing access to water supply and sanitation services and facilitating the adoption of good hygiene practices. The following section outlines overall programme progress and impact in 2009EFY, examining national beneficiary numbers and an overview of major WaSH projects in 2009EFY. This section gives an overview of national WaSH progress during this period, before urban, rural and institutional WaSH activities are examined in detail in the following chapters. The GTP II sets out annual targets of OWNPN beneficiary numbers, as outlined in Table 4 below.

Table 4: GTP II OWNPN beneficiary targets

Description	2009EFY		
	Plan	Achieved	Achievement in %
Rural population to be reached by OWNPN (as per GTP II standards)	5,421,702	4,877,017	89.95%
Urban population to be reached by OWNPN (as per GTP II standards)	1,375,354	995,136	72.35%
Total rural and urban population to be reached by OWNPN (as per GTP II standards)	6,797,056	5,872,153	86.39%

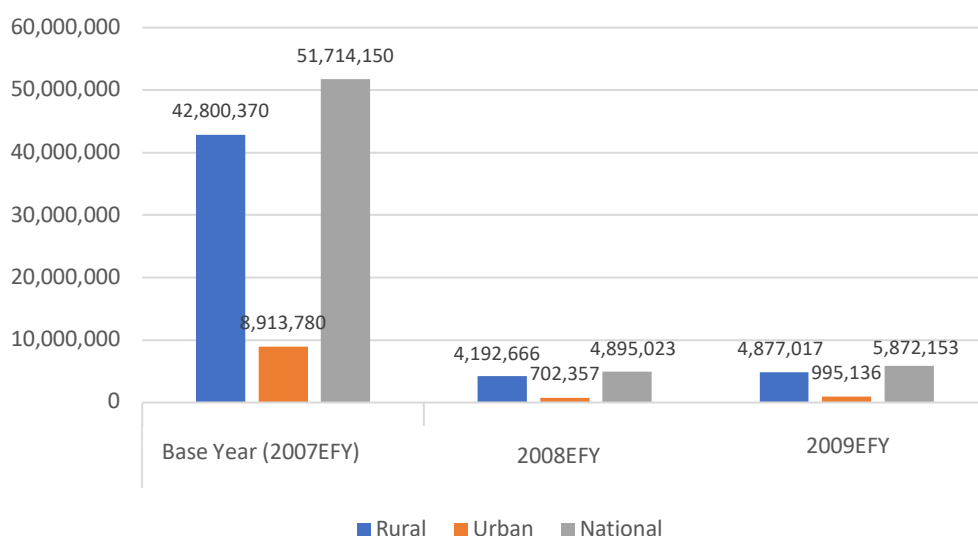
Source: GTP II Report, MoWIE, 2009EFY

This year the MoWIE reported that the number of OWNPN beneficiaries in 2009EFY was 5,872,153 people as indicated in the table above, who are now able to access safe water as per the GTP II standard. The GTP II standard for water supply is:

- For rural water supply access: a minimum service level of 25 l/c/day within a distance of 1 km from the water delivery point.
- For urban water supply access: a minimum service level of 100 l/c/day for category-1 towns/cities, 80 l/c/day for category-2 towns/cities, 60 l/c/day for category-3 towns/cities, 50 l/c/day for category-4 towns/cities, up to the premises and 40 l/c/day for category-5 towns/cities within a distance of 250m with piped system.

The disaggregated rural and urban beneficiary numbers of the OWNPN in 2009EFY compared with 2008EFY are outlined below. There were 4,877,017 rural beneficiaries of the OWNPN in 2009EFY who are now able to access water as per the GTP II standard, an increase of 16% from 2008EFY. There were 995,136 urban beneficiaries of the OWNPN in 2009EFY who are now able to access safe water, an increase of 42% from 2008EFY. The total number of programme beneficiaries who are able to access an improved water source through OWNPN activities has increased by 20% from 2008EFY to 2009EFY, as outlined in Figure 17 below.

Figure 17: Number of OWP beneficiaries able to access an improved water source



Source: Based on data from MoWIE 2009EFY Annual Report

Table 5 below outlines actual programme achievement across six indicators used by MoWIE compared to targets during the 2009EFY period. The table also presents 2009EFY programme achievement as a percentage of the target, in the final column, to allow for an easy comparison of programme progress across indicators.

Table 5: OWP 2009EFY targets and progress

Indicator	Unit	Base year (2007EFY)	2008EFY	2009EFY		
				Target	Actual achievement	Actual achievement (%)
People who received access to safe water in rural areas	No.	42,800,370	4,192,666	5,421,702	4,877,017	89.9
People who received access to safe water in urban areas	No.	8,913,780	702,357	1,375,354	995,136	72.3
Total beneficiaries with safe water access (rural & urban)	No.	51,714,150	4,895,023	6,797,056	5,872,153	86.4
Percentage of population with access to safe water supply in rural areas	%	59	63.1	69	68.5	99
Percentage of population with access to safe water supply in urban areas	%	51	52.5	60	54.7	91

Indicator	Unit	Base year (2007EFY)	2008EFY	2009EFY		
				Target	Actual achievement	Actual achievement (%)
Total percentage of population with access to safe water (rural & urban)	%	58	61	67	65.7	98

Source: MoWIE 2009EFY Annual Report

Table 6 below outlines OWN-P-CWA progress in 2009EFY against overall targets and cumulative achievement from programme inception to date, as reported in the OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report. The table outlines targets and 2009EFY achievements across the four programme components for the CWA component of the OWN-P.

Table 6: OWN-P-CWA physical achievements in 2009EFY

Components	Key component level outputs (5 years)	Target for 2009EFY	Achievement to date (2007EFY to 2009EFY)	% against 5 year target
Rural WaSH	24,227 rural water supply facilities (17,915 new water supply schemes constructed and 6,312 existing water supply facilities rehabilitated)	3,073 (2502 new, 71 expansions, 500 rehabilitated)	14,704 (13,286 new, 221 expansions, 1197 rehabilitated)	74%
	687,950 new household sanitation facilities built through promotion carried out under the programme	635,732 improved HH latrines	971,432 improved HH latrines	100%
Urban WaSH	124 small town water supplies improved	11 small towns have water supplies improved	19 small towns have water supplies improved	15%
	124 small towns will have improved sanitation facilities in low income areas and public latrines and/or seepage management system	111 public and 106 communal latrines	176 public and 166 communal latrines	Data unavailable
	20 medium towns water supply improved	2 medium towns under construction while others are under design/procurement		0%
Institutional WaSH	1,220 new and rehabilitated water supply facilities for health centres/posts	258 water supply facilities for health centres	506 water supply facilities for health centres	41%
	2,225 new and rehabilitated sanitation facilities for health centres/posts (gender segregated)	564 sanitation facilities in health centres	1,005 sanitation facilities in health centres	45% (gender disaggregated data not available)
	3,600 new and rehabilitated water supply facilities for schools	213 school water supply facilities	567 school water supply facilities	16%
	3,335 new and rehabilitated sanitation facilities for schools (stance/student ratio -1:50), gender segregated	637 sanitation facilities in schools	1,281 sanitation facilities in schools	38% (gender disaggregated data not available)

Components	Key component level outputs (5 years)	Target for 2009EFY	Achievement to date (2007EFY to 2009EFY)	% against 5 year target
Programme Management and Capacity Building	Over 24,225 new recognised WaSHCOs (with 50% women members)	All levels established and meeting regularly	All levels established and meeting regularly	100%
	90% consolidated reports prepared at RWCO and NWCO level on a quarterly and annual basis	To produce four quarterly reports	A total of 12 quarterly reports have been produced to date (of which nine are quarterly and three are annual reports)	100%

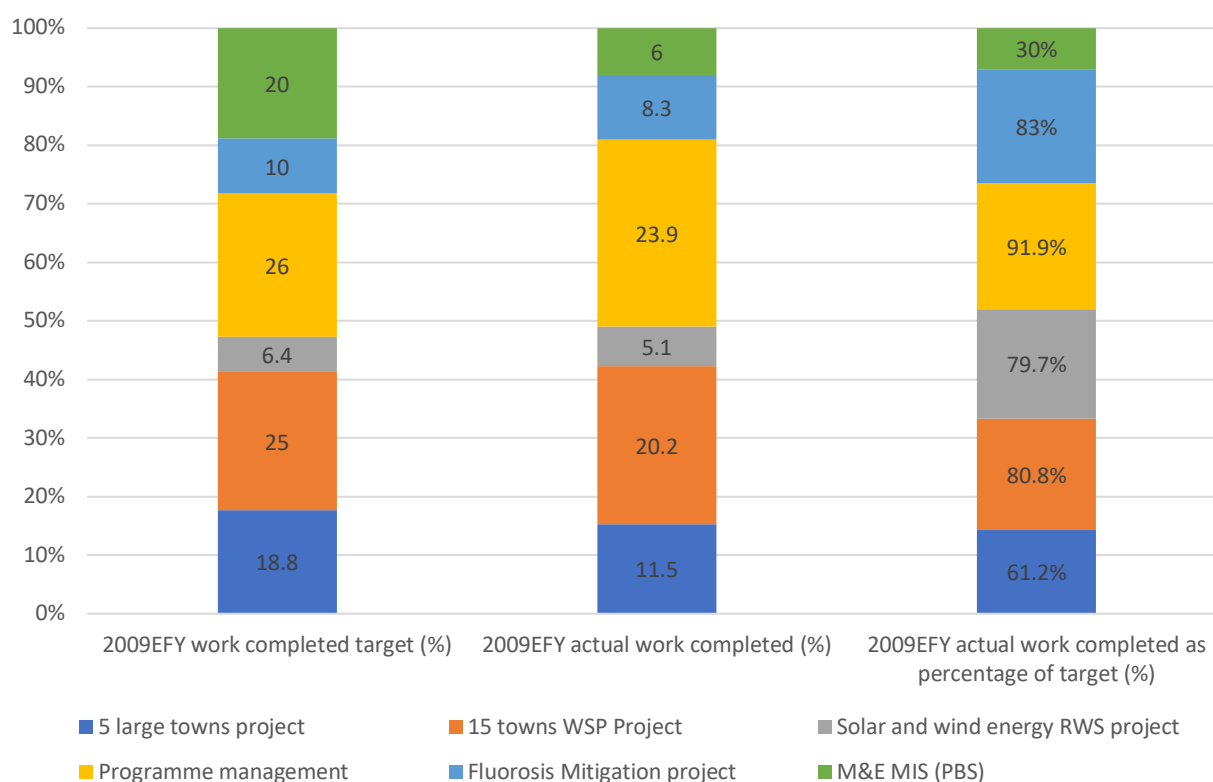
Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Major Water Supply Projects

There are several large ongoing water supply projects within the OOWNP, and Figure 18 and Table 7 below outline actual work completed on these projects in 2009EFY compared to planned targets.

Execution of actual work during the 2009EFY period as a percentage of the planned target ranges from 30% to 91.9%, demonstrating very different rates of progress across OOWNP programme activities. The projects with lower rates of actual work completed compared to targets require review, to ensure work planned for 2010EFY is completed effectively and to schedule.

Figure 18: 2009EFY major water supply projects - targets and actual work completed



Source: Prepared from MoWIE 2009EFY Annual Report data

Table 7 outlines key details of the major water supply projects, as well as planned progress targets in 2009EFY (as a percentage of overall project work), actual progress made in 2009EFY, and actual progress as a percentage of the 2009EFY target.

Table 7: Planned and actual progress of major ongoing water supply projects

Project name	Location	Start date	Planned completion date	2009EFY progress target	2009EFY actual progress	2009EFY progress against target
5 Large Towns Water Supply Construction Project	Mekele, Gondar, Jima, Hawassa & Dire Dawa	Sept 2000EFY	30 Dec 2010EFY*	18.8%	11.5%	61.2%
15 Towns Water Supply Construction Project (funded by European Union and European Investment Bank)	Bonga, Sodo, Mota, Injibara, Woreilu, Kemisie, Shoarobit, Ataye, Mersa, Dembidolo, Fitcha, GebreGuracha, Holeta, Adigrat & Maichew	Jan 2003EFY	30 Mar 2009EFY**	25%	20.2%	80.8%
Solar and Wind Energy Rural Water Supply Construction Programme	8 regions – all except Harari	Aug 2001EFY	30 June 2010EFY	6.4%	5.1%	79.7%
WaSH Programme Coordination, Follow Up and Technical Support	All regions and woredas	July 2006EFY	30 June 2012EFY	26%	23.9%	91.9%
Fluorosis Mitigation Project	Dugda, AdamiTulu, JidoKombolcha, Mareko, Dugna Fango & Lanfro in the Ethiopian Rift Valley	Sept 2005EFY	30 June 2012EFY	10%	8.3%	83%
M&E MIS Project Implementation (funded by Public Basic Service (PBS))	All regions and woredas	Jan 2005EFY	30 June 2011EFY	20%	6%	30%

*Planned completion date moved from 30 Dec 2009EFY to 30 Dec 2010EFY

**Planned completion date moved from 2005EFY to 30 Mar 2009EFY

Source: MoWIE 2009EFY Annual Report

5. Rural WaSH

Rural WaSH includes rural water supply, rural sanitation and rural hygiene interventions. The following section assesses targets, actual progress, and key achievements made in rural WaSH through the OOWNP during the 2009EFY period. Furthermore, this section compares progress made during 2009EFY to that of the previous year (2008EFY) and discusses key challenges and recommendations.

5.1 2009EFY Targets

MoWIE targets for water supply in 2009EFY:

- To construct a total of 54,735 water supply schemes (43,485 new and 11,250 rehabilitated water supply schemes) rural areas of the country.
- To extend water supply access to an estimated 5.4 million people in rural areas as per the GTP II standard.
- To increase total rural water supply access from 63.1% in 2008EFY to 69% in 2009EFY.
- To reduce the percentage of non-functional water supply schemes by 10%.

CWA targets for water supply in 2009EFY:

- To construct a total of 3,854 rural water supply schemes, which is made up of 3,454 new schemes, 120 expansions of existing schemes, and rehabilitation of 280 non-functional schemes.

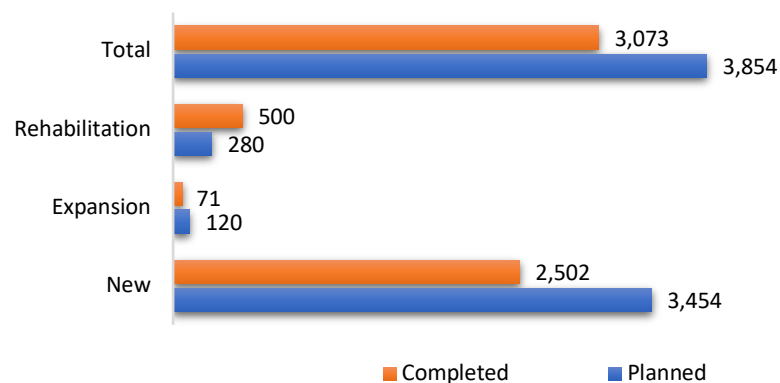
CWA targets for sanitation in 2009EFY:

- To construct a total of 1,334,845 household latrines, which includes new latrines and the upgrading of unimproved to improved latrines in rural communities.

5.2 2009EFY Achievements: Rural Water Supply

In 2009EFY, national rural water supply access increased to 68.5% of the total rural population. Figure 19 outlines the CWA programme targets (CWA is a proportion of the overall OOWNP) against actual progress made in the 2009EFY period for rural water supply access. During this period, a total of 3,073 rural water supply schemes (2,502 new schemes, 71 expansions of existing schemes and 500 rehabilitated schemes) were completed and handed over to communities. This amounts to 80% of the annual CWA target for 2009EFY. Non-CWA contributions, including from CoWaSH, UNICEF and NGOs, are included throughout this report in corresponding chapters as well as in a separate CoWaSH section later in this chapter and in Annex 1 which outlines data made available by NGOs.

Figure 19: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY water supply targets



Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Of the 2,502 newly constructed water supply schemes under the CWA, 785 are hand dug wells with a pump, 959 are on spot springs, 449 are shallow wells, 82 are deep boreholes and 97 are rural pipe schemes (49 from borehole and 48 from spring source). Of all rural water supply schemes constructed in 2009EFY, 516 (2.4%) are public taps that have provided access to over 1,086,180 people. In addition to these completed water supply schemes, there are an additional 9,831 schemes still under varying stages of construction. Of these, 8,810 are more than 50% complete and 1,021 are less than 50% complete and are expected to be completed in the coming year. Of these water supply schemes under construction, 712 are large schemes with public taps which will provide access to a significant number of people. Furthermore, low and medium level maintenance to 4,268,631 existing rural water supply schemes was undertaken during the 2009EFY period. This is 200% of the target set for 2009EFY, demonstrating the commitment of the MoWIE to improving existing rural water supply schemes. A total of 963 rural water supply schemes under CWA funding are still under varying stages of construction, of which 400 are more than 50% complete and 563 are less than 50% complete and expected to be completed in the coming year. Furthermore, 25 expansions of existing schemes (nine more than 50% complete and 16 less than 50% complete) and two rehabilitations of non-functional schemes that commenced in 2009EFY are still underway and awaiting completion. Furthermore, significant progress has been made in ensuring sustainability of water supply schemes. Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WaSHCOs), are the groups responsible for the overall management of schemes and have been established for all constructed schemes. To cover their operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, WaSHCOs charge a standard annual or monthly fee to users and the money collected is deposited in the bank. Community participation and contributions both in kind and in cash were also frequently demonstrated during construction of these schemes, including clearing access to construction sites and voluntary labour.

Box 1: Case study of NGO activities in rural WaSH in Oromia

Case study of NGO rural WaSH activities in Oromia

For many years the women and children of Hugiisso-Boreno kebele, in the Arsi zone of the Oromia region had no other option than to collect water from unprotected ponds. The main source of water for community members was a large pond located 3.5km from the centre of the kebele, and this water was used for drinking, bathing, washing clothes and for livestock. Due to the lack of potable water, the community was prone to various waterborne diseases and data from health offices corroborates these reports from communities. Makeda Abdela is a mother of four and said: “I used to wake up early in the morning to join a queue to get water, usually while carrying my child on my back. It took more than four hours before I got back home with a jerrycan of water- three hours for the journey and an hour waiting in queue. But now we have clean water just a very short distance away and I am very happy with it, my life is changed because of it.” The lack of access to WaSH in the Hugiisso community is a thing of the past due to the combined efforts of Catholic Relief Services (CRS), its private donors and local church partner, Meki Catholic Secretariat, Dera branch. The project drilled one deep borehole, constructed four water points, and constructed a 7.8km pipe distribution network. Furthermore, promotion of proper hygiene practices was undertaken in the community, and WASHCOs were established and trained in order to ensure effective management and continued functionality of the system. In total this project reached 7,356 people in the kebele and had a significant impact on the community, particularly so for women and children who usually bear the responsibility of collecting water but who now have a safe and accessible water supply.



The community's former water supply and the new water supply system provided by CRS

NGOs mainly focus their WaSH activities in rural areas. According to a limited survey of NGOs (see Annex 1), in 2009EFY NGOs supported the construction of at least 1,439 rural water supply schemes reaching 663,099 beneficiaries (at GTP II standard). These were mostly hand-dug wells with handpump and hand-dug wells with rope pump.

Box 2: Case study of rural WaSH provision in Tigray

Case study of rural WaSH provision in Tigray

Lemlem is a Kebele in Enderta woreda, in the region of Tigray and Lemlem has three villages, one of which is Akeza. Akeza had a chronic water supply problem due to the village's source of water being an unprotected river shared with another village and limited groundwater needed to construct hand dug and shallow wells. The average time taken to collect water was around three hours for a round trip, and considerable time was spent queuing to collect water.

In order to address the inadequate water supply in Akeza, the OWNPN constructed a Rural Piped System (RPS) from a borehole source. The construction of the RPS cost 6.8 million ETB and includes the supply and installation of a 2.4km rising main, a 4.5km distribution line, five water points (one at a school and four in the community), three cattle troughs, a 100m³ reservoir, pump and generator house. The community participated in the implementation of the project from site selection and construction of an access road to all stages of implementation. Additionally, the community contributed funds (68,000 ETB) and employed a guard during construction until the RPS was completed. There are now 2,850 beneficiaries of the scheme, in addition to 431 students who have benefited from the construction of this water supply scheme.

As part of the sustainable management of the scheme a WaSHCO was established, with the main committee formed of seven members of which three are women including the chairperson, and four are men. In addition, there are sub-committees for each water point. The WaSHCO has a bank account where the community's contribution was deposited that covers O&M costs, including fencing of the water scheme, two guards to oversee the motor house and reservoir, and the employment of a scheme technician/operator. The construction of the water supply scheme in Akeza has significantly reduced the burden of collecting water on women and girls, who previously spent considerable time collecting water. The use of unprotected water has reduced, school absenteeism and dropout rates have declined particularly in girls, and daily household water consumption has increased on average from one jerry can to five jerry cans per day.

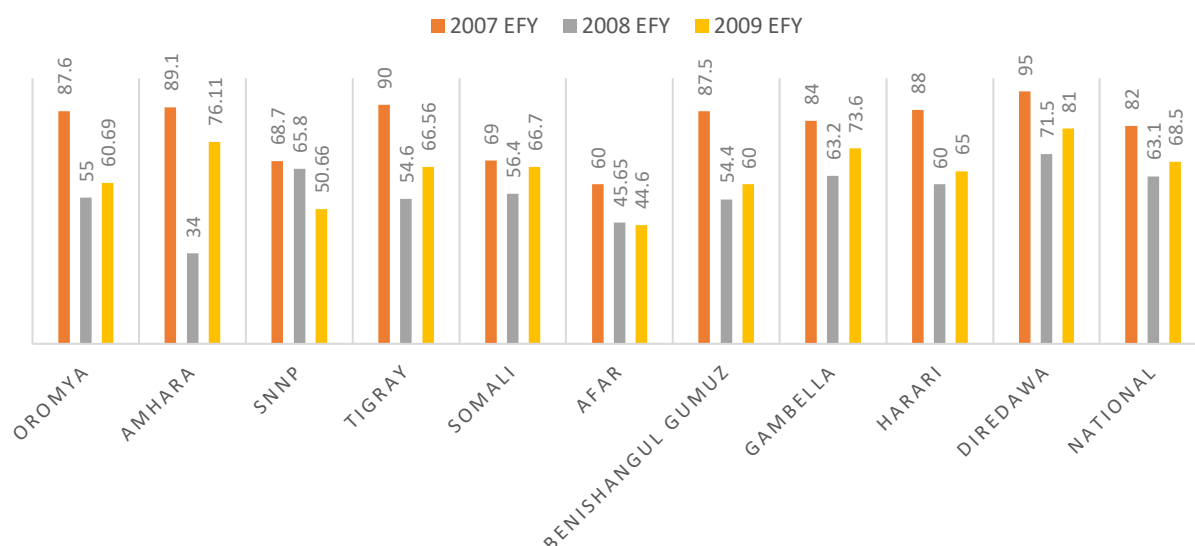


Source: OWNPN-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

A regional breakdown of the total rural water supply coverage of 68.5% is outlined in Figure 20 below. National rural water supply access was 82% in 2007EFY, but this figure decreased to 63.1% in 2008EFY due to the change in standard from GTP I to GTP II.²

² The GTP I standard of rural access of 15 l/c/d has been replaced by the higher GTP II standard of 25 l/c/d.

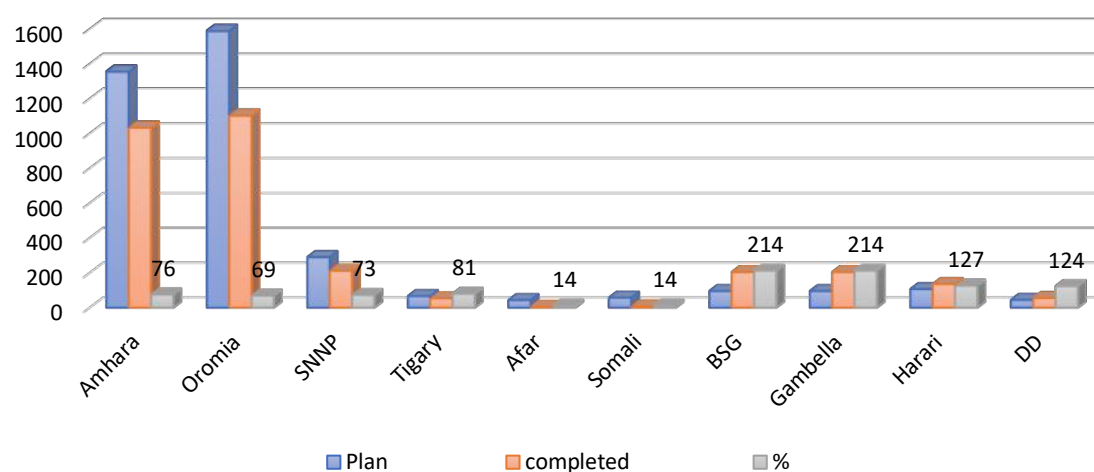
Figure 20: Rural water supply access (%) by region



Source: Based on data from MoWIE 2009EFY Annual Report

Regional disaggregation of data demonstrates significant regional disparity in the construction of rural water supply schemes during the 2009EFY period. Figure 21 below illustrates actual progress of regions during 2009EFY against targets for that year. As the figure illustrates, the majority (70%) of all schemes constructed in 2009EFY were in only two regions, Amhara and Oromia. 36% of all schemes constructed in 2009EFY are located in Oromia and 34% are located in Amhara, with the remaining 30% of water supply schemes spread across the remaining eight regions. Gambella, Benishangul Gumuz, Harari and Dire Dawa have surpassed their 2009EFY target for the construction of new, expansion of existing and rehabilitation of non-functional water supply schemes. Tigray, Amhara, SNNP and Oromia have achieved around 70% of their planned activities for 2009EFY. However, progress in Afar and Somali is limited at 14%, and requires attention from RWCOs and stakeholders to identify the issues preventing programme implementation and then take necessary remedial action. The figure is based on OWN-P-CWA data, for non-CWA performance in water supply provision see sections on CoWaSH, UNICEF and NGO activities throughout this report.

Figure 21: 2009EFY regional performance in construction of water supply schemes against targets (%)



Source: OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Table 8: CWA 2009EFY regional and national water supply scheme construction, expansion and rehabilitation

Region	Type of water supply scheme	Programme Life Target (PLT)	2009EFY			Cumulative completed		
			Plan	Comp	%	Number	% against PLT	Beneficiaries
Amhara	New	9,262	1,358	1,036	76	7,694	83	1,388,113
	Expansion	-	-	-		-		-
	Rehabilitation	-	-	-		-		-
	Total	9,262	1,358	1,036	76	7,694	83	1,388,113
Oromia	New	3,592	1,531	1,093	71	3,455	96	810,576
	Expansion	42	33	12	36	14	33	17,678
	Rehabilitation	36	28	-		-	-	-
	Total	3,670	1,592	1,105	69	3,469	95	828,254
SNNP	New	2,286	214	189	88	691	30	170,860
	Expansion	96	49	19	39	129	134	247,185
	Rehabilitation	1,320	28	5	18	229	17	-
	Total	3,702	291	213	73	1,049	28	418,045
Tigray	New	1,186	67	54	81	1,177	99	327,014
	Expansion	2	-	-		2	100	820
	Rehabilitation	-	-	-		-		-
	Total	1,188	67	54	81	1,179	99	327,834
Afar	New	41	44	6	14	7	17	-
	Expansion	-	-	-		-		-
	Rehabilitation	-	-	-		-		-
	Total	41	44	6	14	7	17	-
Somali	New	77	45	8	18	41	53	56,536
	Expansion	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
	Rehabilitation	25	6	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	109	58	8	14	41	38	56,536
BSG	New	347	91	53	58	104	30	29,922
	Expansion	-	-	-		-		-
	Rehabilitation	210	105	201	191	216	103	-
	Total	557	196	254	130	320	57	29,922
Gambella	New	200	69	29	42	56	28	15,245
	Expansion	-	-	-		-		-
	Rehabilitation	334	27	176		505	151	-
	Total	534	96	205	214	561	105	15,245
Harari	New	79	25	14	56	26	33	11,660

Region	Type of water supply scheme	Programme Life Target (PLT)	2009EFY			Cumulative completed		
			Plan	Comp	%	Number	% against PLT	Beneficiaries
	Expansion	10	4	4		6	60	4,800
	Rehabilitation	258	78	118	151	198	77	-
	Total	347	107	136	127	230	66	16,460
DD	New	36	10	20	200	35	97	24,611
	Expansion	157	27	36		70	45	7,730
	Rehabilitation	50	8	-	-	49	98	-
	Total	243	45	56	124	154	63	32,341
TOTAL	New	17,106	3,454	2,502	72	13,286	78	2,834,537
	Expansion	314	120	71	59	221	70	278,213
	Rehabilitation	2,233	280	500	179	1,197	54	-
	Total	19,653	3,854	3,073	80	14,704	75	3,112,750

Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

5.3 2009EFY Achievements: Rural Sanitation and Hygiene

Rural community sanitation and hygiene promotion is one of the major intervention areas of the OOWNP. During the 2009EFY period, rural sanitation and hygiene activities were implemented in all regions of Ethiopia in order to realise OOWNP objectives. Of the 1,334,845 improved household latrines planned to be constructed/upgraded in rural areas in 2009EFY, a total of 635,732 were completed. Therefore, 48% of the rural sanitation and hygiene target for household latrine construction was met in 2009EFY.

Table 9 below outlines national and regional performance in the construction of new household latrines and the upgrading of unimproved to improved household latrines through the OOWNP-CWA fund. For non-CWA interventions in rural sanitation and hygiene, see sections on emergency WaSH, UNICEF, CoWaSH and NGO activities.³ A number of regions achieved significant progress in extending rural sanitation and hygiene access in 2009EFY including Dire Dawa, SNNP and Benishangul Gumuz, achieving 491%, 232% and 138% of their annual regional targets respectively.

From OOWNP programme inception until this reporting period, 971,432 new and rehabilitated household latrines have been constructed, enabling a total of 4,662,874 beneficiaries to access an improved household latrine. It is important to note rural sanitation and hygiene data is missing for Oromia in 2008EFY and Amhara in the third and fourth quarters of 2008EFY and the first quarter of 2009EFY.

Many NGOs also focus on rural sanitation and hygiene interventions. According to the limited data made available by NGOs (see Annex 1), NGOs supported the construction of at least 87,262 rural household latrines in 2009EFY. Furthermore as a result of NGO involvement in the provision of adequate sanitation facilities, at least 548 kebeles were declared as ODF.

³ Data on non-CWA interventions in the WaSH sector has not been made available at the same comprehensive level as CWA intervention data.

Table 9: 2009EFY household latrine construction by region

Region	2009EFY			Cumulative (to date)	
	Target	Actual	%	Number of HH latrines	Number of beneficiaries
Amhara	598,873	305,080	51	489,671	2,350,421
Oromia	535,446	122,288	23	122,288	586,982
SNNP	25,500	59,202	232	59,202	284,170
Tigray	152,840	129,373	85	261,179	1,253,659
BSG	4,934	6,826	138	15,120	72,576
Gambella	9,542	1,598	17	1,768	8,486
Harari	6,000	2,965	49	5,804	27,859
DD	1,710	8,440	491	16,400	78,720
Total	1,334,845	635,732	48	971,432	4,662,874

Source: OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

At the end of 2008EFY, the Health Management Information System (HMIS) reported that 22% of rural households had an improved latrine (defined as having a slab, ventilation pipe and hand washing facility) and 24% of rural households had unimproved sanitation facilities. Approximately half (49%) of rural households reported using latrines, while 5,078 of the total 16,973 kebeles (30%) achieved ODF status at the end of 2008EFY.

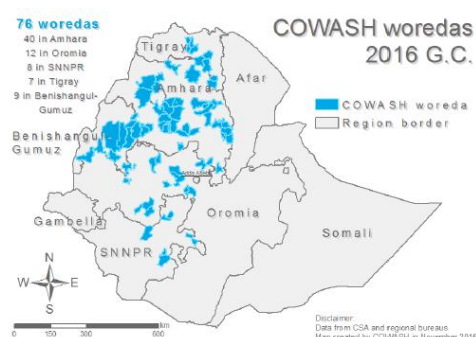
5.3.1 CoWaSH Intervention in 2009EFY

CoWaSH is a bilateral development cooperation between the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of Finland, which is currently in Phase III (August 2016 to July 2019). CoWaSH aims to contribute to achieving Ethiopia's GTP II targets for the WaSH sector by increasing coverage and quality of WaSH service delivery in selected rural areas in five regions. The five CoWaSH regions and the number of beneficiary woredas/towns are outlined in Table 10 below.

Table 10: CoWaSH regions

Region	Number of woredas/towns
Amhara	40
Tigray	7
SNNP	8
Oromia	12
BSG	9
Total	76

Source: CoWaSH



The community managed project (CMP) approach has become one of the most popular implementation modalities for water supply within the country and a strong supporter of WaSH integration through inclusion of health and education sector activities. The key feature of the process is that communities manage implementation, rather than schemes being handed over. Funds are channelled to communities and strong management processes are supported to make this possible.

In 2009EFY, CoWaSH was able to report:

- 1,817 new rural water schemes, reaching 321,472 beneficiaries
- 89 schools and 41 health centres provided with a water supply scheme
- 21 schools and 25 health centres were equipped with latrines

- 57% of rural project kebeles are ODF, an increase of 2.5% from 2008EFY
- 5.3% of water supplies in CoWaSH woredas were non-functional, an improvement from 7.8% at the end of 2008EFY

Box 3: Case study of CoWaSH in SNNP

Case study of CoWaSH in SNNP

The transformative impact of a safe water supply in a community is visible in the village of Zelale Dorpe, in the Arba Minch Zuria district of the SNNP region. For many years waterborne diseases were widespread because of an inadequate water supply, and community members turned to harmful traditional treatments. However, through a Community Managed Project (CMP) under the Community-Led Accelerated WaSH (COWaSH) programme, the village built a safe water supply that drastically improved the health and wellbeing of community members.

The village's former source of drinking water was an unprotected deep stagnant spring with an uncovered opening, and was the only water source available for both people and animals in the area. Ato Fasho who has lived in the village for many years said: "for as long as I remember, we have been drinking from this". As a result of the contaminated water supply many community members experienced severe stomach aches and diarrhoea, and turned to a traditional practice of burning the abdomen in order to treat the painful symptoms. Scars from this traditional treatment were demonstrated by resident Matso Macho, one of the many members of the community who turned to this practice in order to treat the effects of the unsafe water source. Matso said that "to heal the stomach ache from drinking unsafe water, patients got a burn on the stomach. I got three burns from which scars still remain on my abdomen". These burns usually resulted in an infection which often required further treatment at an additional cost. Furthermore, many cows, sheep and other domestic animals died when kneeling to drink from the deep spring which resulted in a significant economic loss to community members whose livelihoods depend on these animals. Matso said that "the lack of access to a safe water supply affected our living from every corner. There was no aspect of our life that had not been affected by this problem" which encouraged him and other community members to address this challenge.

Community-Led Accelerated WaSH (COWaSH) is bilateral project between the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of Finland and started working in the Arba Minch Zuria district of the SNNP region in mid-2011. Through a Community Managed Project (CMP), community members constructed a protected spring which enabled village residents to access a safe water supply for the first time. This resulted in a significant reduction of waterborne diseases among residents, as well as the traditional practice of burning the abdomen to treat symptoms. The health extension workers raised awareness among the community about the harmful traditional practices and how to safely treat waterborne diseases, which greatly contributed to the reduction of this practice.



Scars from the traditional practice of treating waterborne diseases and a user collecting clean water from the new water point

Source: CoWaSH

5.4 Key Challenges and Recommendations

Extending access to clean water and safe sanitation facilities is a core component of the OOWNP and during 2009EFY progress was made toward this goal, including extending water supply access to 68.5% of the rural population. The national achievement of 80% of the 2009EFY target for construction/rehabilitation of water supply schemes is encouraging, and lessons learnt should be shared in order to continue and further this achievement in subsequent years. However, it is important to note the significant regional disparity in both water supply and sanitation and hygiene provision during 2009EFY. In both construction and rehabilitation of water supply schemes and in improved household latrine provision, a number of regions consistently missed their annual targets by significant margins.

Delays in the budget being released and competing priorities are reported to have been major contributing factors in preventing programme implementation at the regional level from CWA and treasury sources, therefore causing many annual targets to be missed by regions. It is imperative that budgets are released as scheduled, and communication and cooperation is strong with the MoFEC. Avoiding budget release delays and minimising their impact if they do happen are crucial in enabling regions to implement programme activities effectively and efficiently.

A key achievement reported in 2009EFY is the study and design of rural water supply schemes, and the annual target was met with a total of 224 rural water supply schemes designed. To compensate for delays in physical work due to budget release issues, regions diverted resources to the study and design stages resulting in significant achievements in this critical early stage of water supply provision.

CoWaSH reported the civil unrest and violent demonstrations in Amhara and Oromia during 2009EFY as major challenges to project implementation. Movements in the first half of the fiscal year were restricted delaying data collection, and as a result of the country declaring a State of Emergency (SOE) many cabinet members at federal, region, zone and woreda levels changed. However, most of the new zone and woreda office heads were trained for CoWASH implementation in the third quarter of 2009EFY.

6. Urban WaSH

Ethiopia is a rapidly urbanising country and as the urban population grows, the need for adequate urban WaSH facilities becomes ever more urgent. The OOWNP recognises Ethiopia's increasing urban population and primacy of extending urban access to clean water and adequate sanitation, as well as strengthening the management capacity of urban services. Programme activities under the urban WaSH component of the OOWNP include the construction of urban water supply schemes and the provision of improved household latrines, as well as hygiene promotion and the construction of communal and public toilet facilities.

144 towns (124 small and 20 medium) are supported by the programme, and the total allocated budget for the urban WaSH component of the OOWNP is USD\$129.7 million. Programme resources for the 20 medium towns are channelled through the Water Resources Development Fund (WRDF) as a sub-loan, and the WRDF is also responsible for programme management in the medium towns. UNICEF and DFID have been financing the 8 towns integrated water supply and sanitation project since 2015. The project was planned to be finalised by mid-2017 (i.e. end of 2009EFY), but is now extended to 2010EFY due to pending electromechanical works. The project covers satellite villages around the towns and includes the construction of public toilets, school toilets with child, gender and differently-abled features at the minimum package level. The project also improves solid waste management and faecal sludge management by constructing sanitary landfill sites and sludge drying beds, as well as procuring garbage trucks, vacuum trucks, garbage bins etc. A unique feature of this project is the fact that it uses a build capacity build and transfer model (a modified version of build, operate and transfer) to enhance reliable and sustainable service delivery. For other non-CWA urban interventions, see Chapter 4 for details on the 5 and 15 town water supply projects.

Table 11: Overview of OOWNP urban beneficiary areas

Region	Number of small towns	Number of medium Towns
Oromia	36	10
Amhara	42	1
Tigray	8	1
SNNP	20	6
BSG	2	1
Gambella	4	1
Afar	4	-
Somali	8	-
Harari	0	-
Dire Dawa	0	-
Total	124	20

Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Plan

6.1 2009EFY Targets

There were two types of planned targets for urban water and sanitation services for 2009EFY. The first type is based on the GTP II plan and relates to long-term targets, and Table 12 lists the relevant targets for urban water and sanitation services as per GTP II. The second type of targets are the annual OOWNP-CWA targets. The OOWNP-CWA aims to provide access to improved water supply and sanitation services to 2.16 million urban beneficiaries (out of a total 5.96 million beneficiaries), and the component targets are outlined in the following section.

Table 12: GTP II targets for urban water and sanitation services until 2009EFY

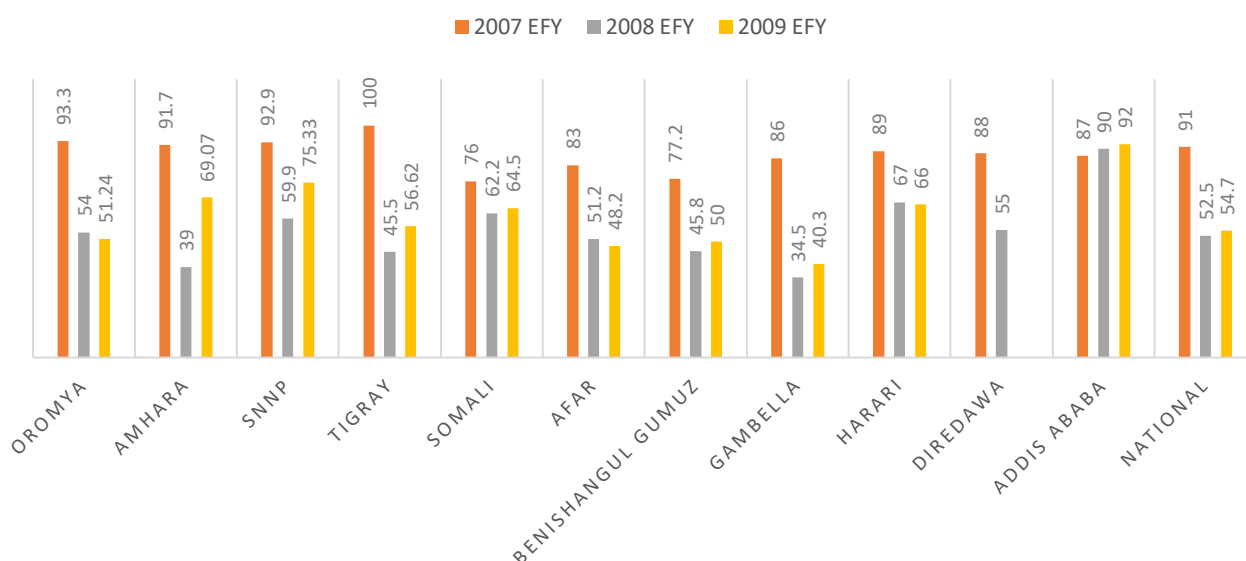
Target	Goal	Status
Service level of: 100 l/c/day for category-1 (>500,000) towns/cities, 80 l/c/day for category-2 (100,000- 500,000) towns/cities, 60 l/c/day for category-3 (50,000-100,000) towns/cities, 50 l/c/day for category-4 (20,000-50,000) towns/cities, 40 l/c/day for category-5 (<20,000) towns/cities	1.3	19 small towns/cities achieved 40 l/c/day standard. No medium towns/cities achieved these targets in 2009EFY.
Design wastewater systems for 36 towns/cities from categories 1,2,3	1.4	Category 1= 1 town Category 2= 19 towns Category 3= 4 towns Project documents and implementation manuals are prepared for 23 towns. Implementation of the 23 projects to start at the end of 2009EFY.
Construct wastewater systems for 6 towns/cities from category 1 and 2	1.4	Category 1= one town (Addis Ababa) constructed six new units and upgraded the existing system in 2009EFY. Category 2= five towns. Study and design of three cities (Mekele, Diredawa and Adama) under evaluation; technical evaluation of two cities (Bahir Dar and Hawasa) completed and financial proposal for study and design is under evaluation.
Decrease urban Non-Revenue Water (NRW) from 39% and more (in 2015) to 20% by 2020	3.1	Not known at national level, as data from 130 towns is needed to determine the percentage. In Amhara region NRW has decreased to 18.86% in 2009EFY. The figure was 19.94% in 2008EFY.
Improve the urban water supply continuity to 16 hours per day excluding water supply delivery through public taps	3.2	Insufficient data.
Enable category 1, 2, and 3 towns recover 80% of investment cost and 100% O&M cost Enable category 4 towns/cities to recover 60% of investment cost and 100% O&M cost Enable category 5 towns/cities to recover 30% of investment cost and 100% of O&M cost	3.3	Insufficient data.
Ensure urban water safety through urban water supply water quality monitoring system and water safety planning and implementation	3.4	Insufficient data.

Establish independent water supply and wastewater service regulatory agency to ensure high service quality	4.2	The establishment of an independent regulatory agency is in progress.
Enable category 1, 2, 3, and 4 towns' water supply utilities have in their organisational structure responsible section for wastewater management	4.3	Category 1= 1 town (Addis Ababa) has a waste water management department Category 2= Waste water management sections will be established in five category towns once the study, design and construction is completed Category 3= None Category 4= None
Increase the involvement of the private sector in the water supply activities particularly in O&M of urban water supply utilities	4.4	Insufficient data.

6.2 2009EFY Achievements: Urban Water Supply

In 2009EFY, urban water supply access increased to 54.7%. The regional breakdown of urban water supply coverage is demonstrated in Figure 22 below. National urban water supply access was 84.2% in 2006EFY and 91% in 2007EFY, but this figure decreased to 52.5% in 2008EFY due to the change in standard from GTP I to GTP II.³

Figure 22: Urban water supply access (%) by region



Source: Prepared from data from GTP II Report, MoWIE, 2009EFY

The following urban WaSH data was published in the OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Report and includes 2009EFY targets and actual progress for OOWNP water supply programming in small and medium towns.

³ The GTP I standard of urban water access of 20 l/c/d has been replaced by the GTP II standard of 40-100 l/c/d.

Table 13: Water supply - small towns

Target	124 small towns will have improved water supply projects
Accomplished in 2009EFY	19 small town water supply systems were constructed benefitting 191,999 people (14 in Amhara, 1 Benishangul Gumuz, 4 Tigray regions). 48 small towns are under different stages of construction, 10 small towns are under procurement process for construction and 47 towns are under study and design process.
Achieved Percentage	15%

Source: OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Table 14: Water resource development - small towns

Target	43 boreholes to be drilled
Accomplished in 2009	22 boreholes were drilled. 27 boreholes are in the procurement stage and are under different stages of construction in Oromia, Amhara and Tigray.
Achieved Percentage	51%

Source: OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Table 15: Water supply - medium towns

Target	20 medium towns will have an improved water supply under design/procurement
Accomplished in 2009EFY	2 towns (Abiy Adi and Sekota) have improved water supply projects under construction and 18 towns have projects under design/procurement
Achieved Percentage	10%

Source: OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Based on the limited data made available (see Annex 1), NGOs were involved in conducting at least seven urban water supply works in Ethiopia in 2009EFY, and a further 22 are underway. Urban water supply works include studies and design, new water source development, as well as construction, expansion, rehabilitation and maintenance works.

6.3 2009EFY Achievements: Urban Sanitation and Hygiene

In 2009EFY, the OWN-P aimed to construct 102 public latrines, of which 56 were completed and 39 are still in the process of being constructed. From programme inception until this reporting period, 108 public latrines have been constructed to extend access to improved latrines (defined as having a slab, ventilation pipe and hand washing facility) to the urban population of Ethiopia. Over the programme's lifetime, the OWN-P aims to construct 450 public and communal latrines in urban areas of Ethiopia (see Annex 4 for full target information).

Furthermore, in the 2009EFY period the OWN-P aimed to construct 112 communal latrines, of which 16 were completed and seven are still in the process of being constructed. From programme inception until this reporting period, 33 communal latrines have been constructed. While public latrines are available to the entire population, communal latrines are shared facilities, often amongst neighbours. The following section outlines 2009EFY targets and achievements in urban sanitation and hygiene.

Table 16: Sanitation and hygiene - small towns

Target	124 small towns will have improved sanitation facilities in low income areas and public latrines and/or seepage management system.
Accomplished in 2009EFY	111 public and 106 communal latrines
Achieved Percentage	

Source: OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Table 17: Sanitation (public latrines) - small towns

Target	To construct 102 public latrines
Accomplished in 2009EFY	56 public latrines have been constructed
Achieved Percentage	55%

Source: OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Table 18: Sanitation (communal latrines) - small towns

Target	To construct 112 communal latrines
Accomplished in 2009EFY	16 communal latrines have been constructed
Achieved Percentage	14%

Source: OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Table 19: Sanitation (public latrines) - medium towns

Target	To construct 38 public latrines
Accomplished in 2009EFY	8 public latrines completed, benefitting 8,000 residents 25 public latrines are under procurement for construction
Achieved Percentage	21%

Source: OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Table 20: Sanitation (communal latrines) - medium towns

Target	To construct 32 communal latrines
Accomplished in 2009EFY	5 communal latrines are under different stages of construction
Achieved Percentage	0%

Source: OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

For non-CWA urban WaSH interventions in 2009EFY, see Chapter 4 for details on the 5 and 15 town water supply projects.

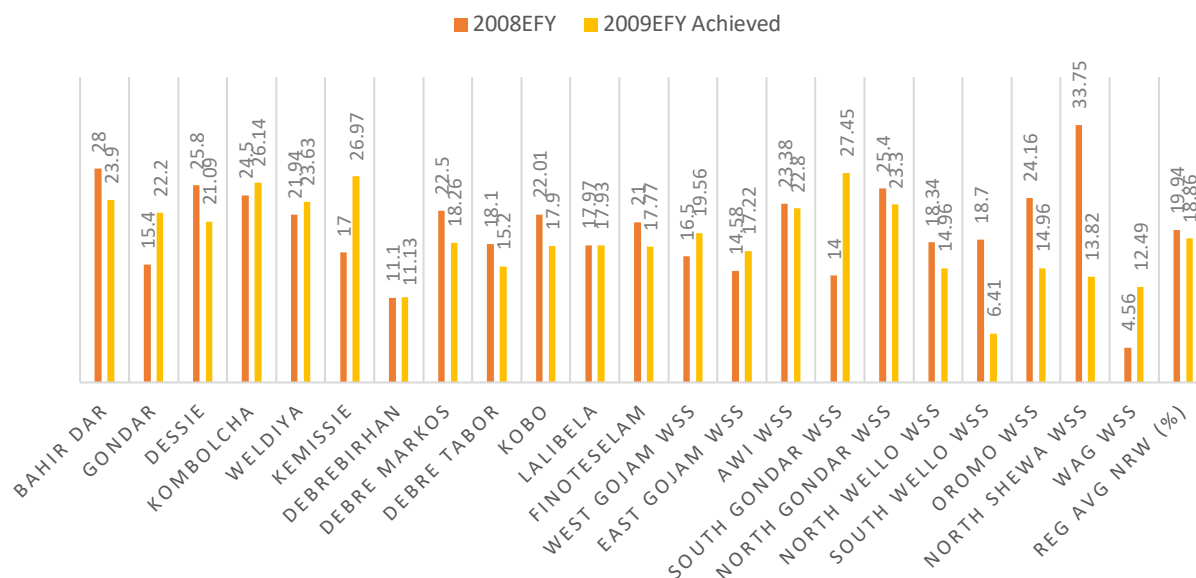
6.4 2009EFY Achievements: Urban Non-Revenue Water (NRW)

Non-revenue water (NRW) is water that is lost due to leakage, illegal connections, or unaccounted for water. Water utilities suffer large financial costs when water is treated and pumped through distribution networks, only to leak back into the ground when it could have been sold. NRW also reduces the number of people that have the potential to be supplied with water, and the World Bank has estimated that if water losses in developing countries were halved, the saved water would be enough to supply approximately 90 million people. Effective reduction of NRW therefore enables urban utilities to improve their service and supply more of the urban population with water.

The MoWIE is in the process of finalising data collection from 150 selected urban water utilities. At the time of writing this report the collected data are under analysis, and it is expected that synthesised data on access, non-functionality, NRW, service continuity, equity, inclusion, tariffs, and service delivery will be made available for the

OWNP Annual Report 2010EFY. The region of Amhara has collected its own regional data (a combination of zonal level and town level data) on NRW as presented in Figure 23 and 24 below.

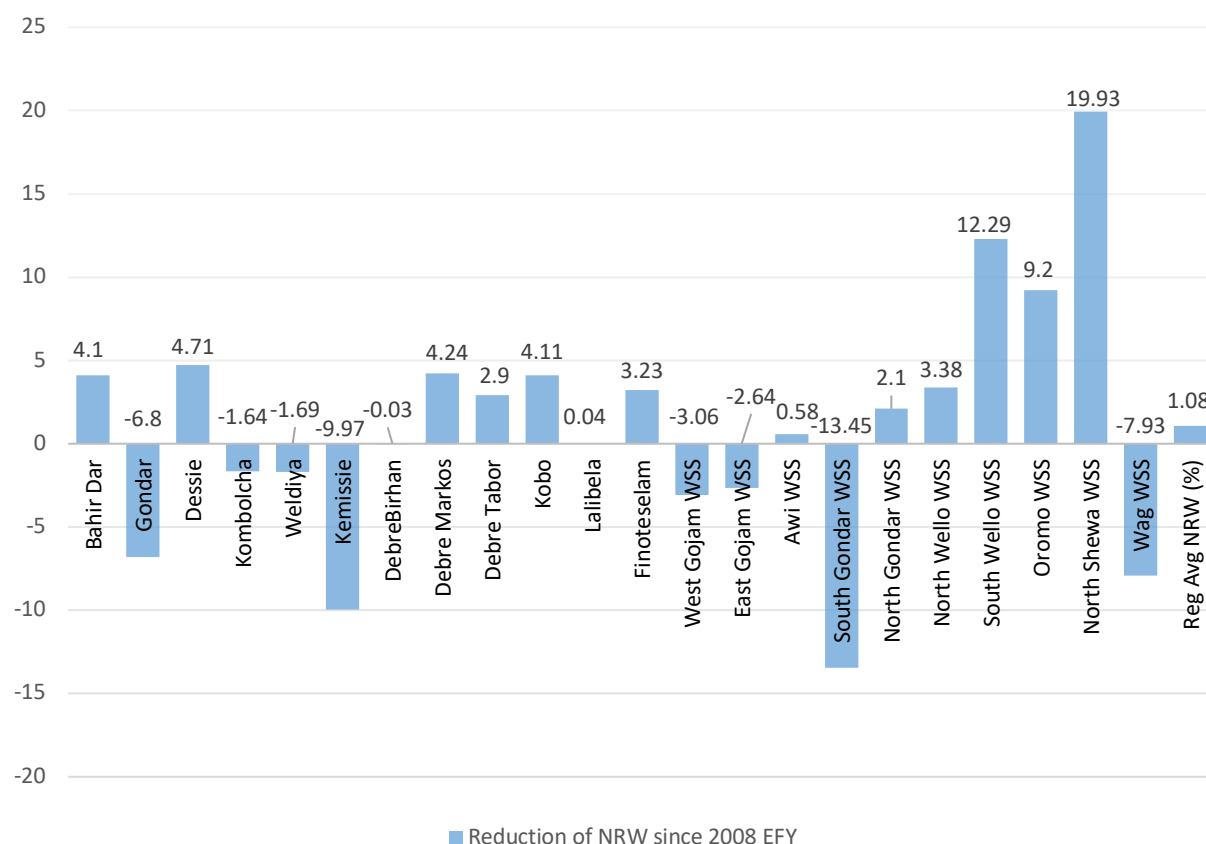
Figure 23: Urban NRW in Amhara



Source: Based on data from Amhara Region 2009EFY Annual Water Supply Report

This graph illustrates that NRW rates have reduced on average from 19.94% in 2008EFY to 18.86% in 2009EFY in Amhara, and a considerable number of utilities have taken significant steps to manage NRW. The percentage change in NRW in different areas of Amhara is depicted in Figure 24 below. It is expected that other regions will learn from the Amhara region experience and take proactive measures to effectively manage and reduce NRW.

Figure 24: Reduction of NRW in Amhara in 2009EFY



Source: Based on data from Amhara Region 2009EFY Annual Water Supply Report

6.5 Key Challenges and Recommendations

Urban WaSH provision under the OOWNP in 2009EFY has faced significant challenges in implementation, causing many of the annual targets to be missed by substantial margins. For example, there has been just a 2% increase in urban water supply access from 2008EFY to 2009EFY and only 15% of the overall water supply implementation target was met during this period. Challenges faced in implementing urban WaSH activities in 2009EFY include:

- The availability of funds when the allocated budget is managed by different funding structures
- The procurement process is frequently slow due to a lack of resources such as procurement specialists in the bureaus, heavy workloads, an absence of contract management specialists at all levels, and a lack of commitment
- A lack of an integrated water and sanitation masterplan which identifies projects and priorities
- A lack of qualified staff need for the preparation of project specifications, tenders, and contracts

Delays in WaSH programme implementation in urban areas can lead to significant risks including an increased potential of communicable diseases spreading in dense urban areas, a negative social impact and continued stress within communities due to difficulty in accessing a safe water supply and adequate sanitation facilities, and a potential loss of funding when the allocated budget is not utilised. Considering the significant delays in urban WaSH programme implementation, it is recommended to develop an implementation plan for various projects for each town/city where clear progress milestones are specified and all necessary resources for implementation and follow up are allocated in advance and monitored regularly.

7. Institutional WaSH

7.1. WaSH in Schools

School WaSH has a significant impact on the health and educational outcomes of children and is a key component of the OOWNP. When children in primary and secondary school are able to access safe water supply, adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene education and provisions, the incidence of disease decreases and school enrolment, absenteeism and performance indicators improve.

7.1.1 2009EFY Targets

During the 2009EFY period, the OOWNP aimed to achieve the following WaSH targets in primary and secondary schools across Ethiopia:

- Construct/rehabilitate 934 school water supply facilities (of which 729 are newly constructed)
- Construct 832 new improved latrines and rehabilitate 205 improved latrines with handwashing facilities

7.1.2 2009EFY Achievements: School Water Supply

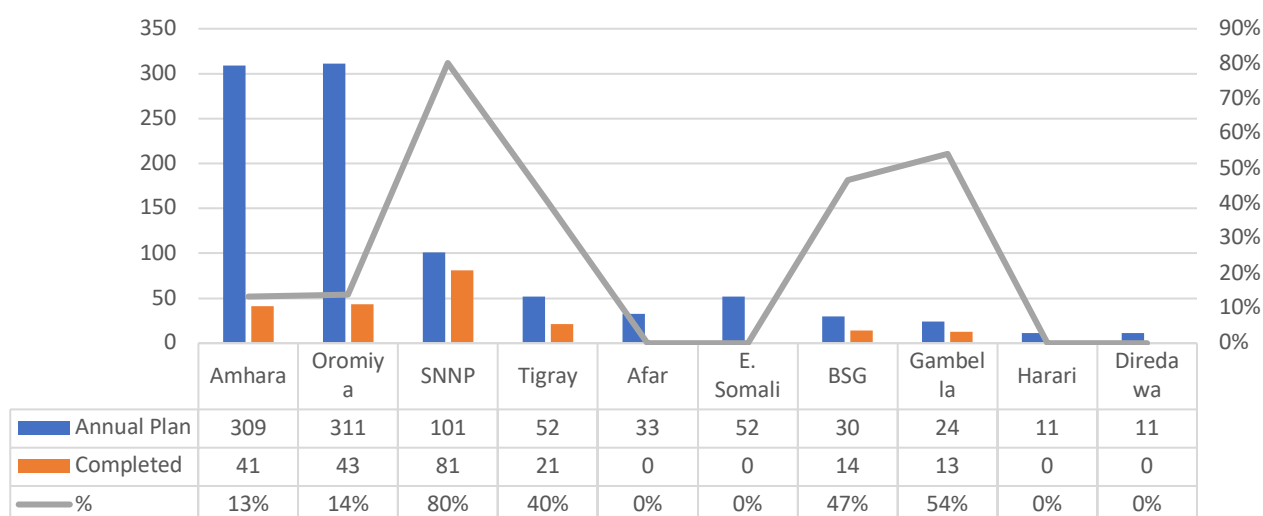
Of the 934 school water supply facilities planned to be constructed or rehabilitated in 2009EFY, 191 new school water supply facilities were constructed (26%) and 22 non-functional school water supply facilities were rehabilitated (11%).

At the time of writing this report, a further 230 school water supply facilities are in different stages of construction (133 are less than 50% complete and 97 are more than 50% complete). It is expected that the construction of these incomplete water supply schemes will be completed in 2010EFY.

Figure 25 outlines the regional breakdown of school water supply targets and actual progress in 2009EFY. The SNNP region achieved the highest performance during this period, constructing/rehabilitating 80% of its target school water supply schemes, followed by Gambella (52%), Benishangul Gumuz (47%), and Tigray (40%). Afar, Somali, Harari and Dire Dawa regions completed 0% of their annual target during 2009EFY.

From programme inception until this reporting period, a total of 567 school water supply schemes have been constructed through the OOWNP (482 new and 85 rehabilitated). Based on the limited data made available by NGOs (see Annex 1), at least 147 schools were provided with an adequate water supply system as a result of NGO interventions in institutional WaSH in 2009EFY.

Figure 25: 2009EFY regional school water supply construction targets and performance



Source: Prepared from OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Report data

7.1.3 2009EFY Achievements: School Sanitation

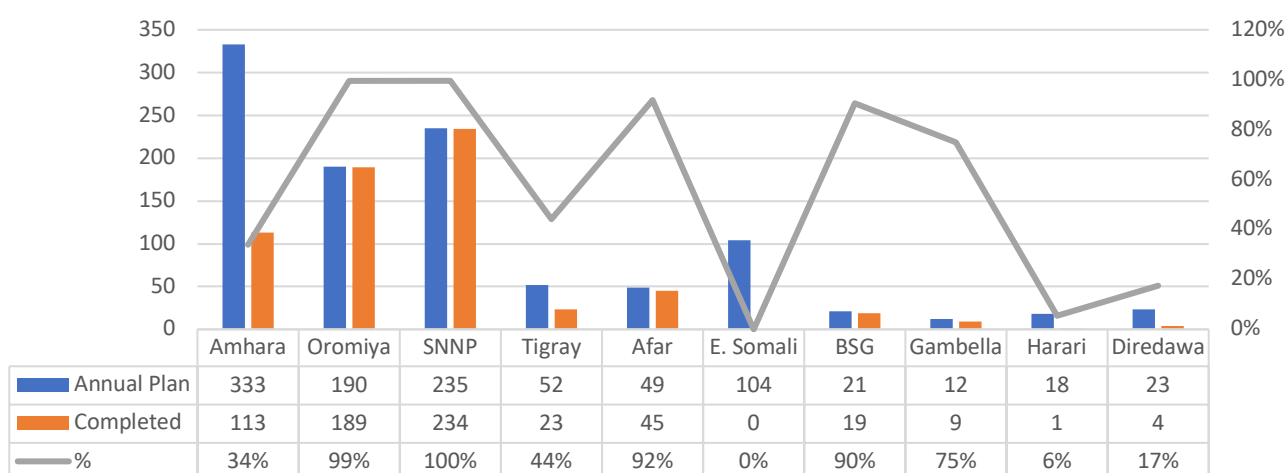
Of the 832 new and 205 rehabilitated improved latrines (with hand washing facilities) planned to be constructed in schools in 2009EFY, 624 new improved school latrines were constructed (75%) and 13 improved latrines were rehabilitated (6%).

At the time of writing this report, a further 450 improved school latrines (with hand washing facilities) are in different stages of construction (175 are less than 50% complete and 275 are more than 50% complete. It is expected that the construction of these incomplete improved school latrines (with hand washing facilities) will be completed in 2010EFY.

Figure 26 outlines the regional breakdown of school sanitation facility targets and actual performance in 2009EFY. As with water provision SNNP also achieved the highest performance in sanitation provision, constructing/rehabilitating 100% of its target improved latrines, followed by Oromia (99%), Afar (92%), Benishangul Gumuz (90%), and Gambella (75%). Afar's achievement in school sanitation is in contrast to its low performance in school water supply construction targets, something that should be looked into. Low performance in school sanitation provision during 2009EFY was reported by the regions of Somali (0%), Dire Dawa (17%) and Harari (6%).

From programme inception until this reporting period, a total of 1,281 improved latrine facilities (with handwashing facilities) have been constructed through the OWN-P (1,247 new and 34 rehabilitated). NGOs are also active in this area, and according to the limited data made available by NGOs (see Annex 1), at least 95 schools were provided with newly constructed or improved latrine facilities as a result of NGO activity in 2009EFY. Furthermore, as a result of NGO intervention in hygiene, Menstrual Hygiene Management Rooms were constructed in at least 19 schools.

Figure 26: 2009EFY regional school improved latrine construction targets and performance



Source: Prepared from OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Report data

Box 4: Case study of Dire Nagaya School

Case study of Dire Nagaya School in Oromia

Dire Nagaya is a second cycle primary school for children aged 11 to 14 years old in West Hararge, Oromia. There are 806 students at the school (476 male and 330 female) and 15 teachers, who previously shared just one latrine. As the latrine was shared by both male and female students and teachers, this resulted in considerable time spent queuing and the lack of privacy caused many girls to miss school in order to use the toilet at home. Furthermore, the latrine was unimproved which meant it was unhygienic and had no handwashing facilities. The school also had no water supply facility, and students spent a significant amount of time collecting water from the nearby unprotected river for drinking and cleaning classrooms. The lack of essential school WaSH facilities was both damaging to the health of students and disruptive to their education. The OOWNP identified this school as a priority in the woreda and allocated approximately 443,500 ETB for the construction of two separate four-seat latrine blocks each for male and female students and a two-seat latrine block for teachers, all with handwashing and urinal facilities as per the national standard. The OOWNP also provided a water supply facility to improve the school's sanitation and hygiene situation. The programme constructed a 20 metre pipeline extension from an existing water source and installed a water point in the school compound for drinking and washing, for a total cost of 37,000 ETB.

As a result of this intervention, pupils and teachers have taken a greater interest in school WaSH, and have since started a school WaSH club through which the school is now focusing on how to effectively and sustainably manage the new WaSH facilities. Pupils and teachers now have clean and safe water for drinking, personal hygiene, cleaning and gardening. While there are not yet Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) facilities in place, girls now have sufficient water for their personal hygiene. School attendance will be monitored over the coming years, but the school has already reported improved attendance (particularly among female students) and hopes attendance and dropout rates will further improve following this intervention from the OOWNP.



Pic.1. Male student latrine / **Pic.2.** Female student latrine/ **Pic.3.** Teachers latrine

7.1.4 Key Challenges and Recommendations

Implementation of OOWNP school WaSH activities during the 2009EFY period has been mixed. The school water supply target was missed by a significant margin (only 23% of the target was met), and only 6% of the rehabilitation of existing school latrines target was met. However, the construction of new sanitation facilities was better at 75% of the target, which will enable many children to access an improved latrine with handwashing facilities during the school day.

Two key factors have been highlighted as reasons for slow progress and missed targets in OOWNP school WaSH programming during 2009EFY. The first is delays in budget release from the MoFEC which has caused significant delays in the commencement of school WaSH programme activities. Inter-ministry communication and coordination is of critical importance to the effective and efficient implementation of the OOWNP, and within institutional WaSH there is a weakness in this area. The coordination between the MoFEC and MoE for school WaSH programming must be strengthened in order for unfinished 2009EFY WaSH construction to be completed in 2010EFY, and for OOWNP school WaSH programming to meet its annual targets going forward.

Secondly, regions have reported a lack of transportation facilities at woreda level, causing difficulties with programme implementation. The delivery of motorbikes assigned to woredas was delayed, thus creating further delays for wider programme implementation as school WaSH activities could not be visited or monitored. However, the motorbikes have recently been delivered which will improve the efficiency of woreda level offices across all regions, and enable school WaSH activities to be implemented and monitored as planned.

There is considerable regional variation in terms of school WaSH implementation progress. The performance of Afar, Somali, Harari and Dire Dawa in particular must be reviewed and comprehensive remedial action must be taken in order to address the lack of progress in these regions in 2009EFY.

7.2 WaSH in Health Facilities

WaSH provision in health facilities is crucial to the provision of safe and quality care in hospitals and clinics. When adequate WaSH infrastructure and processes are in place in health facilities, rates of disease and infections decline, there is greater community trust and uptake of healthcare services.

7.2.1 2009EFY Targets

During the 2009EFY period, the OOWNP aimed to achieve the following WaSH targets in health facilities across Ethiopia:

- To construct and rehabilitate 783 water supply facilities in health centres
- To construct and rehabilitate 864 improved latrines with handwashing facilities in health centres

7.2.2 2009EFY Achievements: Health Water Supply

Of the 783 health centre water supply facilities planned to be constructed or rehabilitated in 2009EFY, a total of 258 were completed. This represents an achievement of 33% of the annual target. Of these 258 water supply facilities completed in 2009EFY, 181 were newly constructed and 77 were rehabilitated.

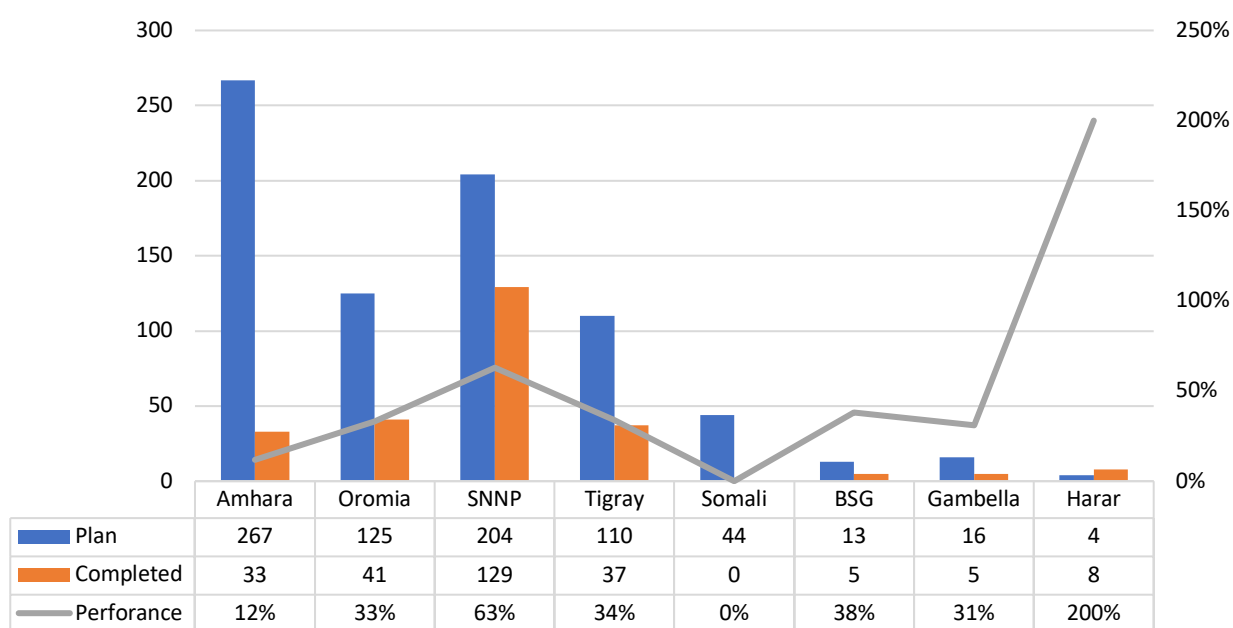
At the time of writing this report, a further 82 new water supply schemes and 13 rehabilitations are in different stages of construction in health facilities across the country, and are expected to be completed during 2010EFY.

Figure 27 below outlines the regional breakdown of health facility water supply targets and actual performance in 2009EFY. The region of Harari achieved the highest performance during this period, constructing/rehabilitating 200%

of its target health centre water supply schemes, although it is important to note it had the smallest target of all regions (two water supply schemes). It should also be recalled that Harari recorded one of the lowest levels of performance in school WaSH construction. In fact, there seems to be a correlation between performance in school WaSH construction and health WaSH construction in regional variations. SNNP, which did well in achieving school WaSH construction targets, was also among the better performing regions for health facility water supply scheme construction and rehabilitation, achieving 63% of its target for 2009EFY. The worst performance in health facility water supply provision during this period was reported by Amhara which achieved only 12% of its target and Somali which achieved 0% of its target. Both Amhara and Somali regions also recorded lowest achievement of school WaSH construction targets. The regions of Dire Dawa and Afar did not plan to construct or rehabilitate any health water supply facilities and are therefore excluded from this data.

Based on the limited data made available by NGOs (see Annex 1), at least 46 health facilities were provided with an adequate water supply system as a result of NGO interventions in institutional WaSH.

Figure 27: 2009EFY regional health facility water supply construction targets and performance



Source: Prepared from OWN-P-CWA 2009EFY Annual Report data

Box 5: Case study of WaSH in health care facilities

Case study of WaSH in health care facilities – making maternity wards safe and reducing newborn mortality

Adequate WaSH in health care facilities (HCFs) is fundamental to the delivery of quality health care, and is gathering momentum on the global health and development agenda. A recent landmark report by the World Health Organisation (WHO) identified alarming gaps in the provision of WaSH in HCFs in low-income and middle-income countries, where infections are closely linked to unhygienic conditions and practices. Inadequate WaSH services in HCFs means healthcare workers cannot ensure quality care, and therefore frequently put themselves, their patients and surrounding communities at risk of further illness and death.

The Deliver Life project is implemented by WaterAid and supported by DFID in Burie woreda, West Gojjam Zone, in the region of Amhara. This three-year project includes the building and renovating of WaSH facilities in four health centres and ten schools in the district, and is expected to benefit more than 41,633 people by 2018. One beneficiary health centre had only one functional water tanker, so WaterAid installed a new tanker that holds 5,000 litres of water meaning the health center can now store a total of 7,000 litres of water. Two out of order toilet blocks were also rehabilitated and an additional toilet block was built next to the new maternity ward.

Ayana Andarge, the head of the Burie Health Centre said: “you can’t run a health centre the way it is supposed to be run until you have enough water. A doctor has to wash their hands after examining every patient, a midwife has to wash their hands after helping every woman with a delivery and there were times when we were not able to do that. Two to three women deliver here every day, but we didn’t have enough water to wash that many times. It shows you how bad the situation was. We couldn’t wash the laboratory equipment as much as we wanted. It affected the operations of the health centre in every way”. As part of the project, staff were trained in health care waste management and the safe disposal of medical waste as this was not being managed properly, and health centre staff and clients were categorised in order of their vulnerability – from the janitors to health officers to patients. Ayana added: “these are healthy practices we learned about in college, but we got caught up in the day-to-day routine and abandoned some of them in our effort to serve more people”.



Alemtsehay Endeshaw, Lab Technician at Burie Health Center
Photo Credit: Behailu Shiferaw/WaterAid

Source: From a story written by Behailu Shiferaw/WaterAid

7.2.3 2009EFY Achievements: Health Sanitation

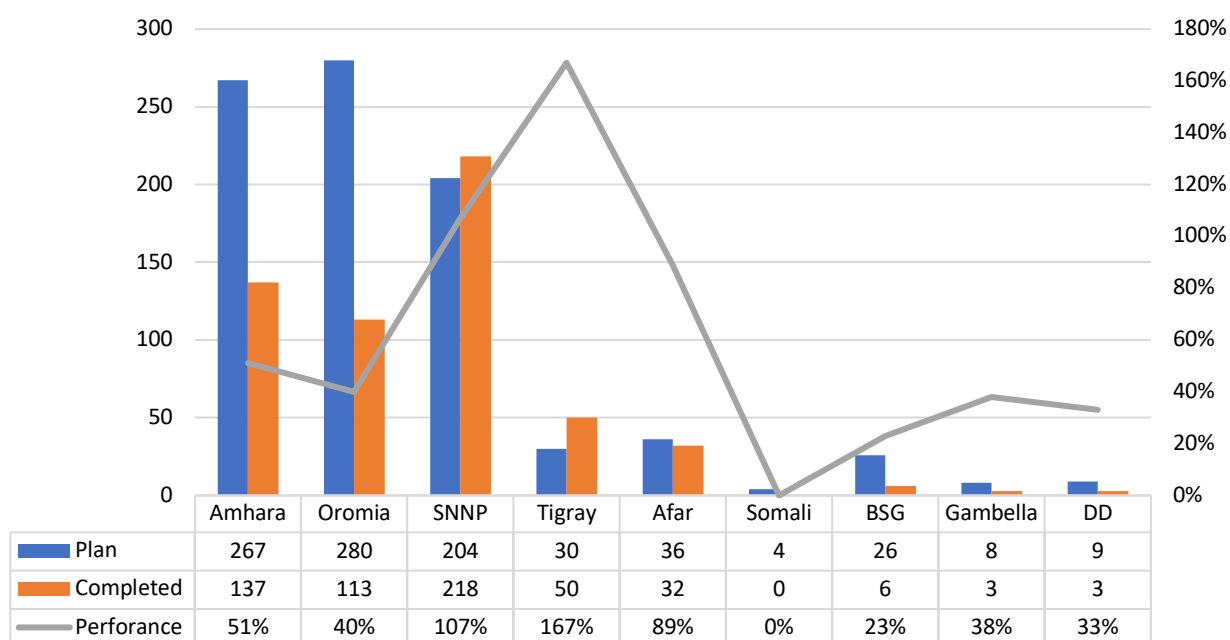
Of the 864 improved latrines with handwashing facilities planned to be constructed or rehabilitated in 2009EFY, a total of 564 were completed. This represents an achievement of 65% of the annual target. Of these 564 latrines completed in 2009EFY, 473 were newly constructed latrines and 91 were rehabilitated latrines.

Furthermore, of the 1,013 other sanitation and hygiene facilities planned to be constructed in 2009EFY, 687 (68%) were completed, including waste disposal pits, incinerators, placenta pits, septic tanks, shower rooms, cloth washing basins and hand washing facilities.

Figure 28 below outlines the regional breakdown of health facility improved latrine construction and rehabilitation targets and actual performance in 2009EFY.

SNNP and Tigray achieved over 100% of their target improved latrine construction/rehabilitation for 2009EFY, and strong performance was also reported by Afar which constructed/rehabilitated 32 (89%) of its planned sanitation facilities during this period. As with health water supply and school water supply and sanitation, the Somali region again achieved 0% of its target for health sanitation (four improved latrines in health facilities with handwashing facilities). However, in Harari even though there was no plan for health facility sanitation provision in 2009EFY, two improved latrines were constructed at health facilities in the region.

Figure 28: 2009EFY regional health facility improved latrine construction targets and performance



Source: Prepared from OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report data

From programme inception until this reporting period, a total of 506 water supply schemes (325 new and 181 rehabilitated) have been constructed in 506 health facilities, enabling patients and medical staff to access a clean, safe and adequate water supply.

Furthermore, through the OOWNP 1,005 improved latrines have been constructed and rehabilitated in health centres (787 new and 218 rehabilitated) from programme inception to date. When other types of sanitation and hygiene facilities are included, a cumulative total of 2,434 health centre sanitation facilities have been constructed/rehabilitated.

Table 21 summarises the regional distribution of all planned and completed OOWNP activities in health facilities, including the construction/rehabilitation of both water supply schemes and sanitation facilities (improved latrines).

NGOs are also active in this area, and according to the limited data made available by NGOs (see Annex 1), at least 23 health facilities were provided with newly constructed or improved latrine facilities as a result of NGO activity in 2009EFY.

Table 21: Health facility new and rehabilitated water supply and improved latrine construction

Region	New and rehabilitated water supply facilities at health centres				New and rehabilitated improved latrine facilities at health centres			
	2009EFY target	Completed	Performance	Cumulative (2006EFY-2009EFY)	2009EFY target	Completed	Performance	Cumulative (2006EFY - 2009EFY)
Amhara	267	33	12%	80	267	137	51%	230
Oromia	125	41	33%	52	280	113	4%	208
SNNP	204	129	63%	190	204	218	107%	342
Tigray	110	37	34%	74	30	50	167%	119
Afar	0	0		0	36	32	89%	61
Somali	44	0	0%	51	4		0%	25
BSG	13	5	38%	13	26	6	23%	10
Harari	16	5	31%	8	8	3	38%	5
Gambella	4	8	200%	38	0	2		2
DD	0	0		0	9	3	33%	3
Total	783	258	33%	506	864	564	65%	1,005

Source: Prepared from OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report data

6.2.3 Key Challenges and Recommendations

In terms of OOWNP institutional WaSH in 2009EFY, progress in health WaSH has been relatively greater than that of school WaSH, with fewer regions achieving 0% of their annual targets and a number of regions surpassing their annual targets.

However, significant challenges have been encountered in WaSH programming in health facilities during the 2009EFY period, and regional health bureaus reported delays in budget release which resulted in failure to begin programme activities as scheduled. As with school WaSH, coordination between the MoFEC and MoH and regional health bureaus for WaSH programming must be strengthened in order for unfinished 2009EFY WaSH construction to be completed in 2010EFY, and for OOWNP health WaSH programming to meet its annual targets going forward.

As with school WaSH progress, there is considerable regional variation in terms of health WaSH implementation progress. The performance of Somali, Benishangul Gumuz and Amhara in particular must be reviewed and comprehensive remedial action must be taken in order to address the lack of progress in these regions in 2009EFY.

8. Emergency and Climate Resilient WaSH

A large emergency response was required in 2008EFY, when Ethiopia experienced one of its worst droughts in decades. The regions of Afar, Somali, Amhara, Tigray, parts of Oromia, and the lowland areas of SNNP and Dire Dawa were most affected by the severe drought and subsequent flooding and major disease outbreaks. A total of 189 woredas were affected by serious water supply problems and 7 million people received humanitarian aid as part of the emergency response.

Emergency and climate resilient WaSH provision continued in 2009EFY, in order to provide clean water and safe sanitation facilities to those still without access following the drought in 2008EFY. This section outlines OWNPP activities undertaken in 2009EFY, both as part of the emergency drought response and the strengthening of Ethiopia's emergency and climate resilience in the WaSH sector.

8.1 2009EFY Achievements: Emergency and Climate Resilient WaSH

Achievements made in the area of emergency and climate resilient WaSH during the 2009EFY period include:

- The rehabilitation, cleaning and maintenance of existing water supply schemes to provide water to communities and decrease the level of drought impact
- The study, design and drilling of alternative water sources as an emergency response and provision of water supply services in the six regions affected by the drought
- Water tracking services in the six regions as temporary solutions in collaboration with NGOs
- The provision of reagents for communities using unsafe water sources to keep improve water quality
- The provision of water and water tanks for schools and health care facilities, as well as water jerrycans to communities as an emergency water supply
- 76 million ETB has been transferred to regions out of the 100 million ETB budgeted and approved in the reporting period
- More than 130 pumps and generators were provided (mostly by UNICEF) to the regions in response to the drought

Performance in the area of supervision and monitoring by the MoWIE:

- Organising monthly WaSH cluster meetings at both the national and regional level for critical follow up
- Producing and disseminating the emergency WaSH cluster performance report to inform policy and decision makers in the sector, with support from UNICEF
- Coordinating and monitoring the proper utilisation of allocated budget for the emergency WaSH response programme

A summary of the emergency WaSH response at the national level is outlined in Table 22 below.

Table 22: Summary of national emergency WaSH response in 2009EFY

Core activities	Unit	Completed	Ongoing	Total to date	Number of users
Motorised borehole drilling and construction works	number	41	19	79	132,061
Gravity rural water supply schemes	number	160	107	283	112,889
Surface water scheme construction, maintenance for springs, river diversion and small dams construction	number	98	48	164	34,744
Rehabilitation of motorised water schemes	number	314	63	394	1,527,067

Maintenance for HDW	number	365	89	508	444,567
Rainwater harvesting	number	140	104	248	85,781
Communities benefitting from the water quality reagent supplies	LS				4,036,714
Supply of soaps for clothes and body	number	635,437	149,330	951,947	551,170
Supply of household water storage	number	619,491	27,302	649,362	705,625
Dissemination of water tracks in to the affected community	number			465	2,915,885
Total					10,546,503

Source: MoWIE Emergency WaSH 2009EFY Report

The following section outlines achievements made in strengthening emergency and climate resilient WaSH during the 2009EFY period.

Table 23: 2009EFY emergency and climate resilient drilling and borehole construction

Region	Completed	Ongoing	Total	Number of users
Afar	7	3	10	37,612
Amhara	1	1	2	3,100
Oromia	33	-	33	96,851
SNNP	18		18	87,300
Somali	32		32	74,848
Total	91	4	95	299,711

Source: MoWIE Emergency WaSH 2009EFY Report

Table 24: 2009EFY emergency and climate resilient water supply scheme construction and expansion

Region	Completed	Ongoing	Total	Number of users
Amhara	13	4	17	82,169
Oromia	48	3	51	518,285
SNNP	11	55	66	237,569
Somali	18	10	28	73,650
Afar	11	4	15	23,858
Total	101	76	177	935,531

Source: MoWIE Emergency WaSH 2009EFY Report

Table 25: 2009EFY emergency and climate resilient water supply rehabilitation and maintenance

Region	Completed	Ongoing	Total	Number of users
Afar	13	2	15	34,406
Oromia	144	44	188	649,877
SNNP	50	1	51	261,982

Somali	107	16	123	580,802
Total	314	63	377	1,527,067

Source: MoWIE Emergency WaSH 2009EFY Report

Table 26: 2009EFY emergency and climate resilient water supply pipe laying and expansion

Region	Completed	Ongoing	Total	Number of users
Afar	8	21	29	19,640
Amhara	5	8	13	20,445
Oromia	31	4	49	154,701
SNNP	18	3	21	34,989
Somali	6	3	10	9,367
Tigray	-	5	5	-
Total	68	44	127	239,142

Source: MoWIE Emergency WaSH 2009EFY Report

Table 27: 2009EFY emergency and climate resilient rain water harvesting

Region	Completed	Ongoing	Total	Number of users
Afar	13	3	16	4,900
Amhara	22	12	34	32,556
Oromia	36	7	43	53,224
Somali	89	36	125	57,101
SNNP	39		39	42,786
Total	199	58	257	190,567

Source: MoWIE Emergency WaSH 2009EFY Report

8.2 UNICEF WaSH intervention in 2009EFY

As lead of the WaSH cluster, UNICEF has provided technical support to coordinate emergency preparedness and response activities across the country. UNICEF has supported the collection of emergency WaSH data from regions through the deployment of eight Information Management Officers in the regions to carry out data analysis and reporting. This has supported informed decision making in the coordination and response of emergency by the different partners of the WaSH cluster.

Through UNICEF support in 2009EFY, 2.4 million people benefitted from access to safe water. Of these 2.4 million people, 1.89 million benefitted through life-saving activities of water trucking, distribution of water treatment chemicals and provision of WaSH items, while 534,400 people benefitted from the provision of water supply from the construction, expansion and rehabilitation of water supply systems. In response to disease outbreaks in various parts of the country, including AWD and scabies, UNICEF reached 2.7 million people with hygiene promotion activities. Finally, in Gambella region, UNICEF supported the expansion of the Itang water supply system to reach three refugee camps as well as two host communities.

Box 6: Case study of emergency WaSH in Oromia

Case study of emergency WaSH in Oromia

The humanitarian context in Ethiopia continues to evolve and seriously affect the lives of children, families and livelihoods. The village of Tokuma Bilisuma Kebele in the Melka Belo District of the region of Oromia is located in eastern Ethiopia and 190 kilometres from the nearest major city of Dire Dawa. The village has experienced impossible situations as one of the driest areas of Ethiopia where water is hard to come by and coverage is as low as 40%. Much of the human population and their cattle rely on small springs and ponds to source water for drinking and cleaning. The ongoing drought has further exacerbated the situation in the past year and depleted these already scarce water sources. Children and parents were in an especially vulnerable position and exposed to a variety of diseases.

Members of the World Vision Ethiopia team visited the area in June 2017 where they saw an immediate response was needed to save lives and improve the wellbeing of the community. Alex Whitney, the Integrated Programmes Director for World Vision Ethiopia said: “we witnessed the dire situation when we visited the village about six months ago. We saw the vulnerable children and families and the need for emergency response. With the support of partners and the community, we were able to respond and save lives”. World Vision was already operating in the area implementing WaSH and other projects, but the drought put more pressure on communities and the demand for water dramatically increased. Community member Alif Ibrahim said “almost all of our daily lives were consumed by searching for water wherever it was available. Even the small amount of water at the spring was shared with the donkeys and cattle, sometimes mixed with the cow dung and urine. Why my children are still alive drinking from that source is just God’s mercy”.

With funding from UNOCHA and sponsorship budgets, World Vision constructed 10 water points, including one at a primary school and a water connection through a pipe line extension to provide a safe water supply to another school. The project also provided two cattle troughs to provide livestock with a separate water source and a 100m³ water reservoir to respond to the needs of the community. The humanitarian emergency response has enabled 13,737 people, of which 5,111 are children, to access clean water. Many community members celebrated the arrival of clean water in their village including Alif Ibrahim, a 30 year old a mother of two, and Fatima Ali, a 9 year old fourth grader and her friends who are pictured below.



Community members Alif Ibrahim and Fatima Ali celebrating the arrival of clean water in Tokuma Bilisuma, Melka Belo, Oromia

8.3 NGO Interventions in Emergency WaSH in 2009EFY

Based on the limited data made available by NGOs (see Annex 1), at least 17 emergency camps/villages were provided with a newly constructed or improved water supply facility as a result of NGO interventions in emergency WaSH in 2009EFY. An example of the impact the provision of a safe water supply can have in an emergency

situation is given in the case study of Oromia in the box above. Furthermore, at least two emergency camps/villages were provided with a new or improved sanitation facility through NGO activities during the 2009EFY period.

8.4 Targets for Emergency and Climate Resilient WaSH in 2010EFY

The national WaSH Cluster Team has planned to undertake the following key activities in 2010EFY to prepare for the possibility of a drought occurring in the coming year:

- Deploying contracted staff and mobilising other professional experts from other sectors
- Following up on ongoing water scheme constructions and drilling activities by utilising the budget allocated to the programme
- Procurement and installation of pumps, generators and reagents
- Provision of short term capacity building trainings to experts at different levels
- Working closely with the OWNPs and prioritising drought-prone areas to establish WaSH User Associations in coordination and collaboration with other stakeholders
- Integration of the emergency response with the regular development programmes and ensuring a system-based response

9. Programme Management and Capacity Building

9.1. Programme Coordination

Due to unilateral planning and budgeting processes of ministries and regional offices, there is significant overlap and duplication of WaSH programming in Ethiopia. The OOWNP was established to address this overlap and inefficiency in the WaSH sector, through which there are comprehensive guidelines on managing and coordinating OOWNP activities at federal, regional and woreda level. The OOWNP coordinates water, education, health and finance sectors, and is led by the National WaSH Steering Committee (NWSC) which was established and is chaired by the minister of MoWIE. The NWSC is formed of state ministers from the three WaSH sector ministries, MoFEC and the director of the Water Resource Development Fund (WRDF). The committee provides guidance on the effective establishment and functioning of WaSH programme activities and structures at all levels, as well as effective M&E of the OOWNP. Through the NWSC meetings decisions have been made to move the programme forward, including establishing the RWCO, strengthening the RWCO and the National WaSH Technical Team (NWTT), expediting procurements of vehicles, motorbikes and consultants, and facilitating special support to regions with low performance. The NWSC has reviewed and endorsed the programme life performance and 2009EFY CWA physical and budget plan.

There are also regional WaSH Steering Committees, which have regular meetings to review the implementation status of programme activities. All RWSCs have reviewed and endorsed the 2009EFY regional consolidated physical and financial plan. However, these regional NWSCs still require strengthening to ensure OOWNP regional activities receive the required level of guidance and oversight support.

Following the decision of the NWSC to approve a staffing package for the RWCO, the RWCO has been strengthened by the recruitment of two additional staff members for the positions of M&E Specialist and Technical Specialist. At the regional level, all regions have established RWCOs and hired the required staff as approved by MoFEC. A high level programme orientation workshop was conducted in Tigray, Oromia and Benishangul Gumuz with the collaboration of the Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) and the World Bank. RWCO staff from SNNP and Amhara are also preparing ToRs in order to conduct high level OOWNP orientation workshops.

Woreda WaSH Teams (WWT), which are the administrative bodies at woreda level, are now established in all programme woredas and play a crucial role in the implementation of the programme. The high turnover of WWT members negatively impacts programme follow up, although regions are taking steps to strengthen the new WWTs. With regards to programme implementation support to medium towns, the coordination and management arrangement is by WRDF and coordinated by the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Core Process of the WRDF Office.

Table 28: Programme coordination status

Federal level	Established			Regular meetings	
	NWCO	WaSH TT	WaSH SC	Technical Committee	Steering Committee
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Regional level	Established			Regular meetings	
	RWCO	WaSH TT	WaSH SC	Technical Committee	Steering Committee
Oromia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Amhara	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SNNP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tigray	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Afar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

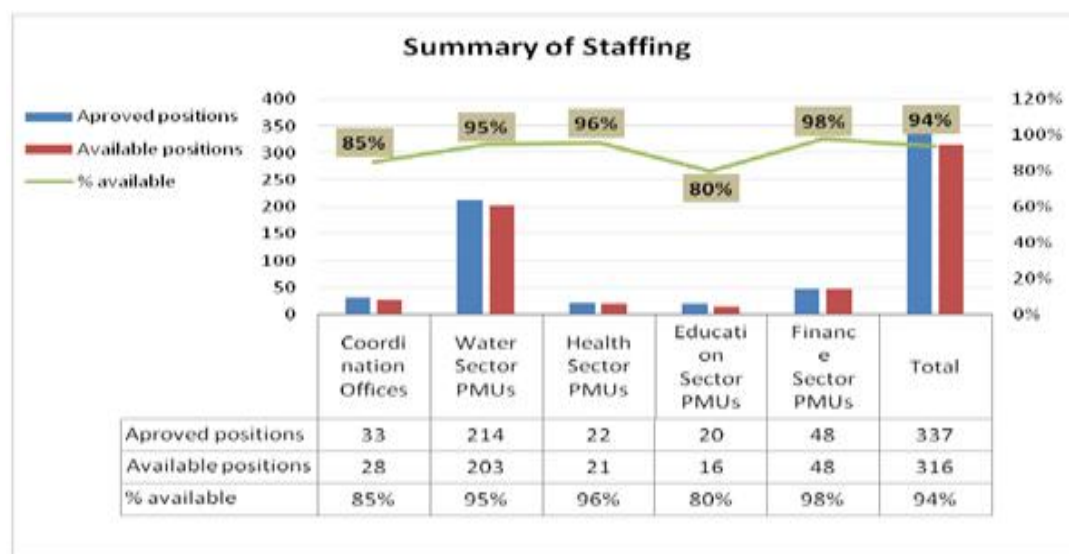
Somali	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BSG	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gambella	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ⁴
Harari	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

9.2 OOWNP Staff

A staffing plan for the federal and regional WaSH implementing structures of the OOWNP was prepared by the NWCO and approved by MoFEC. Following the approval of this plan at the end of 2013, the PMU of federal and regional Water, Education and Health sectors have recruited a number of crucial staff members. Of the total approved 337 staff members across federal and regional PMUs and coordination offices, so far 316 staff members have been deployed, resulting in a 94% fulfilment of the staffing plan. In addition to contract staff members, programme implementations are supported by permanent government staff members.

Figure 29: Summary of OOWNP staff in 2009EFY



Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

OOWNP Staff - MoWIE

Looking at the breakdown of staffing levels within the OOWNP, of the total 42 positions approved in the staffing plan for the MoWIE, 38 of those positions are now filled. Having an adequate number of trained and experienced staff members is fundamental for the effective implementation of OOWNP programme activities. The recruitment undertaken by the MoWIE in 2009EFY to fill key positions is a significant achievement and will contribute to effective and efficient implementation of programme activities. Table 29 outlines the breakdown of MoWIE recruitment in 2009EFY.

⁴ The steering committee is expected to be established in 2010EFY. The establishment was delayed due to staff turnover and competing priorities in Gambella's WaSH sector bureau.

Table 29: MoWIE staff positions approved and filled in 2009EFY

Coordination Office		Water PMU		Total	
Approved	Filled	Approved	Filled	Approved	Filled
5	4	37	34	42	38

Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

At the regional level, 88% of all key positions required as part of the staff plan have been filled. These key positions include Regional PMU Coordinators, Procurement Specialists, Rural and Urban Technical Specialists, Contract Management Specialists, Financial Specialists, and M&E Specialists. These positions are critical to effective regional WaSH programming, and the high percentage of roles filled in 2009EFY will contribute to more effective implementation of planned programme activities at the regional level going forward.

While only Amhara, Tigray, SNNP and Somali have fulfilled 100% of the key roles required in the staffing plan, the remaining regions are close to recruiting all required personal with the exception of Gambella and Afar. These two regions need to direct resources in the recruitment of these key roles in order to strengthen the wider regional water bureau operations. Table 30 outlines the regional breakdown of water bureau recruitment in 2009EFY.

Table 30: Regional water bureau staff positions approved and filled in 2009EFY

		Amhara	Harari	Oromia	Afar	BSG	DD	Tigray	SNNP	Gambella	Somali	Total	% Filled
Coordination Office	Approved	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	33	85%
	Filled	4	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	2	2	28	
Water PMU	Approved	27	13	27	19	13	13	19	27	13	19	214	95%
	Filled	27	11	27	12	10	11	19	27	6	19	203	
Total	Approved	31	15	31	21	15	15	21	31	15	21	262	88%
	Filled	31	13	30	14	12	12	21	31	8	21	231	

Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

OOWNP Staff – MoH

For the federal MoH, three additional staff members are approved for the Ministry's Project Management Unit (PMU). Recruitment for these roles has been successful, however recently the Senior M&E Technical Specialist resigned so recruitment has restarted for that role. Table 31 outlines the breakdown of MoH recruitment in 2009EFY.

Table 31: MoH staff positions approved and filled in 2009EFY

Required positions	Number of positions approved	Number of positions filled	Action plan
Senior WS Engineering Technical Specialist	1	1	n/a – position filled
Senior M&E Technical Specialist	1	0	Recruitment in process

Senior Environmental Health Technical Specialist	1	1	n/a – position filled
Total	3	2	

Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

At the regional level, MoFEC approved four positions for the regional health bureaus of Oromia, three positions for Amhara, Tigray and SNNP, and one position for Afar, Somali, Gambella, Benishangul Gumuz, Harari and Dire Dawa. All regional health bureau PMUs have since undertaken recruitment to fill these key WaSH positions, with 17 out of 19 required positions now filled. Two positions in Oromia and SNNP remain vacant and the regional health bureaus continue with the recruitment process to appoint suitable people.

The NWSC is in the process of discussing the option to deploy additional staff members or assign regional PMU staff to work exclusively on OOWNP activities in order to further build human resource capacity for MoH WaSH programming. Table 32 outlines the breakdown of regional health bureau recruitment in 2009EFY.

Table 32: Regional health bureau staff positions approved and filled in 2009EFY

Required positions	Oromia		Amhara, Tigray and SNNP				Afar, Somali, Gambella, BSG, Harari and DD						
	Approved	Filled	Approved	Filled			Approved	Filled					
				Amhara	Tigray	SNNP		Afar	Somali	Gambella	BSG	Harari	DD
Senior WS Engineer	1	0											
Senior Environmental Health Expert (Rural)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senior M&E Expert	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Junior Financial Management Expert	1	1	1	1	1	1							

Source: MoH 2009EFY CWA Report

OOWNP Staff – MoE

At the federal level, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has recruited two WaSH consultants and the ministry's human resource department has published a vacancy notice for a Water Supply Specialist for OOWNP activities in the MoE three times without success. It has been suggested that the advertised salary for the position is the cause of the difficulty in attracting suitable candidates. The recruitment process for this role is still ongoing. Table 33 outlines the breakdown of MoE recruitment in 2009EFY.

Table 33: MoE staff positions approved and filled in 2009EFY

Required positions	Number of positions approved	Number of positions filled	Action plan
Hygiene and Sanitation Specialist	1	1	
Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	1	1	
Water Supply Specialist	1	0	Recruitment still in progress

Source: MoE 2009EFY CWA Report

At the regional level, all regions have two approved positions, with the exception of except Oromia which has three approved positions, and Harari and Dire Dawa which were not included in the regional education bureau staffing plan for 2009EFY. Overall, the regional education bureaus have achieved 82% of necessary recruitment of WaSH personnel as per the staffing plan. In addition to the recruitment of these technical staff members, all regional education bureaus have assigned WaSH focal persons from their permanent staff members to coordinate the PMU and OOWNP programme implementation. Table 34 outlines the regional breakdown of education bureau recruitment in 2009EFY.

Table 34: Regional education bureau staff positions approved and filled in 2009EFY

	Oromia	Amhara	SNNP	Tigray	Afar	Somali	BSG	Gambella	Harari	DD	Total	%
Number of positions approved	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	17	82%
Number of positions filled	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	14	

Source: MoE 2009EFY CWA Report

OWNP Staff – MoFEC

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC) has filled the two approved staff positions. At the regional level, financial management specialists have been recruited and following the approval of MoFEC, and SNNP and Oromia have recruited accountants to improve financial processes and timely reporting. Table 35 outlines the regional breakdown of finance bureau recruitment in 2009EFY.

Table 35: Regional finance bureau staff positions approved and filled in 2009EFY

	MoFEC	Amhara	Harari	Oromia	Afar	BSG	DD	Tigray	SNNP	Gambella	Somali	Total	%
Number of positions approved	2	2	1	20	1	1	1	2	15	1	1	48	100%
Number of positions filled	2	2	1	20	1	1	1	2	15	1	1	48	

Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

9.3 OOWNP Logistics

Having sufficient logistical equipment and processes in place is a fundamental element of efficient and effective programme management of the OOWNP. When staff members have office equipment and transportation that meets their needs, they are able to complete programme activities to a high standard and to schedule.

During 2009EFY, the MoWIE finalised the procurement and distribution of 66 vehicles to federal and regional bureaus (46 for the water sector, 12 for the education sector and eight for the health sector). The procurement of 1637 motorbikes was also completed, and so far, 724 motorbikes have been distributed to regional water bureaus, 382 motorbikes have been handed over to and distributed by the MoE, and 495 motorbikes have been handed over to the MoH and are being distributed.

Figure 30: Field vehicles and motorbikes distributed for all federal and regional PMUs



The MoWIE and regional water bureaus have reported a conducive working environment with adequate office space and supplies required to undertake OOWNP related activities. However, they report a lack of field vehicles and motorbikes at federal, regional and woreda level, which prevents adequate implementation support to woredas and small towns. To address this, the PMU at the MoWIE is processing a bulk procurement for vehicles and motorbikes with the aim of improving the support and monitoring of programme activities.

The MoH has provided office space and essential office equipment (including computers, tables and chairs) to OOWNP PMU staff. Two vehicles have been deployed for the MoH to monitor, supervise and evaluate OOWNP activities and performance in health centres across the country. At the regional health bureau level, all management units are reported to have adequate office supplies such as computers that enable staff members to fulfil their duties. However, the major challenge for regional health bureaus working on OOWNP activities is the lack of transport required to support, monitor and follow up on the implementation of programme activities. However, 495 motorbikes have been procured and are in the process of being distributed to regions which will improve the mobility of PMU staff members and enable them to undertake crucial programme activities.

The MoE and regional education bureaus report a conducive and enabling environment with adequate office space and supplies required to undertake OOWNP related activities. The MoWIE is in the process of handing over 382 motorbikes to the MoE, who will then distribute them to all regions proportional to the number of OOWNP-CWA beneficiary woredas.

9.4 Capacity Building

Capacity building is a major component of the OOWNP and contributes to the effective and efficient implementation of programme activities. At programme inception, capacity building was identified as a key strategy in improving WaSH services in Ethiopia. The capacity building strategy for the OOWNP is based on a 'systems approach' whereby both individual and organisational capacities are strengthened, along with enhancing teamwork, supply chains, operational systems and logistical support within the programme.

Capacity building initiatives have included training, post-construction management support and the provision of equipment. The following section outlines capacity building activities undertaken across the OOWNP in the 2009EFY period.

9.4.1 2009EFY Achievements: Capacity Building

During 2009EFY, a total of 62,792 participants (15,241 at regional level, 47,551 at woreda/town level) have participated in training, experience sharing, and workshops as part of the OOWNP. Participants attended training sessions and workshops on topics such as operation and maintenance, financial management, procurement management, environmental and social safeguards, sanitation promotion, hygiene and environmental health, and integrated urban sanitation and hygiene.

From programme inception until this reporting period, a total of 383,619 people have attended either a workshop, or training or awareness session through the OOWNP. Of this total, 176,062 participants attended a training or workshop at the federal, regional and woreda/towns level and 207,557 participants attended an awareness or community mobilisation session at the community level.

During 2009EFY, a number of short-term training and experience sharing programmes were held abroad by WaSH ministries. This included training sessions on contract management and environmental and social safeguarding in Kenya for a total of 30 federal and regional PMU staff. From programme inception to date, a total of 131 federal and regional decision makers have attended short-term training sessions abroad organised by MoWIE, MoE, MoH and MoFEC. Table 36 outlines the training sessions held from programme inception until 2009EFY, and the regional breakdown of training. Of all the regions, there have been significantly fewer capacity building participants in Afar and Harari due to internal and external factors preventing the delivery of capacity building activities. These regions should direct attention towards enabling capacity building in order to deliver sufficient workshops and trainings going forward.

Table 36: Cumulative capacity building provided until this reporting period

Training title	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNRP	Afar	Somali	DD	Harari	Gambella	BSG	Total
Programme Orientation and Awareness	8,134	905	14,118	13,097	665	2,774	1,541	580	2,124	27,338	71,276
Procurement and Contract Management	183	3	65	221	47	57		52		3	631

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Review meeting	1,474	983	11,464	3,506	23	178	113	64	442	3,863	22,110
Environment and Social Safeguard	135	1	1	209	2	85	1	37	1	1	473
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)				1,908		2,228	1,412	23		45	5,616
Water supply and ground water								45			45
Water Quality Management				112			25		33	30	200
Sanitation Marketing (SM)	863			1,420			152		63	66	2,564
Financial Management	1		1,982	48						136	2,167
CLTSH (at community level for H&S)	9,580	164,303	22,161	18,232	35	368	144		30,376	33,246	278,445
Total	20,370	166,195	49,791	38,753	772	5,690	3,388	801	33,039	64,728	383,527

Source: OWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

At federal level, short-term training and experience sharing sessions were held in Kenya, Uganda and Dubai by MoWIE, MoE, MoH and MoFEC. Table 37 below outlines the themes of these trainings and the number of participants.

Table 37: Summary of training held abroad by WaSH sector ministries in 2009EFY

Ministry	Training title	Number of participants
MoWIE	Advanced programme management and mobile data collection software	20
	Environment and social safeguard	15
	Contract management	15
	Financial management	15
	Procurement management	15
MoH	Advanced programme management and sanitation marketing	13
MoE	School WaSH concepts, best practices, strategies and impact of school WaSH on learning outcomes and project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation from results based management perspectives	37
MoFEC	Advanced programme management and financial management	31
Total		161

Source: OWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Capacity Building in the Water Sector

In 2009EFY, 8,166 participants (2,050 at regional level and 6,166 at woreda/town level) from the water sector attended training and workshops on a WaSH related topic. This means that from programme inception to date, a total of 24,301 people from the water sector have now attended a training or workshop as part of the OOWNP.

Training and workshop themes in 2009EFY included: advanced public finance and procurement management, advance programme management, M&E, OOWNP-CWA and GTP II plan preparation and reporting, environmental and social safeguard training, contract administration, RPS schemes management, operation and maintenance, urban sanitation and hygiene, hygiene and environmental health. Table 38 outlines the regional breakdown of training undertaken in 2009EFY as well as from programme inception to date.

Table 38: Water sector capacity building in 2009EFY

Region	2009EFY			Total from programme inception to date
	Regional	Woredas & towns	Total	
Tigray	5	1,356	1,361	5,914
Afar	23	40	63	199
DD	163		163	1,646
Amhara	2	291	293	1,000
Oromia	3	560	563	791
Somali	212	2,256	2,468	2,468
Gambella	155	811	966	1,556
SNNP	1,138	52	1,190	4,021
Harari	136	21	157	642
BSG	213	729	942	6,064
Total	2,050	6,116	8,166	24,301

Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Capacity Building in the Education Sector

In 2009EFY, 10,894 people (2,015 at regional level, and 8,879 at woreda/town level) from the education sector attended training and workshops on a WaSH related topic. To date, a total of 28,215 participants have attended a training or workshop across federal, regional and woreda/town levels.

Training and workshop themes in 2009EFY included: familiarisation of OOWNP, school WaSH and a review meeting workshop. Training and workshop participants included Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs), school directors, teachers, students, zonal and woreda administrative staff and experts, and Woreda WaSH Teams (WWTs).

At federal level, a consultative workshop was held for 38 participants by the MoE on developing school WaSH strategies, preparing and following guidelines, design and construction manuals for regional WaSH specialists, and planning processes. Table 39 below outlines the regional breakdown of training undertaken in the education sector in 2009EFY as well as from programme inception to date.

Table 39: Education sector capacity building in 2009EFY

Region	2009EFY			Total from programme inception to date
	Regional	Woredas/towns	Total	
Tigray	273	110	383	1,409
Afar				397
DD	66		66	303
Amhara				668
Oromia	477	1,582	2,059	10,347
Somali	930	450	1,380	2,388
Gambella	46	456	502	565
SNNP	118	5,440	5,558	9,589
Harari				109
BSG	105	841	946	2,350
Total	2,015	8,879	10,894	28,125

Source: MoE 2009EFY OWN-P-CWA Report

As part of education sector WaSH capacity building, the MoE is working on developing school WaSH documents in order to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of OWN-P programme activities. These documents are:

- National School WaSH Strategy
- National School WaSH Guideline
- Revision of National School WaSH Design and Construction Manual
- National School WaSH Toolkits (Training Manual)

The MoE has held two national consultative meetings with regional bureau WaSH specialists, national WaSH sector ministries and non-governmental staff to review these documents, which are now being finalised before publication. When these documents are disseminated, the education sector will have a standardised set of documents that will enable the execution of WaSH programme activities to be more consistent, efficient and effective.

Capacity Building in the Health Sector

In 2009EFY, 43,732 people (11,176 at regional level and 32,556 at woreda/town level) from the health sector attended trainings and workshops on a WaSH related topic. To date, a total of 123,544 participants have attended a training or workshop across federal, regional and woreda/town levels.

Training and workshop themes in 2009EFY included: sanitation surveys, sanitation marketing, water quality monitoring and evaluation, M&E training, performance review meeting, and joint review meeting on H&S/ CLTSH.

Furthermore, WaSH community mobilisation through the health sector reached 207,557 people in 2009EFY. Therefore, from programme inception to date, a total of 331,101 people have attended a training, workshop or community mobilisation session through the health sector. Table 40 below outlines the regional breakdown of training undertaken in the health sector in 2009EFY as well as from programme inception to date.

Table 40: Health sector capacity building in 2009EFY

Region	2009EFY			Total from programme inception	Community Annual Report	Total (MoH & community)
	Regional	Woreda/town	Total			
Tigray	741	-	741	9,288	3,615	12,903
Afar	-	-	-	212	-	212
DD	751	-	751	1,533	-	1,533
Amhara	-	25,957	25,957	33,371	131,154	164,525
Oromia	6,031	-	6,031	27,806	10,576	38,382
Somali	444	485	929	929	-	929
Gambella	546	89	623	723	30,352	31,075
SNNP	2,395	818	3,213	22,215	2,910	25,125
Harari	-	-	-	499	-	499
BSG	268	5,207	5,475	26,968	28,950	55,918
Total	11,176	32,556	43,720	123,544	207,557	331,101

Source: MoH 2009EFY OWN-P-CWA Report

Figure 31: A typical capacity building training session

These photographs were taken at a capacity building training session in Adigrat town in March, 2009EFY.

9.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting of OWN-P

Each quarter, the RWCO is expected to produce an OWN-P programme performance report (financial and physical) to be submitted to the NWCO. In addition, sector specific reports are required from MoWIE, MoE, MoH, MoFEC based on reports submitted from their respective regional bureaus, and these sector specific reports are also expected to be submitted to the NWCO. In 2009EFY, there was progress in the timely submission of complete reports by regions, although this still requires further improvement. In 2009EFY, all WaSH sectors at federal level compiled and submitted reports to the NWCO as scheduled, except the IFR report from MoFEC.

Attention must be given to timely reporting that takes the issue of consistency of data collection into consideration by woredas and higher levels. From programme inception to date, a total of 12 complete quarterly reports have been produced and disseminated on schedule, of which nine are quarterly and three are annual reports.

9.5.1 OWNP M&E Staff

All programme implementation and coordination structures at federal level have deployed approved M&E specialists, including one M&E specialist employed by MoH and MoE, two M&E specialists employed by MoWIE, and one M&E specialist employed by NWCO. Furthermore, all regional WaSH PMUs have assigned the required M&E specialists approved by MoFEC.

9.5.2 Strengthening OWNP M&E

This report has been produced as part of an overall effort to improve M&E for the OWNP. During 2009EFY, the NWCO with the support of consultants and key stakeholders continued the process of strengthening OWNP M&E and improving the use and dissemination of data. A baseline survey report for an impact evaluation was prepared and submitted in February 2009EFY. The overall strategy adopted for OWNP M&E by the NWCO involves strengthening the data collection and reporting systems within the WaSH ministries and improving the sharing of data, as each WaSH ministry has its own established system.

Preparations for the NWI2, including concept note, indicators and questionnaires have been prepared along with the launch of the mobile device procurement process were undertaken during 2009EFY. However, procurement of the mobile devices was delayed and extended to 2010EFY.

9.5.3 Programme Mid-Term Review

OWNP-CWA reached its mid-term in June 2009EFY, and the programme mid-term review was conducted from 22 May to 8 June 2009EFY with the primary objective of assessing the programme's design and implementation toward achieving its outcomes as specified in the operational manual. The review also identified changes required to improve the likelihood of achieving programme targets in forthcoming years. The review was conducted by a team of WaSH sector ministries and programme financing partners, which was preceded by an assessment by an independent consultant.

The mid-term review concluded at a national wrap-up workshop, chaired by H.E Frenesh Mekuria, State Minister of the MoWIE in Addis Ababa from 7-8 June 2009EFY. 135 participants attended the workshop, including representatives from regional and federal level programme implementers and CWA partners. The workshop set the course for the second half of the programme.

The mid-term review findings revealed that implementation of the OWNP is on right track and progress towards achieving the programme objectives is encouraging. Despite the positive progress, the review also revealed challenges and constraints that affect programme performance and which require follow up and attention. These include:

- Significant regional variation in programme implementation
- Delayed progress on institutional WaSH
- The limited choice of sustainable community water supply options
- Lack of an adequate budget for urban WaSH due to cost escalations
- High turnover of WWTs and staff members

Furthermore, the mid-term review findings have also revealed important next steps and strategic areas to shape the remaining half of the programme period and beyond, including:

- Finalising the review and updating of the OWNP and appraisal by all stakeholders.
- Expanding programme coverage in drought-prone areas and enhancing the pace of service delivery by taking advantage of the institutional structure and capacity created at all levels.

- Improving resilience to recurrent droughts and climate change. It has been proposed to include emergency and climate resilient WaSH as fifth component of the OOWNP.
- To resolve problems of disbursement and recurrent liquidity challenges related to large outstanding programme balance and advance payments.

In response to the mid-term review findings, the NWSC conducted its 4th regular meeting on 10 August 2009EFY at the MoWIE and discussed findings and recommendations. The NWSC has made important decisions to further strengthen programme implementation and has endorsed the findings of the mid-term review including that the OOWNP shall:

- Ensure equitable service delivery to avoid disparity at woreda level
- Improve accessibility of WaSH facilities for poor and marginalised communities through affordable service fees
- Make WaSH facilities CGD (child, gender and differently abled) friendly and consider MHM (Menstrual Hygiene Management) facilities
- Strengthen M&E of the WaSH sector
- Actively involve the private sector as stipulated in GTP 2
- Enhance water quality monitoring
- Scale up WaSH intervention within and outside of CWA woredas
- Improve budget release and liquidation
- Maximise technology options for sustainability
- Actively involve zonal water health and education departments to strengthen programme management
- Build capacity continuously
- Monitor safeguards to ensure protection of the environment and minimise any negative consequences to project affected people
- Verify inflated access figures particularly in sanitation
- Give due focus to institutional WaSH as a component

The NWSC meeting was also an important event to ensure extended commitment of the NWSC in guiding the OOWNP and its implementation. In addition, programme financing partners have also ensured their continued commitment in supporting the OOWNP. Financing partners, particularly the World Bank, AfDB and DFID have given positive signals for additional funding amounting to USD\$400 – 450 million to address mid-term review findings and financial constraints.

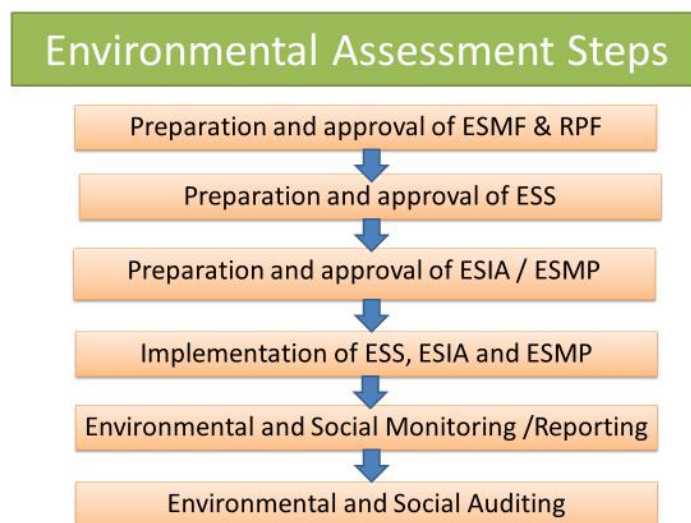
9.6 Environmental and Social Safeguard Implementation

The environmental and social impact of WaSH programming is acknowledged by the OOWNP, and during 2009EFY a number of activities were undertaken to strengthen the environmental and social safeguarding practices of the OOWNP, as per the environmental and social safeguard process illustrated in Figure 32 below.

Firstly, there has been a focus on the recruitment of social and environmental specialists in 2009EFY, and at the time of writing this report 89.5% of these positions are filled and the recruitment of one social expert for the MoWIE and one environmental specialist in Benishangul Gumuz is ongoing. Furthermore, 15 safeguard experts from the MoWIE and regional bureaus received training in environmental and social safeguarding in 2009EFY. This training has since been cascaded and given to a further 410 staff members from all regions. Having staff trained and qualified in environmental and social safeguards is fundamental in ensuring negative environmental and social impacts of the OOWNP are comprehensively considered, monitored and mitigated.

The MoWIE environmental and social safeguard experts have prepared ESMF and RAP documents for waste management projects in 22 towns, and also conducted public consultation meetings in Adama, Bishoftu, Debrebrhan, Mekele and Diredawa towns.

Figure 32: Stages of environmental and social safeguarding



Source: 2009EFY OWN-P-CWA Annual Report
(For acronyms see list of abbreviations)

Finally, during 2009EFY the MoWIE's Environmental and Social Safeguard Team together with the Regional Safeguard Team conducted an environmental and social screening and monitoring of 2,647 OWN-P sub-projects, as outlined in Table 41 below. Through the screening of sub-projects it was found that the negative socio-environmental impacts of most of the sub-projects are minimal, and most are categorised as 'B1' and the screening results have been shared with regional bureaus of environment, forest and land administration.

In the region of Amhara, sub-project screening found that a total of 409 individual land owners were affected by OWN-P-related WaSH projects, of which 136 people were compensated with new land, 148 people were compensated with a payment of cash (1,284,475.50 ETB paid), 79 people voluntarily donated their land to projects, and 46 people are in still the process of receiving compensation.

In the OWN-P 2008EFY Annual Report, limited recruitment and delayed project screening were highlighted as key challenges in the environmental and social safeguarding of the OWN-P. However, better progress in environmental and social safeguarding measures has been made in the 2009EFY period in regards to recruitment, training and project screening. This effort is expected to contribute to environmental protection and wellbeing of project affected people (PAP).

Table 41: Subprojects screened for environmental and social safeguards in 2009EFY

Region	Number of subprojects screened in 2009EFY	Cumulative number of subprojects screened from programme inception to date
Oromia	1,813	1,813
Amhara	101	101
SNNP	258	273
Tigray	228	769
BSG	85	85
Gambella	51	51
Somali	44	44

Region	Number of subprojects screened in 2009EFY	Cumulative number of subprojects screened from programme inception to date
Afar	10	10
Harari	36	36
DD	21	21
Total	2,647	3,203

Source: 2009EFY OWN-P-CWA Annual Report

9.7 Key Challenges and Recommendations

From the activities undertaken to strengthen the environmental and social safeguarding practices of the OWN-P in 2009EFY, a number of challenges emerged. Firstly, there is a lack of attention to environmental and social safeguard activities by regional and woreda offices, and it has been suggested that this is associated with limited awareness of the environmental and social impact of WaSH programming. Raising awareness among experts and political leaders to increase political commitment to environmental and social safeguarding measures will ensure greater compliance with safeguard guidelines.

Secondly, there is a lack of transportation facilities in the regions required to monitor, supervise and follow up on environmental and social safeguard activities. Ensuring sufficient budget allocation for safeguard logistics, compensation and mitigation measures is a fundamental element of an effective environmental and social strategy.

There have been delays in the approval of the environmental and social screening report by the regional Environment, Land Use and Forest Authority, so strengthening the regional Environment, Land Use and Forest offices so that they can carry out timely screening and regulatory activities is recommended.

10. WaSH Investments

10.1 Sources of Finance

The sources of finance for the OOWNP are the governmental budget and donor funding channelled through the Consolidated WaSH Account (CWA). The OOWNP-CWA has a total programme life budget of 8.62 billion ETB, and a summary of OOWNP financing is included in Table 42 below.

Table 42: Estimated cost of OOWNP-CWA programme components

Programme component	Total estimated cost (million USD)	Financing from (million USD)				
		AfDB	DFID	GoE	UNICEF	WB
Rural WaSH	235.1	59.5	69.8	23.8	-	82
Urban WaSH	129.7	-	32.9	11.8	-	85
Institutional WaSH	84.5	19.6	19.7	7.2	10	28
Programme Management and Capacity Building	35.7	13.0	9.2	3.5	-	10
Total	485.0	92.1	131.6	46.3	10.0	205.0

(Note: financing from government is estimated contribution from urban and rural beneficiaries)

Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Table 43 below outlines the breakdown of the indicative budget by ministry and organisation.

Table 43: OOWNP indicative budget allocation (2014-2018)

Description	5 year allocated budget (USD)	5 year allocated budget (ETB)
Regional Water Supply Budget	265,412,998	5,219,369,566
Regional Hygiene and Sanitation / health facilities	62,426,617	1,227,624,830
Water Resources Development Fund (WRDF)	44,464,590	874,400,000
Regional hygiene/school facilities	43,978,385	864,838,736
Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE)	17,220,752	338,647,570
Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED)	2,601,441	51,157,557
Ministry of Health (MoH)	1,379,049	27,119,123
Ministry of Education (MoE)	942,754	18,539,342
Ministry of Finance Economic Corporation (MoFEC)	273,414	5,376,714
Total Budget	438,700,000	8,627,073,440

(Note: From the total budget of 8,627,073,440 ETB, 85.35% is allocated to regions)

Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

As outlined section 4.2 2009EFY Achievements: Rural Water Supply, CoWaSH is a bilateral project between the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of Finland, which is currently in Phase III (August 2016 to July 2019). The CoWaSH budget for 2009EFY and for the total 3-year Phase III of the project is outlined in Table 44 below.

Table 44: CoWaSH 2009EFY and Phase III budget

Region	CoWaSH 2009EFY budget (ETB)	Roll over from regions (ETB)	GoF phase III agreement (ETB)	GoF phase III total (ETB)	GoE for phase III (ETB)	Community 17% from investment (ETB)	Total phase III (ETB)
Amhara	154,208,997	9,890,133	99,220,000	109,110,133	248,000,000	42,160,000	399,270,133
Tigray	42,061,865	4,230,648	35,112,286	39,342,934	85,500,000	14,535,000	139,377,934
Oromia	47,890,416	3,384,665	34,245,420	37,630,085	74,400,000	12,648,000	124,678,085
SNNP	37,477,479	4,036,499	26,513,630	30,550,129	49,600,000	8,432,000	88,582,129
BSG	24,606,260	10,717,355	33,157,036	43,874,391	55,800,000	9,486,000	109,160,391
Sub total	306,245,095	32,259,300	228,248,372	260,507,672	513,300,000	87,261,000	861,068,672
Federal TA			51,257,800	51,257,800			51,257,800
Grand total	306,245,017	32,259,300	279,506,172	311,765,472	513,300,000	87,261,000	912,326,472

Source: CoWaSH III 2009EFY Annual Performance Report

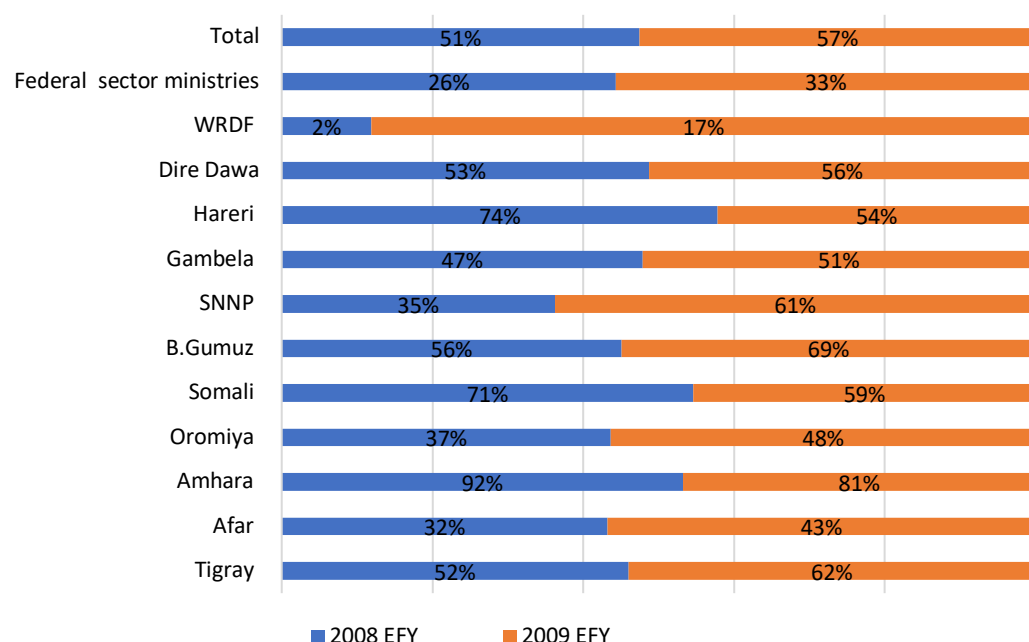
Of the 2009EFY CoWaSH budget, 75.5% (76.8% of the GoF and 74.8% of the GoE) of the annual budget allocated was utilised. The fund utilisation performance of the regions in the reporting period was reported to be 91.0% in Amhara, 42.1% in SNNP, 61.0% in Tigray, 61.0% in Oromia and 82.4% in BSG. The highest budget utilisation was reported from Amhara region and the least from SNNP region, with the reason for low budget utilisation in SNNP reported to be delay in approval of the annual plan.

10.2 2009EFY OOWNP Finances and Budget Utilisation

Of the total 8.62 billion ETB programme life budget, the National WaSH Steering Committee approved 3.15 billion ETB for 2009EFY OOWNP-CWA activities at federal and regional levels. A total of 1.78 billion ETB was utilised in 2009EFY, which equates to a budget utilisation performance of 57% against the annual plan.

The allocated budget and actual budget utilisation by region in both 2008EFY and 2009EFY is outlined Figure 33 and Table 45. While the budget utilisation of 57% for 2009EFY is low compared to the allocated amount, it is an improvement from 2008EFY when only 51% of the allocated budget was actually utilised for OOWNP programme activities.

Figure 33: OOWNP-CWA budget utilisation in 2008EFY and 2009EFY



Source: Prepared from MoFEC 2009EFY Report

Table 45: OOWNP-CWA programme budget allocation and expenditure in 2008EFY and 2009EFY

Region	OWNP-CWA 2008EFY (million ETB)			OWNP-CWA 2009EFY (million ETB)		
	Budget	Expenditure	Utilisation	Budget	Expenditure	Utilisation
Amhara	531	487	92%	586	472	81%
BSG	48	27	56%	54	37	69%
Tigray	311	163	52%	190	117	62%
SNNP	461	161	35%	508	312	61%
Somali	227	161	71%	251	148	59%
DD	36	19	53%	45	2	56%
Harari	23	17	74%	26	14	54%
Gambella	34	16	47%	39	20	51%
Oromia	845	316	37%	999	482	48%
Afar	65	21	32%	80	34	43%
Federal sector ministries	96	25	26%	367	120	33%
WRDF	86	2	2%	157	2	17%
Total	2,763	1,415	51%	3,145	1,783	57%

Source: MoFEC 2009EFY Report

When examining the regional breakdown of budget utilisation, Amhara is the region that utilised most of its allocated budget in both 2008EFY and 2009EFY. In 2009EFY, eight of the regions had utilised over 50% of their allocated budget while two regions utilised under 50%. This is an improvement from 2008EFY when four regions utilised less than 50% of their allocated budget. There has been a notable improvement in budget utilisation in SNNP, Benishangul Gumuz and Oromia which is encouraging. However, there has also been a decrease in budget utilisation in Harari and Somali

which requires attention by the respective regions in order to ensure the allocated budget is effectively utilised in the forthcoming 2010EFY period and beyond.

At the federal level, of the planned 367 million ETB allocated for the 2009EFY period, 120 million ETB (33%) was utilised. At the regional level, of the planned 2.7 billion ETB allocated for the 2009EFY period, 1.6 billion ETB (60%) was utilised. Comparatively, the allocated budget was utilised more at the regional level than at the federal level. With regard to budget utilisation among ministries, the MoWIE, MoE, MoH, WRDF and MoFEC have utilised 41%, 108%, 29%, 17% and 65% of their allocated budget respectively.

Non-CWA budget expenditure is divided among the WaSH ministries and could not be obtained in a consolidated manner at the time of writing this report. However, it was reported in MoWIE's 2009EFY Annual Report that a total of 22,034,418,100 ETB was spent on progressing the major ongoing water supply projects during 2009EFY. The allocation and actual expenditure for these major water supply projects in 2009EFY is depicted in Table 46 below.

Table 46: Financial status of major ongoing water supply projects in 2009EFY

Project name	Total project investment cost (ETB)	2009EFY financial target	2009EFY financial expenditure	2009EFY financial utilisation status
5 large towns water supply construction project	1,840,000,000	9.13%	4.07%	44.63%
15 towns water supply construction project (funded by European Union and European Investment Bank)	1,201,498,700	0.58%	2.57%	440.93%
Solar and wind energy rural water supply construction programme	8,627,000,000	2.49%	0.63%	25.29%
WASH programme coordination follow up and technical support	10,178,856,000	15.26%	11.52%	75.46%
Fluorosis mitigation project	59,254,960	99.57%	1.31%	1.32%
MIS M&E MIS project Implementation funded by Public Basic Service(PBS)	127,808,440	79.89%	14.74%	18.46%

Exchange Rate Used: 1 USD=23.346 ETB

Source: MoWIE 2009EFY Annual Report

Please see Annex 2 for a complete breakdown of OWNPN 2009EFY finances.

10.3 OWNPN Utilisation of Funds to Date

From programme inception until this reporting period, the OWNPN has utilised 43% of the total programme life allocated budget. However, budget utilisation against transferred budget is 97%. Table 47 and Figure 34 outline budget utilisation against total budget so far transferred and programme life budget by region.

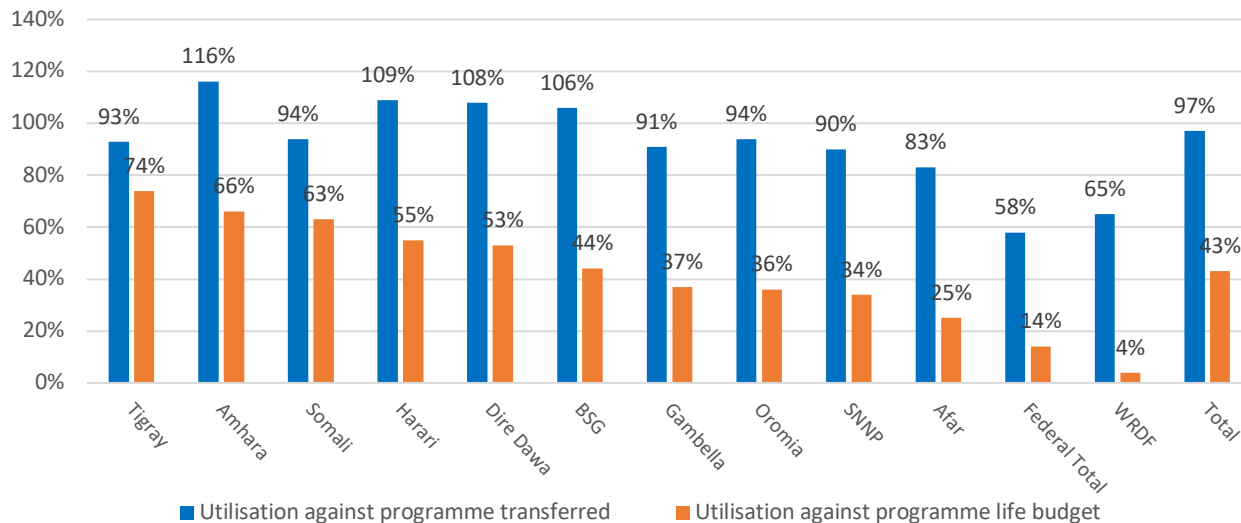
Table 47: Budget utilisation until 2009EFY against programme life by region

Region	OWNPN-CWA programme life budget (million ETB)	OWNPN-CWA cumulative programme life until 2009EFY	
		Transferred (million ETB)	Utilised (million ETB)
Amhara	1,706	973	1,133
Oromia	2,393	904	853
SNNP	1,480	553	499

Tigray	529	417	389
Somali	599	404	380
Federal Total	1,264	243	139
BSG	155	64	68
Afar	232	69	58
DD	85	42	45
Gambella	110	45	41
Harari	74	37	40
WRDF	874	51	33
Total	8,627	3,802	3,679

Source: Prepared from OOWNP 2008EFY Annual Report and MoFEC 2009EFY Report data

Figure 34: Actual budget utilised against transferred budget and programme life budget until 2009EFY



Source: Prepared from OOWNP 2008EFY Annual Report and MoFEC 2009EFY Report data

Four regions (Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Harari, and Dire Dawa) utilised over 100% of the transferred budget for their regional programme activities in 2009EFY. With regard to regional performance on budget utilisation against project life budget, Afar, Oromia, SNNP and Gambella have so far utilised under 40% of the budget allocated for the entire programme life.

10.4 2010EFY OOWNP Physical and Financial plan

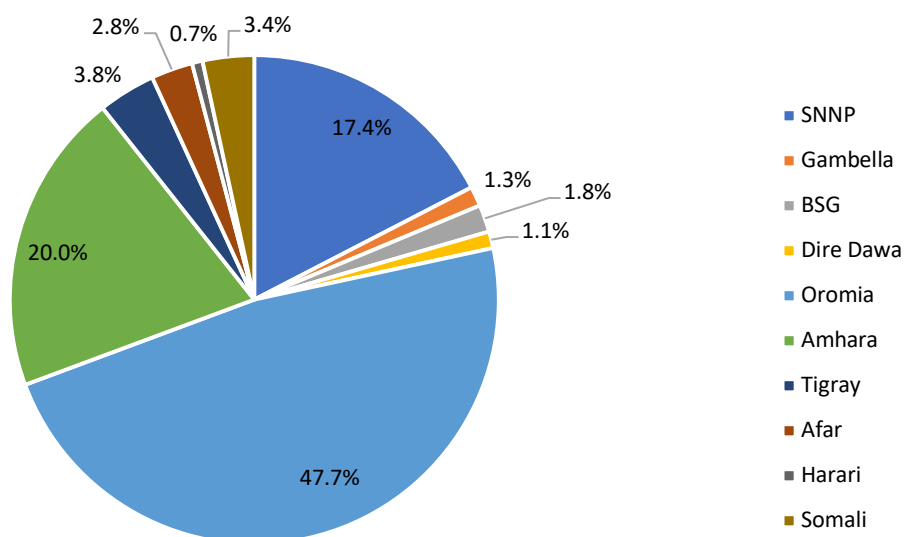
The National WaSH Coordination Office (NWCO) has allocated a total of 3,192,546,169 ETB for the 2010EFY period. Table 48 outlines the allocated budget by region, implementing ministry and sectors. Of this total budget 2,923,081,889 ETB (92%) is allocated for regions and 269,464,291 ETB (8%) for ministries at the federal level. The budget breakdown by region and ministry is depicted in Figure 35 and Figure 36 below.

Table 48: OWN-P-CWA 2010EFY allocated budget (ETB)

Implementers	Implementers										Total
	Water	%	Health	%	Education	%	Finance	%	Coordination	%	
Oromia	1,101,420,698	79.03	167,335,929	12.01	111,557,296	8.00	11,095,182	1.02	2,352,539	0.17	1,393,761,643
Amhara	402,929,523	68.77	105,188,273	17.95	70,125,548	11.9	6,135,983	0.8	1,504,000	0.26	585,883,326
SNNP	349,541,804	68.75	91,250,942	17.95	60,833,961	11.96	5,322,972	1.05	1,504,000	0.3	508,453,679
Tigray	85,709,427	77.87	12,600,000	11.45	8,715,024	7.92	735,000	1.05	2,312,000	2.1	110,071,451
Somali	13,796,304	68.39	18,000,000	17.86	12,000,000	11.9	1,050,000	1.04	812,000	0.81	100,811,999
Afar	54,778,663	68.25	14,300,450	17.82	9,533,632	11.88	834,193	0.6	812,000	1.01	80,258,938
BSG	36,374,217	67.9	9,495,807	17.73	6,330,538	11.82	553,922	1.03	812,000	1.52	53,566,483
Gambella	26,085,209	67.5	6,809,773	17.62	4,539,847	11.75	397,237	1.03	812,000	2.1	38,644,066
Dire Dawa	21,497,000	69.77	5,400,000	17.53	3,600,000	11.68	315,000	1.03	0		30,812,000
Harari	13,796,304	66.27	3,600,000	17.29	2,400,000	11.53	210,000	1.01	812,000	3.9	20,818,304
(A) Regional Total	2,105,929,149		433,981,174		289,635,846		26,649,489		11,732,539		2,923,081,889
WRDE	177,240,563	100									177,240,563
MoWIE	71,733,200	100									71,733,200
MOH			10,349,900	100							10,349,900
MOE					8,888,888	100					8,888,888
MOFEC							1,251,740	100			1,251,740
(B) Ministry Total	248,973,763		10,349,900		8,888,888		1,251,740				269,464,291
Grand Total A+B	2,354,902,912	71.98	444,331,073	15.93	298,524,734	10.71	27,901,228	1	11,732,539	0.38	3,192,546,169

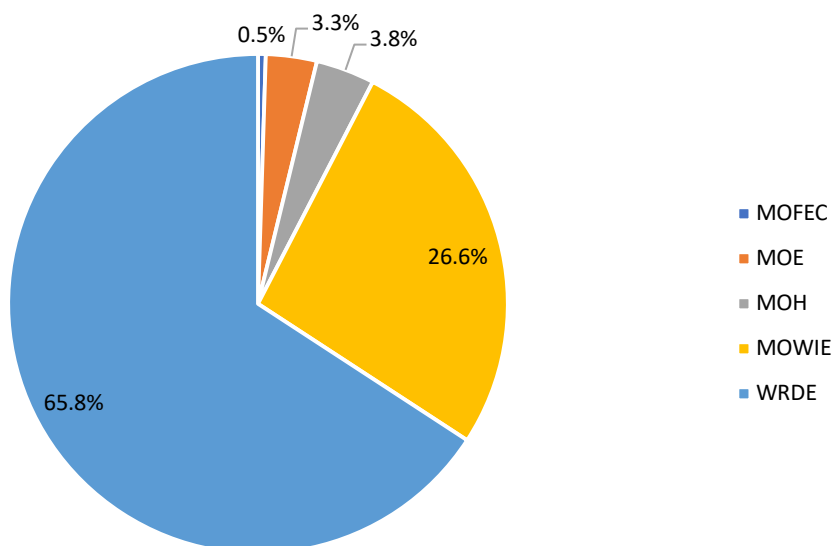
Source: Prepared from OWN-P-CWA 2010EFY Plan

Figure 35: OWN-P-CWA 2010EFY budget by region



Source: Prepared from OWN-P-CWA 2010EFY Plan

Figure 36: OWN-P-CWA 2010EFY budget by ministry



Source: Prepared from OWN-P-CWA 2010EFY Plan

11. Conclusions

The OOWNP is a seven year multi-sector programme for achieving WaSH sector goals set out in Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTPII), and is the Government of Ethiopia's main mechanism to deliver on its commitments to improve WaSH access and services. This report is the second integrated report for the OOWNP of Ethiopia, and brings together data from the ministries of water, health, education and finance, the Consolidated WaSH Account (CWA) group of donors, other donors and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) on programme activities and impact in the 2009EFY period. This report has synthesised the results of multi-sector and multi-stakeholder efforts under the programme, in order to better inform decision-making and collaboration across the OOWNP.

This report has examined the 2009EFY targets, achievements and challenges of the four OOWNP programme components of rural, urban and institutional (school and health facility) WaSH, and programme management and capacity building, as well as OOWNP budgeting. While not a core programme component, as with last year's report Emergency WaSH has been assessed, as the impact and response to the 2008EFY drought has continued in 2009EFY. This report has evaluated programme progress against the OOWNP 17 KPIs that form the OOWNP Results Framework. At the time of writing this report, sufficient data was not available for six of the 17 KPIs. This is an improvement from 2008EFY, when sufficient data was not available for eight of the KPIs.

As part of the OOWNP Annual Report, five key challenges and recommendations are outlined, drawn from the findings and analysis from the preceding chapters:

- **Budget limitation and slow disbursement:** Reports of delayed budget releases from the MoFEC are widespread in regions for both CWA and non-CWA programme interventions which is affecting progress. Private sector involvement, a tariff overhaul and increasing the WaSH budget allocation to 5% of GDP have been suggested as ways to ameliorate financial constraints. Improving coordination and communication between the MoFEC and regional bureaus is imperative to reduce instances of budget release delays going forward, and enabling regions to prepare a contingency plan in instances where budget delays are unavoidable.
- **Financial data limitations:** Major sources of finance such as woreda funding, utility finances, community contributions and city/town grants are not reported and therefore cannot be included in this report. Furthermore, most regional reports do not disaggregate costs between rural, urban and programme management, or between water supply and sanitation and hygiene, therefore preventing comprehensive sub-sector analysis. Annual sector reports do not synchronise investment data with output and beneficiary data, and therefore a cost effectiveness analysis is not possible. These limitations of OOWNP financial data could be improved by training and the enforcement of reporting guidelines.
- **M&E:** Despite progress in OOWNP and wider WaSH sector M&E since programme inception, considerable strengthening of M&E systems is required. Many zones and woredas do not regularly report programme activities or produce reports that are delayed and incomplete. There is also delayed reporting that lacks quality from sector ministries and regions, requiring extended time for editing and verifying. Improving reporting through capacity building, as well as a strong ownership and enforcement of the OOWNP Results Framework is expected to improve this. NGOs are also not reporting on WaSH interventions in the desired manner, for example, only seven out of 22 NGOs shared data for this report. The MIS deployment is expected to greatly strengthen WaSH M&E in Ethiopia.
- **Weak programme coordination:** While there have been signs of improvement in 2009EFY, the level of coordination between the Water, Health and Education sectors remains weak. Coordination across the whole of the OOWNP, especially between WaSH sector bureaus at national and regional level must be strengthened in order to ensure programme activities are implemented as effectively and efficiently as possible.

- Environmental and social safeguarding: Despite progress in environmental and social safeguard recruitment, training and sub-project screening in 2009EFY, a greater level of attention should be given to managing the potential environmental and social impact of WaSH programming.

Annex 1: Summary of NGO Reporting

NGO WaSH Intervention in 2009EFY

NGO involvement in the WaSH sector in Ethiopia during the 2009EFY period was significantly less than in 2008EFY, when it was reported that approximately 1 billion ETB was spent by over 26 NGOs to support those affected by the drought with emergency WaSH facilities. At the time of writing this report, 2009EFY data was only available from seven NGOs, whose WaSH programme activities totalled 542,969,062.24 ETB in the 2009EFY period. NGO WaSH interventions in 2009EFY led to the following key achievements:

- Facilitating access to water for 663,099 rural people across the country
- Constructing 95 latrines for schools, 23 latrines for health facilities and 2 latrines for emergency camps
- Constructing 33 public latrines
- Enabling 548 kebeles to declare ODF status

NGOs involved in the WaSH sector were communicated with through WaterAid, as chair of Water and Sanitation Forum (WSF). Despite sufficient time to respond, the number of respondents was very low at the time of writing this report. Seven NGOs reported their 2009EFY activities to the NWCO using a simplified data collection form, and these NGOs were: World Vision Ethiopia (WVE), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter Church Aid Commission (EOC-DICAC), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), AMREF, Care International Ethiopia and WaterAid Ethiopia (WAE). Key data from the NGOs is summarised below.

Table 49: Reported NGO WaSH intervention in 2009EFY

Indicator	Sub-category	2009EFY
Average number of woredas per NGO		16
Rural water supply schemes completed (number)	Deep boreholes with distribution	37
	Shallow boreholes with distribution	6
	Shallow boreholes with hand pump	280
	Hand-dug wells with handpump	422
	Hand-dug wells with rope pump	314
	On-spot springs	216
	RPS – spring	26
	RPS – borehole	1
	Others	8
	Total	1439
Total number of beneficiaries from new rural water supply schemes (calculated using GTPII standard)	Excludes category others	663,099
Number of NGOs supporting household-led self-supply		0
Number of institutions provided with new or improved water supplies	Health facilities	46
	Schools and other educational institutions	147
	Emergency camps/ villages	17

Indicator	Sub-category	2009EFY
Urban water supply works (studies and designs, new water source development, new construction, expansion, rehabilitation and maintenance works)	Completed	7
	Underway	22
Number of kebeles where CLTSH activities implemented		615
Number of kebeles declared ODF		548
Number rural household latrines constructed (all types)		87,262
Number of urban household latrines constructed (all types)		0
Number of institutions/public places where latrine facilities were newly constructed or improved	Health facilities (number health facilities not total number latrines)	23
	Schools (number of schools not total number latrines)	95
	Emergency camps/ villages	2
	Public latrines	33
Number of Menstrual Hygiene Management Rooms Constructed	At schools	19
	At health centres	0
Total WaSH expenditure		542,969,062.24 ETB

The number of NGOs sharing their data on WaSH interventions in 2009EFY is significantly less than in the previous reporting period of 2008EFY, despite being communicated with through WaterAid as chair of Water and Sanitation Forum (WSF) with having sufficient time to respond. The NWCO should take steps to improve NGO communication and transparency in future, in order to enable all WaSH programming and progress in Ethiopia to be synthesised and accurately reported as part of the OWNPN Annual Report.

Annex 2: Urban WaSH: Water Supply Implementation Progress

As reported in the OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report, a number of activities were implemented in the 20 medium towns through the support of the WRDF and regions. All 20 medium towns have signed a lending agreement with WRDF. Two medium towns in Tigray and Amhara are under different stages of construction and 17 towns are under different stages of feasibility and detail design activities. One medium town in Benishangul Gumuz (Bambasi) is in the final stage of procurement, and 19 of the medium towns have established water utilities and water boards. One of the 20 medium towns (Abiy Adi) has prepared a business plan. The implementation status of small and medium towns is outlines in Table 50 and 51 below.

Table 50: Summary of small town implementation status

Regions	Total no of small towns	Under study and design process	Under procurement process for construction	Under construction process	Completed
Amhara	42	0	0	28	14
Oromiya	36	11	8	17	-
SNNP	20	18	2	-	-
Tigray	8	1	-	3	4
Afar	4	4	-	-	-
E.Somali	8	8	-	-	-
BSG	2	1	-	-	1
Gambella	4	4	-	-	-
Total	124	47	10	48	19
%age		38%	8%	39%	15%

Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Table 51: Summary of medium town implementation status

S.N.	Name of Towns	Deployment of TWC	Establishment of Water Board	Remark/Explanation
		Yes/No	Yes/No	
1	AbiyAdi	Construction supervision by the Regional Water Bureau	Yes	The physical progress of the project is 95%
2	Bambasi	yes	Yes	Under design review
3	Bedeno	yes	No	Under preparation of detail design
4	Boditi	yes	Yes	Under detail design
5	Chencha	yes	Yes	Under detail design
6	Dilla	yes	Yes	Re-bidding for Borehole drilling floated.
7	Gambella	yes	yes	Under detail design
8	Fincha	yes	Yes	Under detail design
9	Gobessa	yes	Yes	Under preparation of detail design
10	Hassasa	yes	Yes	Under preparation of detail design
11	Legetafo	yes	Yes	Under feasibility study
12	Robe	yes	Yes	Under preparation of detail design
13	Sawla	yes	Yes	Under detail design
14	Sekota	yes	Yes	Physical progress of the project is 54.5 %
15	Sendafa	yes	Yes	Under preparation of detail design
16	Sire	yes	Yes	Under preparation of detail design
17	Tercha	yes	Yes	Feasibility study is going on
18	Werabie	yes	Yes	Under detail design
19	Wolliso	yes	Yes	Under preparation of detail design
20	Yabello	yes	Yes	Under preparation of detail design

Source: OOWNP-CWA 2009EFY Annual Progress Report

Annex 3: 2009EFY Finances

Below is a full breakdown of federal and regional OWNP-CWA allocated budget and budget allocation for the 2009EFY period.

Table 52: Complete 2009EFY OWNP-CWA budget

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

Source: MoFEC 2009EFY Report

Annex 4: 2010EFY Physical Plan

The below table outlines the OOWNP physical plan for the 2010EFY period.

Table 53: OOWNP 2010EFY physical plan

No.	Description of Activities	UNIT	Program Total	2010	2010 EFY Quarters				beneficiaries
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
B	Rural WaSH (Rural Water Supply)		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
1	Operation		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
1.1	conduct supportive supervision	No of supervision	4192	978	179	440	342	17	-
1.2	Contract management and construction supervision	Supervised projects	3977	7645	164	2586	2510	2385	-
1.3	Environmental and social safeguard monitoring	No of projects	442	266	25	105	68	68	-
2	Training		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
2.1	Training on planning, project management, monitoring & evaluation and reporting e.t.c	No Of trainees	558	496	87	281	68	60	-
2.2	Training on operation and maintenance	No Of trainees	440	440	0	0	440	0	-
2.3	Wasco training and legalization	No Of trainees	8567	4070	1003	1393	1292	382	-
2.4	Artisan training	No Of trainees	458	458	0	0	38	420	-
2.5	Training of WWT	No Of trainees	2109	1139	1083	56	0	0	-
2.6	Training on safeguard for woreda wash coordinators & CFT	No Of trainees	659	567	451	116	0	0	-
2.7	Caretaker training	No Of trainees	1207	150	0	50	50	50	-
2.8	Training on water quality monitoring test	No Of Trainees	72	24	0	24	0	0	-
2.9	computer training	No Of trainees	27	18	0	18	0	0	-
3	Procurement		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
3.1	Consultancy Service		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
3.1.1	Maintaining and hiring WWCs	No	36	40	40	36	29	29	-
3.1.2	Recruitment of CFTs	No	533	528	528	522	522	522	-
3.1.3	Maintaining consultants	Number	0	4	4	4	4	4	-
3.1.4	Updating of OOWNP documents to align with GTP-2 and SDG targets	Number of doc.	0	1	0	1	0	0	-
3.1.5	Development of National standards and design criteria and electromechanical for urban and rural water supply systems	Number of doc.	0	3	0	1	1	1	-
3.1.6	Conducting quick assessment for the need of regulatory body in the sector	Number of doc.	0	1	0	0	1	0	-
3.1.7	Assessment governing factor on scaling up and sustainability of solar and wind water pumping system	Number of doc.	0	0	0	1	0	0	-
3.1.8	Recruitment of independent consulting firm to conduct procurement audit	Number of doc.	0	1	0	1	0	0	-
4	Goods		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
4.1	Well camera	No	3	3	3	0	0	0	-
4.2	Hand pumps	No	1698	253	18	235	0	0	-
4.3	Generator for RPS	No	240	186	70	47	41	28	-
4.4	Connection to national grid lines	No	20	24	0	10	14	0	-
4.5	Operation & Maintenance Tools	Set	151	152	11	141	0	0	-
4.6	Solar energy Pump supply for RPS	No	0	7	0	7	0	0	-
4.7	Portable generators	No	68	68	68	0	0	0	-
4.8	Office equipment and furniture	Lump sum	51	16	2	14	0	0	-
4.9	HDPE welding machine	No	6	6	6	0	0	0	-
4.10	Water quality test kit	No	13	10	3	7	0	0	-
4.11	Dewatering pump and its generator	No	0	7	3	4	0	0	-
4.12	Chlorine/Water curing chemicals	drum	24	12	12	0	0	0	-
4.13	Mold ,tripod and chain block	set	1	1	1	0	0	0	-
4.14	Hand Held GPS		12	7	0	7	0	0	-
4.15	Pipes and fittings	Lump sum	0	1	0	1	0	0	-
4.16	Pumps /Submersible/Surface/	No	260	185	81	40	32	32	-
4.17	Surface and Upvc Casing	Lump sum	0	1	0	1	0	0	-
4.18	Geo-physical equipment	Lump sum	0	1	0	0	1	0	-
4.19	Printing Operation and Maintenance Strategic document and Manual	type of documents	0	1500	0	1500	0	0	-
5	Works		0	0	0	0	0	0	1,389,336
5.1	Construction and installation of Shallow Well with Solar or hand Pump	No	1279	215	0	73	132	10	64,715
5.2	Construction of multi village rural water supply (RPS)		251	147	39	56	36	16	-
5.2.1	Rural Pipe system from Borehole Source	No	205	187	45	48	48	46	613,903
5.2.2	Construction of Rural pipe system with distribution from spring sources and supply and installation of EME	No	27	23	3	11	6	3	87,986
5.2.3	Motorized RPSs from spring source	No	70	82	24	27	20	11	263,513
5.3	Deep well drilling	No	270	75	29	24	22	0	-
5.4	Construction of river intake	No	4	4	0	0	4	0	14,000
5.5	Expansion from existing schemes	No	147	70	8	21	23	18	144,450
5.6	Rehabilitation of existing schemes	No	1135	168	15	55	71	27	-
5.7	Construction of Spare parts' Warehouse for Sustainability of Schemes	No	0	1	0	0	0	1	-
5.8	Construction and installation of Hand dug well with Hand Pump	No	1328	282	38	74	104	66	45,684
5.9	Construction of on-spot springs	No	2815	735	118	284	146	187	155,085

No.	Description of Activities	UNIT	Program Total	2010	2010 EFY Quarters				beneficiaries
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
C	Urban WaSH (Urban Water Supply)		0	0	0	0	0	0	97,879
1	Operation		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
1.1	conduct supportive supervision/ follow up program implementation at town and woreda level	No of supervision	308	772	193	193	193	193	-
1.2	Contract management and construction supervision	No of supervised projects	54	48	3	15	15	15	-
1.3	Operational support for town utilities and town water boards with office equipment and stationery	Percent	200	100	0	0	0	100	-
2	Procurement		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
2.1	Consultancy Service		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
2.1.1	Recruitment of TWCs	No	21	26	23	3	0	0	-
2.1.2	Feasibility study and design by consultants/WS/	No of towns	64	56	56	0	0	0	-
2.1.3	Design Review	No	37	37	36	1	0	0	-
2.1.4	Detail design of town water supply	No	56	50	50	0	0	0	-
2.1.5	Development of business plan	No	74	66	58	4	4	0	-
2.1.6	Preparation of Environmental and social management plan	No	8	8	0	8	0	0	-
2.1.7	Feasibility study and detail design of municipal waste water management/sewerage in 3 citites: Adama, Mekkele and Dire Dawa/	%	0	50	0	10	20	20	-
2.2	Goods		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
2.2.1	EEPCO power connection	No	39	43	42	0	0	1	-
2.2.2	Pipes and fittings	%	0	17	0	0	8.5	8.5	-
2.2.3	Electromechanical equipment	%	0	10	4.4	1.1	2.2	2.2	-
2.3	Works		0	0	0	0	0	0	707,394
2.3.1	Study and design on borehole drilling	No	67	10	10	0	0	0	
2.3.2	Borehole drilling and construction	No	112	44	20	23	1	0	
2.3.3	Detail Study and design of water supply	No	40	10	10	0	0	0	
2.3.4	Water supply systems construction	No	70	92	17	43	12	20	609,515
2.3.5	Implementation of Immediate service improvement (ISI)	No of schemes	4	4	0	4	0	0	-
2.3.6	Expansion of town water supply	No	1	6	0	2	3	1	97,879
3	Training		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
3.2.1	Training of utility board members, financial staffs....	No	672	408	276	92	40	0	-
3.2.2	Training of utility operators	No	264	360	320	40	0	0	-

Annex 5: Summary of OWNP Targets

Table 54: Annual beneficiary targets

Sr. No.	Description	Base line for 2015 (number)	Annual Targets (Number)					
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
1	Rural population to be served as per the GTP-1 standard service level	71092140	2041140	2055720	-----	-----	-----	4096860
2	Rural population to be served as per the GTP-2 standard service level	42800370	4477710	4602330	5801017	5082261	5264821	25228139
3	Total rural population to be served as per the GTP-1 and 2 standard service levels		6518850	6658050	5801017	5082261	5264821	29324999
2	Urban population planned to be served as per GTP-2 standard	8913780	1309654	1375354	1539522	1793581	1687802	7705913
3	Total population (to be served as per GTP-2 standard)	51714150	5787364	5977684	7340539	6875842	6952623	32934052

Source: GTP II Report, MoWIE, 2009EFY

Table 55: Annual water supply infrastructure targets

Sr. No.	Description	Total (No)	Annual Targets (number)				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Rural Water Supply Schemes:						
	New construction	238370	42308	43485	54811	48020	49745
	Rehabilitation/maintenance	62,500	11250	11250	14375	12500	13125
	Sub-total	300870	53558	54735	79186	60520	62870
2	Urban Water Supply Schemes:						
	Study and design	300	60	60	60	60	60
	New construction	400	90	90	90	70	60
	Expansion	200	50	50	40	30	30
	Sub-Total	900	200	200	190	160	150
3	Total (new construction)	238770	42398	43575	54901	48090	49805
4	Study and design of urban wastewater system	36	18	18	-----	-----	-----
5	Construction of urban wastewater system	6	-----	-----	3	3	-----

Source: GTP II Report, MoWIE, 2009EFY

Table 56: OOWNP targets and results

#	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure ment	Baseline	End Target cumulative Yr 1-5	Achievement		Remark
					June, 30, 2016	To date (June 30, 2017)	
A - Project Development Objective Indicators							

1	Number of people in rural areas provided with access to improved water sources under the programme	Number	-	3,800,000	2,380,242*	3,112,750	Rural water supply beneficiary number calculated based on the MoWIE 2008EFY and 2009EFY annual and quarterly reports of completed rural water supply schemes
2	Number of people in urban areas provided with access to improved water sources under the programme	Number	-	2,160,000	59,026	191,999	Calculated from the completed 19 small town water supply schemes (14 in Amhara, 1 in BSG and 4 in Tigray based on the MoWIE's 2009EFY report
3	People provided with access to an improved sanitation facility in rural areas	Number	-	3,000,000	1,805,660	4,662,874	Beneficiary number for improved sanitation facilities in rural areas is calculated from MoH 2009EFY annual report
4	Number of schools provided with access to improved water facilities	Number	-	3,600	354	567	Calculated based on MoE reports
5	Number of schools provided with access to improved sanitation facilities	Number	-	3,335	525	878	
6	Number of health facilities provided with access to improved water facilities	Number	-	1,220	147	506	Calculated based MoH report
7	Number of health facilities provided with access to improved sanitation facilities	Number	-	2,225	544	1005	Calculated based on MoH report
8	Number of HH that use latrine	Number	-	3,301,947 people (est.)	1,805,660	4,662,874	Calculated based on MoH 2008EFY annual report.

	for defecation purposes			(687,950 facilities)			
9	People provided with access to an improved sanitation facility in urban areas	Number	-	150,000	16,100	29,750	Beneficiary number taken from MoH six month report
10	Direct project beneficiaries (number), of which are female (percentage)	Number	-	5,960,000	2,496,143	3,304,749	Calculated from the sum of DOI 1 beneficiaries and DOI 2 beneficiaries
		% female	-	50%	50%	50%	
B - Intermediate Results Indicators							
Component 1: Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene							
1	Improved community water points constructed or rehabilitated under the programme	Number	-	24,200	11,010	12,400	Summarised from MoWIE 2009EFY six month report
2	Improved water supply schemes that are not functional in programme woredas	Percentage	25%	10%	-	-	Based on MoWIE report
		Number	-		-	866	
3	Woredas with prepared and approved RWSS programmes and established WWTs	Percentage	50%	70%	0%	0%	
4	People trained to improve hygiene behaviour/sanitation practices under the project. (male/female)	Number	-	2,100,000	112,165	207,557	Calculated based on MoH annual report
5	Kebeles declared and verified ODF in the programme woredas	Percentage	17%	80%	23%	23%	Taken from MoH annual report. Out of the total 8,531 kebeles in CWA programme woredas, 487 Kebeles have been declared ODF which together

							with the baseline has increased ODF kebeles to 1,937.
6	Improved latrines constructed under the project	Number	-	627,000	361,132	971,432	Summarised based on MoWIE second quarter report
7	Institutional WaSH facilities constructed/ rehabilitated in schools and health facilities under the project	Number	-	10,380	1743	3,359	Calculated based on MoH and MoE second quarter reports
Component 2: Urban Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene							
1	Water utilities that the programme is supporting	Number	-	144	32	54	Taken from the second quarter MoWIE report
2	Additional volume water produced from improved source under the project	M ³ /day	-	495,000	10,032	10,032	Although 32 new water supply source developments have been completed in Amhara, Tigray and Oromia, it is only Oromia region that captures the yield of the drilled wells. This will be included in the subsequent reports
3	Participating towns that have established water boards and have business plans	Number	-	144	-	-	Although 58 small towns have established water boards (8 in Tigray, 4 in Afar, 31 in Amhara, 2 in BSG, 2 in SNNP, 6 in Somali and 4 in Gambella), the business plan preparation is not yet started and is waiting for the town WaSH consultants to be on board
4	Public and communal latrines rehabilitated /constructed	Number	-	450	29	342	Based on MoH 2009EFY six month report

	under the project						
Component 3 - Project Management Monitoring and Evaluation							
1	Trained PMU staff at WaSH sector ministries and their respective regions and programme woredas (male/female)	Number	-	480	11,908	176,137	Compiled from MoH and MoWIE six month reports
2	Trained WWT, WaSHCO/ Water Board members (male/female)	Number	-	7835	111,445	126,445	Compiled from MoH and MoWIE six month reports

Source: 2009EFY Annual CWA Report