

Ethiopia

WASH

Sectoral and OR+ (*Thematic*) Report

January – December 2016



Ms. Adem, a member of Tsetse Kebele Sanitation marketing small-scale enterprise, Benishangul-Gumuz. UNICEF Ethiopia/2017/Nurgi

Prepared By:
UNICEF Ethiopia
March 2016

Table of contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Abbreviations and Acronyms | 2 |
| Executive Summary | 3 |
| Strategic Context of 2016 | 3 |
| Results in the Outcome Area | 5 |
| Financial Analysis | 8 |
| Future Work Plan | 11 |
| Expression of Thanks | 12 |
| Annexes: Human Interest Stories and Donor Feedback Form | 13 |

Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| CLTSH | Community led total sanitation and hygiene |
| ECD | Early Childhood Development |
| GTP | Growth and Transformation plan |
| HRD | Humanitarian Requirements Document |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| MHM | Menstrual Hygiene Management |
| MoWIE | Ministry of Water Irrigation and Electricity |
| MSF | Multi-Stakeholder Forum |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| OD | Open Defecation |
| ODF | Open Defecation Free |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SNNPR | Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WASH | Water Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

Executive Summary

Ethiopia faced multiple emergencies in 2016. As a result of the poor performance of the 2015 *Belg* and *Kiremt* rains, severe drought conditions affected six of eight regions in Ethiopia throughout the year. On the heels of this came outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and spikes in malnutrition rates in many parts of the country. Responding to these emergencies, UNICEF Ethiopia continued to support the coordination of WASH emergency activities. Thanks to UNICEF WASH interventions (both emergency and development) in 2016, 471,158 people were provided with improved water, 425,321 with basic latrines and a total of 684,246 people were reached through hygiene promotion. Eighty *kebeles* (sub-districts) became open defecation free (ODF) and three health facilities and four schools were provided with WASH services. Coverage of the population using an improved drinking water source increased from 59 per cent in 2015 to 67 per cent in 2016.

UNICEF supported the function of regional WASH sector coordination mechanisms and as of early 2017, eight regions (Somali, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR), Gambella, Tigray and Benishangul Gumuz) have a functional WASH sector coordination system to manage the OneWASH National Programme.

UNICEF and the European Union entered into an innovative partnership to access valuable remote sensing data which has been combined with existing geological information to create state-of-the-art geo-hydrological maps. Remote sensing and ground-verification activities were completed for groundwater resources mapping in nine drought-affected *woredas* (districts) in Afar, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions. Further funding is expected to extend this work to 41 *woredas* in 2017.

Through the OneWASH programme, UNICEF has supported the Ministries of Health, Water and Education to develop a joint Guideline on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), a neglected area of sanitation which causes girls to miss days of education every month, putting them at risk of dropping out of school entirely and therefore at risk of child marriage. Research on child faeces disposal in the country and close work with nutrition stakeholders on infant and child WASH and stunting has led to the development of a new focus area for UNICEF termed 'Baby WASH'. This is a cross-sectoral intervention which incorporates nutrition, health and WASH, focusing on children under three years.

An evaluation of UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Country Programme (2012-2016) took place in 2016. The findings were presented to UNICEF staff and key stakeholders including the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE), Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Education. The review analyzed the results achieved, challenges met and strategic shifts made in WASH programming, including the inclusion of Urban WASH as a programme component in the WASH programme.

UNICEF commissioned a midline study to evaluate the impact of its combined WASH and nutrition programmes on malnutrition and stunting rates among children. Delayed by the State of Emergency declared in October 2016, this survey has been postponed to early 2017. The WASH programme has further commissioned a national WASH Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey to serve as a baseline for the new country programme (2016-2020).

Strategic Context of 2016

In 2016, Ethiopia endured the worst drought in decades caused by the El Niño weather phenomenon which affected 10.2 million people, of which 8 million critically affected by a lack of WASH services. The worst effects were experienced across Amhara, Afar, Oromia, Somali, SNNP and Tigray regions. Adding to an already dire situation, during the second half of 2016, a strong negative impact of the Indian Ocean Dipole resulted in below-average rainfall in Somali, Southern Oromia, southern SNNP and Afar regions. The greatest impact of the drought could be seen in the south and southern eastern parts of the country, in particular throughout Somali Region where 67 out of a total of 93 *woredas* are high priority. The situation is expected to

deteriorate as the 2017 *Gu* rains (April to June) are expected to underperform due to the Indian Ocean dipole effect.

UNICEF Ethiopia and its humanitarian partners supported the Government of Ethiopia's efforts to respond to complex emergencies caused by drought, flooding and epidemics. Outbreaks in 2016 of AWD in most regions of the country deepened the need to ensure household water safety and security through provision of water treatment chemicals and WASH items. UNICEF provided household water treatment chemicals for distribution in AWD-affected areas, and partnered with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to contain the outbreak in Addis Ababa. Over 5,000 jerry cans, body and laundry soaps were distributed and behaviour change activities were carried out with the help of AWD brochures, 2,000 posters and megaphones. UNICEF partnered with Save the Children International to respond to the AWD outbreak in Somali region.

The emergency response to widespread malnutrition in 2016 over-shadowed development activities in many regions of Ethiopia. However, these activities continued in all the regions throughout the year. The 2016 evaluation of the UNICEF WASH Country Programme Document (2012-2016) showed for example that the target for new users of household (HH) toilets was met by 160 per cent, and the target for ODF *kebeles* (sub-districts) was met and overshot by 158 per cent.

The evaluation also indicated future areas of focus for WASH programmes, including the management of existing water supply systems to ensure service continuity for the people using them.

The figures below summarize 2012-2016 achievements against targets:



Ethiopia has achieved MDG target 7C (to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation) and brought about one of the highest reductions in open defecation in the world. Going forward to build on this momentum, the targets set by GTP 2 and the SDGs are very ambitious in light of the current status of WASH facilities, funding and climate vulnerabilities (especially drought) in Ethiopia. The Water Sector Working Group secretariat has reviewed the current available resources against the amount required to achieve WASH-related SDG targets, and what is needed is more than seven times of what currently is available for the country.

Despite encouraging progress, Ethiopia still has large unmet water and sanitation needs. The coverage of the population using an improved drinking water source increased from 59 per cent in 2015 to 67 per cent in 2016. However, rural and regional disparities are still significant, with coverage almost twice as high in urban areas than in rural settings. Worryingly, access to improved sanitation is a mere 6.3 per cent (2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey). In Ethiopia, 60 - 80 per cent of communicable diseases can be attributed to limited access to safe water and inadequate sanitation and hygiene services. Widespread undernutrition is underpinned by environmental factors, including WASH-related ones such as poor hygiene practices and lack of access to water supply and sanitation. There are strong links between sanitation and stunting (chronic

malnutrition), and open defecation can lead to fecal-oral diseases such as diarrhoea, which can cause and worsen malnutrition. Diarrhoea is the leading cause of under-five mortality in Ethiopia, accounting for 23 per cent of all under-five deaths – more than 70,000 children a year. Floods and recurrent water shortages due to poor rainfall or prolonged drought contribute to spikes in illnesses such as acute watery diarrhoea, measles and scabies, which are exacerbated by poor access to WASH and health services.

UNICEF Ethiopia supports the sector-wide approach (working with the Government, NGOs, development partners and other stakeholders) through the OneWASH programme while also implementing its own programmes in areas of need. UNICEF prioritizes lowland areas for the provision of sustainable water supply facilities, and highland regions for the scale-up of sanitation marketing so as to help ODF communities improve their latrines. The aim of these approaches in the low- and highlands is to reduce the suffering of mothers and children from lack of water and to prevent traditional latrines from spreading water-borne and water-related diseases. Ethiopia aims to become a lower middle-income country by 2025 and is creating industrial parks which are expected to attract labourers from rural and peri-urban areas. In view of this, UNICEF has prioritized the expansion of Urban WASH activities targeting smaller to mid-sized towns.

UNICEF is working with MoWIE to establish baselines for the SGDs and the WASH-related targets. Data on water quality was collected in 2016 and will be used to inform the WASH sector on the safety of water supplies in the country.

The UNICEF WASH 2020-2016 Country Programme document focuses on five major areas: resilience WASH activities build capacity and facilities to withstand shocks; Urban WASH responds to the growing water and sanitation needs that follow urbanization; the Baby WASH strategy targets early childhood development by introducing child-friendly safe and sanitary environments; MHM-focused activities respond to the needs of adolescent girls; and sanitation marketing targets areas with high stunting rates and high prevalence of diarrhoea.

Results in the Outcome Area

Sector Coordination: WASH sector coordination activities in eight regions enabled a more effective emergency response and joint planning of the OneWASH Programme at the regional level. Real time monitoring initiated by UNICEF has indicated a worrisome trend, driven by times of water scarcity, with an increasing number of existing water systems/schemes becoming non-functional.

UNICEF Ethiopia supported the coordination of WASH emergency response activities to respond to drought, floods and AWD, aiming to link lifesaving interventions with longer-term solutions. Currently eight regions (Somali, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Gambella, Tigray and Benishangul Gumuz) have a functional WASH sector coordination system to manage the One WASH National Programme and ensure effective delivery of water supply services.

Specific coordination activities in 2016 included:

To strengthen the capacity of the WASH sector across the board, UNICEF Ethiopia continued to support WASH sector coordination activities in 2016. As per the annual contribution agreed between MoWIE and the main four contributors (UNICEF, World Bank, African Development Bank and DFID), UNICEF contributed US\$1,112,500 to the Consolidated WASH Account to be utilized by the Government as detailed in EFY 2008/2009 procurement plan.

- **The Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF)** is a key annual WASH Sector event hosted by MoWIE in Ethiopia. The forum is attended by representatives from Government, donors and NGOs to jointly review progress of the WASH Sector and to facilitate harmonization and alignment of WASH activities. In December 2015,

the MSF-7 took place focusing on the OneWASH National Programme. In 2016, due to insecurity, the annual Joint Technical Review and MSF were postponed to the first quarter of 2017.

- **The Water Sector Working Group (WSWG)**, through its Secretariat, the different sub-groups and Technical Working Groups (TWG) received continuous support from UNICEF. UNICEF is co-chair of the WASH sub-group and two TWG. In addition to this, a WASH Specialist is seconded to the WSWG-Secretariat. In 2016, the WSWG has contributed to improve coordination, communication and networking among the different stakeholders. In addition, the Secretariat supported international study tours (Cuba and Brazil) and supported sector development through different initiatives (i.e. formulation of a knowledge management proposal and developing a water sector financial analysis).
- **Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Meeting** in Addis Ababa, 15-16 March 2016: A two-day high-level meeting was convened by UNICEF and hosted by the Government of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa. The SWA meeting focused on what the new sanitation, water and hygiene-related sustainable development goals (SDG) and targets mean for the WASH sector. The aim was to agree on a follow-up and review system, identify different roles and responsibilities in achieving these targets, aiming at clear action plans, strategies and milestones. The participants at the SWA meeting also looked at how to work with related sectors such as health and nutrition.

The meeting was attended by over 40 ministers and participants from ministries from different governments, as well as from the private sector, civil society, the UN system and research and learning institutions. The meeting created a conducive environment for the implementation of the SDGs and clarified what the SDGs mean for each country in relation to their coverage of water, sanitation and hygiene services. The meeting also included high-level field visits to sites around Ethiopia to experience urban water supply and sanitation in Wukro town, Tigray region, and the resilience WASH programme in Afar. These visits presented a great opportunity for the Ethiopian Government to showcase its progress in water and sanitation.

Knowledge Management: In order to strengthen evidence-based planning and service delivery in the water sector, UNICEF Ethiopia supported data generation and knowledge management in critical areas. UNICEF supported the Water Quality survey which is linked to the Living Standard Monitoring Survey – a household survey aimed at generating high-quality survey data for evidence-based policymaking. The findings of the Water Quality survey will be used as a baseline to monitor progress of SDG indicators related to water safety in Ethiopia. The survey was carried out in partnership with the World Health Organization, the World Bank, MoWIE and the Central Statistical Agency. The field data collection and laboratory chemical analysis of selected parameters was completed in 2016, and the report will be finalized by March 2017.

UNICEF Ethiopia in partnership with the Global Sanitation Fund carried out a community-led total sanitation and hygiene (CLTSH) evaluation in 8 of the 11 regions of the country. The findings regarding the progress of CLTSH implementation as well as the findings from a national review of rural sanitation have provided useful feedback for government partners on the implementation of the CLTSH approach¹.

The findings of the CLTS evaluation have been accepted by the Federal Ministry of Health and the recommendations have been incorporated into the Ministry's work plan for the Ethiopian fiscal year of 2009 (2016-2017). To inform the new Country Programme and its WASH programmes, UNICEF Ethiopia has carried out a WASH-KAP baseline survey. The findings of this survey will be presented in a report in April 2017.

¹ https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/ECO_CLTSH_Review_Field_Note.pdf

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation: Over 14,000 people accessed improved water supply during 2016, while an additional 110,743 people will get access after water schemes currently under construction are completed in June 2017. Eighty *kebeles* became ODF with a total of 425,321 people gaining access to basic latrine facilities. The UNICEF-European Union joint groundwater assessment programme was implemented in nine *woredas* located in four regions (Afar, Somali, Oromia and SNNPR). The first and second phases of remote sensing and the ground-verifications project were completed and the findings were presented in a workshop organised by UNICEF on Groundwater Resources Mapping, Development and Management Issues and Practices in Ethiopia. In 2016, twelve boreholes were drilled with all striking water successfully in areas identified with this groundwater feasibility method.

UNICEF Ethiopia supported the development of a national level MHM guideline aimed at breaking taboos around menstrual hygiene to improve school attendance of adolescent girls. Over 35,000 school girls and eight million people in surrounding communities were reached in four regions of Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and Somali through multi-level advocacy and social mobilization interventions. The guidelines have been completed and are being translated into Amharic, and are to be implemented by the WASH sector in Ethiopia i.e. a group of – non-governmental organisations, UN agencies and the Government, etc. The launch of the guideline is expected in early 2017.

Sanitation and Hygiene: More than 425,321 people were provided with access to basic latrine facilities while 80 *kebeles* (960 villages) became ODF. Three health facilities and four schools were provided with a complete WASH package (water supply, separate toilet facilities for girls and boys and hand washing facilities) in 2016. Specifically, with support of this grant, more than 605 villages manage to declare ODF by constructing more than 12,352 household latrines in 5 *woredas* in SNNPR.

During the last country programme, over 4 million people gained access to self-constructed latrine facilities, which exceeded the target of 2.5 million. Moreover, 8,132 villages became ODF (1,717 villages in 2015 alone) which is 137 per cent of the national target for the country programme of 7,000 ODF villages.

Sanitation Marketing: This is a major strategy adopted in the 2016–2020 Country Programme to help the people of Ethiopia living in already ODF-declared areas to move to the second step of the sanitation ladder – improved latrines. In 2016, a sanitation marketing training was conducted for all UNICEF WASH project specialist/officers and participants from the Ministry of Health and regional health bureaus from all eight regions in Ethiopia. The sanitation marketing guideline has been finalized and endorsed by the Ministry, and will be further disseminated to regions to be implemented by the WASH Sector partners and the Government. In the region of Benishangul Gumuz sanitation marketing implementation is ongoing in five centres established in two *woredas*. In 2016, with support of UNICEF, a regional level launch workshop was held, and the regional health bureau assessed capacity needs and the community’s willingness to pay for sanitation products. Based on these findings, capacity building and technical and material support was provided to sanitation producers, and two sizes of latrine slabs costing ETB250 (US\$11) and ETB350 (US\$15) are now being produced. These latrine slabs are supplied for sale at all the five sanitation marketing centres. Three out of the five sanitation marketing centres have produced more than 130 latrine slabs and market promotion is underway.

In SNNPR, sanitation marketing was implemented in 2016 in five *woredas*. With the support of UNICEF, trainings and technical assistance to local service providers enabled more than 700 households to purchase improved slabs and could therefore improve their latrines.

WASH in Emergencies: In response to El Niño induced drought, UNICEF Ethiopia supported the provision of water to 457,158 people and reached a total of 684,246 people through hygiene promotion. Due to the drought, flood and AWD emergencies, UNICEF Ethiopia was highly involved in the coordination of humanitarian preparedness and response activities.

The drought in 2016 caused severe water shortages in many parts of the country, especially in the low lands of Oromia, Amhara and SNNP regions and most parts of Somali and Afar regions. After prolonged drought, heavy and torrential rains caused flash floods in many places. Disease outbreaks (scabies and AWD) aggravated the situation. UNICEF Ethiopia supported the Government in emergency preparedness and response by coordinating efforts of the different stakeholders, providing supplies, allocating financial resources, assigning water trucks, and providing emergency water supply chemicals and materials. UNICEF Ethiopia supported groundwater assessment of drilling wells in drought-affected areas to provide permanent solutions to the water supply problems. UNICEF Ethiopia continued to deploy Communication for Development (C4D) experts and information management officers to coordinate and report on progress of the emergency response and identify gaps in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions of the country.

Through UNICEF Ethiopia's interventions in 2016, 457,158 people affected by emergency were provided with safe access to sufficient water. In addition, the knowledge of 684,246 people on hygiene practices was improved through hygiene promotional activities.

Financial Analysis

In 2016, a total of **US\$ 94,292,608** was planned for the implementation of the WASH programme from all funding sources (RR, ORR and ORE) – Please see Table 1 below.

Table 1: Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2016 (in US Dollar)
Outcome Area 3: WASH Ethiopia

| Intermediate Results | Funding Type ² | Planned Budget |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 003/001 WASH Sector Coordination | RR | 1,059,922 |
| | ORR | 3,571,151 |
| 003/002 WASH Knowledge Management | RR | 41,302 |
| | ORR | 16,540 |
| 003/003 Rural WASH | RR | 1,119,310 |
| | ORR | 24,205,855 |
| 003/004 Urban WASH | RR | 822,623 |
| | ORR | 15,975,903 |
| 003/005 WASH in Emergencies | RR | 257,781 |
| | ORR | 0 |
| | ORE ³ | 47,222,222 |
| | | 94,292,608 |

Table 2 below presents country specific thematic contributions that were received by UNICEF Ethiopia Country Office for the WASH programme in 2016. The Ethiopia WASH programme received one country specific thematic contribution from the UK National Committee for UNICEF in 2016, amounting to US\$ 4,897.35.

Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to outcome area received in 2016
Outcome Area 3: WASH

Thematic Contributions Received for Outcome Area 3 by UNICEF Ethiopia in 2016 (in US Dollars)

| Donors | Grant Number | Contribution Amount | Programmable Amount |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| UK Committee for UNICEF | SC1499030072 | 4,897.35 | 4,664.15 |
| Total | | 4,897.35 | 4,664.15 |

² Planned and Funded budget for ORR and ORE excludes recovery cost. RR plan is based on total RR approved for the Country Programme duration

³ As per the 2016 revised HAC figure (minus recovery cost)

By the end of 2016, a total of US\$ 46,059,462.09 was spent by the WASH programme – please see Table 3 below.

Table 3: 2016 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)
Outcome Area 3: WASH Ethiopia

| Organizational Targets | Expenditure Amount* | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | Other Resources - Emergency | Other Resources - Regular | Regular Resources | All Programme Accounts |
| 03-01 Water supply | 135,864.14 | 8,627,249.36 | 991,292.11 | 9,754,405.61 |
| 03-02 Sanitation | 15,871.94 | 604,905.40 | 98,395.33 | 719,172.66 |
| 03-03 Hygiene | 2,205.08 | 178,036.14 | | 180,241.22 |
| 03-04 WASH in Schools and ECD centres | 12,160.82 | 579,964.99 | 427,587.38 | 1,019,713.19 |
| 03-05 WASH and emergencies | 22,195,351.25 | 167,836.44 | 330,841.36 | 22,694,029.05 |
| 03-06 WASH - General | 1,891,306.46 | 7,172,770.65 | 2,627,823.25 | 11,691,900.36 |
| Total | 24,252,759.69 | 17,330,762.97 | 4,475,939.43 | 46,059,462.09 |

Table 4 below summarizes expenditure of thematic funding by intervention areas.

Table 4: Thematic Expenses by Programme Area

| Row Labels | Expense |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Other Resources - Emergency | 131,611 |
| 03-05 WASH and emergencies | 131,315 |
| 03-06 WASH - General | 295 |
| Other Resources - Regular | 319,744 |
| 03-02 Sanitation | 157,830 |
| 03-04 WASH in Schools and ECD centres | 72,107 |
| 03-06 WASH - General | 89,807 |
| Grand Total | 451,355 |

Table 5 below summarizes basic information about major interventions that were undertaken based on specific intervention codes in 2016.

Table 5: Expenses by Intervention Code

| Row Labels | Expense |
|--|-----------|
| 03-01-01 Rural water supply | 2,192,473 |
| 03-01-02 Peri-urban and urban water supply | 6,813,062 |
| 03-01-03 Water safety (including Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage) | 14,497 |
| 03-01-04 Water Supply Sustainability | 51,545 |
| 03-02-01 Open defecation elimination and improved sanitation: rural | 561,360 |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 03-02-02 Open defecation elimination and improved sanitation: peri-urban and urban | 114,092 |
| 03-03-01 Hand-washing with soap | 1,397 |
| 03-03-02 Other hygiene promotion | 168,794 |
| 03-04-01 WASH in Schools (general) | 305,522 |
| 03-04-02 WASH in Schools hygiene promotion | 592,421 |
| 03-04-03 Menstrual hygiene management in schools | 21,673 |
| 03-05-01 WASH coordination - humanitarian | 987,515 |
| 03-05-02 WASH emergency preparedness | 5,613,704 |
| 03-05-03 Support to shelter in humanitarian action | 12,937,324 |
| 03-05-04 WASH emergency response # Sanitation | 75,711 |
| 03-05-05 WASH emergency response - Hygiene | 528,589 |
| 03-05-06 Emergency response - WASH in schools | 400,791 |
| 03-06-01 WASH sector coordination (non-humanitarian) | 3,593,591 |
| 03-06-03 WASH - General | 4,850,884 |
| 03-06-04 WASH - climate change adaptation and environment | 1,793 |
| 03-06-05 WASH technical assistance to regional and country offices | 1,854,807 |
| 03-06-07 WASH in health facilities | 75,946 |
| 08-01-01 Country programme process | 708 |
| 08-01-06 Planning - General | 14,235 |
| 08-02-02 Situation Analysis or Update focused on adolescents | 70 |
| 08-03-01 Cross-sectoral Communication for Development | 35,352 |
| 08-03-02 Communication for Development at sub-national level | 1,527 |
| 08-03-03 C4D - training and curriculum development | 844 |
| 08-05-01 Supply - General | 89,240 |
| 08-09-06 Other - non-classifiable cross-sectoral activities | 3,350,332 |
| 08-09-07 Public Advocacy | 50,601 |
| 08-09-11 Emergency preparedness and response (General) | 666,932 |
| 1152 WASH interventions in humanitarian response and post-crisis recovery | 1,933 |
| 5903 Support to C4D interventions for multiple OTs within FA5 | 10 |
| 6901 Staff costs (includes specialists, managers, TAs and consultancies) for multiple Focus Areas of the MTSP | 105 |
| 7921 Operations - financial and administration | -104,401 |
| Unknown | 194,486 |
| Grand Total | 46,059,462 |

Table 6 below presents the summary of planned budget vis-à-vis the available budget for the five WASH outputs in 2017.

Table 6: Planned budget for 2017
Outcome Area 3: WASH
Ethiopia
Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2017

| Planned output | Funding Type | Planned Budget | Funded Budget | Shortfall |
|--|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 003/001 – WASH Sector Coordination | RR | 1,710,745 | 1,710,745 | 0 |
| | ORR | 166,271 | 196,147 | -29,876 |
| 003/002 – WASH Knowledge Management | RR | 82,605 | 82,605 | 0 |
| | ORR | 83,136 | 26,279 | 56,857 |
| 003/003 – Rural WASH | RR | 1,107,730 | 1,107,730 | 0 |
| | ORR | 3,864,922 | 2,551,406 | 1,313,516 |
| 003/004 – Urban WASH | RR | 826,048 | 826,048 | 0 |
| | ORR | 5,516,735 | 8,644,546 | -3,127,811 |
| 003/005 – WASH in Emergencies | RR | 41,302 | 41,302 | 0 |
| | ORR | 0 | 13,400,274 | -13,400,274 |
| | ORE | 33,981,481 | 28,192,619 | 5,788,862 |
| Sub-total Regular Resources | RR | 3,768,430 | 3,768,430 | 0 |
| Sub-total Other Resources - Regular | ORR | 9,631,064 | 24,818,652 | -15,187,588 |
| Sub-total Other Resources – Emergency | ORE | 33,981,481 | 28,192,619 | 5,788,862 |
| Total for 2017 | | 47,380,975 | 56,779,701 | -9,398,726 |

Future Work Plan

In alignment with the above targets and the Government’s Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-2) and the SDGs, UNICEF Ethiopia will continue supporting the Government to reach targets of the following summarised emerging areas and priorities of: urbanization, resilience, adolescence, improving early child development and enhancing monitoring & evaluation capabilities and knowledge generation to influence policy and practice.

Sector Coordination: Strengthen the water sector working group and regional WASH sector coordination platforms to enhance performance in both development and emergency related WASH sector priorities.

Increase Access to resilient safely managed water supply: Expand the groundwater study and drill 16 deep boreholes in 39 chronically water insecure *woredas* in Amhara, Somali, Afar and SNNP regions in partnership with the European Union. Focus on expanding existing high yielding water sources to cover multiple villages as per GTP-2 service norms (20 litres/person/day). Support MoWIE in preparation of operation, maintenance and management guidelines and minimum design requirements for piped rural water supply construction in Ethiopia.

Improve Functionality: Over 32 per cent of existing water sources don’t provide services in any given period of time in Ethiopia. Therefore UNICEF will continue supporting the Government in improving functionality of rural piped water supply systems. The existing water supply management models (WASHCO for rural, and utility-based for urban) will be reviewed to recommend the best modality that can improve the functionality of the rural piped water supply systems. In addition, UNICEF is working with MoWIE to introduce functionality monitoring systems in areas with high climate variabilities. This functionality monitoring system is currently

underway in Somali region and the first phase will be completed in April 2017. Lessons learned from the first phase will be incorporated in the National WASH Inventory planned to be implemented in June 2017.

Sanitation Marketing: The 2015-16 UNICEF review of CLTSH⁴ as well as the CLTS Rapid Appraisal Protocol review in April 2016⁵ clearly indicated that the four central regions (Oromia, SNNP, Tigray and Amhara) are doing very well in ODF coverage, but are failing to improve sanitation from basic (traditional latrines made out of sticks and mud) latrines to ‘improved’ latrines with washable slabs in meaningful quantities. Despite UNICEF’s preliminary efforts with sanitation marketing with partner International Development Enterprise this initiative has not been scaled up in any significant way. Although there is a lead-time to be considered, UNICEF has reviewed the ongoing sales outlets, and in a pilot launched in February 2017, two *woredas* in Tigray are trying a new approach. Currently they are offering one slab, one price option only. However, under this pilot initiative, there will be several options for sale that will range in price from ETB100 to ETB450 (US\$5 to US\$20). Items such as handwashing stations, drop-hole covers and sanitary pads will also be on sale. This is to be launched with a roadshow, drama group performances and offers to make the slabs on-site during the post-harvest period in Tigray when more disposable income is available. Depending on the impact of this scheme, UNICEF will review and scale up in other regions. In addition, an ‘Improving Sanitation’ training was conducted during the WASH Retreat in September 2016 for UNICEF WASH staff and counterparts.

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM): Activities related to MHM are currently being implemented in Somali, Afar, and Amhara regions. In 2017, more regions (Gambella, Oromia, Tigray and SNNP) will start implementing the MHM programme including Oromia, SNNPR and Gambella. MHM interventions will continue to be a priority programme for UNICEF Ethiopia in order to support efforts towards the reduction of early marriages and girls’ drop out from schools.

Early Childhood Development (ECD): on top of the ECD interventions by UNICEF’s Education, Health and Nutrition sections, UNICEF WASH will support the creation of safe spaces/environment for infants/children, reducing potential infections and ensuring safe disposal of child faeces, through increasing of ODF villages/*kebeles* and introduce playing mats for children. In 2017, UNICEF’s baby WASH strategy will be further discussed with Ministry of Health and the strategy will be piloted in a few areas before scaling up in Ethiopia.

Expression of Thanks

UNICEF seizes this opportunity to express its sincere appreciation for the contribution of the thematic resources that have helped UNICEF and partners to look towards achieving the WASH-related SDG in Ethiopia: “Clean Water and Sanitation - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. Thousands of children have benefitted and many more stand to benefit from this support to UNICEF-assisted WASH programmes in Ethiopia.

On behalf of the entire UNICEF team, we thank you once again for your generous support to the realization of our commitments to protecting the rights and improving the well-being of children and women in Ethiopia. UNICEF Ethiopia has launched a five year country programme (2016-2020) focusing on improving the sanitation status in the country to contribute towards the reduction of stunting; provide more climate resilient water sources in areas affected by drought and extreme climate variabilities; and build resilience of communities. The thematic contribution will, therefore, be catalytic for UNICEF Ethiopia to implement such innovative programmes from 2016 to 2020.

⁴ Outcome Evaluation of CLTSH Programme in Ethiopia 2012-2015. Federal Ministry of Health, UNICEF and Global Sanitation Fund, 2016. See also UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Learning Note: Progress on CLTSH - Findings from a national review of rural sanitation in Ethiopia, 2016.

https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/ECO_CLTSH_Review_Field_Note.pdf

⁵ Report of CLTS Rapid Appraisal Protocol application in Ethiopia Observations and Key Recommendations, CLTS Foundation, 2016.

Nowhere to go – School Toilets

By Hiwot Ghiday and Raymond Kennedy

EAST BADEWACHO, SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' (SNNP) REGION, 13 February 2017 – Langan Primary School is located in the southern Ethiopian countryside around 17 km east of Shone town and has been open since 2004. Until 2016, this bustling school of over 1,300 students had only one traditional latrine – shared by boys and girls alike.

Habtamu Pawlos is 13 years old and is currently studying in grade eight, the highest level at Langan School. He explains, “previously there was only one latrine at our school and since the students are many it was difficult to access when needed.” He thanks the donor and UNICEF for providing a block of four new latrines for each gender, complete with a handwashing facility and says it has helped to solve the problem.



Habtamu Pawlos, 13 years old, in front of the new latrines for male students. ©UNICEF/2017/Ghiday

Habtamu is being gracious – while he knows that four toilets for boys is an improvement compared to what they had before – it is still not that many to share among over 700 male students at the school.

It is not surprising that children resort to unsanitary practices when there are not enough toilets to go around. It's estimated that only 42 per cent of primary schools in the SNNP region are free from open defecation⁶. The lack of toilets in Langan Primary School caused particular problems for girls.

⁶ One WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) National Programme Draft Report 2016



Tsehay Moges, a 12 year old grade five student, stands outside the new block of latrines for female students, which includes a privacy wall. ©UNICEF/2017/Ghiday

“Most of the time, the boys went first and we had to go back to class before we could use the toilet,” Tsehay Moges, a 12 year old girl who recently entered grade five, explains. “Privacy was also a problem.”

Tsehay admits that the lack of toilets made it difficult for her to attend class and concentrate on her studies. She says students sometimes became sick from infections due to lack of access to proper toilets.

A recent UNICEF study found that over a quarter of girls surveyed missed school during their periods⁷. One key reason for this was the lack of private spaces to change their sanitary materials and clean properly. In many cases, girls told us that they would be teased or harassed by boys if they knew the girls were experiencing menses.



The previous one-stall latrine. ©UNICEF/2017/Ghiday

Private, separate toilets for girls will help Tsehay and her female classmates manage their periods with more dignity and will help reduce the number of girls absent from school.

The contrast between the new latrine blocks and the old unimproved latrine is stark.

Shared by both boys and girls, this latrine provided little privacy and was very dirty. The uncovered latrine hole attracted swarms of flies which buzzed around the user, contributing to the spread of diseases

including trachoma, which can cause blindness. Additionally, there was no handwashing facility for the children to use. Traditional latrines may also easily collapse when it rains as they are built out of mud and sticks. This poses a danger to users and also exposes the community to open defecation until they are replaced.

⁷ Menstrual Hygiene Management, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Baseline Survey, 2017; Afar, Gambella, Oromia and SNNP regions of Ethiopia.

Through generous funding from the UK National Committee, UNICEF is supporting the local government in the SNNP region to ensure that school children can use safe, improved latrines with handwashing stations. The project supports 10 schools in total, benefitting approximately 10,000 children, and new toilets have been installed in six of them thus far.

While the population of students and teachers at Langano Primary School are fortunate to have a better sanitary environment, there is still work to be done elsewhere in Ethiopia. Even though there has been significant progress in reducing open defecation, far too many children are using unsafe and unsanitary latrines – particularly in rural areas. The current coverage of improved latrines is estimated to be less than 8.5 per cent in rural areas of Ethiopia⁸. There is a long way to go before all children in Ethiopia have proper access to safe and clean toilets at school.

⁸ Ethiopia Demographic Health Survey 2016

Donor Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report and return to the Public Sector Alliances and Resource Mobilization Office (PARMO) who will share your input with relevant colleagues in the field and in headquarters. Thank you!

Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:

Email: swzncdonorreports@unicef.org
pfothematic@unicef.org

SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | |

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | |

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | |

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what could we do better next time?

4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | |

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?
