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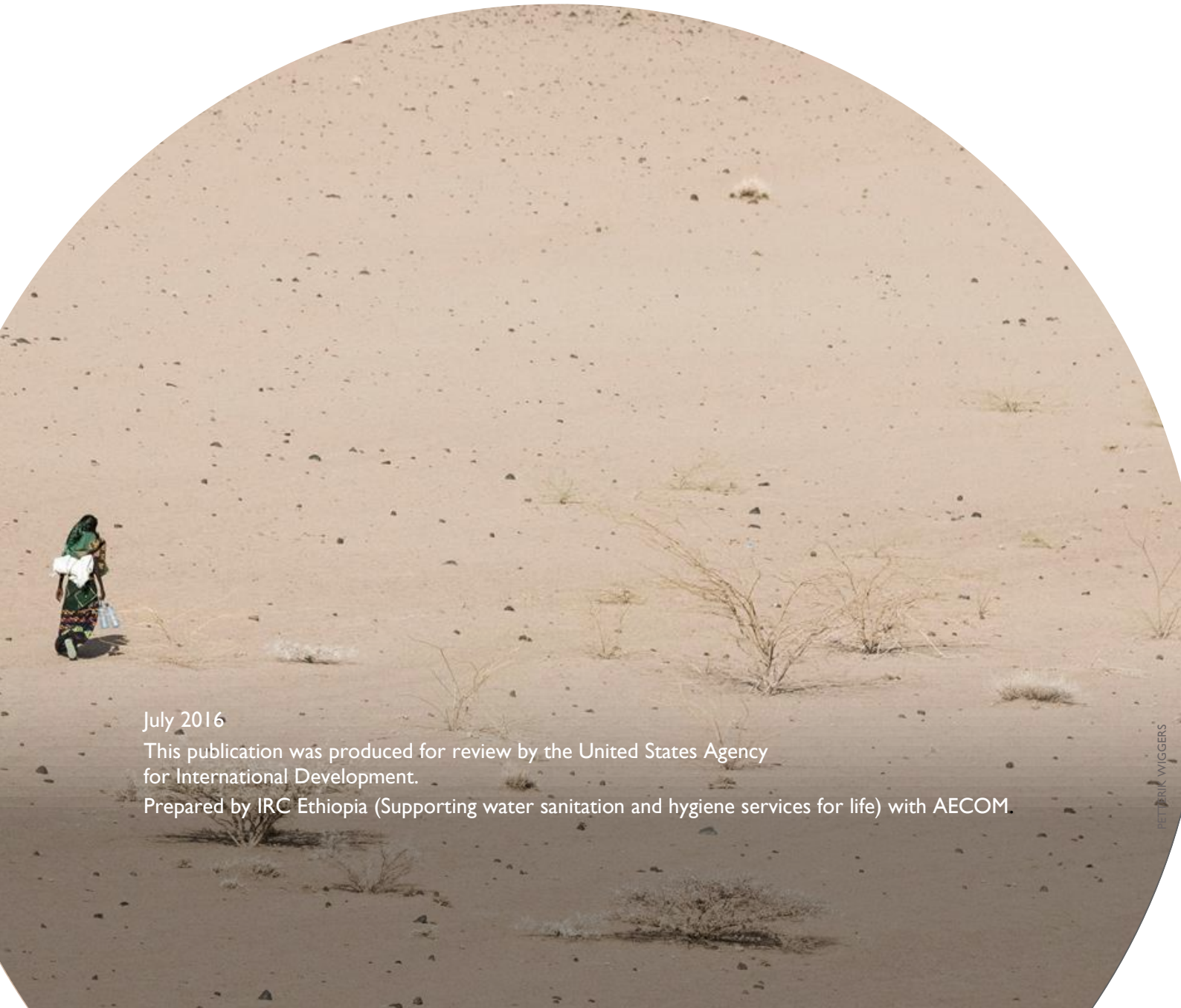
WASH MONITORING AND DATA USE IN AFAR & SOMALI

SCOPING REPORT ON PROCESSES, SYSTEMS AND CAPACITIES



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Prepared by IRC Ethiopia (Supporting water sanitation and hygiene services for life) with AECOM.

This scoping report provides a brief summary of the existing WASH monitoring landscape in Afar and Somali regions of Ethiopia. Based upon a rapid assessment that involved a short scoping visit to each region, the report discusses the capacities, processes and systems for WASH monitoring and use of data in the two regions. Recommendations are made to support further activities within the context of the Lowland WASH activity and the One WASH National Program.

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SCOPING REPORT ON PROCESSES, SYSTEMS AND CAPACITIES

Submitted to:

USAID Ethiopia

Prepared by:

IRC Ethiopia (Supporting water sanitation and hygiene services for life) with AECOM International Development

DISCLAIMER:

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AUTHORIZATION

AECOM International Development was contracted by USAID/Ethiopia under the Water and Development Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (WADI IDIQ) contract to implement the USAID Lowland Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Activity (Lowland WASH). The period of performance of this Activity is from December 1, 2015 until November 30, 2019.

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ACRONYMS

ABECs	Alternative Basic Education Centers
ANRSWRB	Afar National Regional State Water Resource Bureau
BoE	Bureau of Education
BoFED	Bureau of Finance & Economic Development
BoH	Bureau of Health
CD	Compact Disc
COP	Chief of Party
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
CWA	Consolidated WaSH Account
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DFID	Department for International Development
DGIS	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EFY	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTP II	Growth and Transformation Plan II
HEH	Hygiene and Environmental Health
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IBEX	IBEX
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IRC	The think-and-do tank 'IRC' or 'IRC Ethiopia' (Supporting water sanitation and hygiene services for life) is a foundation with its headquarters in the Netherlands and a subsidiary business in Ethiopia. In this report the name IRC is used to distinguish the organization from the International Rescue Committee which is referred to by its full name in this report and not shortened to IRC.
IT	Information and Technology
KG	Kindergarten
Lowland WASH	USAID Lowland Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Activity
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NWCO	National WASH Coordination Office
NWI	National WASH Inventory
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OWNP	One WASH National Program
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region
TWU	Town Water Utility
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USA	United States of America

WaSHCOs	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WoFED	Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office
WRB	Water Resource Bureau (in Afar)
WRDB	Water Resource Development Bureau (in Somali)
WWT	Woreda WaSH Team

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This scoping report provides a brief summary of the existing WASH monitoring landscape in Afar and Somali regions of Ethiopia. Based upon a rapid assessment that involved a short scoping visit to each region, the report discusses the capacities, processes and systems for WASH monitoring and use of data in the two regions. Recommendations are made to support further activities within the context of the Lowland WASH project and the One WASH National Program.

There are relatively better established monitoring processes in the health, education and finance sectors, with both Afar and Somali regions making use of the highly standardized national systems deployed in these sectors. However, there are gaps. The Health Management Information System (HMIS) system only reports on a small number of WASH indicators with other data being collected through Hygiene and Environmental Health (HEH) Program monitoring systems that are not as strong. The quality of data within the Education Management Information System (EMIS) is hampered by the limited WASH knowledge or training of the education experts that complete the annual surveys. IBEX only captures government expenditure through channel one financing, and not bilateral or Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) expenditure in WASH.

The water sector is actively seeking to improve its monitoring systems under the national leadership of the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE), with a major ongoing initiative being the roll out of the WASH M&E MIS system. This includes the provision of hardware as well as training. As well as providing a basis for more regular monitoring on water supply indicators, this database provides the potential to consolidate data from other WASH sectors. This could facilitate the production of regional and national OWNP reports across WASH. The roll-out is underway in both Afar and Somali regions.

The Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) funding provides for additional capacity, and is driving the production of integrated WASH reports and plans at regional level in both Somali and Afar. There is no integrated reporting or planning for the wider OWNP i.e. for non-CWA woredas. In Somali a regional WASH coordination office was set up in June 2016, and recruitment is underway in Afar, which will further enhance regional capacity. Each office has a coordinator and an M&E specialist. This provides the potential to raise awareness about a wider OWNP, and provides critical additional M&E capacity.

Water sector reporting is limited to activity-based reporting. There is no ongoing reporting against water supply service delivery indicators, as there is in health, education and finance (albeit with gaps). This is a major gap. The last time that structured data was systematically collected against a range of indicators was the National WaSH Inventory (NWI) undertaken in 2010 in Afar and 2014 in Somali. Coverage calculations are based on the addition of newly constructed schemes.

The NWI Safe Water Supply Inventory for rural and small towns (Form 1) involved eight parameters including the name of the scheme, type of water supply, coordinates, estimated total number of hosueholds using a scheme and number within 1.5 km, total yield, functionality and reasons for non-functionality. The health institutions WASH facilities inventory (Form 2) included eight parameters also: the type and functionality of water supply facilities, type of latrines and whether separate facilities exist for men and women. The schools WASH Facilities Inventory (Form 3) had nine parameters, similar to form 2 with the addition of student numbers. This NWI data is available at regional level but may not be available at the woreda level, which was the case in Mile in Afar.

New schemes that are constructed involve filing of a project completion report. This typically includes data on: location, date started, date completed, type of scheme, depth of well, static water level, pump position, number of water points, cattle trough, water temperature, water quality status (chemical analysis), pump type, pump capacity, distribution network, number of beneficiaries, yield, type of generator and capacity. In Mile, Afar, such completion reports were available for only three of the schemes (there are a total of 28 schemes).

Under the national WASH M&E MIS rollout hardware has been provided and training is underway. However, hardware has only been distributed to some woredas (with internet) in Afar and not yet to any woredas in Somali. Our visit did not identify any use yet of the WASH M&E MIS. There are important questions with respect to the data collection process to feed the MIS, both from field level data collection in water supply and through the use of data already available for education, health and finance, and modification of the indicators to meet Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) II and regional needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE FOLLOW-UP BY LOWLAND WASH AND IRC (SUPPORTING WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE SERVICES FOR LIFE)

Initially it was intended that the scoping visits would be followed up by further support focused on improving the use of available data in woreda WASH planning for 2009 Ethiopian Fiscal year (EFY). However, planning for 2009 EFY is already largely completed. Short-term recommendations identify alternative proposed actions to provide some immediate support (over the next two months) in Afar, Somali and the selected woredas working towards the development and use of WASH M&E processes, systems and capacities in line with Lowland WASH and government objectives. The focus proposed is support use of WASH data for regular reporting, rather than for planning.

Since MoWIE are working hard to roll-out the WASH M&E MIS system in both regions, there is an opportunity for Lowland WASH to support these efforts. Lowland WASH could focus initially on supporting use of the system at regional and woreda levels, working closely with regional staff and using Mile and Kebribeyah woredas as case studies. Activities could include:

- supporting Mile and Kebribeyah woredas to set up practical data collection processes to source the data required to report against key WASH indicators such as functionality. This may include identifying and testing processes to collect data from kebeles and WASHCOs as well as from health, education and finance offices.
- supporting Mile and Kebribeyah woredas to get the WASH M&E MIS system operational including supporting setting up hardware and software, and on the job coaching to build upon the training provided by MoWIE. This could include documenting problems carefully to inform regional and national government on constraints and where possible, solutions. Support may also include coaching to address skill gaps already identified e.g. in basic computing skills and use of Global Positioning System (GPS) devices for geolocation (Afar and Somali).
- supporting Mile and Kebribeyah woredas to use excel spreadsheets or other temporary solutions to store and analyze data while getting the database fully functional or where it has deficiencies (e.g. if a critical indicators needed by the region is missing)
- testing the performance of mobile-data collection tools to gather the required data in parts of Mile and Kebribeyah woredas, and evaluating the advantages and disadvantages for sustainable data collection processes and reporting as compared to alternatives. The use of mobile tools for example has major implications for verification steps and access to data.

A series of follow up visits to Somali and Afar supported by Lowland WASH and IRC are planned in July to work with the region and case study woredas on this activities.

Further recommendations for longer term support under Lowland WASH and the strengthening of the national WASH M&E systems through linkages with activities like Lowland WASH are also made.

1. INTRODUCTION

The production of this report was co-financed by IRC (Supporting water sanitation and hygiene services for life) and Lowland WASH as a contribution towards the Lowland WASH activity and the wider One WASH National Program. IRC funded its contribution to the activity through the programmatic funding provided to IRC in the Netherlands by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS). IRC (Supporting water sanitation and hygiene services for life) prepared this report in collaboration (under a grant agreement) with Lowland WASH funded by USAID.

1.1 THE ONE WASH NATIONAL PROGRAM (OWNP) AND LOWLAND WASH

The One WASH National Program (OWNP) is a government-driven, sector-wide approach to comprehensively address the WASH needs of rural, urban and pastoralist communities, schools, and health posts in an integrated manner across sector ministries and institutions. Lowland WASH is USAID's flagship WASH activity in the pastoral regions of Ethiopia, and is a critical piece of the U.S. Government's contribution to the OWNP.

In line with the overall objectives of the OWNP, Lowland WASH accelerates access to improved, sustainable drinking water and sanitation, catalyzes enhanced hygiene behaviors, and expands sustainable water use for smallholder agriculture in Somali, Afar and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) (lowland areas) regions of Ethiopia. A total of 29 woredas are targeted (see annex 1). The project works with national and regional Government of Ethiopia (GoE) institutions and stakeholders to provide technical services, small-scale infrastructure, and related resources.

One of four integrated components of the Lowland WASH project is 'Improved water resource governance and data management'. The approach adopted is to support the development and use of region-wide, multi-sectoral WASH M&E in the three regions – following national policies and using government systems - to help drive improvements in WASH services in pastoralist areas.

AECOM is the main contractor for Lowland WASH, with CARE and the International Rescue Committee as subcontractors implementing all field activities in the three target regions.

1.2 STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL WASH M&E SYSTEMS

As part of the OWNP, the National WASH Coordination Office is working to strengthen national WASH M&E systems. A key objective is to be able to report progress nationally across all WASH sub-sectors. Efforts are underway to strengthen WASH monitoring as part of water, education, health and finance sector monitoring, and to develop integrated cross-sectoral reporting processes and capabilities.

These efforts include putting in place an operational MIS that covers the requirements of the water supply sector, as well as facilitating integrated WASH reporting. Currently, the water sector lacks an operational MIS capability, although a WASH M&E MIS has been developed and is being rolled out to regions and woredas. The education, health and finance sectors have more established systems – respectively the EMIS, HMIS and IBEX systems - but these all have gaps and weaknesses with respect to the WASH component and there is scope for development.

A critical data collection exercise is the National WASH Inventory (NWI). This was first undertaken in 2010/11[1] and by mapping all water supply systems in the country has provided the most comprehensive picture to date of national WASH infrastructural assets. Such monitoring is used to

[1] data collection in Somali region was delayed until 2014

report on key indicators such as water supply and sanitation coverage and access. In 2016, it is planned to update the National WASH Inventory, and to start to put in place the capacity and systems to keep the inventory up to date. In addition, nationally representative household surveys are regularly undertaken by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) and provide a complimentary source of data.

The United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) are supporting the National WaSH Coordination Office (NWCO) with consultancy support to strengthen national WASH M&E systems and undertake an impact evaluation of the OWNP. Last year, IRC (Supporting water sanitation and hygiene services for life) undertook a diagnosis of existing WASH M&E systems and developed a comprehensive strategy for the strengthening of WASH M&E processes, systems and capacities for the period 2016-2019. Other sector actors providing major support to development of WASH M&E systems include the African Development Bank, World Bank and the United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF).

A key instrument for the OWNP is the Consolidated WASH Account which provides a pooled financing mechanism for sector investments. CWA funding is currently targeted at 382 woredas and 124 towns, or roughly about a third of the country. A key feature is an integrated approach with specified budgets for education and health to ensure hygiene and sanitation and institutional WASH interventions are no longer neglected. Funding in water supply is focused on only one of the four service delivery models recognized in the OWNP, woreda-managed projects. Extensive capacity building, with a focus on procurement, is supported with CWA funds. Integrated planning and reporting across WASH sectors is a requirement at the regional level.

Confusingly, CWA funded activities are typically known in regions as 'One WASH Program' activities. The OWNP covers all national WASH activities regardless of the source of finance. CWA activities are implemented through regional Project Management Units. Regional WASH Coordination Offices are being established to support OWNP implementation.

Five of the Lowland WASH woredas are also CWA-supported woredas (see Annex 1).

1.3 AN AGENDA FOR CHANGE

IRC (Supporting water sanitation and hygiene services for life) has, with other sector organisations, adopted an Agenda for Change[2] to support countries to achieve universal access to WASH services by 2030. Key elements include supporting national governments to lead, and related to that, supporting the development and use of government-led WASH monitoring systems. IRC seek to support districts (or *woredas*) and regions with the capacities needed to plan, to access finance, and to manage WASH services in order to achieve 100% coverage through long-term partnerships in line with the Agenda for Change.

1.4 THIS REPORT

This scoping report provides a brief summary of the existing WASH monitoring landscape in Afar and Somali regions of Ethiopia. Based upon a rapid assessment that involved a short scoping visit to each region, the report discusses the capacities, processes and systems for WASH monitoring and use of data in the two regions. In each region, one case study woreda involved in the Lowland WASH activity was selected. Recommendations are made to support further activities within the context of the Lowland WASH project and the One WASH National Program.

[2] http://www.ircwash.org/sites/default/files/agenda_for_change_english_2016.pdf

Scoping visits were undertaken in June 2016. The checklists used during the scoping visits are included at Annex 2, and lists of key contacts are included at Annex 3.

2. WASH M&E IN AFAR

Afar National Regional State in the north-east of the country is divided into five zones. Located in low-lying parts of the rift valley, most of Afar is hot and dry. There are 32 rural woredas and two city administrations (including the regional capital Semera). Smaller towns are managed by the rural woredas.

The vast majority of the Afar population is pastoralist, so livestock are vital, with some settled communities practicing small-scale irrigation along the Awash River. The government's resettlement Program launched under GTPI seeks to move pastoralists into permanent settlements and includes building many new schools, health centres and water supply schemes.

Box 1 Afar: key WASH indicators

- Urban water supply coverage: 83% (GTP1), 39% (GTPII)
- Rural water supply access: 60% (GTP I), 34% (GTPII)
- Health institutions: all hospitals have water and sanitation facilities; all health centres and posts have latrines but 36% and 6% have water;
- Schools: water available at 43%, 57%, 93% and 4% of primary, secondary, Kindergarten (KG) and Alternative Basic Education Centers (ABECs) respectively; latrines at 57%, 75%, 100% and 6% respectively; roughly half of these have separated facilitated for girls and boys and few have handwashing facilities

Sources: ANRSWRB 11 month report, 2008; presentation for annual national HEH review meeting, 2008; BoE baseline data

WASH infrastructure remains, in general, relatively little developed. Most improved drinking water supply sources are based on deep wells so the costs of development are high. High salinity and natural fluoride contamination present further challenges to safe water supply. Health institutions typically have sanitation facilities but lack water supply. Schools often lack latrines as well as water supply, and latrines are often not seperated for boys and girls and usually without handwashing facilities.

Lowland WASH is implementing activities in 10 of the region's rural woredas. CARE is the lead project partner in the region.

Mile woreda is one of the targeted woredas. Located about 50 km from the regional capital Semera, it is divided into 12 rural kebeles and a town (Mile). It is not receiving support under the CWA.

Box 2 Water supplies in Mile woreda

- 28 water supply schemes (10 deep wells, 14 shallow wells, 2 hand dug wells and 2 birkas).
- Most deep wells connected to distribution systems: 41% of connected water points are not-functional
- 37% of the shallow well systems are non-functional.
- Mile has a self-financing town water utility reporting to a water board. The Town Water Utility (TWU) runs a system based on 4 boreholes.

The regional government uses the local language *Afarigna* for its official communications, particularly at lower levels. Amharic and English are used in parallel to communicate with federal government and other development partners respectively. The unavailability of the OWNP/CWA documents in local languages is identified as a constraint to good understanding and implementation of these policies and programs.

2.1 WASH DATA USES

2.1.1 WASH PLANNING

With a low level of infrastructural development, planning new construction is obviously of major importance. At the same time, existing systems need to be kept running, and systems that have fallen

into dis-repair need to be rehabilitated. Woreda plans set out how the available funds will be allocated, and activities prioritized.

There are major differences in the planning process between CWA and non-CWA woredas and towns.

In the case of non-CWA woredas, woreda WASH planning does not exist as an integrated activity. Each of the sector bureaux (water, health, education etc) produces an annual plan at regional level for their respective line ministries, and each developed a five-year strategic plan (for GTP II). However, woreda level involvement in this planning is said to have been limited.

Box 3 Mile woredas water budget in EFY2008

Mile's water office was allocated 800,000 Birr (USD 38000) for the past year. This all went to Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the existing water supply schemes and none could be allocated to new capital investments. Such investments depend on NGOs or projects and fall outside the scope of woreda water offices plan. NGOs and their projects are coordinated mainly from the regional level.

There is planning undertaken within the sector offices at woreda level, despite the regional focus, but finance is limited so the scope of plans is also limited (see box 3 *Mile: 2008 budget*). Plans are typically restricted to government funding so they are not likely to integrate all the WASH investments through the various funding channels. NGOs also typically plan separately even if this is with consultation through Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED). The region has set up a new 'Regional NGOs intervention platform' to strengthen the regional balance of activities and to improve alignment, integration, coordination and communication. A list of NGO projects is also maintained.

A further constraint to woreda level planning is the lack of a 'Planning, budgeting and M&E' structure in most of the offices. This structure only exists in the Finance and Economic Development office, with the intention that these staff will provide support to the sector offices. However, the incentives are lacking. Planning, Budgeting and M&E officers have a lower salary grade than finance section officers, so most staff want to move to finance. The performance of planning is said to be poor as a consequence. This has been recognized and there are discussions underway with the regional Civil Service bureau to address it during 2009 EFY.

Box 4 Mile WASH planning EFY2009

Mile are developing their 2009 plans for the WASH sectors (water, health, education) with the support of WoFED Planning, Budgeting and M&E staff. WoFED will endorse by 22 June for the woreda council to discuss, amend and approve plans by 30 June.

For the CWA supported woredas, an integrated five year plan and annual plans are developed together by the water Project Management Unit (PMU), health, education and finance focal persons for WASH. The plan is consolidated by the water PMU although the RWCO will play this role in future. The 2008 EFY plan is said to have been a desk exercise with limited opportunity to engage woredas or communities. More woreda engagement was planned for 2009 EFY , but it is expected this may be limited to a one day workshop to engage woredas and seek comments on the plan before it is sent to the federal level.

Given limited planning capacities at woreda level, planning tends to be driven mainly from the regional level. During the assessment, lack of sufficient woreda council capital budget, low capacity of planning and budgeting staffs at WoFED, and lack of transport are key problems. As a result planning is carried out at regional level with very limited involvement of woreda sector offices.

Urban Water Supply planning is carried out by town water and sewerage utilities. Each prepares an annual plan. In Mile for example, the plan focuses on areas of service expansion, and a switch to electrical power. The annual plan is submitted to the town water board for approval.

Mile TWU say they struggle to cover their costs as 2 of the 4 boreholes run on diesel generators. The tariff has been revised this year to raise more money, but still there are concerns that consumption is too low to cover fuel costs. The tight finances have been a source of tension in the

recent emergency when water trucking was carried out using water from town sources without any payment. According to Mile Town Water Utility technical and operation officer information, "The town water board is not currently active and also does not approve annual water utility plan. In addition to this there is no adequate l feedback from the region to the TWU."

2.1.2 WASH REPORTING

Reporting in the WASH sectors is dominated by activity (outputs, physical progress, financial expenditure) reporting on the construction of new facilities for communities, health institutions and schools. While the education and health sectors also report against standardized national indicators in the HMIS (and HEH Program in case of health) and EMIS, this kind of regular reporting is not yet in place in the water sector. However, it is intended and will be required to provide data for the new WASH M&E MIS. Reporting on functionality is discussed in section 2.1.3.

As for planning, there are differences in WASH reporting between CWA and non-CWA woredas. In non-CWA woredas, sector offices at woreda level develop quarterly and annual reports which go to the WoFED and sometimes the regional line bureau (the link to the woreda is stronger as budget comes from the woreda council).

A standard quarterly reporting format has been developed at national level and distributed to all regional water bureau (see summary at Annex 5). However, not all woredas/ regions are reporting to the federal MoWIE yet. Some the regions report using text paragraphs, while others use a somewhat similar table or completely their modified reporting format. Data are aggregated at different levels, so much data value is likely to be lost at each higher level.

New water schemes on completion are notified by letter to the region on a quarterly basis at least and are included in the annual performance report. In health, there is an additional information flow through the HMIS (monthly/quarterly) and the HEH Program reporting. Education develop quarterly performance reports, but most critical is the annual survey of schools which includes WASH questions. These are consolidated at cluster level by supervisors before being sent to the woreda level.

In CWA-supported woredas field missions are organized to strengthen reporting, and there is an integrated process for reporting by water, health, education and finance offices based on national formats developed by the NWCO. Quarterly reports are compiled by the PMU (soon the RWCO) and copied to respective bureau. The WRB signs the report before it goes to the NWCO on paper or by email, with copies to each bureau.

Typically each woreda has information on number of improved supplies, water scheme non-functionality rate, types of water scheme technology, population, coverage of sanitation/household latrine, number of ODF kebeles, health facility access to water and latrine, and school access to WaSH facilities. However, the reliability of these data and the way they are stored is variable.

The data available for water sector reporting is not really adequate according to key informants. The situation is better in health and education but there are still gaps. The Water PMU specialist said that 'NWI data collected and MIS developed but the data is not updated and the MIS is not used…. the bureau is collecting the data on paper and are not able to put in WaSH M&E MIS because of technical difficulties and capacity constraints at regional and woreda level. So the water sector fails to update and use data for planning, reporting and learning lessons". In health, the limitation is the small number of indicators reported through the HMIS, while additional HEH Program reporting is on paper and less systematic. Education report limited WASH capacities to collect good data at lower levels, and new staff at regional level employed under CWA need training to use data effectively

Mile town water utility submits its annual report to the water board and the Water Resource Bureau (WRB) in Semera. The report was not available at the time of visiting, but according to a utility technician, it is activity based and he was not sure whether there is any reporting against indicators.

2.1.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT AND THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF WASH FACILITIES

WASH assets in the region were last comprehensively mapped through the National WASH Inventory (NWI) which involved data collection in Afar in 2010 (see section 2.2.1). Safe Water Supply Inventory for rural and small towns (Form 1) involved eight parameters including the name of the scheme, type of water supply, coordinates, estimated total number of hosueholds using a scheme and number within 1.5 km, total yield, functionality and reasons for non-functionality. The health institutions WASH facilities inventory (Form 2) included eight parameters also: the type and functionality of water supply facilities, type of latrines and whether separate facilities exist for men and women. The schools WASH Facilities Inventory (Form 3) had nine parameters, similar to form 2 with the addition of student numbers. This NWI data is available at regional level but was not available at the woreda level in Mile.

New schemes that are constructed involve filing of a project completion report. This typically includes data on: location, date started, date completed, type of scheme, depth of well, static water level, pump position, number of water points, cattle trough, water temperature, water quality status (chemical analysis), pump type, pump capacity, distribution network, number of beneficiaries, yield, type of generator and capacity. In Mile, such completion reports were available for only three of the schemes. The archiving of such reports and data has room for improvement.

The region estimates that 32% of schemes are currently non-functional. Such estimates are derived from WWO knowledge on the number of schemes and water points (from NWI and completion reports for new schemes), and an estimate of the number of non-functional schemes or water points. This list is typically kept in a word or excel file, and often the information is also on a chart on the office wall.

The operation and maintenance process owner receives reports on failures from communities through telephone calls or messengers sent by Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee (WASHCOs) or the kebele administration. Simple requests are addressed by the woredas, but requests about difficult problems are passed up to the region. Requests are sometimes recorded, but there is no system to collect other information e.g. on the time taken to fix the problem.

The assumption made is that systems that are not reported as non-functional, are functional. There is relatively little opportunity for the WWO to visit such schemes, since logistics and resources are limited. So there is no regular reporting on the status of other (assumed to be functioning) schemes.

2.1.4 WATER SAFETY PLANNING AND WATER QUALITY SURVELLIANCE

There is said to be no practice of water safety planning yet in the region. Water quality tests are conducted by WRB when new schemes are constructed but other tests are occasional when contamination is suspected. There is no systematic water quality surveillance in place with regular testing.

2.1.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Afar is one the regions that has been seriously impacted by the recent drought, followed even more recently, by flooding. As well as lacking water security, the population is relatively food insecure. A critical element of the emergency response to the drought has been providing emergency water supplies through water trucking where the support is required. There is water rationing follow up by responsible agencies or task forces regarding minimum daily distribution (5litres/capita/day) for community and school children.

UNICEF Ethiopia initiated a 'real-time' monitoring project in partnership with World Vision, Oxfam and Akvo earlier this year. Phase one of this project, from January to April 2016, covered 34 woredas in 16 zones of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali, and Tigray regions. The pilot used three simple indicators with NGO staff developing an updated inventory of water points and then monitoring three water scarcity indicators:

1. Volume of water consumed (in liters per capita per day)
2. Number and percentage of non-functional water points
3. Travel time from household to water source (in minutes)

Woreda or regional staff were not directly involved in data collection. Data, accessed through a dashboard, were fed into national emergency response processes and were influential in organizing trucking operations. A phase II is planned in Tigray and Amhara seeking to link the process and system to updating of the National WASH Inventory.

2.2 SYSTEMS FOR DATA COLLECTION, MANAGEMENT AND USE

2.2.1 NATIONAL WASH INVENTORY

The National WASH Inventory, with data collected in 2010 in Afar, remains an important source of data for basic coverage calculations and planning by the region. The inventory mapped more than 1,700 water facilities in Afar at a cost of 5.6 million Ethiopian Birr (ETB). This expense, similar to most regions, was partly covered by the federal government with regions making staff available and covering travels and logistics during the data collection campaign. It was a paper-based reporting exercise undertaken in campaign mode to visit all schemes. However, the data is said to have some limitations. As many as 60% of the coordinate sets for schemes collected by handheld GPS are estimated to be inaccurate and located outside the region according to the information of Water Resource Development core process owner. Coverage calculations based on the data were also substantially corrected e.g. in Zone 2 coverage was revised to 16% from the initial NWI result of 53% (pers. Comm., Water Resource Development core process officer, Semera).

The NWI data have not been updated in the region subsequently. The data are stored in the WASH M&E MIS having been imported at national level but this system is not yet utilized (see below). It does also not yet hold any data derived from other sector systems such as the HMIS or EMIS.

Box 5 Mile Woreda HMIS data flows

Only 1 of the 4 health centres in Mile is able to enter and send its data using the HMIS. The other 3 send their data on paper to the woreda health office due to a lack of staff and computers.

2.2.2 PAPER-BASED SYSTEMS

In the water sector, there is no regular reporting from WASHCOs, kebeles, woreda or TWUs to the region against WASH service delivery indicators. The activity-based reporting focused on construction of new schemes is paper-based and is not supported by any Information Communication Technology (ICTs).

New water supply schemes are added to word and excel files. These new scheme data is mostly captured from completion reports. Information regarding scheme non-functionality is usually based on the report from the community. Non-functional systems are also recorded (see section 2.1.3).

Paper-based reporting systems are also used by HEH Program.

2.2.3 OPERATIONAL MIS SYSTEMS

The HMIS, EMIS and IBEX systems are in normal use by the health, education and finance sectors respectively. Each of these systems involves paper at the lower levels, with data being entered to computers at health centre (HMIS) and regional levels (EMIS). Critically the systems do not depend on internet access with data transfer being by Compact Disk (CD).

IBEX, is the national system for managing government financial expenditure.

2.2.4 INTRODUCTION OF WASH M&E MIS

The WASH M&E MIS system has been introduced in the region with hardware and training provided. The bureau of water resources has a trained Database Administrator and ICT expert within the ICT sub-core process which is within the water resource core process.

Box 6: Mile woreda water office infrastructure

The office has one old desktop computer and printer, no internet access, no GPS, office furniture, lack of maintenance equipment like tripod and small hand tools, spare parts and one motor bike supplied by AMREF used by the office head.

A first round of training was provided to water staff from regional and woredas levels in 2014 in Adama with a second in Mekele in the same year. A third round of training was scheduled again in Mekele in June 2016 involving 3 days further training for selected woredas. Additional refresher training has been provided by the regional ICT and water supply and sanitation teams for about 25 woredas. This refresher training was provided for Woreda representatives who were part of the training organized by MoWIE.

At the time of our visit no computer in the water bureau had the system installed, and no current use of the system could be identified. The concern expressed was that the system is not easy to operate because the system interfaces are not user friendly, many errors, problem of internet connection, electic power fluctuation, and skill gaps. Although training has been provided there has not been sufficient support from MoWIE to date in order for the bureau to use the system. There is said to be a need for more follow-up and support, and budgeting for the management and use of the system.

Most of the hardware delivered to the region for the rollout of the system is still in the regional warehouse. With a focus on CWA woredas, computers are being delivered to some woredas but an internet connection needs to be arranged first.

The WASH M&E MIS system holds the 2010 NWI inventory data as a baseline. This data had not been actively updated since the inventory time, despite trainings provided to the regions to actively use the platform for regular reporting.

The management of the WASH M&E MIS in the region is within the water resources core process, not water supply, so there is naturally an interest that the system would facilitate wider reporting of water resources development e.g. irrigation schemes, regional water resource potential. It is not seen to meet regional requirements well, and is neither flexible nor user friendly.

The bureau expressed an interest in using mobile-based data collection systems which they have heard about from the 2014 Somali NWI.

2.3 CAPACITIES

There are considerable capacities for WASH M&E in Afar at regional level (see Annex 4, Table A4.1) which will be further extended, especially for integrated WASH monitoring and reporting, as the RWCO staffing is currently under process to be put in place. Although some of staff having wider responsibilities than WASH, there are 5 relevant staff in the WRB, 11 related posts in health, 10 in education and 13 in finance. At woreda level the picture is somewhat different with 2 related staff in health but none in water or education, and 5 staff in BoFED supporting the various sectors for planning budgeting and M&E.

Capacities for integrating WASH exist only where there is CWA support and where the water PMU and health, education and finance focal persons are connected, and

Box 7: Mile woredas WASH M&E MIS

The computer sent to Mile Woreda for the WASH M&E MIS was returned to the region since the Mile water bureau does not have an internet connection yet. No staff have knowledge of the MIS.

at woredas level there is the Woreda WaSH Team (WWTs) in CWA woredas.

At regional level staff have a good knowledge of CWA, but not the OWNP. Still they complain about the thick documents in English rather than Amharic or local language. In Mile, staff were not aware about the OWNP either.

Box 8: Mile woreda health extension capacity

There should be 30 Health Extension Workers (HEW) in Mile to deliver the 16 packages in the Health Extension Programme. There are only 7 at the moment, with 23 having been released due to poor performance.

The capacities of the regional Health Bureau and woreda Health offices are strongest according to our rapid assessment with a sustainable and reliable system in place for monitoring and data management. The Health sector from regional to community levels is better off with respect to human resources, physical capacity (offices, computers, office equipment, furniture etc) and logistics (vehicle and motor bikes). WRB has the lowest capacity in these respects. The same is true at woredas level with respect to human resources, M&E, database management, physical capacity and logistics.

As part of the roll out of the WASH M&E MIS, MoWIE has provided training (see section 2.2.4) but some of the trainees were not the ones that need to use the system. Other constraints mentioned are the lack of budget for M&E related training for regional and woredas, and high turnover of technical staff. Physical equipment like computers is also a constraint, although new computer hardware and office equipment has been bought for water offices as part of the WASH M&E MIS roll-out. A database server has also been bought and is in the RWR office store. New vehicles and motor bikes to be supplied for the CWA woredas have not yet arrived.

Table 1. Summary of identified reporting against key WASH indicators in Afar and Somali regions

Indicator or group	Data collection frequency	Systems	Notes
Water			
Completion reports	On completion of new schemes	Paper-based	Afar: Reports available for only 3 boreholes in Mile (see section 2.1.3)
Capital projects physical implementation status	Quarterly	Paper-based	Somali: Reports seen for CWA woredas but likely to exist for all woredas who must report against government capital budget. Indicators include new schemes and schemes rehabilitated etc. NGOs report separately to BoFED with cc to other offices. In Somali, WRD 11 month report includes extensive details from NGOs.
Rural water access	NWI (2010 in Afar, 2014 in Somali) / new schemes (quarterly)	Paper based/ mobile NWI in Somali in 2014	In both regions, access is calculated by using NWI data and adding new schemes. Afar: have calculated their coverage using both GTPI and GTPII standards.
Urban water access	Annual	Paper-based	Not seen range of indicators covered by annual report from TWUs. Afar: have calculated their coverage using both GTPI and GTPII standards.
Other indicators	NWI (2010 in Afar, 2014 in Somali)	Paper based/ mobile NWI in Somali in 2014	No systematic processes in place in either region to update NWI and report regularly against other indicators e.g. functionality
Education			
Schools having access to improved water supply facilities	Annual	EMIS	Afar & Somali: CWA annual reporting available using this indicator. Expect data available for non-CWA woredas.
Schools having access to improved sanitation facilities	Annual	EMIS	Afar & Somali: Same as above comment. Data may also be available for additional indicators e.g. separation, functionality, continuous supply, disabled access, handwashing, health clubs etc but annual questionnaire used in region was not

Indicator or group	Data collection frequency	Systems	Notes
			checked.
Health			
Proportion of households' access to latrine facilities	Quarterly	HMIS c1.3.1	Afar: Reported annual figures for 2007 and 2008 EFY, with figures for all latrines and improved latrines
Proportion of households using Latrines	Quarterly	HMIS c1.3.2	Afar: Same as above comment
Kebele declared 'Open Defecation Free'	Quarterly	HMIS c1.3.3	Afar: Reported e.g. for 9M report to annual review meeting
Percentage of health facilities with improved water supply	Quarterly	HMIC cb1.3	Afar: Same as above comment
Percentage of health facilities with sanitation facilities	Quarterly	HMIS cb1.3	Afar: Same as above comment. Number with full WASH also reported.
Other HEH Program indicators	?	Paper-based	Afar: No information. Annual review meeting report did not include any quantitative data for these indicators

3. WASH M&E IN SOMALI

Somali National Regional State is in the east and south of Ethiopia, adjacent to the entire national border with Somalia as well parts of Djibouti and Kenya. Based on CSA projections, the population is expected to exceed 5 million people, largely ethnic Somalis. Following a recent subdivision of zones and woredas in Somali, there are now 11 zones, 93 woredas and 6 towns.

The arid region is home to many pastoralists (almost 40% of the population) that move in search of grazing lands and drinking water

for livestock. Groundwater is a critical water resource, but the costs of drilling are high.

Lowland WASH is operating in 11 woredas in the state. The International Rescue Committee is the lead partner in the region.

Box 9: Somali key WASH indicators

- Urban water supply access: 49%[1]
- Rural water supply access: 46%[1]
- Water scheme non-functionality 22%[2]
- Access to latrine: 47%[4]
- Schools: 42% with water supply; 57% with latrines; 25% schools with separate latrines for boys and girls; 11% with handwashing facilities[4]

Sources: [1] WRDB 11 months performance report (2008); [2] WRDB pers comm., [3] Easynet Consultancy (2016), [4]BoH CWA S&H Specialist (2016) and BoE School WaSH specialist (2016)

Kebribeyah is one of the targeted woredas and is located about 50 km south-east of the regional capital Jijiga. There are 33 kebeles and 2 towns in the woredas (Kebribeyah and Artshkh). Like Mile in Afar, it is not receiving support under the CWA.

Levels of English in the regional administration are relatively good which facilitates communications.

Box 10: Kebribeyah WASH

- 23 boreholes but 8 not working
- Many *birkas* (179) and some *hafir* dams
- All health posts have rainwater harvesting systems. Some health institutions have boreholes
- Budget was scrapped so no school WASH activities. 20 out of 160 schools have water.

Source: Kebribeyah WWO (2016)

3.1 WASH DATA USES

3.1.1 WASH PLANNING

Planning processes are similar to those in Afar (see section 2.1.1), with a major distinction between the CWA and non-CWA woredas, and between rural and urban. In CWA woredas there is an integrated planning concept but this does not exist in non-CWA woredas. In towns, urban water and sewerage utilities are responsible.

Kebribeyah woredas prepared its 5 year strategic plan for water in English, Amharic and Somali. The annual plan is projected from this and prepared in Somali. The health office developed similar 5 year and annual plans as is the norm nationally. Both water and health have already done their plans this year.

WASH integration is generally absent in the non-CWA woredas but Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) planning does involve coordination and is said to be rather participatory. There is said to be good coordination with NGOs in the woreda too.

NWI data (from 2014) is said not to be used as widely as it might be in the region for planning, since the data were not validated and updated by the woredas.

Box 11: Kebribeyah woredas 2008 budget

The water office was allocated 8.2 million Birr or 14% of the woreda budget. Most of that, 6.8 million Birr is allocated to projects. This is over a third (38%) of the woreda budget for capital investments.

3.1.2 WASH REPORTING

The Eleven Month performance report by Water Resource Development Bureau (WRDB) provides an impressive overview of the numerous activities underway to improve water supplies in the region. The report:

- Provides a quantitative estimate of progress in extending access to water in urban and rural areas (see box 10)
- Lists ongoing projects and the status of construction activities. Commendably this includes both government and the many NGOs active in the region
- Focuses on numbers of schemes and degree of progress in construction, but does not report against any service delivery indicators such as functionality. Functionality is calculated from reports of non-functional schemes.

This focus on activity-based reporting was also identified in Afar. Other sectors, in additional to their quarterly and annual performance reports are able to report on the indicators included in the HMIS/ HEH Program/ EMIS and IBEX systems. Across the sectors, the feedback from water is that there is a lack of data for reporting, in health there is perhaps enough but it needs but more effort, and in education there is data but there is a concern about quality due to limited training in WASH of education staff. Institutional WASH (schools and health institutions) is said to be better captured in CWA woredas where there is more capacity.

Generally there is said to be limited feedback on reports from the higher levels.

The town water supply utility in Kebribeyah is understood to report quarterly and annually to the town water board and the regional bureau. The report includes basic information like production, consumption, revenue etc.

3.1.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF WASH FACILITIES

Later than in Afar, WASH facilities in Somali region were mapped during the NWI in 2014. We were yet not able to document the number of completion reports available for new schemes constructed after this date.

The region currently estimates that 22% of schemes are currently non-functional. This estimate is derived through similar processes as identified in Afar (see section 2.1.3). The NWI found 40% of schemes to be non-functional (Easynet Consultancy, 2016).

3.1.4 WATER SAFETY PLANNING AND WATER QUALITY SURVELLIANCE

The region has a new water testing laboratory in Jijiga, but otherwise the picture is similar to Afar with limited water quality testing after construction, and no practice of water safety planning in the region.

3.1.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

UNICEF with MoWIE and other development partners including Save the Children have undertaken substantial emergency WASH activities over recent months in affected parts of the region. This is mainly water trucking to communities with severe water shortages. These are managed by emergency WASH personnel who log the trucks at the source and distribution point.

The Water trucking logs record the amount of water distributed at a location as well as the number of people fetching water.

3.2 SYSTEMS FOR DATA COLLECTION, MANAGEMENT AND USE

3.2.1 NATIONAL WASH INVENTORY

In 2014, the whole region was covered by the National WASH Inventory. Taking advantage of the fact that Somali came later than other regions, new mobile data collection technologies were deployed which greatly improved the speed and quality of data collection (e.g. geographic coordinate errors were avoided using smartphones with integrated GPS capabilities). Data was collected from all water supply schemes and institutional WaSH facilities within approximately one month across this large and relatively remote region. This included 20 urban schemes, 2775 rural schemes and facilities at 1469 schools and 927 health institutions (Easynet Consultancy, 2016). MoWIE with the regional bureaux (WRDB, BoH, BoE and BoFED) and supported by UNICEF, used Akvo FLOW as the survey tool.

Data from the NWI, despite not having been updated since 2014, is used for basic coverage calculations and planning purposes at the regional level. Data is held in an excel spreadsheet by the M&E specialist in the Water PMU. New schemes are being manually added to the spreadsheet but only with summary details (not full records). The data is said not to have been verified with the woredas and this is undermining its wider use.

UNICEF Somali has supported a consultant (Easynet Consultancy PLC) to develop a report based on analysis of the NWI data, with a draft report available from January 2016.

Most staff involved in the 2014 NWI data collection seem to have moved on so there is limited 'institutional memory'. We did not identity any use of the akvo flow dashboard. The phones (115) that were used for data collection are stored at regional level.

3.2.2 PAPER-BASED SYSTEMS

As in Afar, water sector reporting in Somali is mainly activity-based reporting and on paper. The quarterly activity reports by woredas are on paper, written in Somali, with a hard copy letter sent by messenger from woreda to regional level. Similarly to the case in Afar there is no quarterly reporting against water supply service delivery indicators, so there is no system in place to support this.

As happens elsewhere, given the limited number of WASH indicators in the HMIS, further data are collected by health extension workers on other hygiene and environmental health Program indicators. These are reported in a different, mainly paper-based reporting trail to woredas and regions.

3.3.3 OPERATIONAL MIS SYSTEMS

The HMIS is established and used in the region. Data flows (on paper) from health posts to health centres where it is entered into the computer. Data then goes by CD to the woreda, and from woreda to region by CD.

The EMIS, with its school WASH indicators, is also being utilizsed in the region to capture data from all schools. Each school completes an annual survey, which cluster supervisors aggregate and pass on to the woredas and regions for data entry.

The weakness, as in other regions, is that Education staff are not WASH specialists and may have limited knowledge so there are concerns about the quality of school WASH data. The regional education NGO/donor fund office lamented the lack of WASH training for his new staff.

3.2.4 INTRODUCTION OF WASH M&E MIS

The WASH M&E MIS system has been introduced in the region starting in 2014. At that time training was given to 14 regional and zonal staff from water resources development.

At the time of our visit no computer in the bureau had the system installed, and no current use of the system could be identified

A further (3 day) training is planned for July for selected woredas to be delivered with support of MoWIE

Hardware including 78 computers together with chairs, desks etc has been provided to the region recently, and these are still in a warehouse in Jijiga.

Box 12: Kebribeyah woredas coordination structures

There are no focal persons, WaSH consultants or Woreda WaSH team since this is not a CWA woreda. There is a PSNP task force that includes Administration, Agriculture, Water, Health and Education offices

3.3 CAPACITIES

Somali has established its Regional WaSH Coordinaton Office, and since June 2016 this provides additional capacity with a coordinator and an M&E specialist in Jijiga. WASH capacities are greatest, as would be expected, in the CWA woredas where there is a WWT structure. Woreda WASH consultants are also going to support these woredas, but the first have only been recently recruited.

As in Afar, there are substantial human resources related to WASH M&E including 3 posts in water, 9 in health, 8 in education and 4 in finance. Kebribeyah also provides an indication of people at woredas level, with 6 relevant positions. Most positions at regional and woredas level are filled. Health has its health extension workers who also play an important data collection and reporting role, as do supervisors of school clusters.

Again, as in Afar, knowledge of the OWNP is limited and it is only the CWA that is widely understood, at both regional level and in the targeted woredas.

Box 13: Kebribeyah woreda water office physical capacities

The woreda water office has 14 staff, but only one old desktop and a printer, no internet, no GPS, one old motor bike out of use since 2014 due to lack of spares and some old furniture in its two small offices and one store. The health office is a bit better equipped, including with a vehicle and motorbikes.

The regional bureau of health, education and finance have generally adequate capacities to use the HMIS, EMIS and IBEX systems, but water still needs to develop the capacities needed for its WASH M&E MIS. Still there is a lack of budget for such M&E training at all levels. There are gaps in basic computer skills and basic M&E knowledge as well as gaps in analytical skills. Staff turnover levels are also reported to be high (at all level l).

The water sector has provided new computers and related hardware as part of the WASH M&E MIS rollout (see section 3.2.4).

Logistics are another major challenge in a huge and sparsely populated region. New vehicles and motorbikes intended for WASH have not yet been supplied.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

There are relatively better established monitoring processes in the health, education and finance sectors, with both Afar and Somali regions making use of the highly standardized national systems deployed in these sectors. However, there are gaps associated with each that are similar to those identified elsewhere (IRC, 2015; Jones, 2015). The HMIS system only reports on a small number of WASH indicators with other data being collected through HEH program monitoring systems that are not as strong. The quality of data within the EMIS is hampered by the limited WASH knowledge or training of the education experts that complete the annual surveys. IBEX only captures government expenditure through channel one financing, and not bilateral or NGO expenditure in WASH.

The water sector is actively seeking to improve its monitoring systems under the national leadership of the MoWIE, with a major ongoing initiative being the roll out of the WASH M&E MIS system. This includes the provision of hardware as well as training. As well as providing a basis for more regular monitoring on water supply indicators, this database provides the potential to consolidate data from other WASH sectors. This could facilitate the production of regional and national OWNP reports across WASH.

There is widespread misunderstanding about the OWNP and CWA in both Afar and Somali regions, as has been identified elsewhere. There is generally little understanding of the OWNP being a wider Program which encompasses all WASH interventions. The CWA which funds work in parts of each region is known as One WASH and is viewed as a project, albeit an important one.

The CWA funding provides additional capacity, and is driving the production of integrated WASH reports and plans at regional level in both Somali and Afar. There is no integrated reporting or planning for the wider OWNP i.e. for non-CWA woredas. In Somali a regional WASH coordination office was set up in June 2016; and recruitment of RWCO staffs is underway in Afar, which will further enhance regional capacity. Each office (Somali and Afar regions) will ultimately have a coordinator and an M&E specialist. This provides the potential to raise awareness about a wider OWNP, and provides critical additional M&E capacity.

In both Afar and Somali regions, water sector reporting is limited to activity-based reporting. There is no ongoing reporting against water supply service delivery indicators, as there is in health, education and finance (albeit with gaps). This is a major gap. The last time that structured data was systematically collected against a range of indicators was the NWI undertaken in 2010 in Afar and 2014 in Somali. Coverage calculations are then based on addition of newly constructed schemes.

The national WASH M&E MIS is being rolled out currently in both Afar and Somali with hardware provided and training underway (in Mekele for Afar participants at the time of writing and planned in Somali). However, hardware has only been distributed to some woredas (with internet) in Afar and not yet to any woredas in Somali. Our visit did not identify any use yet of the WASH M&E MIS. There are important questions with respect to the data collection process to feed the MIS, both from field level data collection in water supply and through the use of data already available for education, health and finance, and modification of the indicators to meet GTP II and regional needs.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE FOLLOW-UP BY LOWLAND WASH AND IRC (SUPPORTING WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE SERVICES FOR LIFE)

Initially it was intended that the scoping visits would be followed up by further support focused on improving the use of available data in woreda WASH planning for 2009 EFY. However, planning for 2009 EFY is already largely completed. These short-term recommendations identify alternative proposed actions to provide some immediate support (over the next two months) in Afar, Somali and the selected woredas working towards the development and use of WASH M&E processes,

systems and capacities in line with Lowland WASH and government objectives. The focus proposed at this point in time is to support use of WASH data for regular reporting, rather than supporting WaSH planning for 2009EFY (which has largely been already completed).

Since MoWIE are working hard to roll-out the WASH M&E MIS system in both regions, there is an opportunity for Lowland WASH to support these efforts. Lowland WASH could focus initially on supporting use of the system at regional and woreda levels, working closely with regional staff and using Mile and Kebribeyah woredas as case studies. Activities could include:

- supporting Mile and Kebribeyah woredas to set up practical data collection processes to source the data required to report against key WASH indicators such as functionality. This may include identifying and testing processes to collect data from kebeles and WASHCOs as well as from health, education and finance offices.
- supporting Mile and Kebribeyah woredas to get the WASH M&E MIS system operational including supporting setting up hardware and software, and on the job coaching to build upon the training provided by MoWIE. This could include documenting problems carefully to inform regional and national government on constraints and where possible, solutions. Support may also include coaching to address skill gaps already identified e.g. in basic computing skills and use of GPS devices for geolocation (Afar and Somali).
- supporting Mile and Kebribeyah woredas to use excel spreadsheets or other temporary solutions to store and analyze data while getting the database fully functional or where it has deficiencies (e.g. if a critical indicators needed by the region is missing)
- testing the performance of mobile-data collection tools to gather the required data in parts of Mile and Kebribeyah woredas, and evaluating the advantages and disadvantages for sustainable data collection processes and reporting as compared to alternatives. The use of mobile tools for example has major implications for verification steps and access to data.

A series of follow up visits to Somali and Afar supported by Lowland WASH and IRC are planned from June to September 2016 to work with the region and case study woredas on this activities.

4.3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER LOWLAND WASH SUPPORT AND ACTIVITIES

The recommended strategy for Lowland WASH with respect to the advancement of regional WASH M&E systems is to focus its support to the regions and Lowland WASH woredas towards supporting the testing, improvement and roll-out of national WASH M&E systems in these regions. This could include:

- Providing further capacity building support (beyond the immediate activities identified above) to support the roll out and use of the suite of WASH M&E systems in all Lowland WASH woredas and at the regional level. This includes the WASH M&E MIS, HMIS/ HEH program reporting, EMIS, IBEX and including both strengthening the data collection processes that feed these systems and the use made of the data in planning and reporting.
- Training of education sector staff in Lowland WASH woredas in school WASH to strengthen the quality of EMIS reporting on WASH indicators in these woredas.
- Supporting new M&E staff in the RWCOs to use sector data e.g. to develop integrated regional reports for the wider OWNP.
- Supporting government to ensure that the NWI2 is undertaken in these regions as a well-coordinated exercise which strengthens and builds long term capacities to update, analyze and use WASH data. This means for example, working in Lowland WASH woredas to ensure that through NWI2 the skills and equipment needed to update WASH data are available after the main data collection exercise e.g. with respect to key indicators like functionality.
- Support each region to develop strategic partnerships where required to ensure that all woredas are supported to maintain and use these systems i.e. with NGOs and agencies with an interest in WASH M&E that are active in non-Lowland WASH woredas. This could involve promoting dialogues between WASH M&E actors in these regions, and helping make the link between these

regions and national level dialogues on WASH M&E (e.g. supporting participation in meetings at national level). This is important to ensure these emerging regions are at the forefront of using WASH M&E to improve their services, rather than being left behind.

4.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL OWNP M&E SYSTEM STRENGTHENING

Key elements of a strategy for strengthening OWNP M&E nationwide include:

- Putting in place an MIS covering water to report regularly against (more) national WASH indicators, as in health, education and finance, and strengthening all these systems to improve data quality and its use
- Developing processes, systems and capacities to share data across WASH ministries and bureau and develop integrated WASH reports
- Adopting new ICTs such as mobile-based data collection to overcome constraints and improve the quality and speed of reporting
- Developing partnerships with organizations with an interest to support the development and use of government-led WASH M&E systems across the entire country. In Afar, Somali and SNNPR the Lowland WASH project has the potential to be an important partner. Critical requirements are that partners commit to 1) using standard national WASH indicators and updating these as required, 2) using national database systems, committing to migrate from temporary solutions where these are put in place wherever possible and only using additional systems where national systems do not provide such capability (e.g. for additional indicators required), 3) working at woreda or regional scale (i.e. going beyond project-based reporting).

5. DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

5.1 General

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5.2 Somali

Easynet Consultancy (2016) *Final report on regional WASH inventory data analysis and developing MIS system*. Somali Regional Water Resources Development Bureau, Jijiga.

- Water Resource Development Bureau, Eleven Months Performance Report May 2016
- OWNP-CWA Financial plan for the 2009 EFY
- OWNP-CWA WaSH sectors physical and financial plan for 2008 EFY
- OWNP-CWA 2008 EFY 9months physical and financial progress report ppt
- OWNP-CWA Water sector 2008 9 months physical and financial progress report
- Kebribeyah woreda 2008 EFY woreda budget allocation

5.3 Afar

- Water Resource Bureau, 2008 EFY Water sector one wash national program (OWNP-CWA) 3rd Quarter progress report
- OWNP-CWA WaSH sectors (Water, Health, Education & Finance 2008 EFY physical and financial plan
- OWNP-CWA 2008 EFY 9 months integrated WaSH performance report ppt
- OWNP-CWA BoE 2008 EFY 3rd quarter report
- Bureau of Education Basic School WaSH data
- Bureau of Health, Annual Hygiene and Environmental Health Review meeting ppt (may 2016)
- OWNP-CWA BoH 2008 EFY 2nd quarter report
- OWNP-CWA BoH 2008 EFY 3rd quarter report

ANNEX 1: LOWLAND WASH WOREDAS

REGION	NUMBER WOREDAS	WOREDA
Afar	10	Gawane, Bure Modayitu, Adear, Mile, Dubti, Teru Erbeti, Berehale*, Dalol*, Konaba
Somali	16	Boh, Warder, Shilabo, Marsin*, Yoale, Harshen, Kebribeyah, Kebidehar, Babile*, , *Debeweyin*, Denan, Ararso*, Tuluguled, Jijiga, Degehabur and Awbere*
SNNPR	3	South Ari, Male, Bena Tsehay

Note: *Also CWA-supported woreda

ANNEX 2: CHECKLISTS USED FOR SCOPING VISITS

PROCESSES

Introduction	This checklist focuses on processes related to WASH M&E. Some of the key processes are data collection (monitoring), verification and analysis, reporting and planning
Questions	What are the key constraints/ challenges in timely and integrated WaSH reporting? What are the key challenge you face in doing good evidence-based planning? Project reporting by NGOs/ emergency - how do these feed into government systems? O&M - how is M&E supporting improved operations for service delivery?
NWI	Do you know about the NWI? Were you involved in NWI data collection, and what lessons did you learn from that? Do you know where and how to access the data from the NWI? Does the NWI provide data that are relevant for your function? Have you used NWI data? . For what have you used the NWI data? Were the NWI data that you used useful, of good quality, relevant for your function? Are there any plans to repeat NWI data collection?
Planning	Do you think there is the right and enough data to carry out your planning responsibilities? If not, why not? How do you access the data? In what format do you receive it? How often do you receive this data? Can you access up-to-date data at the time of planning? What kind of data analysis do you perform at the office level? How do you use the data? To what extent is planning integrated between departments?
Reporting	How the reporting does processes work? What do you report on? How are new facilities captured and reported? How are ongoing performances of WaSH facilities captured and reported? Do you share data and integrate reporting across the OWNP sectors? How does this work? what is the percentage of drinking water coverage What is the percentage of Sanitation coverage Do you think there is the right and enough data to carry out your reporting responsibilities? How could you improve the quality of your reports
Project reporting	Are there other datasets (from projects, donors, NGOs) and do you have access to them? Which of these data sets do you use actively and for what purposes? Is the WaSH report well captured institutional WaSH (Health and Education)?

	Do you receive feedback on your report from national, regions, zones?
O&M	Who are the local users of data about water points and sanitation?
	Who do receive the reports on water source failure?
	How are these reports processed? Are there records?
	What is the rural water supply schemes' non-functionality rate
	What is the process for responding to reports on water service failure?
	Do you collect any information on time of responses
Water quality	What checks are in place for water quality and water safety (health)?
	Are any initiatives under way to improve water quality monitoring?
	what is the Percentage of rural water supply schemes with water safety plan?
Data	What indicators do you collect for WASH?
	How do those indicators relate to decisions or planning?
	Do you use a data collection system? Do you use paper forms or mobile devices during data collection?
	Do you believe the data are reliable?
	Do you do any improvements to the data, like verification and cleaning up?
	How do you manage versioning (does the data update over time and allow comparisons over time). How?
	How easily does data flow? Explain the process and constraints.
	Coverage (does the data cover all areas required for decision making and analysis as intended
	Data updating mechanism
	Scale (does the data cover all geographical scales intended, e.g. got, woreda, region, etc.)

SYSTEMS

Introduction	This checklist focuses on the systems that support WaSH monitoring, and in particular the use of IT systems.
Who to ask	These questions are relevant to people working with or supporting specific IT systems in the sector. These may be at woreda or regional level.
Overall questions	How widely are different IT systems being used support WaSH M&E?
	Are the existing systems performing well, and what are the critical challenges?
	What lessons can be learned from innovations in IT systems for WaSH M&E?
WASH MIS	Do you know about the WASH M&E MIS? (developed by PUT)
	Do you know where and how to access the WASH MIS?
	Have you used the WaSH MIS system and how?
	Do the MIS provide data that are relevant for your function?
	Were the WASH MIS data that you used useful, of good quality, relevant for your functions
	How widely is the system used by others? Quantitative estimate if possible. Why is it not used?
Other systems/ software (HMIS, EMIS, others)	What types of software do you use at all stages of your activities?
	How does it work? Please explain the details of the system in brief (for HMIS and EMIS what are differences from national systems)
	Are there any sanitation and/or water indicators and data stored?
	Is it possible to change indicators and parameters?

	Do you have guidelines?
	Who financed it?
	Who maintains it?
	Who installed it?
	Who administers it? Who assigns permissions?
	How widely is the system used by others? Quantitative estimate if possible. Why is it not more widely used?
	Please explain briefly how it has improved your activities?
Licensing	Who pays for your software licenses?(ones relating to M&E, data collection and analysis)
	What is the periodical cost of these licenses? One time cost or yearly renewal fee?
Scale of use	What are the outputs of the system?
	Does the system generate all necessary reports?
	Does the system assist you during the planning of activities and periodical reporting?
Data management	Where does your data stored?
	Do you use backups? Which data do you backup and how?
	Who is responsible for the integrity of the data?
Connectivity	Which connection type is available in your area? Dial up, Fixed, wireless/mobile networks, Woreda NET?
	Is there a GSM network available in all locations? What types of connections are available? GSM, 3G, 4G, WCDMA, ADSL, Broadband, VSAT?
	What type of system do you think is reliable? Local installed software\offline or web-based and cloud solutions? E.g., Gmail?
	Do you budget for connectivity options? Are you planning an upgrade in the near future? Who is assisting with these costs?
Electricity	Is there a continuous power supply across the Woreda?
	How many community\Kebele are covered with supply of electricity?
	Does the main office get power cuts?
	Do you have backup power generator and UPSs to power equipment during power disruptions?
Technology personnel	How do you resolve your technology issues?
	Do you have a person assigned for IT activities? Do you plan to hire?
	What is their education level?
	Have they taken any training on ICT, Office applications, M&E systems, data collection systems?
	Would these staff be available to assist the OWNP activities?
Office network	Do you have network in place at your offices? LAN/WAN?
	How do you get internet access? Woreda net?
	Which connection type do you use throughout your operations? Dial up, Fixed, wireless/mobile networks, Woreda NET?
Internet use	Do you use emails for communication?
	Does everyone get access to the internet?
Computer equipment	Do you use desktops or laptops?
	Do you have a server in your office? What do you do with this server?
	Do you have printers in your office?

	Do you have a dedicated set of equipment for M&E activities? When was these devices purchased? Are they all functional? What breaks most? Is there a local ICT maintenance shop? What is the closest technical support that is available for troubleshooting hardware and software (phones, computers, etc.)? Is there a budget for (external) tech support? Who provided those equipment?
Mobile penetration	Do you use mobile phones and / or tablets? What type of phones/tablets people usually use? Do you use these mobile devices at any stage of the M&E activities? Do you use SMS for reporting incidents or to exchange work related information?
Data collection methods	How do you conduct field data collection? Who conducts the data collection activities?
Mapping exercises	Do you have GPS devices? How many? Are they sufficient? Do you map your water points? Do you use any mapping and analysis software? What type? Excel, Spas? Who pays for the licenses? Do you have a coverage map of the water points available? Are they updated and printed regularly?
Data warehouse	Where does all the critical information get stored? Who owns it? Can you locate versions of data easily?
User security	Are the systems secure with antivirus and secure passwords? Do you face problems with computer viruses? Which programs are usually affected with such infections?
Devices	Do all experts have access to computers? Do you feel you can get access to devices easily? e.g.. Laptop, GPS, USB Flash Drives, Tablets, etc. Who owns those devices? Who regulates their access?
Accessibility	Do you have preference over working languages? Which language is used widely in your area? Does your language use any special fonts/scripts? What language does your M&E system use?
Cost	Who is in charge of budgeting for systems? Where do you get the budget for running expenses?
ICT	Have you or are you doing anything with innovations in ICT e.g. mWASH? Has the ICT system actually contributed to an increase on quality of data and has it contributed to the reduction of movement of people and efficiency of work and time savings on report writing etc.? Are you planning on working on using ICT technologies in the near future (any purchase plans and/or requirement gathering for devices and/or ICT equipment)? Yes/No?

PEOPLE

Introduction	This checklist focuses on capacity. It is about people who do WASH M&E, their

	skills, and the structures and resources that support them.
Overall questions	What capacities are available for WaSH M&E at different levels and within different ministries? What are the critical gaps in capacity for improved WaSH M&E? What are the existing capacity building efforts and initiatives (if any)? Can any capacity building solutions already be identified?
People	Who are the people with WaSH M&E responsibilities at your level? Prompt to ask about water, health, education, finance. Specify number (in post/ unfilled) Is there a lead institution for WaSH M&E and are roles clear? (is this the RWCO/ RWMU) What is your position? What are your responsibilities and mandates? How much do you know about the OWNP? Water, Health: What kind of data or information do you need to be able to carry out your responsibilities and mandates? Please describe your role in WaSH monitoring Do you have responsibility in collecting data? Which data? How do you collect the data? Please describe the constraints you face in fulfilling this role What technologies do you have for M&E? How comfortable are you in using the M&E tools and technologies? What other common challenges do you face when using M&E technologies?
Capacity building	Have you received training in collecting, analysing, using and or reporting WaSH monitoring data in the last 3 years? If so, please provide: name of course, objectives, who conducted it, duration, once off or ongoing, comments on usefulness and how it could be improved. If you have participated in WaSH M&E training, did you receive a training manuals/ materials or tools? Which of these do you refer back to and use most often? What is the process for training new recruits on the existing system or retraining / refresher for existing staff? What additional training do you feel you need to equip you to conduct WaSH monitoring? (topics and methods/ approaches) What additional capacity do you need to undertake your role in WaSH monitoring more effectively? (e.g. people, support, resources, tools) What training and capacity support do you think different actors need to take on their roles in WaSH monitoring? (woreda, zone, regional) Who would you see as the WaSH monitoring capacity building champions? How do you see the role of TVET's and HSC's (health science colleges) in WaSH M&E training? Any thoughts on WaSH M&E training quality control and qualifications? (who and how) From your previous experience, Is there M&E staff stability, or does it suffer from high turnover among such WaSH sector staff professionals? Can the RWCO/RWMU take initiative to develop the skills needed for WaSH M&E, or does it have to follow a centrally determined package?

	Structure of WWT (who leading, active/or weak
	Physical capacity (computer, furniture and logistics)
	Private sector involvement and existence
	Are there currently any budgets available for capacity building for WASH M&E?
Roles & responsibilities	Which of the WWTs office is the lead institutions in handling the monitoring and the consolidation of periodic WaSH reports?
Support	Who do you turn (refer) to if you have any difficulties with collecting, analysing, using and or reporting WaSH monitoring data?
	What kind of support do you receive from your supervisors for M&E purposes?
ICT skills	Which of the following tools are you comfortable to use? Excel, Word, Access, SPSS, GIS?
	Did you take any GIS related trainings?
	Were there any recent IT related trainings? Like basic applications, how to use in the internet, etc.?
	Do those responsible for M&E have good knowledge of IT systems?
Time	How much time do you spend on WaSH M&E?
	How much time is required for M&E related field work? (data collection & verification)
	WaSH Strategic plan (GTP II)
	Last year budget allocation and planning (amount allocated)
	Reporting format (is it including the WaSH sectors: Health, Water, Education and Finance)
	Reporting process :To whom do they report
	Is the report including NGOs activity?
	Mechanism of reporting (to line offices or consolidated WaSH (WWT, ZWT, RWCO)

ANNEX 3: CONTACTS

Table A3.1: List of interviewees Afar

NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	MOBILE	EMAIL
Abduaziz Mussaa	Regional Water Resource Bureau	Deputy Bureau Head	0911744354	
Abdu Shimelis	Region Water Resource Bureau	OWNP-CWA M&E specialist	0911929521	Absweet76@gmail.com Askpadm98@yahoo.com
Alexander Samuel	Region Water Resource Bureau	Water Resource Management exp.	0913235881	alexandersemera@gmail.com
Mubalek Oumer	Region Water Resource Bureau	WaSH MIS system administrator	0912055294	mubalekoo@gmail.com
Olana Gelano	Regional Health Bureau	OWNP-CWA H & Environmental Health Specialist	0911379085	olanagelano@gmail.com
Tesfaye Belay	Regional Health Bureau	Hygiene & Envir. Health	0911574506	Tesfayebelay37@gmail.com
Ali Mohammed	Regional BoFED	BoFED Deputy Bureau Head	0922617376	Alidallol@yahoo.com
Hassen Ali Ahmed	Regional BoFED	NGO coordinator, External Resource Mobilization Core process owner	0912062240	Husseno62240@gmail.com
Ephrem Workeye	Regional Education Bureau	P/B/M&E officer and OWNP Edu. focal per.	0911335982	ephremworkeye@yahoo.com
Mohammed Eshetu	Mile woreda water office	Drinking water supply & Irrigation development core process owner	0913973604	
Haji Hassen Mohammed Kasim	Mile WoFED	Office Head	0911051631	
Nasir Ali	Mile Woreda Health	Office Head	0916719743	
Solomon Abreha	Mile Woreda Health	Disease prevention and control officer	0914142952	
Menberu Wagaye	Save the Childern Afar Field office	Education specialist	0912039652	Menberu.wagaye@savethechildren.org
Nuru Ahmed	Mile town water utility	Technical and Operation officer	0912320336	
Abubeker Tussa	CARE Ethiopia Afar Field Office	Intrim Program and Operation M.	0911926293	Abubeker.tussa@care.org
Mehamed gerju	CARE Ethiopia Afar Field Office	Deputy program manager	0911912224	

Table A3.2: List of interviewees Somali

NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	MOBILE	EMAIL
Ayderus Ahmed Mohamud	Regional Health Bureau	Health Promotion Disease Prevention & HEP Core Process Owner		Ayderus20@gmail.com

Khadra Shide	Regional Health Bureau	Senior S&H specialist (OWNP-CWA)	0912117335	
Ebrahim Adem	Regional Health Bureau	S&H specialist	0915744077	
Deyr Abdi Adem	Region Water Resource	Regional water budgeting &planning Case coordinator	0915465483	dgurxan@gmail.com
Fuad Ahmed Jara	Somali Region Water Resource	Planning & Budgeting officer	0915769532	Fuad.yu@gmail.com
Kamal Yusuf Abdulahi	Regional Water Resource	Planning and Program specialist	0915741650	Kamalabdulahi123@gmail.com
Ahmed Abdi Omer	Regional Water Resource	Water PMU OWNP M&E Specialist	0920470180	Aabdii74@gmail.com
Abdisalam Farah Haach	Regional Education Bureau	Water Supply Officer	0915060817	Xadi08@hotmail.com
Muhaddin Abdurahman	Regional Education Bureau	NGO Donor Fund Officer(School WASH)	0915749525	
Kelif Mussie	Jijiga International Rescue Committee field office	EH International Rescue Committee program manager		
Ahmed Furre	International Rescue Committee – Jijiga Regional Office	Water supply Officer	0913866652	Ahmed.furre@ircrescure.org
Mahomud Tahir Yusuf	Kebri Beyah Woreda Water Office	Kebri Beyah Woreda Water Head	0911911345	
Abdilahi Abdirahman	Kebri Beyah Woreda Water Office	Water Expert	0910369175	
Alrahman Ali Harbi	Kebri Beyah Education Office	Supervision and quality assurance core process owner	0910364195	
Mohamed Ahmed	Kebri Beyah Education Office	WASH Expert	0915078959	
Adem Abid Mohamed	Kebribeya Health office	Head	0912667697	

ANNEX 4: HUMAN RESOURCES FOR WASH M&E

Table A4.1 Human resources for WASH M&E in Afar region and Mile woreda

ORGANIS-ATION	POSITIONS RELATED TO WASH M&E	APPR-OVED	FILLED	COMMENTS
Afar				
RWCO	Coordinator	1	0	New position
	M&E specialist	1	0	New position
WRB	Water PMU M&E specialist	1	1	Works for OWNP-CWA
	Planning, Budgeting and NGO Coordination M&E Specialists	2	2	In Planning, Budgeting and NGO Coordination Core process. Involves working for the whole program of WRB.
	ICT officer/ MIS system administrator	2	2	In ICT sub process within Water Resource Development core process. MIS system administrator and one ICT officer
BoH	S&H senior specialist and engineer	2	1	Senior S&H officer recruited and engineer in process for recruitment. For OWNP-CWA
	S&H officers	3	2	Health Promotion Disease Prevention &HEP Core Process
	M&E officers	3	3	Under Planning, Budgeting and NGO Coordination Core Process working on all Health Bureau activities
	HMIS officers	3	3	Working in HMIS sub core process under the Planning, Budgeting and NGO coordination core process
BoE	Sanitation and Hygiene officer and School WaSH Technical specialist	2	1	S&H specialists recruited while Technical specialist for school WaSH recruitment on process
	M&E specialists	4	4	Planning, Budgeting and NGO Coordination Core process owner. and working for the whole program of BoE
	EMIS officers	4	4	Working in EMIS sub core process under the Planning, Budgeting and NGO coordination core process Owner
BoFED	Financial accountants	2	2	Focused on CWA budget planning, disbursement, utilization and procurement
	M&E experts for WaSH and other sectors monitoring	4	4	The External resource mobilization, UN and NGOs Coordination process participates in monitoring and evaluation of WaSH and other sector activities, budget tracking and reporting etc
	M&E officers	7	7	Planning, Budgeting and NGO Coordination Core process owner. The M&E team is working for the government program of BoFED

ORGANIS-ATION	POSITIONS RELATED TO WASH M&E	APPR-OVED	FILLED	COMMENTS
Mile Woreda				
WWO	-	-	-	
WHO	S&H officer	1	0	Left the office 4 month ago
	HMIS officer	1	0	HMIS activities carried out by focal person
WoFED	M&E officers	5	5	Planning, Budgeting and NGO Coordination process. Provide technical support all sector offices.

Table A4.2 Human resources for WASH M&E in Somali region and Kebribeyah woreda

ORGANIS-ATION	POSITIONS RELATED TO WASH M&E	APPR-OVED	FILLED	COMMENTS
Somali				
RWCO	Coordinator	1	1	New position
	M&E specialist	1	1	New position
WRDB	One Water PMU M&E specialist	1	1	Works for both CWA and non-CWA woredas
	M&E Specialist	1	-	Left the organization year ago
	ICT technician	1	1	Managing staff computers like cleaning virus and maintenance. No role with the MIS.
BoH	M&E Specialist	2	2	
	Planning, Budgeting and M&E officers	4	4	Planning, Budgeting and M&E Core process
	M&E for S&H specialist (OWNP-CWA)			On negotiation with BoFED
	S&H officers	3	3	Health Promotion Disease Prevention &HEP Core Process
BoE	Sanitation and Hygiene officer and WaSH Technical specialist (Civil Eng.) for school WaSH	2	2	Both full-time staff recruited for CWA
	M&E and EMIS officers	6	6	Planning, Budgeting and NGO Coordination Core process with activities across whole programme of BoE
BoFED	Financial accountants	2	2	Supporting WaSH implementing sectors in budget planning, disbursement, utilization and procurement
	M&E experts for WaSH sector monitoring	2	2	The Development Planning M&E officers are participating in evaluation of WaSH activities, budget tracking and reporting, often visiting physical performance of projects before payment approval
Kebribeyah Woreda				
WWO	Development Planning, M&E officer	1	1	Mainly working on planning and reporting as well as participating in project/Program monitoring and evaluation. Provides planning and M&E support to all water office tasks.

ORGANIS-ATION	POSITIONS RELATED TO WASH M&E	APPR-OVED	FILLED	COMMENTS
WHO	Development planning, M&E officer	1	1	Mainly working on planning and reporting as well as participating in project/Program monitoring and evaluation. Provides planning and M&E support to all health office tasks.
	HMIS officer	2	2	
WoFED	M&E officer	2	2	Planning, Budgeting and NGO Coordination process owner

ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF OWNP REPORTING FORMAT

Table A5.1: Summary of indicators in OWNP reporting format

Indicator
Total number of water schemes
Number of water schemes planned, completed, or under construction (<50% and >50% complete) disaggregated by scheme type
Number of non-functional water schemes, and planned reduction
Urban water scheme works disaggregated by town category and by works type (study and design, scheme construction, rehabilitation etc)
Average time of water supply (urban)
Losses and planned reduction (urban)
Number liquid waste management structures established (urban)

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