



Monitoring and Evaluation of WASH in Ethiopia

Ouagadougou, April, 2014

National WaSH Program

- I. Motivation for WASH monitoring and evaluation
- II. NWI. Its coordination, roles and responsibilities
- III. What is monitored and data collection process
- IV. Key Performance Indicators (KPI) and standards
- V. Usage of the results
- VI. Updating the database
- VII. Costs

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I Motivation for WASH monitoring and evaluation

- Government committed to fulfill target 10 of MDG 7 (halve the amount of population without access to water and sanitation by 2015)
- Water supply access and access to sanitation are increasing
- The need to strengthen monitoring and evaluation in the WASH sector is acknowledged by Government and development partners
- The WASH sector has long suffered from a lack of reliable data which has negative consequences for planning and resource allocation



II National WASH Inventory (NWI)

- First of its kind in Ethiopia (2011)
- Aims of the initiative
 - *to provide baseline data for planning and various monitoring purposes*
 - *to establish the backbone of a reliable, sector-wide M&E system*
 - *to put an end to the dissimilarity over access figures*
- Conducted in 2011 in more than 730 woredas (districts) and in more than 16,000 kebeles (villages) excluding Somali-region
- The WASH data is currently saved and managed in internet-based NWI M&E-MIS



II National WaSH Inventory (NWI), M&E MIS

National WaSH Program



FDRE - MoWE, Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene - M&E MIS

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School Census
Health Facility Inventory
Household Inv Sanitation & Hygiene
Household Inv Water Supply

Admin Organ : FDRE (Ethiopia)

Administrative Structures

- FDRE (Ethiopia)
 - TIGRAY-REGION
 - AFAR-REGION
 - AMHARA-REGION
 - OROMIYA-REGION
 - SOMALI-REGION
 - BENISHANGUL GUMZ-REGION
 - METEKEL-ZONE
 - ASOSA-ZONE
 - KAMASHI-ZONE
 - YASO-WEREDA
 - SIRBA ABAY-WEREDA

Select Report Criteria

Report Criteria:

Indicator Category
Rural and Urban Water Sup

Indicator ID
113021 - Rural and Urban

Report Level
Woreda

Select Year
2011

Choose View Type
 List View
 Chart View
 View Both

View Report



II Coordination, roles and responsibilities





III What is monitored and how

- What gets measured?
 - Rural community water supply schemes
 - Rural household hygiene and sanitation
 - Rural household drinking water use
 - WASH in schools and health facilities (institutional WASH)
 - Urban water supply, sanitation and hygiene
- And how?
 - Steering committees established at federal-, regional-, zonal-, woreda- and kebele-levels
 - National WASH Inventory -project office established at all levels
 - Sensitization mission for administrators at all levels



III NWI Data collection process

1. Forming of the NWI -steering committees and NWI task forces. Naming coordinators at regional-, zonal- and woreda-levels
2. TOT for all levels
3. Training of NWI enumerators at kebele-level
4. Data collection
5. Data consolidation at woreda-level
6. Data delivery to zones / regions
7. Data conversion to digital format by regions
8. Sending softcopy of the data to national NWI project office



III Challenges

- Delay due to the lengthy procurement process of computers and network installation
- Data cleaning and entry takes more than one year
- Missing data: GPS, yield, functionality status, number of households within 1.5 km from water sources, health service type, latrine type and water supply scheme type
- Strong training and process for data verification needed (to avoid the errors and missing data)



IV Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of NWI

- Water WASH
 - National urban and rural Access / Usage
 - National rural Access / Usage
 - National urban Access / Usage
 - Functionality
- Health WASH
 - Access to latrine facilities
 - Access to water supply
- School WASH
 - Access to latrine facilities
 - Access to improved latrine facilities
 - Access to water supply



IV Standards for KPIs / Water WASH

- Rural access
 - Definition: % of rural population that is provided access to 15 l/c/d water within 1.5 km of the water supply point
 - Computation: (Number of beneficiaries that have accessed and could access 15 l/c/d water within 1.5 km of the water supply point including repairable non-functional water supply schemes / total population from CSA) x 100 (%)
- Rural usage
 - Definition: % of rural population that is actually using water from the water point irrespective of quantities used and distance from the water point
 - Computation: (Number of beneficiaries actually using water from water supply point: as per the data from the annual inventory of water supply schemes / total population from CSA) x 100 (%)
- Functionality
 - Definition: % of Functional rural water supply schemes
 - Computation: Number of functional schemes / total number of water schemes x 100 (%)



IV Standards for KPIs / Water WASH

- Urban access
 - Definition: % of urban population that is provided access to 20 l/c/d improved water from the domestic/household water consumptions inventory
 - Data Needed: A = Domestic water consumption, B = Total population from CSA
 - Computation: $((A * 1000) / (365 * 20)) / B \times 100 (\%)$
- Urban usage
 - Definition: % of population served by the water supply utilities
 - Data Needed: A = Served Population, B = Total population from CSA
 - Computation: $(\text{Served Population} / \text{Total number of people}) \times 100 (\%)$



IV Standards for KPIs / Health institutions WASH

- Access to latrine facilities
 - Definition: % of health institutions having access to latrine facilities
 - Computation: $(\text{Total No. of health institutions having access for latrine facilities} / \text{total No. of Health Institutions in required area}) \times 100 (\%)$
- Access to Water Supply
 - Definition: % of health institutions having access to water supply
 - Computation: $(\text{Total No. of health institutions having access to water supply} / \text{total no. of health institutions in required area}) \times 100 (\%)$



IV Standards for KPIs / School WASH

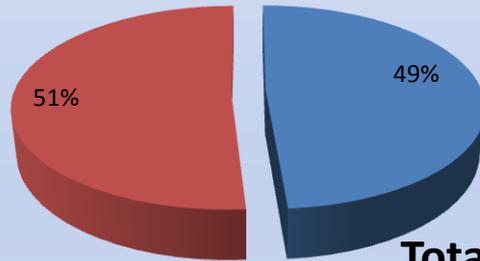
- Access to Latrine Facilities
 - Definition: % of schools having access to latrine facilities
 - Computation: $(\text{Total No. of schools having access for latrine facilities} / \text{total No. of schools in required area}) \times 100 (\%)$
- Access to Improved Latrine Facilities
 - Definition: % of schools having access to improved latrine facilities
 - Computation: $(\text{Total No. of schools having access for improved latrine facilities} / \text{total No. of schools in required area}) \times 100 (\%)$
- Access to Water Supply
 - Definition: % of schools with drinking water supply
 - Computation: $(\text{Total No. of schools with water supply} / \text{total No. schools in the required area}) \times 100 (\%)$



V Data usage: National water supply access

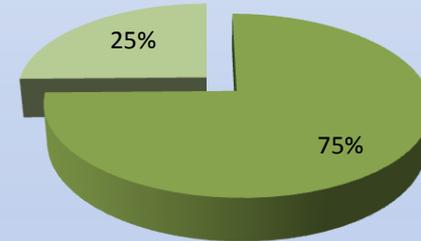
Rural access

- Have access Drinking Water Supply
- Do not have access drinking water supply



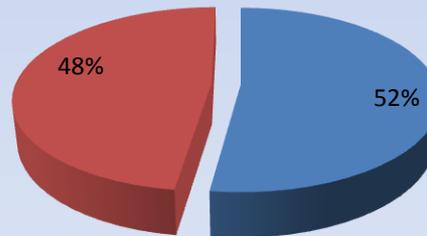
Urban Access

- Have access drinking water supply
- Do not have access drinking water supply



Total access

- Have access Drinking Water Supply
- Do not have access drinking water supply





V Data usage: Functionality status of rural water supply schemes in different regions

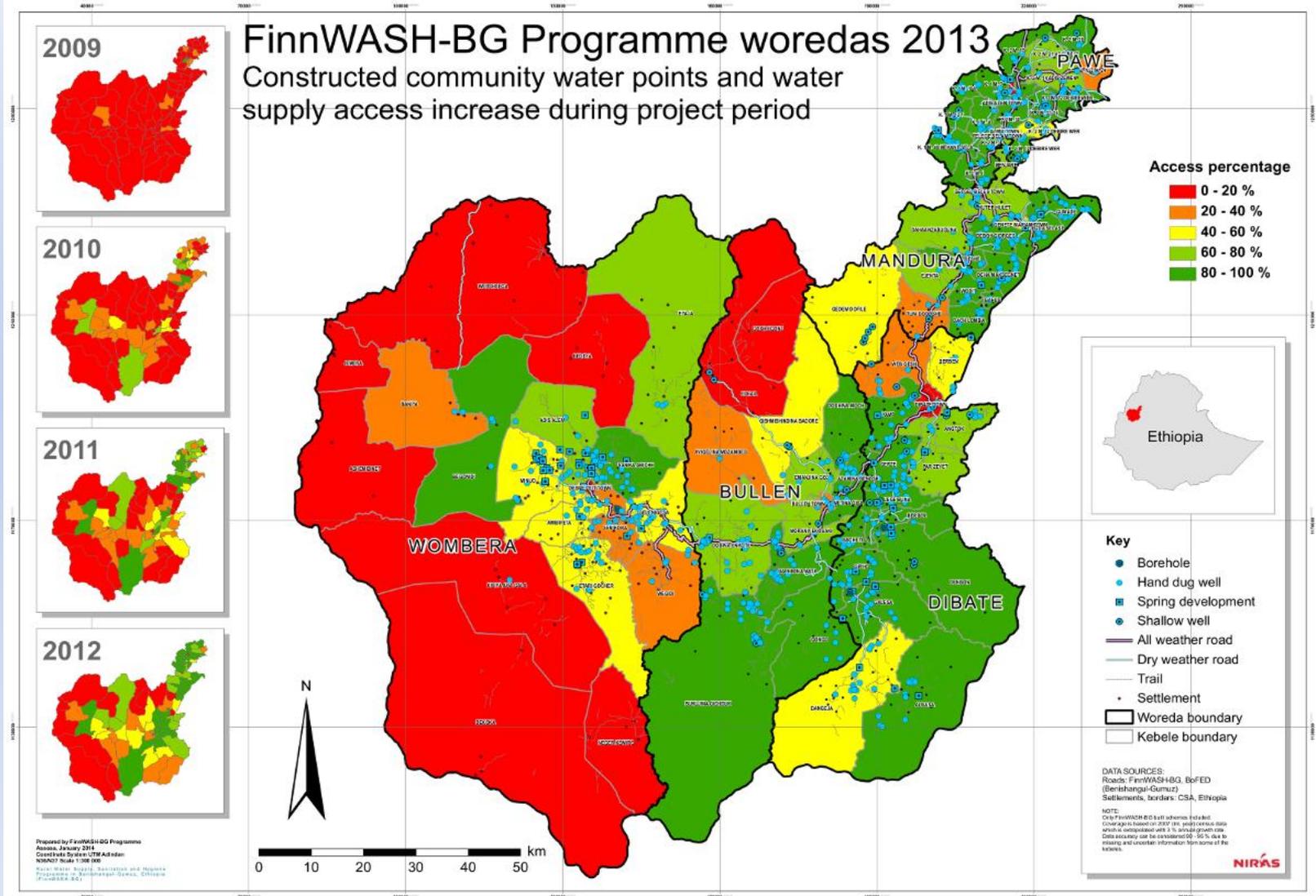
National WaSH Program





V Data usage: Development partner's coverage map

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V Data usage by the woredas

- Officially baseline data is used in five year- and yearly planning of rural water supply of the woredas
- Amount of WASH-facilities and amount of collected data is increasing significantly
 - Woredas need to have their data well organized
- Different instances are asking different data
 - Woredas need to have their data available
- Woredas can use the data for decision making, planning, visualising (thematic maps), monitoring...
 - Generally not implemented yet
 - There is database-management and GIS-training conducted by development partners
- Major issues hindering data usage are computer viruses and the lack of computer skills



VI Updating of the NWI

- There is no process for updating yet
- The inventory needs to be updated regularly mainly to monitor WASH change indicators and service status
- Probably policy is needed to support the national WaSH inventories as any other recurring activities to support performance monitoring
- Policy should be translated to functional structure accommodating the work of updating the NWI
- Planning and budgeting of the regular updating of NWI
- Institutional arrangements to do the updating (collection of data and transferring to the servers) regularly by nationally designated office



VII Costs of initial NWI and smartphone data collection

- For 8 region and 2 administrations
 - About 5,000,000 USD
 - Secured financial resource
 - Federal Government and regions
 - WB/DFID WSS project
 - PBS II WASH M&E strengthening
 - AfDB
 - UNICEF
 - About 65 CSOs/NGOs identified and mapped
- For one region (smartphone survey in Somali-area)
 - About 420,000 USD
 - Secured financial resource
 - Federal Government and regions
 - UNICEF
 - About 13 CSOs/NGOs



VII Financing on the long term

- Donors and NGOs (DFID, AfDB, WSP) agreed to support financially for long term updating of the NWI
- The Government is intended to support sustainability of the NWI by creating policy, functional structure up to woreda level and budgeting for the process

