



Monitoring and Evaluation of WASH in Ethiopia

Ouagadougou, April, 2014

- 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)

National WaSH Program

- 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



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: $(\text{Number of beneficiaries that have accessed and could access 15 l/c/d water within 1.5 km of the water supply point including repairable non-functional water supply schemes} / \text{total population from CSA}) \times 100 (\%)$
- 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: $(\text{Number of beneficiaries actually using water from water supply point: as per the data from the annual inventory of water supply schemes} / \text{total population from CSA}) \times 100 (\%)$
- Functionality
 - Definition: % of Functional rural water supply schemes
 - Computation: $\text{Number of functional schemes} / \text{total number of water schemes} \times 100 (\%)$



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

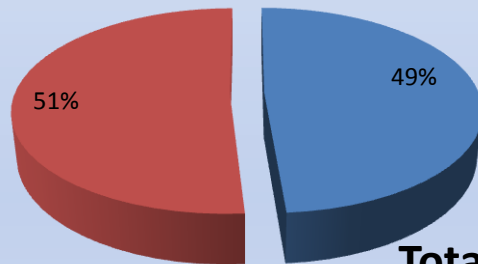
- Access to Latrine Facilities
 - Definition: % of schools having access to latrine facilities
 - Computation: $(\text{Total No. of schools having access for latrine facilities} / \text{total No. of schools in required area}) \times 100 (\%)$
- Access to Improved Latrine Facilities
 - Definition: % of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

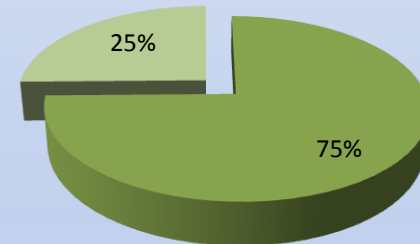
Rural access

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



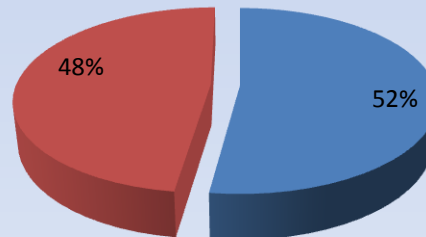
Urban Access

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



Total access

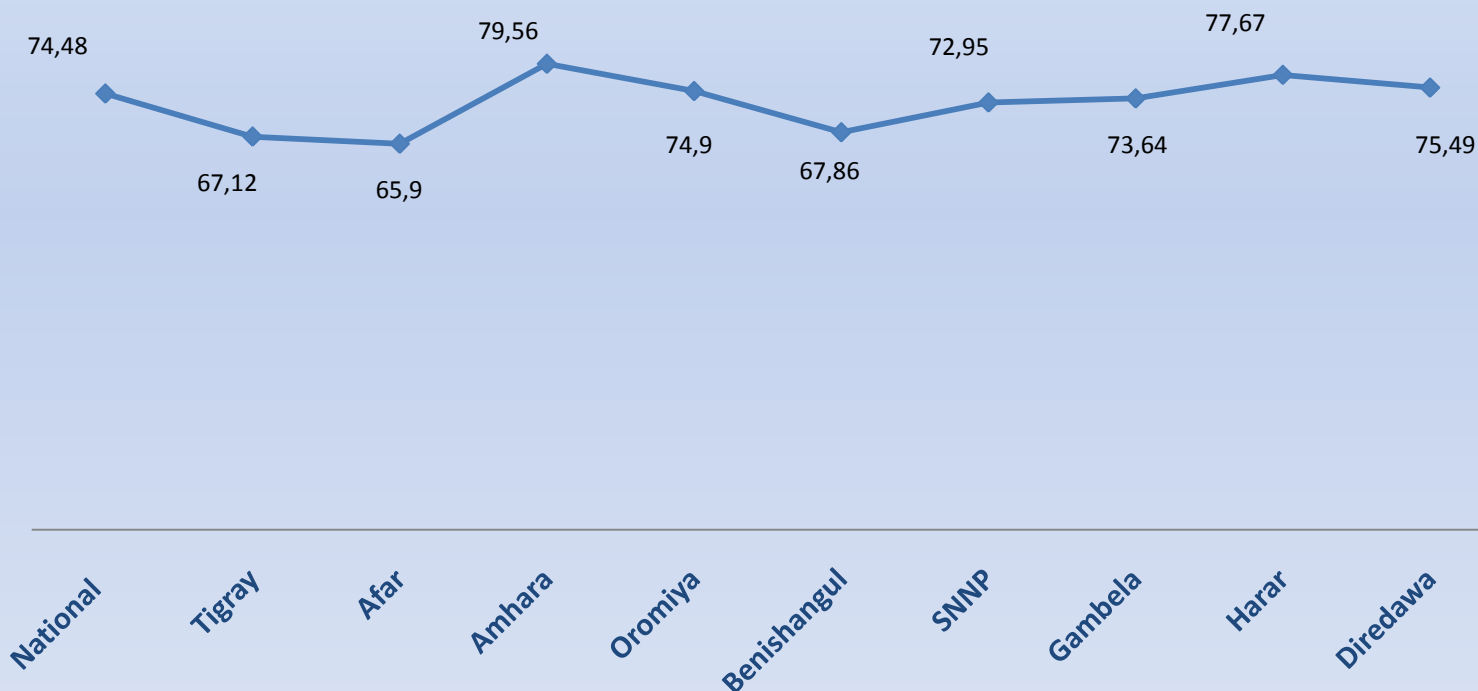
- Have access Drinking Water Supply
- Do not have access drinking water supply





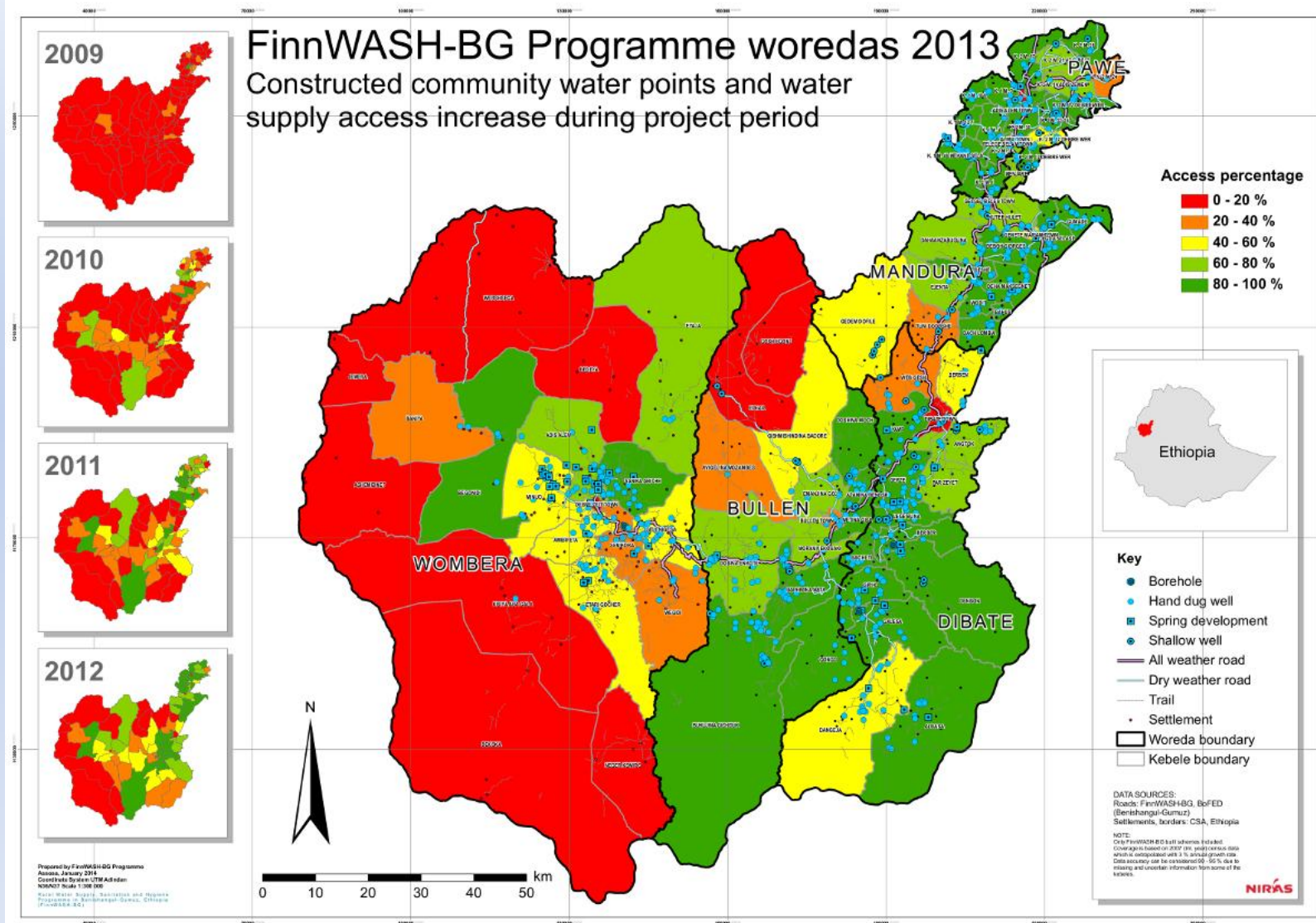
V Data usage: Functionality status of rural water supply schemes in different regions

National WaSH Program





V Data usage: Development partner's coverage map





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

