

# Ministry of Water Irrigation and Electricity

Development of national WASH M&E systems and  
the monitoring of sustainability

Monitoring for Sustainability  
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# Introduction

- WASH services in Ethiopia are gradually being transformed through a series of innovations and reforms under the umbrella of the One WASH National Programme (OWNP).
- The aims of the OWNP are to improve the health and well-being of communities by increasing equitable and sustainable access to water supply and sanitation, and the adoption of good hygiene practices.
- The OWNP is a sector-wide approach to WASH involving four key government ministries
- So that results can be tracked, and ultimately improved, the OWNP plans include strengthening national WASH M&E systems.

# Con...

- OWNP M&E objectives include:
  - To measure and report progress towards the intended One WASH National Programme (OWNP) results, and
  - To strengthen accountability of the WASH sector at all levels (i.e., federal, regional and Woreda) through the use of data and information from the WASH M&E system.
- Government-led nation wide WASH monitoring is a critical component of the necessary enabling environment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
- The Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership, for example, emphasises the need for a good evidence base and strengthened government-led planning processes as current top priority issues together with higher political prioritisation.

# Con...

- Under the OWNPN, the WASH sectors are working towards ‘one plan, one budget, and one report’.
- Such streaming aims to reduce the administrative and reporting burden on critical staff and improve efficiency and to have full and complete story about WASH
- However, the existing WASH landscape is rather fragmented and complex, with numerous programmes, plans, financing channels and reports across the WASH sectors.
- M&E responsibilities and efforts are typically fragmented
  - Because of the complex financing arrangements in WASH sectors
  - Different funding modalities, for example the block grant, consolidated WASH account, bilateral and multilateral (UN) programmes and projects, NGO projects and emergency WASH interventions.
  - Further data is collected through the household surveys administered by the Central Statistical Agency.

## Con...

- Cooperation between the units managing information systems across WASH ministries and alignment of data from the different MIS systems across the WASH sectors is currently limited, and this hampers efforts to produce WASH sector wide reporting,
- For example to combine health data on sanitation and education data on school WASH with water sector data on rural and urban water supply
- Integrated WASH monitoring through combined data collection processes is a fairly recent development, through for example the National WASH Inventory in 2011, Somali region 2014.

# *Existing practices*

- Major surveys by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) with WASH questions include
  - the Demographic and Health Survey (every 5 years),
  - Welfare Monitoring Survey (every 5 years),
  - Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (5 years), and
  - Census (10 years).
- There are established governance arrangements to link NGO reporting to the OWINP such as the consolidated reporting of the Christian Relief and Development Association (CCRDA) Water and Sanitation Forum,

# Con...

- There are a large number of existing MIS systems that hold WASH related data at both national and local levels.

WASH MIS (Not fully operational)

HMIS

EMIS

National IBEX system

- All of these systems have gaps with respect to WASH indicators and the quality of data collected



## Con...

- In addition to the agreement-related reporting requirements on NGOs to report to Finance and Economic Development at woreda, region or federal level. Efforts are also underway to strengthen this reporting.
- Strong links have not yet been established between the wider WASH sector.
- Integrated WASH M&E could facilitate improved information flows and support coordination, with the OWNP being able to more quickly monitor, evaluate and communicate its successes and failures.
- It could also help to realise the strengths of a multi-sectoral approach helping make links between water supply, sanitation provision and hygiene behaviours in decision-making.

# Some current initiatives ICTs for WASH monitoring

## Rural Water Sustainability, WASH+ project

In 2015 Care supported local governments in South Gondor zone to map all the 2505 water supply schemes (and 195 institutional latrines) in 9 woredas using the M-water smartphone app.

## Monitoring Self-supply

The Millenium Water Alliance are monitoring existing and new household-level water supply facilities that are constructed and improved through private investment. Akvo FLOW is used for surveys led by woreda government staff.

## COWASH

COWASH uses handheld GPS devices and open source software (OpenOffice, QGIS). Capacity has been built for woreda-, zone-, and region-levels but the data is still mainly used by federal level only. A1-size maps are generated for all COWASH woredas with an estimated 90% of water point data available for these woredas (in total 7827 waterpoint in the federal database).

## Water Report - People In Need

SMS based fault reporting system set up by NGO People In Need, with Woreda Water Office staff responding.

## Water Point Mapper

WaterAid Ethiopia is supporting use of its excel-based Water Point Mapper tool in 4 woredas (Amhara 4, Oromia 5, SNNPR 4 and BG 1) by regional and woreda governments.

## Water Infrastructure Management Platform

The Tigray Water Resources Bureau (TWRB) manages WIMP which was developed with the support of ICRC and runs on a web-based (Majella) platform. Rolled out to 34 rural woredas and working well in 18 of them. These woreda water offices manage information on 15,279 water supply schemes. This system has been used regionally for official coverage calculations.

## Charity:Water/ REST

The 'Dispatch Monitor' system logs and displays the water point status (functioning or needing repair) as reported by in-coming calls on free call line, AKVO FLOW spot-check surveys filed by program circuit riders, and sensors. There are currently over 3000 water points in the database, but these are only CW/REST schemes. 989 water points are also fitted with sensors.

## Real-time Monitoring the WASH emergency initiative, Phase I and II

In 7 regions and in a total 70 priority woredas Akvo Flow is being used for monitoring features to collect weekly data at all water points in the identified woredas. An automatic linkage has been setup between the Akvo Flow system and the prototype online dashboard for data visualisations. This allows for near real-time monitoring.

## Lowland WASH

This new project (AECOM/ Care/IRC/USAID) supports the strengthening of WASH Management Information Systems in 3 regions, is promoting the use of data for planning in 24 woredas, and involves installing sensors on 500 new and rehabilitated water supply schemes.

## National WASH Inventory(Somali)

The regional water bureau mapped a total of all 2914 rural community water supply systems, 22 urban facilities and 2386 institutional facilities within 22 actual days, with a total of 5696 records collected using Akvo FLOW app on mobile phones. Initiative led by MoWIE with UNICEF support.

## Nationwide Systems

### Education MIS

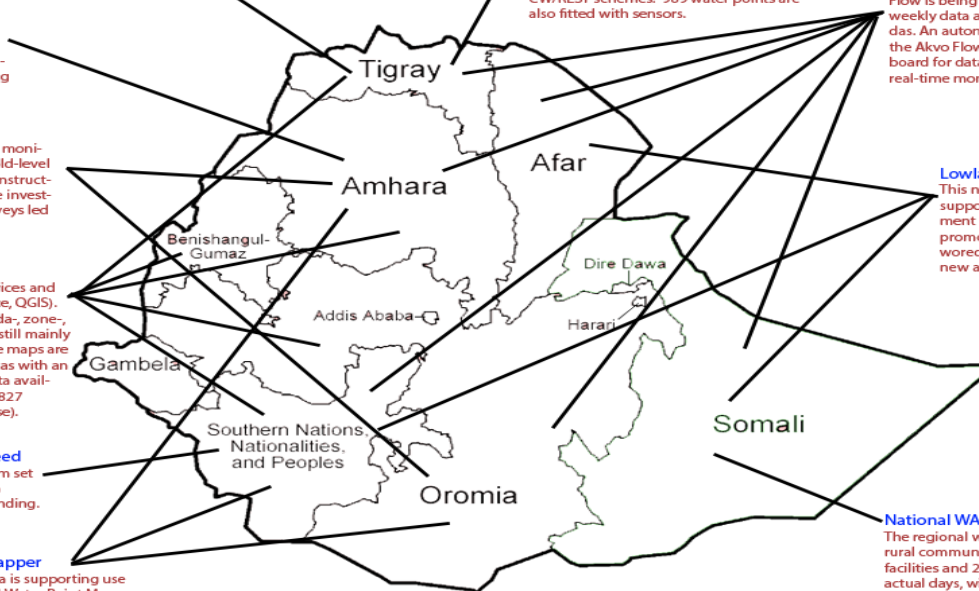
A national database including school WASH indicators fed by data entered at all types of government schools nationwide with annual data sent upwards to woredas, zones and regions through Access database which is then used to produce the Regional and National Education report.

### Health MIS

A national database including sanitation and hygiene indicators fed by data entered at local health centres nationwide with data sent upwards to woredas, zones and regions by CD and internet.

### OWNP M&E MIS (PUT)

National WASH database developed by consultants PUT for the Ministry of Water Irrigation and Electricity. Based on proprietary software and housed on servers at the National Data Centre. 800 woredas have been equipped with computers and 300 woreda staff are trained to use the system with 500 more staff to follow soon. Holds data from the 2010/11 National WASH Inventory.



## *The NWI and deployment of technologies*

- In 2010/11, a huge and focused effort ensured the collection of basic data from all 95000 rural and 2000 urban water supply systems in the country as well as 3900 schools and health institutions using paper based data collection system.
- In Somali region, new mobile data collection technologies were adopted.
- This greatly improve the time to availability and the quality of data collection compared to paper-based data collection in other regions.
- A major success of the NWI was an improved national estimate of access to improved water supplies, and the results were accepted and used by both the parliament and later the WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) in determining that Ethiopia had successfully met the MDG water target.
- Limited investments were made in the analysis and dissemination of data either in the 2010/11 or 2014 Somali exercise.

# Con...

- Update the NWI have also not yet been put in place.
- However, the intention is that as the NWI is repeated in 2009 EC to provide the baseline for future ongoing monitoring activities,
- capacities (both skills and tools such as the phones and applications) will be built at all levels, and especially the woreda level.

# Sustainability monitoring

	Current status	Plan
Functionality	Not well organized	Mobile base NWI with continuous updating
Service level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•WaSHCO</li><li>•RPWSS water committee</li><li>•Accountability</li></ul>	Add new indicators
Capacity/ enabling environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Not measured properly</li><li>•Enabling environment</li><li>•Manuals</li></ul>	Add new indicators

# Constraints

- *Capacity constraints*
  - M&E is perceived to have a lower priority than other core process owners,
  - M&E staffing and training is not prioritised.
  - There is high turnover of staff, numerous vacant positions (managerial, technical, expert and support) related to WASH M&E,
  - limited or no financial resources and opportunities to build staff M&E capacity, and
  - Generally low levels of skills in M&E and IT. There is relatively better capacity in health and education M&E

# Con...

- *Resource gaps* (physical, financial and human) between regions and woredas are also significant.
  - Two regions, Tigray and Amhara, are mobilising kebele(sub-district) level water staffing and bringing the water supply sector into a position more similar to the health and education sectors.
  - Physical capacity relevant to M&E includes equipment and transport logistics.
  - Although considerable ICT equipment are available at regional level, its use is hindered by a significant shortage of skills to manage and use it effectively.
  - A lack of ICT facilities and equipment is notable from woreda level downwards although there are projects underway to roll out the supply of new computers.
  - There are clear IT skills and systems constraints at all levels.
  - Lack of transport facilities further hinders M&E.

## *The way forward*

- To develop agreed standards, definitions and a minimum set of indicators that all NGOs and major programmes are expected to adopt
- To actively promote collaborate to harness the capacities of NGOs to support government such as encouraging moves towards support for woreda-wide rather than project or institutional based monitoring alone.
- To develop a network or community of practice to regularly share expertise and promote lesson learning and synergies between different efforts in WASH monitoring in Ethiopia



## Con...

- To invest resources in analysis and reporting to produce an accessible WASH atlas, and publish results as part of an annual OWNP report.
- The intention is that as the NWI is repeated in 2009 EC to provide the baseline for future ongoing monitoring activities
- More modern MIS systems that have potential to make a major impact in the sector.

Thank you very much!!!