

WASH SECTOR REPORT ON CSOs' CONTRIBUTIONS IN ETHIOPIA



WaterAid/Behailu Shiferaw



CCRDA

Together to End Poverty!

2017 & 2018

ABBREVIATIONS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
CCRDA	Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CSOs	Civil society organisations
EDA	Emanuel Development Association
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HIDA	Hope International Development Agency
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ORDA	Organisation for Rehabilitation and Development Association
OWNP	One WASH National Plan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSF	Water and Sanitation Forum
WVI	World Vision International

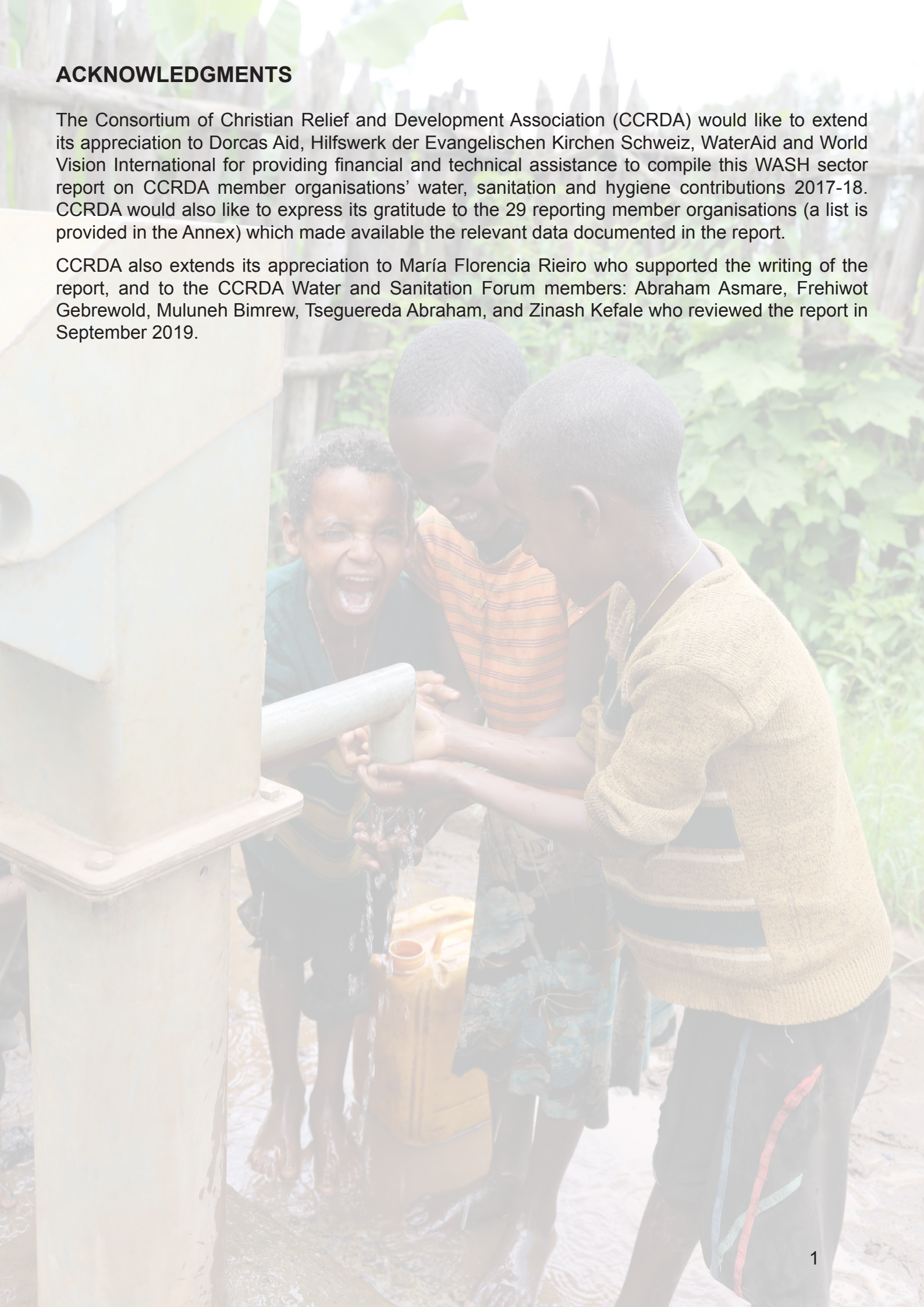
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Ethiopia, along with UN agencies and civil society organisations (CSOs), have invested a significant amount of resources in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector and have shown commitments towards its progress and long-term sustainability. However, millions of Ethiopians still lack access to clean and reliable WASH services, the key to health and wellbeing.

According to the latest WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme data, in 2017, in Ethiopia, only 11% of households had access to a safely managed drinking water service, 7% to a basic sanitation service and 8% to a basic level of hygiene (WHO/UNICEF, 2019). Noting these imperative challenges, members of the Water and Sanitation Forum (WSF) of the Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations (CCRDA) have supported the efforts of the Ethiopian Government to implement WASH programmes that transform the lives and livelihoods of the people living in rural and urban areas of the country.

To understand the level of CSOs' contributions and their impact on the WASH sector, the CCRDA WSF has been compiling annual contributions from its members since 2009. This WASH sector report presents the contributions from 29 out of 61 active WSF members for the years 2017 and 2018. In the reporting period, the 29 organisations reached over 8 million people through the implementation of 658 WASH programmes with a total financial allocation that exceeded 2 billion Ethiopian Birr.

This report presents data from 29 WSF members working on WASH in different parts of Ethiopia, the regional distribution of their WASH programmes, their total budget allocations and the total number of people benefited. It also provides key recommendations and ways forward which relate to a) fostering the geographic diversification of WASH programmes; b) encouraging CSOs' involvement in emergency areas; c) revisiting the urban sanitation and hygiene situation; d) focusing further on approaches to WASH that address gender disparities; and e) strengthening the existing national WASH platforms to foster further collaborations in the WASH sector and plan for more targeted WASH interventions.



1. INTRODUCTION

Access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is still an imperative challenge in many developing countries. Figures from 2017 indicate that globally 2.1 billion people lack access to safely managed drinking water services, 4.1 billion lacks safely managed sanitation and 3 billion lacks access to basic hygiene (WHO/UNICEF, 2019).

People with no access to clean and reliable WASH services can easily be exposed to various types of diseases barring them from becoming productive and exacerbating poverty at the individual and community levels. Problems associated with the lack of WASH become even more detrimental to women and children. Women dedicate much of their time to fetching water from sources located far from their homes, which hinders them from pursuing other activities. Moreover, the time spent out of their homes for accessing sanitation and hygiene services also puts them at risk of facing harassment and other violent situations. Children can be easily exposed to water-borne diseases which may increase their absenteeism and poor school performance together with their morbidity and mortality rates.

Challenges related to WASH have never been out of the global development agendas. Both the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) identified WASH as one of the 17 goals foreseen to improve the lives and livelihoods of billions of people across countries.

The SDGs envision that by 2030 the world will have *universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all*. But achieving these targets requires strong coordination among development actors, including CSOs.

2. ETHIOPIAN WASH SITUATION IN NUMBERS

At the national level, in 2017, 30% of Ethiopian households had access to basic¹ water services, 28% had access to limited services², 22% to unimproved services³, 11% to safely managed⁴ water services and 9% used surface water (from rivers, streams and lakes) (WHO/UNICEF, 2019). The availability of clean water is a challenge both in high- and low-land areas of the country. However, the situation is more critical in low-lands and pastoral areas where occasional droughts deplete the availability of groundwater sources.

The available data about sanitation and hygiene services at the national level illustrates a situation even more complex. In 2017, 63% of households had unimproved⁵ sanitation facilities, 22% practised open defecation and only 7% had basic sanitation facilities not shared with other households. Regarding hygiene services, in 2017, 51% of households had access to limited⁶ services, 41% had no facilities and only 8% had access to basic⁷ services (WHO/UNICEF, 2019).

In urban areas, in 2015, 42% of households had access to basic water services, 38% to safely managed water services and 1.5% used surface water. Sanitation data indicates that 44% of households had access to unimproved services, 19% to basic services and 7% practised open defecation. Regarding hygiene, 57% had access to limited services, 23% to basic services and 19% had no facilities at their premises (WHO/UNICEF, 2019).

¹ Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.

² Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.

³ Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

⁴ Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on-premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

⁵ Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines.

⁶ Availability of a handwashing facility on-premises without soap and water.

⁷ Availability of a handwashing facility on-premises with soap and water.

In rural areas, in 2015, 25% of households had access to basic water services, 14% used surface water and 4% had access to safely managed water services. Regarding sanitation, 61% of households had access to unimproved facilities, 34% practised open defecation and only 4.3% had access to safely managed⁸ and basic services. Hygiene data indicates that 50% of households had access to limited services, 46% had no facilities at their premises and only 4% had access to basic services (WHO/UNICEF, 2019).

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme latest data from 2015 shows that disparities between rural and urban areas in Ethiopia are high, and even higher for the access to sanitation and hygiene services when compared to the water access:

1. Lack of access to a basic water service: 17% disparity between urban and rural areas.
2. Defecation in the open: 27% disparity between urban and rural areas.
3. Lack of hygiene facilities at the household level: 23% disparity between urban and rural areas.



⁸ Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site.

3. ETHIOPIAN WASH ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

In 2010, the Ethiopian Government introduced a 5-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I) to restructure development plans across sectors and guide efforts in a harmonised manner. The GTP II (2015-20) is now on implementation and it presents a section focused on the improvement of WASH services, as described below.

The GTP II anticipates reaching urban areas with 40 to 100 litres of water per person per day. It also intends to raise urban water supply from 51% to 75%, and improve water coverage from 58% to 83%. For rural areas of the country, the GTP II anticipates reaching the rural populations with 25 litres of water per person per day within a maximum distance of 1km radius and raising rural water supply from 59% to 85%. It also aims to reduce the non-functionality of rural water supply from 11.2% to 7%. In regards to sanitation, the plan anticipates reaching 82% of households with improved latrines and increasing the amount of open defecation free kebeles⁷ to 82% (GTP II, 2016).

The Ethiopian Government has also adopted a National Water Sector Strategy (2001) and a National Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Strategy (2005). These complement the GTP II and further elaborate on the need to promote the decentralisation of WASH services, enhance the sustainable management of the WASH systems, avoid fragmented management and ensure WASH financing.

Furthermore, several national platforms have allowed development actors to coordinate their WASH programmes. Among these are the One WASH National Plan (OWNP) (2013-15 and 2015-20) and the country level WASH Coordination Platform led by the OWNP Coordination Office. Furthermore, a Climate Resilient Water and Sanitation programme has been recently launched by the Ethiopian Government and the UK's Department of International Development to provide adequate, safe, resilient and sustainable WASH services to populations living in climate-vulnerable regions of the country.

4. PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

Members of the CCRDA Water and Sanitation Forum (WSF) have supported the efforts of the Ethiopian Government to implement WASH programmes across the country, either as part of their integrated development programmes or as independent WASH organisations. These CSOs share the common objectives of improving WASH access and promoting healthy hygiene practices in urban and rural areas of the country.

This WASH sector report was designed to put together the results of the CCRDA WSF members' interventions in an organised manner. It presents the reporting WSF members' programmes, their geographical distribution, their financial allocations and their end-users' profiles. This document is also set to show WASH programmes' key areas of engagement and their impact, as well as the ways forward.

⁷ The smallest administrative unit in Ethiopia.



5. OVERVIEW OF THE METHODOLOGY

The compilation of this WASH sector report adopted the following methodology:

a) Literature review: several WASH-related policies, strategies and reports were reviewed to develop precise background information. These were searched through Google searches, development organisations' websites and academic databases.

b) Questionnaire: an open-ended questionnaire was designed to gather WASH data on programmes' geographic distribution, financial allocations, end-users and main internal and external challenges. This was part of a longer CCRDA questionnaire targeted to all CCRDA members.

c) Interviews: three technical staff from the WSF member organisations were interviewed to deepen the understanding of the challenges faced during the WASH programmes' implementation as well as the lessons learned.

6. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

Firstly, due to time limitations, the findings reflect the information provided by 29 out of 61 active WSF members which reported back on time. This implies that the information available in this report comes from almost half of the active WSF members.

Secondly, it is also necessary to highlight that the information gathered in the CCRDA questionnaire is not exhaustive to explain the entire WASH interventions as it was designed to collect data from all CCRDA member organisations and not only from the WSF members. Consequently, specificities of the WASH programmes were not included in the questionnaire and the findings from this report highlight macro-level issues only - such as budget allocations to WASH programmes -.

Thirdly, there were also some limitations on the provision of disaggregated data about WASH programmes' end-users. Some member organisations only reported the direct end-users while some others did report neither the direct nor the indirect number of end-users. Additionally, this report does not provide socio-economic data disaggregated by female and male end-users.



7. DATA ANALYSIS

7.1. WASH programmes in 2017

In total, 26 CCRDA WSF member organisations working on WASH in Ethiopia provided information about their 471 WASH interventions for the year 2017 (see the Annex for details on these member organisations). Data is disaggregated in the following areas of analysis: 1) the number of implemented WASH programmes; 2) regional distribution of WASH programmes; 3) WASH programmes' budget allocations; 4) the number of WASH programmes' end-users by region; and 5) gender composition of the WASH programmes' end-users.

1. Number of implemented WASH programmes

In 2017, a total of 471 WASH programmes were implemented and reported by 26 WSF member organisations. The Organisation for Rehabilitation and Development Association (ORDA) carried out the largest amount of programmes, 265, representing 56% of the total amount of WASH programmes in that year. The rest of the 25 reporting organisations implemented a median number of 3 WASH programmes each.

2. Regional distribution of WASH programmes

In 2017, the 26 reporting organisations implemented their WASH programmes in seven regions of Ethiopia (Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR), Somali and Tigray) plus the city of Addis Ababa. To note, WASH programmes were not implemented in Afar and Harari regions and the city of Dire Dawa.

Oromia was the region where the largest number of reporting organisations (14) was involved, followed by Amhara (12) and SNNPR (9). Gambela was the region where only one reporting WSF member organisation was involved, namely, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), and it was followed by Benishangul-Gumuz and Tigray regions where only two reporting WSF member organisations were involved.

World Vision International (WVI) implemented the largest amount of programmes in six regions (namely, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray plus the city of Addis Ababa). It is followed by the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) (Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray) and Plan International (Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia and Tigray) which worked in four regions each.

Furthermore, 16 reporting WSF member organisations implemented their WASH programmes in only one region of the country. Oromia was the region with the largest number of single members' participation (6), followed by Amhara (3) and Somali (3) regions.

3. WASH programmes' budget allocations

The total budget allocated to WASH programmes by the reporting WSF member organisations in 2017 was 903,590,247 Ethiopian Birr (ETB). WVI made the largest financial allocation of 260,989,602 ETB. WVI was followed by German Agro Action with an allocation of 94,321,269 ETB, and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) with contributions of 90,302,671 ETB.

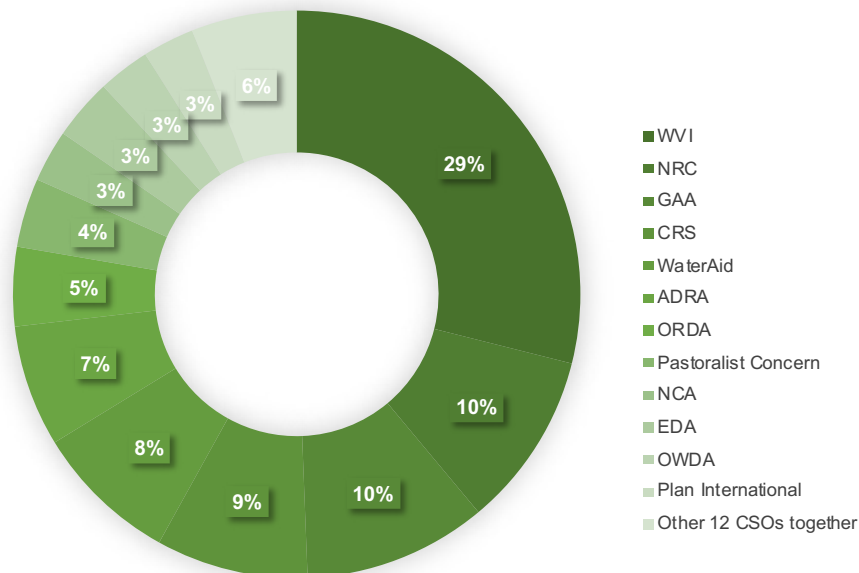


Figure 1. Main total WASH budget allocations per organisation (2017)

4. Number of WASH programmes' end-users by region

In total, 3,624,186 people benefited, directly and indirectly, from the WASH programmes implemented by the reporting WSF member organisation in 2017. The largest number of end-users, 1,153,375 people (32% of the total number of end-users), resulted in the Amhara region. The second-largest number was in the Oromia region with a total of 1,084,672 end-users, and the third one in the Somali region with a total of 599,135 end-users. To note, Amhara and Oromia are the largest regions in Ethiopia.

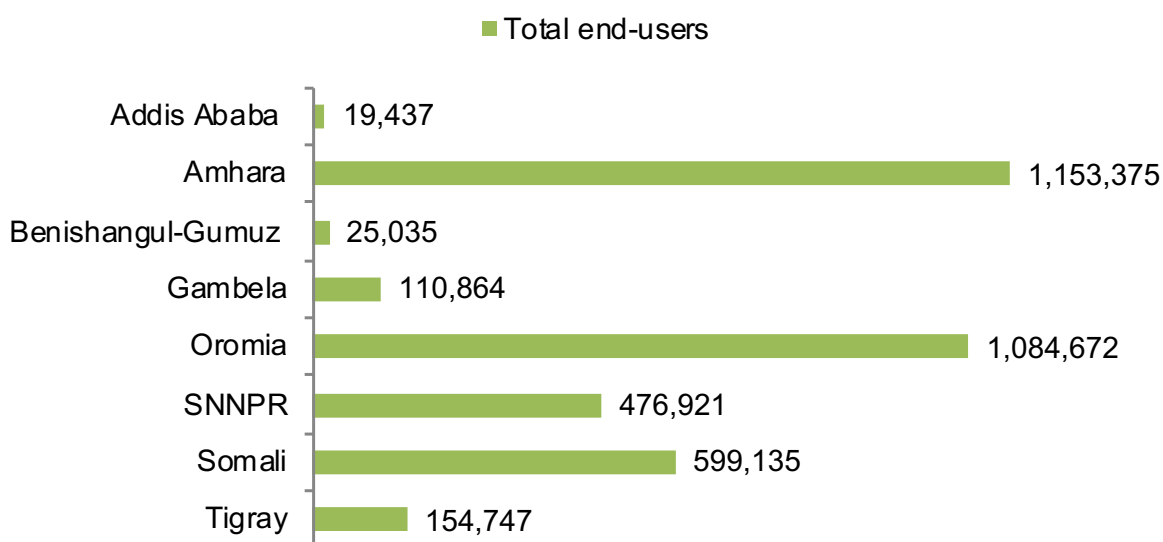


Figure 2. Number of WASH programmes' end-users by region (2017)

5. Gender composition of WASH programmes' end-users

Even though the total number of male end-users was 4% higher than for female end-users, 14 out of the 26 reporting WSF member organisations indicated that the number of female end-users in their WASH programmes surpassed male counterparts. Among these organisations stands the Emanuel Development Association (EDA) with 20% more female than male end-users, Mih Lewetatoch Yebego Adragot Mahiber with 12% more female than male end-users, and NRC with 10% more female end-users.

In absolute numbers, WVI's WASH programmes involved the highest number of female end-users, 870,884 women, accordingly. WVI was followed by ADRA's WASH programmes which involved a total amount of 856,786 female end-users and NRC's WASH programmes with 163,292 female end-users.

7.2. WASH programmes in 2018

A total of 18 CCRDA WSF member organisations working on WASH in Ethiopia provided information about their WASH interventions for the year 2018 (see the Annex for details on these member organisations). Data were disaggregated in the same five areas of analysis followed in the previous sub-section.

1. Number of implemented WASH programmes

In 2018, a total of 187 WASH programmes were implemented and reported by 18 WSF members. 69 WASH programmes (37% of the total amount of programmes) were implemented by WVI. The rest of the 17 reporting organisations implemented a median number of 5 WASH programmes each.

2. Regional distribution of WASH programmes

In 2018, the 18 reporting WSF member organisations implemented their WASH programmes in eight regions of Ethiopia (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali and Tigray) plus the city of Addis Ababa. To note, WASH programmes were not implemented in the Harari region and the city of Dire Dawa.

Oromia was the region where the largest number of reporting organisations (11) was involved, followed by Amhara (10) and SNNPR (9). Benishangul-Gumuz was the region where only one reporting WSF member organisation was involved, namely, Plan International, and it was followed by Afar and Gambela regions where only two WSF member organisations were involved.

CARE is the reporting organisation which implemented its WASH programmes in the largest amount of regions, a total of six geographic areas (namely, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray plus the city of Addis Ababa). CARE is followed by Plan International (Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia and SNNPR), Water.org (Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray) and WVI (Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray) which worked in five geographic areas each.

Moreover, 8 reporting WSF member organisations implemented their WASH programmes in only one region of the country. Oromia was the region with the largest number of single members' participation (3), followed by Amhara (2) and Somali (2) regions.

3. WASH programmes' budget allocations

In 2018, the total financial contributions from the 18 reporting WSF member organisations were 997,317,896 ETB. WVI made the largest contribution of 329,065,551 ETB. The two other reporting organisations which invested significant amounts in the WASH sector in 2018 are ORDA (127,111,670 ETB) and CARE (107,046,460 ETB).

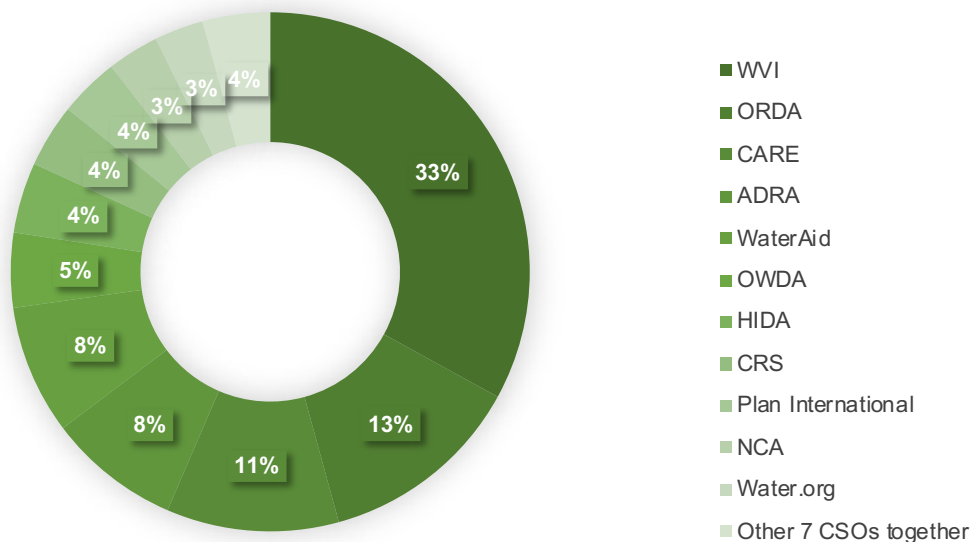


Figure 3. Main total WASH budget allocations per organisation (2018)

4. Number of WASH programmes' end-users by region

In total, 5,877,217 people benefitted from the WASH programmes implemented by the reporting WSF member organisations in 2018. The Oromia region had the highest number of end-users, 2,277,136 people (39% of the total number of end-users), and it is followed by Amhara with 1,734,640 end-users, and SNNPR with 921,203 end-users.

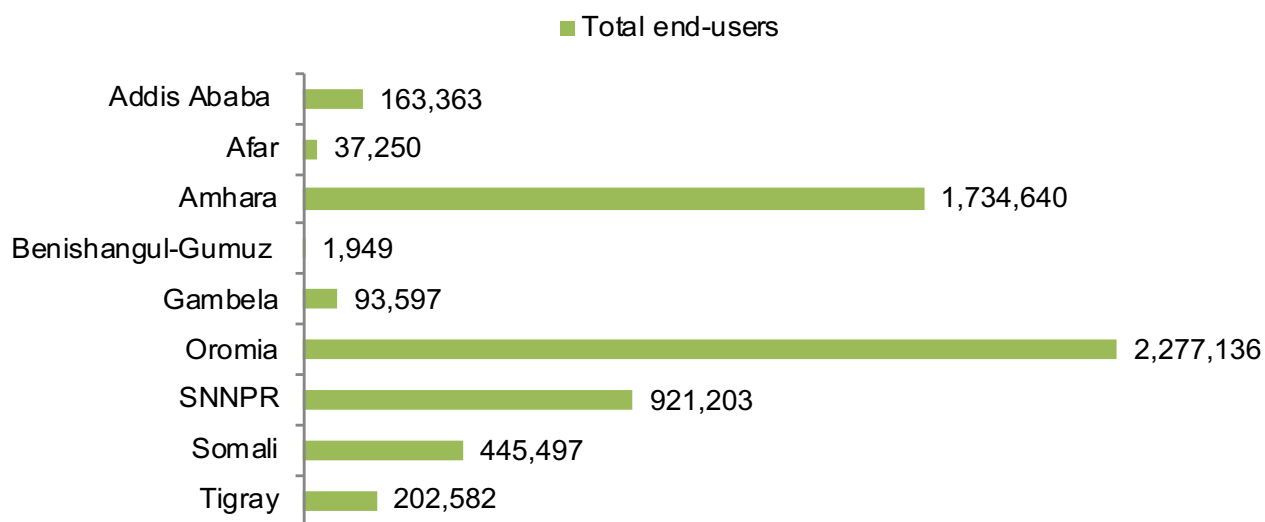


Figure 4. Number of WASH programmes' end-users by region (2018)

5. Gender composition of WASH programmes' end-users

In 2018, the proportion of female end-users was 1% higher than for male end-users. 10 out of the 18 reporting organisations indicated that they had more women than men end-users in their WASH programmes. Among these organisations stands Enhanced Rural Self-Help Association with 42% more female than male end-users, EDA with 20% more female than male end-users and ORDA with 9% more female end-users.

In absolute numbers, WVI's WASH programmes involved the highest number of female end-users, 655,984, accordingly. WVI is followed by Plan International and CARE which involved a total of 425,318 and 134,211 female end-users, respectively.

8. KEY FINDINGS FROM THE STUDIED PERIOD 2017-18

The contributions from the 29 reporting CCRDA WSF member organisations in 2017-18 were substantial in terms of addressing key WASH challenges in the country. In 2017, the data collected from 26 organisations indicates a total budget allocation of 903,580,247 ETB for the implementation of 471 WASH programmes that reached over 3 million people. In 2018, the data collected from 18 member organisations shows a total contribution of 997,217,896 ETB which was channelled to implement 187 WASH programmes and reached over 5 million people. If compared to the OWNPN, WSF members' contributions (2017-18) represent 22% of OWNPN's total contributions (2014-2018)⁸.

To note, data from 2017 shows that most of the reporting WSF members' programmes were concentrated in the regions of Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR, while emergency regions such as Gambela had fewer ongoing WASH programmes - which might relate in part to the organisational mandate of each CSO -. Similarly, regions and city administrations where water had been scarce seem to have been benefitted less. There are also marked differences in reaching as many regions as possible with the available resources as only a few reporting organisations (3) had country-wide WASH programmes while the rest invested considerable resources in one or fewer regions.

Despite the number of reporting organisations being significantly smaller in 2018 compare to 2017, data from 2018 shows an increase in the number of WASH end-users and similar WASH programme characteristics between the studied years. For instance, most of the WASH programmes were concentrated in the same three regions than in 2017 (Ahmara, Oromia and SNNPR), and the financial contributions to emergency regions (excluding Somali) remained low. Nevertheless, in 2018 there were a few more organisations (6) with diversified WASH interventions across Ethiopia. And even low, in 2018 the proportion of female end-users was higher than for male end-users, which might reflect a positive trend towards more inclusive WASH programming in the country.

9. MAIN WASH PROGRAMMES' IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

Almost all 29 reporting organisations faced some type of challenge while implementing their WASH programmes. Below is a summary of the main external and internal challenges faced by WSF member organisations during the period 2017-18.

⁸ OWNPN's contributions for the period 2014-18 stand for 8,627,073,440 ETB according to the OWNPN Annual Report 2009 EFY (2018).

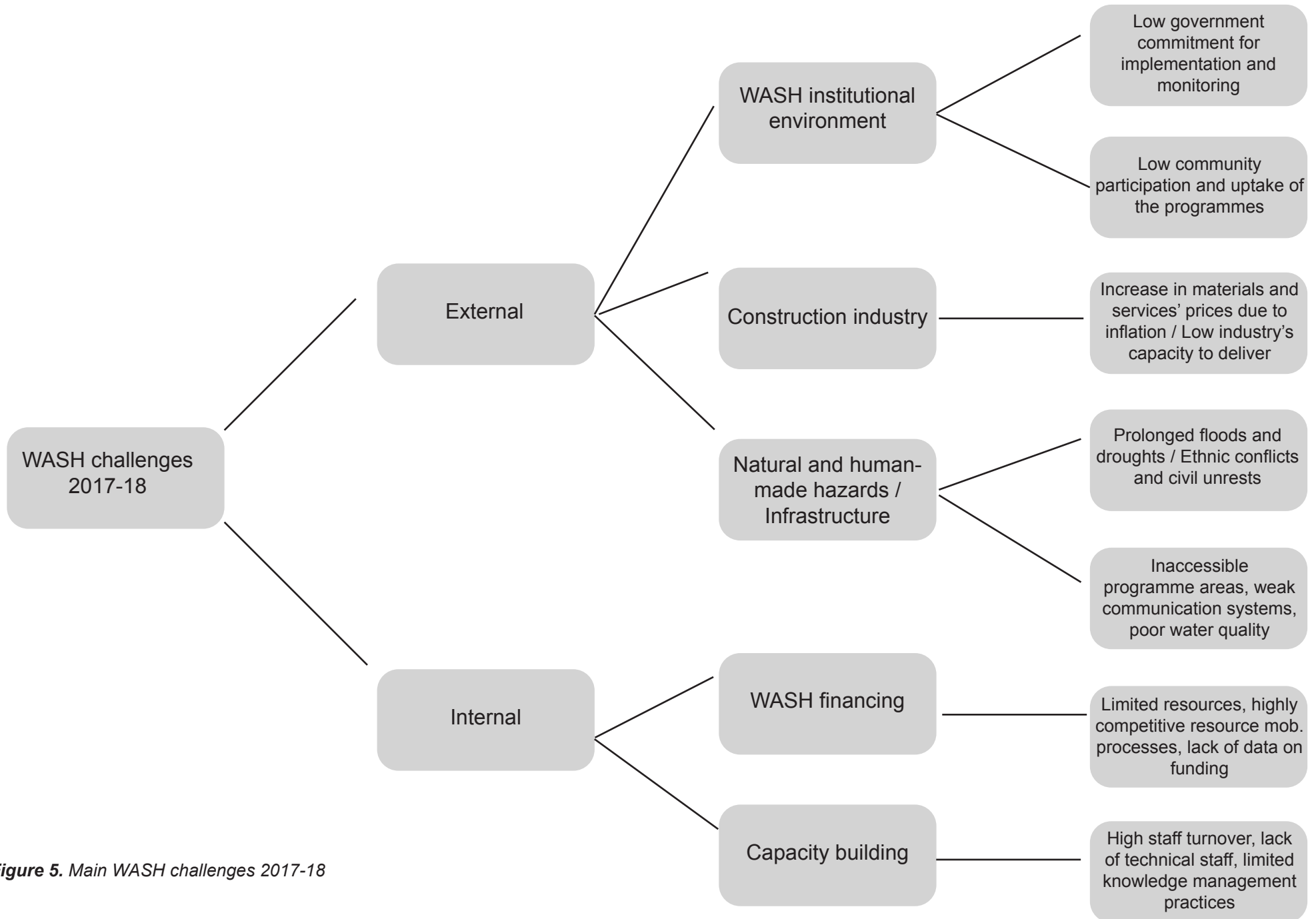


Figure 5. Main WASH challenges 2017-18

The reporting WSF member organisations shared external WASH challenges related to 1) a fragile WASH institutional environment. This involves delays in government approval of WASH programmes; high government staff turnover; woredas' limited capacity and commitment to manage WASH programmes after hand over; lack of reliable government data on WASH activities; Ethiopian Electric Power Authority's prolonged official procedures delaying procurement processes; lack of adequate training and exposure of partners to WASH matters; and low community participation which derives in poor running and maintenance of the WASH facilities.

It was also mentioned 2) difficulties working with the construction industry and 3) natural/human-made hazards and fragile infrastructure systems. The price escalation of the construction materials due to the inflation of imported products - like pipes and pumps - plus the lack of commitment of contractors has forced some of the reporting organisations to compromise the quality of their programme outputs, which negatively affects their long-term sustainability.

Natural hazards and ethnic conflicts have discouraged staff's movement and excluded certain target groups from benefiting from the programmes. Moreover, in times of civil unrest WASH facilities have fall prey to vandalism and looting. The inaccessibility to certain programme areas due to the lack of roads and the difficulty of the terrains, the weak telecommunication systems and the poor water quality has also delayed the implementation of certain WASH programmes and demanded to invest additional resources in adaptive WASH technologies - such as WVI's SQFlex submersible pumps equipped with solar and wind technologies.

Regarding internal challenges in the WASH sector, it was mentioned by the reporting organisations 1) limited WASH financing related to the restricted financial capacity to address increasing needs on the ground; the lack of data on available funding opportunities; organisations' lack of visibility; and the high competitive resource mobilisation processes reinforced by the limited calls for proposals and donors' shift to the private sector for programmes' implementation.

It was also reported by the WSF members 2) low capacity building which derives in high staff turnover; skills gaps and lack of technical staff; limited knowledge management practices and entrepreneurial thinking.



10. RECOMMENDATIONS

In the 2017-18 period, the 29 reporting CCRDA WSF members reached over 8 million people through the implementation of 658 WASH programmes with a total financial allocation that exceeded the 2 billion ETB. This has contributed to an improved WASH service delivery system for people living both in urban and rural areas of the country. To sustain the current achievements, solve key challenges and contribute to the increasing impact of future WASH interventions, a few recommendations are outlined below:

- Fostering the geographic diversification of WASH programmes can contribute to meeting the WASH national and global goals faster. To achieve this, organisations' enhanced joint planning and collaborative actions are key to scale up the impact of WASH programmes. At the same time, CSOs in the sector should be encouraged to map their geographic intervention areas (kebeles, woredas, and so on) to achieve a more equitable allocation of resources and also to avoid programmes' overlap.
- Organisations' involvement in emergency areas of Ethiopia (Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela and Somali) should be encouraged to address the growing WASH demands aggravated by the increase in forced displacements.
- Without leaving rural areas behind, the urban sanitation and hygiene situation should be revised. Especially the city of Addis Ababa requires the development of new strategies that understand and adapt to the needs of fast-growing urban populations.
- To reach equity and inclusiveness in WASH programming, it is necessary to focus further on approaches to WASH that address gender disparities and support women to strengthen and develop new skills within the sector.
- Finally, strengthening the existing WASH national platforms can support the development of a WASH knowledge hub that monitors the level of WASH contributions against national goals; enables further government, development agencies, CSOs and private sector collaborations - together with joint capacity building and funding -; allows the development of resilient technologies and the planning of more targeted WASH interventions.

11. CONCLUSION

This WASH sector report covered the contributions from 29 out of 61 CCRDA active WSF member organisations working in the WASH sector in Ethiopia during the period 2017-18. The CSOs' commitments to work in extremely difficult situations and adapt to challenging environments and their determination to reach thousands of people to provide safe and reliable access to WASH services clearly illustrate Ethiopian organisations' commitments towards working to meet national and global WASH standards. This report also discussed the opportunity to strengthen the existing WASH platforms to enable further partners' collaborations, joint capacity building, new funding strategies, resilient WASH technologies and the planning of more targeted WASH interventions able to meet everyone, everywhere.

12. REFERENCES

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WHO/UNICEF (2019) Joint Monitoring Programme global database. Available at: <https://washdata.org/data/household#!/table?geo0=country&geo1=ETH> (Last accessed: 18 August 2019)



ANNEX

Table 1: Reporting organisations (2017)

No.	Name
1	ActionAid
2	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
3	Alem Children's Support Organisation (ACSO)
4	Catholic Relief Service (CRS)
5	Emanuel Development Association (EDA)
6	Enhanced Rural Self Help Association (ERSHA)
7	Ethio Wetlands and Natural Resources Association (EWNRA)
8	For Development Association (FDA)
9	German Agro Action (GAA)
10	Habitat for Humanity (HFH)
11	Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)
12	Hope International Development Agency (HIDA)
13	International Development Enterprise (IDE)
14	Mih Lewetatoch Yebego Adragot Mahiber (MLYM)
15	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
16	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
17	Organisation for Rehabilitation and Development Association (ORDA)
18	Organisation for Welfare and Development Association (OWDA)
19	Oromo Grassroots Development Initiatives (HUNDEE)
20	Pastoralist Concern
21	Plan International
22	Rural Organisation for the Betterment of Agro-pastoralist (ROBA)
23	SOS Sahel
24	The Hunger Project (THP)
25	WaterAid
26	World Vision International (WVI)

Table 2: Number of WASH programmes by organisation (2017)

No.	Name	No. programmes
1	ActionAid	3
2	ACSO	1
3	ADRA	3
4	CRS	55
5	EDA	1
6	ERSHA	3
7	EWNRA	15
8	FDA	1
9	GAA	5
10	HEKS	3
11	HFH	1
12	HIDA	3
13	HUNDEE	1
14	IDE	2
15	MLYM	1
16	NCA	7
17	NRC	16
18	ORDA	265
19	OWDA	5
20	Pastoralist Concern	5
21	Plan International	10
22	ROBA	1
23	SOS Sahel	1
24	THP	2
25	WaterAid	3
26	WVI	58
Total		471

Table 3: Geographic distribution of WASH programmes by organisation (2017)

No.	Name	AA	Afar	Am	BG	DD	Gam	Har	Oro	SNN-PR	Som	Tig	No. geo. areas
1	ActionAid			x					x	x			3
2	ACSO	x											1
3	ADRA						x			x	x		3
4	CRS			x					x				2
5	EDA			x									1
6	ERSHA			x					x	x			3
7	EWNRA								x				1
8	FDA								x				1
9	GAA			x					x				2
10	HEKS								x				1
11	HFH	x											1
12	HIDA									x			1
13	HUNDEE								x				1
14	IDE			x						x			2
15	MLYM								x				1
16	NCA			x					x	x		x	4
17	NRC										x		1
18	ORDA			x									1
19	OWDA										x		1
20	Pastoralist Concern										x		1
21	Plan International			x	x				x	x			4
22	ROBA								x				1
23	SOS Sahel			x									1
24	THP									x			1
25	WaterAid			x					x				2
26	WVI	x		x	x				x	x		x	6

Table 4: Financial contributions to WASH programmes by organisation (2017)

No.	Name	Total allocation (ETB)	No. programmes
1	ActionAid	3,999,633	3
2	ACSO	36,525	1
3	ADRA	62,469,087	3
4	CRS	78,221,668	55
5	EDA	31,424,510	1
6	ERSHA	1,544,676	3
7	EWNRA	989,604	15
8	FDA	78,000	1
9	GAA	94,321,269	5
10	HEKS	8,823,214	3
11	HFH	3,430,338	1
12	HIDA	13,667,446	3
13	HUNDEE	435,650	1
14	IDE	864,901	2
15	MLYM	513,000	1
16	NCA	26,800,000	7
17	NRC	90,302,671	16
18	ORDA	40,713,709	265
19	OWDA	26,755,527	5
20	Pastoralist Concern	35,500,000	5
21	Plan International	26,616,375	10
22	ROBA	11,000,000	1
23	SOS Sahel	9,576,501	1
24	THP	500,000	2
25	WaterAid	74,016,341	3
26	WVI	260,989,602	58
Total		903,590,247	471

Table 5: Number of WASH programmes' end-users by region (2017)

No.	Geographic area	Direct end-users	Indirect end-users	Total end-users
1	Addis Ababa (city)	17,286	2,151	19,437
2	Afar	-	-	-
3	Amhara	787,873	365,502	1,153,375
4	Benishangul-Gumuz	25,035	-	25,035
5	Dire Dawa (city)	-	-	-
6	Gambela	110,864	-	110,864
7	Harari	-	-	-
8	Oromia	939,804	144,868	1,084,672
9	SNNPR	445,664	31,257	476,921
10	Somali	483,565	115,570	599,135
11	Tigray	148,788	5,959	154,747
Total		2,958,879	665,307	3,624,186

Table 6: Gender composition of WASH programmes' end-users by organisation (2017)

No.	Name	Direct end-users	
		Female	Male
1	ActionAid	-	-
2	ACSO	169	151
3	ADRA	856,786	1,110,769
4	CRS	53,559	55,745
5	EDA	15,486	10,324
6	ERSHA	9,120	8,850
7	EWNRA	3,600	3,965

8	FDA	155	130
9	GAA	112,441	113,934
10	HEKS	19,840	20,650
11	HFH	1,277	1,650
12	HIDA	5,925	5,839
13	HUNDEE	655	605
14	IDE	-	-
15	MLYM	8,400	6,600
16	NCA	30,732	28,917
17	NRC	163,292	133,274
18	ORDA	-	-
19	OWDA	66,252	64,227
20	Pastoralist Concern	29,600	44,400
21	Plan International	106,596	100,409
22	ROBA	12,000	8,000
23	SOS Sahel	60,537	58,163
24	THP	-	-
25	WaterAid	127,312	127,873
26	WVI	870,884	836,734
Total		2,554,618	2,741,209

Table 7: Reporting organisations (2018)

No.	Name
1	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
2	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD)
3	CARE
4	Catholic Relief Service (CRS)
5	Emanuel Development Association (EDA)
6	Enhanced Rural Self Help Association (ERSHA)
7	Ethio Wetlands and Natural Resources Association (EWNRA)
8	Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)

9	Hope International Development Agency (HIDA)
10	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
11	Organisation for Rehabilitation and Development Association (ORDA)
12	Organisation for Welfare and Development Association (OWDA)
13	Pastoralist Concern
14	Plan International
15	The Hunger Project (THP)
16	Water.org
17	WaterAid
18	World Vision International (WVI)

Table 8: Number of WASH programmes by organisation (2018)

No.	Name	No. programmes
1	ACORD	1
2	ADRA	4
3	CARE	14
4	CRS	8
5	EDA	1
6	ERSHA	2
7	EWNRA	25
8	HEKS	5
9	HIDA	5
10	NCA	10
11	ORDA	-
12	OWDA	9
13	Pastoralist Concern	3
14	Plan International	9
15	THP	4
16	Water.org	5
17	WaterAid	13
18	WVI	69
Total		187

Table 9: Geographic distribution of WASH programmes by organisation (2018)

No.	Name	AA	Afar	Am	BG	DD	Gam	Har	Oro	SN-NPR	Som	Tig	No. geo. areas
1	ACORD								x				1
2	ADRA		x				x				x		3
3	CARE	x	x	x					x	x	x		6
4	CRS			x					x			x	3
5	EDA			x									1
6	ERSHA			x						x			2
7	EWNRA								x				1
8	HEKS								x				1
9	HIDA									x			1
10	NCA			x					x	x		x	4
11	ORDA			x									1
12	OWDA										x		1
13	Pastoralist Concern										x		1
14	Plan International			x	x		x		x	x			5
15	THP								x	x			2
16	Water.org	x		x					x	x		x	5
17	WaterAid			x					x	x		x	4
18	WVI	x		x					x	x		x	5

Table 10: Financial contributions to WASH programmes by organisation (2018)

No.	Name	Total allocation (ETB)	No. programmes
1	ACORD	3,025,728	1
2	ADRA	82,211,028	4
3	CARE	107,046,460	14
4	CRS	39,433,894	8
5	EDA	16,443,090	1

6	ERSHA	813,672	2
7	EWNRA	970,725	25
8	HEKS	12,386,187	5
9	HIDA	43,808,910	5
10	NCA	32,073,214	10
11	ORDA	127,111,670	-
12	OWDA	46,436,279	9
13	Pastoralist Concern	7,694,363	3
14	Plan International	37,235,684	9
15	THP	700,000	4
16	Water.org	30,500,000	5
17	WaterAid	80,361,441	13
18	WVI	329,065,551	69
Total		997,317,896	187

Table 11: Number of WASH programmes' end-users by region (2018)

No.	Geographic area	Direct end-users	Indirect end-users	Total end-users
1	Addis Ababa (city)	92,813	70,550	163,363
2	Afar	37,250	-	37,250
3	Amhara	467,994	1,266,646	1,734,640
4	Benishangul-Gumuz	1,949	-	1,949
5	Dire Dawa (city)	-	-	-
6	Gambela	51,597	42,000	93,597
7	Harari	-	-	-
8	Oromia	881,946	1,395,190	2,277,136
9	SNNPR	558,729	362,474	921,203
10	Somali	421,967	23,530	445,497
11	Tigray	202,582	-	202,582
Total		2,716,827	3,160,390	5,877,217

Table 12: Gender composition of WASH programmes' end-users by organisation (2018)

No.	Name	Direct end-users	
		Female	Male
1	ACORD	22,295	24,959
2	ADRA	86,544	76,922
3	CARE	134,211	120,184
4	CRS	48,651	50,638
5	EDA	42,300	28,200
6	ERSHA	1,295	530
7	EWNRA	3,502	3,793
8	HEKS	31,829	33,129
9	HIDA	17,571	18,352
10	NCA	39,146	37,634
11	ORDA	44,594	36,981
12	OWDA	66,978	64,888
13	Pastoralist Concern	55,940	144,354
14	Plan International	425,318	407,873
15	THP	-	-
16	Water.org	15,000	13,000
17	WaterAid	61,243	40,829
18	WVI	655,984	630,259
Total		4,172,061	4,120,674

This report is supported by

