

# Annual Report 2019-20

## WaterAid Ethiopia

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## 1. Contextual changes and programmatic shifts

In 2019/20 FY, the Country Program (CP) has generally performed well. However, it has encountered various internal and changes that have impact on its operation. Among others, there is a leadership transition including change at the CD and senior leadership positions. In the external context, the national election was postponed, and tensions continued between the ruling party and the opposition group as a result of which we had to adjust our program implementation processes. Moreover, conflicts also happened in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quarters of the year in Oromia and Amhara Regional States where we have programs. The conflicts were mainly politically motivated and religious in nature and forced the CP to temporary cease interventions in Gololcha Woreda of Bale Zone where we implement the SusWASH project. This also affected the implementation of the cluster approach (Bridge program for Yorkshire funding) for small towns that involves more than 10 towns in both regions.

Secondly, Bale Zone was divided in to two Administrative Zones (East Bale and West Bale) by the decision of the Oromia Regional State. The SusWASH project Zonal level engagements and influencing has been in Robe town, which is now the capital of West Bale, while our project had to be shifted formally to Ginir, capital of East Bale Zone which was newly established. Because of the shift in Zonal capitals and restructuring in Government Offices, the usual Government support we have been receiving from Zonal level has reduced significantly.

The third is the emergence of COVID-19 that has negatively impacted the quarter four performance of projects and programs. Especially, our capacity building works were affected because of restrictions on movements and the need for social/physical distancing. Indeed, COVID 19 has also brought positive elements in offering opportunity for prioritizing WASH in the Global and country agendas and opening more funding opportunity for the sector.

## 2. Summary of progress against plans

### 2.1 Analysis of CP progress

Table 1: Key successes and challenges of milestones

| <b>Milestones – FY 2019/20</b>  |
|---|
| <p><b>1. <i>Generating knowledge communicated to One WASH National Program [Programmatic]</i></b></p> <p>Progress made – key successes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The knowledge generated from School WASH facilities have been shared with the One WASH National Programme (OWNP) using multiple platforms including active participation during the preparation of national guideline and standards. WaterAid inclusive school WASH facilities construction that includes MHM facility, learnings shared to a technical team who prepared National school WASH facilities design and standards to consider and incorporate. The WASH facilities standards in Schools have included equity and inclusion aspects in the engineering designs. Ramps and handrails for persons with disability and consideration of menstrual hygiene management separate rooms and incinerators are part of the national standards.</li> <li>Knowledge management platform was established at national (MoWIE) and sub-national (OWERDB) level to capture, share, communicate and apply both explicit and tacit knowledge used to OWP phase II implementation and future design. The project and official handover were completed during the reporting period. Both the national and sub-national (Oromia Region) knowledge management platforms are being managed by communication directorates of the respective Ministry and Bureau respectively. Gathering and uploading of relevant internal data and information have started from internal sources including directorates and teams. The information gathered processed and will be shared both for internal and external stakeholders.</li> <li>Big gains from small funds – the capacity development project of 20 towns (Phase 1) has been shared to OWP through different WASH platforms and used as input for the design and implementation of capacity building program at national level.<br/><a href="https://www.aquaconsult.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/20-Towns-Report-Final-Spread-compressed.pdf">https://www.aquaconsult.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/20-Towns-Report-Final-Spread-compressed.pdf</a></li> </ul> |
| <p>Key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because of multiple learnings and knowledge from development partners, INGOs, and CSOs, the government's focus on specific learnings takes time to incorporate new knowledge in its plans and strategies. Evidences of new learnings and best practices and use of bottom-up approaches are being applied to incorporate learnings. Besides, we are planning to draw the attention government actors in sharing impacts through audio-visual materials.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>2. <i>Eco-friendly technology such as solar and approaches (higher service level- Rural pipe systems) implemented [Programmatic]</i></b></p> <p>Progress made – key successes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed two rural piped water supply systems with solar technologies, where national electricity grid is absent, in two Woredas of the Country. The water systems in point are Arbisi Community (Buriya Woreda) and Buriya Community (Gololcha Woreda) in Amhara and Oromia Regional States respectively. In order to pump water continuously for more than sixteen hours a day, the CP has tested a hybrid solar-generator system in Buriya community. During the fiscal year, the CP has created access to water supply for 5,713 people.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The management of solar and solar-hybrid water pumping systems required skilled operators and strong management arrangements. WAE has provided technical training on operation and maintenance of solar-hybrid systems to operators.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>3. <i>Strengthen local systems and capacities in WA intervention three Woredas [Programmatic]</i></b></p> <p>Progress made – key successes</p>  |

- Woreda-wide water asset inventory done in Jabi Tehnan Woreda of Amhara Region where systems strengthening was exercised as building block. The inventory has helped the Woreda WASH Team to make informed decisions for operation and maintenance, new infrastructure planning and see the distribution of water systems and services across the Woreda.
- Management information System (MIS) centre was established in Gololcha Woreda to support WASH sector offices to use an up-to-date data and information for planning, monitoring and decision making.
- WASH Systems capacity gap assessment conducted in four WAE strategic Woredas (Gololcha, Burie Zuriyam, Jabi Tehnan, and North Mecha) using the eight systems strengthening building blocks, and generated results for use in project design and capacity strengthening in these Woredas. Key findings of the assessment were stakeholders expected to have influence over the sustainability of water supply systems are lagging behind. There are overlapping roles and responsibilities that need to be clarified. Threats to hand pump functionality are poorly understood at the district level. Though there existed some level of coordination at the district level the mechanisms are not systematically used to improve performances. All four districts lack experience of allocating budget for capital maintenance and direct support costs. This is threatening hand pump functionality at the district level. Threats to water resources are poorly understood, and there is no regular monitoring of water resources at district level. This will have adverse effect on the sustainability of water resources in general including hand pumps

Key challenges:

- Lack of continuous electric power supply and internet connection in Gololcha Woreda has affected the MIS center to function as required. Discussion with the local administration held to have diesel generator while there is electric power supply interruption. Going forward, the CP has a plan to use solar panels as a source of power for MIS centres in areas where electricity grid is absent.

**4. Rural water supply service delivery models (enterprise management) adopted and tested to ensure sustainability [Programmatic]**

Progress made – key successes:

- WAE has provided capacity building trainings to the water management body (comprised from both men and women) and technical staff (plumbers and mangers) on technical and financial management; supplied hand tools for operation and maintenance; provided chairs, tables and shelves for their offices. The CP had facilitated the establishment and licensing process with government bodies; and at the end of the FY, they had received their legal registration certificate, and have their own stamps, printed relevant legal receipts, hired full-time managers, plumbers, water salesmen etc and. Besides, the CP had supported financially for transformer purchase for Zalema water system to connect with the national electric grid. The four rural piped water utility management arrangements/models supported by the CP and being functional are for Arbisi, Derequa, Zalema and Woyinma water systems in Amhara Region. Besides, a Community Based Management plus (CBM+) arrangement has been set-up in Buriya community of Oromia Region which has a WASHCO plus technical plumber and manager for operation and management of the systems.

Key challenges:

- The management arrangements are still in their infant stage that needs further follow up; and continues capacity building is required until they mature.

**5. WAE supported three districts in developing their plans with the inclusion of the interests of marginalised groups [Programmatic]**

Progress made – key successes:

|   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three WAE intervention Woredas (Gololcha, Jabi Tehnan, and North Mecha) developed District plans that considers the needs and interests of marginalized groups. One Woreda (Gololcha) has already started implementing the plan.</li> <li>• Service delivery interventions have been implemented taking into consideration the marginalized group's needs which includes making the facilities available for people with disability and creating water access to the pro-poor groups in small towns like installing public water points e.g.; Arbisi community water systems, Jara town water supply systems and water points, school and Health Care Facility (HCF) WASH facilities in all WAE intervention schools consider marginalized groups. As a result of lessons drawn from these projects, the Woredas are incorporating the needs of marginalized groups in their plans. The lessons were drawn through experience sharing visits to the projects activities and the support provided during the preparation of Woredas plans.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is low understanding to targeting marginalized groups while construction work is being implemented. In order to mitigate this, capacity building trainings will be considered for future programming.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>6. Equity and Inclusion and utility capacity Building Modules adopted by Ethiopian Water Technology Institute [Programmatic]</b></p>  |
| <p>Progress made – key successes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equity and Inclusion and utility capacity building training modules were adapted by Ethiopian Water Technology Institute (EWTI). In the year, trainings were conducted by EWTI using these modules (e.g.; assets management, water safety planning, operation and maintenance). These modules will be used to complement future programming.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Key challenges:</p> <p>The scale of adopting and using it at national level still requires more work. EWTI and WaterAid Ethiopia has signed a strategic agreement to work on its scaling-up and institutionalization. We learned that we need to purposely organize a skill sharing forum to showcase our work.</p>  |
| <p><b>7. Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) Technology options and approaches tested at least in one town</b></p>   |
| <p>Progress made – key successes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental and social impact assessment was conducted by external consultant and report produced and shared to actors.</li> <li>• Faecal sludge service chain analysis, political economy analysis and shit flow diagram (SFD) was conducted and report produced. The key findings of the reports shared to different sectors like Bahir Dar University, Finote Selam Utility, Health Office, Municipality, community representatives. Partnership agreement signed with Bahir Dar University to engage in the implementation and they involved in the qualitative part of the assessment. Infrastructure for the faecal sludge treatment and co-compost plant construction was completed in Finote Selam town.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The time and budget allocated for the faecal sludge treatment and co-compost plant were not adequate to complete and make the plant functional; and the focus during the fiscal year was on assessment, civil works construction and capacity buildings. The market linkage and electromechanical components of the project required additional investment and time.</li> <li>• Due to the nature of the work and lack of experience by contractors in the area, and the work is new to the CP, it has taken time to implement each component of the project.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>8. Customers forums are strengthened and used to ensure accountability</b></p>  |
| <p>Progress made – key successes:</p>   |

- WAE supported the establishment of customer forum in Jara town of Oromia Region through the support of SusWASH project. It has also supported similar works in 44 small towns in Amhara, Oromia, and Tigray Regions through the cluster approach. The WASH capacity development support provided to cluster lead towns water utilities further cascaded to cluster town water utilities so as to improve respective zonal and regional WASH coverage and brings sustainable and equitable WASH services in 3 regions.
- Continuous capacity building supports provided to strengthen utilities in small towns. The capacity building support is an integrated approach that includes the components of **WaSH governance** (Strengthening Integrated Urban Wash Forum (IUWASHF), customer/Citizen Forum and Town Water Board (TWB); **utilities system strengthening** ( includes Business Plan, Asset management, Leakage management, Financial management, Water safety plan and water quality, GIS and networking, Customer services, pro-poor approach... ) and **urban sanitation** (Integrated Solid Waste Management and FSM-SFD). WaterAid has implemented a 5 years WASH capacity building project of 20 towns in phase I and the project completed in 2018/19. At this reporting period, phase II bridge period, the cluster approach capacity development support implementation has started to scale up the learnings gained from phase I.

Key challenges:

- There was conflict in some parts of Oromia Region and strengthening the customer forums as planned was difficult. Since WaterAid jointly working with regional Water Resources Development Bureau of respective regions, implementation status jointly monitored and reviewed during the reporting period. A regional focal person also assigned who directly communicated and liaise WaterAid with respective water utilities and regions.

**9. Strengthen utilities and municipalities systems, capabilities and urban coordination**

Progress made – key successes:

- The CP has provided multiple trainings to small towns (e.g. on asset management, water safety planning, operation and maintenance, etc) through the existing partnership with Ethiopian Water Technology Institute. The trainings were conducted in the last quarter of the reporting period. However, participants prepared a RAG based action plan that enables to change capacity gained to actions. This further supported and monitored by joint team established from WaterAid and regional water resources bureau. Accordingly, a joint monitoring and coaching support has conducted in 22 cluster lead towns and progress made was monitored using standard checklist.
- 228 participants were trained from project towns and woreda WASH sector offices.

Key challenges:

- Though the conflicts had ended at the time of reporting, there was conflict in some parts of Oromia and Amhara Region States; and COVID-19 pandemic which affected the CPs work on strengthening & supporting utilities including the rapid baseline assessment, monitoring and coaching and conducting annual review meetings for cluster lead towns. We will integrate these activities in FY 2020-21.

**10. Learnings documented and shared to the sector and important regional and international WASH platforms**

Progress made – key successes:

- UpGRo donors and research institutions, and three research reports shared to workshop participants and wider WASH sector partners.
- NGO's Contribution to WASH Sector Development in Ethiopia documented, printed and distributed with the support and leading role of WaterAid Ethiopia.
- Research II findings dissemination workshop conducted in the presence of representatives from government, CSOs, donors and research institutions.

|  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WAE Emergency Response against COVID-19 has received appreciation and recognition by the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy and hygiene promotion was shared to the public through Press release, Wide coverage on media &amp; Yammer story)</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CP had some gaps in documentation and sharing of best practices and learning. This was mitigated with the recruitment of a KM specialist who has since resumed.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Achievements as a Priority Country</b></p>   |
| <p>The CP has had a high-level engagement with the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy; and Ministry of Health on the “Total Sanitation to End Open Defecation and Urination” (TSEDU) Ethiopia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CP organized a South-to South (India) experience-sharing visit to both Ministries</li> <li>WAK Sanitation and Hygiene specialists supported the development of the CN on the “TSEDU” document;</li> <li>The campaign was officially launched by high-level government officials which included the Minister for Water, Irrigation and Energy; State Ministers of both Health and Education; representatives from parliament; development partners and INGOs, CSOs, and private sector’s.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>The CP has been engaging with the President of Ethiopia on the “President’s Initiative” called “Empowering Women &amp; Girls to Realize the SDGs (Lesewa- FoRHer)”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signed MoU with the President in October 2019 (a big milestone indicating the acceptance of WAE partnership with the President’s Office);</li> <li>Signing of MoU with relevant sector – Ministry of Education in March 2020;</li> <li>Developed revised model engineering design of school sanitation facilities and awarded the construction work to a contractor.</li> <li>The CP had a plan for a fundraising event for May 2020; which was postponed November 2020.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>The CP was one of the few organizations invited by the Government to closely work in the prevention of the COVID-19 pandemic. Accordingly, the CP made a prompt response and supported the national government during the reporting period. To mention some achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CP provided 50 fibre glass water tanks each with 5,000 liters capacity, 2500 liters of denatured alcohol and over 1,200 bars of laundry soaps to be distributed to health centres and temporary COVID-19 treatment sites in Addis Ababa, and Regional States of Oromia, Amhara, and Tigray as per the urgent demand of the government.</li> <li>The CP produced 3 hygiene behaviour promotion campaign videos and audio messages that are broadcasted over primetime programs of 3 major media houses that have wide reach. The support to government got coverage from major media houses such as Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC), Fana Broadcasting Corporate (FBC) and Ethiopian News Agency (ENA).</li> </ul> |

## 2.2 Policy Change Cycle

The CP has completed a Policy Change Indicator self-assessment in Project Centre. This can be accessed in the link blue link under table below.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>The Policy Change Indicators for WaterAid [Ethiopia] have been updated and can be found on Project Center.</p> |  <p><a href="https://logan.newdea.com/NonProfit/ProjectCenter/Hierarchy/OrgUnitCustomForm.aspx?14s8hMuEs6GOH5E0HTx-IWA--">https://logan.newdea.com/NonProfit/ProjectCenter/Hierarchy/OrgUnitCustomForm.aspx?14s8hMuEs6GOH5E0HTx-IWA--</a></p> |
|---|--|

## 2.3 Resourcing and organisational effectiveness

### Finance

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The CP budget utilization made a significant improvement and the fiscal year was successful with the actual budget utilization of GBP 2.630 million as at March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020 against the Board Approved budget of GBP 1.940 million, and the variance is 136%. The overspend against the Board Approved Budget is because the CP has generated additional funding during the fiscal year. The annual spending is 93 % of the total year forecast of GBP 2.891 million; and 113 % of the prior year actual amount of GBP 2.334 million.

The 36% excess utilization can be explained more with the excess utilization on Sustainability for Transformation which is 147% of the BAB. This is due to the additional funding secured during the year as mentioned above and the excess utilization of restricted funding on ongoing project where some major activities of FY20/21 were pulled back to this year and performed.

The annual spending local currency (ETB) is 102% against the year to date budget (YTD) budget, 140% against Board Approved Budget (BAB) and 97% against the forecast budget. The minor difference between GPB and the local currency (ETB) percentage resulted from the exchange rate difference between planning rate and actual rates existed across the months in the fiscal year.

Table 2: Expenditure by Country Programme

| CP Programme (GBP, Thousands)        | Board Approved Budget (LV2) | Forecast     | Actual       | Variance    | Variance (%) | Burn Rate  | Prior Year Actual 18-19 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Organisational Effectiveness         | 795                         | 875          | 786          | 9           | 1%           | 90%        | 774                     |
| Water, Resilience and Climate Change | 115                         | 3            | 7            | 108         | 94%          | 289%       | 8                       |
| SanCity                              | 415                         | 348          | 316          | 99          | 24%          | 91%        | 334                     |
| Sustainability for Transformation    | 615                         | 1,594        | 1,521        | -905        | -147%        | 95%        | 1,217                   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                         | <b>1,940</b>                | <b>2,819</b> | <b>2,630</b> | <b>-689</b> | <b>-36%</b>  | <b>93%</b> | <b>2,334</b>            |

For the FY19/20, the highest spending was made on Service delivery (52.2%) followed by Sector capacity and Management Operating costs with the proportion of 22.6% and 21.7% respectively. The proportion was similar with how it was planned originally though relatively less was done on advocacy and more was done on Management operating costs. It is worth mentioning that the Management operating cost had incorporated costs made as an emergency repose to COVID 19 in relation to staff safety & health as well as to support the government.

Table 3: Expenditure by area of work

| Programmatic Approach | Actual (%)  | Funded Budget (%) | Prior Year Actual (%) |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Not Available         | -0.2%       | -                 | -0.0%                 |
| Advocacy              | 3.6%        | 6.2%              | 4.5%                  |
| Fundraising           | 0.1%        | 1.2%              | 0.6%                  |
| Mgt. Operating Cost   | 21.7%       | 17.1%             | 22.5%                 |
| Sector Capacity       | 22.6%       | 27.5%             | 23.6%                 |
| Service Delivery      | 52.2%       | 48.1%             | 48.8%                 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>          | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b>       | <b>100%</b>           |

## Funding

Table 4: Funding

| Contract Value Secured this FY <sup>1</sup><br>(GBP, Thousands) | Income Value 19-20<br>(GBP, Thousands) | Funding Gap<br>2020-21 (GBP,<br>Thousands) | Funding Gap<br>2021-22 (GBP,<br>Thousands) | Funding Gap<br>2022-23 (GBP,<br>Thousands) |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1,948   | 1,112                                  | 422  | 1,797                                      | 2,586                                      |

Compared with the annual board approved budget, the Country Programme has secured adequate funding and the funding gap identified at the beginning of the fiscal year was bridged effectively. However, the amount mobilized for 2019/20 is not adequate compared with the projected resource requirement on CP Strategy. It is observed that the annual income trend in the last three years is showing a declining trend while the funding gap in the coming three years is increasing at rate. Besides, the CP’s annual approved budget is shrinking from year to year as the approval process considers the existing fundraising capacity/pipelines of the CP. We also learned that generating adequate income is not a short-term activity and the CP’s current income level reflects the fundraising effort made in the past two to three years.

To reverse this challenge, the CP has developed a strategic approach and identified the funding gaps for the next three years, reviewed the current CP strategy performance and identified fundable project ideas. Moreover, it has assigned staff to develop project concepts to ensure program-led fundraising instead of being donor led and reactive to call for proposal. We have also undertaken a donor diversification and donor dependency analysis based on the past and on-going projects of the CP, analysed potential institutional donors that channel their aid money through NGOs in WASH and WASH related project interventions in Ethiopia and identified potential donors to focus on. Based on these findings, we have undertaken a quick donor scoping and developed donor engagement plan with a proposed fundraising target to increase the next three years income by 29% compared with the past three years. Based on this strategic approach, the CP has an ambitious plan to fill the 18% (£422k) funding gap in 2020/21, 54% (£1,797k) funding gap in 2021/22 and 69% (£2,586k) funding gap in 2022/23. For instance, the funding gap we have for the fiscal year 2020/21 could be fulfilled by a pipeline funding from DFID/Unilever COVID-19 response as of this reporting date (11<sup>th</sup> May 2020).

**People**

Table 5: People

| Headcount (as of 31/09/19) | Headcount (as of 31/03/20) | Staff turnover (%) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 26                         | 30                         | 15.09%             |

With high turnover rate of 15.09%, the CP has found it difficult to create shared organizational culture and attain an atmosphere of trust and confidence.

**Skills and expertise-** The CP acquired talent for critical positions like Finance Manager, Regional Business Development Manager, People & OD Manager, Director of Operation, Country Director and Knowledge Management Specialist. The added capacity has not only enhanced the performance and effectiveness of the organization but is working in a collaborative manner to contribute to the organization’s long-term goals and strategy.

During the reporting period, greater emphasis was given to attract and develop talent to deliver CP’s objectives. Program staff attended several workshops, meetings and experience sharing visits to enhance their knowledge of WASH and learn from other CPs. The learning visit from India on how to run effective campaign can be cited as example. In order to enhance the quality of our program implementation two program staff attended trainings on Hygiene Behaviour Change and

<sup>1</sup> Status changed to ‘7 - Won (contracted)’ in RIS during reporting period, for funding secured by all teams, except Philanthropy & Trusts and Corporate. For Philanthropy & Trusts and Corporate, data is from new pledges on Effra.+ new income secured in Effra to displace underwritten funds

Communication, three program staff attended Gender, Equity and Inclusion workshop, and five program and two support staff are attending Project Management (PMD Pro). Personal safety and security trainings were also provided to all staff in order to develop and enhance a culture of security. The CP will develop its competencies in Water and Climate Resilience WASH in the coming year. Climate Change has become a priority in the sector globally and is one of the priorities of the government of Ethiopia.

**Talent-** In order to strengthen the leadership capability of the SMT, two SMT members attended “Accelerate to 2030” Leadership Programme. Two new SMT members attended the “Discover More” induction programme. The CP provided four of its internal staff the opportunity to assume acting positions in order to develop internal capacity in leadership and influencing skills. Furthermore, six staff with line management and coordination responsibilities went through the “Managing @ WaterAid” program to develop their managerial capability and thereby enhance their teams’ performance. Leadership development will continue to be given emphasis by designing individualized development plans for the SMT and putting in place practical succession plans.

**GEES-** The CP addressed two low lights from the survey, Work life balance and Respect. Staff were encouraged to take leave, temporary staff recruited to reduce workload, training and discussions around respect were conducted. In addition, the new leadership invested more on creating new culture that promotes transparency and accountability. To build the trust of staff in the leadership, SMT meetings were conducted frequently, departmental meetings done involving staff and staff retreats was also conducted in the year. Decisions of the SMT were shared with staff through the MMMs.

**Challenges-** The CP had leadership challenges in the year due to the resignation of the CD, Director of Operation, Director of Technical Services, and People and OD Manager in addition to staff who left at various levels though the gaps were managed with the support of the East Africa Regional team. Security was another challenge the CP faced in the reporting period. The CP is working to incorporate security in its culture through training and information sharing. It will continue to strengthen its Safeguarding, Security/H&S management practices.

### 3. CP RAG rating

The WaterAid [Ethiopia] rating for this reporting period is as follows:

Table 6: CP RAG rating

| Current RAG rating | Previous RAG (six-month report) | Brief rationale  |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|
|                    |                                 |  |
|                    |                                 | The program and project results are towards program objectives, the spend versus budget is as planned, and fundraising efforts and successes have been improved (no funding gap during the fiscal year) and human resourcing has improved in the fiscal year (e.g.; working environment) |

### 4. CP data required for IPD reporting

#### Direct Access Users:

Table 7: Direct User numbers

| Total         | Households | Schools | Health facilities | Public facilities |
|---------------|------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Water         | 20,824     | 11,888  | 0                 | 6,571             |
| Sanitation    | 5,751      | 7,878   | 25,854            | 0                 |
| Hygiene – Use | 0          | 11,888  | 25,854            | 0                 |

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|                 |       |       |   |     |
|-----------------|-------|-------|---|-----|
| Hygiene - Reach | 4,900 | 7,140 | 0 | N/A |
|-----------------|-------|-------|---|-----|

Note: The indicator codes (e.g. WA01) show which WASH access indicator in the WaterAid Indicator Library are reported where. For 2019-20, we will be piloting measurement of Indirect Reach, and therefore will not be reporting on this within this template

**Indirect Reach:** Due to unforeseen challenges relating to COVID-19 and the effort required to report Indirect Reach, this reporting is optional for all CPs for FY19/20 and hence is not reported.

Table 8: Indirect reach numbers

| Total           | Households | Schools | Health facilities | Public facilities |
|-----------------|------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Water           |            |         |                   |                   |
| Sanitation      |            |         |                   |                   |
| Hygiene – Use   | N/A        |         |                   |                   |
| Hygiene - Reach |            |         |                   | N/A               |

## Inventory and water quality summary

Table 9: Inventory of facilities

| Summary                       | Total |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Communities supported         | 11    |
| Health facilities supported   | 3     |
| Schools supported             | 5     |
| Water points installed        | 30    |
| Water points rehabilitated    | 4     |
| Piped-water systems supported | 6     |

Please respond to the following questions on Water Quality testing:

- Is your Water Quality testing data (in mWater or excel) up to date? – **yes/ no**  
Yes, the chemical tests for the constructed facilities conducted, except for WPs constructed during the FY in Gololcha district because of COVID effect.
- Have you tested all new or rehabilitated water points and systems – **yes/no**. If no, please state % tested and explain. Yes, 100% of the WPs are tested.
- Are all water points potable – **yes/no**. If no, please provide % potable, describe water quality issues identified and follow-up actions. Yes.
- Have you done follow-up tests per the [Country Programme Water Quality Policy](#)? – **yes/ no**. If no, please explain. The government office which did the WQT is closed because of COVID 19.

## Location of data

Please add an X in the left-hand column next to the statement that is correct for your CP

|   |  |
|---|--|
| X | We have used mWater to record our inventory and water quality data for FY 2019-20 and this is correct and complete   |
|   | We have submitted our inventory data in mWater and uploaded our water quality data in Excel for FY 2019-20 alongside the narrative Annual Report   |
| X | We have uploaded our inventory and water data quality for FY 2019-20 in Excel alongside the narrative Annual Report in Project Center<br><br><a href="https://logan.newdea.com/NonProfit/DownloadDocument.axd?kPDP0GS-1jaHwS8TjsiNZgUyPkMb12AiOEVSzcZPazoqqpQtV-1EjBk4qsTWvYImE95">https://logan.newdea.com/NonProfit/DownloadDocument.axd?kPDP0GS-1jaHwS8TjsiNZgUyPkMb12AiOEVSzcZPazoqqpQtV-1EjBk4qsTWvYImE95</a> |

## Project information

This includes projects that were active at 31/03/19 as well as projects that closed during this financial year.

Table 10: Number of active projects

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>Number of active projects in FY 2019-20</b> | 10 |
| <b>Project information</b>                     |    |

Table 11: Number of projects

|   | <b>Number of active projects in FY 2019-20</b> |
|---|--|
| SanCity Programme                                 | 3  |
| Sustainability for Transformation (S4T) Programme | 6  |
| WASH Resilience and Climate Change Programme      | 1  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                      | 10   |

**Partner information**

Table 12: Number of active partners for the CP

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>Number of active partners in FY 2019-20</b> | 35 |
|--|----|

## 5. CD sign-off for Annual Report

**Assurance statement**

*I confirm that **all the information in this narrative and all data in Project Center, mWater and standard inventory spreadsheets (where used) relevant to WaterAid [Ethiopia] for FY 20[19-20] is up to date, has been quality checked and is accurate.***

**Signed by Country Director:** Yaekob Metena

**Signature:** 

**Date:** 27.05.2020