



**Research Report on**  
**Spatial Equity in the Provision of WaSH services:**  
Evidence from Selected Area-Based Case Studies.

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## Contents

Acknowledgement .....	iii
Abbreviations .....	vii
Executive Summary .....	1
1. Introduction .....	9
1.1. Background .....	9
1.2. Objective of the study .....	10
1.3. Methodology and data .....	12
1.3.1. Conceptual framework .....	12
1.3.2. Study approach and method .....	14
1.3.3. Study sites .....	15
1.3.4. Limitation of the study .....	17
2. Results and discussion .....	18
2.1. Overview of access and equity to safe and clean water at national level .....	18
2.2. Finance and financing of the water sector .....	22
2.2.1. Overview of water sector financing .....	22
2.2.2. Overview of recent budget allocated to the sector .....	26
2.3. Access and equity in the use of safe and clean water: results from the study .....	28
2.3.1. Inter-regional disparity and comparison .....	28
2.3.2. Inter-Wereda disparity and comparison .....	29
2.3.3. Inter-Kebele disparity and comparison .....	31
2.4. Access and equity to sanitation (improved latrines) .....	34
2.5. Water and latrine coverage in schools .....	37
2.6. Budget and budget equity in the WaSH sector .....	38
2.7. Access, equity and obstacles to equity: Opinion from sub-federal level survey .....	43
2.7.1. Access and equity .....	43
2.7.2. Obstacles to equity: Opinion of sub-federal level stakeholders .....	44
2.7.3. Selection criteria for investment in water supply projects .....	47
2.7.4. Stakeholders participation in planning of WaSH projects .....	52
2.8. Access, equity and obstacles to equity: Opinion from federal level survey .....	56
2.8.1. Stakeholders from Government .....	56
2.8.2. Stakeholders from NGOs and donors .....	63
3. Conclusion and recommendations .....	68

## Table

Table 1: Geographical distribution of study Areas.....	16
Table 2: Key informants for opinion survey by employer/occupation .....	16
Table 3: Use of improved drinking water sources (estimated coverage) .....	20
Table 4: Share of Poverty Targeted Sector Expenditure from Total Government Expenditure.....	25
Table 5: Correlation of water sector budget and unserved population in sample districts (N=10).....	41
Table 6: Regional budget equity (in water supply) .....	42
Table 7 : Opinion of stakeholders on equity of water supply (percent agree it is inequitable).....	43
Table 8: Major contributing factors for inequitable access to clean and safe water (Opinion of key informants).....	46
Table 9: Criteria for budget allocation for water development projects (Response of officials at Wereda nd regional levels) .....	50
Table 10 : What should be done to improve equitable implementation of WaSH Projects? Opinion of Government employees.....	62
Table 11: Contributing factors for observed inequality (opinion of key infomants from NGO/donors).....	64
Table 12: Regional distribution of Donors/NGOs and reasons for working in these regions .....	66

## Figure

Figure 1: Equity fault lines along the five stages in converting money to WaSH outputs/outcome .....	13
Figure 2: Access to drinking water in Ethiopia by residence.....	18
Figure 3: Access to drinking water over the past ten year (2000-2010).....	19
Figure 4: Trend in access to improved water sources over the past two decades (1990=100) .....	20
Figure 5: Water Coverage and Sector budget.....	27
Figure 6: Access equity for urban and rural water supply: inter-regional comparison .....	28
Figure 7: Inter-Wereda equity in water supply (by place of residence) .....	30
Figure 8: Access disparity to potable water in sample Kebeles .....	32
Figure 9: Distribution of sample Kebeles in terms of time required to fetch water ..	33
Figure 10: Access to latrine in sample Kebeles .....	34
Figure 11: Urban-rural disparity in latrines coverage in selected Weredas.....	35
Figure 12: Opinion of key informants on sanitation and improved latrines.....	36
Figure 13: Access to water in schools in sample regions: urban-rural comparison...	37

Figure 14: Water sector budget (for capital expenditure) and equity in selected sample districts (2009/10) .....	39
Figure 15: Water sector budget (for capital expenditure) and equity in sample regions (2009/10).....	40
Figure 16: Number of years estimated to ensure universal access to potable water .....	42
Figure 17: Opinion of stakeholders on equitable implementation of recent water supply projects (Opinion by occupation of stakeholders) .....	44
Figure 18: Criteria for village selection for potable water projects (opinion of Kebele administration officials) .....	49
Figure 19: Stakeholders participation and opinion on their participation (in terms of influencing equity) .....	54
Figure 20: Community participation in WaSH projects (Response from key informants at kebele level) .....	56
Figure 21: Regional equity in implementation of recent WaSH projects.....	58
Figure 22: Contributing factors for inequitable implementation of recent WaSH projects.....	58
Figure 23: Opinion on equitable distribution of WASH services (experts working for Donors' and NGOs').....	64

## Box

Box 1: Water planning process in Ethiopia .....	53
Box 2: Ways recommended (by civil servants) to improve equitable implementation of WaSH projects .....	59

## List of Annex

Annex 1: Key informants from Donors and NGOs sector.....	75
Annex 2: Federal level key informants.....	75
Annex 3: Organisations and individuals participated in regional surveys.....	76
Annex 4: Access to potable water (Opinion of Key informants at Kebele level.....	76
Annex 5: Equity on access to potable water .....	77
Annex 6: Regional Water Supply Coverage (gap in rural-urban coverage over the past four years) .....	77
Annex 7: Profile of Donors and NGOs participated in the survey .....	81
Annex 8: Roles and responsibilities for water supply and sanitation of government institutions .....	83
Annex 9: List of interviewees and key informants (Kebele survey) .....	84
Annex 10: List of interviewees and key informants (Wereda Survey) .....	94
Annex 11 : List of interviewees and key informants (Regional survey) .....	108

## Abbreviations

CCRDA-WSF	Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association's Water and Sanitation Forum
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
BoWRs	Bureau of Water Resources
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
EECMY-DASSC	Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus – Development and Social Services Commission
EOC-DICAC	Ethiopian Orthodox Church – Development & Inter Church Aid Commission
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HH	households
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program.
Km	Kilometer.
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoWA	Ministry of Water Resources.
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.
NGOs	Non-government Organisations
PADEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty.
RIPPLE	Research-inspired Policy and Practice Learning in Ethiopia and the Nile region
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region
TAWASANET	The Tanzania Water and Sanitation Network.
UAP	Universal Access Program.
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WIC	Walta Information Center
WAE	Water Aid Ethiopia
WaSH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSSP	Water Supply and Sanitation Program





## Executive Summary

### Introduction

Progress made over the past decade especially on improving access to improved water sources shows the high priority the Ethiopian government and its development partners have put to the development of the sector which has a pivotal role to improve the quality of life of poor people and to produce healthy and productive citizens. The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) that sets the targets and strategies of the government for 2010/11-2014/15 envisages near-universal access to potable water by increasing the coverage from its 68% (in 2010/11) to 98.5% at the end of the planning period in 2014/15 (MoFED, 2010). This could be achievable in view of government performance report which shows an average 6 per cent annual growth rate between 2005 and 2008 (MoWA, 2008), though this is doubtful in view of what data from WHO and UNICEF joint monitoring program (JMP) has suggested.

Despite the tremendous improvement in access to improved water sources especially in rural areas which helps to narrow the rural-urban gap in access, still millions of Ethiopians have difficulties to get access to clean and safe water and sanitation facilities. Reported average numbers might also mask disparities in access among communities residing in different parts of the country. Similarly, the high emphasis on coverage over sustainability and quality might underestimate current realities on the ground as 'effective' access might be lower than reported figures especially in rural areas due to high malfunctionality of water schemes<sup>1</sup> and other factors including differences in measuring access (for further discussion see section 2.1) between government and some international agencies like the WHO/UNICEF joint monitoring program.

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<sup>1</sup> The recent GTP envisages to reduce malfunctioned water schemes from its 20% in 2010/11 to 10% at the end of the planning period in 2014/15. The proportion of malfunctioning water schemes could be even far higher than this officially reported figure (UNICEF Ethiopia and some NGOs inflate this figure to 30% to 40%).

## Findings

- From a very low base, access to improved water and sanitation is rising rapidly. In just three years from 2005 to 2008, access to potable water in rural areas increased from 35 per cent to 52 per cent, which shows an average 6 per cent annual growth rate (MoWA, 2008). Approximately 2.4 percent of Ethiopia's population is gaining access to some form of improved water every year, and reliance on surface water is in decline (Foster and Morella, 2011). The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) that sets the targets and strategies of the government for 2010/11-2014/15 promises near-universal access to potable water by increasing the coverage from its 68% (in 2010/11) to 98.5% at the end of the planning period in 2014/15 (MoFED, 2010).
- Official sources indicate that Ethiopia has tripled access to safe drinking water over the last decade. This expansion in supply has also improved access-equity. In 2001/01, urban citizens are three times more likely to have access to clean and safe water than their rural counterparts. The disparity narrowed to 3 to 2 in 2009/10, implying a gap in the ratio of 3 to 2 in favor of urban residents. The progress, however, is not uniform across sample regions. In Oromia region where about 36% of the population residing, for instance, the urban-rural gap in access to improved water sources exceeds the national average at 2 to 1 in favor of urban residents. Except Dire Dawa where the urban-rural gap was found 3:1; the urban-rural gap in the other three regions (Tigray, SNNP and Benshangul-Gumuz) was found similar to the national average. Because of the exceptional situation in the Harari region, the urban-rural disparity in the region was found 4 to 5 in favor of rural residents.
- Internationally accepted data sources, however, doubt both the high growth in coverage especially in rural areas and the rapid decline in rural-urban gap in access to improved water sources. The WHO/UNICEF joint monitoring program, for instance, estimated near universal access to improved water sources in urban areas which is close to data from government sources. The discrepancy between the two sources is, however, huge in terms of access to improved

water sources in rural areas. As shown in Figure 2 below, government data indicate that access to improved water sources in rural areas is about 66% in 2010, which compared unfavorably with 31% as indicated by figures from WHO/UNICEF's joint monitoring program (quoted by CCRDF-WSF, 2010). Despite such differences data from both sources, however, indicate the relatively rapid improvement in access to improved water sources over the past few years.

- The water sector is characterized by complex institutional arrangements, and a variety of channels and sources of funds are used to finance the sector. Within the decentralized sector arrangements, the federal government is in charge of policy and strategy development through the Ministry of Water and Energy Resources, and the Regional and Woreda governments are responsible for ensuring provision of services (Mehta et al, 2004). The Constitution of the FDRE (Article 52.2) has given regional states the mandate to establish a state administration to advance self-government. This holds the responsibility for key areas of basic service delivery and the autonomy to decide how resources (from the block grants and own revenue) should be allocated across the competing sectoral needs at sub-national levels (Abera et al, 2009).
- Apart from public funds (i.e. federal grant in the form of unconditional/general purpose and conditional or specific purpose) which are usually distributed through the budget formula discussed in section 2.2, non-public funds which include on-budget donor funding, off-budget NGO funding, and matching funds from community contributions or treasuries of local administrations contribute for the sector budget. Except the former, the other three sources of fund for water might not be governed by the budget formula.
- Federal grants, however, contribute the larger share of regional budgets for the sector. A study by Abera et al (2009), for instance, shows that 80% of the total regional budget comes from federal sources. Inter-government budget transfers are weighted against three to five variables: population size; differences in relative revenue-raising capacity; differences in relative expenditure needs; and performance incentives (Elsa et al, 2010). The new formula is designed to be neutral towards regional financial policies – it does not

‘reward’ or penalise’ regions for financial policies they have adopted (FDRE, 2007, quoted by Abera et al, 2009).

- Budget allocated to the sector has been improving over time. Official statistics indicates that Ethiopia’s government capital budget expenditure for the water sector has been improved from 2.6 billion Birr to 3.4 billion Birr between 2007/08 and 2008/09, implying a 31% growth rate in nominal terms<sup>2</sup> (MoFED, quoted by Elsa et al, 2010). Its share from total government expenditure for poverty targeted sectors that comprise education, health, agriculture, road and water, however, remains unchanged over the past five years at about 6 per cent.
- Survey data reveal some noticeable disparity in access to safe and clean water sources among citizens residing in different surveyed Regions, Weredas and Kebeles both along administrative lines and place of residence (urban versus rural). The survey also reveals some quite distinct differences in terms of time required to fetch water from improved sources. At one end, residents in two sample Kebeles (representing 13% of sample) require two hours to fetch water while on the other end a quarter of an hour is enough to fetch water (which represents about 40% of sample Kebeles). In between, there are four and three Kebeles (which represents 27% and 20% sample Kebeles, respectively) where about an hour and 45 minutes, respectively, is required to bring water to home<sup>3</sup>.
- Contrary to fast progress seen on access to improved water sources, progress over sanitation and hygiene sub-sector lag far behind. As shown in the first chart of Fig. 10, access to latrine varies between 26% to 0% (free or open defecation) in sample Kebeles. Access to latrine in sample Kebeles was on average only 14 per cent with standard deviation of 8%, and which is compared unfavorably to the average 41% access to safe and clean water (with standard deviation of 31%) within the same surveyed Kebeles. As most of these Kebeles are rural where awareness for improved latrines is very low, this unusually low level of access to improved latrines would be changed for the better if urban Kebeles were included in the sample. A study by Foster and Morella (2011), for instance,

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<sup>2</sup> This is to imply that the real growth rate could be totally different if the budget is adjusted for inflation and depreciation of the Ethiopian Birr.

<sup>3</sup> Please note that data is obtained only from 15 Kebeles (from the 20 Kebeles covered by the survey).

shows that about 38% of Ethiopian population has access to proper sanitation facilities. Though this figure exceeds the extremely low access reported by this study, it is still very low - about two times lower than the average for low-income countries (Foster and Morella, 2011).

- The analysis on budget also reveals important differences in terms of inter-districts and inter-regions budget equity. Though equity in inputs does not connect automatically to equitable outputs or considerations to equity needs to be balanced against other factors, observed disparity in budget equity deserves the attention of respective decision makers both in the government and non-government organizations that have been financing the sector.
- A variety of factors were mentioned in hampering the sector's ability to provide services equitably. High cost of providing water to some areas, capacity limitation and lack of information were identified as the three most important factors that hinder progress in shrinking existing disparity in access to water among people residing in different regions and Weredas.
- Almost all organisations involved in implementing and financing WaSH projects were found to give some consideration to equity in their WaSH investment decisions. Observed difference in access and budget equities as well as discussions with key informants, however, reveals differences in the weight attach to equity across sample areas/organisations; and the difficulty sector planners have been facing in finding the right place/weight for equity among a range of factors that affect decisions on budget allocation.

## **Recommendations**

- Facts and findings emerged from the study suggest the need for the government (from federal to district levels) and donors to increase their financial investment to improve access to water and sanitation facilities especially among under-served areas and communities. Overcoming obstacles to equity, however, is not only a financial matter. In fact, a larger part of the problem could be addressed if non-financial constraints get the attention they deserve. These non-financial

constraints consist of a range of factors from technical to policy and cooperation and collaboration among sector stakeholders.

- In this regard, it is important to recognize the key role of politicians and policy makers who are largely involved in decisions related to sectoral budget allocations and its spatial distribution. It is, therefore, essential to raise their awareness on the issue and their capacity and skills required to address the problem.
- Equity and equitable allocation of financial resources also demands a transparent and participatory planning and budgeting process, principally following bottom-up planning approach. Apart from sector budgeting criteria and processes, it might also be important to revisit some of the principles that guide the design of the regional Water Supply and Sanitation Programs (WSSP) but might affect equity negatively or delay its sooner attainment. The implication of the principle that promotes a demand-driven rather than supply-driven approach, for instance, is that communities that fail to put in place appropriate institutional arrangements and cost recovery mechanisms for one or another reason could get access to improved water sources at least after communities that are better prepared in terms of institutions and finance. Communities might lack the capacity to set up the required institutional and organizational arrangements but this should not necessarily indicate that their demand for improved water sources or sanitation facilities is less when compared to others. Similarly, the principle that urges rural communities to cover the operation and maintenance cost of rural schemes might not help equity.
- Equity and equitable allocation of public money demand accountability, especially 'downward' accountability and meaningful cooperation and collaboration among organizations (government and non-government) that have been working for the same goal but under different power structures and relationship. In this regard, it is essential to harmonize the wide discrepancy between WHO/UNICEF's joint monitoring data and government data especially in terms of access to improved rural water sources which is reported very wide. Otherwise, this difference which largely mirrors their difference in goals and

indicators required to measure access to improved water and sanitation sources will complicate their activities in assessment of community needs for improved water sources and appraisal of WaSH projects; in addition to its impact on how to measure project performances.

- As Ethiopia's decentralization policy has helped regional and local authorities to play a greater role in planning, financing and implementing activities related to the WaSH and other service delivery sectors, devolution of power should accompany with sustained capacity building activities especially at district levels. Capacity should not only be interpreted as new capacity in terms of improving knowledge and skill of existing staffs or hiring new experts; financial incentives in terms of reasonably adequate salary and per diem and improving the working environment for existing staffs working in the sector are also important (as revealed from opinion survey) to improve performance and retain qualified manpower.
- It is also essential to improve capacity on effective and timely utilization of project funds especially in marginalized areas. Whenever feasible, donors should also review their disbursement mechanisms so that funds are transferred and reimbursed more quickly especially in marginalized and under-served areas where problems related to capacity are relatively high but need relatively much longer time to fix. This, however, should not compromise any procedures that are essential to protect financial embezzlement.
- The requirement for matching funds from community contributions or treasuries of local administrations might have some advantages, for instance, in terms of improving sustainability of WaSH projects. It might also affect equity negatively if local governments' or communities' capacity in generating matching funds undermine the effective utilization of capital budget allocated by donors or the federal government. Special consideration and flexibility, therefore, is required if and when financiers of WaSH projects are interested in implementing such financing policies.

- There is a need for stakeholders involved in financing and implementing WaSH projects to debate on whether observed difference in access and budget equities match up with what they planned or envisaged, and, consequently on whether policy/strategy to address the issue of spatial equity in WaSH is required or not. Any future efforts to improve spatial equity, however, should highlight the following two questions: (i) how to deal with the issue of equity vis-à-vis other factors that affect investment or budget allocation decisions, and (ii) how to streamline efforts in addressing equity among stakeholders.



## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1. Background**

Access to safe water and sanitation has a pivotal role to improve the quality of life of poor people and to produce healthy and productive citizens (MoFED 2005, MoFED 2010). Progress made over the past decade especially on improving access to improved water sources also shows the high priority the Ethiopian government and its development partners have put to the development of the sector.

From a very low base, access to improved water and sanitation is rising rapidly. In just three years from 2005 to 2008, access to potable water in rural areas increased from 35 per cent to 52 per cent, which shows an average 6 per cent annual growth rate (MoWA, 2008). Approximately 2.4 percent of Ethiopia's population is gaining access to some form of improved water every year, and reliance on surface water is in decline (Foster and Morella, 2011). The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) that sets the targets and strategies of the government for 2010/11-2014/15 promises near-universal access to potable water by increasing the coverage from its 68% (in 2010/11) to 98.5% at the end of the planning period in 2014/15 (MoFED, 2010).

Despite these tremendous achievements, still millions of Ethiopians have difficulties to get access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities. Reported average numbers on access might also mask disparities in access among communities residing in different parts of the country. Moreover, the high emphasis on coverage over sustainability and quality might underestimate current realities on the ground as 'effective' access might be lower than reported figures especially in rural areas due to high malfunctionality of water schemes<sup>4</sup> and other factors including differences in measuring access (for further discussion see section 2.1) between government and internationally recognized data sources like the WHO/UNICEF joint monitoring program.

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<sup>4</sup> The recent GTP envisages to reduce malfunctioned water schemes from its 20% in 2010/11 to 10% at the end of the planning period in 2014/15. The proportion of malfunctioning water schemes could be even far higher than this officially reported figure (UNICEF Ethiopia and some NGOs inflate this figure to 30% to 40%).

Further effort, therefore, should be made especially to improve sustainability of WaSH facilities and equitable access to improved water and sanitation sources. While both sustainability and equity are important, this study focuses on the latter, and among others, aims to raise awareness on spatial equity in the provision of WaSH services through stimulating debate on policy implications of research findings.

Understanding the factors and dynamics that contributed for inequitable access might help policy makers to achieve one of their key policy objectives in the provision of equitable and inclusive public services – equal opportunity to all citizens. To ensure equitable access to WaSH information on funding mechanisms, criteria and application procedures should be easily accessible to all stakeholders. On top of that, better participation and coordination among all stakeholders are essential to improve planning process and capacity in gauging where water and sanitation budget needs most and in narrowing existing inequality seen among communities residing in different regions, *Weredas* and *Kebeles* across the nation.

## **1.2. Objective of the study**

Ensuring equitable access to safe water and sanitation is a complex process involving many factors including financial, technical and economic factors. Politics might also play a significant role. Certain policy makers or sections of the population, for instance, might enjoy greater political influence, and might work to direct support to those with least influence or access to services. Unlike other factors, political influence is largely invisible and this adds to the complexity.

Though the decision where to invest and which groups or areas need a priority made in view of multiple factors, ultimately it becomes a political decision. As delivery of water and sanitation has greater role in poverty reduction, investment decision in water and sanitation is expected to put greater weight to equity and equitable access. The capacity to achieve this, however, depends on the type and quality of data available for making decisions. Good information and knowledge on the extent, nature and impact of existing inequalities (on access to safe water and sanitation) could also help policy makers to reach an optimal decision.

This study, therefore, aims to contribute in filling some of this gap in information and thereby to strengthen stakeholders (including WaterAid-Ethiopia which finance this study) capacity to provide equitable and pro-poor water and sanitation services<sup>5</sup>. This will in turn help to harmonize investment decisions with declared policy commitments to promote equitable distribution of water and sanitation services.

The study has the following specific objectives:

- To find out the degree and nature of existing inequality (in water and sanitation services) among selected urban and rural areas, districts and villages within sample regions, Weredas and Kebeles,
- To explore the factors that contributed to the inequitable distribution of water and sanitation services in the sample areas,
- To learn the process and the criteria applied in allocating water and sanitation budgets and the role of these (the processes, stakeholders and the criteria) have on the equitable or inequitable distribution of water and sanitation services,
- To draw lessons and propose mechanisms that are helpful to improve the equitable distribution of water and sanitation resources and services; and
- To disseminate findings and results of the study to various stakeholders using appropriate forums and dissemination mechanisms, and together with WAE.

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<sup>5</sup> This study focused on spatial equity deals with geographical disparities in access to water and sanitation and relates more to power dynamics and control of resources at institutional levels (locally or nationally). WaterAid as indicated in its policy position on equity and inclusion has also adopted a firm policy position on social equity to address exclusion from WaSH at household and community levels. Both - social and spatial equities- are aimed to fulfil its vision of a world where everyone including the poorest, the marginalised and those who are particularly vulnerable to diseases associated with lack of access to WaSH has access to safe water and sanitation (for more, see Directors Team, 2011).

### **1.3. Methodology and data**

#### **1.3.1. Conceptual framework**

Equity is about fairness in access and use of public services such as water and sanitation facilities among people residing in different areas or within individuals living in a certain area. It also implies narrowing existing gap in access to clean water and sanitation facilities through fair allocation of public budget going to the development of the sector. As a central idea for the study, it is, however, essential to elaborate further what equity and equitable distribution of water and sanitary services interpreted at different stages of the process of turning money into useable physical outputs and, ultimately, the distribution of these outputs among different communities residing in different administrative units of the country. The conceptual framework that is discussed below is largely based on the work of B. Taylor (2008).

The very definition of equity talks about comparing different sections of society, but society can be divided into different groups in a wide variety of ways. Groups can be defined by geography, by social or health status, by gender, by ethnicity, etc. These divisions can be described as equity fault lines where one group is affected differently from others. In the water and sanitation sector, two types of equity fault lines are important. The first is geographical, where groups can be defined by where they live. The rural and urban divide is an important part of this, as is the division of the country into administrative units of regions, weredas, etc. This can be called spatial equity<sup>6</sup> (B. Taylor, 2008).

Taylor (2008) identifies five different stages in the process of turning money into water (and sanitation – safe disposal of feces). The first stage relates to the decision on how money comes from government treasury or donors allocated to different sub-sectors and projects where the major equity fault line is related to geography. At this stage, spatial equity is most important as the key question is how equitable

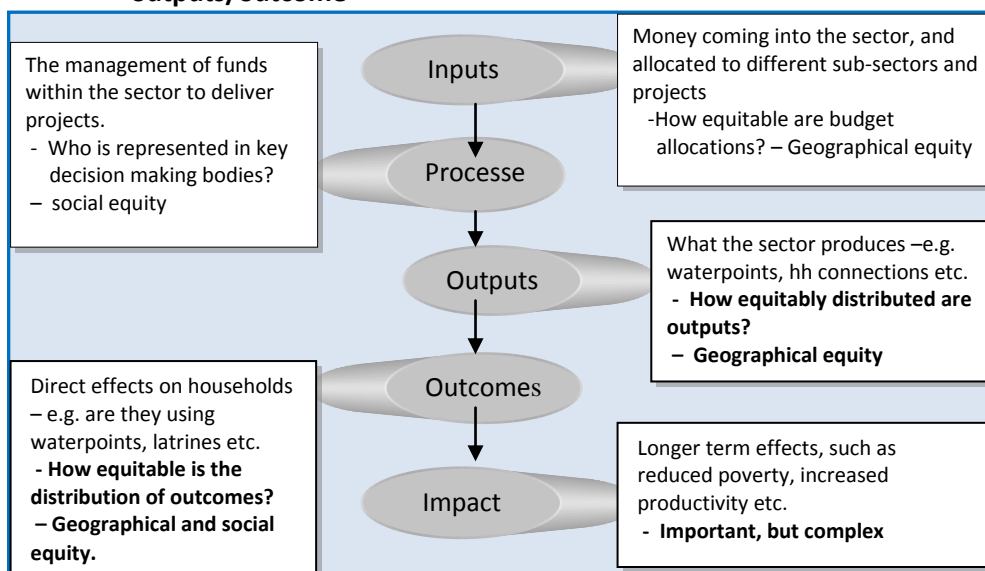
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<sup>6</sup> The second fault line is social, where groups are defined on the basis of some aspect of their identity that cuts across geographical boundaries. Where a given group is particularly vulnerable, this is of interest to any measures of equity. Women, people living with HIV/AIDS, the elderly, the disabled, orphans and widows are all obviously examples. The poor form a group that is perhaps less obvious and less clearly defined, but also very important. We will call this *social equity* B. Taylor (2008)

are allocations to urban and rural areas, to different towns and rural districts and to different communities within a district. The second stage relates to the management of the funds allocated to deliver the intended WaSH projects. The major equity fault line at this stage is social equity as the key equity consideration is how well different groups are represented in key decision making processes related to the management of funds allocated to a given WaSH project.

At the next stage, geographical equity is important - how equitably distributed are the outputs that are produced - between urban and rural areas, between towns, between districts and within districts. Then the fourth stage comes – the outcomes stage – when direct effects of the constructed WaSH facilities on households evaluated in terms of how equitable is the distribution of outcomes both across geography and social groups. The equity fault line at this stage is, therefore, related both to geography and social equities as it tries to investigate the question how and to what extent households - intended project beneficiaries across different geographical areas and within a given geography but among the different segments of a given community - use the WaSH facilities. The fifth stage is related to long-term effects such as impact on poverty and productivity.

**Figure 1: Equity fault lines along the five stages in converting money to WaSH outputs/outcome**



Source: Adapted from B.Taylor (2008)

### **1.3.2. Study approach and method**

In order to understand the degree of equity in the provision of WaSH services and factor that affect equitable distribution of WaSH inputs and outputs, the study pilots the concept of equity fault lines which has been used extensively in other African countries like Tanzania. Accordingly, data on the various WaSH inputs and output were collected along information that could affect their spatial distribution. The survey also includes other issues that assumed to affect the capacity of key stakeholders (government and donors) in the provision of WaSH services. The latter includes planning and budgeting process, the criteria used to allocate water supply funds, how equity fits within these criteria and the roles of different actors.

The study is largely based on primary data collected through field survey of stakeholders – both from government and non-government sectors. As the study aims to generate information from pre-identified actors, a non-random or purposive sampling method was employed. The study also demanded the use of a multi-stage sampling method as equitable allocation of WaSH finances or distribution of WaSH outputs is a result of decisions made at different administrative hierarchies that stretch from federal to Kebele levels.

Accordingly, a multi-stage purposive sampling method was used where the selection of sampling units was purposive in nature, and as the name suggests, it involved the selection of units at more than one stage where administrative areas - federal, regional, Wereda and Kebele administrative areas - form the primary sampling units. At the next stage, samples (organizations and individuals) were drawn from state and non-state actors that could have a role in affecting equity and equitable distribution of WaSH related inputs and outputs.

In addition to the respective government bureau of water at regional, Wereda and Kebele levels which were asked to give official data on access to WaSH services and budget allocated (in 2009/10) and information related to representations in and process on sector budget allocation and administration, four types of stakeholders were identified and interviewed as key informants. The selection of interviewees

was made either based on individuals' knowledge on the issues or in view of their expected role in affecting access and equity in one or another way.

The first group includes people working and living in sample areas (regions, Weredas and Kebeles) as residents or representatives of youth, women and business community. The second group consists of state-actors mainly experts and civil servants at key ministries or bureaus in charge of water, health and education issues at the respective administrative units (federal, regional, district and kebele levels). Experts from NGOs and donors that finance or implement WaSH projects form the next group of key informants. Effort was also made to include politicians and administrators elected for federal parliament and regional and Wereda councils. This consists of the fourth group.

Both self-administered questionnaire and interview were employed to collect data and information analyzed in the study. Different descriptive statistical techniques were used for data analysis.

### **1.3.3. Study sites**

The study covered seven regions including Oromia, Amhara, SNNPR, Tigray and Benshangul and Gumuz, Dire Dawa and Harari. The survey in Dire Dawa and Harari, however, was limited to stakeholders at regional level (i.e. districts and Kebeles were not included).

Over all the survey includes 7 regions, 10 weredas and 20 kebeles selected from different parts of the country (see Table 1 for their geographical distribution). While sample regions were selected by the study team, weredas and kebeles were selected randomly together with representatives of water bureaus of sample regions and weredas, respectively. The study areas were selected from different parts of the country that assume to reflect the country's geographical representation as well as in a way to capture both relatively under-invested and better-served areas. The sampling frame for selection of weredas and kebeles, therefore, consisted of two lists where the first consists of weredas or kebeles having relatively better access to improved water sources, while the second consists of weredas and kebeles where local authorities believe that access is below average.

**Table 1: Geographical distribution of study Areas**

Region	Wereda	Kebeles
Tigray	Enda Mehoni	T/haya and Shebta
	Sekota	Hamusit and Weleh
Amhara	Debre Elias	Ambashe and Yekgata
	Gera Keya	Talta and Shehaisina
	Tena/Arsi	Gergeda Negwo and Korobta
Oromia	Chora	Abedela and EmberoBonga
	Deder	Nono Jalala and Welta Geba
	Alaba	Ashaka and Chenbusa
SNNP	Sheko	Giz Meret and Mehal Sheko
Benshangul Gumuz	Menge	Bermegoha and Malo
Harari	--	--
Dire Dawa	--	--
N	10	20

**Table 2: Key informants for opinion survey by employer/occupation**

Employer/occupation	Wereda survey		Regional survey	
Youth and Women	8	3.8	14	7.3
Donors/NGOs	17	8.1	33	17.2
Elders and residents	5	2.4	29	15.1
Government, water and sanitation sector	20	9.5	14	7.3
Government, non-water sector	92	43.8	26	13.5
Schools and colleges	4	1.9	21	10.9
Private sector/traders	21	10	25	13
Local administrations and councils	41	19.5	30	15.6
N	210	100	192	100



#### 1.3.4. Limitation of the study

Though the concept of equity and equity fault lines are important in any systematic analysis that aims to generate insights on how to make access to safe water, improved hygiene and sanitation (WaSH) equitable and pro-poor, the concept of equity which has been used in this study has some inherent difficulties that should be borne in mind. According to Taylor (2008) and TAWASANET (2009), the following are among key limitations:

- Equity in inputs does not connect automatically to equitable outputs or outcomes. The cost of outputs varies according to a number of factors, such as hydro-geology, population density, etc, and therefore spending the same amount per person in two places does not necessarily produce the same results.
- Equity considerations are important but must also be balanced against other factors, such as the need for investments that will promote economic growth.
- Looking at equity is not the same as looking at overall performance. For example, it is very possible for a district to have a large number of water points that are unevenly distributed or to have low coverage spread evenly.

As the study focused on equity and fairness that are highly related to accountability and transparency, getting the right kind of information and respondents was difficult. Despite good cooperation from senior government officials, response to questions that were important to learn the process and representations during sector budget allocation was in general not satisfactory.

Lack of information at federal level has also undermined the effort made to analyse the issue of equity and equitable access to WaSH resources from the perspective of the Federal Ministry of Water and Energy.

Similarly, there was a high number of cases where responses to questions related to disaggregated (e.g. by year of investment, or by their functionality) sector outputs was incomplete at best. This, however, might also be attributed to weak management information systems of the respective offices especially at lower level (mostly at Kebele level, and in some cases at Wereda).

Data and information on sanitation and hygiene were also hard to get. This has limited the section that discusses and analyzes sanitation and hygiene issues. *The problem is not due to lack of cooperation to share information but associated more with the endemic problem of providing poor attention to sanitation and hygienic activities.*

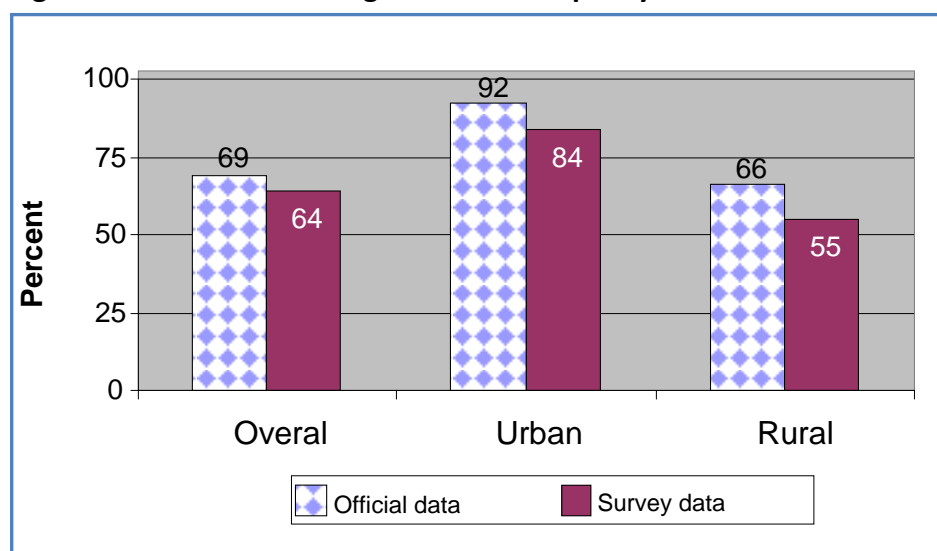
Despite these problems, many respondents working for the government, NGOs and private sectors at various capacities cooperated fully to provide data and information analyzed and discussed below. The list of key informants is presented in Annex Table 1 to 3.

## 2. Results and discussion

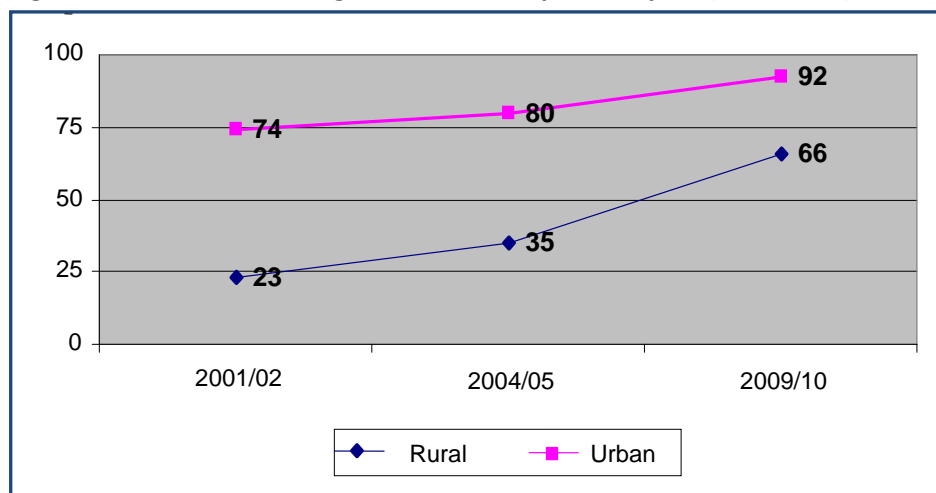
### 2.1. Overview of access and equity to safe and clean water at national level

Government decision to make water as one of the major poverty-targeted sectors helps for expansion of water supply coverage over the past decade. Latest official statistics indicate that over 90 percent of people in urban areas now live within 500 meters of water sources. Similarly, two in three people in rural areas are reported to live within 1.5km to the closest improved water sources (FDRE, 2010).

**Figure 2: Access to drinking water in Ethiopia by residence**



Source: GTP document (official data) and field survey (survey data).

**Figure 3: Access to drinking water over the past ten year (2000-2010)**

Source: MoFED (2010)

Along with this expansion in water supply coverage, urban-rural gap in access to improved water sources have been improved but at slower rate when compared to the increase in coverage. As indicated in Figure 3, access to clean and safe water continues to be lower in rural areas than urban areas; the gap, however, has been narrowing significantly especially since 2004/05. In 2001/01, urban citizens are three times more likely to have access to clean and safe water than their rural counterparts. The disparity in access was narrowed to 1 to 2 in 2009/10, implying a gap in the ratio of 2 to 1 in favour of urban residents. This gap in urban-rural access gets bigger when the disparity is interpreted in terms of absolute number. About 96% (close to 23 million<sup>7</sup>) of Ethiopians who are expected to live without access to safe and clean water in 2009/10 live in rural areas<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> This number could increase further if the effect of dysfunctional rural water schemes (which is estimated in the range of 20 to 40% of what was built over the past few years) is considered.

<sup>8</sup> This is computed with the assumption that Ethiopia has 80 million population; out of which 84% reside in rural areas where access to improved water sources is, as reported by government data sources, 66% in 2009/10.

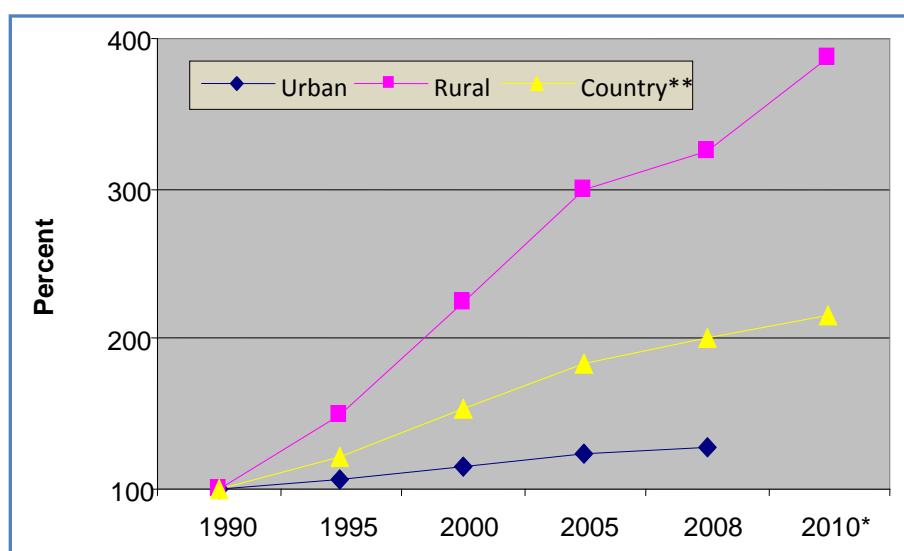
**Table 3: Use of improved drinking water sources (estimated coverage)**

Year	Urban	Rural	Country**
1990	77%	8%	19%
1995	82%	12%	23%
2000	88%	18%	29%
2005	95%	24%	35%
2008	98%	26%	38%
<b>2010*</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>41%</b>

Source: (WHO/UNICEF, 2010), except for 2010. For 2010 data, CCRDA-WSF (2010)

\*\* Country level coverage was computed based on the reported urban and rural figures and by multiplying them by their respective share in total population of the of the country (84% rural and 16% urban).

**Figure 4: Trend in access to improved water sources over the past two decades (1990=100)**



Source: (WHO/UNICEF, 2010), except for 2010. For 2010 data, CCRDA (2010)

The WHO/UNICEF joint monitoring program (JMP) which produces internationally accepted data for the sector, however, doubts this high growth in coverage especially in rural areas and the subsequent rapid decline in rural-urban gap in

access to improved water sources. The JMP estimated near universal access to improved water sources in urban areas which is close to data from government sources. The discrepancy between the two sources is, however, huge in terms of access to improved water sources in rural areas. As shown in Fig. 2 above, government data indicates that access to improved water sources in rural areas is about 66% in 2010, which compared unfavorably with 31% as indicated by figures from WHO/UNICEF's joint monitoring program (and quoted by CCRDA-WSF, 2010)<sup>9</sup>. Despite such differences data from both sources, however, indicate the relatively rapid improvement in access to improved water sources especially in rural areas.

Though the study in the rest of the paper analyzes and discusses data that come from government sources, the wide difference (about 35% in terms of access in rural areas) between the two sources should be a concern for sector stakeholders. This significant unexplained or unsettled discrepancy could damage confidence in each set of data sources and therefore impede actions especially joint actions in tackling some problems confronting the sector. It is, however, important to note that the difference in the two datasets is not primarily associated to source of data as both use survey data conducted by CSA, government agency responsible to collect primary data on wide-range socio-economic factors. Schäfer, et al (2007) associate the discrepancy in the two datasets to differences in goals and definitions of indicators. The implication is that one can't be superior to the other. It is, however, indispensable for all stakeholders and especially for government to analyze and understand the nature of the discrepancies and their implication for policy and development of the sector.

Apart from this difference between the two datasets, some authors (e.g. Elsa Mekonen et al, 2010) associate part of the discrepancy to the effect of high dysfunctionality of water schemes especially in rural areas and failure of on-time discounting the effect of these malfunctioned water schemes. 'Effective' access, therefore, should be 20% to 40% lower than what is officially reported<sup>10</sup>. A study by

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<sup>9</sup> The author has been informed (by a senior government official) that a national water inventory has been carried out to reconcile this difference.

<sup>10</sup> The recent GTP envisages to reduce malfunctioned water schemes from its 20% in 2010/11 to 10% at the end of the planning period in 2014/15. The proportion of malfunctioning water

Elsa Mekonen et al (2010) associates the problem for this disparity to interest of authorities (especially at lower level) to boost coverage figures together with lack of financial capacity to address the issue of quality and quantity<sup>11</sup> at the same time. It is, therefore, important to note that data collected for this study (from different water bureaus in the study areas) and analyzed in the subsequent sections might suffer from the same kind of problem<sup>12</sup> of overestimating the reality.

As access and equity in the provision of WaSH services are greatly influenced by finance availability and the way how that finance flows among the different institutions operating under different structures, the next section briefly looks at issues related to financing the sector before turning to the major issue of access to water and equity.

## **2.2. Finance and financing of the water sector**

### **2.2.1. Overview of water sector financing**

The water sector is characterized by complex institutional arrangements, and a variety of channels and sources of funds are used to finance the sector. Within the decentralized sector arrangements, the federal government is in charge of policy and strategy development through the Ministry of Water and Energy Resources, and the regional and Wereda governments are responsible for ensuring provision of services (Mehta et al, 2004).

The Constitution of the FDRE (Article 52.2) has given regional states the mandate to establish a state administration to advance self-government. This holds the responsibility for key areas of basic service delivery and the autonomy to decide how resources (from the block grants and own revenue) should be allocated across the competing sectoral needs at sub-national levels (Abera et al, 2009).

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schemes could be even far higher than this officially reported figure (UNICEF Ethiopia and some NGO inflate this figure to 30% to 40%).

<sup>11</sup> Here quality refers to high investment cost to install durable water delivering infrastructures. Quantity, on the other hand, implies low investment cost per water plant which helps for greater coverage at the expense of sustainability.

<sup>12</sup> The study shows a 10% difference between official figures from government source and survey data (see Fig. 1) at federal level.

A federal grant (unconditional/general purpose and conditional or specific purpose) is allocated to each region on the basis of an analytical formula. Federal grants account for 80% of the total regional budget (EU Water Initiative, 2006, quoted by Abera et al, 2009). Inter-government budget transfers are weighted against three to five variables: population size; differences in relative revenue-raising capacity; differences in relative expenditure needs; and performance incentives (Elsa et al, 2010). The new formula is designed to be neutral towards regional financial policies – it does not ‘reward’ or ‘penalise’ regions for financial policies they have adopted (FDRE, 2007, quoted by Abera et al, 2009).

Though this move might be good in terms of granting more freedom to regional authorities, the move might negatively affect utilization of capital budgets as some regions might fail to allocate sufficient matching fund for water investments which some donors expect from regional treasuries to complement their fund. A study conducted by Abera et al (2009), for instance, reveals a problem related to matching funds and utilization of capital budgets. According to Abera et al (2009), the World Bank’s Ethiopian Water Supply and Sanitation Project (EWSSP) expected to cover 85% of the statement of expenditure (SOE) provided to it, using Channel Two (directly through the sector ministry, the Ministry of Water Resources and Energy – MoWRE). The region (in this case Benishangul-Gumuz region) was expected to cover the rest in matching funds (supplied through Channel One – i.e. directly from the Regional Treasury). The Benishangul-Gumuz region, however, was unable to properly hold the 15% matching funds for which it is responsible (Abera et al, 2009). Such difficulties can directly and/or indirectly impact utilization of the donor’s funds and consequently spatial equity in the provision of WaSH services<sup>13</sup>.

Apart from public funds which are usually distributed through the budget formula discussed above, non-public funds which include on-budget donor funding, off-budget NGO funding, and matching funds from community contributions or

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<sup>13</sup> This system for budgeting and transferring financial resources to regions is, however, not applicable now. It has been replaced by channel 1b, where MoFED & BoFED have taken the role of financial management (from sector ministry, for instance MoWR or BoWR). The change might ease some of the problems on matching fund as it helps for better integration of available financial resource especially from donors to the planning and budgeting process of the respective regions.

treasuries of local administrations contribute for the sector budget. Except the former, the other three sources of fund might not be governed by the budget formula discussed earlier.

In addition to the criteria and procedures discussed above, one or more of the following principles that guide sector programs might affect sector financing and equitable implementation of WaSH projects. According to the National Water Resources Management Policy, the MoWR (now renamed MoWRE) has the following overriding principles to guide the design of the regional Water Supply and Sanitation Program (quoted from Abera et al, 2009).

- Access to water is a basic right.
- Water is also an economic good whose services have to be paid for.
- A demand-driven rather than supply-driven approach will be promoted. Priority will be given to rural and urban communities that are willing to put in place appropriate institutional arrangements and cost recovery mechanisms.
- In line with the government's decentralisation policy, ownership and management autonomy will be devolved to the lowest possible administrative level.
- Involvement of stakeholders, including NGOs, the private sector, local artisans, etc., will be promoted in order to improve efficiency in the provision of water supply and sanitation services.
- To ensure sustainability of water supply and sanitation schemes, full cost recovery for urban schemes and coverage of at least the operation and maintenance cost of rural schemes are considered as essential.
- Planning for sanitation programmes and hygiene education is integrated into the WSSP.
- Cost-effective designs are promoted that provide affordable services to the user communities.
- The design of the programme throughout the region is based on an equity principle; implementation will be systematic over time to eventually serve all towns and rural communities. Allocation of funds to the woredas is carried out in the form of a block grant, based on population size as well as level of economic development.
- Transparent promotional activities will serve as a vital means to ensure that communities properly understand engagement rules.



- Monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out in participatory ways and targeting will be used to obtain proper feedback that can be useful for programme improvement.
- Gender issues, particularly those ensuring greater involvement by women in planning, decision making and implementation, will be given due consideration.
- Government institutions will focus on technical support, facilitation and monitoring and evaluation instead of implementation.
- Activities of regional BoWRs and woreda Water Desks will be coordinated to plan and implement the programme.
- The programme stimulates employment and job creation at the regional, woreda and, most importantly, local community level, which will be demonstrated by the use of local service providers (consultants, contractors, suppliers, artisans, technicians, etc.)

**Table 4: Share of Poverty Targeted Sector Expenditure from Total Government Expenditure**

Sector	Financial Year					
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Education	19.8	21.8	23.7	21.3	21.1	22.8
Health	4.9	4.6	6.6	7.3	6.7	7.1
Agriculture	15.0	15.2	12.9	11.7	11.5	11.1
Water <sup>14</sup>	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.1	5.4	6.1
Road	11.3	12.4	14.1	17.7	17.4	19.6
Total poverty targeted expenditure	57.0	60.1	62.9	64.1	62.7	66.7

Source: (PASDEP Performance report, quoted by MoFED, 2010).

Most of these principles have positive implication for equitable access to improved water and sanitation sources. However, there are also few that can affect equity negatively or delay its earlier attainment. The implication of the principle that advocates a demand-driven rather than supply-driven approach, for instance, is that communities that fail to put in place appropriate institutional arrangements and cost recovery mechanisms for one or another reason could get access to improved water

<sup>14</sup> Though the document is not specific, this might indicate “all water” not only WaSH.

sources at least after communities that are prepared better in terms of institutions and finance. Similarly, the principle that urges rural communities to cover the operation and maintenance cost of rural schemes might not help equity.

### 2.2.2 Overview of recent budget allocated to the sector

Budget allocated to the sector has been improving over time. Official statistics indicates that Ethiopia's government capital budget expenditure for the water sector has been improved from 2.6 billion Birr to 3.4 billion Birr between 2007/08 and 2008/09<sup>15</sup>, implying a 31% growth rate in nominal terms<sup>16</sup> (MoFED, quoted by Elsa et al, 2010). Its share from total government expenditure for poverty targeted sectors that comprise education, health, agriculture, road and water, however, remains unchanged over the past five years at about 6 per cent (see Table 4).

In general total sector expenditure has been growing over time while the proportion of un-served population declines. As shown in Fig. 5, while the proportion of population without access to improved water sources declines from 53% percent to about 48% between 2007/08 and 2008/09, per capita budget allocated for water sector grew from 64 Birr to 91 Birr during the same period<sup>17</sup>.

This growing per capita budget is helpful in closing down the resource gap to attain the MDG targets for water. It is, however, still small when compared to the growing

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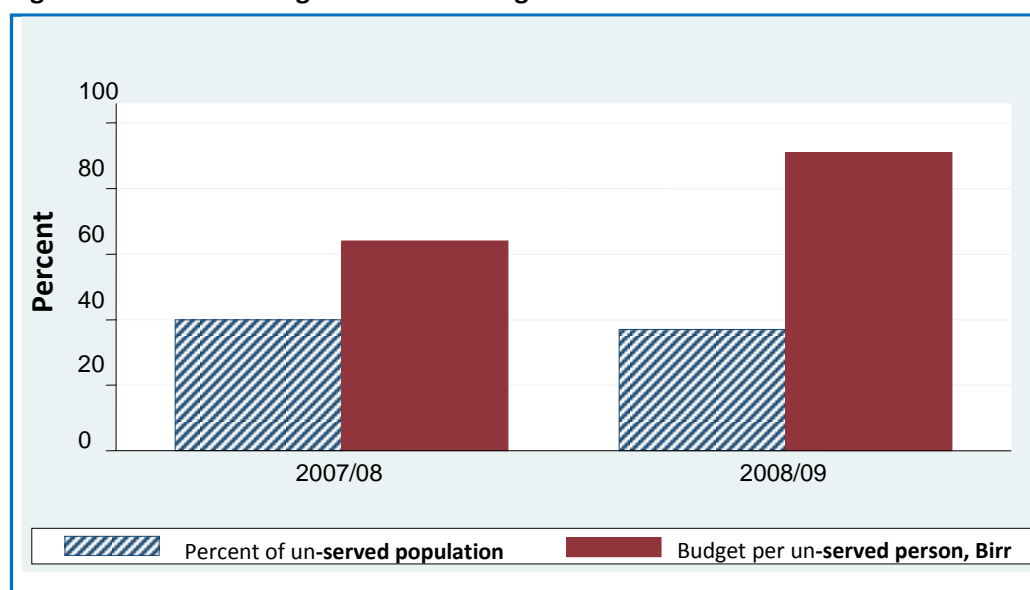
<sup>15</sup> Again, for lack of disaggregated data, the author is not clear that these financial figures refer only to budget allocated for the WaSH sector only or include other activities like expenditures for expansion of irrigation projects. I, however, feel that this might include the latter.

<sup>16</sup> This is to imply that the real growth rate could be totally different if the budget is adjusted for inflation and depreciation of the Ethiopian Birr.

<sup>17</sup> It is also important to note the wide difference between this reported per capita budgets computed based on data from national treasury sources and per capita budget computed based on survey data which is shown in Figure 15. Though these two datasets refer to different financial years, it might be difficult to explicitly explain the reason behind the wide difference. However, one potential explanation might be the fact that survey data explicitly refer to budget for capital expenditures for WaSH activities while the national data refers to general budget allocated for the sector (both for recurrent and capital expenditures, and for 'all water' as mentioned above in footnote # 13).

cost of bringing water to the average person<sup>18</sup> or to the 8.36 USD spent in 2004 for water development (Meera et al, 2004), in countries like Zambia. Based on data collected from surveyed regions and weredas, further detailed discussion on sector budget expenditure and its implication on equity is found in section 2.6. The subsequent sections, however, focused on analyzing spatial equity in access to improved water sources.

**Figure 5: Water Coverage and Sector budget**



Source: Computed based on MoFED and CSA data, quoted by Elsa et al, 2010

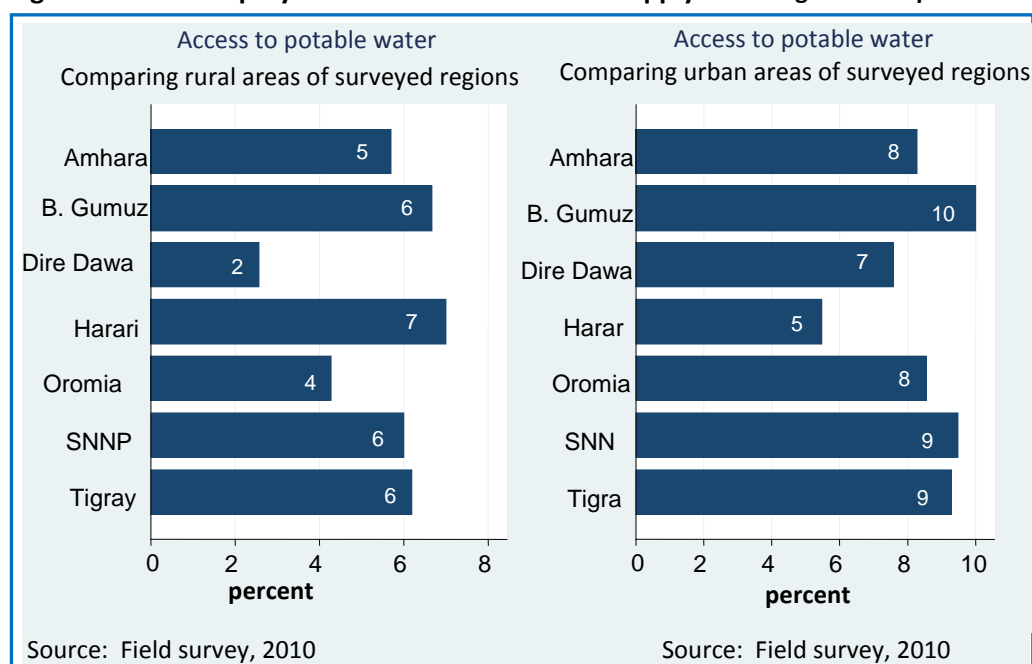
<sup>18</sup> See the Guardian newspaper (2010) article entitled 'Ethiopia posts big gains in access to drinking water' for details on costs required to bring clean water. [www.guardian.co.uk/global.../clean-drinking-water-ethiopia-access](http://www.guardian.co.uk/global.../clean-drinking-water-ethiopia-access). In the paper, a senior official of the Ministry of Water and Energy sources reported that 33 USD requires to bring water to the average person.

## 2.3. Access and equity in the use of safe and clean water: results from the study<sup>19</sup>

### 2.3.1 Inter-regional disparity and comparison

Survey data reveals some noticeable disparity in inter-regional access to safe and clean water. Among the surveyed regions, the highest urban-rural gap is reported in Dire Dawa administrative region where the likelihood for a rural resident to get access to safe drinking water is three times lower than its urban counterparts. The largest populous region of the country, Oromia where over 36% of the nation population resides, comes next. The gap in access to clean and safe water between urban and rural areas of the region vary in ratio 2 to 1 in favor of urban residents.

**Figure 6: Access equity for urban and rural water supply: inter-regional comparison**



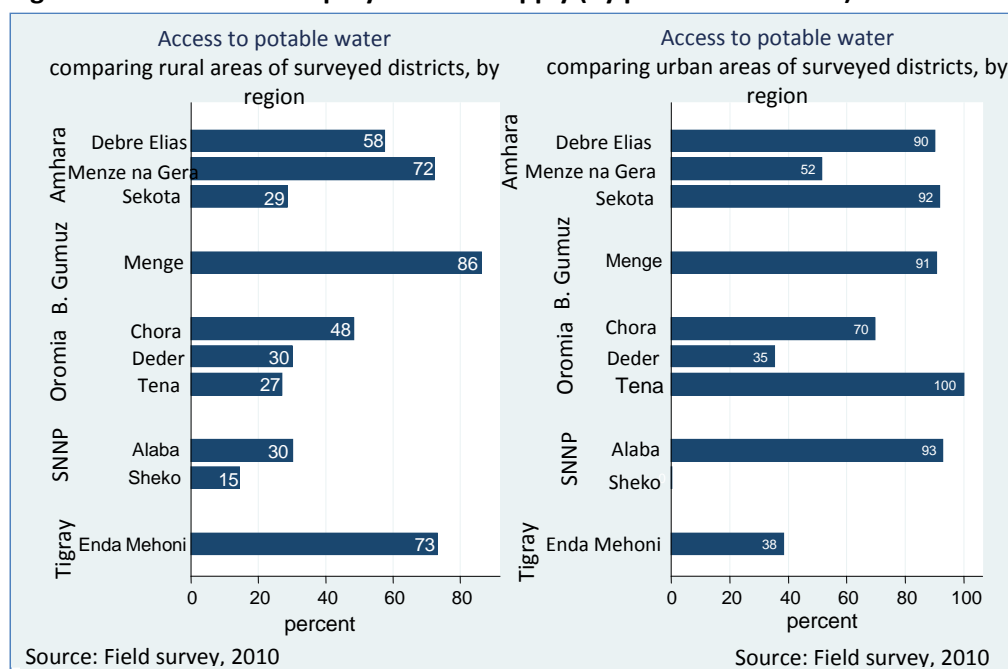
<sup>19</sup> The study didn't adopt a specific definition for access. It is set free to what respondents understood. However, the definition the government adopted (access to 15 liters per capita within 1.5 Km and 20 liters per capita within 0.5 Km in rural and urban areas, respectively) was assumed to be prevailed as data on access was generated from interview of respondents in the respective water bureaus in the study areas.

The least urban-rural disparity is observed in Amhara region which is closely followed by Tigray, SNNP and Benshangul Gumuz regions where urban residents were reported for near universal access to improved water sources while in rural areas two persons for every three have access to drinking water. In sharp contrast to other regions, the proportion of under served people was found high in urban areas of Harari region. This, however, might be explained by lack of water sources in Harar town than any deliberate policy decisions.

### **2.3.2 Inter-Wereda disparity and comparison**

Figure 7 shows the degree of access equity among sample Weredas and makes three types of comparisons along three equity fault lines - rural-urban, inter-urban and inter-rural outcome equities. Though the two charts compares access among rural and urban residents of different weredas separately, further information is revealed in gap in access among rural and urban residents of same Weredas through simple comparison of the two charts.

Rural-urban disparity in outcome equity varies widely among different sample weredas. The highest urban-rural disparity is reported in Tena district of Oromia region where the disparity varies in a ratio of 4 to 1 in favor of urban residents. Then Sekota of Amhara region and Alaba of SNNP follow with a slightly narrowed gap in proportion of 3 to 1 in favour of urban areas. Outcome equity is, however, not always in favor of urban residents. Survey data shows that rural residents in Enda Mehoni and Menz na Gera have better access when compared to their urban counterparts; this, however, might be an exception.

**Figure 7: Inter-Wereda equity in water supply (by place of residence)**

Apart from this disparity in urban-rural outcome equity, inter-rural outcome comparison shows important differences in access among rural residents of different weredas. A rural resident in Sheko district of the SNNP region, for instance, has a 50% less probability to get water than a fellow rural resident residing in the same region but at a different district (Alaba). Similarly, the likelihood to get access to potable water for rural persons in Tena district of Oromia region or Sekota of Amhara is about half of their colleagues residing in rural areas but in different districts (of their respective regions).

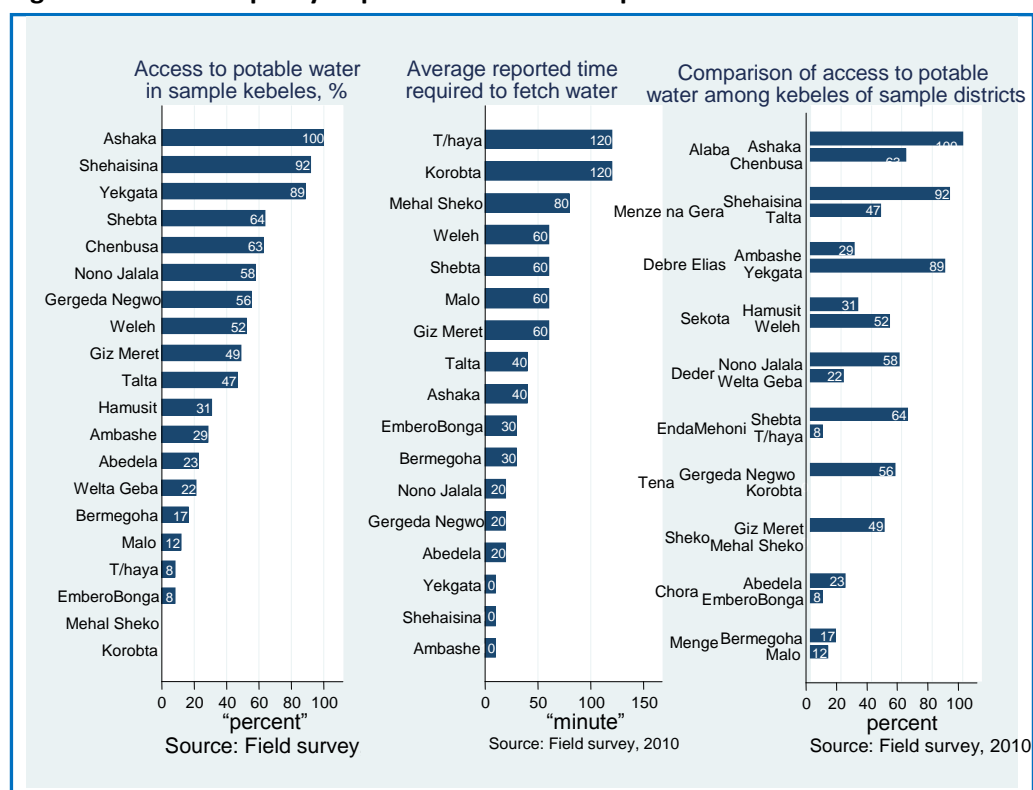
Similarly, the survey revealed important inequality in inter-urban access to improved water sources. The highest inter-urban inequity is reported in Oromia region where disparity among urban residents of Tena and Deder Weredas varies in ratio of 3 to 1. An urban resident of Chora Wereda in Western Oromia has a twofold greater possibility to have access to improved water sources when compared to an urban resident of Deder Wereda in eastern Oromia. Similarly, access among urban population in the two sample Weredas of Amhara region (Debre Elias and Sekota)

almost exceeds by 80% when compared to their urban counterparts residing in other urban areas of the region.

### **2.3.3 Inter-Kebele disparity and comparison**

As most of the projects on water and sanitation are implemented at or aimed to benefit people residing at village/Kebele levels, inter-Kebele equity fault line is an important benchmark for assessment of equity in the provision of WaSH services. The three charts in Figure 8 do the same and show differences in access to improved water sources among villagers residing in different sample Kebeles.

The first chart shows the proportion of people reported to have access to improved water sources, while the second looks at the time required to fetch water from collection points among those reported to have access to improved water sources. The third chart compares access among the two sample Kebeles of the respective sample Weredas.

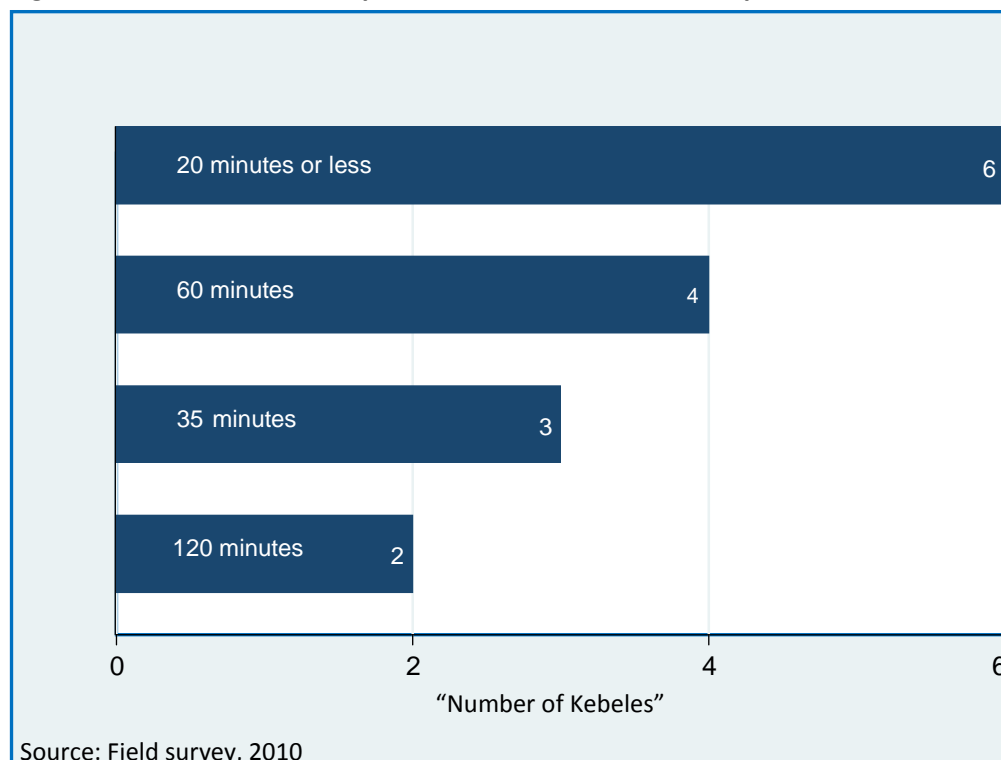
**Figure 8: Access disparity to potable water in sample Kebeles<sup>20</sup>**

Survey data reveals wide disparities in access to safe and clean water among residents of sample Kebeles both across the nation and in some cases among Kebeles within a given Wereda. Near universal access, for instance, was reported in three sample Kebeles, while over 90% of residents in another three Kebeles were unfortunate to get access to improved water. In another four Kebeles, the likelihood of a resident to get access to safe drinking water sources is close to 25%, implying an access ratio of one for every four persons.

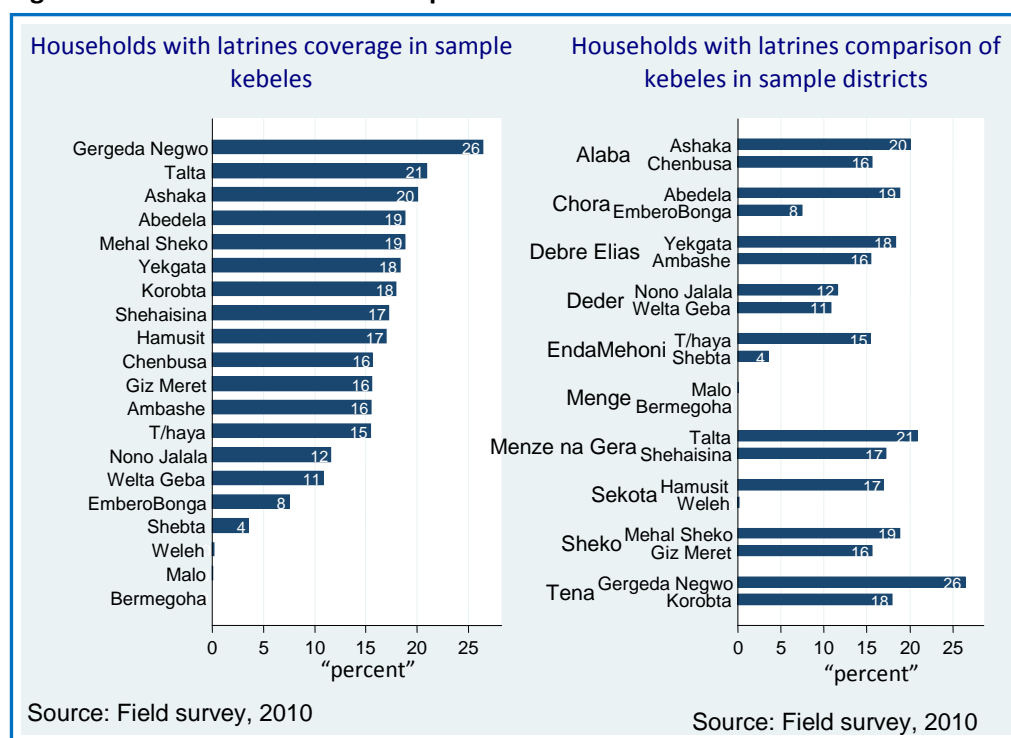
<sup>20</sup> Information on access generated from key informants interview and Kebele officials in some sample Kebeles were found inconsistent; the study, however, used the latter as it had no means to verify the difference between the two sources and to maintain consistency in data use.



**Figure 9: Distribution of sample Kebeles in terms of time required to fetch water**



Similar degree of variation is observed in terms of time required to fetch drinking water from improved sources. At one end, some residents in some sample Kebeles require 2 hours to fetch water while on the other end, a quarter of an hour is enough to fetch water. In between, there are four and three Kebeles where about an hour and 45 minutes, respectively, is required to bring water from improved sources to home. All in all, the above figures show that targeting resources to the most marginalized or the least-served communities is still a challenge that needs closer attention from policy makers and donors of the sector.

**Figure 10: Access to latrine in sample Kebeles**

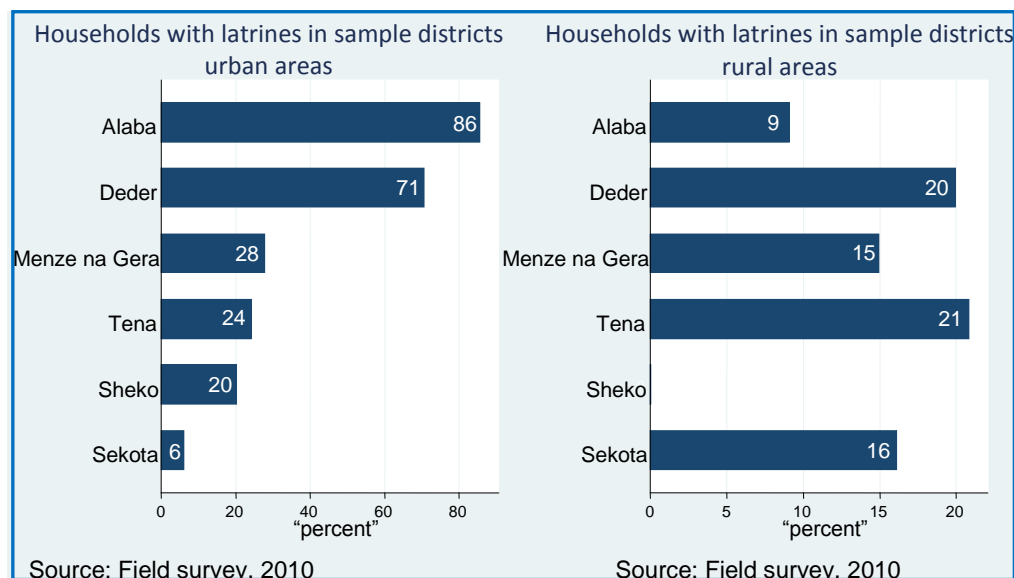
## 2.4 Access and equity to sanitation (improved latrines<sup>21</sup>)

Contrary to fast progress seen on access to improved water sources, progress over sanitation and hygiene sub-sector lag far behind. As shown in the first chart of Fig. 10, access to latrine varies between 26% to 0% (free or open defecation) in sample Kebeles. Access to latrine was on average only 14 per cent with standard deviation of 8%, and which is compared unfavorably to the average 41% access to safe and clean water (with standard deviation of 31%) within the same surveyed Kebeles. As most of these Kebeles are rural where awareness for improved latrines is very low, this unusually low level of access to improved latrines would be changed for the better if urban Kebeles were included in the sample.

<sup>21</sup> Latrines that provide safe service for the users while protect the environment and other human being from any contamination are defined in this study as improved latrines.

A study by Foster and Morella (2011), for instance, shows that about 38% of Ethiopian population has access to proper sanitation facilities. Though this figure exceeds the extremely low access reported by this study, it is still very low - about two times lower than the average for low-income countries (Foster and Morella, 2011).

**Figure 11: Urban-rural disparity in latrines coverage in selected Weredas**

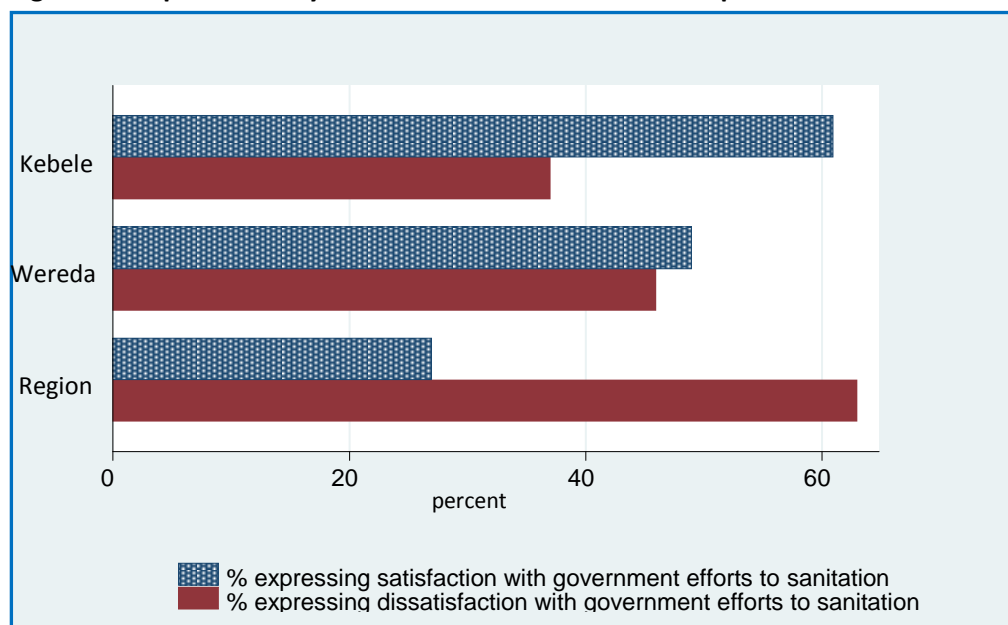


Despite the low level of access to improved latrines, disparities among different sample Kebeles are in general minimal. This low level of disparity, however, ceases as the equity fault line moves from Kebele to Wereda level. Inter-urban and urban-rural disparities in access to improved latrines was high among sample districts. As shown in Figure 11 over 70% of urban residents of Alaba and Deder Weredas have access to basic latrines, while it varies between 6% and 28% in (urban areas of ) Sekota, Sheko, Tena and Menzan Gera Weredas.

Similarly the survey shows a high level urban-rural disparity especially in some surveyed Weredas. While about 90 percent of Urban residents of Alaba Wereda of the SNNP region were reported to use latrines, the ratio of access is only 10% for their rural counterparts. Similarly, it varies between 71% and 20% in Deder Wereda

of Oromia region and in ratio of 2 to 1 in Menzna Gera of Amhara regions, in both cases in favor of urban residents (see Fig. 11).

**Figure 12: Opinion of key informants on sanitation and improved latrines**



Source: Field survey, 2010

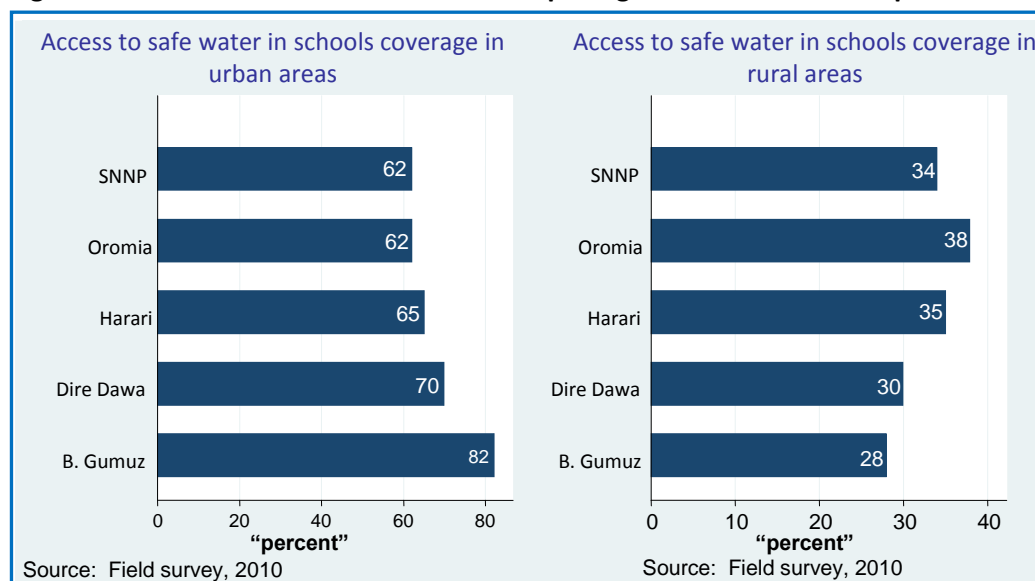
Opinion survey on satisfaction of government efforts on sanitation and hygiene reveals a high degree of dissatisfaction especially among regional informants. More than 60% of regional respondents disapprove government activity on sanitation, while almost equal proportion of respondents at Kebele level were satisfied with what is going on in their village in terms of expanding the use of improved latrines. At Wereda level, opinion of key informants on government effort on sanitation divided equally. Though it is not supported by opinion of key informants reside in sample Kebeles, the low approval rate of regional informants (and to some extent shared by their Wereda's counterparts) on government effort on sanitation is in line with facts on ground on low level of access to improved latrines in surveyed Kebeles and Weredas.

## 2.5. Water and latrine coverage in schools

Schools are important instruments to promote safe water use, sanitation and hygiene in a given community. This, however, is only possible if schools environment is suitable for school children to have adequate water supply for drinking and practice of hygiene. A school child could be used as sanitation and hygiene promoter in his/her house, neighbors and the community at large if his/her behavior has been changed in schools through better access to improved water and sanitation facilities in their schools.

Survey data shows that water coverage in the five regions (SNNP, Oromia, Harari, Dire Dawa and Benshangul Gumuz) for which data was obtained varies between 60 and 80 percent in urban areas and 30 and 40 percent in rural areas. In other words, 40 to 20 percent of schools in urban areas of these regions lack any safe and clean water sources in their school compound while two times of this, 60 to 70 percent of rural schools had no adequate water from improved sources.

**Figure 13: Access to water in schools in sample regions: urban-rural comparison**



Data on school latrines is, however, incomplete and could not provide the full picture. But recent document presented at multi-stakeholder planning workshop

organized by the World Bank country office indicates the inadequacy of school latrines. The document shows the availability of 31,000 latrine holes for 14 million elementary student population residing in the four major regions of Oromia, Amhara, SNNP and Trigray<sup>22</sup>. The data indicates one latrine hole for every 450 students which is totally inadequate. This also hinders any possibilities to use students as change agents for improved sanitation and hygiene in their families or communities which might positively affect spatial equity given the rapid expansion of primary schools across the nation. .

## **2.6. Budget and budget equity in the WaSH sector**

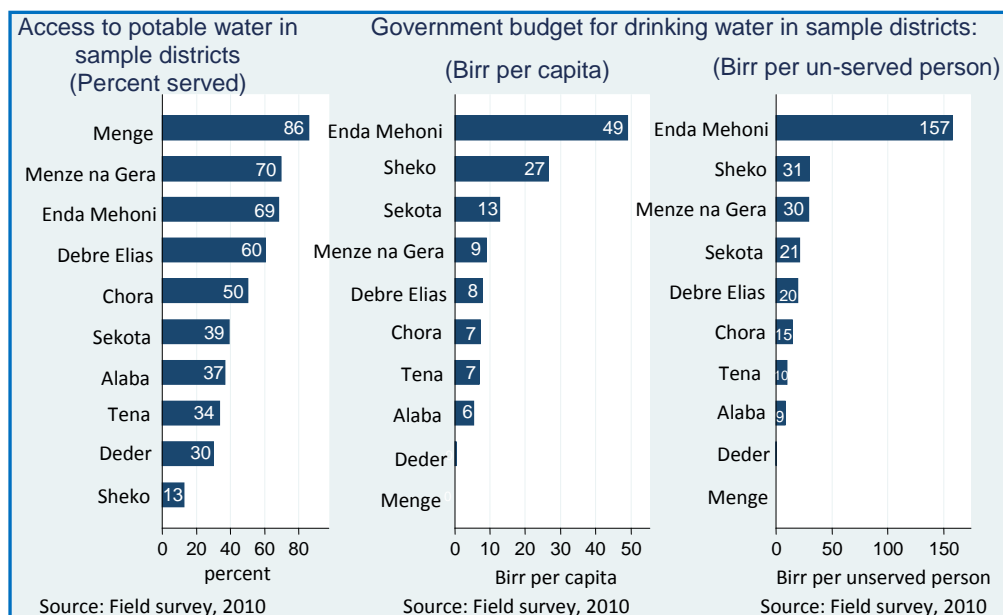
The progress Ethiopia has achieved in terms of expanding water supply coverage and narrowing rural-urban disparities to clean and safe water (see Figure 2 above) might indicate a parallel improvement in budget equity over the past decade. However, as shown below progress achieved in terms of access equity and budget equity fails to keep pace with each other. On the other hand, the attempt to conduct detailed study on budget equity is restricted because of lack of time series data which is preferable for analysis involving budgets and budget-equity. The study, therefore, uses the 2009/10 financial data which was available and collected from most of surveyed regions, weredas and kebeles.

Despite this data-related limitation (i.e. lack of time series data and in some cases lack of disaggregated data), the analysis on budget equity provides important insights on the issue and identifies gaps for further improvement in budget equity. As Fig. 14 and 15 reveal some weredas and regions with relatively better access to WaSH services received more budgets while in some other weredas and regions the reverse prevailed. Though equity in inputs (i.e. budget) does not connect automatically to equitable outputs or outcomes, the implication is that this has to be reversed to improve inter-wereda or inter-region disparities in access to improved water sources.

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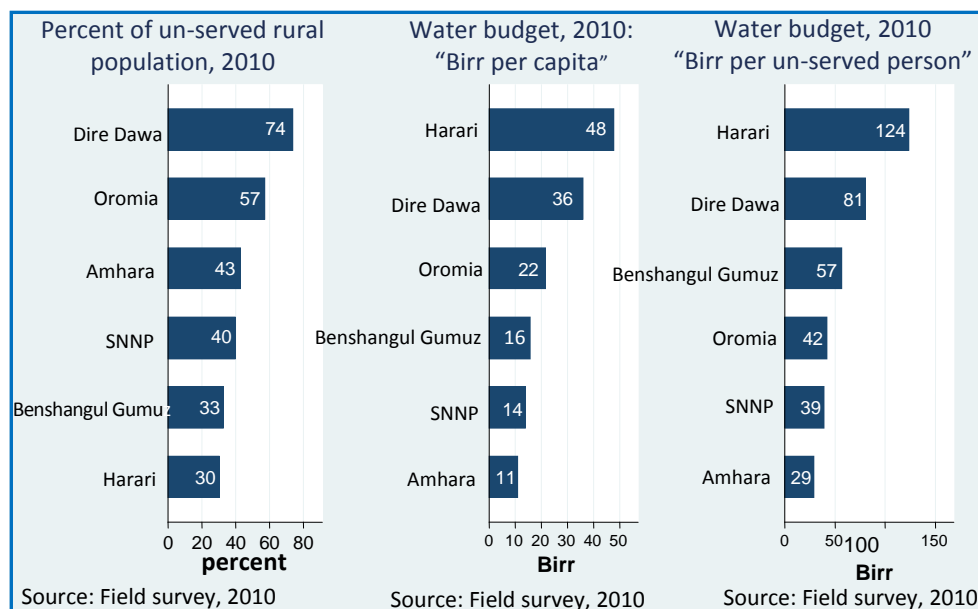
<sup>22</sup> Unnamed (2010). Mapping the Context: Enabling environment and safe water, sanitation and hygiene status of the four regions. Paper presented to the First National Whole-System-in-the Room Multi-stakeholder workshop, May 5-6/2011, Ghion Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

**Figure 14: Water sector budget (for capital expenditure) and equity in selected sample districts (2009/10)**



Data shown in the three charts in Figure 14 reveals the wide disparity in budget equity among sample Weredas – both in terms of per capita and per unserved budget allocations/utilisations. In terms of per capita, the 2009/10 budget varies between 49 Birr in Enda Mehoni of Tigray region to less than 10 Birr in Alaba and Deder of SNNP and Oromia regions, respectively. This relatively high inter-district budget disparity further widens when the analysis made in terms of budget per unserved persons. As the third chart in Figure 14 shows, budget allocated in Enda Mehoni Wereda rose almost three times when it is recomputed in terms of per unserved persons while it remains unchanged or grew slightly for Weredas at the bottom of the chart like Tena, Alaba or Deder.

**Figure 15: Water sector budget (for capital expenditure) and equity in sample regions (2009/10)**



Apart from this budget equity, there are also important differences in the absolute size of budget allocated for the development of the sector vis-à-vis the scale of WaSH-related problems reported in the respective study areas. Some weredas like Sheoko and Sekota, for instance, allocated relatively better budget that can have some impact in shrinking observed gap in access to safe and clean water among surveyed weredas. On the other hand, Weredas like Deder and Tena, both in Oromia regional state, spent too little money to make any impact in narrowing observed inequality among the Weredas.

A negative correlation coefficient between water sector budget allocated in 2009/10 to improve access and the number of un-served population<sup>23</sup> in the respective sample districts<sup>24</sup> also revealed the low degree of budget equity. In general, the result shows the need to improve targeting of available resources, so that equity in

<sup>23</sup> This might not necessarily reflect the fact in other areas as the sample size represents a very small portion of the country. Moreover, it is important to note that correlation coefficient was computed using only a one year budget data.

<sup>24</sup> The negative correlation remains unchanged when the correlation re-run using regional data.



access to safe water supply is achieved earlier than the '2015', the year when universal access is promised to be achieved.

**Table 5: Correlation of water sector budget and unserved population in sample districts (N=10)**

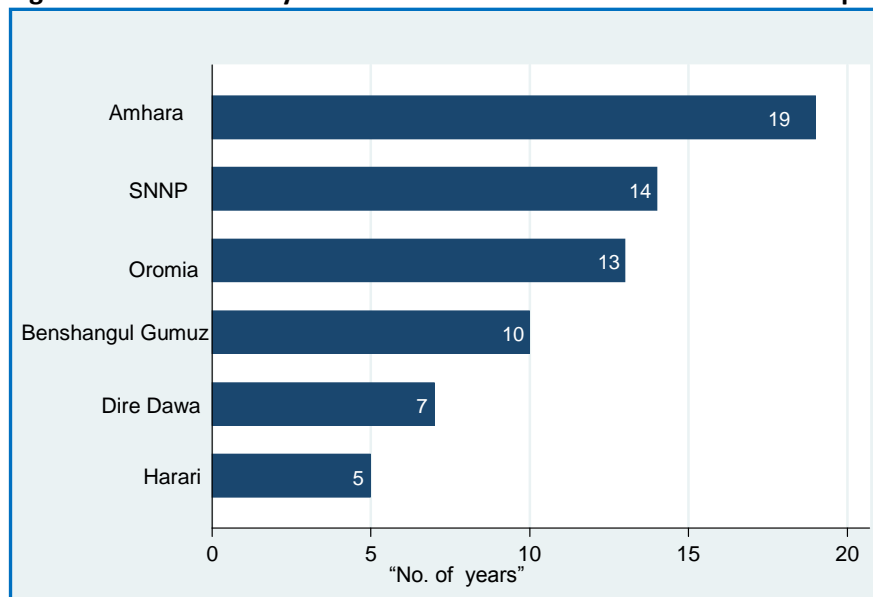
	Number of unserved population
Water budget (per capita)	-0.3002
Water budget (per unserved person)	-0.3088

In terms of regions, Amhara and SNNP regions spent relatively little for investment to expand water supply in 2009/10. Data collected from the respective regions indicate that only Birr 29 and 39 (per unserved person) were spent in Amhara and SNNP regions respectively in 2009/10. This is very low when compared to the government estimate of 33 USD (about 561 Birr)<sup>25</sup> average investment required to bring potable water to a person. If this low level of investment continues in the future, and budget required to bring clean water per person continues with government estimate of 33 USD<sup>26</sup>, about 19 and 14 years are estimated to deliver drinking water for every resident of the respective regions (see Figure 16 and Table 6). This estimate is in sharp contrast with government estimate or plan for universal access within the next five years time (by 2014 or 2015).

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<sup>25</sup> See [Ethiopia posts big gains in access to drinking water](#) for more info on this estimate.

<sup>26</sup> Domestic inflation, changes in the real value of Birr (depreciation of the Ethiopian Birr) and future budget required for maintenance of water schemes built in the preceding years are, however, likely to affect this estimate significantly.

**Figure 16: Number of years estimated to ensure universal access to potable water**

Source: Computed based on data from field survey and other sources (for details see Table 6)

**Table 6: Regional budget equity (in water supply)**

Region	Percent of un-served rural population	Budget allocated for potable water (2010)		Total Budget estimated to ensure universal access*	Number of years estimated to ensure universal access**
		Per capita (Birr)	Per unserved person (Birr)		
Amhara	43	11	29	3,960,000,000	19
Benshangul Gumuz	33	16	57	126,037,624	10
Dire Dawa	74	36	81	124,230,080	7
Harari	30	48	124	48,937,712	5
Oromia	57	22	42	8,550,000,000	13
SNNP	40	14	39	3,190,000,000	14

Source: Field survey and computation from data collected.

\* This is estimated by multiplying data on current unserved persons in the respective regions with 33 USD. The cost to bring clean water (33 USD) is adopted from government recent estimate of the need for about 33 USD to bring potable water to a person". For detail see [Ethiopia posts big gains in access to drinking water](#)

\*\* It is computed by dividing total budget estimated to ensure universal access by the 2010 budget allocated in the respective regions which is assumed to continue with its level (in real terms) in the coming years. It is also important to note that this estimation doesn't consider the impact of future inflation, changes in the real value of Birr and future budget required for maintenance of water schemes built in the preceding years.

## 2.7. Access, equity and obstacles to equity: Opinion from sub-federal level survey

### 2.7.1. Access and equity

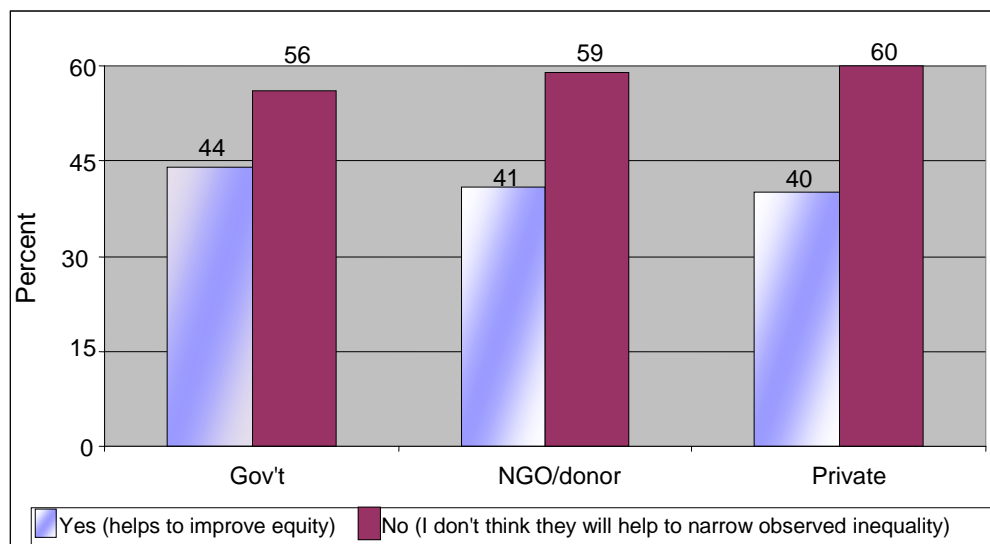
Stakeholders' awareness on existing inequality and the factors that contributed for such disparity is an important ingredient in future efforts to improve equity and equitable access to WaSH services (see Table 7). As discussed below most stakeholders working for the government and non-government organizations believe that access to safe and clean water is not equitable across all equity fault lines – rural-urban divide, inter-district and inter-Kebele fault lines. In most cases, this observation corresponds with facts and figures collected from the field survey and discussed above.

**Table 7: Opinion of stakeholders on equity of water supply (percent agree it is inequitable)**

Occupation	Result from Regional survey			Result from District -level survey		
	Inter-district equity	Rural-urban equity	N	Inter-kebele equity	Rural-urban equity	N
Government	72%	76%	85	65%	59%	153
NGO/donor	59%	74%	51	76%	72%	17
Private/residents	65%	71%	58	55%	66%	40

Despite the phenomenal progress in expansion of potable water especially over the past few years, recent improvements are not high enough to match up with the satisfaction of different stakeholders, even those working in relevant government departments. All-in-all the result from opinion survey indicates for the government to accelerate its investment in under-served communities or areas.

**Figure 17: Opinion of stakeholders on equitable implementation of recent water supply projects (Opinion by occupation of stakeholders)**



### 2.7.2 Obstacles to equity: Opinion of sub-federal level stakeholders

A range of key informants drawn from government offices, donors, NGOs and communities and their representatives were asked to provide their opinion on factors that create obstacles to improve equity in the provision of safe and clean water to communities where they work.

A variety of factors were mentioned in hampering the sector's ability to provide services equitably. High cost of providing water to some areas, capacity limitation and lack of information were identified as the three most important factors that hinder progress in shrinking existing disparity in access to water among people residing in different regions and Weredas.

Though a range of factors could make investment in water supply projects in some areas costly or more difficult, high cost of providing water is not a good argument in an environment where under- utilization of available WaSH budget (see Elsa et al, 2010) is reported widely.

Rather the fact that high investment cost of water supply to some communities or districts might proportionally rise communities contribution (which usually ranges from 5% to 10% of total project cost) to planned investment cost, there might be some fact for the latter in explaining budget under-utilization and the subsequent plight of under-served communities.

The other factors identified by regional key informants as obstacles to equity are poor operational capacity of implementing agencies at district levels and lack of access to relevant information or poor management of information. Informants complained that capacity differences among regions and Weredas have been blocking the flow of finance. This has contributed for some regions or Weredas that have poor capacity to effectively utilize available finances and consequently poor progress to narrow the gap in access to clean and safe water with others that have relatively better capacity.

### **Poor access to information**

Similarly, lack of information in general and poor information management capacity were identified as factors that hinder efforts to translate verbal commitment to equity into projects that are helpful to shrink down disparities in access to water supply among communities residing in different geographical areas.

Contrary to the trend observed on regional level opinion survey, key informants at district and Kebele level surveys associate the problem more with poor coordination and cooperation among public offices, donors/NGOs and communities. They pointed out the need to improve collaboration in planning in terms of drafting common strategy and harmonising different priorities (e.g. coverage versus equity) among public offices that usually implement water supply projects, and donors and communities.

On the other hand, weak capacity of potential beneficiaries in generating matching fund or making their voice heard has been mentioned as obstacle to make rapid progress in narrowing the gap in access to safe and clean water among different communities. The requirement for matching fund might create difficulties to

implement bottom-up planning process which is important in revealing real development priorities of communities and the subsequent potential role in improving equity.

**Table 8: Major contributing factors for inequitable access to clean and safe water (Opinion of key informants)**

Potential contributing factors	Regional survey (for variation among districts)	District survey (for variation among Kebeles)	Kebele survey (for differences among villages)
High cost of providing water to some areas	21%	0	0
Lack of capacity (government offices)	17%	10%	12%
Lack of information	10%	7%	0
Poor coordination	9%	19%	31%
Low commitment to equity from donors/NGOs (or poor capacity to influence implementing agencies)	17%	16%	11%
Low demonstrated demand (Communities/villagers capacity (in terms of generating matching fund and/or making their voice heard)	0	13%	10%
Other factors	26%	35%	36%
N	373	209	153

Source: Field survey (2010)

Similar to opinion emerged at regional survey, key informants at sample weredas indicate that low commitment to equity from donors/NGOs or their poor capacity to influence implementing agencies was contributing for inequitable access to clean and safe water.

Based on decision/selection criteria applied for investment in water supply projects, the next section discusses commitment of decision makers to address equity.

### **2.7.3 Selection criteria for investment in water supply projects**

Though water is a necessity and right for all human beings, financial constraints exert pressure on decision makers to prioritize potential beneficiaries and communities for investment in water supply. As discussed below the interview conducted with key informants and potential decision makers revealed a range of factors that affect water investment decisions. Before discussing these criteria and their implication to equity, it is important, however, to note the fact that decisions on budget allocation or selection of communities/villages for water projects are not limited to the factors that are reported by stakeholders and discussed below. Other factors like political favors for one or another reason could affect investment decisions. As these factors are usually stated, the study tried to get stakeholders' view on what criteria they use for their investment decisions and analyse those criteria in terms of their role on equity and equitable planning.

#### **2.7.3.1 Criteria for community/village selection at kebele level**

A range of factors were reported by Kebele officials in selecting or prioritization of villages under their jurisdiction for water investment projects. These criteria could be broadly classified into three groups: factors that can help to improve equity, criteria that relate little or not at all to equity and other factors which are difficult to ascertain their role or impact on equity.

The first group consists of difficulty of access to safe water sources and population number. In terms of equity, the first criteria – difficulty of access to safe water – is the most relevant factor and it is also the most popular criteria. Still, it is only reported by a quarter of sample Kebele officials (see Fig. 17). There is also wide disagreement on which indicator to use for measuring difficulty to access water. While some informants prefer time required to fetch water as most important indicator, others reported that percent of unserved population is the best proxy to show difficulty to get access to water. In reality, the two indicators are not separable as the latter (proportion of unserved communities) is usually defined in terms of certain time period beyond which access is indistinguishable with lack of access.

The second most popular selection criteria (selected by about 20%) is population number. About 20 per cent of Kebele officials reported that they prioritize villages for water investment projects based on the size of residents in the respective villages. Absolute population size, however, might not directly address the issue of equity, unless it is used together with other factors like time required to fetch water.

The second group consists of criteria that relate little or not at all to equity. Distance to community centre/Kebele, closeness to government institutions like schools and health centres and proximity to adjacent communities are found in this category. Altogether, about 30% of sample Kebele officials indicate that these factors influence their decision for village selection. Naturally, some communities might reside in areas harder to reach or more expensive to work than others. Apart from this implication, these factors are more related to connectedness and visibility of communities and political influence. Better-connected or easy-to-reach villages have more opportunities to exert influence; which indicates the difficulty marginalised communities might face to make their voices heard. All-in-all, these factors which were favoured by one third of informants have no direct relevance to equity.

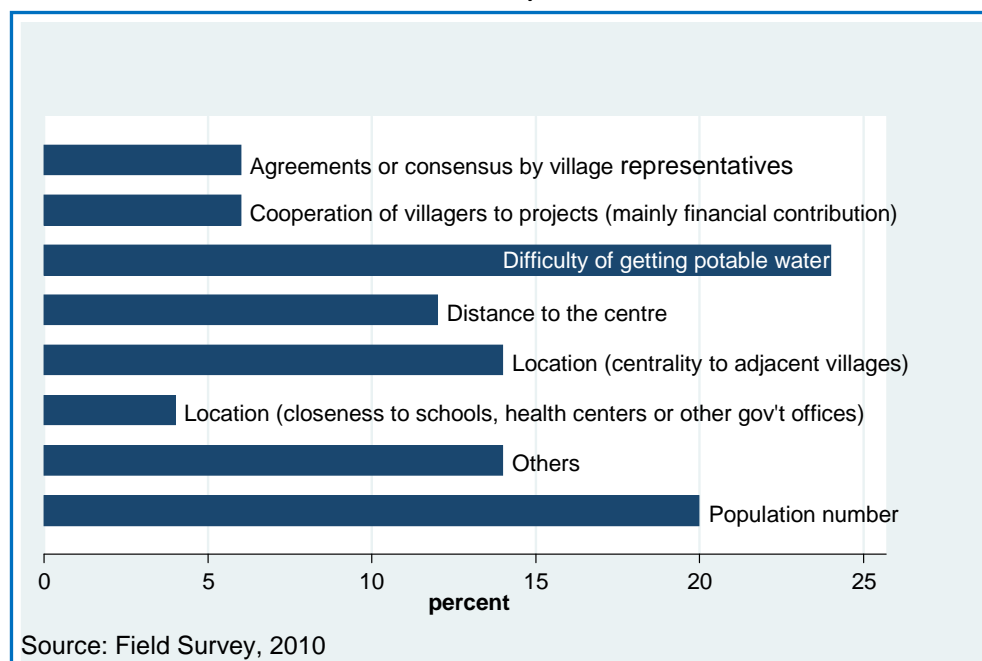
Communities' financial contribution is another selection criteria preferred by officials in some of surveyed Kebeles. Community contribution might be an obstacle to equity as different communities and Kebeles might have different financial capacity to back their demand for water with financial contribution. Though some donors like the World Bank have removed conditionality on matching fund (Elas Mekonnen et al, 2010), it might not be a good idea to drop this factor altogether as it helps for community ownership and sustainability of water schemes. If wealth status among different communities is similar, it also helps to reveal the degree of genuine demand and communities' willingness to pay for problem they suffer from lack of access to clean and safe water.

If the objective of decision makers in using community contribution is to ensure ownership and sustainability of proposed water projects, it is, however, important to prioritize communities on the severity of water problem in their respective areas and only then to ask them for contributions. While this two-way approach helps to



deal with demand and contribution issues in a more balanced way, it also improves the chance for better targeting of underserved communities.

**Figure 18: Criteria for village selection for potable water projects (opinion of Kebele administration officials)**



### 2.7.3.2 Criteria for Kebele selections – results from survey at Wereda-levels

Apart from decisions on sectoral distribution of budget that come as block grant from regional governments, Wereda authorities made decisions on where and how budgets allocated to the WaSH sector should be invested. It is, therefore, important to identify those selection criteria and analyse their relevance to equity.

As shown in Table 9, a number of factors including accessibility, availability of water sources, location or proximity to adjacent Kebeles and government offices, financial cooperation to proposed water projects, population number and severity of water problems were reported as factors that influence decision of Wereda officials in prioritising Kebeles under their jurisdiction for water investment projects.

Though there is a high degree of similarities between selection criteria employed at Kebele and Wereda levels, the degree of priority given to equity is improved as we move from Kebele to Wereda levels. Over 40% of potential decision makers at Wereda level stated that they tried their best in selecting communities or villages where access to safe and clean water is the greatest challenge. The second most popular criteria is population size of the respective Kebeles. Close to 20% of district officials reported that their decision is influenced by the size of population residing in the various Kebeles under their jurisdiction. Then comes availability or proximity of respective Kebeles to potential water sources. Other less popular selection criteria include incidence of water-born diseases, accessibility, financial contribution and closeness to government institutions.

**Table 9: Criteria for budget allocation for water development projects (Response of officials at Wereda and regional levels)**

Decision criteria	District survey	Regional survey
Accessibility (roads)	7%	--
Availability/proximity to water sources	14%	13%
Demonstrated demand (Financial contribution)	7%	--
Location (closeness to government facilities, adjacent Kebeles)	7%	--
Population number/density	17%	37%
Severity of water problem/difficulty of getting access/ located in <i>Kolla</i> areas	41%	31%
Incidence of water-born diseases	7%	6%
Fairness/equity (disparity among Weredas)		13%
N (Number of district officials)	29	16

Some selection or priority criteria like accessibility of Kebeles to roads or availability of potential water sources could be counter-productive to the objective of equity as some communities reside in difficult-to-access areas or *Kolla* areas where water sources might not easily be found and could be marginalised further. These selection factors could contribute to underinvestment of water funds in some needy but hard-to-reach or hard-to-find water Kebeles. The argument behind these factors is that poor road access can increase the cost of installing waterpoints significantly. Similarly, if potential water sources are not accessible within a certain distance of a

given area or water is not easy to extract for other reasons, this could similarly lead to higher investment cost.

In parallel to results emerged from Kebele-level analysis, demonstrated demand and location of Kebeles (i.e. their proximity to adjacent areas or institutions like schools or health centres) are also reported as key decision-influencing factor. Though both of these factors might negatively affect equitable planning of water supply projects, it might be difficult to ignore the benefit of these factors. Investment in areas near to schools or health centers, for instance, might help in capitalising investment on water and in intensifying the effort to raise awareness on sanitation and hygiene.

### **2.7.3.3 Investment criteria at regional level decisions**

According to opinion of key informants of regional survey, population number, severity of access to safe and clean water and equity (i.e. disparity among Weredas) were the most important decision-influencing factors for investment in water at regional level.

Though the positive trend observed as we move from Kebele to Wereda level continues in terms of bringing criteria related to equitable access to WaSH funds to the forefront, most of criteria used both at regional and Wereda levels lack clarity vis-à-vis their role in equitable planning process. When compared to directly relevant factors like percent of un-served population, most of reported factors including population number or difficulty to get access to safe water are at best proxy variables to address the issue of equity directly.

Though fund allocation within WaSH sector could be made in view of multiple factors including economic, financial and geographic factors that make decisions on equitable distribution of financial resources a complex process or co-factor, the issue of equity should not be unnecessarily diluted with others as access to clean and safe water is increasingly viewed as a human right. Moreover, decision makers especially at lower administrative hierarchies should develop and use hard indicators for measuring key decision factors like difficulty to get access to water. It is also essential to make the planning process inclusive and participatory so that the effect

of some very powerful but invisible factors like political influence and visibility or connectedness is minimized.

#### **2.7.4. Stakeholders participation in planning of WaSH projects**

Water and sanitation institutions are arranged according to the decentralization policy. There is the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Energy at national level, regional water bureaus, zonal water desks and Wereda water offices. Apart from the federal, regional and local governments which are assigned with different responsibilities as shown in Annex 9, other government and non-government actors are involved in planning and budgeting process of WaSH investment projects. These include state institutions at federal, regional and district levels like Ministry of Federal affairs, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Women Affairs, or their regional and district counterparts, civil society organizations, donors and the private sector (Elsa Mekonnen et al, 2010).

The process of sector planning and defining targets involves political leaders, technical bureaus of Water and Finance at all levels. The planning process, however, follows a 'top-down approach' (Elsa et al, 2010). Moreover, responsibility and authority of key institutions might not be corresponding to each other. A study by Girma (2008), for instance, reports a gap in mandates of government organizations at federal, regional and Wereda levels and their participation in the planning and budgeting process including their role in terms of allocation of national resources to different levels. In practice, control of the budgets lies with federal and regional levels, and a very small volume of finance is transferred through the block grant to the local level for capital expenditure (Girma Aboma, 2008). Though there might be some improvements since 2008, a recent study by Elsa Mekonnen et al (2010) explains the problem in a different but more diplomatic way 'financing is a more serious problem than capability to prepare plans'.

Another issue important for equitable planning process is the extent and degree of participation of non-state actors in planning of WaSH projects. A range of key informants from non-state sector that include residents, intellectuals, and experts working for NGOs and donors were asked for their participation in planning process of water investment projects and their opinion on the link between equity and their participation.

### Box 1: Water planning process in Ethiopia

The process of developing water plans follows a 'top-down approach', whereby indicative targets (ranges) and budgets are passed from federal to regional level for incorporation into Five Year Strategic Plans. Likewise, Regional targets are transferred to *Woreda* Governments for incorporation into the *Woreda* Strategic Plan, which in turn is passed to *Kebele* Administrations for further incorporation into consolidated *Kebele* Development Plans. The *Kebele* Administration can also define targets for each *kebele* and pass these targets on to the *Woreda* Water Offices for consideration. The *Woreda* Office compiles the *kebele* water plans and further defines targets for the *woreda*. The Office works with beneficiary communities, local governments at *kebele* and *woreda* levels to ensure that targets are achievable, and that the targets inform sector budget allocation. *Woreda* Councils approve the proposed targets. In parallel, the Zonal Water Offices review the proposed targets of each *woreda* to ensure whether targets are achievable. Once proposed targets are agreed, the Zonal Office develops a target for the zone by averaging targets of the *woreda* under its jurisdiction. Similarly, the Regional Water Bureau develops a regional target by averaging the Zonal target figures.

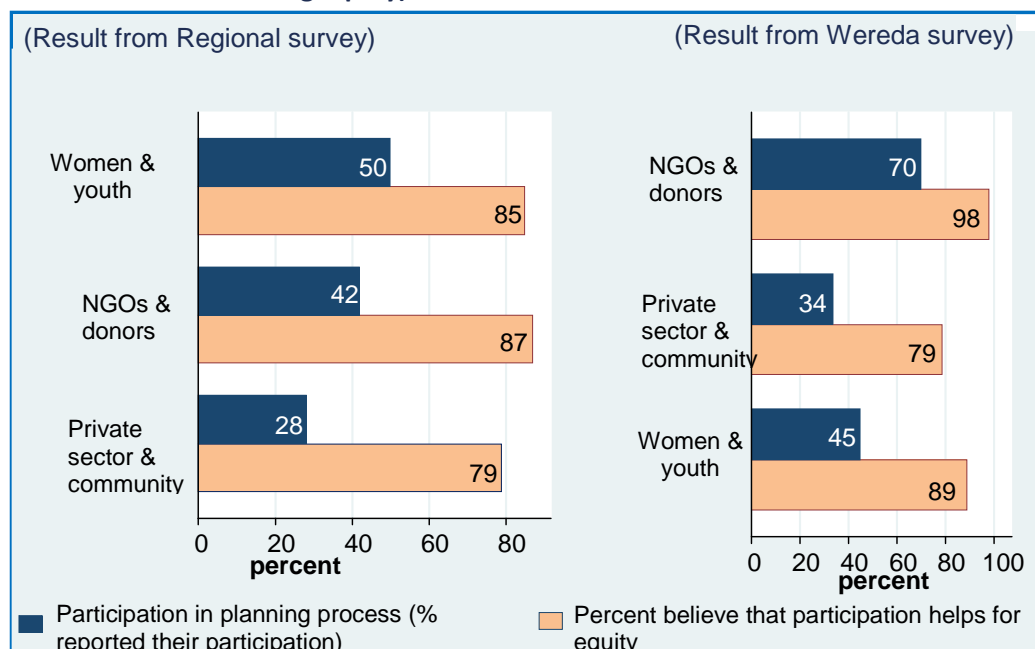
Regional workshops involving stakeholders at the respective levels are organised to discuss proposed targets. Following a consensus, approved targets are launched at meetings of all stakeholders. *Woreda* Chief Administrators transfer the approved *woreda* targets to *Kebele*/Tabia Administrators to work out detailed implementation plans. Water development plans are compiled by Water Offices at *woreda* level. Zone Offices compile *woreda* plans and plans of Town Water Supply Offices under their jurisdictions. In a similar manner, regional bureau compiles zonal plans and town plans.

As indicated above, at each level of government, a strategic plan for water incorporates targets from higher tiers of governments. Therefore, one can conclude that regional plans for water reflect national priorities and contribute towards the achievement of the same. The process of defining targets involves political leaders, technical bureaus of Water and Finance at all levels. The study, as such, finds that financing is a more serious problem than capability to prepare plans.

Source: Elsa Mekonen et al, 2010)

As shown in Figure 19, participation of non-government stakeholders in regional planning process is limited. On average only 50% of representatives of women and youth reported that they had chance to participate in any WaSH sector planning meetings held in their resident areas. A similar low level of participation is reported by stakeholders from NGOs and private sectors. Despite this low level participation, all non-state actors strongly believe that their participation would contribute for more equitable (in terms of expanding water to underserved communities) allocation of sector budget. The gap in reported participation and desire for increased participation reveals the need for making future planning process more inclusive and participatory.

**Figure 19: Stakeholders participation and opinion on their participation (in terms of influencing equity)**



Source: Field survey, 2010

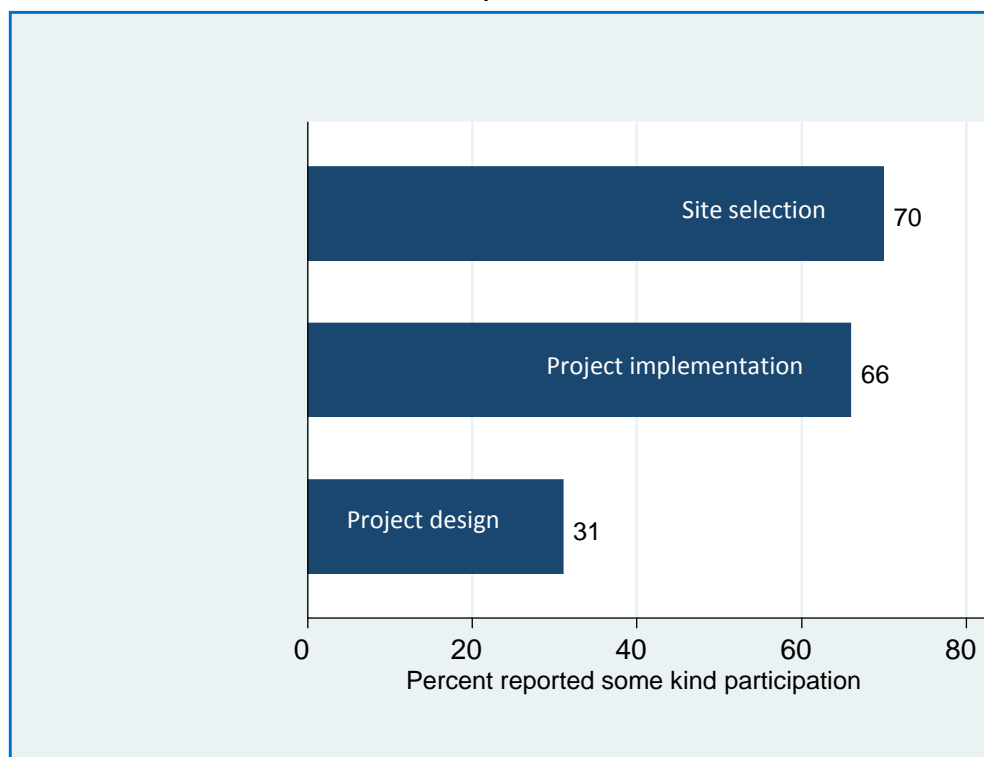
Non-state actors' interest for increased participation in the planning process has an important implication especially in view of relatively weak technical capacity of many visited Wereda offices. Most of the problems in planning of WaSH sector at lower administrative levels are related to poor access to information on coverage, off-budget investments and limited understanding of national/regional targets and

lack of technical skills (Girma, 2010). Until the time local government offices build up their capacity in terms of better information system and technical manpower, close collaboration between government and non-government actors (especially NGOs) might help as the cooperation might create condition to cross fertilize the comparative advantage the latter have (in terms of better access to information and technical skills and expertise) with the exclusive mandate local authorities have on some issues.

In sharp contrast to interview held at regional and Wereda levels where participation in planning and budgeting process and their implication on equity were the major topic, key informant interviews at grass root level are focused more on issues that are considered important at local levels - sustainability and ownership of WaSH projects, and on how to ensure the right of disadvantaged people. The interview, therefore, focused on participation in site selection, project design and implementation/management WaSH projects implemented in the surveyed villages over the past year. As shown in Fig. 19, high degree of community participation is reported in site selection and implementation of WaSH projects. Participation in project design is, however, very low. Against 70% reported participation in site selection, only 30% of key informants reported for communities' participation in design of WaSH projects, which is crucial to address the issue of exclusion because of bad or inappropriate design of WaSH facilities (for certain disadvantaged persons like disabled people).

In general, the study identifies a number of gaps that could help future planning and budgeting process of WaSH projects in terms of making them more participatory and inclusive so that the issue of equity will be addressed in a more comprehensive and expeditious way. Among all, the top-down approach in planning of WaSH projects should get priority. Under top-down planning approach authorities at higher level have very limited capacity to influence equities at lower levels as the chance to make budget allocations to lower levels is based on incomplete or outdated information on coverage and demand (Girma, 2010).

**Figure 20: Community participation in WaSH projects (Response from key informants at kebele level)**



Source: Field survey, 2010

Reversing the top-down approach into a bottom-up planning would help to assess demand at early stage and updating any information on coverage on a continuous base. This bottom-up planning process helps communities to engage meaningfully in the identification and prioritization of their needs (for clean water and others) throughout the planning process.

## **2.8. Access, equity and obstacles to equity: Opinion from federal level survey**

### **2.8.1 Stakeholders from Government**

A number of experts and officials drawn from relevant federal organizations (that includes the Central Statistical Agency, Ministry of Water and Energy, Health, Education and Federal parliament) that believed to have some kind of stake in the



issue of WaSH were asked to share their opinion on equitable implementation of WaSH projects<sup>27</sup>.

Over 40% of the sample respondents indicate that recent investments are not equitably implemented and advised the government to do more to make access to safe water and sanitation more equitable (see Fig. 20 & 21). None of the respondents, however, associated their opinion on inequitable implementation of recent WaSH projects with lack of policy or policy biasness of one kind or another. Instead, low level of cooperation and collaboration among relevant stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs and donors was reported as the most important contributing factor. A recent WaterAid global survey report also shows the role of poor co-ordination in restricting the sector's ability to provide services equitably (David Redhouse, 2009).

Low commitment and capacity of relevant government organizations come next as a factor that hold back an equitable implementation of recent WaSH projects. Though both low capability and commitment refer to limitations of the organizations to get things done, their implication on the way how to deal with them is different. While poor implementation because of low capacity implies shortage of technically capable experts, lack of appropriate incentives and working environment are more important in explaining weak commitment or 'under-performance' of existing staffs.

According to view of civil servants at relevant federal government organizations, NGOs and donors are not immune from the problem of low commitment to equity. Some senior experts working for the government at federal level believe that some NGOs or donors are not doing enough to improve equity in the provision of WaSH services either because of low capacity or poor commitment.

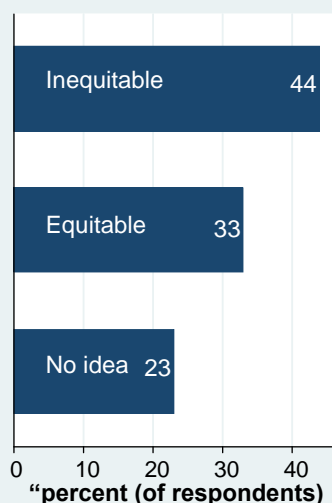
Other factors that reported for slow progress on equity include natural or geographical factors that make provision of water in some regions difficult or more expensive, and various problems related to financing the sector.

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<sup>27</sup> Opinion shared to the study and analysed here reflects opinion of individuals and by no way reflects the institutions they represent.

**Figure 21: Regional equity in implementation of recent WaSH projects**

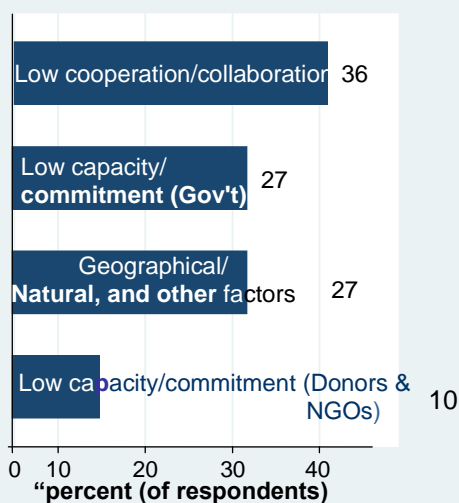
(Opinion of federal gov't employees)



Source: Field survey, 2010

**Figure 22: Contributing factors for inequitable implementation of**

(Opinion of federal gov't employees)



Source: Field survey, 2010

A number of recommendations were suggested on ways on how to deal with reported problems and to improve equitable implementation of future WaSH projects. Corresponding to reported contributing factors, the following eight ways were recommended to minimise the negative effect of reported contributing factors for inequitable implementation of WaSH projects.

Related to capacity and commitment, investment on human power especially on those at Wereda level was suggested. In parallel, federal government employees recommend their employer (the government) to revisit its incentive system for optimal utilization of existing manpower. Informants insist that government and donors should match their relatively high level of investment on physical structures with a corresponding investment on human and organizational capacity.

**Box 2: Ways recommended (by civil servants) to improve equitable implementation of WaSH projects**

1. capacity and commitment improvement – through training on equity, better incentive system
2. raise awareness of parliamentarians and politicians on equity
3. develop water sector map to show existing spatial difference in access and to use for long-term planning purpose; make planning a ‘bottom-up’ process
4. improve sector information management system,
5. revision of ‘one-size-fits-all’ budget formula
6. more investment in the sector along with improvement in budget utilisation capacity
7. develop strong but ‘organic’ type relationship between government and non-government actors,
8. develop the private sector capacity and its role in WaSH sector especially at lower levels

Some informants believe on the need to raise awareness especially among parliamentarians and politicians at all levels. This is an important issue to influence public policy and policy priorities in an environment where water supply in general and water equity in particular has not emerged as a politically important issue. A study by Elsa Mekonen et al (2010) also noted on the need to make water and water equity an election issue both for the ruling and opposition parties. The study mentioned lack of political prioritization and limited citizen and party pressure as a reason for lack of political incentives for political elites to prioritize water supply issues, to allocate more public resources to the sector and to ensure better sector performance (Elsa Mekonen et al, 2010).

Informants also recommend on the need for comprehensive water sector mapping that shows coverage and the state of existing services at all levels starting from regions down to small villages. Lack of information or poor access to existing information on water and sanitation services makes planning activities hard to gauge where water and sanitation budgets are needed most which is critical to facilitate the prioritization of these basic services and the equity in access. In this regard, most informants emphasise on the need to strengthen and improve existing

information management system (at all level) so that sector-related information can be collected, processed, handled and disseminated efficiently and widely (to all stakeholders including donors and communities at grass root level).

On the other hand, some federal level informants want to see the change of existing a 'one-size-fits all' budget formula; they claim that the federal government developed for general budget allocation purpose to regional governments but applied in most cases for WaSH too (with some minor modification). In principle most of the key informants support formula-based budget allocation, but they claim the formula which, in most cases takes into account factors like population, poverty or income/tax collection capacity, among others, could not help much to improve budget equity for rural water supply. They recommend a dedicated budget formula for WaSH activities, and this, among others, to put greater weight to key factors like the proportion of un-served population. They believe the use of such formula could bring a major improvement in budget equity for rural water supply.

Other finance related comments suggested to have a role for improvement of budget equity include demand for increased budget allocation to the sector along with better capacity to improve timely utilization of available WaSH funds. The challenge on effective utilization of available WaSH finances is very important as it might be difficult to justify for additional money when underutilization is reported. A study by Elsa Mekonene et al (2010), for instance, indicates that Ethiopia has spent only 60% of the World Bank 2009 budget for the WaSH sector, whereas the Amhara region utilises only 40% of World Bank finance.

While capacity difference among regions and between Weredas to absorb finance have been contributing for underutilization and blocking the flow of new finance to some regions or Weredas, many informants pointed out that donors' procedures and conditionality as one of the major contributing factors for the low rate of fund utilization and hence for slow progress to achieve equity. Regional key informants also request donors to make their conditions for fund release easy and palatable to existing realities or working conditions of implementing agencies. While human capacity at government institutions and capacity differences among regions and between Weredas to absorb finances have been reported as major problems on

government organizations, financial and procurement guidelines, and implementation manuals of donors are reported to be complex and time-consuming, and hence hinder the expeditious flow of finance to implementing agencies with its negative consequence on water equity.

Along with revision of procedures on financial and budget utilization procedures, strong but 'organic' type of working relationship among key stakeholders was also recommended. A range of actions that include review of current planning and budgeting process, sector monitoring and reporting, and accountability were suggested to improve the type and extent of cooperation among the different stakeholders. In terms of sector monitoring and reporting, some informants suggested the need to include key variables like the proportion of un-served population (which clearly show the relative degree of inequality to access water among different communities) in all sector reports. As mentioned earlier, 'bottom-up' planning process and active participation of NGOs and donors were also suggested as a way to make the process participatory and transparent. Informants believe that this will help government and non-government actors to cross-fertilize the comparative advantage of one has over the other and improve degree of accountability.

Though a rare opinion, some informants suggested a high level of private sector participation in the WaSH sector is also suggested as an action that will play a positive role in improving equity in the long-term.

**Table 10: What should be done to improve equitable implementation of WaSH Projects? Opinion of Government employees**

Opinion	
1	<p>Capacity/commitment related opinions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the human, financial and material capacity of government organisations</li> <li>• Improve institutional effectiveness of relevant organisations</li> <li>• Improve awareness on WaSH among parliamentarians and politicians at all levels</li> <li>• Design a mechanism for proper enforcement/implementation of WaSH manuals</li> <li>• Improve capacity of government employees especially at lower level and in some areas on writing good proposals for fund request for investment on water and sanitation,</li> <li>• Improve the role and capacity of private sector</li> </ul>
2	<p>Study, information and related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct detailed study on potential water sources, document them and use them to plan future activities</li> <li>• Water sector mapping should be developed or updated, if there is any.</li> <li>• Improve information management systems, and the capacity to use and share important information (to other stakeholders) like coverage, access, dysfunctionality etc.</li> </ul>
3	<p>WaSH financing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a dedicated budget allocation formula specifically for WaSH investments (that considers fully equity and equitable allocation of available resources)</li> <li>• Increase budget for WaSH (especially from government treasury)</li> <li>• Enhance proper and timely use of WaSH funds</li> <li>• Make donor fund release conditions easy and palatable to working conditions at implementing agencies</li> </ul>
4	<p>Cooperation and collaboration among stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve collaboration and integration among WaSH financiers (donors)</li> <li>• Allow full participation of NGOs and donors in planning and budgeting process of WaSH projects</li> <li>• Make the planning and budgeting process more transparent and participatory that creates conditions to government and non-government organizations to cross-fertilize the comparative advantage of one has over the other</li> </ul>
5	<p>Technology related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversify and promote cost-saving, easy to use and maintain technologies</li> <li>• Promote technologies that have positive effect in improving existing high rate of dysfunctional water schemes,</li> </ul>
6	<p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage active participation of communities in planning etc.</li> <li>• Improve geographical distribution representations of donors and NGOs to reflect geographical disparity in access to WaSH services among people in different regions and districts.</li> </ul>

### 2.8.2 Stakeholders from NGOs and donors

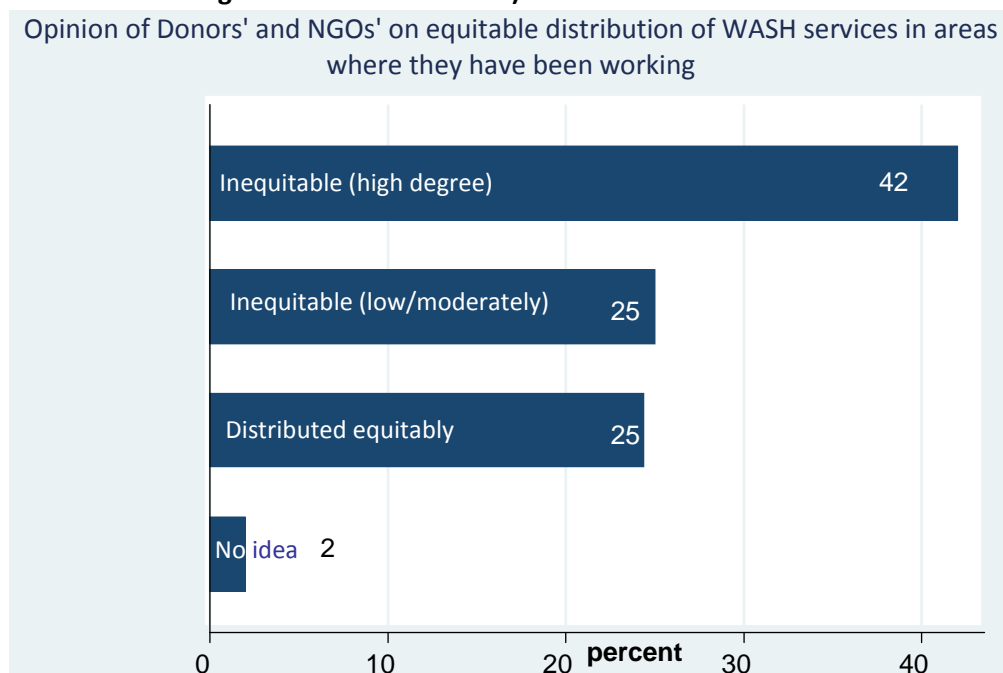
Investment in WaSH sector in general and in rural water supply forms a major area of poverty reduction strategy of many of bilateral and multilateral donors and NGOs working in Ethiopia. Many donors and NGOs have been keen to support the sector and a number of them have invested millions of dollars for the national water supply and sanitation programs.

Most of these donors and NGOs believe that equity and equitable access to safe water and sanitation are among their most important criteria for investment in the sector. Most of the key informants working in these organisations and interviewed for this study, however, believe that existing access to safe and clean water is inequitable and much needs to be done to improve it. As shown in Fig 22, the majority (42%) of informants believe that the distribution of water schemes is highly inequitable. This is in addition to another 25% who consider access to water schemes among people residing in different areas where they work is somehow inequitable. Only one for every four respondents believe that existing access is equitable.

Similar to opinion of civil servants working in relevant federal government organisations, most of informants associate observed inequitable access to poor coordination and cooperation among government and non-government agencies that finance and/or implement WaSH projects. In view of experts working in the non-government sector, high backlog from the past and uneven/unequal development of different administrative/geographical areas follows as second most common factor in explaining existing inequality. Low commitment or capacity of relevant government organizations is reported as the third most important obstacle to improve equity quickly.

Almost equal number of informants believe that NGOs', multilateral and bilateral donors' commitment to equity is not high enough to speedup more equitable implementation of WaSH projects.

**Figure 23: Opinion on equitable distribution of WASH services (opinion of experts working for Donors' and NGOs')**



Source: Field survey, 2010

**Table 11: Contributing factors for observed inequality (opinion of key infomants from NGO/donors)**

Contributing factors	Rank/Importance (in terms of contribution for observed inequality)	Percent agreed
Poor coordination and low capacity to work together among stakeholders	1	31%
High backlog from the past & uneven/unequal development of different areas)	2	17%
Low commitment/capacity of government officials/experts to equity	3	11%
Poor commitment/capacity of donors or NGOs	3	10%
Other factors	4	31%
N		29



▪ **Regional concentration of donors and NGOs working in the sector**

As shown in Table 12, almost all surveyed donors and NGOs reported that they have been supporting WaSH projects in the four major regions of Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP. A recent paper presented at the First National Whole-System-in-the Room Multi-stakeholder workshop held in Addis Ababa also shows high representation of NGOs and donors in these four big regions. The paper reported that donors and NGOs work or fund projects in 59% of Oromia, 61% of Amhara, 91% of Tigray and 89% of SNNP Weredas. Though these four regions represent more than 85% of the Ethiopian population, under representation of NGOs in some regions like Dire Dawa (rural part of Dire Dawa), Afar and Somali where the proportion of un-served population is relatively high needs greater attention to address regional disparities in access to safe water and sanitation.

Apart from disparities in regional representation of WaSH sector donors and NGOs, the survey tried to look the factors that sector donors and NGOs use to select regions for investment in water supply. As shown in Table 12, low coverage emerges as the most common factor for investment in water supply projects which shows that equity is an important issue in investment decisions of these organizations. Poverty rate and MDG targets are also found important decision making or influencing criteria for donors and NGOs.

Depending on the degree of correlation between problems associated to lack of access to safe and clean water and poverty, the effect of these factors (poverty rate and MDG target) on equity might be positive or neutral. The survey, however, reveals other more questionable factors in terms of their effect on equity. Investment decisions based on the presence of partner NGO's to implement proposed WaSH projects and direct request by authorities (to NGOs and donors) to finance WaSH projects in pre-identified region or Wereda are found in this group.

**Table 12: Regional distribution of Donors/NGOs and reasons for working in these regions**

Donors/NGOs	Regions supported and purpose for investment in water supply	
	Region supported	Reasons for support of this/these particular regions
African Development Bank	All regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To contribute for</li> <li>➤ achievement of MDG targets</li> <li>➤ poverty reduction</li> <li>➤ improvement of the capacity of stakeholders</li> </ul>
CARE	Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Benshangul Gumuz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low coverage (high water supply problem)</li> <li>➤ Presence of partner NGO's</li> <li>➤ Presence of 'Champion' Kebeles which are selected by donors for scale-up</li> </ul>
CCRDA	Tigray, Amhara & Oromia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low water supply coverage,</li> <li>➤ Limited capacity of the regions to enhance coverage</li> </ul>
CRS (Catholic Church)	Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali, Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ High water related diseases</li> <li>➤ High number of Weredas (population) that live in challenging and difficult conditions due to lack of water</li> </ul>
EECMY-DASSC (Evangel)	Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Gambela & Somalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low coverage (high need for WaSH)</li> </ul>
EOC-DICAC (Orthodox)	Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Afar and Gambella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low coverage</li> <li>➤ Interest of funding partners,</li> <li>➤ Limitation of resources (to work in other regions )</li> <li>➤ Lack of interest by some regions to work with us</li> </ul>
Italian Development Cooperation	Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Benshangul Gumuz, Gambella.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Because of directions given by authorities based on national priorities,</li> <li>➤ To ensure fair and equal allocation of resources among regions,</li> <li>➤ Based on real needs identified in selected areas.</li> </ul>
Plan International Eth.	Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Addis Ababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low coverage (high need for WASH)</li> <li>➤ Because of integrated nature of dev't programs of Plan International</li> </ul>

**Table 12 cont'd...**

SNV-Netherlands Dev't	Amhara, Oromia & SNNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ High number of un-served population (compared to total population)</li> </ul>
The World Bank	All regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ To prepare the sector (WASH) for scale-up investment</li> </ul>
UNDP	Tigray, Amhara, Oromia & SNNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Not mentioned</li> </ul>
Water Action	Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Addis Ababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ To address the most populous regions</li> <li>➔ Request from the regions or Weredas in the regions,</li> </ul>
WaterAid-Ethiopia	Tigray, Amharar, Oromia, SNNP, BenshangulGumuz, Somali, and Addis Ababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ To contribute for achievement of MDG targets,</li> <li>➔ Address marginalized communities,</li> <li>➔ Availability of potential water sources,</li> </ul>
World Vision Ethiopia	Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, BenshangulGumuz, Afar and Addis Ababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Government interest (regions and Weredas selected with gov't)</li> <li>➔ Need and potential of the regions/Weredas</li> <li>➔ Resource limitations</li> </ul>

Source: Field survey (info collected from the respective organizations), 2010

Apart from an indirect question on investment decision criteria, NGOs and donors were also asked for their participation in selection of investment areas for water supply projects. Survey data shows that NGOs and donors are largely independent in their decision where to invest. Except two NGOs which reported for nominal participation or lack of any kind of participation, the majority indicate that the decision where to invest was exclusively made by their own or with close discussion with relevant government authorities. The implication of the finding is that any failure to address the issue of equity is the consequence of deliberate choice of these organizations or their failure to consider equity as their most important criteria for investment.

The inconsistency in the opinion between high degree of freedom to select Weredas or Kebeles for WaSH investment and a corresponding high level of inequality in access to water might be explained by one or more of the following points. First, it might explain the gap to translate what NGOs and donors committed into action

because of poor or limited access to information on access equity (i.e. differences in water supply among people residing in different geographical areas). Second, most of NGOs and donors might still give priority to equity in their investment decisions, but their achievement in narrowing down the disparity in inequality to the level they want to see might be low. Third, respondents' lack of sincerity to one of the two questions might also explain part of the gap in high degree of commitment to equity and a corresponding high level of disparity in access. The first question on freedom to choose investment areas at low levels, for instance, might be a difficult question to discuss or answer openly for some respondents in the NGO sector<sup>28</sup>.

### **3. Conclusion and recommendations**

From a very low base, access to improved water and sanitation is rising rapidly. Government decision to make water as one of the major poverty-targeted sectors helps for the fast expansion in access to safe water over the past decade. Progress has also been made in narrowing the gap in access among urban and rural residents, though the progress is not fast enough when compared to the increase in coverage. Over 2001/02 and 2009/10, urban water coverage has been growing on average by 2% against the 4.7% average growth in rural water supply, thus narrowing the gap in rural-urban divide. This relatively high growth rate in rural water supply is, however, not sufficiently high in view of the size of rural population which exceeds urban population in ratio of 5.5 to 1.

Apart from this high but relatively diminishing rural-urban divide in access to safe water, the study shows a high degree of spatial inequality in terms of inter-region, inter-district or inter-Kebele disparities. This is not only revealed from data collected from field survey, but also by opinion of key informants that includes civil servants working in relevant government departments.

Despite encouraging progress in financial flows to the water sector over time, evidence from recent sector budget allocation indicates the difficulty to shrink down observed spatial inequality expeditiously, indicating either the difficulty sector

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<sup>28</sup> Some bogus behavior was also observed among some key informants (in some Kebeles and villages) when they were interviewed on such kind of questions.

planners faced to align budget allocation to the principle of equity or their dilemma in finding the right position or priority for equity among a range of factors that affect budget allocation.

The use of one year (2009/10) budget data might distort part of the reality for a sector that might have a multi-year planning periods, survey data, however, shows a high degree budget inequality (measured in terms of expenditure per unserved person) between different regions and Weredas within a given region. There is high disparity in terms of budget per unserved person, for instance, between Deder and Chora (close to Zero versus 15 Birr respectively) both within Oromia or Sheko and Alaba (21 Birr versus 9 Birr) from SNNP. However, some regions like Amhara are targeting their resources more equitably (for instance, 20, 21 and 30 Birr per unserved person of Debre Elias, Sekota and Menzha Gera Weredas, respectively). Though budget per unserved person is lowest in Amhara region, its fair financial flow to Weredas under its jurisdiction is commendable and could be a lesson for other regions.

Despite the findings that explicitly stress the need to improve equitable access to safe water and sanitation, some people might argue that the UAP which aims to reach full coverage of water supply and sanitation services within three to four years makes any special attention redundant. However, in view of current trends, reaching all currently underserved communities within three to four years is far from the reality and the likelihood for the country to reach the UAP target by 2012 or 2015 is doubtful, if current trends continue.

On the contrary, facts and findings emerged from the study suggest the need for the government (from federal to district levels) and donors to increase their financial investment to improve access to water and sanitation facilities especially among under-served areas and communities. Overcoming obstacles to equity, however, is not only a financial matter. In fact, larger part of the problem could be addressed if non-financial constraints get the attention they deserve. These non-financial constraints consist of a range of factors from technical to policy and cooperation and collaboration both at higher and lower levels.

In this regard, politicians and policy makers who are largely involved in decisions related to budget and budget allocations along sectoral lines and its spatial distribution along the different administrative areas have a key role. Beyond raising their awareness on the issue, interventions to improve their capacity and skills are also important.

Other stakeholders especially those involved in financing and implementing WaSH projects should also renew their commitment to equity, though in reality equity considerations should be balanced against other factors. Any intervention to raise commitment should also need to be accompanying with ways that can strengthen accountability.

Equity and equitable allocation of public money demand accountability, especially 'downward' accountability and meaningful cooperation and collaboration among organizations (government and non-government) that have been working for the same goal but under different power structures and relationships. In this regard, the practice that demands non-governmental stakeholders to share their project plans with local governments including any joint evaluation/implementation of WaSH projects is commendable. On parallel, the planning, budgeting and financial monitoring process of government-implemented WaSH projects especially at low administrative hierarchies should be open for a meaningful participation of other actors in general, communities in particular as stipulated in the overriding principles of the MoWRE.

Equity and equitable allocation of financial resources also demand a transparent and participatory planning and budgeting process. Investment priorities should be made based on clearly identified and agreed criteria. To make this happen, respective organizations should, however, first map out existing access to water and sanitation and develop information system that help to monitor and update progress as they happen and disseminate such information periodically to all stakeholders. As stipulated in the national water sector strategy (see the MoWR, 2001), stakeholders at each level should also be consulted and participate in relevant decision-making process fully and meaningfully.

Apart from sector budgeting criteria and processes, it might also be important to revise some of the principles that might affect equity negatively or delay its sooner realization. The principle that urges rural communities to cover the operation and maintenance cost of rural schemes might not help equity.

Care should also be taken in translating the principle of demand-driven rather than supply-driven approach into action. It should not be simplified in terms of differences in setting up appropriate institutional arrangements and cost recovery mechanisms among prospective communities. Communities might lack the capacity to set up the required institutional and organizational arrangements but this should not necessarily indicate that their demand for improved water sources or sanitation facilities is less when compared to others. In this regard, it might be necessary and better to incorporate such community capacity improvement programs in WaSH projects.

As Ethiopia's decentralization policy has helped regional and local authorities to play a greater role in planning, financing and implementing activities related to the WaSH and other service delivery sectors, devolution of power should be accompanied with sustained capacity building activities especially at district level. Capacity should not only be interpreted as new capacity in terms of improving knowledge and skill of existing staffs or hiring new experts; financial incentives in terms of reasonably adequate salary and per diem and improving the working environment for existing staffs working in the sector are also important (as revealed from opinion survey) to improve performance and retain qualified manpower.

Efforts should also be made to build local capacity on effective and timely utilization of project funds especially in marginalized areas. Whenever feasible, donors should also review their disbursement mechanisms so that funds are transferred and reimbursed more quickly especially in marginalized and under-served areas where problems related to capacity is relatively high but need relatively much longer time to fix the problem. This, however, should not compromise any procedures that protect financial embezzlement.

The requirement for matching funds from community contributions or treasuries of local administrations might have some advantages, for instance, in terms of improving sustainability of WaSH projects<sup>29</sup>.

It is also essential to harmonize the wide discrepancy between WHO/UNICEF's joint monitoring data and government data especially in terms of access to improved rural water sources in rural areas which is very wide. Otherwise, this difference which largely mirrors their difference in goals and indicators set to measure access to improved water and sanitation sources will complicate future cooperations and collaborations in WaSH projects.

Finally, it is important to underline the need for special intervention and dedicated effort for sanitation and hygiene which lags far behind both in terms of coverage and equity.

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<sup>29</sup> Differences in local governments capacity in generating matching funds might lead in differences in actual utilization of WaSH funds allocated by donors or federal government; and this might affect spatial equity.



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### Annex 1: Key informants from Donors and NGOs sector

Organizations	Individuals
Ethiopian Orthodox Church Aid	AMARE BEYENE
CCRDA	AYICHALIM GOSHU
UNDP	ATNAFE BEYENE
Italian Development cooperation	KINFE BETIZAR, GIRMAY HAILE
World Vision	MILHELF PABA
Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	MULUGETA DEMELASH
Plan Ethiopia	Mr. CARLOS
WaterAid Ethiopia	SELAMAWIT TAMIRU
Ethiopian Evangelical Church	TEFERI MENKIR
Netherlands Development Organization (SNV)	TESEMA
Care Ethiopia	TESHOME LEMMA
Water Action	TEWODROS WENDMNEH
World Bank	WUBUA MEKONNEN
Africa Development Bank (AfDP)	YITBAREK TESSEMA

Note: Name of individuals and organisations might not correspond.

### Annex 2: Federal level key informants

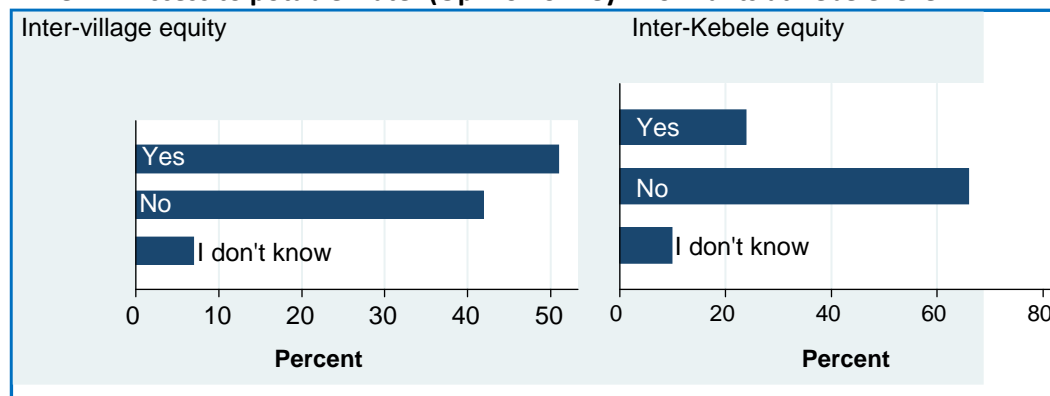
Name	Position	Organisation
Ato Alemayehu Teferi	Director, Directorate for Studies on Household and Price statistics	Central Statistical Agency
Ato Kassu Gebeyehu	Expert	Central Statistical Agency
Ato* .....	WaSH coordinator	Ministry of Water and Mines
Ato* .....	WaSH finance	Ministry of Water and Mines
Ato Nurdin Mohamed	Project coordinator for 15 urban projects	Ministry of Water and Mines
Ato Gelebo,	National WaSH coordination office	Ministry of Water and Mines
Ato .....	Project coordinator (IDA/DFID support)	Ministry of Water and Mines
Dr. Tizeta Hailu Gudeta	Director, Directorate for Pastoral Health promotion and protection Department	Ministry of Health
Ato Getachew Belaiyneh	Expert	Ministry of Health
Ato Ayalew Jiffar,	WaSH Focal Person	Ministry of Education
Ato* .....	Federal Parliament, Standing committee for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Federal Parliament

\* Names are either withheld or not reported by the respondents.

### Annex 3: Organisations and individuals participated in regional surveys

Organizations	Individuals/key informants
Office of the President, SNNP	Tassew Gebre, Special advisor for the president
Health Bureau, Amhara National Regional state	Teshome Tadesse, Special assistant for the president
Office of the President, Tigray Region	Ato Getachew Tiruneh, Head, Public Relation head
Office of the President, Benshangul Gumuz region	Ato Amanuel Kalayou, Coordinatoor of Public Relations and Higher PR officer
Office of the President, Harari region	Abay Gebrelibanous, Head of office of the President
Mayor's office, Dire Dawa Administration	Ashenafi Nega, Head, Enda Mehoni office
Office of the President, Oromia region	Ato Kinde Haile, Dr. Mohamed Abedella, Head of president office
Bench Maji Zone, Administration	Nejib Indris, Head of Mayor office
Menge Wereda Adminstration office, Benshangul Gumuz Region	Mebrate Gebreyes Hunde, Head of president office
Bureau of Education, SNNP region	Gezahagna Abate, Head, Office of Administrator, Bench Maji Zone
	Mubarek Elias Mustaf, Chief Administrator, Menge Wereda Adminstration
	Solomon Debebe, Implementer, Data collection and dissemination supportive process

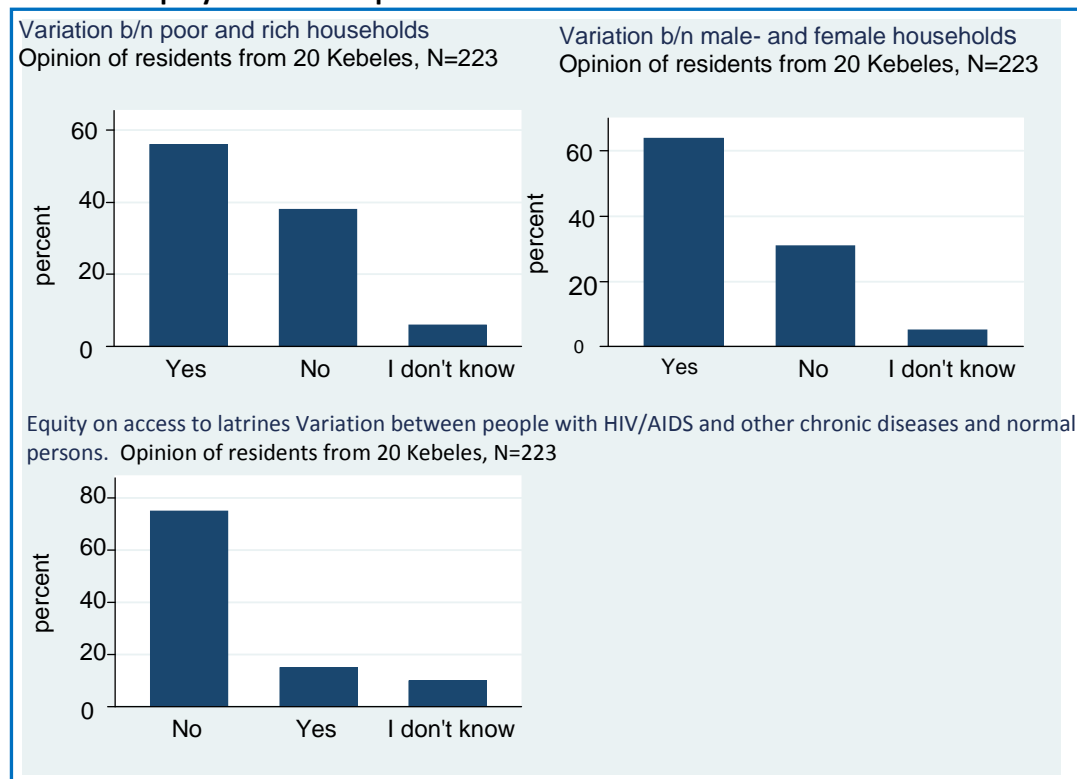
### Annex 4: Access to potable water (Opinion of Key informants at Kebele level)



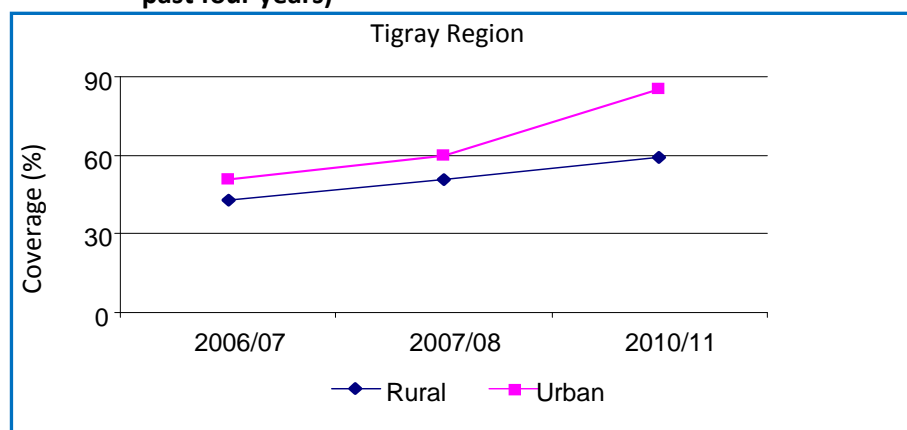
Source: Field survey, 2010; opinion of 223 key informants

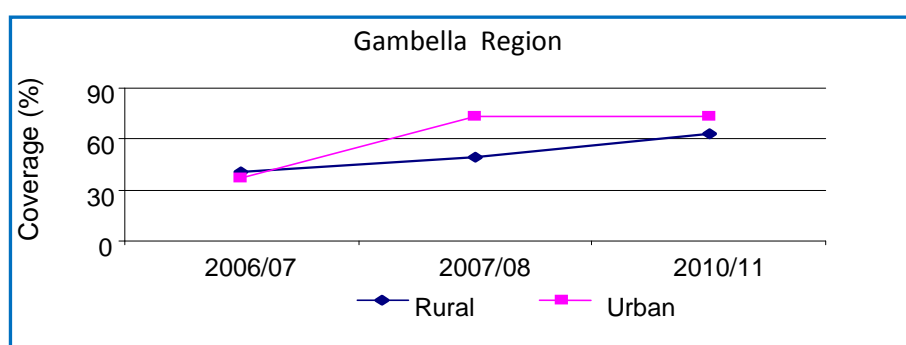
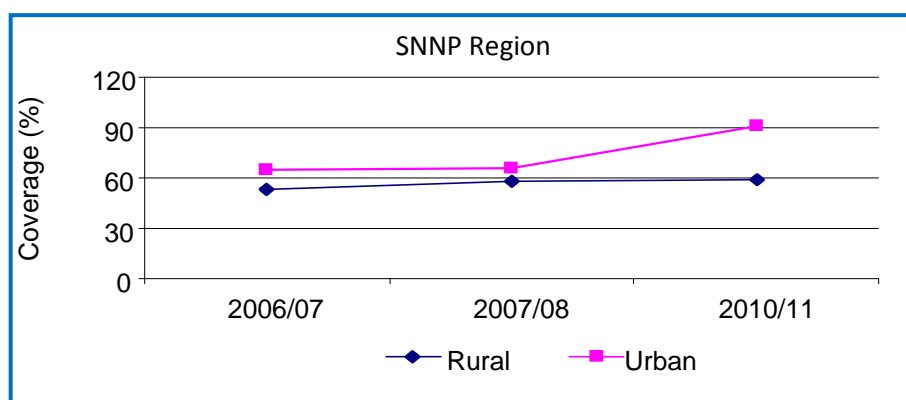
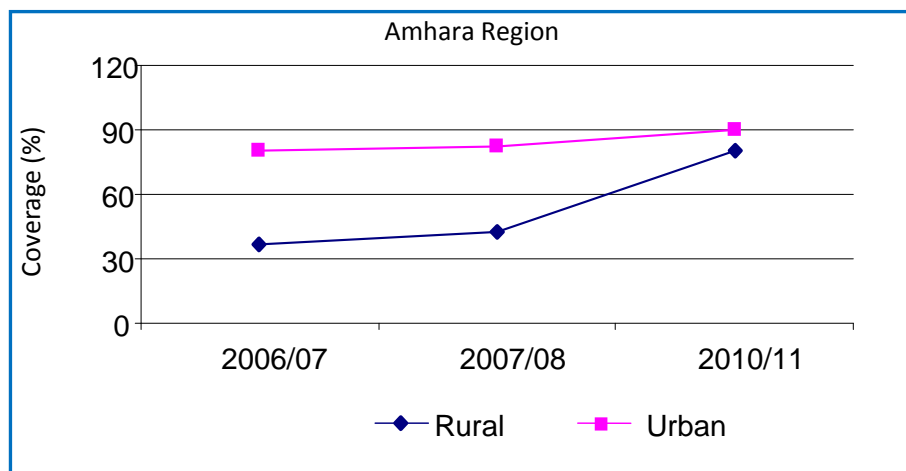
Source: Field survey, 2010; opinion of 224 key Informants in 10 districts

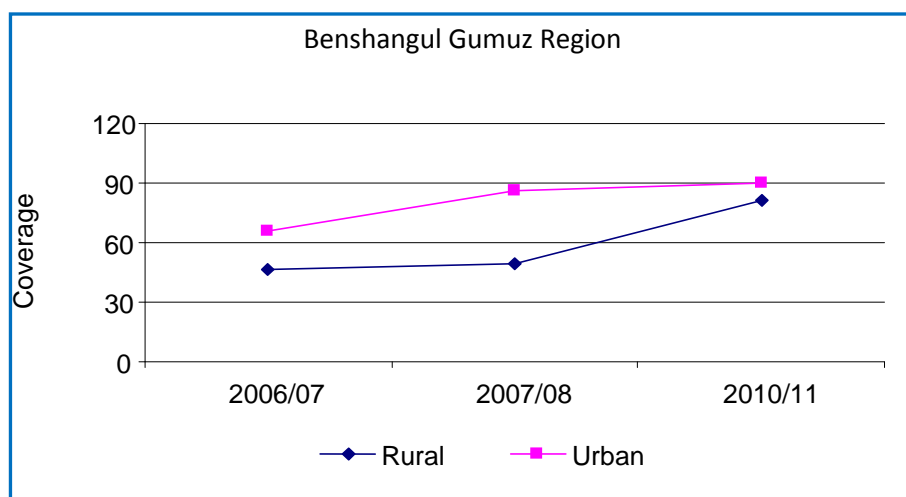
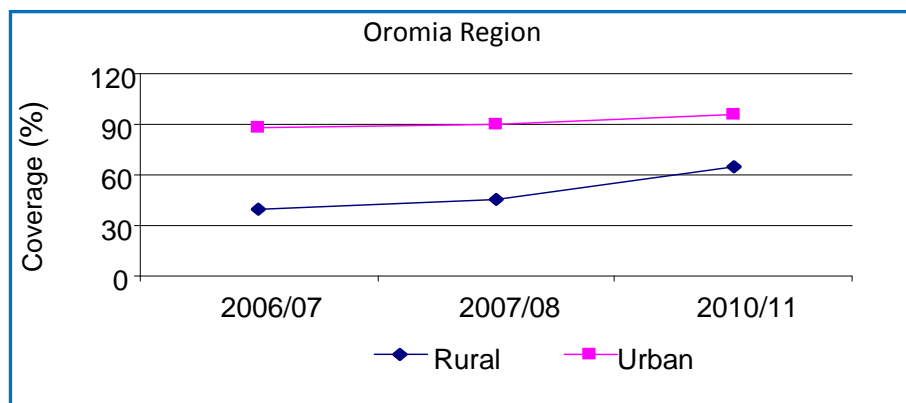
## Annex 5: Equity on access to potable water

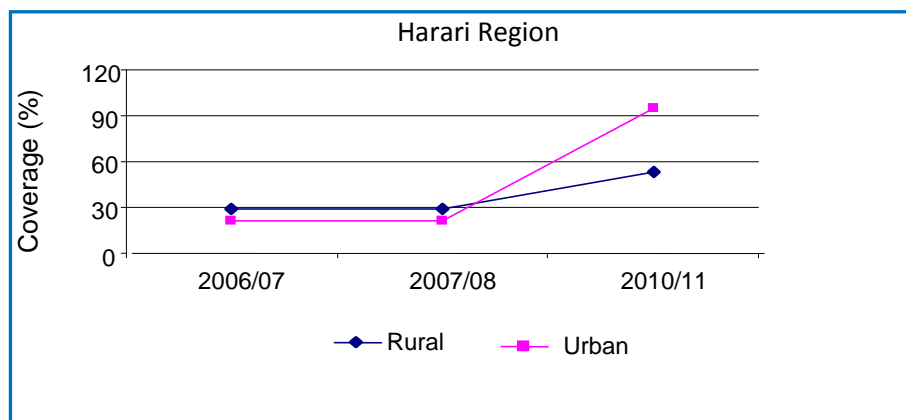
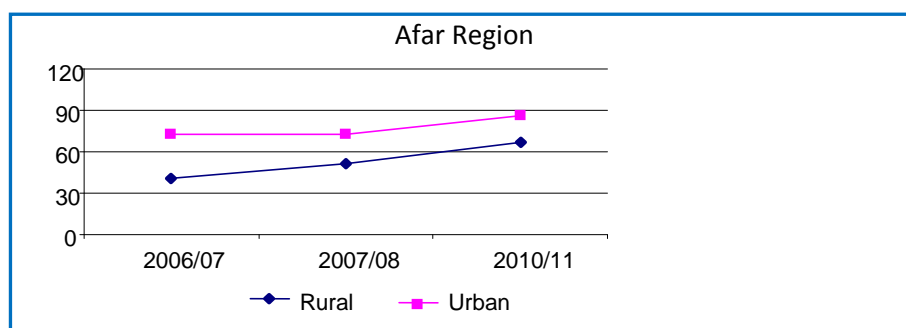
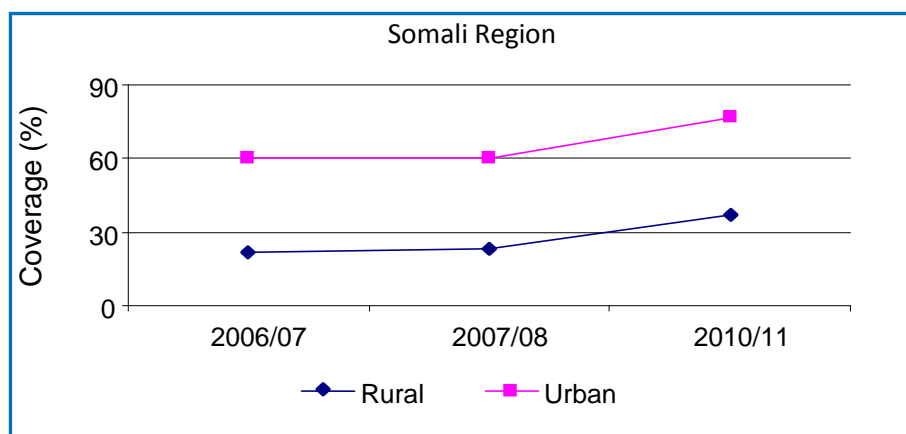


## Annex 6: Regional Water Supply Coverage (gap in rural-urban coverage over the past four years)









**Source:** Ministry of Water Resources (2008) (for 2006/07 and 2007/08 data) and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (2010) (for 2010/11 data).

**NOTE:** These charts are drawn based on official statistics. It is obvious that data from the WHO/UNICEF will provide a different story as discussed in section 2.1. Moreover, this data differ somehow from what discussed in the paper based on survey data. The author believes that failure of discounting malfunctioned WaSH schemes as major factor this observed difference.



**Annex 7: Profile of Donors and NGOs participated in the survey**

Donors/NGOs	Water supply			Sanitation and hygiene		
	First year of support/investment (GC)	Number of years support	Type of support	First year of support/investment (GC)	Number of years support	Type of support
African Development Bank	2003	.	Financial, implementation & advisory	.	.	.
CARE	2004	6	Financial, advisory	2004	6	Financial, advisory
CCRDA	1973	30	Financial, advisory	1973	30	Financial, advisory
CRS (Catholic Church)	1984	27	Financial, implementation & advisory	1997	13	.
EECMY-DASSC (Evangel)	1985	.	Implementation	2000	10	Implementation
EOC-DICAC (Orthodox)	1998	12	Implementation & advisory	1998	12	Implementation & advisory
Italian Development Cooperation	2009	5	Financial, implementation & advisory	2009	5	Financial, implementation & advisory
Plan International Eth.	2000	10	Financial, implementation	2000	10	Financial, implementation
SNV-Netherlands Dev't	2007	3	Advisory	2007	3	Advisory

Donors/NGOs	Water supply			Sanitation and hygiene		
	First year of support/investment (GC)	Number of years support	Type of support	First year of support/investment (GC)	Number of years support	Type of support
The World Bank	1986	25	Financial, implementation & advisory	.	25	.
UNDP	.	.	Financial	.	.	.
Water Action	1995	15	Implementation & advisory	1995	15	Implementation & advisory
WaterAid-Ethiopia	1991	20	Financial, implementation & advisory	1991	20	Financial, implementation & advisory
World Vision Ethiopia	1986	25	Implementation & advisory	1999	10	.

Source: Field survey (info collected from the respective organizations), 2010

## **Annex 8: Roles and responsibilities for water supply and sanitation of government institutions**

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### **Federal Ministry**

Policy setting: preparation and enforcement of policies, standards, and regulations

Technical assistance to regional bureaux for big projects

National database development

Coordination and resource mobilisation for the Water Fund

### **Regional water bureaux**

Preparation of regional policies and regulations

Study, design, supervision and regulation of water supply projects

Construction of schemes: spring developments, small and large gravity schemes, motorised schemes, boreholes and shallow wells

Contract out to the private sector

Build the capacity of zonal and woreda water offices

Set water tariffs

### **Zonal water offices**

Capacity building and technical support to the woreda

Implementation and monitoring assignments from regional bureaux

Operation and maintenance in complex cases

### **Woreda water desks**

Construction and maintenance of hand-dug wells and spring developments

Monitoring construction done by regional bureaux or private contractors contracted by the bureaux

Simple operation and maintenance

### **Peasant associations/kebeles**

Community mobilisation and contributions of labour and/or cash

Site selection

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Source: Girma Aboma (2008).

Note: Zonal water offices are non-existent in recent years.

**Annex 9: List of interviewees and key informants (Kebele survey)**

Kebele	Wereda	Region	Name	Organisation	Job title
Shemta	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	LETEBIRHAN NIGUS	Women Association	Head of youth/women associations
Shemta	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	BIRE ABREHA	kebele administration	Resident
Shemta	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	ATO ZEWDIE ADANE	kebele administration	Member of water committee
Shemta	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	TSEGAY TSADIK	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Shemta	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	FITSUM HAILE	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Shemta	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	TEKILE ABREHA		Member of water committee
Shemta	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	TESFAY HADISH	kebele administration	Private/trader
Shemta	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	BERHA ADEHANA	kebele administration	Elder
Shemta	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	SELAM KIDANU	kebele administration	Teacher
Shemta	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	HADISH GIRMAY	kebele administration	Head of youth/women associations
Ta/haya	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	KELAKI GIDEY	kebele administration	Teacher
Ta/haya	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	AFERA GIRMAY	kebele administration	Resident
Ta/haya	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	TSEGAY MEHARI	kebele administration	Elder
Ta/haya	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	REDAI TEFAY	kebele administration	Resident
Ta/haya	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	NIGUS TSEGAY	kebele administration	Member of water committee
Ta/haya	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	MULU HILUF	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Ta/haya	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	YERIGO KEBEDE	kebele administration	Private/trader
Ta/haya	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	NIGUSSIE ABREHA	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Ta/haya	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	TESFAYE TEKA	Women Association	Head of youth/women associations
Ta/haya	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	W/RO FITALE MIRE	Youth Associations	Head of youth/women associations
Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara	ZEWDIDAGEGNE HAILE	kebele administration	Head of youth/women associations
Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO ESHETE CHERE	kebele administration	Member of water committee

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara	TIRUNESH FELEKE	kebele administration	Resident
Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara	TAMIRAT ALAYU		Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO KASSA KETEMA	kebele administration	Expert in sector office - health, agriculture, water
Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO GIRMA ASHENAFI	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara		Women Association	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara	YETINAYET GIRMA	kebele administration	Private/trader
Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO NEGA GESITE	kebele administration	Resident
Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara	GEZAHEGNE ZELELEW	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara	BEKELECH TESHOME	kebele administration	Head of youth/women associations
Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara	TENA TEFERA	Women Association	Member of water committee
Tsehay sina	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO ASALIF WORKU	kebele administration	Elder
Talt	Gera Keya	Amhara	ALEBEL TAKELE	kebele administration	Private/trader
Talt	Menge	Amhara	CHERE WONDTEKAW	kebele administration	Head of youth/women associations
Talt	Gera Keya	Amhara	KELEM KASSA	kebele administration	Head of youth/women associations
Talt	Gera Keya	Amhara	W/RO SINTAYEHU AYELE	kebele administration	Resident
Talt	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO KEFELEGNE AREGA	Schools	Teacher
Talt	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO BEYENE MEKONNEN	kebele administration	Member of water committee
Talt	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO ENDALE NEGASH	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Talt	Gera Keya	Amhara	TAMIRAT ALAYU	Youth Associations	Member of water committee
Talt	Gera Keya	Amhara	KES KASSA W/TSADIK	kebele administration	NGO Staff
Talt	Gera Keya	Amhara	DERIBEW AYELE	kebele administration	Resident
Talt	Gera Keya	Amhara		Women Association	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Talt	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO MITKE BELETE	kebele administration	Member of water committee
Ambesha kebele	Debre Elias	Amhara	YITAYAL GABOGNE	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

Ambesha kebele	Debre Elias	Amhara	GEREMEW WONDIMU	kebele administration	Head of youth/women associations
Ambesha kebele	Debre Elias	Amhara	MENBER BOGALE	kebele administration	Head of youth/women associations
Ambesha kebele	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO DAGNACHEW BELAY	kebele administration	Elder
Ambesha kebele	Debre Elias	Amhara	SIMACHEW GETENET	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Ambesha kebele	Debre Elias	Amhara	W/RO AYIN ADDIS	kebele administration	Private/trader
Ambesha kebele	Debre Elias	Amhara	ABEBE ALEMERAU	kebele administration	
Ambesha kebele	Debre Elias	Amhara	EMAWAY WORKINEH	kebele administration	Resident
Ambesha kebele	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO MENGISTU TEFERA	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Ambesha kebele	Debre Elias	Amhara	BELETU TEKILE	kebele administration	Member of water committee
Ambesha kebele	Debre Elias	Amhara	MANAYE	Youth Associations	Member of water committee
Yeqegat	Debre Elias	Amhara	MELKAMSEW MULUALEM	Sector Office/civil servant	Head of youth/women associations
Yeqegat	Debre Elias	Amhara	BIRTUKAN TSEGAYE	Sector Office/civil servant	Expert in sector office - health, agriculture, water
Yeqegat	Debre Elias	Amhara	MELAKU ALEMAYEHU	kebele administration	Member of water committee
Yeqegat	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO GETE AKALU	Sector Office/civil servant	Elder
Yeqegat	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO MANAYE	Youth Associations	Member of water committee
Yeqegat	Debre Elias	Amhara	BAYUK SINSHAW	kebele administration	Member of water committee
Yeqegat	Debre Elias	Amhara	MOGNE ADANEW	Youth Associations	Head of youth/women associations
Yeqegat	Debre Elias	Amhara	TIHUNE	Sector Office/civil servant	Resident
Yeqegat	Debre Elias	Amhara	WORKINESH TEMESHE	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Yeqegat	Debre Elias	Amhara	YIHUNE FIREW	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Yeqegat	Debre Elias	Amhara	YIRDAW	kebele administration	34
Hamusit	Sekota	Amhara	BIRHAN KEBEDE	kebele administration	Head of youth/women associations
Hamusit	Sekota	Amhara	MEMHIR ASTER TEFERA	Schools	Teacher
Hamusit	Sekota	Amhara	MELKE ADINE	kebele administration	Resident

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

Hamusit	Sekota	Amhara	MULU MINALE	kebele administration	Head of youth/women associations
Hamusit	Sekota	Amhara	DERIBA MAMMO	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Hamusit	Sekota	Amhara	ASINAKE BERIHUN	kebele administration	Member of water committee
Hamusit	Sekota	Amhara	TAREKE MITIKU	kebele administration	Elder
Hamusit	Sekota	Amhara	LEJALEM WONDU	private sector/Trader/resident	Private/trader
Hamusit	Sekota	Amhara	MENGISTE ABREHA	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Weleh	Sekota	Amhara	MANTEGIBOSH CHEKOL	private sector/Trader/resident	Private/trader
Weleh	Sekota	Amhara	MOGES SISAY	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Weleh	Sekota	Amhara	AMISALU TADESSE	Schools	Teacher
Weleh	Sekota	Amhara	GEREMEW SITOTA	kebele administration	Private/trader
Weleh	Sekota	Amhara	NIGUSSIE T/HAIMANOT	Sector Office/civil servant	Member of water committee
Weleh	Sekota	Amhara	WOSEN BERE	kebele administration	Member of water committee
Weleh	Sekota	Amhara	NIGATU DEMESSIE	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Weleh	Sekota	Amhara	TEGEGNE WOLDIE	Elder	Resident
Weleh	Sekota	Amhara	ASAMINEW TAZE	Sector Office/civil servant	Member of water committee
Weleh	Sekota	Amhara	EMETEWYO MELESE	kebele administration	Head of youth/women associations
Weleh	Sekota	Amhara	MOGES BAYU	Youth Associations	Head of youth/women associations
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	ATO ADADIK AHMED	private sector/Trader/resident	Private/trader
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	NUR YASIN	NGO	NGO Staff
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	AMARECH REGASSA	Sector Office/civil servant	Member of water committee
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	KASSAHUN BEDANE	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	GASHAHUN MAMMO	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	NIGATU ETEFA	Youth Associations	Head of youth/women associations
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	GEBEYEHU KITISSA	private sector/Trader/resident	Private/trader
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	TADELECH TAMIRU	Women Association	Head of youth/women associations
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	DESSIE TEFERA	kebele administration	Resident
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	GETACHEW BEREHE	kebele administration	Elder
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	TAREKEGNE GURMESSA	UN agencies (UNICEF)	NGO Staff
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	TESFAYE WAKSHUM	UN agencies (UNICEF)	NGO Staff
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	JEMANEH NEGA	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Amboro Bonga	Chora	Oromia	WORKU SHIFA	Sector Office/civil servant	Expert in sector office - health, agriculture, water
Abdela	Chora	Oromia	AHMED MEHAMED	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Abdela	Chora	Oromia	MERA EJIGU LEMMA	Schools	Teacher
Abdela	Chora	Oromia	TEKA TOLOSA	kebele administration	Private/trader
Abdela	Chora	Oromia	MEHAMED HUSSIEN	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Abdela	Chora	Oromia	GETACHEW TOLOSA	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Abdela	Chora	Oromia	TAREKEGNE GURMESSA	UN agencies (UNICEF)	NGO Staff
Abdela	Chora	Oromia	NURU YASIN	NGO	NGO Staff
Abdela	Chora	Oromia	TESFAYE WAKSHUM	UN agencies (UNICEF)	NGO Staff
Abdela	Chora	Oromia	HAJI SULTAN ESMAIEL	kebele administration	Elder
Abdela	Chora	Oromia	MEMHIR DEBESA GURMESA	member of water committee	Teacher
Abdela	Chora	Oromia	ZAKIR ALEY	Youth Associations	Head of youth/women associations
Abdela	Chora	Oromia	MUNIRA BIRHANU	Women Association	Member of water committee



## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

Abdela	Chora	Oromia	ZINASH TADESSE	kebele administration	Resident
Korobeta	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	JEMAL EBRO	Women Association	NGO Staff
Korobeta	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ABIDELA KEDIRO	Women Association	
Korobeta	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ADEM SHEK ABIDU	Women Association	Private/trader
Korobeta	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	W/RO DIRE SANO		Teacher
Korobeta	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO KASSO SHALO	Elder	Head of youth/women associations
Korobeta	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	MEKO AYSHEKO	Elder	Teacher
Korobeta	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO GELANA ADUGNA	Elder	Teacher
Korobeta	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO BEYENE DADI	Women Association	NGO Staff
Korobeta	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO ABIDELA WAKEYO	Women Association	Private/trader
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	MOHAMMED TILMO	Women Association	Private/trader
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	KEBEDE HUNEGNAW	Women Association	Private/trader
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	YIGARDU MENGISTE		
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	W/RO WOSENE WORKU	Women Association	Head of youth/women associations
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	TESFAYE ABINET	Women Association	
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	RUBEDA AHMED	Women Association	Teacher
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	MULUEMEBET TEFAYE	Women Association	Teacher
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	MESHESHA GEZIMU	Women Association	Teacher
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO BESHIR JEMAL	Elder	NGO Staff
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO NURA AMIZA	Elder	Teacher
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	SISAY ALEMU	Elder	
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO MEBIRATU WORKU	Elder	NGO Staff
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO BEYENE LEGESSE	Elder	Teacher
Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	KES TEJI	Women Association	Teacher

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

Gerdedo negeya	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	MEDINA ADEM	Women Association	Resident
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	W/RO WORKIYE ALEMU	Elder	Teacher
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	W/RO ASTER BIZUYE	NGO	Member of water committee
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	W/RO TIRU SALU		Teacher
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	ATO MEHAMED SHEBO	Elder	Resident
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	ABIDULMALIK EBRAHIM		Resident
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	ATO KEMAL MUSSA		NGO Staff
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	KASIM ABIDULWAHI	Women Association	
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	W/RO FATUMA MEHAMED	Women Association	Elder
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	WORKIYE ALEMU	Elder	10
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	EBRAHIM HASSEN	member of water committee	Head of youth/women associations
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	ABIDU MEHAMED	Women Association	
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	JEMAL ABIDO	Elder	NGO Staff
Nano jalela	Deder	Oromia	ABIDO MEHAMED		Private/trader
Weltageba	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	MEHAMED BEKIR	Elder	Private/trader
Weltageba	Deder	Oromia	MESKEREM MISGANAW	Women Association	Teacher
Weltageba	Deder	Oromia	HENDI MEHAMED	Elder	Private/trader
Weltageba	Deder	Oromia	HUSSEN ALEY	Elder	Teacher
Weltageba	Deder	Oromia	ABIDI MUMED	Elder	Teacher
Weltageba	Deder	Oromia	W/RO TEIBA OUSO	Elder	Teacher
Weltageba	Deder	Oromia	ATO EBRAHIM ABIDELA	Elder	NGO Staff
Weltageba	Deder	Oromia	W/RO NEFAS ABIDUL		Head of youth/women associations
Weltageba	Deder	Oromia	W/RO ZEINI ABDURAHIMAN	Elder	Teacher

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

Weltageba	Deder	Oromia	TOFIK ALIYU		Resident
Weltageba	Deder	Oromia	DUBALE ZEGEYE	Elder	NGO Staff
1gna Ashoka	Alaba	SNNP	BIRHAN ADAMU	Youth Associations	Resident
1gna Ashoka	Alaba	SNNP	GOTEGO MANAGO	Elder	Resident
1gna Ashoka	Alaba	SNNP	SULTAN SHEK MUZE	Elder	Resident
1gna Ashoka	Alaba	SNNP	W/RO KEDIJA TEKIYE	Elder	Resident
1gna Ashoka	Alaba	SNNP	BEJIGO EMAM OULA	Elder	Resident
1gna Ashoka	Alaba	SNNP	AYANO ESELE	Elder	Private/trader
1gna Ashoka	Alaba	SNNP	ABIDURKADIR GEMEDA	Elder	Teacher
1gna Ashoka	Alaba	SNNP	TEFERA ERGETE	NGO	Member of water committee
1gna Ashoka	Alaba	SNNP	W/RO NURITU KADIRE	Elder	Teacher
1gna Ashoka	Alaba	SNNP	EMAM GEMEDA OUSMAN	Elder	Head of youth/women associations
1gna Ashoka	Alaba	SNNP	NUREDIN MUDA	Elder	Resident
1gna Ashoka	Alaba	SNNP	GETACHEW MESFIN	Youth Associations	Elder
Chanbula	Alaba	SNNP	MEHAMED NUR HASSEN	Elder	Teacher
Chanbula	Alaba	SNNP	YAYA ARMECHO	Elder	NGO Staff
Chanbula	Alaba	SNNP	AWOL ABUK	Elder	Teacher
Chanbula	Alaba	SNNP	ATO SHEMSEDIN WOIBA	Elder	Resident
Chanbula	Alaba	SNNP	ATO KEMAL DUBALE	Elder	
Chanbula	Alaba	SNNP	ABIDULKADIR SODENO	Women Association	
Chanbula	Alaba	SNNP	ATO DESTA BADORE	Elder	Teacher
Chanbula	Alaba	SNNP	W/RO MURSHEDA KEDIR		Teacher
Chanbula	Alaba	SNNP	W/RO WAEMO EFO		Teacher
Chanbula	Alaba	SNNP	ATO ADEM MITERO		Private/trader

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

Gez meraet	Sheko	SNNP	KIFILE MEKURIA	NGO	Member of water committee
Gez meraet	Sheko	SNNP	BIRARA ADESSIE	Elder	NGO Staff
Gez meraet	Sheko	SNNP	WORKU AYELE	Elder	10
Gez meraet	Sheko	SNNP	BELAY KIROS	Elder	NGO Staff
Gez meraet	Sheko	SNNP	W/RO ASIKALE ABEBE	Elder	Teacher
Gez meraet	Sheko	SNNP	ATO MEHAMED SIED		Private/trader
Gez meraet	Sheko	SNNP	ATO BELETE ADUNA	Elder	Head of youth/women associations
Gez meraet	Sheko	SNNP	W/RO LUBABA TILAHUN	Women Association	Teacher
Gez meraet	Alaba	SNNP	WASIHUN GETACHEW	Elder	Elder
Gez meraet	Sheko	SNNP	TATEK ASSEFA	Elder	Elder
Mehal Sheko	Sheko	SNNP	ATO METEBE ALAMIREW		Head of youth/women associations
Mehal Sheko	Sheko	SNNP	W/RO YELFEGNE BEYENE		Teacher
Mehal Sheko	Sheko	SNNP	TAMIRU TADESSE	Elder	NGO Staff
Mehal Sheko	Sheko	SNNP	ATO ALEMU BEKELE		Private/trader
Mehal Sheko	Sheko	SNNP	SOLOMON WOKIRE	Elder	NGO Staff
Mehal Sheko	Sheko	SNNP	W/RO ETALEM YIMER	Elder	NGO Staff
Mehal Sheko	Sheko	SNNP		Elder	NGO Staff
Mehal Sheko	Sheko	SNNP	DERE ABIDELA	Elder	NGO Staff
Mehal Sheko	Sheko	SNNP	ATO ABATE TADESSE	NGO	Member of water committee
Mehal Sheko	Sheko	SNNP	G/MEDHIN AREGAWI	Elder	NGO Staff
Bermegoha	Menge	B.Gumuz	WOTAT BEDEWI MEHAMED	kebele administration	Head of youth/women associations
Bermegoha	Menge	B.Gumuz	MEHAMED HAMID	kebele administration	Private/trader
Bermegoha	Menge	B.Gumuz	ABIDUL MENEIN MUSSIE	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Bermegoha	Menge	B.Gumuz	W/RO YAHYA OUMAR	Sector Office/civil servant	Resident

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

Bermegoha	Menge	B.Gumuz	W/RO YESHI ARA SEID	Sector Office/civil servant	Resident
Bermegoha	Menge	B.Gumuz	AHMED AZAN	kebele administration	NGO Staff
Bermegoha	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO ATOM ALIHADI	Elder	Private/trader
Bermegoha	Menge	B.Gumuz	W/RO LEILA ALI	member of water committee	Private/trader
Bermegoha	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO AJAEDO SABIT	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Malo	Menge	B.Gumuz	W/RO BITEN MEHAMED	Women Association	Resident
Malo	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO SEID MUSSA		Member of water committee
Malo	Menge	B.Gumuz	W/RO KISHARA MAMUD	kebele administration	Elder
Malo	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO OUSMAN ALEHAYE	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration
Malo	Menge	B.Gumuz	ASER ENAZIR	Schools	Teacher
Malo	Menge	B.Gumuz	ANAHWI BABAKIR	kebele administration	31
Malo	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO FEREDIN ALI	private sector/Trader/resident	Private/trader
Malo	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO AHMED MUSSA	kebele administration	Member of water committee
Malo	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO ABIDURAHIM SEID	Elder	Resident
Malo	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO JAFER ESSA	kebele administration	Chairman/secretary of kebele administration

**Annex 10: List of interviewees and key informants (Wereda Survey)**

No.	Wereda	Region	Name of Respondent	Employer/Job	Job title	Age	Sex
1	Sheko	SNNP	ALI GURMU	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	36	Male
2	Sheko	SNNP	ATO MULATU MAMMO	Wereda/Region council	Experts (of various professions)	42	Male
3	Sheko	SNNP	ATO GETANEH YAZIBACHEW	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	35	Male
4	Sheko	SNNP	W/RIT MINTAMIR GETAHUN	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	25	Female
5	Sheko	SNNP	AKALU ALEMAYEHU	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	33	Male
6	Sheko	SNNP	TIGRE BASHA	Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	38	Male
7	Sheko	SNNP	ATO ABEBE AFEWORK	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	28	Male
8	Sheko	SNNP	ATO SHUMIYE SEYOUM	Wereda/Region council	Experts (of various professions)	37	Male
9	Sheko	SNNP	ATO NURILGNE DEMELASH	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	26	Male
10	Sheko	SNNP	ABRHAM KASSA	Government sector offices except water offices	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	37	Male
11	Sheko	SNNP	AYALEW ZEKEKE	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	33	Male
12	Sheko	SNNP	TETUAT BEKELE	Government sector offices except water offices	Teacher	30	Male
13	Sheko	SNNP		Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	40	Male
14	Sheko	SNNP	AMAN RAD	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	40	Male
15	Sheko	SNNP	ATO TESFAYE SELESHI		Retired/elder	78	Male
16	Sheko	SNNP	TAMIRAT ALEMU	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions) & Elected officials/administrators	29	Male
17	Sheko	SNNP	ABIDMAN MEHAMED	Youth Associations	Experts (of various professions)	26	Male
18	Sheko	SNNP	YILMA BEFIKADU	Traders/private sector	Experts (of various professions)	39	Male
19	Sheko	SNNP	ABEBE HAMBI	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions) & Elected officials/administrators	44	Male

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

20	Sheko	SNNP	W/RO ROMAN SEID	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	23	Female
21	Sheko	SNNP	ATO TEFERI TAGESSE	Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	44	Male
22	Sheko	SNNP	ABIDELA FEYISA	Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	30	Male
23	Sheko	SNNP	ATO NUREDIN HASSAN	Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	35	Male
24	Sheko	SNNP	ABIDULBISET MEHAMED	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Elected officials/administrators	41	Male
25	Sheko	SNNP	TEWODROS SEMUNIGUS	Government sector offices except water offices	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	32	Male
26	Sheko	SNNP	BORENA ZAMA	Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	32	Male
27	Sheko	SNNP	ADDISU ABERA	Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	25	Male
28	Sheko	SNNP	ANTENEH HAILU	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus Head/experts of water	23	Male
29	Sheko	SNNP	ABIDNAGOM SAMUIEL	Government sector offices except water offices	bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	23	Male
30	Sheko	SNNP	GASHAW ADDIS	Schools	Elected officials/administrators	32	Male
31	Sheko	SNNP		Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	48	Male
32	Sheko	SNNP	ATO WASIHUN ESHETE		Retired/elder	74	Male
33	Sheko	SNNP	ALEMAYEHU GETACHEW	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	32	Male
34	Sheko	SNNP	ATO LEMMA ZELEKE		Private sector – trade, academician	53	Male
35	Sheko	SNNP	DEMESSIE EREFEW		Retired/elder	60	Male
36	Sheko	SNNP	ATO KEDIR MEHAMED			34	Male
37	Sheko	SNNP	ATO KASSA ABUDA	Government sector offices except water offices	Teacher	31	Male
38	Sheko	SNNP	ATO TULU BICHA	Donors/NGOs	Teacher	35	Male

39	Sheko	SNNP	ATO CHALA LEGESSE	Donors/NGOs	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	28	Male
40	Sheko	SNNP	ATO AFEWORK TAMIRAT	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	45	Male
41	Sheko	SNNP	ATO SOLOMON MEKASHA	Schools	Teacher	41	Male
42	Sheko	SNNP	SERAGO DEBALE	Government sector offices except water offices	Consultant	38	Male
43	Sheko	SNNP	GETACHEW MESFIN	Donors/NGOs	Teacher	48	Male
44	Sheko	SNNP	SHIKURELA MEHAMED	Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	46	Male
45	Sheko	SNNP	ASINAKECH W/RUFAIEL	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	32	Female
46	Sheko	SNNP	W/RIT EMEBET LIMENEH	Donors/NGOs	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	27	Female
47	Sheko	SNNP	ATO HASSAN HUSSIEN	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	40	Male
48	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO TESFAYE	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Representative of youth	25	Male
49	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO GIRMA TADESSE	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	40	Male
50	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO KEDIR ALEBEL	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	36	Male
51	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO DEJENE MOTUMA	Wereda/Region council	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	40	Male
52	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	LEGESSE NEGEWO	Wereda/Region council	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	36	Male
53	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	SEDORE ESMAIEL	Wereda/Region council	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	31	Female
54	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ABDURAHIMAN SEHINO	Wereda/Region council	Private sector – trade, academician	45	Male
55	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	TEKOLA TEFERA		Private sector – trade, academician	40	Male
56	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ABITE ZEWDIE	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	51	Male
57	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ABEBE ADERE	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Elected officials/administrators	27	Male
58	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	OUMAR ROBELE	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	43	Male



## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

59	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	GETACHEW WORKU	Wereda/Region council	Head/experts of water bureaus/ departments/ WASH or experts working in water sector	42	Male
60	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	KEDIJA KASU	Wereda/Region council	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	23	Female
61	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	JEMAL MEDA	Wereda/Region council	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	35	Male
62	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	KEMAL NEGEWO	Wereda/Region council	Retired/elder	48	Male
63	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO NEGASH BEJIGA		Retired/elder	65	Male
64	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO TADESSE GELELCHA	Government sector offices except water offices	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	30	Male
65	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	GEMECHU GIZAW	Government sector offices except water offices	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	27	Male
66	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	AWIGCHEW WIDNEH	Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	41	Male
67		Oromia	ATO SHIMELES HUNDE	Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	29	Male
68	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	ATO GALCHESA BEKENA	Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	29	Male
69	Tena/Arsi	Oromia	FOZIYA BUSERA	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	24	Female
70	Menge	B.Gumuz	MUSTEFA AZEN	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	24	Male
71	Menge	B.Gumuz	MELESE KASAHUN	Donors/NGOs	Elected officials/administrators	33	Male

**Research Report: Water Aid/EEA**

72	Menge	B.Gumuz	MUBAREK ELIYAS MUSTEFA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Elected officials/administrators	25	Male
73	Menge	B.Gumuz	ABUDI AHMED	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Experts (of various professions)	38	Male
74	Menge	B.Gumuz	ABIDULKERIM ABIDULAH	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	36	Male
75	Menge	B.Gumuz	YAHYA KELIFA	Traders/private sector	Retired/elder	48	Male
76	Menge	B.Gumuz	FAYISEL MEHAMED	Traders/private sector	Head/experts of water bureaus/ departments/ WASH or experts working in water sector	45	Male
77	Menge	B.Gumuz	HABITAMU MAZENIA	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	25	Male
78	Menge	B.Gumuz	W/RO ABIYOT BELETE	Donors/NGOs	Teacher	26	Female
79	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO ABDURAHIMAN SULEM	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	45	Male
80	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO KINDE TEFERA	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	39	Male
81	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO ANUR BEHID	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Experts (of various professions)	29	Male
82	Menge	B.Gumuz	W/RO AZA ABDULENE	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	38	Female
83	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO ALHAJI OUSMAN	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	25	Male
84	Menge	B.Gumuz	W/RO NEMINAT	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	29	Female
85	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO KEMAL OUMER	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	32	Male
86	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO HUSSIE MEHAMED	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	28	Male
87	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO SIFEMICHAEL AHMED	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	28	Male
88	Menge	B.Gumuz	ATO GETACHEW YIMAM	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	22	Male
89	Gera Keya	Amhara	GETEDU ESHETE	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	25	Male

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

90	Gera Keya	Amhara	W/RO HIWOT BEZABIH	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	30	Female
91	Gera Keya	Amhara	W/RO YEWORKUHA ABAY	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Consultant	48	Female
92	Gera Keya	Amhara	DEMEWOZ GIZACHEW	Donors/NGOs	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	28	Male
93	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO GETACHEW EJEGALEW	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	52	Male
94	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO HAILE KEBEDE	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	48	Male
95	Gera Keya	Amhara	TAMIRAT ALIYU	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	26	Male
96	Gera Keya	Amhara	TESEMA LEWOTEGNE	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	53	Male
97	Gera Keya	Amhara	W/RO ALEBAS DAMITEW	Wereda/Region council	Experts (of various professions)	35	Female
98	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO GETU BELAYNEH	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	40	Male
99	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO BEMINET G/HIWOT	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Experts (of various professions)	47	Male
100	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO MITIKU HAILE	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	33	Male
101	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO ATSEKU H/SELASSIE	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Elected officials/administrators	48	Male
102	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO ABUSH BELETE	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	24	Male
103	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO FELEKE W/ERUFAYEL	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	32	Male
104	Gera Keya	Amhara	DAWIT ASAMINEW	Donors/NGOs	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	28	Male
105	Gera Keya	Amhara		Donors/NGOs	Experts (of various professions)	25	Female

**Research Report: Water Aid/EEA**

106	Gera Keya	Amhara		Donors/NGOs	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	53	Male
107	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO GETENET AGONAFIR	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	33	Male
108	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO KASSAYE W/MARIAM	Elders	Private sector – trade, academician	50	Male
109	Gera Keya	Amhara	FITSUM TIBEBE DIGAFE	Donors/NGOs	Experts (of various professions)	28	Male
110	Gera Keya	Amhara	W/RO MITIKU MEKONNEN	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	31	Female
111	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO MESFIN SHIFERAW	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	39	Male
112	Gera Keya	Amhara	ATO BELAY	Elders	Retired/elder	69	Male
113	Gera Keya	Amhara	W/RO ASTER MULUGETA	Donors/NGOs	Retired/elder	45	Female
114	Debre Elias	Amhara	MELESE MENGIST	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	33	Male
115	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO H/SELASSIE SHIFERAW	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	43	Male
116	Debre Elias	Amhara	W/RIT MULU NEGUSSIE	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Elected officials/administrators	23	Female
117	Debre Elias	Amhara	TSEGAYE TSEHAY DESSE	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	30	Male
118	Debre Elias	Amhara		Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	37	Male
119	Debre Elias	Amhara	BIZUNEH FIREW	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	32	Male
120	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO DINKU MIKRU MITIKU	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	38	Male
121	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO ZELALEM GELEMU	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	42	Male

122	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO OUMAR ALKADIR	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	51	Male
123	Debre Elias	Amhara	TSEGAW WASE	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	53	Male
124	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO ABRHAM YONAS DESTA	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	45	Male
125	Debre Elias	Amhara	W/RO SINTAYEHU BELAYNEH	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Experts (of various professions)	28	Female
126	Debre Elias	Amhara	W/RO YESHIAREG MELSETI	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	27	Female
127	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO GETACHEW MITIKU	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Consultant	32	Male
128	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO TIBEBU MEHARI	Elders	Private sector – trade, academician	72	Male
129	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO SEYOUM DUBEKAL	Traders/private sector	Retired/elder	71	Male
130	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO YENESEW MELAKU	Traders/private sector	Retired/elder	31	Male
131	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO WONDIE ZEWDIE	Traders/private sector	Retired/elder	34	Male
132	Debre Elias	Amhara	ANCHAW MENGISTU	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	38	Male
133	Debre Elias	Amhara	ATO MELAKU TAKELE	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	38	Male
134	Debre Elias	Amhara	WOTADER ADDIS CHANE	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	28	Female
135	Debre Elias	Amhara	W/RIT WEBHAREG ENDALEW	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	26	Female
136	Debre Elias	Amhara	TILAHUN BEYENE	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Experts (of various professions)	40	Male
137	Debre Elias	Amhara	MEBIT ADIMASSIE	Government sector offices except water offices	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	28	Male
138	Debre Elias	Amhara	ASCHALEW DENANA	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	34	Male
139	Chora	Oromia	NURU YASIN	Youth Associations	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	37	Male

140	Chora	Oromia	TAREKEGNE GURMESA	Donors/NGOs	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	23	Male
141	Chora	Oromia	HAJI ADEM ZEGEYE	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	69	Male
142	Chora	Oromia	MEHARI ABREHA	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	52	Male
143	Chora	Oromia	SISAY	Government sector offices except water offices	Other	48	Male
144	Chora	Oromia	MEHAMUD SEID MEHAMED	Elders	Other	65	Male
145	Chora	Oromia	ATO TEFAYE KEBEDE	Elders	Teacher	72	Male
146	Chora	Oromia	TESFAYE WAKSHUM	Donors/NGOs	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	23	Male
147	Chora	Oromia	MEHAMEDIN MEHAMEDNUR	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	39	Male
148	Chora	Oromia	GENET AWOKE	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	31	Female
149	Chora	Oromia	DESALEGNE DERESA	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	29	Male
150	Chora	Oromia	MEMIHER TADESSE NIGATU	Schools	Teacher	43	Male
151	Chora	Oromia	GETACHEW BEKELE	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	43	Male
152	Chora	Oromia	REKIK G/TSADIK	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	23	Female
153	Chora	Oromia	MERDI TADESSE	Youth Associations	Elected officials/administrators	24	Male
154	Chora	Oromia	FEYISA BENTI	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	25	Male
155	Chora	Oromia	ANDUALEM AYELE	Youth Associations	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	26	Male

156	Chora	Oromia	BIRHANU ASSEFA	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	25	Male
157	Chora	Oromia	MULAT WORKU	Youth Associations	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	22	Female
158	Chora	Oromia	MULUKEN ADUGNA	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	36	Male
159	Chora	Oromia	GIRUM ADUGNA	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions)	42	Male
160	Chora	Oromia	SHITAYE ABIDU	Government sector offices except water offices	Representative of women	33	Female
161	Chora	Oromia	YOHANNES TEREKABI	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	40	Male
162	Chora	Oromia	NASIR KEDIR	Schools	Teacher	26	Male
163	Chora	Oromia	NASIR BURAYU	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	39	Male
164	Gera Keya	Amhara	MEMIHER SHEGAW	College/University	Teacher	26	Male
165	Gera Keya	Amhara	ALEMAYEHU GEMITESA	College/University	Teacher	27	Male
166	Gera Keya	Amhara	TIRUWOY BELAY	Government sector offices except water offices	Representative of youth	37	Female
167	Gera Keya	Amhara		Government sector offices except water offices	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	33	Male
168	Gera Keya	Amhara		Government sector offices except water offices	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	29	Male
169	Gera Keya	Amhara	ABEBU TEMESGEN	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	32	Female

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

170	Gera Keya	Amhara	SEYOU MAMMO	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	45	Male
171	Gera Keya	Amhara	YASIN SHADI MEHAMED	Donors/NGOs	Experts (of various professions)	28	Male
172	Gera Keya	Amhara	MOGES MEKUANINT YALEW			25	Male
173	Gera Keya	Amhara	MESERET HABITU	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	26	Male
174	Gera Keya	Amhara		Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	28	Male
175	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	SEMAN MOLLA	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	38	Male
176	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	GOYTOM MESAY	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Experts (of various professions)	26	Male
177	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	KINE TIBEBU	Youth Associations	Elected officials/administrators	29	Male
178	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	YESHIHAREG ATAKELTI	Traders/private sector	Consultant	58	Male
179	Enda Mehonie	Tigray		Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	40	Male
180	Enda Mehonie	Tigray		Government sector offices except water offices	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	28	Male
181	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	G/KIDAN HAILE	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	53	Male
182	Enda Mehonie	Tigray		Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	48	Male
183	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	MEHARI	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	30	Male
184	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	AMANUIEL TEKLAY	Government sector offices except water offices	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	26	Male
185	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	KELELE KAHESAY	Farmers	Retired/elder	61	Male



## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

186	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	ATO MISAW MAREKOS	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	48	Male
187	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	MOLLA HAGOS	Government sector offices except water offices	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	31	Male
188	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	GEBIRU KIROS	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	43	Male
189	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	ASIMARECH	Government sector offices except water offices	Representative of youth	46	Female
190	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	YIGZAW NEGUSSIE	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	50	Male
191	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	ABEBE AYNALEM	Government sector offices except water offices	Experts (of various professions) Head/experts of water	47	Female
192	Enda Mehonie	Tigray	KIROS W/GIIORGIS	Government sector offices except water offices	bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	46	Male
193	Enda Mehonie	Tigray		Youth Associations	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	24	Female
194	Gera Keya	Amhara		Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	28	Male
195	Gera Keya	Amhara		Youth Associations	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	29	Male
196	Gera Keya	Amhara	WOIZERO MULUGETA	Wereda/Kebele Administration	Representative of women Head/experts of water	29	Female
197	Gera Keya	Amhara	GIBRAMU YAZE	Government sector offices except water offices	bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	24	Male
198	Gera Keya	Amhara	SAMUIEL ASSEFA	Traders/private sector	Private sector – trade, academician	30	Male
199	Gera Keya	Amhara	JEMAL KEMAL		Private sector – trade, academician	35	Male
200	Gera Keya	Amhara	ADEM SHIFA	Donors/NGOs	Retired/elder	75	Male

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

201	Gera Keya	Amhara	ALELEGNE ABEBE	Donors/NGOs	Experts (of various professions)	39	Male
202	Gera Keya	Amhara	MUSSA TIKU		Retired/elder	60	Male
203	Deder	Oromia	ATO ALIYU HUSSIEN	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Private sector – trade, academician	29	Male
204	Deder	Oromia	AROSSA NEGERA			45	Male
205	Deder	Oromia	AKRIM MEHAMED	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	25	Female
206	Deder	Oromia	TESFAYE YAEKOB	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	52	Male
207	Deder	Oromia	TESHOME SHUMI	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	35	Male
208	Deder	Oromia	DESALEGNE TEFERA	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Experts (of various professions)	38	Male
209	Deder	Oromia	ATO MEHAMED AMINO	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices		32	Male
210	Deder	Oromia	FOZI ABIDULFETA	Wereda/Region council	Private sector – trade, academician	48	Male
211	Deder	Oromia	HAKIM JAMI	Wereda/Region council	Private sector – trade, academician	52	Male
212	Deder	Oromia	EBRAHIM OUMAR		Retired/elder	51	Male
213	Deder	Oromia	DEJENE BEDASSA		Retired/elder	40	Male
214	Deder	Oromia	OBSSIE ZELEKE	Wereda/Region council	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	38	Male
215	Deder	Oromia	YOSEF BEKELE MELKA	Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	36	Male
216	Deder	Oromia	SELAM SHAWEL		Retired/elder	20	Female
217	Deder	Oromia	ABDI YASIN	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Elected officials/administrators	27	Male
218	Deder	Oromia	JEMAL NURA	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	32	Male
219	Deder	Oromia	SERKALEM SORSA	Government sector offices except water offices	Head/experts of water bureaus/ departments/ WASH or experts working in water sector	30	Female

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

220	Deder	Oromia	FATUMA WORASH	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	30	Female
221	Deder	Oromia	ALAYU ABEGAZ	Wereda/Region Water Development Offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	41	Male
222	Deder	Oromia	AYELE MISKIR	Wereda/Region council	Elected officials/administrators	41	Male
223	Deder	Oromia	ATO EBSA AHMED	Wereda/Region council	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	27	Male
224	Deder	Oromia	ATO SULEMAN MEHAMED	Wereda/Region council	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	26	Male

**Annex 11: List of interviewees and key informants (Regional survey)**

Region	Name	Organization/employer	Job title/position	Age
Tigray	W/RO YESHI ABRHA	Schools	Other	42
Tigray	MULUGETA TESFAHUNEGNE	College/University	Teacher	26
Tigray	G/SELASSIE GIRMAY	Elders	Teacher	51
Tigray	DAGNEW HAGOS	Donors/NGOs	Retired/elder	40
Tigray	ZERABIRUK DESTA	Traders/private sector	Experts (of various professions)	65
Tigray	AWALE EQUAR	Government sector offices except water offices	Other	42
Tigray		Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	30
Tigray	ATO DANIEL HAGOS	Government sector offices except water offices	Representative of women	40
Tigray	ATO GETACHEW HAILE	Government sector offices except water offices	Representative of women	46
Tigray		Government sector offices except water offices	Representative of women	28
Tigray	ALEKA GIRMAY MEHARI	Schools	Experts (of various professions)	53
Tigray	ATO G/MARIAM	Schools	Other	68
Tigray	GETACHEW GEBIRU	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	35
Tigray	MULETA YIRGA	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	26
Tigray	NIGISTI MENGESHA	Government sector offices except water offices	Teacher	34
Tigray	HAILE KIDANE	Donors/NGOs	Retired/elder	34
Tigray	GENET DESTA	Youth Associations	Private sector – trade, academician	40
Tigray	MEMIHER ZEWDU TSEFAY	Wereda/Kebele Administration	Representative of women	29
Tigray	ATO NIGUS LEGESSE	Youth Associations	Private sector – trade, academician	46

**Research Report: Water Aid/EEA**

Tigray	GIRMAY DESTA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	27
Tigray	HAGOS W/KIDAN	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	41
Tigray	BIRHAN G/KIDAN	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	36
Tigray	TIBEBE G/HIWOT	Wereda/Region council	Retired/elder	30
Tigray		Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	28
Tigray		Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Representative of women	44
Tigray	KIDANE HAGOS	College/University	Teacher	25
Tigray		Government sector offices except water offices	Representative of women	35
	ZEKARIAS G/ANANIYA & ATO			
Tigray	MICHAEL TSEHAYE	Donors/NGOs	Representative of women	41
Tigray	ABREHA AREGAWI	Wereda/Region council	Retired/elder	28
Amhara	METO ALEKA ABAYNEH ESSA		Other	60
Amhara	MESFIN ASINAKE	Youth Associations	Private sector – trade, academician	40
Amhara		Youth Associations	Private sector – trade, academician	51
Amhara	DIRES ADIMAS	Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	37
Amhara		Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Representative of women	50
Amhara	YIMER HABITE	Donors/NGOs	Retired/elder	38
Amhara	GASHAW DILE	Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	30
Amhara	ATO ANDUALEM TESSEMA		Experts (of various professions)	74
Amhara	ABIY ABEBAW	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration		27
Amhara	ADINLEGNE	Government sector offices except water offices	Representative of women	40

**Research Report: Water Aid/EEA**


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Amhara	ANDARGE NEGA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Representative of women	42
Amhara	MENGISTU AYALEW	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	40
Amhara		Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	41
Amhara		College/University	Retired/elder	40
Amhara	DEJENE MINLEKU	Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	50
Amhara	ASSEFA ADIMASU	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	32
Amhara	GIZEW TADESSE	Schools	Other	39
Amhara		Government sector offices except water offices	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	40
Amhara	AKLILU GETACHEW	Government sector offices except water offices	Representative of women	25
Amhara		Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	33
Amhara	HAILU GENETU	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Representative of women	35
Amhara		Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Representative of women	26
Amhara	WONDIMU PAWLOS	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	26
Amhara		Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Teacher	24
Amhara		Youth Associations	Representative of women	51
Amhara	T/MARIAM NEKYABIL	Donors/NGOs	Retired/elder	49
Amhara	SULEMAN EBRAHIM	Schools		44
Amhara		Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	26
Amhara	NIBIRETU MOLLA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	39
Oromia	AMARE	Government sector offices except water offices	Representative of women	45
Oromia	BETEL MERGA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	25

**Research Report: Water Aid/EEA**


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Oromia	DAGNE LEMMA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	50
Oromia		Youth Associations	Private sector – trade, academician	44
Oromia	ALEMAYEHU WAKJIRA	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	37
Oromia	ABERA ASSEFA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Representative of women	35
Oromia		College/University	Retired/elder	35
Oromia	MULATU ALEBACHEW	Schools	Other	32
Oromia	ALEMAYEHU BIZUNEH	Schools	Other	48
Oromia	DESALEGNE MULUGETA	Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	38
Oromia	YIFIRU AMBELO	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	43
Oromia		Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	52
Oromia	ADUGNA BUTA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	47
Oromia	ABDUJABIR MOHAMMED	Youth Associations	Private sector – trade, academician	36
Oromia	ABREHAM	Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	43
Oromia		Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	38
Oromia	TEFERA TUJUBA	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	35
Oromia	ATO BONIYA GAMU	Traders/private sector	Experts (of various professions)	63
Oromia	ENAWEGAW WALEGE	Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	29
Oromia		Youth Associations	Private sector – trade, academician	32
Oromia	ATO JEMAL MURAD		Experts (of various professions)	57

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

Oromia		Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	53
Oromia	TESFAYE	Donors/NGOs	Retired/elder	40
Oromia	AYANA KELBESSA	Donors/NGOs	Representative of women	48
Oromia	SAMUIEL TOLOSA	Donors/NGOs	Retired/elder	38
Oromia		Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	41
Oromia	ABEBE BEDADA	Wereda/Kebele Administration	Retired/elder	27
Oromia		Wereda/Kebele Administration	Retired/elder	38
Oromia	TESHALE	College/University	Retired/elder	26
Oromia		Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	53
Oromia	TAITU KIBEBEW	Wereda/Kebele Administration	Retired/elder	40
SNNP	ATO TEGEGNE TEREFE	Donors/NGOs		36
SNNP	TESFAYE	Elders		29
SNNP	SAMUIEL G/MEDHIN	Donors/NGOs		38
SNNP	ZELEKE BACHE	Donors/NGOs	Experts (of various professions)	36
			Head/experts of water	
			bureaus/departments/WASH or experts	
SNNP	ABAY GESGES	Wereda/Region council	working in water sector	33
			Head of sector bureaus/department head,	
SNNP	TAMIRU SAMUIEL	Wereda/Region council	other than water bureaus	38
SNNP	ATO YAEKOB ABERA		Retired/elder	53
SNNP	ASIRAT W/MESKEL		Retired/elder	60



**Research Report: Water Aid/EEA**

SNNP	MUBAREK AWOL	Donors/NGOs	Experts (of various professions)	37
SNNP	ATO BIZUNEH GEBIRE	Donors/NGOs	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	28
SNNP	BERIHUN ADAMU	Donors/NGOs	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	39
SNNP	ATO WUBISHET TSEGAYE	Donors/NGOs	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	39
SNNP	ATO TESSEMA DIMA	Government sector offices except water offices	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	48
SNNP	ATO SOLOMON GEBIRE	Donors/NGOs	Elected officials/administrators	48
SNNP	ATO ABIDULKERIM JEMAL	Donors/NGOs	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	42
SNNP	GETACHEW TESHAE	Government sector offices except water offices	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	51
SNNP	BELETE YILMA	Elders	Teacher	34
SNNP	W/RO ASEGEDECH GESSESE	Government sector offices except water offices	Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	50
SNNP	FELEKE MENA	Elders	Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	40
SNNP	AYELE RIMO	Elders	Experts (of various professions)	28
SNNP	TAFESSE GEDEWO	Wereda/Region council	Experts (of various professions)	45

**Research Report: Water Aid/EEA**

SNNP	MANKELKILOT BEYENE	Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	40
			Head of sector bureaus/department head,	
SNNP	SIQUARE SHUDA	Government sector offices except water offices	other than water bureaus	41
			Head of sector bureaus/department head,	
SNNP	KIFILE W/MARIAM	Donors/NGOs	other than water bureaus	37
SNNP		Government sector offices except water offices	Elected officials/administrators	42
SNNP	SIRWANA AMIZA	Donors/NGOs	Experts (of various professions)	36
SNNP	TAKITO GANSROLE	Donors/NGOs	Other	38
SNNP		Donors/NGOs	Elected officials/administrators	29
			Head/experts of water	
			bureaus/departments/WASH or experts	
SNNP	EPHREM PAWLOS	Donors/NGOs	working in water sector	30
SNNP		Wereda/Region council	Representative of women	45
			Head of sector bureaus/department head,	
SNNP	TESFAYE DESTA	Schools	other than water bureaus	67
B.Gumuz	ATO GETAHUN ABDISA	Wereda/Kebele Administration	Private sector – trade, academician	29
B.Gumuz	MUHEDIN KEDIR	Wereda/Kebele Administration	Experts (of various professions)	30
B.Gumuz		Elders	Representative of women	31
B.Gumuz	ASTER BIRHANU	Government sector offices except water offices	Representative of women	24
B.Gumuz	ENGIDA YISHAK	Government sector offices except water offices	Representative of youth	30
B.Gumuz	BASHA KEBEDE BERBESA	Elders	Retired/elder	63

## Research Report: Water Aid/EEA

B.Gumuz			Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	52
	ATO BEFIKADU ALEMAYEHU	Elders		
B.Gumuz	HAYMANOT ADEME	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Experts (of various professions)	25
B.Gumuz			Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	43
		Donors/NGOs		
B.Gumuz	ATO HARON HAILU	Government sector offices except water offices		30
B.Gumuz	ATO MELKAMU	Wereda/Region council	Teacher	25
B.Gumuz	W/RO Keltuma Ashenafi	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	37
B.Gumuz	ATO ABERA	Donors/NGOs	Elected officials/administrators	45
B.Gumuz	ATO ABDURAZAK ALMADI KELI	Donors/NGOs	Teacher	24
B.Gumuz			Head/experts of water bureaus/departments/WASH or experts working in water sector	30
	ATO ABAY ZEGEYE	Donors/NGOs		
B.Gumuz	MELKAMU TADESSE	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Teacher	36
B.Gumuz		Wereda/Region council	Teacher	30
B.Gumuz			Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	38
	BUZENAL KEDIR	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration		
B.Gumuz	CHEROTAW KAHISAY	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	26
B.Gumuz	ATO ABDULMEHAMUD EBRAHIM		Retired/elder	52
B.Gumuz			Head of sector bureaus/department head, other than water bureaus	40
		Government sector offices except water offices		

**Research Report: Water Aid/EEA**

B.Gumuz		Donors/NGOs	Experts (of various professions)	38
B.Gumuz	ATO YOSEF WOILA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Private sector – trade, academician	31
B.Gumuz		Traders/private sector	Retired/elder	62
B.Gumuz			Head of sector bureaus/department head,	
		Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	other than water bureaus	27
B.Gumuz	TSEHAY MORKA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	27
B.Gumuz			Head of sector bureaus/department head,	
	AYENEW BISHAW	Elders	other than water bureaus	41
B.Gumuz	TESFAYE TADESSE	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Experts (of various professions)	25
Dire Dawa		Elders	Representative of women	39
Dire Dawa	TEFERA SINTAYEHU	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	22
Dire Dawa	DINKA BAYISA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	30
Dire Dawa	ABEBE BIRHANU	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	31
Dire Dawa	DEREJE KETEMA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	35
Dire Dawa	JEMAL MIFTA	Donors/NGOs	Retired/elder	32
Dire Dawa	ZELALEM SIMENEH	Donors/NGOs	Representative of women	47
Dire Dawa		Youth Associations	Private sector – trade, academician	50
Dire Dawa	TAIR ABIDOSH	Youth Associations	Representative of women	23
Dire Dawa	ZERIHUN ALULA	Youth Associations	Representative of women	39
Dire Dawa	OURGE BEYAN	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration		44
Dire Dawa	ALEMITU MAMMO	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration		36

**Research Report: Water Aid/EEA**


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Dire Dawa	NEGUSSIE BEYENE	Donors/NGOs	Retired/elder	43
Dire Dawa	ALEMTSEHAY BASAZIN	Schools	Other	35
Dire Dawa		Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	40
Dire Dawa	TARIKU ZEWDU	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	31
Dire Dawa	TADESSE AYALEW	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	26
Dire Dawa	DEMELASH MENGESHA	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	34
Dire Dawa	ERMIAS TEFERA	Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	48
Dire Dawa	FONFU JEBESA	Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	30
Dire Dawa	DEGUMA JARBO		Experts (of various professions)	65
Dire Dawa	DESALEGNE HIRPA	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	28
Dire Dawa			Experts (of various professions)	60
Dire Dawa		Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	34
Dire Dawa	TESFAYE AZMERA	Schools	Other	40
Dire Dawa	SEIFU WONDIMU	College/University		22
Dire Dawa		Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	26
Dire Dawa	ASIFAW TAKELE	College/University		25
Harari	MICHAEL AYELE	Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	33
Harari	DAWIT MULUNEH	Youth Associations	Representative of women	34
Harari		Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	35
Harari		Schools	Other	35
Harari		Schools	Other	38

Harari		College/University		23
Harari	ADDISU ABEWA	College/University		20
Harari	LOMITU TADESSE	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration		29
Harari	ABDULSEMED ALI	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	27
Harari	ELIAS ABIURAHIMAN	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Representative of women	26
Harari	EBRAHIM ABIDELA	Donors/NGOs	Retired/elder	27
Harari	DEJENE TEFERE	Donors/NGOs	Representative of women	40
Harari	FIRDESSA TOKI	Donors/NGOs	Retired/elder	43
Harari	ESRAIEL AWOKE	Youth Associations	Private sector – trade, academician	46
Harari	YOHANNES GEDAMU	Youth Associations	Private sector – trade, academician	42
Harari	BIRESA REBIRA	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	27
Harari			Experts (of various professions)	72
Harari	MEHAMED AWOL	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	32
Harari	TESFAYE REGASSA	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	27
Harari		Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	36
Harari	WORKALEMAHU DESSIE	Elders	Finance/budget/planning officer/head/worker	31
Harari	TIGIST MEKURIA	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration		41
Harari		Government sector offices except water offices	Retired/elder	37
Harari	NEJIB ZEYDOM	Wereda/Kebele Adminstration	Retired/elder	37
Harari	OUSMAN MIFTA	Government sector offices except water offices	Private sector – trade, academician	42