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Use, implementation, and scaling up of the WASH SDG Master Plan in South Ari Woreda

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This assessment is about the South Ari Woreda WASH SDG master plan implementation. This assessment evaluates the progress of the implementation of the master plan since its endorsement as the woreda's official WASH road map in 2019 and efforts made to scale up the master plan to other woredas in the South Omo Zone.

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Abbreviations

CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CLTSH	Community Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene
DHIS	District Health Information Systems
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EFY	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program
MBS	Market-based Sanitation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
SBCC	Social and Behavioural Change and Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCO	WASH Committee
WSP	Water Safety Plan

Executive summary

South Ari Woreda (district) is found in South Omo Zone of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State of Ethiopia. The woreda is one of the long-term focus woredas of IRC WASH Ethiopia. In 2019, the woreda developed a costed water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) master plan with the support of IRC WASH. The master plan was developed to guide implementation of WASH activities of the woreda in line with SDG 6 targets. The plan aims to ensure at least 100% basic WASH services to all communities and institutions in the woreda.

IRC recently assessed the South Ari Woreda WASH SDG master plan implementation. This assessment evaluates the progress of the implementation of the master plan since its endorsement as the woreda's official WASH road map in 2019 and efforts made to scale up the master plan to other woredas in the South Omo Zone.

The South Ari woreda learning alliance members played a leading role conceptualization of the master plan, and its development. The master plan development process created better coordination and collaboration among the woreda WASH sector offices through continuous engagement. Annually the plan has been used to prioritise activities, advocate for fund allocation, address inequalities in services between kebeles, mobilise community contribution, collect tariff and coordinate stakeholder participation.

The master plan helped South Ari Woreda to prioritise unserved/underserved kebeles in planning WASH activities and resource allocation. It also helped to shift the focus from infrastructure development alone to service delivery through aligning services with national and global standards, which contributed to the service level improvement. The woreda WASH technical team, which led the master plan development, has continued to support its implementation.

High turnover of the political leaders has made it difficult to consistently follow up on and support the implementation of the master plan. There have been several changes in leadership in all WASH sector offices, including the woreda administrator. Although there have been encouraging efforts and progress, full implementation of the plan requires additional dedication and commitment. Implementation is lagging due to lack of sufficient focus on resource mobilisation. Successful execution of the plan heavily relies on active resource mobilisation. Hence, to achieve its vision, the woreda needs to have a robust and systematic resource mobilisation mechanism from all sources (government, partners, private sector, and the community). The Woreda Finance Office faces challenges in allocating an adequate budget from the treasury and lacks cash to disperse the allocated amount.

The Woreda administration should take the lead in promoting the master plan at the region, zone, woreda and kebele levels. The woreda WASH sector offices should start thinking scaling up community contribution (labour, in kind and cash) experiences in kebeles where projects have been implemented jointly by government and communities over the past two years. The South Omo Zone WASH sector departments should also learn from the experiences of South Ari Woreda in master plan development and implementation and scale up these experiences to other woredas in the zone.

Introduction

South Ari Woreda (district) is found in South Omo Zone of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State of Ethiopia. The woreda is one of long-term focus woredas of IRC WASH Ethiopia. In 2019, the woreda developed a costed water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) master plan with the support of IRC WASH. The master plan was developed to guide the implementation of WASH activities in line with SDG 6 targets with the aim of ensuring at least 100% basic WASH services to the community and institutions in the woreda.

During the sixth learning alliance¹ meeting in June 2019, the members discussed and decided to develop a woreda WASH master plan. Therefore, they assigned a planning team composed of experts from woreda WASH sector offices (Water, Education, Health, Finance, Administration and Women and Children Affairs). IRC WASH provided training to the planning team on the WASH SDG plan concept, process, and tool. The planning process started with a comprehensive situational assessment to establish a baseline for the woreda. The assessment included an inventory of the type and status of existing WASH infrastructures, service levels as per the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP), water resource potential, technology options, life cycle costs, and human and financial resources. The planning team then identified gaps and challenges in delivering WASH services. The team set a vision, targets, and plan and conducted various consultative workshops with wider sector actors. Through this process, they developed the woreda WASH SDG master plan and in February 2020 the woreda WASH sector offices in the presence of woreda political leadership approved it. Since then, the master plan is under implementation through the collaborative effort of the government, Non-governmental Organizations (NGO), Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and the community. Stakeholders have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to collaborative on the implementation of the master plan.

This assessment evaluates the use, implementation and scaling up effort of the woreda WASH SDG master plan to inform recommendations for the way forward.

Objective of the assessment

The objective of the assessment is to look at the progress of implementation of the woreda WASH SDG master plan since its endorsement as the woreda's official WASH road map in 2019. Additionally, it evaluates the efforts made to scale up the master plan to other woredas in the South Omo Zone.

¹ Learning Alliance is a "series of linked platforms, existing at different institutional levels (national, district, community, etc.) and created with the aim of bringing together a range of stakeholders interested in innovation and the creation of new knowledge in an area of common interest". (<https://www.ircwash.org/sites/default/files/Moriarty-2005-Learning.pdf>).

Research questions

The assessment will try to answer the following research questions:

- To what extent is the woreda WASH SDG master plan used and implemented?
- Are there any commitments or motivations to mobilise resources for the implementation of the woreda WASH SDG master plan?
- Are there any significant efforts by South Omo Zone to scale up the WASH SDG master plan to other woredas?

Methodology

The assessment used a variety of methods, including review of documents, key informant interviews, and review of budget and expenditure tracking data.

The document review included the master plan, woreda annual plan, woreda annual performance reports, workshop reports, woreda cabinet meeting minutes, 2022 and 2023 Ethiopian Fiscal Year (EFY) annual WASH sector budget allocation and expenditure data.

The key informant interviews involved woreda WASH sector office heads, woreda WASH SDG master plan team members, woreda WASH sector office monitoring and evaluation experts, woreda learning alliance members and South Omo Zone WASH sector office monitoring and evaluation expert, service providers (water user associations), health extension workers and non-Governmental organizations.

Findings

Key differences with other strategic plans

The woreda learning alliance played a key role in initiating and developing the WASH SDG master plan. The planning team, composed of experts from WASH sector offices, led the whole process from data collection and analysis to developing the plan, endorsement and development of resource mobilisation and implementation strategy. The South Omo Zone WASH sector departments, NGOs working in South Ari and the beneficiary communities made limited contribution to the development of the master plan, but they are aware of the plan and closely supporting its implementation.

The planning team believes that the approach used to develop the South Ari WASH SDG master plan differs from that of the government strategic/multi-year plan preparation. One of the key differences mentioned was the planning process involves comprehensive situational analysis to understand the current situation and develop future directions by considering kebele² as a planning unit. Another key difference is that the plan is comprehensive, incorporating water

² kebele is the smallest administrative unit

supply, sanitation, and hygiene in communities and institutions and taking into account both national and global targets.

Awareness about the master plan

All key informants were aware of the woreda WASH SDG master plan. Major sources of information about the master plan are woreda learning alliance, water safety plan activities, the zone learning alliance, South Omo Zone WASH cluster meetings, South Omo GO-NGO forum, woreda and zone level events, and informal discussions with IRC WASH and woreda WASH sector offices.

Availability of the master plan document for reference

All the woreda WASH sector offices have the signed hard copy of the master plan and the complementary Excel sheet in their respective offices. Most NGOs and zone departments have soft copy of the master plan, but they didn't receive official document from South Ari Woreda administration or woreda WASH sector offices. However, the planning documents have not been shared with kebeles who are the direct implementors, especially activities related to community participation.

Use of the master plan

Prior to the development of the WASH SDG master plan, woreda political cadres had limited awareness and understanding about WASH and the required budget to provide WASH services. They had a misconception that the resources allocated by NGOs/CSOs in the woreda were sufficient to provide WASH services. But the discussions in the learning alliance and the new annual budget request approach of WASH sector offices helped them to change their misconception and allocate better funds from the treasury.

The master plan helped the woreda health office to change their focus from achieving open defecation free (ODF) to planning for at least basic sanitation service. In 2019, the sanitation coverage (all types of latrines) of the woreda was about 77% of which at least basic sanitation service coverage was 32%. According to the key informant interview of South Omo Zone Health Department, due to low coverage of improved sanitation, the woreda is susceptible to soil transmitted helminthiasis, diarrheal disease and malnutrition. Though the progress towards at least basic sanitation service is slow, now the woreda is working towards improving the sanitation service levels.

The South Ari Woreda WASH sector offices use the master plan to set annual targets, estimate annual budget considering life cycle costs and evaluate progress based on the service levels. The annual plan prioritises unserved/underserved kebeles to ensure equitable access to WASH services. Aynalem and Dordora Kebeles are good examples; these two rural kebeles didn't have improved water supply services (100% unserved) during the master plan development. After understanding the gap from the master plan, the woreda prioritised these two kebeles and provided water supply service during 2022/ 2023 budget year.

Since its launching, the master plan has been used during annual budget defense. The WASH sector offices explain their annual budget in a meeting with the Woreda Finance Office. The

woreda vision, targets, status and the annual target set in the master plan are used to justify their annual budget request. Woreda finance, as a member of the planning team, is highly supportive of increasing resource allocation for the WASH sector from government treasury. As a result, increased budget allocation from all sources (government, NGOs and communities), has led to increased WASH service levels in the woreda.

Table: 1 shows the 2022 and 2023 WASH sector offices' life cycle budget. The amount includes government, community, and NGO contributions. Though the actual allocation (actual utilisation considered as allocated budget) has improved by 3% from 18% in 2022 to 21% in 2023, it is still much lower than what is required in the master plan. There is not budget tracking data to show the progress for the year 2020 and 2021. As of December 2023, the transaction of 1 USD is 54.32 birr.

Table 1: Comparison of WASH sector budget (2022 and 2023)

WASH components	Budget required as per the WASH SDG plan (USD)		Actual/utilized woreda budget (USD)		% from the required as per SDG plan	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Water supply	1,571,108	1,624,805	246,249	534,333	16%	33%
Household sanitation	2,165,972	2,398,675	302,299	206,979	14%	9%
School WASH	34,692	34,899	94,345	106,653	272%	306%
HCFs WASH	73,157	127,711	64,850	46,381	89%	36%
Total	3,846,951	4,188,112	707,743	894,346	18%	21%

The Woreda WASH sector offices use an Excel planning tool to annually update WASH service data. The update includes adjusting the baseline, evaluating progress and revising the plan considering rolling activities from previous year. When revising costs, sector offices focus on revising contribution from NGOs and government, while giving less attention to community contributions. Kebeles and service providers do not report community contribution and tariffs.

Implementation of the master plan

Community water supply, sanitation and Hygiene

According to the master plan, the woreda water office has planned to reach 66% at least basic water supply coverage by 2023 from the baseline of 22% in 2019. However, to date the achievement has reached by 46% (based on asset inventory). During this period construction of 35 new schemes, rehabilitation of 24 non-functional schemes and expansion of 9 schemes were completed, with the collaboration of government, community, and NGOs. This has benefited 43,626 users. During the same period, non-functionality has reduced from 34% to 17%. The total served population has reached 82,691 from the baseline of 39,365 in 2019. The government, Action for Development, World Vision, Red Cross and Agricultural Growth Program have all made significant contribution to this achievement. In the other note, the woreda WASH sector offices conducted household survey with support from IRC WASH to determine service levels.

According to the survey findings, at least basic water service coverage shows better progress, which is around 59%.

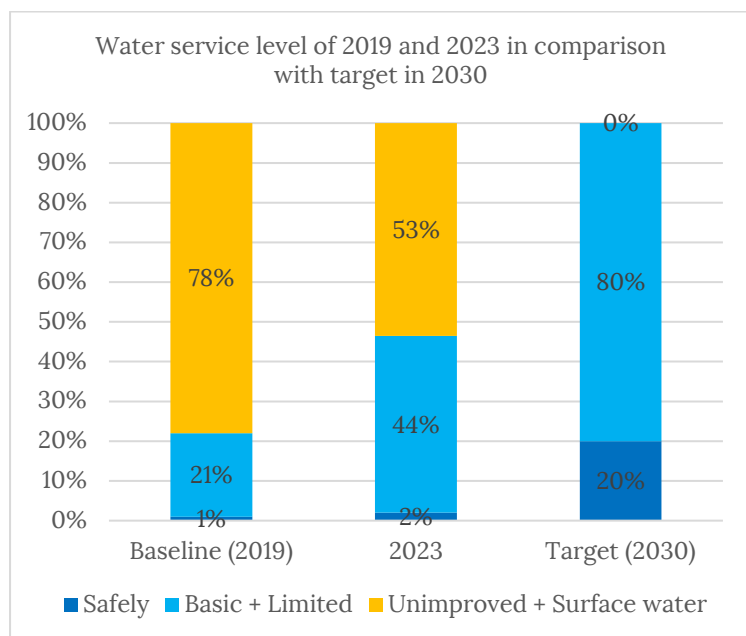


Figure 1: Water service level, South Ari Woreda, 2023

Regarding sanitation services, the Woreda Health Office has planned to reach 60% improved sanitation coverage by 2023 (7% safely managed, 50% basic and 3% limited) by upgrading existing facilities and constructing 13,512 new household latrines. The Woreda Health Office recently started reporting sanitation service levels using Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) parameters through District Health Information Systems two (DHIS II), but they have not finalised data entry. Hence, for this assessment, we used the health office’s 2015 Ethiopian fiscal year annual report. According to the office report, as indicated in figure 2, improved latrine coverage minimised to 27% from the baseline of 36% in 2019. Additionally, the woreda WASH sector offices conducted a household survey to determine service levels, with the support from IRC WASH. Based on the findings of the household survey, at least basic sanitation service is 12%.

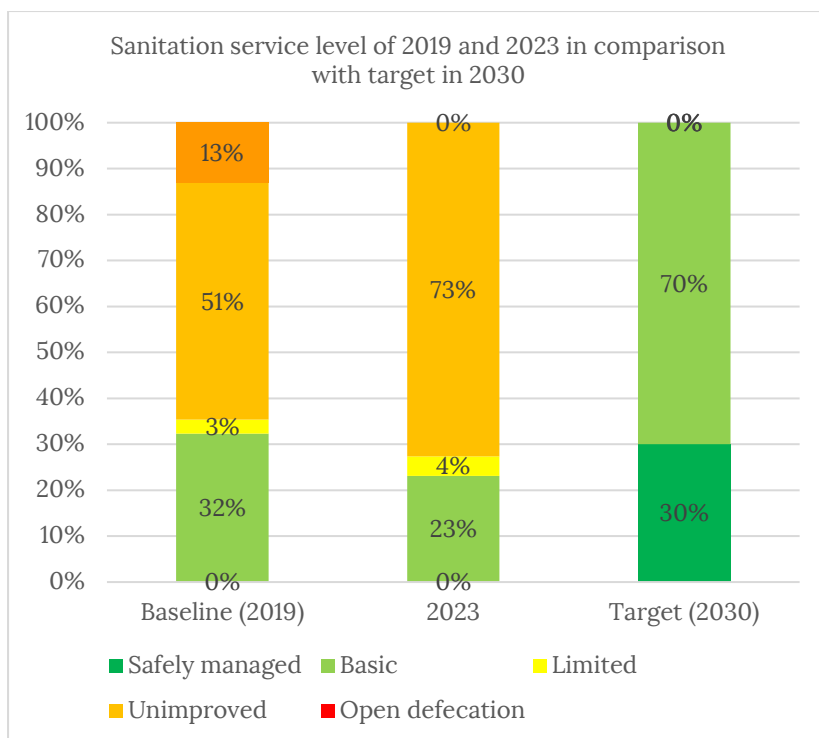


Figure 2: Sanitation service level

Despite the sanitation service level is very low, World Vision and UNICEF are supporting the woreda health office to undertake community led total sanitation and hygiene (CLTSH) and social and behavioural change and communication (SBCC) activities to improve sanitation services. World Vision is supporting five kebeles (Shepi, Shishir, Pila, Aykamer and Shekamer) to achieve ODF and UNICEF in collaboration with Nala Foundation is piloting a sanitation technology, SATO Pan, in five kebeles (Aykamer, Shepi, Pila, Ayda and Dell). UNICEF provided 250 SATO pans to the Woreda health office as a grant to introduce plastic latrine products. The health office then sells SATO pans to households for 200 Ethiopian Birr (ETB), but the actual market price is around 450 ETB. The office also provides sand and cement free of charge as part of the pilot program, but enterprises working on sanitation charges households about 400 ETB for installation. The procedure to introduce SATO in the woreda did not follow the national market based sanitation (MBS) implementation guideline. This may distort the market and affect implementation of the MBS approach to achieve universal access in the future.

School WASH

Woreda education office has a 10 year (2013-2023) education sector plan that includes WASH in schools. This plan aims to provide every school with all required facilities including WASH under the school improvement program. Hence, the WASH SDG master plan is a supplementary document for the woreda education office. The master plan has a vision of achieving 100% basic WASH service in all schools by 2030, which is aligned with the 10-year education sector plan. The identified sources of finance for the implementation of the master plan are school internal income, woreda government, federal government, development partners operating in the woreda (World Bank, Red Cross, and Action for Development). There are currently 59 schools in the woreda, which was 57 during the baseline in 2019. The woreda education office planned to construct seven water supply facilities, five improved latrines and thirteen hand washing

facilities by 2023 to increase basic water services from 35% to 68%, basic sanitation services from 19% to 36% and basic hygiene services from 19 to 28%, from the baseline in 2019.

In 2023, basic school water supply coverage has reached 43%, basic sanitation has reached 28% and limited hygiene services coverage has reached 24%. The progress of school WASH is better than that of the community. The World Bank, Red Cross and Action for Development have contributed to the improvement of the school WASH services. In the other note, the woreda WASH sector offices conducted household survey to determine service level, with the support from IRC WASH. Based on this findings, at least basic water supply, sanitation and hygiene service are 47%, 47% and 5% respectively.

School sanitation service level of 2019 and 2023 in comparison with target in 2030

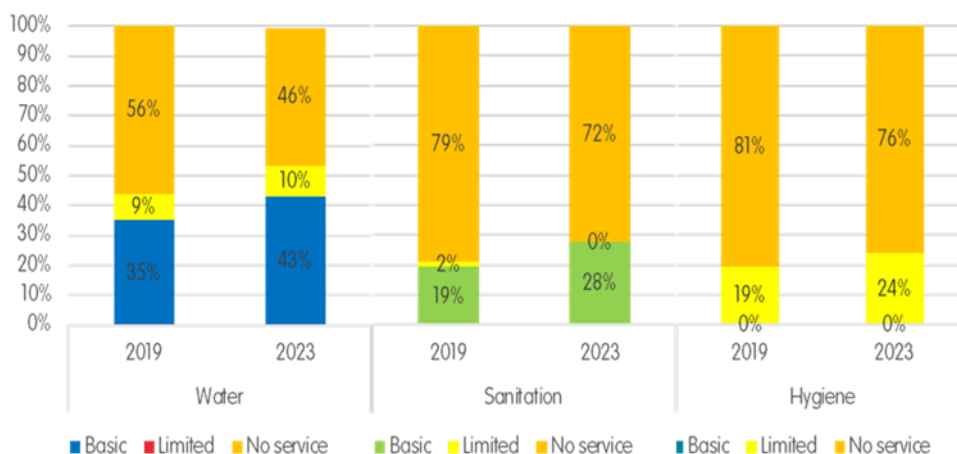


Figure 3: School WASH service level

Health care facility WASH service

The woreda has 31 health posts, six health centres and one hospital. During the development of the master plan, 24% of the health care facilities (HCFs) had basic water supply, 50% had limited sanitation services, 92% had limited hygiene services, 16% had waste management services and all have limited waste management services. According to the woreda health office, apart from investment in operation and direct support costs, there has been no new WASH infrastructure development since the baseline. Therefore, the HCFs WASH service remains the same as the baseline in 2019.

WASH services in Health Care Facilities 2019

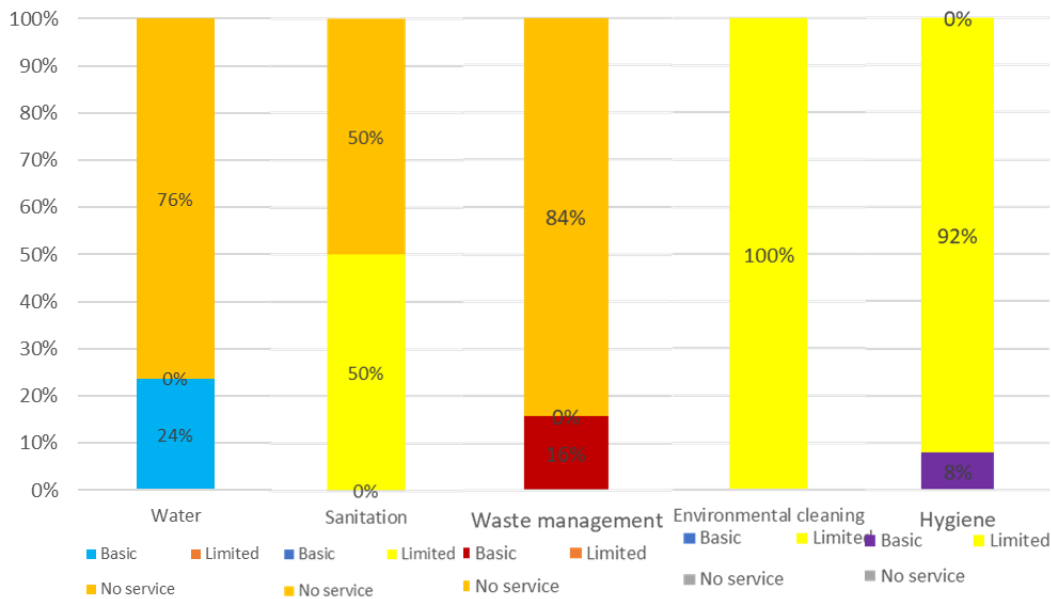


Figure 4: HCF WASH service levels

Ownership and scaling up of the master plan

Leadership engagement in promoting the master plan beyond using it for annual planning, budget allocation, and reporting was very low. Strong commitment and ownership of the leadership is essential for implementation. However, their weak engagement in promoting the master plan and resource mobilisation shows low ownership. Though there is a slight increase in budget allocation, the increment is very small, compared to the required. The resource mobilisation and implementation strategy is not used to mobilise resources, and community level discussions led by the woreda political leaders did not include WASH services as a priority agenda.

One of the woreda's resource mobilisation strategies is to mobilise resources from private coffee processing companies. The plan was for these private companies to construct or rehabilitate water facilities for nearby communities, schools, and health care facilities as part of their corporate social responsibility. However, the woreda has never discussed this with the owners since the launching of the master plan in 2019.

The woreda health office organized a three-day health sector planning meeting at Gazer town with the participation of all health care facilities in the woreda, but there was no discussion of the Woreda WASH SDG master plan.

World Vision, Action for Development, Catholic Relief, UNICEF, Nala foundation, The Carter Centre, IRC WASH and other NGOs are active in implementing WASH activities in the South Omo Zone. There are zone level platforms including South Omo Zone WASH cluster meeting, Learning Alliance and Go-NGO forum which brings partners together to discuss WASH challenges in the zone. However, there is no effort made by the zone WASH sector offices to scale up the master plan at zone level using these platforms.

Factors hindering the implementation of the master plan

The Woreda administration allocates budget annually, but the allocated amount is not fully released due to shortage of cash because of low tax collection and deduction of the block grant from the region to compensate for the unpaid agriculture input (fertilizer) loan. As a result, the woreda has a shortage of cash to disperse the allocated amount.

High turnover of officials has limited the consistent follow-up on the implementation of the master plan. There have been several leadership changes in all the WASH sector offices including woreda administration. Since the start of the master plan development in 2019, there have been four woreda administrators, five finance office heads, four health office heads, three education office heads and two water office heads replaced.

Woreda WASH sector offices are not strong in capturing and documenting community contributions. The woreda finance office only tracks activities funded by government budget. The recently established Woreda Planning Commission is responsible for planning and reporting activities undertaken through community contribution. The 2022 and 2023 community contribution for water facility construction (table 1) was not well captured, documented and reported by anyone, though both woreda water office and Action for Development appreciate the contributions.

The master plan document has not been shared with kebele administration and kebele WASH team. Kebele is primarily responsible to promoting the implementation of the master plan at the community level. In one of the resource mobilisation workshops organised by IRC WASH in September 2022, the woreda water, mines and energy office promised to share the document with all kebeles but has not done it yet.

The resource mobilisation and implementation strategy developed to support the implementation of the master plan has not been properly used. One of the main strategies for resource mobilisation is promoting the master plan on events at the community, woreda, zone and region levels. However, the woreda has not been strong in promoting the master plan to mobilise resources.

The water supply team of the woreda water, mines and energy office is not fully staffed. Currently, only 6 (35%) out of 16 required positions are staffed. The health office has only one hygiene and environmental health officer to support sanitation activities of the woreda.

Case study: WASH SDG master plan in Shishir Kebele, South Ari

Shishir Kebele is one of the 31 kebeles in South Ari. The total population in the kebele is 5,291 (1,080 households). Currently, the kebele has 16 working water schemes, one health post and three schools. From the 16 water schemes, only nine of them are non-functional (43.75%) at the time of data collection. Seven of the water schemes have established WASHCOs and have opened a water service fee saving account at kebele microfinance. Some of the WASHCOs are not strong enough to convince users to make sustainable water service fees.

Shishir kebele is currently benefitted from Agenda for Change project, which has water safety plan implementation component. There is a Water Safety Planning (WSP) team that acts as a kebele WASH team. The team is informed about the woreda WASH SDG Master Plan through different events where the master plan was presented. Since the woreda has not officially cascaded the master plan to its kebeles, the kebele doesn't have an organized WASH plan in hand. The kebele WASHCO and health extension workers are doing their routine activities including awareness creation on latrine construction, water safety plan implementation and identification of 9 spring water in different villages, and expansion (nearly 1km) of Magenda village spring water source to Wulshare Village for future construction. Community members living in this village raised about 6,000 ETB and are wait for woreda government or development partners to support them with the remaining 27,000 ETB.

The health extension workers in the kebele focus on construction of improved latrines at household level but, they are not aware about the new definition of sanitation service level (safely managed, basic, limited, unimproved and open defecation) . There is no data as per the JMP service level but all type of latrine coverage reached 92%. As per the discussion with the HEW on the criteria of at least basic sanitation service, she is estimating around 1%.

Schools have not yet started allocating budget for operation and maintenance of water schemes. Shishir primary school access water supply from a shallow well located in Maylamer village is currently not functional because of weak WASHCO management in collecting service fee from the school as well as the community.

Conclusion

There is an encouraging progress in the implementation of South Ari Woreda WASH master plan, especially on activities requiring capital investment. Over the past three years, access to WASH services in the community and schools has increased. The presence of WASH SDG master plan also encouraged sectors to develop an integrated woreda WASH annual plan which has improved coordination and provided evidence to challenge the Woreda to improve budget allocation for WASH sectors. However, the plan alone cannot ensure implementation of the activities unless supported financially.

There is an indication that the woreda expects external support to mobilise resources for the implementation of the master plan. Without strong ownership and commitment from the

woreda, implementation of the master plan is difficult. So, regular advocacy is needed for the master plan to be a living document.

Although zone WASH sector departments and NGOs have information about South Ari Woreda WASH SDG master plan, their involvement in the development, implementation and scaling up is limited.

Generally, implementation of the master plan is lagging due to insufficient focus on resource mobilisation. Successful implementation of the plan heavily relies on taking active steps to mobilise resources. The Woreda finance office faces challenges in allocating an adequate budget from the treasury and dispersing the allocated amount. To achieve the vision, it is essential to have robust and systematic resource mobilisation mechanisms from all sources (government, partners, private sector, and the community). Although there have been encouraging efforts and progress, full implementation of the plan requires additional dedication and commitment.

Recommendations

To increase community participation, the woreda WASH sector offices must cascade the plans to each kebele administration and kebele WASH teams should start community conversation on their roles for the improvement of WASH services. The sector offices must share a hard copy of the plan with each kebele WASH team with an official cover letter. Kebele administrators need to engage in awareness creation with kebele WASH teams so that they can make WASH a priority agenda in community conversations. The woreda administrator should be an ambassador or assign an appropriate ambassador to promote the master plan on region, zone, woreda and kebele level events. Intensive promotion and resource mobilization programs are required for the proper implementation of the master plan.

The woreda water office should scale up the best experience in mobilising resources from the community (labour, sand, gravel, and stone) from kebeles where water supply projects were implemented in the past three years. The woreda should also needs to mobilise resources from the private sector in the woreda. Additionally, the woreda WASH sector offices should prepare shelf studies and design documents for selected sites to shorten implementation time when resources are available.

Recruitment of the required staffing is critical to support implementation of the master plan. The existing staffs are overloaded due to the offices are understaffed. In addition, capacity building to staffs are important. Market based sanitation should follow the national market-based sanitation implementation guideline and the subsidy protocol. The current approach of the woreda health office needs revision to avoid distorting the sanitation market and hindering the sanitation activities in the woreda.

The South Omo Zone WASH sector departments can learn from the South Ari woreda WASH SDG master plan development and implementation process and scale up to other woredas within the zone.

References

1. South Ari Woreda sixth learning alliance meeting report, July 2019
2. South Ari Woreda WASH SDG Master Plan, 2020
3. South Ari Woreda Water office plan and performance report, 2022
4. South Ari Woreda Health office plan and performance report, 2022
5. South Ari Woreda Education office plan and performance report, 2022
6. South Ari Woreda Use of WASH SDG Master Plan and Monitoring data for Planning and Reporting Workshop Report, May 2022
7. Resource mobilization strategy workshop report, January 2023

Annex A: Key Informant Interview guide

A. KII questions for South Ari Woreda Learning Alliance members

Thank you for your time and willingness to participate in the WASH SDG Master Plan assessment. The purpose of this assessment is to assess the use, implementation and scaling up of the South Ari Woreda WASH SDG Master Plan. Findings from this assessment will be used to improve for better use of the Master Plan and use for similar Woredas Master Plan implementation.

General Information:

1. Name-----, sex -----, Organization -----, Position -----

Woreda KII (all member of the planning team and head or M&E staffs of WASH sector offices)

1. Do you have a copy of the Woreda WASH SDG Master Plan document?
2. What was your organization role in the development of the Master Plan?
3. What makes the WASH SDG Master Plan different from your normal planning process? What brings new?
4. What was your expectation from the Master Plan development as an outcome? Have you meet your expectation?
5. For what purpose (at what time) are you using the Master Plan (planning, budgeting or reporting)? Would you show me some of the evidence that the Woreda used the Master Plan?
6. Do you think this Master Plan important to achieve your organizational role and responsibility? What did your organization benefited from the Master Plan development? Do you have specific example?
7. What was the contribution of Woreda learning alliance for the implementation of the Master Plan?
8. Have your organization promoted the Master Plan in any of the national, zonal, Woreda or community events? If yes, do you mention some of them?
9. Have you cascaded the Master Plan to kebele stakeholders?
10. What role are stakeholders, governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), communities and maintenance enterprises playing in the implementation of the District? What they specifically did from the Master Plan?
11. Does the Woreda administration fully owned the Master Plan and work for its implementation?

12. Are you using the resource mobilization and implementation strategy? What plans are in place to mobilize resources and build capacity for the successful implementation of the plan?
13. Does the Woreda has a plan to revise the Master Plan?
14. What did worked well and not worked well from the Master Plan?
15. What are the main challenges and barriers for the use and implementation of the Master Plan?
16. What is your general feeling about the Master Plan?
17. Do you have any comments that can strengthen the learning alliance?

B. Zone KII (members of the learning alliance or M&E staffs from zone Water, Health, Education and Finance Departments)

1. Do you have the information that South Ari Woreda developed a WASH SDG plan? It yes, do you have a copy of the Woreda WASH SDG Master Plan document?
2. What was your organization engagement in the development process of the Master Plan?
3. How can you evaluate the importance of developing Woreda WASH SDG Master Plan?
4. What are your organization learnings from the South Ari Woreda WASH SDG Master Plan development?
5. Do you have a plan to scale up to other Woredas with in the zone or you already promoting it?

C. Kebele KII (Kebele administration or WASHCO chairs from Shishir, Maytol, Sido and Arfes)

1. Do you have the information that South Ari Woreda developed a WASH SDG plan including your kebele? It yes, do you have a copy of the Woreda WASH SDG Master Plan document?
2. Do you have understanding about the plan?
3. What are the kebele doing for implementation of the plan? Do you have some example shows community contribution for the implementation of the Master Plan?

Annex B: List of South Ari Woreda Key informants

	Organization and Position
Yohannis Melti	Woreda water office (office head)
Ajele Getu	Woreda water office (deputy head and design team lead)
Yigremachew Emit	Woreda health office (deputy office head)
Wondimu Deysimi	Woreda health office (M&E team leader)
Solomon Gebre	Woreda education office (office head)
Abreham Fikadu	Woreda education office (M&E team lead)
Seid Dawud	Woreda finance office (Deputy head and Woreda CSO coordinator)
Alemayehu Angisi	Zone water department (deputy head)
Tamirat Assefa	Zone health department (disease control team lead)
Mohammed	Zone education department (Planning, budgeting, and evaluation team lead)
Dekmi Yizimalko	Shishir kebele WASHCO chair
Ejigaehu Tamir	Shishir kebele health extension worker
Bicahun Asatu	Meyster kebele WASHCO chair
Eliyas Bayu	Shepi kebele WASHCO chair
Amare ALSA	Sida kebele WASHCO chair
Neway Abayneh	Action for Development (AfD) South Omo field office coordinator

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