


















Danish support to UNICEF's Ethiopia WASH Programme 2020-2025

PROGRAMME DOCUMENT DRAFT

APRIL 2021

Support to UNICEF Ethiopia's WASH Programme

<div>Key results:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increased equitable access to water and sanitation in rural, urban and refugee areas- Decreased practicing of open defecation in rural, urban and refugee areas- Increased WASH sector coordination and knowledge management in Ethiopia</div> <div>Justification for support:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increased water access is a priority for Danish development aid and for Ethiopia’s long-term development plans- Implementation of climate resilient WASH, matches the Danish Government’s long-term strategy for global climate action and strengthens Danish climate cooperation with Ethiopia- Water and sanitation are a central response tool for fighting the spread of COVID-19- Targeting of inequalities in existing WASH services, especially gender equality- Targeting of WASH solution in the humanitarian-development nexus, to reduce conflicts between refugees and local communities.</div> <div>Major risks and challenges:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The present political, social and ethnic unrest in Ethiopia, which will be monitored and adjusted accordingly- Planned intervention delayed due to COVID-19- Entrenched existing hygiene behaviours- Duplication of existing activities in the WASH sector or failure to recognise synergies with other activities- Distribution of water access among beneficiaries, can risk to exacerbate local conflicts, ensuring the right distribution is therefore an important priority</div>	File No.	2021-12663					
	Country	Ethiopia					
	Responsible Unit	Addis Ababa					
	Sector	WASH					
	Partner	UNICEF					
	<i>DKK mill.</i>	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Tot.
	Commitment	130.0	70.0	0	0	0	200.0
	Projected ann. disb.	12.95	46.87	50.31	58.91	26.83	200.0
	Duration	2021(Q4) - 2025(H1)					
	Previous grants	None for WASH					
	Finance Act code	06.34.01.40					
	Head of unit	Karin Poulsen					
	Desk officer	Sebastian Rodas Medeiros					
	Reviewed by CFO	In process: Jesper Clausen					
	Relevant SDGs <i>[Maximum 1 – highlight with grey]</i>						
	 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation	
	 Affordable Clean Energy	 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 Reduced Inequalities	 Sustainable Cities, Communities	 Responsible Consumption & Production	
	 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace, Justice, & Strong Inst.	 Partnerships for Goals		

Strategic objectives:

By 2025, children and their families in rural, urban and refugee areas have increased equitable access to safe, affordable and sustainable, water and sanitation services and appropriate hygiene practices at household, community and institution levels.

Justification for choice of partner:

UNICEF Ethiopia has the requisite capacity, operational tools and resources to achieve the intended results. UNICEF is present with offices in all regions allowing for broad implementation and fast delivery, especially in harder-to-reach rural areas. UNICEF is the GoE's key partner in the development and implementation of its national OneWASH strategy to improve WASH in the country. Supporting Ethiopia's WASH development through UNICEF will therefore allow for quick impact and results on the ground.

Summary:

The engagement will increase the population's access to WASH services in Ethiopia in both rural, urban and refugee areas. Activities will focus on immediate needs, e.g., establishing WASH infrastructure, as well as longer-term activities, such as capacity-building of the WASH sector and hygiene behaviour changes. Activities will be designed with a focus on increasing equal access to water and sanitation gender inequality while adopting a climate-resilient approach. In sum, the engagement emphasises sustainable WASH services to ensure durability after programme termination. The engagement contributes to Danish development cooperation priorities, the Ethiopian long-term development strategy as well as central SDGs.

Budget:

Outcome 1: WASH sector coordination and knowledge management	6.88 DKK mill.
Outcome 2: End open defecation	17.20 DKK mill.
Outcome 3: Rural WASH	75.68 DKK mill.
Outcome 4: Urban WASH and Refugees	46.44 DKK mill.
Contingencies, and UNICEF costs and fees (to be settled)	33.16 DKK mill.
Total	200 DKK mill.

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List of key abbreviations and selected terminology

CRGE	Climate-Resilient Green Economy strategy
CR	Climate Resilient
C40	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group
DAC	OECD's Development Assistance Committee
DAG	UNDP's Development Assistance Group
Danida	Danish International Development Assistance, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
DSIF	Danida Sustainable Infrastructure Finance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERD	Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	Green House Gas
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
JFA	Joint Financing Agreement
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NCE	New Climate Economy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
P4G	Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030
SSC	Strategic Sector Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDG 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RDE	Royal Danish Embassy in Addis Ababa
TOC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of reference
UPR	The Danish Council for Development Policy
WB	World Bank

Strategic questions for the programme committee

This document to be discussed at the programme committee constitutes a first draft version of the programme document concerning the proposed Danish support to UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme. As the UNICEF programme is already in place it was decided that a draft programme document would be better than a concept note.

Guidance is sought from the Programme Committee on the following issues for the further development and formulation of the project document:

1. Prioritization within WASH

In order to best target Danish development priorities¹ while ensuring the largest impact, this draft programme document proposes a broad support to the UNICEF programme, with earmarking of strategic areas. The Danish contribution will support all four outcomes of the UNICEF programme, but with priority given to the Rural WASH and Urban and Refugee WASH. In doing so, it will still benefit all WASH aspects of the programme, but will also directly target the areas that can 1) provide access to water to the largest number of people, and 2) support new climate resilient WASH solutions. This prioritization matches the Danish development priorities and complements the UNICEF WASH programme by securing support to the whole programme, but also to areas that have previously been overlooked by other donors (such as End Open Defecation and Rural WASH).

Question: Does the Programme Committee agree with the adopted holistic approach, or should the Danish support be even more targeted, e.g. earmarked to only some of the WASH areas or outcomes directly targeting water access and climate resilience?

2. Monitoring of results

In order to monitor and measure the results of the Danish contribution, this draft programme document proposes to use a clear set of target indicators based on the earmarking of the Danish contribution. As the UNICEF programme is a multi-donor supported programme, both within outcomes and expectedly also the geographical distribution of the support, target indicators will be calculated based on the size of the Danish contribution out of the total UNICEF budget size for each output. This approach will enable to measure the Danish support, but will not be able to completely separate it from the multi-donor support. An alternative would be to delimit the Danish support to even more detailed targets, such as earmarking of specific regions. However such an approach would increase the complexity of the programme and reduce the benefits of the holistic programme support.

Question: How does the Programme Committee assess this choice of calculating target indicators based on contribution size?

3. Links to multilateral, bilateral and commercial activities

Denmark has developed a strong partnership with Ethiopia and MoWIE, through its SSC on energy. In addition to this, a new SSC programme on water and a new water Climate Envelope programme are currently being developed, thereby broadening the Denmark's climate and SDG engagement in Ethiopia. The contributions to the UNICEF WASH programme aims to complement the bilateral engagement in Ethiopia, and especially the upcoming SSC on water.

¹ Danish development priorities as articulated in “The World 2030”, the Danish Minister For Development Cooperation’s four-year strategy 2020-2024, the Danish Government’s Development Priorities for 2021 and the expected focus of the new Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation, to be launched in 2021.

Question: Are there any further strategic SDG 6 linkages based on Danish development priorities, which should be taken into account, in order to secure the best possible synergies with multilateral and global engagements? Especially taking into consideration the upcoming Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation and its expected focus areas.

1. Introduction

The present programme document outlines the background, rationale and justification, objectives and management arrangements for development cooperation and funding for the **UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme 2020-2025** as agreed between the parties: UNICEF and the Embassy of Denmark in Addis Ababa. The programme document is an annex to the legal bilateral agreement with UNICEF Ethiopia and constitutes an integral part hereof together with the documentation specified below.

Denmark contribution to the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH programme is expected to be reach DKK 200 million.² The contribution will provide funding for the implementation of the broader 2020-2025 strategy but will also use earmarking to prioritize the areas with most focus on access to water and climate resilience. By supporting this programme, Denmark will secure increased access to water for approximately 650 000 persons in Ethiopia.³ It will also create more climate resilient WASH solutions for local communities and refugees. The support to this programme fits therewith perfectly with the Danish development priorities around access to water and the humanitarian-development nexus as articulated in “The World 2030”, the Danish Minister For Development Cooperation’s four-year strategy 2020-2024, and the expected focus of the new Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation, to be launched in 2021. The focus on climate resilient WASH, also matches the greener development cooperation focus of the Danish Government’s long-term strategy for global climate action.⁴ In addition to this, WASH is an effective tool for combatting the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the programme will therefore also have a positive impact on health and Ethiopia’s response to COVID-19, which is also a development priority of the Danish Government for 2021.⁵

Over the last decade Ethiopia has experienced significant economic growth and lifted millions out of poverty. Albeit this improvement, central development issues persist in the water and sanitation-area: the country faces continuous population growth with rapid urban growth, which are putting increasing pressure on the population’s access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. Such pressure is currently exacerbated by increasing WASH needs for responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The persistent challenges are highlighted by the UNICEF and WHO’s Joint Monitoring Report 2017, which ranks Ethiopia 95th out of the 96 monitored countries in terms of safely managed water supply. Only 41% of the population has access to “at least basic drinking water services” (31% for rural and 80% for urban), while 7% of the population has access to “at least basic sanitation services” (4% for rural and 20% for urban). 22.4% of the population defecates in the open, leading to significant hygiene and health implications.

Moreover, several challenges are present in Ethiopia. First, gender inequality persists as women and girls are affected disproportionately by lack of WASH services. Second, more than 800,000 refugees live in

² The Danish Government has allocated DKK 130 million to the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH programme under the Finance Act 2021, additional DKK 70 million are expected to be allocated on the 2022 Finance Act (subject to parliamentary approval)

³ This indicator target is still tentative, and will depend on the final distribution of the Danish contribution to the UNICEF Ethiopia Programme

⁴ The Danish Government’s long-term strategy for global climate action ‘A Green and Sustainable World’ (2020)

⁵ The Danish Government’s Development Priorities for 2021

Ethiopia and an assessment shows that only 8 out of 26 UNICEF refugee camps met the minimum standard for daily water supply. Conflicts, drought and floods are expected to further worsen these numbers. Third, WASH coverage remains low at schools and health care facilities affecting school performance and health treatments. Finally, 17% of the population lives with a disability, an issue often overlooked when WASH services are designed.

To target these challenges, Ethiopia has launched a set of policies under its long-term development plan, Growth and Development Plan II (GTP II) as well as its OneWASH National Programme (OWNP). OWNP is a sector wide and multi-sectoral approach for WASH program implementation monitoring, evidence generation and policy development, governed by four fundamental principles: harmonization, integration, alignment and partnership. UNICEF has been an implementing partner of the OWNP since 2013.

The UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme will support the OWNP and increase access to WASH from July 2020 to June 2025. The objective of the programme is to achieve the following outcome: *“By 2025, children and their families in rural, urban and refugee areas have equitable access to safe, affordable and sustainable, water and sanitation services and appropriate hygiene practices at household, community and institution levels.”* Concretely, the programme will implement activities along four dimensions: 1) *Sector coordination and knowledge management*, 2) *End open defecation*, 3) *Rural WASH* and 4) *Urban WASH and refugees*. With these four WASH dimensions, the programme will contribute to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Ethiopia’s OWNP, as well as improve refugee, migration, and gender elements within WASH in Ethiopia.

It is in this context and in an effort to support Ethiopia’s ongoing development, that the Danish Government has allocated DKK 130 million under budget vote 06.34.01.40 “Energy and water resources” being part of budget vote 06.34.01 “*Natural resources, energy and climate changes in developing countries*” to UNICEF’s WASH Programme in Ethiopia. Additional DKK 70 million are expected to be allocated on the 2022 Finance Act (subject to parliamentary approval), thereby increasing the Danish contribution to the UNICEF programme to DKK 200 million. The UNICEF Ethiopia WASH programme is also supported by other donors and has a budget of approximately USD 110 million for 2020-25⁶.

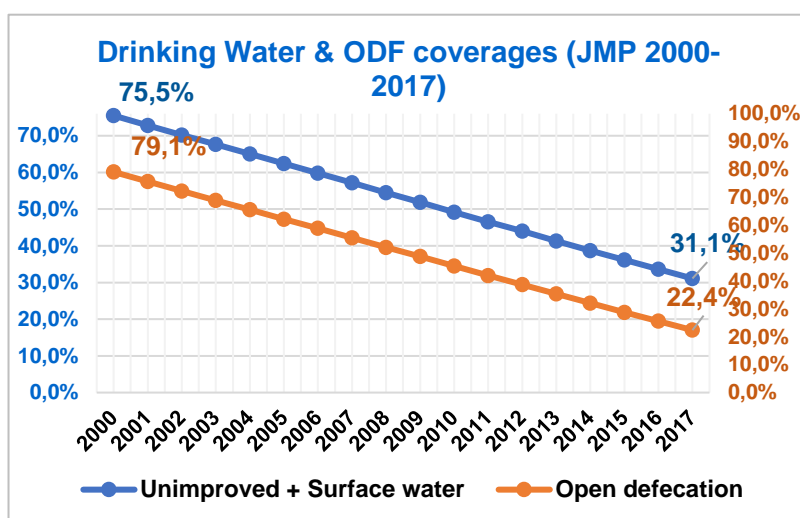
2. Context, strategic considerations, rationale and justification

2.1. Context

Over the last decade, Ethiopia has experienced significant economic growth and lifted millions out of poverty. Albeit this improvement, central development issues persist in the water and sanitation-area: the country faces continuous population growth with rapid urban growth, which are putting increasing pressure on the population’s access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. Several challenges are present in Ethiopia. First, gender inequality persists as women and girls are affected disproportionately by lack of WASH services. Second, more than 800,000 refugees live in Ethiopia and an assessment shows that only 8 out of 26 UNICEF refugee camps met the minimum standard for daily water supply (UNHCR data 2021). Conflicts, drought and floods are expected to further worsen these numbers. Third, WASH coverage remains low at schools and health care facilities affecting school performance and health treatments. Finally, 17% of the population lives with a disability, an issue often overlooked when WASH services are designed. These challenges have only become more critical with the COVID-19 pandemic, and the needs of WASH for responding to the spread of the virus.

⁶ Donors overview in annex 5B

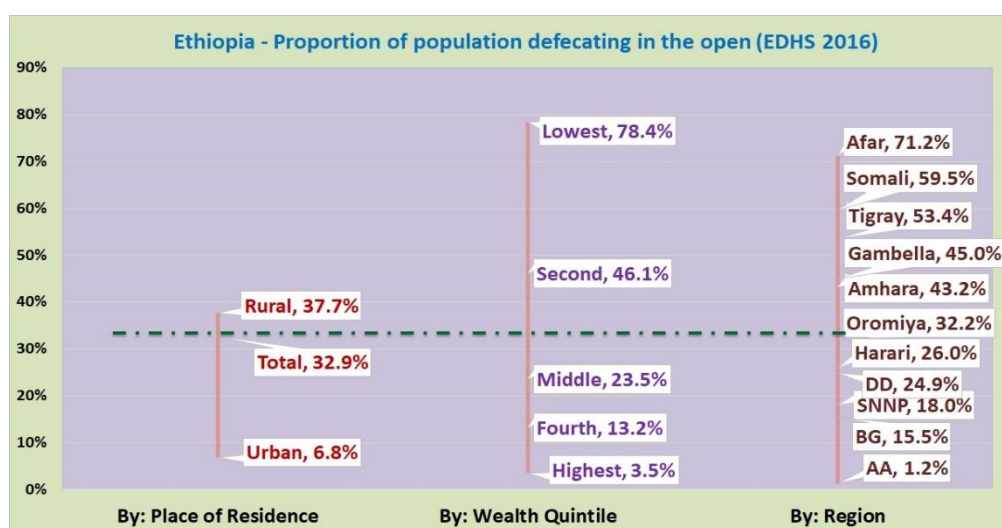
Although the latest UNICEF and WHO Joint Monitoring Program (JMP, 2019) Report⁷ shows progress with access to ‘at least basic drinking water’ in Ethiopia (see Figure below). Ethiopia is still the second lowest among 96 countries in terms of safely managed water supply. Only 11 per cent of people (31 per cent for rural and 80 per cent for urban) have access to a ‘safely managed water supply’, leaving 33 million people still using unimproved water sources, which are assumed to be contaminated and dangerous to the health and well-being of the users.



The same report shows access to ‘at least basic sanitation services’ for Ethiopia was seven per cent nationally (four per cent rural and 20 per cent urban). Although considerable progress has been made to reduce the number of people defecating in the open in Ethiopia from 79 to 22 per cent of the population, 22.4 million people still practice open defecation (38 per cent rural population and 7 per cent urban population). Open defecation also varies significantly by wealth quintile and by region as shown in the Figure below. Faecal contamination of the environment and poor hygiene practices remain leading causes of child mortality, morbidity, undernutrition and stunting. Stunting has negative effects on learning, potential for earnings, and on health.

Hygiene remains a priority issue in Ethiopia, both in emergency and non-emergency settings. According to the JMP (2019)⁴, the prevalence of a place in the home with soap and water for handwashing is very low in Ethiopia, at 8% nationally (23% urban households, 4% rural households). Diarrhoeal disease remains the second leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children under the age of five, responsible for 13 per cent of child deaths in Ethiopia. Children are more likely to be undernourished and stunted if they are exposed to fecally transmitted infections (FTIs) – including diarrhoeal disease, environmental enteropathy and/or intestinal worms, which are closely linked to poor hygiene and open defecation. In 2018, 3,357 acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases were reported in Afar, Oromia, Somali, Tigray and Dire Dawa regions, affecting a greater number of woredas compared to outbreaks in 2017. UNICEF is working through social mobilisation and behaviour change communication to address hygiene and handwashing issues. In addition to these, WASH and mobilisation of hygiene and handwashing play a central role in infection prevention, and are thus central for responding to COVID-19. Although the number of infections and severe cases in the African continent has generally been lower, the number of infections is still rising in Ethiopia. Additionally, the vaccine rollout is expected to be slower in the African continent, stressing the critical need for infection prevention, which can be achieved through WASH services. This create a momentum for WASH and for the implementation of this programme.

⁷ <https://washdata.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2019-07/jmp-2019-wash-households.pdf>



Progress towards WASH goals is hindered by humanitarian situations including large scale internal displacement of people. Increased political tensions and mobilization along ethnic lines have led to a deteriorated security situation in Ethiopia. In particular, the increase in inter-communal conflict along ethnic lines and regional borders, increased demands for regional and ethnic autonomy claims, armed conflict between opposition groups and the federal defense forces have caused widespread and massive conflict-induced displacement and increasing reports of human rights abuses. This could lead to difficulties in reaching areas hosting large numbers of internally displaced people. However, it is anticipated that national WASH goals will continue to be central to the GoE, and remain on the political agenda amid these uncertainties. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic underscores the crucial need of WASH solutions for reducing the spread of the virus, which is expected to continue to create momentum for the programme.

A 2019 assessment showed 720,914 refugees in Ethiopia, of which 63% are children. Interventions in the WASH sector supported access to water in sufficient quality and quantity; ensuring refugees' access to quality sanitation services; ensuring that refugees have improved personal and environmental hygiene. The same survey showed that in the country only eight camps met the minimum standard of 20 liters, per person, per day, while 11 camps received between 15 to 20 liters, per person, per day, and 7 camps received less than 15 liters, per person, per day. For sanitation, 19 of the 26 camps met the minimum standards of a maximum of 20 persons per latrine. UNICEF's WASH interventions in refugee settings aim to improve collaboration and reduce conflict through improved relationships between host and refugee communities and by addressing prevalent grievances around exclusion, inequity, and marginalization.

Access to enough clean water is also adversely affected by extreme weather events and significant intra and inter-annual variability of rainfall. Ethiopia's vulnerability to climate-induced hazards results in 6-8 million people needing emergency WASH services every year. Ethiopia has always faced periods of drought and flooding, but these are exacerbated by climate change and by pressures on natural resources from population growth. For example, the 2015/16 El Nino drought, as well as the 2017 Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)-related drought caused a large-scale humanitarian crisis in the country with millions of people in need of emergency WASH services. Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) outbreaks, including cholera, signal diminished WASH conditions in both humanitarian and other contexts. In 2018, 3,357 AWD cases were reported in Afar, Oromia, Somali, Tigray and Dire Dawa regions. Notably, while the actual number of reported cases in 2018 was far lower than in 2017, a greater number of *woredas* were

affected by AWD outbreaks in 2018. These crises highlighted the elevated levels of vulnerability of water infrastructures to climatic shocks and emphasise the importance of including sensitivity to social cohesion in all WASH interventions. Climate-resilient WASH with a social cohesion lens will increasingly be a priority area to ensure safe and accessible WASH services that can withstand climate-induced hazards.

Gender inequality is highly salient to WASH. Access to safe drinking water and the elimination of open defecation are inherently gendered goals. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by a lack of clean and enough water, safe and clean toilets and soap for washing. Hauling the water their families need takes up a large proportion of the time of women and girls, time that could otherwise be spent on learning, income generating or other activities. For girls, this domestic chore often interferes with school attendance and success. Likewise, women and girls are disproportionately affected by a lack of clean and enough water, safe and clean toilets and soap for washing. Those who lack toilets at home, schools and health facilities risk indignity, harassment, sexual assault and threats to their health.

In Ethiopia, water and sanitation coverage in health facilities and in schools remain low. According to Ethiopia's One WASH National Programme Phase II plan (November 2018), schools often have inadequate water and sanitation facilities. The lack of WASH facilities serves as a barrier to children's attendance and performance in schools, particularly for female teachers and female students. Complete WASH coverage in schools is estimated at 30 per cent⁸. Only 35 per cent of primary schools have safe water, and only 28% of schools have basic sanitation. Menstrual hygiene and health (MHH) facilities in schools facilitate the presence and attendance of female teachers and female students and contribute to girls' retention, learning outcomes and completion of school, to their health and hygiene, and to safeguarding. As cited in the National Adolescent and Youth Strategy 2016-2020, an estimated 15 per cent of girls and young women have missed school because of menstruation⁹, and the drastic lack of facilities and items to safely manage it. Safe and clean WASH services are also important for reducing women's and girls' vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV) in humanitarian settings, when females often contend with both physical hardship and physical insecurity when trying to obtain water and practice sanitation and hygiene in camps and other temporary settlements.

An estimated 17% of the Ethiopian population is living with a disability, yet they are often overlooked when it comes to access to WASH services and WASH interventions in schools and health facilities – all of which can be inaccessible and poorly publicised for people living with a disability. Social stigma surrounding disability can also be a barrier for engagement with WASH interventions.

Summing up, Ethiopia is facing a broad range of issues in its WASH sector, with projected population growth, climate changes and the COVID-19 pandemic expected to increase the magnitude of these issues. It is in an effort to support Ethiopia's ongoing development that the Danish Government has decided to support the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme. Improvement of WASH services in Ethiopia will add to the Danish development and climate cooperation in Ethiopia, and contribute to move towards the achievement of the SDGs and especially SDG 6.

2.2. Strategic framework

WASH and the Ethiopian Policy Context

⁸ Sanitation Microplanning in Ethiopia: Baseline cost estimation to achieve the sanitation HSTP/GTP-2 and universal access (SDG) targets

⁹ Ministry of Health/FDRE. 2016. National Adolescent and Youth Health Strategy. (ORIGINAL SOURCE DATA: Tegene et. al, 2014).

To target WASH challenges in Ethiopia, the government has launched a set of policies under its long-term development plan, Growth and Development Plan II (GTP II) as well as its One WASH National Programme (OWNP).

Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plans (GTPs) have guided its development efforts towards economic well-being and poverty eradication since 2010. Ethiopia launched the Growth and Development Plan II (GTP II) in 2015 to reach its target of becoming a low middle-income country by 2025. Under its strategic pillar of infrastructure development, GTP II outlines its ambitions for improving national access to water and sanitation. Specifically, with an aim of increasing rural water supply coverage from 59% in 2015 to 85% by 2020 and urban water supply from 51% to 75%. Currently, GTP III is under development and the RDE is awaiting its presentation and new WASH targets¹⁰.

To achieve the goals of GTP II for the WASH sector, the One WASH National Programme (OWNP), in which UNICEF is a partner, was initiated in 2013. OWNP is a sector wide and multi-sectoral approach for WASH program implementation monitoring, evidence generation and policy development in Ethiopia, governed by four fundamental principles: harmonization, integration, alignment and partnership. Whereas GTP II only sets targets for water supply, OWNP sets targets, goals and strategic objectives for sanitation, hygiene and institutions. Thereby emphasising a broader approach to WASH activities. In addition, OWNP has been designed to centralise all coordination of public and donor activities under one programme.

To finance the implementation of the OWNP, Ethiopia created a Consolidated Wash Account (CWA) in 2014, to work as a central mechanism for creating a more compressive and programmatic sector wide approach and consolidated WASH financing. The OWNP-CWA programme, in which UNICEF is also a partner, advocates for one plan, one budget, one reporting system and one Consolidated WASH Account. OWNP-CWA Phase I (2014-19) was followed by the current OWNP-CWA Phase II (2019-24), which supports and adds to OWNP Phase II (2015-20). OWNP-CWA Phase II has adopted a sustainability approach by adding a climate resilience-dimension to the programme. The phase II approach aims to break the vicious cycle of vulnerable infrastructure affected by recurrent droughts in drought-prone areas of Ethiopia and create a virtuous circle of climate resilient water supply systems that provide safe and sustainable access to water to the communities living there, despite the anticipated negative impact of climate change in the region.

To reach the GTP II targets, OWNP CWA-Phase II (2019-24) has a programme budget of USD 6.5 billion and targets five key areas: Rural WASH (US\$1.367 billion); Urban WASH (US\$1.868 billion); Climate Resilient (CR) WASH (US\$2.489 billion); Institutional WASH (US\$0.833 billion); and Capacity Building and programme management (US\$0.301 billion). The Government of Ethiopia estimates that achieving the GTP II targets through the One WASH programme will lead to an additional 20.4 million rural and 5.6 million urban population as well as 16,026 primary schools, 1,788 high schools and secondary schools, 1,054 health centres and 7,253 health posts will gain access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. The GTP III, which is not yet public, is expected to further support this development.

2.3 Lessons Learned from Previous and ongoing collaboration.

A key lesson of past WASH services has been that the set up and capacity of water utilities to effectively manage the systems requires long-term investments and on-site support and capacity development that are long term; quick handovers do not build sustainability. Another persisting challenge is long delays

¹⁰ GTP III was under development at the time of developing this UNICEF programme, which will be reviewed and adapted, if necessary, once the GTP is launched.

with foreign procurements and imports; and continued lack of Ethiopian production of WASH solutions. In a restrictive domestic foreign exchange market, UNICEF needs to carefully assess contractors and likely still directly undertake electromechanical procurement until these domestic pressures relax. This requires setting longer, more realistic durations for project completion.

UNICEF also aims to change attitudes and practices towards ending open defecation and greatly increasing good hygiene practices. Successes from the previous UNICEF country programme that will be carried forward include an innovative communications approach using distribution of solar powered radios and broadcasting of radio mini-dramas around the theme of infant and young child hygiene, and creation of ‘listening groups’ in nine woredas, using materials developed in six Ethiopian languages. The Gender Programming Review of the programme ending in June 2020 found that the WASH programme was exceptional in gender responsive programming. The Review recommended that men and boys be involved in community and household communication activities and involve boys and male teachers in teaching on menstrual health and hygiene. This will increase male knowledge and understanding, encourage male involvement and supportive attitudes and perhaps relieve women of some burdens.

An important strategy will be evidence generation and knowledge management with practical applications. Groundwater suitability mapping inspired by UNICEF-pioneered satellite remote sensing technology was completed for 39 woredas and detailed geophysical siting of boreholes carried out in 16 sites identified by the suitability maps and prioritized by local authorities and communities. In the 2020-2025 programme, this new information will be applied for more cost-effective water drilling and system installation and additional woredas will be mapped through the remote sensing technology.

UNICEF will work to improve access to sanitation by catalysing sanitation improvement through market-based approaches (partnership for enterprise development). The areas of focus will be low sanitation and hand hygiene coverage in areas of pastoralist and hard to reach communities, including underserved peri-urban settlements. In the 2020-2025 Country Programme, ending open defecation has been identified as a separate output result, and as a multi-sector Flagship Result. This will include hand hygiene to protect public health. Open defecation is also being given renewed attention within the One WASH National programme, with a National Open Defecation Free campaign launched.

Climate-resilient WASH to ensure safe and accessible WASH services that can withstand climate-induced hazards, is being prioritized by the OWN-P-CWA Phase II and targeted by the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH programme. The available water and sanitation infrastructure are not resilient to climate-change and as described in the 2.1.Context section above, it is often overburdened by growing populations, displaced populations and refugees. The WASH programme is based on a risk-informed design that aims to implement resilient and durable approaches in line with development-humanitarian-peacebuilding linkages. The WASH programme will work to enhance the resilience of new and existing critical water and sanitation infrastructure to prevent or mitigate the adverse impact of droughts, including conflict analysis to ensure social cohesion is enhanced. The priority geographic areas will be those that are chronically affected by shortage of water, and other areas targeted during emergency and recovery situations. After the 2015 El Niño drought, hot spot priority woredas for humanitarian response were mapped by UN-OCHA¹¹. The mapping indicated the specific very water insecure areas that are highly affected by climate change induced (or aggravated) by recurrent drought. These water insecure areas are prioritised for the UNICEF climate resilient WASH programme in Ethiopia, and will be further prioritized with the Danish support to this programme. Some successful approaches will be continued and expanded, such as satellite groundwater mapping and multi-village management schemes. Moving

11 UN-OCHA, Ethiopia: Hot spot priority Woredas, December 2016
ethiopia_hotspot_priority_woredas_as_of_december_2016.pdf

from shallow water sources to ground water sources will increase the resilience to drought. Green WASH solutions, such as solar driven pumps to reduce petrol consumption of generators will also be implemented. Such climate resilient solutions are more expensive in the short run, but cost-benefit analyses have shown the importance and significantly better value for money in the medium term for investing in long-term water schemes in protracted humanitarian contexts rather than relying on water trucking.

In Ethiopia, UNICEF WASH has worked closely with UNHCR every year to provide water supply services to refugees in three camps in Gambella region through a water supply scheme that also serves host community members in Itang and Tharpam. UNICEF is currently supporting regional government bureaux, ARRA and UNHCR toward the implementation of integrated water supply schemes for refugee and their host communities in Assosa (Benishangul-Gumuz Region) and Shire in Tigray Region. This strategy will continue in the WASH programme of 2020-2025, as it is one of the few that includes a strong humanitarian-development-peacebuilding linkage, where hosting refugees can have a positive impact on host communities. Through funding for refugee response, both refugees and host communities will benefit from improved water service levels. The ‘Build Capacity-Build and Transfer’ approach water utilities and schemes is a sustainable way to provide potable water to both refugees and host communities. However, these require medium-term capacity building of regional and local stakeholders to support to management of the complex electro-mechanical, business costs, operations and maintenance.

Achieving universal access to basic water services is key to child survival, well-being and peace and cannot be achieved without preventing or mitigating humanitarian risks as well as addressing rural to urban migration and overall population growth. Multiple hazard risk analysis is a pre-requisite for every WASH project, in line with Ethiopian regulations related to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and the objective of developing climate resilient WASH services. This analysis includes climate risk assessment, population coverage assessment, risk informed and mitigating approaches and consideration of social and environmental impact as part of a country programme strategy to link development, humanitarian and peace building approaches.

To eliminate disparities in access to WASH services there is need to target not only communities prone to climate induced hazards, but also those with deep rooted, structural, social and political factors, including gender inequalities. There are considerable disparities in Ethiopia regarding access to water, sanitation and good hygiene practices between urban and rural populations; highland and lowland populations; wealth quintiles; gender; and abled and differently-abled people. Inequities in WASH services coverage in Ethiopia must be addressed by targeting resources and actions to the woredas, communities, schools and health facilities, where children are most in need, while encouraging governments and other duty-bearers to do the same. Conflict analysis and scans will be conducted in all areas of intervention to maximise opportunities for equity and social cohesion around WASH facilities. WASH service delivery in institutions will remain a priority. This includes early childhood development centres, schools, and locations for alternative learning pathways and health facilities, all of which intersect with other UNICEF programme priority areas.

It is particularly important that there is an integrative, multi-sectoral strategy for ending open defecation and therefore this is a Flagship Result for the UNICEF Country Programme, meaning that all programmes will contribute resources and activities, coordinated by the WASH Programme. The WASH programme will also contribute to three other Flagship Results – particularly Stop Stunting, but also All Children Access Learning Opportunities and End Child Marriage.

Gender-sensitive and gender transformative programming will continue to be a priority for the WASH programme. Addressing this issue is one way to reduce women's and girls' vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV) and to increase the time they have for learning, income earning and other activities. While women and girls are disproportionately affected by WASH issues and take on the primary share of WASH responsibilities, their voices in WASH decision-making fora like WASH committees need to be heard and respected, without increasing the disproportion in their burden of responsibilities for actions.

Since the beginning of the new country programme period (June 2020), the challenge of COVID-19 and its related modified work modalities and resource diversions has been an issue at several levels. For example, the GoE had limited time to focus on programmatic issues, such as the roll-out of the ODF campaign, and some planned implementation could not continue, particularly any related to schools, as all schools were fully closed between March and October 2020. Despite these challenges, including ongoing security issues in various regions of the country, much has been achieved and gradually there is a return to regular work patterns. The pandemic has in many ways also been an opportunity for WASH, for example the additional focus on handwashing, which has led to the development of a Hand Hygiene for All Coalition, with a roadmap developed to achieve national hand hygiene coverage incorporated into the sanitation campaign.

2.4 Rational and justification to support the UNICEF WASH Programme

Coherence with Danish Development Aid Priorities

The Embassy of Denmark in Addis Ababa, has identified the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme, as a relevant significant program for delivering on the WASH objectives of the GoE, as well as for delivering on a range of Danish priorities, such as contributing to SDG 6 and especially to increasing access to water for populations in Africa and help combatting the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.¹²

Increased water access: This programme is expected to provide access to water to 650 000 people in Ethiopia¹³, contributing to the implementation of Ethiopian government's OWNPs strategy and the development targets of GTP II. Such development in access to water is a key priority for Denmark. The Danish Government's long-term strategy for global climate action 'A Green and Sustainable World' (2020) specifically calls for Denmark's development cooperation to have a special focus on ensuring access to clean water in Africa, the new Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation to be launched in 2021, is also expected to have a strong focus on water access, and the Danish Minister For Development Cooperation's four-year strategy 2020-2024, has set a target for providing access to water for 5.8 million people in Africa. Finally, access to water is also a global priority, which is a part of the global 2030 Agenda, specifically targeted under SDG 6.

Climate Resilience: This programme will be a key partner to the implementation of the GoE OWNPs-CWA Phase II, and its focus on climate resilient WASH solutions. In order to do so, climate resilient solutions that can better respond to droughts, such as deep water resources instead of shallow water will be used and Water Safety Plans will be developed for all schemes, to ensure the water is used sustainably. In addition to this, greener WASH solutions will also be implemented, such as electrified systems and solar driven water pumps, to reduce the use of fossil fuel driven generators. These solutions will be implemented under the activities of Rural Wash and Urban and Refugee WASH, which will receive a larger percentage of the funding and therewith prioritized by the Danish support. This fits very well with

¹² The identification phase of the support for this programme has been speeded up due to the need for rapid response to COVID-19 and an effective and prompt support to WASH in Ethiopia. By choosing to contribute to an already existing programme, Denmark support will be able to generate a rapid and significant response.

¹³ This indicator target is still tentative, and will depend on the final distribution of the Danish contribution to the UNICEF Ethiopia Programme

the Danish Government's long-term strategy for global climate action 'A Green and Sustainable World' (2020), both in terms of access to water and in terms of greener development cooperation.

Refugee response: This programme will engage in refugee areas and provide innovative WASH services, with the aim of creating better integration between refugee camps and host cities. This will foster larger local acceptance of refugee camps in Ethiopia, thereby ensuring better coherence between humanitarian and development action. This approach fits well with the humanitarian development nexus emphasises in the Development Strategy "The World 2030". In addition to this, WASH solutions are important for reducing climate related conflicts, which could displace more people and create new migration flows, these are also expected to be key priorities in the new Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation to be launched in 2021.

Gender equality: Institutional WASH initiatives will improve water and sanitation services at schools and hospitals thereby reducing gender issues such as adolescence girls' school absence because of menstruation. Improved WASH services will also reduce gender-based violence in humanitarian settings, where females experience physical hardship and physical insecurity when trying to obtain water and practice sanitation and hygiene.

Global health and COVID-19 response: Finally, WASH plays a central role in infection prevention, and it is thus a central tool for strengthening health systems and for responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. In light of COVID-19, Denmark is supporting global health cooperation and especially climate resilient solutions in line with the *Building Back Better and Greener* approach. Especially solidarity and support to the healthcare systems in Africa is a part of the Danish government's development priorities for 2021.¹⁴

Capacity building and coordination: Institutional capacity is a key component in the UNICEF WASH programme, as UNICEF is directly supporting the coordination and knowledge sharing of the GoE with their OWN strategy. In addition to this, the Embassy of Denmark in Addis Ababa and the Ethiopian authorities plan starting a new government-to-government collaboration focusing on technical capacity building around SDG 6 in 2021. Capacity building around SDG 6 and WASH in Ethiopia by linking multilateral and bilateral engagement is in line with "The World 2030" and in particular its emphasis on partnerships as drivers of Danish development aid. More information about this collaboration in the next section.

A focused multilateral cooperation: By supporting the Ethiopian One WASH agenda through UNICEF, Denmark supports an existing and ambitious WASH programme. Besides providing support to a trusted multilateral partner like UNICEF, creating links to the Danish bilateral engagement, the direct support to this specific programme, secure a focused approach that matches Denmark's development priorities, as mentioned above.

Enhancing the Danish Climate cooperation with Ethiopia

Besides the overall Danish priorities, the WASH programme will contribute significantly to the bilateral cooperation between Denmark and Ethiopia, and fit well in the RDE green frontline mission portfolio.

Since 2017, Ethiopia has been a priority country for Danish Development Aid and through its 2018-22 country programme, Denmark is already engaged in improving climate resilient livelihood, food security and democratic governance.

¹⁴ Danish development priorities as articulated in "The World 2030", the Danish Minister For Development Cooperation's four-year strategy 2020-2024, the Danish Government's Development Priorities for 2021 and the expected focus of the new Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation, to be launched in 2021.

In 2020, the embassy in Addis Ababa was chosen as one of Denmark’s new green frontline missions emphasising a deeper focus on promoting green Danish solutions in the country. Denmark has already developed a strong partnership with Ethiopia in the energy sector, best illustrated by the joint leadership of the energy track at the UN Secretary-General's Climate Summit in September 2019. By engaging in the WASH-sector, Denmark will broaden its sustainable engagement in Ethiopia into a new sector – directly targeting water and sanitation issues under SDG 6 upon the request by the Ethiopian minister for Water, Irrigation and Energy. In addition to this, WASH activities under this programme will be implemented with an increased focus on climate resilience, in line with the sustainability and climate resilience dimension of the GoE’s OWN-P-CWA Phase II.

Concretely, a strategic sector partnership on water will be initiated ultimo 2021 between the Danish Embassy, the Danish Environmental Protection Agency and Ethiopia’s Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE). The partnership is yet to be finalised but will entail a strategic focus on SDG 6. The UNICEF WASH Programme will thereby establish an initial fundament of Danish WASH engagements for the Danish-Ethiopian bilateral partnership on SDG 6.

Together these multi- and bilateral activities will all contribute to Denmark’s global strategy, “A Green and Sustainable World” that aims at merging Danish climate change action with sustainable development. The Danish-Ethiopian SSC partnership will utilise the strong Danish knowledge in water management and will together with the UNICEF WASH programme create more sustainable and climate resilient WASH solutions in Ethiopia. In addition, these partnerships have the potential to contribute to green exports, growth and employment in Denmark as Danish companies have strongholds in water and green solutions.

Summing up, supporting UNICEF’s WASH Programme fits perfectly with Denmark’s development priorities¹⁵, it will contribute to global SDG 6 efforts through a lens of climate resilience and will support Ethiopia’s national development plans. Finally it will broaden Denmark’s climate engagement in one of its priority countries and green frontline missions.

Justification for Danish support to the proposed programme in relation to OECD DAC Criteria

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has defined six evaluation criteria, which serve as the reference frame for evaluating international cooperation projects and programmes and which are also a useful reference for the justification of the programme, as reflected in the table below.

Table 2.4.1 Programme justification related to OECD DAC criteria¹⁶

Criteria	Justification
Relevance	The UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme is considered highly relevant to respond to the WASH needs in Ethiopia, where close to 33 million people lack access to a safe water supply and nearly 89 million do not have access to basic sanitation. Additionally, the WASH programme is directly aligned to and supportive of the Ethiopian Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE) which is a development strategy that aims at protecting

¹⁵ Danish development priorities as articulated in “The World 2030”, the Danish Minister For Development Cooperation’s four-year strategy 2020-2024, the Danish Government’s Development Priorities for 2021 and the expected focus of the new Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation, to be launched in 2021.

¹⁶ The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has defined six evaluation criteria, which serve as the reference frame for evaluating international cooperation projects and programmes and which are also a useful reference for the justification of the programme, as reflected in the table below.

Criteria	Justification
	<p>the country from the adverse effects of climate change and to build a green economy that will help realise its ambition of reaching low middle-income status before 2025.</p> <p>The UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme is already supporting the initiative of the government under the ONE WASH National Programme (OWNP), contributing directly to the WASH objective of Ethiopia.</p> <p>This programme matches the strategic engagement of Denmark with the WASH agenda in Ethiopia. This programme will complement the upcoming government-to-government collaboration on water, and strengthen the development and climate collaboration between Denmark and Ethiopia.</p> <p>The programme is also highly relevant to the global sustainable development agenda, including SDG 6, SDG 13 and several other SDGs as well as to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.</p>
Internal and external coherence	<p>This programme has interlinkages to other activities being carried out by other government institutions in the sector (internal coherence). Especially the Growth and Development Plan II (GTP II), the Ethiopian Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE) as well as Ethiopia's One WASH National Programme (OWNP).</p> <p>Coordination with other UN agencies and other international organisations working with WASH projects in Ethiopia and in the neighbouring countries will contribute to coherence at a regional level and at the global level under the SDG framework, especially SDG 6.</p>
Efficiency	<p>In the last and previous UNICEF country programme periods (2012-2016, 2016-2020), the WASH section exceeded its goals and targets through leveraging additional resources.</p> <p>UNICEF was instrumental in supporting Ethiopia to meet the MDG goal for water coverage in 2015, and in setting up the successful SWAp, the OWP, which has been studied and replicated by several countries.</p>
Effectiveness	<p>The programme is building on an already existing programme that has had successful results over many years. As the key trusted partner of the GoE in WASH, UNICEF has a unique and valuable position for contributing to and influencing national strategies and implementation.</p> <p>Earlier reviews of this approach have concluded that processes and structures have been built which enable the partners towards achievement of the overall objectives.</p>
Impact	<p>Access to WASH central element for enabling economic development, reducing poverty and increasing health standards.</p> <p>Many health issues faced by the poor arise because of the consumption of contaminated water. Increased availability of basic water and sanitation services can aid in general public health and assist in reducing health care costs and enabling a productive economy. The COVID-19 pandemic underlines the importance of access to WASH for reducing the health and socio-economic risks caused by infectious diseases.</p> <p>Gender inequality is highly salient to WASH. Access to safe drinking water and the elimination of open defecation are inherently gendered goals. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by a lack of clean and enough water, safe and clean toilets and soap for washing. hauling the water their families need takes up a large proportion of the time of women and girls, time that could otherwise be spent on learning, income generating or other activities. Likewise, women and girls are disproportionately affected by a lack of clean and enough water, safe and clean toilets and soap for washing. Those who lack toilets at home, schools and health facilities risk indignity, harassment, sexual assault and threats to their health.</p> <p>The WASH Programme will implement gender responsive programming to ensure that women, men, girls and boys participate in, and equitably benefit from all WASH initiatives. Gender analysis will be an integral element of all assessments so that water, sanitation and hygiene actions are informed by evidence on the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls both in development and humanitarian context. The role of girls and women in promoting sanitation will be leveraged.</p>
Sustainability	<p>The UNICEF Ethiopia WASH programme is at the forefront of Climate Resilient WASH initiatives in the Ethiopia. UNICEF initiated and supported the OneWASH National Programme to develop the CR-WASH strategy of the OWP, which has led to a strong national focus on deeper groundwater resources (as opposed to shallow and surface water), a push towards electrification (renewable energy) and solarisation of water schemes wherever possible. The use of solar power for water pumping is becoming increasingly common in Ethiopia, and UNICEF's aim is to convert all schemes, where practicable, from unsustainable expensive to maintain and run fossil fuel pumps. Further CR WASH initiatives include the development of Water Safety Plans at all schemes, to ensure</p>

Criteria	Justification
	<p>the water is used sustainably, and climate responsive sanitation. Another strong CR component work of UNICEF Ethiopia is Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) which are undertaken to screen, assess, and manage the potential social and environmental implications of UNICEF programmes. The objectives of the ESIA's are to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential social and environmental risks and their significance • Determine the project's risk category (low, moderate, high); and • Determine the level of social and environmental management actions required to address potential risks and impacts <p>UNICEF will also, in partnership with academia, private sector and civil society, continue to support sustainability checks to assess different sustainability factors of the services provided. UNICEF will assess results of the professionalization of rural water supply utilities, impacts of power sources in water tariffs, consumption and sustainability. The impact of water projects on the social life of people and the environment will be carried out and action points will be drawn from these studies.</p>

2.6 Relation to other relevant partners and key stakeholder

UNICEF Ethiopia's WASH programme is working closely with the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), other United Nation partners, Civil Society, the private sector, communities and children to deliver change by combining high quality programmes at scale with communication, advocacy and mobilization of resources. The programme is currently funded by a broad range of donors, amongst others from Germany and the FCDO (the full overview of donors is available in annex 6).

UNICEF is a key development and implementing partners of the GoE's OWNPN. UNICEF will use its unique position of influence as a key technical partner and contributor to the Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) to support strengthening of the system through all the key enabling environment building blocks identified by the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership. UNICEF also plays an important role in the development and piloting of innovative ideas for advocacy and policy change. UNICEF has established strong working relationships with the government (especially MoWIE, The Ministry of Education, The Ministry of Health and MoF), bilateral donors, UN agencies, academia, development partners, NGOs and civil society in Ethiopia and their experts play a major role in cluster coordination to emergency response as well as several WASH dialogue platforms. UNICEF will leverage its cluster leading role to connect humanitarian and development coordination and identify resilience actions in both ways, through humanitarian action as well as through development-funded preparedness. UNICEF is also leading the dialogue with government to better engage the private sector and provide support to the CSO forum. Building on these, UNICEF will continue working in partnership with government, donors, NGOs, the private sector and academia. UNICEF will also use the convening power of its field presence to support the sector wide approach of the One WASH program implementation at the regional level.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) represents the strategic response of the UN Country Team in Ethiopia to the national development priorities including achievement of the SDGs. All members of the UN family work together in an integrated manner to achieve the strategic results in the UNSDCF. The UNICEF WASH programme will contribute to one or more of the results areas and groups of the UNSDCF. Other key sectoral partnerships include partnership with media entities, religious leaders, high profile champions and community-based platforms for enhancing demand creation.

UNICEF is also collaborating with the private sector in order to promote innovative approaches to drive sustainability and build effective markets, for WASH supply chains especially sanitation and renewable

energy and to learn from other sectors on private sector engagement to achieve universal access for WASH. The WASH programme will engage with the private sector and shape local markets for children, including undertaking research in technologies for the attainment of set goals and targets. Attention will be paid to reducing market barriers that inhibit access to essential supplies for WASH services. UNICEF WASH will partner with private sector organizations to provide pro-poor sanitation and stimulate market creation.

Finally, UNICEF will continue to support stronger linkages between WASH cluster/emergency coordination and the longer-term sectoral strategies. UNICEF will continue to contribute to the sector pool fund through the Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) together with the World Bank, African Development Bank, FCDO, KOICA, Government of Finland, among others, while also coordinating the activities of the water sector-working group.

3. Programme objectives and outcomes

3.1 UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme

UNICEF's current country programme in Ethiopia (2020-2025) has six components¹⁷ with WASH constituting the fifth component. The WASH-component follows UNICEF's global WASH 2016-30 strategy of supporting governments to ensure access to basic WASH services for all children. UNICEF is supporting the Government of Ethiopia to increase the number of people with access to basic water and sanitation services, by strengthening service delivery, utility management, and an enabling environment.

The UNICEF Ethiopia WASH programme's objective is to "By 2025, children and their families in rural, urban and refugee areas have increased equitable access to safe, affordable and sustainable, water and sanitation services and appropriate hygiene practices at household, community and institution levels".

Concretely, the programme will implement activities along four dimensions:

- 1) *Sector coordination and knowledge management*, where UNICEF will strengthen the enabling environment and the under OWNPs.
- 2) *End open defecation*, which has been selected as one of UNICEF's four flagship results for its current country programme.
- 3) *Rural WASH*, where UNICEF will support the provision of equitable access to basic inclusive WASH services in rural areas, including in humanitarian situations.
- 4) *Urban WASH and refugees*, which has two sub-dimensions. First, supporting the provision of equitable access to basic inclusive WASH services in urban areas, including in humanitarian situations. Second, to create WASH durable interventions for refugees and host communities.

3.2 DANIDA support to UNICEF WASH programme

Denmark will support the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme with DKK 200 million in order to increase basic access to WASH services in Ethiopia by 2025¹⁸.

By supporting this programme Denmark will contribute to (more details in Annexe 1):

¹⁷ The other five being: 1) Child Protection, 2) Health, 3) Learning and Development, 4) Nutrition and 5) Social policy, evaluation and research.

¹⁸ DKK 130 million have been allocated to the UNICEF's WASH Programme in Ethiopia on the Finance Act 2021. Additional DKK 70 million are expected to be allocated on the 2022 Finance Act (subject to parliamentary approval).

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 6; targets 6.1 and 6.2¹⁹
- The Government of Ethiopia's:
 - o Home-grown Economic Agenda and Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II)²⁰;
 - o Ethiopia's One WASH national programme
 - o Health Sector Transformation Plan
 - o Ethiopian refugee policy and global compacts on refugees and migrants
- Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action²¹:
 - o Increased access to WASH in Ethiopia
 - o Climate change mitigation through climate resilient WASH solutions
 - o Coherent humanitarian and development nexus and WASH services for refugee communities
 - o Promote gender equality by tackling gender issues in WASH and MHH
 - o COVID-19 response and solidarity with the healthcare needs in Africa
 - o Capacity building and coordination for WASH

Currently a range of donors are supporting the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme. The largest donor, Germany supports Rural WASH and Urban and Refugee WASH with DKK 295,5 million, while the UK supports Refugee WASH as well as Sector Coordination with DKK 122 million. A full overview of other donor contributions to the UNICEF WASH programme can be found in Annex 5: Budget.

Denmark will make a Joint Financing Agreement, to support the programme broadly and contribute to all of the four outcomes. In doing so the support will in the best possible adhere to the Danish priorities, cf. above. Furthermore this approach will play a key role in securing the implementation of the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH programmes strategy (2020-25), in order to support the Government of Ethiopia's OOWNP and thus increase the number of people with access to basic water and sanitation services in Ethiopia. Although Denmark's support will convert the programme broadly, important implementing principles like earmarking and adaptive management will be used to secure a strategic funding of the programme and reflect central priorities – both in Ethiopia and more generally for Danish development cooperation. Adaptive management will allow for flexible allocation during the project implementation. In this way, the Danish contribution will support the overall UNICEF framework, but will also prioritize strategic areas and enable a flexible response to possible changes to achieve measurable and better results.

In order to secure best fit with Danish priorities and measurable results, earmarking will prioritize Rural WASH and Urban and Refugee WASH (outcomes 4 and 3). These areas will be prioritized, because they are the outcomes with the potential for biggest direct impact on water access and sanitation and can create measurable results. In addition to this both components target climate resilient water and sanitation service delivery, as well as hygiene promotion and behavioural change including Menstrual Hygiene Health in Schools. Such prioritization of access to water, climate resilience and gender equality, reflect the Danish development priorities.

Rural WASH will receive a larger portion of funding (32% directly and 12% in flexible funding). This

19 WASH refers to provision of safe water supplies, sanitation and hygiene behaviour change. Whilst WASH contributes to all the SDGs, for the purposes of brevity in this document we refer only to SDG 6.

20 GTP III was under development at the time of developing this UNICEF programme, which will be reviewed and adapted, if necessary, once the GTP is launched.

21 Danish development priorities as articulated in "The World 2030", the Danish Minister For Development Cooperation's four-year strategy 2020-2024, the Danish Government's Development Priorities for 2021 and the expected focus of the new Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation, to be launched in 2021.

prioritization is based on the larger comparative potential of providing access to water through Rural WASH. First, the demographics of Ethiopia, with large rural representation and a larger gap with regards to access to WASH in rural areas, creates a huge potential for the support of rural WASH.

Secondly, there is currently an unequal focus from other donors on urban and refugee WASH and a smaller support to rural WASH, creating an opportunity gap for supporting rural WASH in the programme. Such a prioritization will enable a better investment on access to water in Ethiopia, and will provide access to water to approximately 650 000 persons.²² Contributing to the Danish development objective of providing access to water to 5.8 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa.²³

While rural WASH will receive most of the funding, urban and refugee WASH will also be prioritized (19% directly and 8% in flexible funding). By supporting densely populated urban areas, this outcome will also increase the number of recipients of access to WASH. In addition to increasing Self-Reliance services for refugees and host communities under, this outcome matches Danish priorities for migration and refugee response.

While outcomes 3 and 4 will receive priority, Denmark will also support outcome 2 and 1, which are important pillars of the programme and key for increasing access to WASH. In this way Denmark will be a strong strategic partner within WASH in Ethiopia, and secure that the Danish contribution targets Danish priorities. By supporting outcome 2 Ending open defecation (10% of funding), Denmark will secure needed funding for UNICEF's flagship project and measurable results such as an increase in the number of women, men, girls and boys, with access to basic sanitation services. Eliminating open defecation will furthermore prevent contamination of surface and groundwater and this outcome is therefore central for providing safe and clean water access under outcome 3 and 4. Finally, capacity building will be covered through outcome 1) Sector coordination and knowledge management, which will receive 4% of funding. Capacity-building of the water sector is a vital step to create the strategic framework for providing long-term WASH services in Ethiopia and will thereby affect the success of the three other outcomes.

The lower allocation to capacity building should be seen in the light of the new Danish-Ethiopian partnership on SDG 6, where the Danish Environmental Protection Agency will partner with MoWIE to build up technical capacity. Danish contribution to the UNICEF programme will therefore in this instance focus on activities with more direct impact on generating direct access to water.

Table 3.2 – Denmark's support to the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Objective and Outcomes

Programme²⁴	Danish support to UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme
Programme Objective	By 2025, children and their families in rural, urban and refugee areas have increased equitable access to safe, affordable and sustainable, water and sanitation services and appropriate hygiene practices at household, community and institution levels.
Outcome 1 (earmarking: 4% of funding support)	WASH sector coordination and knowledge management; Ethiopia's National and Regional government mechanisms and systems are strengthened to legislate, plan, coordinate and budget for gender responsive, equitable, inclusive, resilient and safely managed WASH services in development and humanitarian situations.
Outcome 2 (earmarking: 10%)	End open defecation; By supporting end of open defecation, Denmark will support a key component for WASH, and a flag ship project under the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH programme. This component is lacking funding, but plays a central role for increasing access to basic WASH, as it helps prevent the

²² This indicator target is still tentative, and will depend on the final distribution of the Danish contribution to the UNICEF Ethiopia Programme

²³ The Danish Minister For Development Cooperation's four-year strategy 2020-2024

²⁴ In addition to the outcome percentages below, 12% is allocated to UNICEF for project management. These percentages are based on the programmable amount (172 DKK million). The RDE is in an ongoing dialogue with MFA Copenhagen about total UNICEF fees and costs. See Ch. 7. Budget for further clarification.

of funding support)		pollution of surfaces and groundwater and has a direct role in increasing sanitation and access to water.
Outcome 3 (earmarking: 32-44% of funding support)	3	Rural WASH; children and families in rural areas have increased equitable access to basic, inclusive and climate resilient WASH services, including in humanitarian situations.
Outcome 4 (earmarking: 19-27% of funding support)	4	Urban WASH and Refugees; children and families in urban areas have increased equitable access to basic, inclusive and climate resilient WASH services including in humanitarian situations. WASH-durable interventions have been implemented for refugee and host communities. ²⁵

4. Theory of Change

The overall theory of change (ToC) can be described in the following steps:

If national and regional government mechanisms and systems are strengthened to legislate, plan, coordinate and budget for gender responsive, inclusive, safely managed water and sanitation services in development and humanitarian situations, and

If duty bearers have enhanced capacity to support children, families and institutions serving children, for equitable use of basic and safe water and sanitation services and appropriate hygienic practices and

If children, families, their communities and community schools, health facilities and other institutions for children, which are affected by conflict and other hazards, are supported to adopt positive social norms and WASH practices, including preparing for and being resilient to climate induced shocks and other emergencies,

Then: Government will progressively provide equitable access to safe, affordable and sustainable water and sanitation services and people in Ethiopia will have appropriate hygiene practices in households, in communities and in institutions (learning centres, schools and health facilities) in rural and urban areas in both development and humanitarian situations.

How will change happen in the specific context?

The programme will focus on UNICEF's seven strategic change interventions²⁶:

1. **Developing and leveraging resources and partnerships for children:** UNICEF has been in close collaboration with the GoE since its launch of the One WASH National Programme in 2013. UNICEF will therefore continue as a key technical partner and contributor to the Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) to support strengthening of the system. Furthermore, UNICEF will continue working in partnership with government, donors, NGOs, the private sector and academia. UNICEF will also use the convening power of its field presence to support the sector wide approach of the One WASH program implementation at the regional level
2. **Harnessing the power of business and markets for children:** Private sector collaboration will focus on promotion of innovative approaches to drive sustainability and build effective markets, especially through reduction of market barriers that inhibit access to essential supplies for WASH services.
3. **Strengthening cross-sectoral programming:** UNICEF will integrate its WASH programme with activities within nutrition, health, social protection, education and child protection sectors

²⁵ WASH interventions in urban and refugee areas have been pooled under the same outcome replicating UNICEF's result framework. The reason is that refugee interventions will focus on both refugee areas and their host communities and that these interventions will resemble activities implemented in urban areas.

²⁶ UNICEF WASH Strategic Note, Section 4.3 Strategic Interventions.

to achieve synergies across the thematic areas. Furthermore, coordination with UNICEF safety nets programmes will increase targeting of the most vulnerable, especially to scale up sanitation interventions.

4. **Programming for at scale results for children:** UNICEF's broad geographic presence at regional level in Ethiopia gives the WASH programme access to strengthening regional decision-making bodies and actors in the WASH sector. This means that UNICEF can work directly with the bureaus of water and health in all regions and chartered cities, mainly through the co-creation of annual work plans.
5. **Behavioural change practices:** Social mobilisation and behaviour change will be targeted to achieve WASH results at scale. Prevailing norms such as social acceptability of open defecation or unhygienic behaviour will be addressed using behaviour change interventions promoting the use of toilets, safe water management, and "Baby WASH"²⁷. Different communications approaches will be adopted, e.g., rural hygiene promotion through radio dramas as well as youth series shown in schools.
6. **Gender Responsive and Transformative Programming:** Gender analysis will be used in all assessments to ensure that WASH actions are informed by evidence on the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls. Furthermore, the programme aims to increase women and girls' participation in WASH governance through membership expansion and skills development.
7. **Humanitarian Action Linked to Sustainable Development and Peacebuilding:** The programme will support the transition from humanitarian first emergency response in rural, urban and refugee areas, to recovery through longer-term durable, climate resilient and sustainable solutions, that include infrastructure, maintenance capacity as well as social and behavioural changes. At the same time, the WASH programme will prioritise saving the lives of children and families affected by complex humanitarian situations.

Who are the key partners that need to be engaged for this change to happen?

Ethiopian key partners include MoF MoWIE, MoH, MoE and MoUDC as well as regional level bureaus BoFEC, BoWIE, BoH and BoE. The lead Ministries are those engaged in the OWNPN i.e., MoWIE, MoH and MoE (please also refer to the attached Annex 2: Partners Assessment)

UN organisations include WHO, UNHCR and UNFPA.

The private sector will be involved on surveys, designing of awareness creation campaigns, promotion of water supply equipment, provision of content for TV and Radio engagement. In addition, the private sector will also be involved on sponsoring awareness events and promotion activities.

NGOs and CBOs will be key programme partners based on their strong community linkages and engagement approaches. They will also be involved in the designing of awareness campaigns and support on the implementation of the project at all levels where available depending on the specific situation of different activities and their capacity.

What is the role of the key national partners in the change process?

The programme will be aligned to the policies, strategies and plans of the Ethiopian government under its OneWASH strategy.

UNICEF's main partners are the Ministries of Water, Health and Education, which are jointly leading the national sector wide WASH-approach under its OneWASH National Programme. MoWIE will coordinate water supply and urban sanitation, MoH will coordinate all aspects of health care including

²⁷ Baby WASH: initiatives to improve hygiene and sanitation for infants and children under three years of age, including also learning on nutrition and health.

hygiene, environmental health, rural sanitation and WASH in health care facilities, while MoE will coordinate education at all levels including WASH and the Menstrual Hygiene and Health-programme in schools.

In addition to the abovementioned ministries, the Ministries of Urban Development and Construction as well as Finance will be key stakeholders of the programme. These five ministries will take the lead role on coordination, implementation and monitoring as well as evaluation of public awareness campaigns including cost sharing of the project.

At the regional level, the Regional Administration and Technical Bureaus will be involved in the project implementation and selection of project locations. These selections will be based on vulnerabilities with a strong focus on equity.

What are the prerequisites that must be realised before the goal is achieved?

UNICEF activities are designed to complement and fit under Ethiopia's OOWNP and with great consideration to Ethiopia's broader context. A key prerequisite is therefore that UNICEF and the GoE continue to collaborate on WASH interventions to ensure coordination between the UNICEF WASH programme and the national One WASH strategy.

Furthermore, the wide scope of this programme means that activities have been designed, will be carried out with, and if needed adjusted to the local context and needs. This is vital as the programme is operating in significantly different environments of rural, urban and refugee contexts. This means that actual service provision as well as behaviour change should be designed with these different contexts in mind. This prerequisite of contextual adaptation increases the chance of creating more equitable WASH services without user-discrimination and that these services will in fact be used. Finally, given the current instability in Ethiopia (see contextual risks in Annex 4: Risk Management), attention must be given to the ongoing development in Ethiopia. The WASH programme is being implemented with several contextual risks and ongoing monitoring of risks and possible adaptation of activities will therefore be an important response tool and prerequisite for achieving the WASH goals.

What is within and beyond the influence of the key programme partners?

There are good levels of commitment and cooperation by all relevant parties, hence the activities and outputs are to a large extent within the sphere of control of the programme. The outcomes are within the sphere of influence as it is more difficult to ensure that the outputs created will be used and applied e.g., that toilets and hygiene facilities will be used to prevent open defecation. The effectiveness of ongoing national WASH sector activities reforms as well as the political situation will influence the attainment of outcomes and ultimately impacts related to increased access to water and sanitation services. These factors and elements at the political level are to a large extent beyond the programme. The theory of change is graphically illustrated in figure 4.1 below²⁸.

²⁸ A detailed description of the activities can found in Annex 3: Results Framework & Theory of Change Activities.

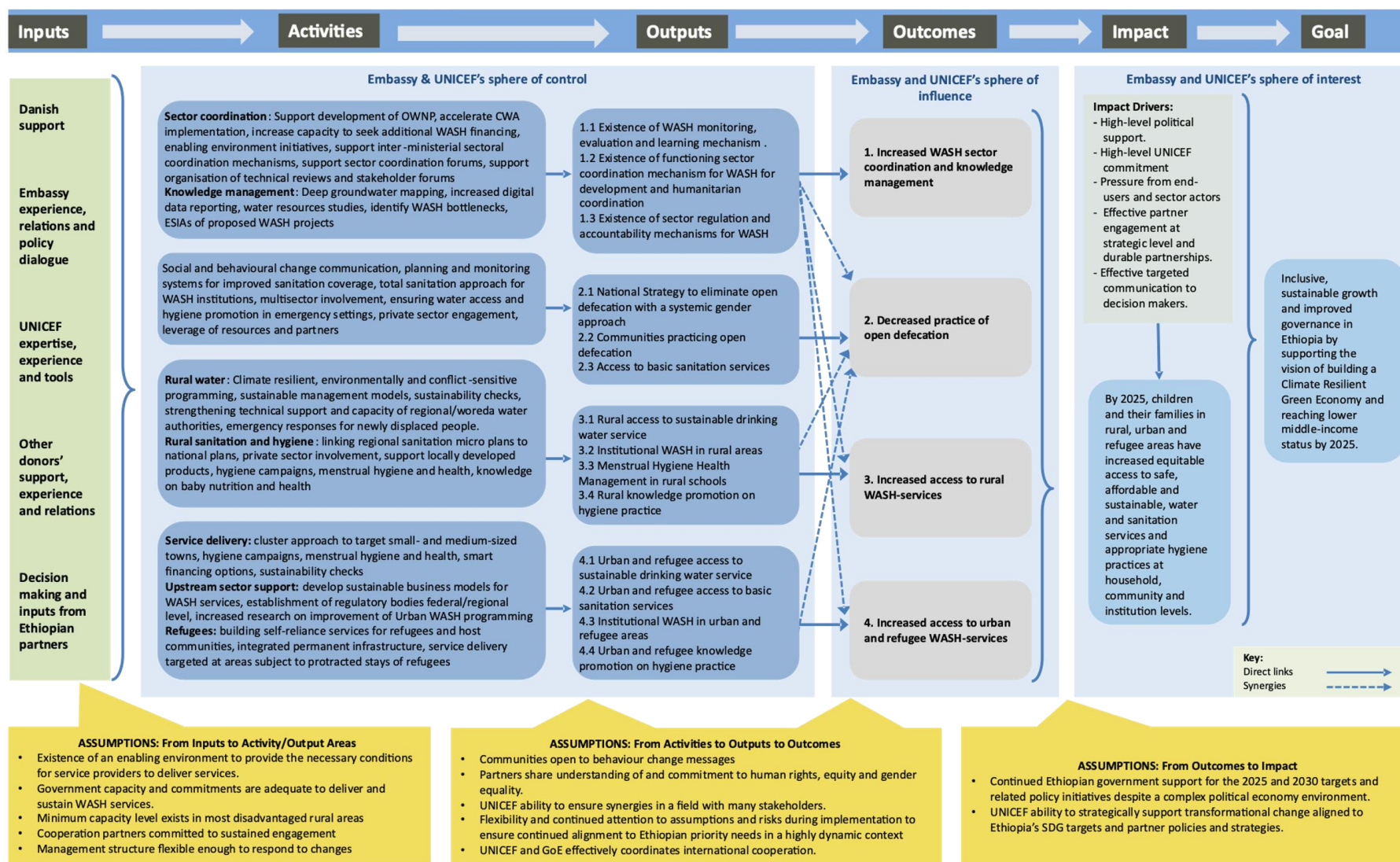


Table 4.1 – Theory of Change

Explanatory notes to the ToC illustration

From activities to outputs and outcomes:

The experience and expertise from UNICEF's previous WASH activities will be applied to contribute to the four main outcome areas by delivering on a number of supportive outputs:

- Existence of water, sanitation and hygiene sector monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanism. Existence of functioning sector coordination mechanism for water, sanitation and hygiene for development and humanitarian coordination. Existence of sector regulation and accountability mechanisms for water, sanitation and hygiene. Development and recurrent budgets for water supply, sanitation and sewerage systems (where appropriate) – and possibly also solid waste management – the population growth rate is high, particularly in urban settings.
- The implementation and adherence to a national strategy to eliminate open defecation with a systemic gender approach.
- Improved WASH access in rural areas combined with knowledge promotion and awareness raising on hygiene practices.
- Improved WASH access in urban areas, integration of WASH services for refugee and host communities as well as knowledge promotion on hygiene practices.

From outcomes to impacts:

The outcomes will combine to strengthen Ethiopia's WASH infrastructure, sector coordination and knowledge sharing as well as behavioural changes. These will contribute to:

- Stronger Ethiopian government structures, institutions and systems thereby enabling access to WASH (SDG 6).
- Increased awareness of health and sanitation issues.
- Higher sensitivity to unequal access across e.g., gender and rural/urban divisions
- Increased equitable usage of water and sanitation services
- Together, these impacts will directly contribute to Ethiopia's OneWASH strategy with focus on increasing equitable access for all people. Ethiopia will thus be in a better position to meet the national WASH targets and thus contribute, to achieve SDG6 and SDG13 targets.

Impact drivers and assumptions:

A key driver for the programme is and will be the continued high-level political commitment and support for WASH targets. The OneWASH programme has been in place since 2013 and supporting institutions (such as the CWA) have been created to ensure its implementation. Political support and prioritisation of the WASH sector will therefore help drive the wider sector approach that can support the objectives of the UNICEF programme.

The Theory of Change for the Programme will also be based on the key assumptions that socio-economic and political reforms will continue in Ethiopia. The current instability in Ethiopia and further possible tensions following the general election in June 2021 will be closely monitored. However, it is the main assumption that water and sanitation access - regardless - will remain a main priority for the country and the GoE.

As part of the adaptive management approach, ongoing monitoring and evaluation will be ensured to guide programme implementation. Given the politically uncertain environment, building flexibility into the programme will provide opportunities for shifting resources to the most efficient areas of the programme throughout its timeline.

The following is a summary of the assumptions and drivers identified as part of the theory of change.

Box 4.1 Key assumptions and impact drivers

Key Assumptions:

From inputs to activities:

- Existence of an enabling environment to provide the necessary conditions for service providers to deliver services.
- Government capacity and commitments are adequate to deliver and sustain WASH services.
- In the most disadvantaged rural areas, minimum level of capacity exists, and partners are interested in developing their capacity to improving access to clean, safely managed water sources, functional toilets and improved hygiene practices.
- Cooperation partners committed to sustained engagement and willing to allocate staff time and inputs in-kind to engage effectively.
- Management structure sufficiently flexible to allow for quick remedial action when deviations occur. In the dialogue with UNICEF about the management structure of the programme, the DDD Principles and guidance from Guideline on Adaptive Management will be adhered to at both strategic framework and implementation level to secure an adaptive implementation of the programme. This dialogue will bear in mind the existing structures of UNICEF, and the fact that the programme has been agreed upon.

From activities to outputs to outcomes:

- Communities remain open to receiving information and behaviour change messages and understand reasons behind accessing markets for improving latrines.
- Partners share understanding of and commitment to human rights, equity and gender equality.
- UNICEF ability to ensure synergies in a field with many stakeholders.
- Flexibility and continued attention to assumptions and risks during implementation to ensure continued alignment to Ethiopian priority needs in a highly dynamic context.
- UNICEF and GoE effectively coordinates international cooperation.

From outcomes to impact:

- Continued Ethiopian government support for the 2025 and 2030 targets and related policy initiatives despite a complex political economy environment.
- UNICEF ability to strategically support transformational change aligned to Ethiopia's SDG targets and partner policies and strategies.

Impact drivers:

- High-level political commitment and support to meeting WASH targets.
- High-level UNICEF commitment to monitor, evaluate and adapt programme to actual implementation impact
- Pressure from end-users, WASH sector actors and international actors.
- Effective partner engagement at strategic level and durable partnerships.
- Effective targeted communication at decision makers, from federal to woreda level.

5. Summary Results Framework²⁹

In order to reflect the Danish prioritisation through earmarking and the use of adaptive management within the UNICEF WASH programme clear target indicators of Danish financed results will be developed. As the UNICEF programme is a multi-donor supported programme, both within outcomes and expectedly also the geographical distribution of the support, target indicators will be calculated based on size of DK contribution out of total UNICEF budget size for each output.

Programme		Danish support to UNICEF Ethiopia's WASH programme	
Programme Objective		By 2025, children and their families in rural, urban and refugee areas have increased equitable access to safe, affordable and sustainable, water and sanitation services and appropriate hygiene practices at household, community and institution levels	
Impact Indicator		Proportion of population using basic water service (2019: 41% to 2025: 65%) Proportion of the population using basic sanitation service (2019: 7% to 2025: 35%) Proportion of the population practicing open defecation (2019: 22% to 2025: 10%)	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 41% b. 7% c. 22%
Target	Year	2025	a. 65% b. 35% c. 10%

Project Title 1		WASH sector coordination and knowledge management	
Outcome 1		By 2025, Ethiopia's National and Regional government mechanisms and systems are strengthened to legislate, plan, coordinate and budget for gender responsive, equitable, inclusive, resilient and safely managed WASH services in development and humanitarian situations.	
Outcome indicator		[Ongoing development of an overarching outcome indicator that summarises the output indicators below] a. WASH Policies in place b. regulatory frameworks functioning c. adequacy of funding for WASH services provided	
Baseline	Year	2019	TBD
Target	Year	2025 (June)	TBD

Output 1.1		Existence of WASH sector monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanism	
Output indicator (woreda level)		a. Score from 0-10, where 0 denotes non-existent and 10 denotes functional sector monitoring and learning mechanism (detailed in Annex 3). b. Number of woredas targeted	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 0 (scale) b. 0 woredas
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	a. 10 (scale) b. 60 woredas
Output 1.2		Existence of functioning sector coordination mechanism for WASH for development and humanitarian coordination.	
Output indicator (national level)		Score from 0-10, where 0 denotes non-existent and 10 denotes functional coordination mechanism (detailed in Annex 3).	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	10
Output 1.3		Existence of sector regulation and accountability mechanisms for WASH.	
Output indicator (national level)		Score from 0-10, where 0 denotes non-existent and 10 denotes functional regulation system (detailed in Annex 3).	

²⁹ Indicator targets are yet to be finalized. RDE is awaiting detailed targets from UNICEF, which have been designed to reflect the size of the Danish contribution.

Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	10

Project Title 2		End open defecation	
Outcome 2		By 2025, communities (Kebeles) in all parts of the country have increased capacity to end open defecation, practice appropriate hygienic behaviour (HWWS) and use basic inclusive and gender responsive sanitation service	
Outcome indicator		[Ongoing development of an overarching outcome indicator that summarises the output indicators below] Suggestion: Proportion of the population practicing open defecation	
Baseline	Year	2019	22%
Target	Year	2025 (June)	10%

Output 2.1		National Strategy to eliminate open defecation with a systemic gender approach	
Output indicator (national level)		Score from 0-10, where 0 denotes non-existent and 10 denotes National ODF Strategy agreed and being used (detailed in Annex 3).	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	10
Output 2.2		Communities practicing open defecation	
Output indicator		Number of communities certified free of open defecation in the reporting year only as a result of UNICEF direct support.	
Baseline	Year	2019	0 kebeles
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	720 kebeles
Output 2.3		Access to basic sanitation services	
Output indicator		a. Households supported to construct their improved latrines b. Households under rural safety net programme are provided with latrine slabs/ satopans and other materials to construct or upgrade their latrine	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 0 households b. 0 households
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	a. 180.000 households b. 72.000 households

Project Title 3		Rural WASH	
Outcome 3		By 2025, children and families in rural areas have increased equitable access to basic, inclusive and climate resilient WASH services, including in humanitarian situations.	
Outcome indicator		[Ongoing development of an overarching outcome indicator that summarises the output indicators below] Number of rural households (adults and children) practising appropriate WASH standards by administrative unit (village, district, zones)	
Baseline	Year	2019	TBD
Target	Year	2025 (June)	TBD

Output 3.1		Rural access to sustainable drinking water service	
Output indicator		a. Number of people in rural areas accessing a sustainable drinking water service in the reporting year only. b. WASHCOs/ Utilities are established and trained to operate and manage their water supply services	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 0 people b. 0 schemes
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	a. 332.000 people b. 88 schemes
Output 3.2		Institutional WASH in rural areas	
Output indicator		Number of rural institutions with basic water supply and sanitation services	
Baseline	Year	2019	TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	TBD
Output 3.3		Menstrual Hygiene Health Management in rural schools	

Output indicator		a. Number of rural schools and students provided with knowledge and skills on proper MHH b. Number of rural schools and girls provided with safe spaces and emergency supplies for MHH management	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 0 schools / 0 students b. 0 schools / 0 girls
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	a. 90 schools / 108.000 students b. 90 schools / 42.750 girls
Output 3.4		Rural knowledge promotion on hygiene practice	
Output indicator		a. Hygiene promotion provided to households on proper use of sanitation, hand and face washing including baby WASH b. Hygiene promotion provided to households on proper management of MHH	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 0 households b. 0 households
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	a. 720.000 households b. 720.000 households

Project Title 4		Urban WASH and Refugees	
Outcome 4		By 2025, children and families in urban and refugee areas have increased equitable access to basic, inclusive and climate resilient WASH services including in humanitarian situations.	
Outcome indicator		[Ongoing development of an overarching outcome indicator that summarises the output indicators below] Number of urban and refugee households (adults and children) practising appropriate WASH standards by administrative unit (district, urban centre, zones)	
Baseline	Year	2019	TBD
Target	Year	2025 (June)	TBD

Output 4.1		Urban and refugee access to sustainable drinking water service	
Output indicator		a. Capacities of project towns supported including provision of equipment for sustained operation and maintenance of WASH services b. Number of people in urban and refugee areas accessing a sustainable drinking water service in the reporting year only.	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 0 towns b. 0 people
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	a. 2 towns b. 72.244 people
Output 4.2		Urban and refugee access to basic sanitation services	
Output indicator		Number of users of basic sanitation services in urban and refugee areas	
Baseline	Year	2019	0 people
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	72.244 people
Output 4.3		Institutional WASH in urban and refugee areas	
Output indicator		Number of urban and refugee institutions with basic water supply and sanitation services.	
Baseline	Year	2019	TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	TBD
Output 4.4		Urban and refugee knowledge promotion on hygiene practice	
Output indicator		Number of people in urban and refugee areas reached with key messages on hygiene practices focusing on disease outbreak as a result of UNICEF direct support.	
Baseline	Year	2019	TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	TBD

6. Institutional and Management Arrangement

6.1 Management Set-up

As a JFA, the Danish support to the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme will have a simple management structure where UNICEF has the overall responsibility as the programme owner³⁰. As responsible for the management and administration UNICEF will apply their own policies, procedures and standards for fund management which in addition must meet the Danish MFA requirements. UNICEF will be responsible for all reporting and accounting towards Denmark. The above will be secured in the bilateral agreement between the RDE and UNICEF.

Since the Danish contribution is being sourced to a programme already being implemented there will be no inception phase. The TOC and results frame follow the same structure of the larger UNICEF Ethiopia Programme, but have been tailored to the earmarking of the Danish support to this programme. In order to provide flexibility and responds to increasing instability, uncertainty, and constant changes, Adaptive management will be used to continuously quality assure and prioritize the support to the UNICEF Ethiopia Programme.³¹ This is reflected in this programme document's budget and result frame, and will in addition be reflected in the bilateral agreement between RDE and UNICEF.

The structure of the management setup will be included in the bilateral agreement between RDE and UNICEF. A possible structure could be: 2-4 Working group meetings per year, where UNICEF will present to the RDE progress reports, annual work plans and budgets (for approval) with an outlook for the next half year. In the bilateral agreement it will be identified if there in addition is a need for a steering committee³². The Working group structure will also include field /site visits, when possible. This will be critical to ensure continues learning and adaptation in line with the Doing Development Differently approach. This structure and calendar of the working group will also be added to the bilateral agreement between the RDE and UNICEF.

The Working Group will also serve as a forum to discuss, seek input and coordinate with UNICEF. In addition RDE will engage in the WASH under DAG. This could be related to the following topics.

- General guidance and advice on overall strategic direction, issues and priorities
- Discuss best ways to proceed to achieve the programme objectives
- Discuss based on adaptive management and agree on the use of unallocated funds
- Advise on long-term strategic objectives
- Possible linkages to the bilateral Danish SDG 6 support

6.2 Delivering of the WASH services

UNICEF has since 2013 worked closely with the GoE in launching and establishing the OWNPP. This programme support should be understood as a continuation of this collaboration as presented in the strategy of the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH strategy (2020-25). The programme is also supported by a range of other bilateral donors, which complement the funding needs of the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH programme.³³

³⁰ The UNICEF WASH Programme is based on bilateral JFAs with each donor country rather than one common JFA for all donors

³¹ MFA/Danida. November 2020: Guidelines for Country Strategic Framework, Programmes and Projects, Section 1.3: Development effectiveness

³² Steering committees are currently not in place for other donors' support to the UNICEF WASH programme.

³³ Overview of other donors in Annex 5b

7. Budget

The Danish contribution amounts to a total of DKK 200 million to the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme. DKK 130 million has already been allocated on The Danish Finance Act 2021 and another allocation of DKK 70 million is expected on Finance Act 2022 – subject to parliament approval. The budget is based on the full DKK 200 million contribution, but if necessary, the budget can be reduced to DKK 130 million with the same priorities covered. In Annex 5: Budget, two different budgets have been designed, so the allocation of DKK 130 million can be separated from the additional DKK 70 million for each outcome level.

As described in section 3.2 to secure best fit with Danish priorities and measurable results, earmarking will prioritize Rural WASH and Urban and Refugee WASH (outcomes 4 and 3), while still covering the entire UNICEF programme broadly. Most funding is allocated to outcome 3) Rural WASH and outcome 4) Urban WASH and Refugees, where the biggest direct impact on water access and sanitation is expected. In addition, a fair share of funding is directed to outcome 2) End open defecation to ensure a focus on health issues. Finally, capacity building will be covered through outcome 1) Sector coordination and knowledge management, which will receive the smallest share of funding.

The budget includes two lines of unallocated funds and have been incorporated to allow for adaptive management allowing for (re)allocations during the project. The unallocated funds will also prioritise Rural and Urban WASH and Refugees. Considering the Danish engagements and current contextual risks (see ch. 9), the unallocated funds will ensure room for agility to adapt to contextual changes and furthermore to urgent needs, e.g., humanitarian relief responses. In this way, the Danish contribution will support the overall UNICEF WASH framework, but will also be able to respond to possible changes in the context or new knowledge on how to achieve better results (cf. adaptive management). When drawing on the unallocated funds, the procedures under the DANIDA guidelines will be referred to³⁴. The unallocated funds have been distributed to allow for more flexibility further into the programme, reflecting the increase of uncertainty over time. This means that the unallocated funds are distributed on the following basis:

- 2021 Q4: 5% of total unallocated funds
- 2022: 15% of total unallocated funds
- 2023: 25% of total unallocated funds
- 2024: 50% of total unallocated funds
- 2025 H1: 5% of total unallocated funds

In the budget, management fees and costs to UNICEF have been listed based on UNICEF's inputs. These consist of 12% (of the programmable amount) to programme management, 6% to cross sectoral support and 8% to HQ (the two last numbers are out of the total Danish contribution)³⁵.

In case of unsatisfactory performance of the UNICEF WASH programme, triggers will be specified to ensure timely budget reduction and/or reallocations. These triggers will be identified in the bilateral agreement with UNICEF and coordinated with FRU.

A full overview of the budget can be found in the budget table below.

34 See DANIDA's "Guidelines for Country Strategic Frameworks, Programmes and Projects, Section 5.4" and "Guidance Note: Adaptive Management".

35 These costs have been discussed with FRU, MUS and NY and are currently being discussed between the RDE and UNICEF

7.1. Budget table

Outcome/Output ³⁶	2021 (Q4)	2022	2023	2024	2025 (H1)	Total
	Million DKK					
1. Sector coordination (4%)	0,48	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,03	6,88
1.1. Existence of WASH monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanism	0,19	0,72	0,72	0,72	0,41	2,75
1.2. Existence of functioning sector coordination mechanism for WASH for development and humanitarian coordination	0,19	0,72	0,72	0,72	0,41	2,75
1.3. Existence of sector regulation and accountability mechanisms for WASH	0,10	0,36	0,36	0,36	0,21	1,38
2. End open defecation (10%)	1,20	4,47	4,47	4,47	2,58	17,20
2.1. National Strategy to eliminate open defecation with a systemic gender approach	0,24	0,89	0,89	0,89	0,52	3,44
2.2. Communities practicing open defecation	0,36	1,34	1,34	1,34	0,77	5,16
2.3. Access to basic sanitation services	0,60	2,24	2,24	2,24	1,29	8,60
3. Rural WASH (32%) <i>Incl. unallocated funds (32% + 12%)</i>	3,85	14,31	14,31	14,31	8,26	55,04 <i>75,68</i>
3.1. Urban access to sustainable drinking water service	2,03	7,53	7,53	7,53	4,34	28,95
3.2. Institutional WASH in rural areas	1,02	3,78	3,78	3,78	2,18	14,53
3.3. Menstrual Hygiene Health Management in rural schools	0,50	1,86	1,86	1,86	1,07	7,16
3.4. Rural knowledge promotion on hygiene practice	0,31	1,14	1,14	1,14	0,66	4,40
Unallocated funds (12%)	1,03	3,10	5,16	10,32	1,03	20,64
4. Urban and refugee WASH (27%) <i>Incl. unallocated funds (27% + 8%)</i>	2,29	8,50	8,50	8,50	4,90	32,68 <i>46,44</i>
4.1. Urban and refugee access to sustainable drinking water service	1,33	4,93	4,93	4,93	2,84	18,95
4.2. Urban and refugee access to basic sanitation services	0,37	1,36	1,36	1,36	0,78	5,23
4.3. Institutional WASH in urban and refugee areas	0,37	1,36	1,36	1,36	0,78	5,23
4.4. Urban and refugee knowledge promotion on hygiene practice	0,23	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,49	3,27
Unallocated funds (8%)	0,69	2,06	3,44	6,88	0,69	13,76
WASH programme management (12%) ³⁷	1,44	5,37	5,37	5,37	3,10	20,64
Contingencies (3%)	0,36	1,34	1,34	1,34	0,77	5,16
Programmable amount	11,35	40,94	44,38	52,98	22,36	172,00
UNICEF fees and costs (14%)³⁸	1,96	7,28	7,28	7,28	4,20	28,00
Cross sectoral operational support (6%) ³⁹	0,84	3,12	3,12	3,12	1,80	12,00
HQ recovery cost (8%)	1,12	4,16	4,16	4,16	2,4	16,00
Total (100%)	13,31	48,22	51,66	60,26	26,56	200,00

³⁶ The four outcome, project management and contingencies percentages reflect total programmable amount (DKK 172 million), while percentages for UNICEF fees and costs reflect total budget contribution (DKK 200 million)

³⁷ These are currently being negotiated with UNICEF, the objective is to reduce these to around 7%

³⁸ The Embassy is in an ongoing dialogue about UNICEF-fees with MFA Copenhagen

³⁹ UNICEF Ethiopia Country Office and Field Offices (in all 8 regions) operational expenses such as rentals, admin, logistics (cars, drivers), ICT/communication, ancillary service costs, office supplies and stationary etc.

8. Financial Management, planning and reporting⁴⁰

8.1. Financial Management

The activities of the Danish support to the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH programme shall be subject to reporting as well as accounting, financial control and auditing in accordance with Danida's Guidelines for Accounting and Auditing of Grants channelled through Multilateral Organisations. The details will also be secured in the bilateral agreement between the RDE and UNICEF.

UNICEF shall prepare annual financial statements with respect to the Danish support to the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme. The annual financial statements shall be audited, and the auditors' reports shall be sent to the RDE as soon as available and in any case no later than within 180 (one hundred and eighty) days after the expiry of each financial year. The financial reporting shall be at outcome/output level and at least on the same detailed level as the budget. Within three (3) months of the completion of the fund activities in accordance with this Agreement, UNICEF shall account for the use of the Contribution in a final report to be submitted to the RDE. The RDE may request that UNICEF complements and/or clarifies the final report and UNICEF must promptly comply with all such requests.

Disbursement of funds will generally follow the results-based outputs. This means that the majority of the disbursement will follow the progress on access to WASH planned in the project. The RDE will disburse twice a year for a 6 month period to avoid accumulating funds at partner level. If the programme develop a need for change to this setup it will be justified and documented. The RDE shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial supervision mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the UNICEF WASH Programme in Ethiopia. The representatives shall hereunder be permitted to visit premises and examine records, goods and documents requested, and have access to UNICEF's auditors and the auditors' assessment of all information pertaining to the final recipients and the project activities implemented with the contribution. Confidentiality obligations on the part of UNICEF's auditors shall not hinder such access. Any access shall, however, not prejudice the confidentiality of other information which is not related to the contribution.

After the termination of the programme support, the RDE reserves the right to carry out evaluations in accordance with this article. In the event a case of Prohibited Practice is reported to the Ministry, the Ministry may request that the project activity be suspended, if the final recipient or another contracting party is credibly suspected of Prohibited Practice, or terminated if the final recipient or another contracting party has been found to have committed an act of Prohibited Practice.

8.2. Planning and reporting⁴¹

As responsible for the management and administration, UNICEF will carry out the planning and reporting and conduct surveys, annual/bi-annual Multi-Sectoral Forums, Joint WASH Programmes, studies, evaluations and preparation of field notes. The structure of this reporting will be identified as part of the management setup in the bilateral agreement between RDE and UNICEF, cf. section 6. Tentatively it could be that UNICEF will present semi-annual progress reports, work plans, financial reports and budgets (for approval) with an outlook for the next half year at the Working Group meetings. The reports will cover the overall status of the UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme, challenges and impacts (including human rights, climate and gender aspects). These reports will inform learning and dialogue in the working group and feed into required adjustments and adaptation. The financial reporting

⁴⁰ This is a draft proposal of how the RDE sees a potential structure, the final structure will be integrated to the bilateral agreement and will be agreed upon with UNICEF

⁴¹ The communication activities and the M&E framework will be developed further together with the M&E and communication consultants engaged at the RDE in Addis Ababa.

shall be at outcome/output level and at least on the same detailed level as the budget. Since adaptive management will be used, a strong focus on adaptation will be applied, not least when it comes to the needs of especially Rural WASH and Urban and Refugee WASH.

The following activities are some of the major monitoring activities that UNICEF will conduct in order to report on the support provided by Denmark to the programme (The communication activities and the M&E framework will be developed further together with the M&E and communication consultants engaged at the RDE in Addis Ababa):

- Regular and scheduled programme monitoring visits to evaluate progress to achieve the Work Plans targets and anticipating reporting needs for SDG and GTP goals.
- Programmatic visits and spot checks for quality assurance and accountability and to contribute to reporting in UNICEF's the Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Monitoring of bottlenecks and challenges for accelerated WASH programme implementation.
- End user monitoring of services and supplies for humanitarian response.
- Annual sustainability checks.
- Disseminate and apply findings of monitoring, research, lesson learnt and best practices to improve WASH programming.

UNICEF will use the latest available data from JMP and EDHS for planning and reporting on progress. UNICEF will also support the GoE with the development of a fully functional WASH Management Information System (MIS). This support will include definition of the data and information needs, and integration or linkages with the different Ministries' MIS.

Programme evaluability will be a core component of WASH programme implementation. Recognising the importance of independence of the evaluation function, the WASH programme will rely on guidance from evaluation specialists in the Social Policy, Evaluation and Research programme, as well as contracted specialists and oversight from the UNICEF Regional Office.

UNICEF will, in partnership with academia, private sector and civil society, continue to support sustainability checks to assess different sustainability factors of the services provided. UNICEF will also assess results of the professionalization of rural water supply utilities, impacts of power sources in water tariffs, consumption and sustainability. The impact of water projects on the social life of people and the environment will be carried out and action points will be drawn from these studies.

In accordance with MFA guidelines, the programme will be subject to a mandatory Mid-term Review (MTR) managed by the MFA. This MTR is tentatively planned for 2023. It will have a mandate to recommend adjustments to programme inputs, outputs and outcomes as relevant, and the MTR will assess the programme's exit strategy, which will be prepared by RDE, and UNICEF as an input to the MTR. Criteria for successful exit is evidence of capacity developed, update and use of know-how that has been transferred. Criteria for a potential continuation of collaboration would be based on the emergence of new or expanded areas of cooperation, building on the success of the programme and offering cost effective use of resources – and availability of funding.

9. Risk Management ⁴²

A detailed risk management matrix is found in Annex 4. The MFA of Denmark will focus its risk management on key contextual, programmatic, and institutional risks, based on UNICEF's own identified risk for the WASH Programme in Ethiopia.

Key contextual risks include political, social and ethnic tensions, the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, worsening of the current humanitarian crisis, weak operation and maintenance systems, and inadequate WASH regulation.

Key programmatic risks include the COVID-19 crisis, social and ethnic tensions that could affect programme implementation, lack of partner resources to implement activities planned, unsuccessful activities targeting hygiene behaviour, and non-development of capacities in rural and urban areas. On the other side, the pandemic has in many ways also been an opportunity for WASH, for example the additional focus on handwashing, which has led to the development of a Hand Hygiene for All Coalition in Ethiopia, with a roadmap developed to achieve national hand hygiene coverage incorporated into the sanitation campaign.

Key institutional risks include the risk of duplication of efforts or failures to recognise interfaces and synergies with other initiatives due to many donors and development partners – and if the programme fails to deliver its outcomes, this will reflect negatively on UNICEF, the GoE and its ministries as well as the MFA.

Risk mitigation measures are proposed and integrated in programme design leaving the residual risks at low-medium levels. It is planned for that the management setup will secure a structure that regularly monitors and discusses risks, the exact details are to be finalised in unison with UNICEF.

10. Closure

In accordance with MFA guidelines, the programme will be subject to a mandatory Mid-term Review (MTR) managed by the MFA. This MTR is tentatively planned for 2023. It is the ambition that this review will propose an exit strategy for the programme

11. Short summary of projects

As UNICEF and Danida plan to agree on 'Earmarking' the selected interventions will be part of the UNICEF WASH programme with certain monitoring of the Danish Results. Therefore, the Danida funded projects will follow the UNICEF programme and not be described here.

⁴² The development in Ethiopia will be monitored on an ongoing basis leaving room for possible revision.

12. Annexes

Annex 1: Context Analysis

1. Overall Development Challenges, Opportunities and Risks

Summarise key conclusions from the analyses and implications for the strategic frameworks/programs/projects regarding each of the following points:

General development challenges including poverty, equality/inequality, national development plans/poverty reduction strategy, humanitarian assessment.

With aspirations to become a low-middle-income country by 2025, Ethiopia has made some strides with respect to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, Ethiopia's rank of 173rd out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index indicates that, while the country is on the path, it has a way to go to reach its destination in terms of inclusive, sustainable development for all.

There has been tremendous progress in monetary poverty reduction (from 45.5 per cent in 1995/1996 to 23.5 per cent in 2015/2016). However, children in present-day Ethiopia, who account for more than half the population of the country, bear a greater poverty burden than adults: 32.4 percent of children under 18 compared with 29.6 per cent of adults are monetarily poor in 2011. Additionally, 88 per cent of children live in multi-dimensional poverty, experiencing deprivations in domains such as health, nutrition, housing, education and/or water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Poverty in women is multi-faceted and linked to a lack of women's economic, social and political empowerment, including their access to and control over information, services, resources and commodities.

Ethiopia continues to face deeply rooted humanitarian challenges. More than 28.5 million people are affected by various shocks such as ongoing conflict, community violence and displacement, the COVID-19 pandemic, cholera outbreaks, desert locust invasion and recurrent climatic shocks such as floods and droughts. The escalation of conflict in Tigray and surrounding areas in 2020 has resulted in further civilian casualties, displacement and disruption of essential services. An increasing number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in different parts of the country affected by insecurity and localized conflict, climate shocks, and COVID-19 need relief assistance and protection. In 2021, a projected 28.5 million people will need urgent humanitarian assistance—representing an alarming increase from 8.4 million at the start of 2020. Of an estimated 2.7 million internally displaced persons in Ethiopia, 1 million were displaced in 2020 and 1.9 million (70 per cent) were displaced by conflict.

Development in key economic indicators:

According to the most recent WB data for 2019 the GDP per capita is 855 USD, which is below the regional average and placing Ethiopia as a lower income country. However, Ethiopia is experiencing a continuous economic growth with an annual increase in GDP of around 8.5% over the last decade. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to halt this development.

Of Ethiopia's 110 million population, 41% is under the age of 15 and 28% is aged 15-29. Youth unemployment is estimated at nearly 27% and the need for job creation is urgent for the next generation. The country's ambition is to create 20 million jobs in 2030 with the industrial and service sectors being the main drivers.

Ethiopia has taken significant steps towards liberalization of the economy through promotion of private investments. Foreign direct investments are an important source of capital. However, performance of goods exports remains weak and foreign exchange shortages persists. In 2020 the inflation rate was at 20%, largely due to increasing food prices.

Status and progress in relation to SDGs, in particular those that are special priorities for Denmark:

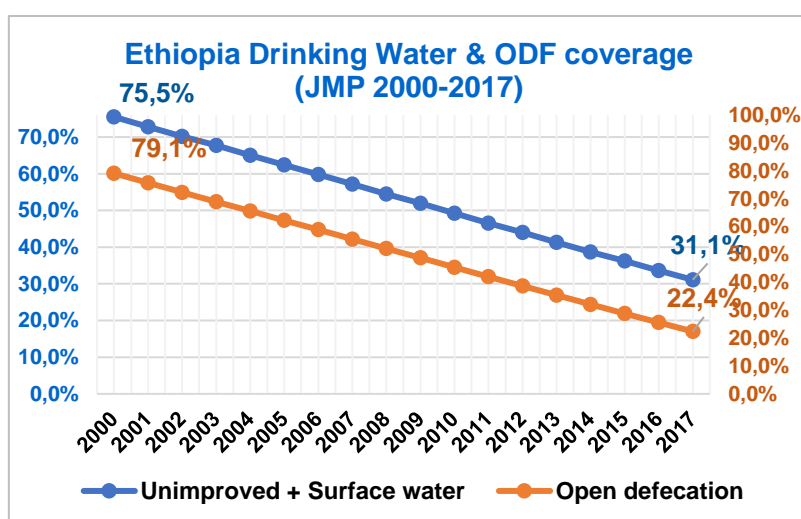
Ethiopia has an ambitious goal of becoming a lower-middle income country by 2025. The country's development plan, Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II), consists of 9 pillars including "Building a Climate Resilient Green Economy".

The SDG's are central elements in the strategic development of Ethiopia. This is also illustrated by the Danish and Ethiopian mutual commitment to the global agenda on climate change and sustainable economic growth. The joint Danish Ethiopian leadership on SDG 7 and the energy transition track during the UN Climate Action Summit in New York in 2019 is evidence for a strong partnership between the two countries. This programme will build on the success of the SDG 7 collaboration between Denmark and Ethiopia and seek to replicate a new success for SDG 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Meeting the SDG target of universal coverage of safely managed water and sanitation access by 2030 requires improving current access levels by nine-fold for water and fourteen-fold for sanitation. Only 11 per cent of Ethiopia's population has access to safely managed drinking water and seven per cent to improved sanitation. As a result of sustained messaging on handwashing to prevent COVID-19, there has been an improvement in handwashing practices but sustaining this improvement could be a challenge. Only 27 per cent of primary schools (10,052 out of the 15,343 respondent primary schools) have access to water supply and this negatively impacts school retention especially for girls. (Source EMIS 2018/19). Only 20 per cent of health facilities have WASH facilities, which remains a barrier to achieving quality of care.

Although there has been great progress, Ethiopia's continued population growth, and very rapid pace of urban growth are two challenges straining water and sanitation resources and systems. The latest Joint Monitoring Program (JMP, 2020) Report of UNICEF and WHO⁴³ shows that in 2017 access to 'at least basic drinking water' had increased greatly since 2000 (see Figure below).

Regarding the higher SDG standard of 'safely managed water supply', Ethiopia is the second lowest among 96 countries reported in the Joint Monitoring Program in terms of safely managed water supply: only 11 per cent of people (31 per cent for rural and 80 per cent for urban) have access to a 'safely managed water supply', leaving 33 million people still using unimproved water sources, which are assumed to be contaminated and



⁴³ <https://washdata.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2019-07/jmp-2019-wash-households.pdf>

dangerous to the health and well-being of the users.

The same report shows access to ‘at least basic sanitation services’ for Ethiopia was seven per cent nationally (four per cent rural and 20 per cent urban). Although considerable progress has been made to reduce the number of people defecating in the open in Ethiopia from 79 to 22 per cent of the population, 22.4 million people still practice open defecation (38 per cent rural population and 7 per cent urban population). This also varies significantly by wealth quintile and by region as shown in the Figure below. Faecal contamination of the environment and poor hygiene practices remain leading causes of child mortality, morbidity, undernutrition and stunting. Stunting has negative effects on learning, potential for earnings, and on health. Barriers to sanitation improvements are multi-sectoral and therefore require contributions beyond the WASH sector and partners.

Hygiene remains a priority issue in Ethiopia, both in emergency and non-emergency settings. According to the JMP (2019), the prevalence of a place in the home with soap and water for handwashing is very low in Ethiopia, at 8% nationally (23% urban households, 4% rural households). Diarrhoeal disease remains the second leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children under the age of five, responsible for 13 per cent of child deaths in Ethiopia. Children are more likely to be undernourished and stunted if they are exposed to fecally transmitted infections (FTIs) – including diarrhoeal disease, environmental enteropathy and/or intestinal worms, which are closely linked to poor hygiene and open defecation. Hygiene promotion is critical considering both the prevalence of the COVID-19 virus and that in 2020, 15,197 cholera cases were reported, affecting a greater number of woredas compared to outbreaks in previous years. UNICEF is working through social mobilisation and behaviour change communication to address hygiene and handwashing issues.

In Ethiopia, water and sanitation coverage in health facilities and in schools remain low. According to Ethiopia’s One WASH National Programme Phase II plan (November 2018), schools often have inadequate water and sanitation facilities. The lack of WASH facilities serves as a barrier to children’s attendance and performance in schools, particularly for female teachers and female students. Complete WASH coverage in schools is estimated at 30 per cent. Only 35 per cent of primary schools have safe water, and only 28% of schools have basic sanitation. Menstrual hygiene and health (MHH) facilities in schools facilitate the presence and attendance of female teachers and female students and contribute to girls’ retention, learning outcomes and completion of school, to their health and hygiene, and to safeguarding. As cited in the National Adolescent and Youth Strategy 2016-2020, an estimated 15 per cent of girls and young women have missed school because of menstruation, and the drastic lack of facilities and items to safely manage it. Safe and clean WASH services are also important for reducing women’s and girls’ vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV) in humanitarian settings, when females often contend with both physical hardship and physical insecurity when trying to obtain water and practice sanitation and hygiene in camps and other temporary settlements.

State of democracy; what is the most important political and democratic trends in the specific context incl. regime persistence, political inclusiveness and government accountability

The line-up of various reform plans in Ethiopia does represent opportunities for the UNICEF WASH Programme as the timing of the engagement coincides with processes of formulating concrete actions for the achievement of defined policy targets, especially the One WASH strategy in Ethiopia. However, there are different geo, climate and health challenges that may impact the

political situation in Ethiopia. The COVID-19 pandemic had an immediate negative effect on Ethiopia, from a health, economic and political dimension. The vaccine fueled recovery from COVID-19 in sub-Saharan Africa will drag on with damaging effects of the pandemic causing harm in the short, medium and long term. The IMF forecasts that in 2021 it will be the slowest-growing major region. In many countries it will take several years for GDP per person to get back to where it was before COVID-19. In addition to this, the pandemic had a direct effect in the postponement of the planned general election in 2020. A new date for the election has been announced for June 2021.

Increased political tensions and mobilization along ethnic lines have led to a deterioration of the security situation in Ethiopia, which impose a risk for the reforms and the implementation of WASH initiatives. In particular, the increase in inter-communal conflict along ethnic lines and regional borders, increased demands for regional and ethnic autonomy claims, armed conflict between opposition groups and the federal defense forces have caused widespread and massive conflict-induced displacement and increasing reports of human rights abuses.

The current conflict in Tigray has received significant international attention. The conflict is extremely challenging with different armed stakeholders engaging in the active and complex conflict and the situation on the ground worsening causing massive humanitarian needs, including large-scale human rights abuses and atrocities, attacks on civilians, break-down and looting of government structures, infrastructure and services, massive internally displaced people and refugees fleeing into Sudan.

Looking at a regional level in Africa, negotiations over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) with neighboring countries Sudan and Egypt have reached a crucial stage, but talks could be delayed while the Ethiopian Government responds to the ongoing crisis. Worryingly, the conflict has the potential to spread across the whole region.

However, amid these uncertainties, it is anticipated that the WASH agenda will continue to be central to the reforms in Ethiopia. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic underscores the crucial need of WASH solutions for reducing the spread of the virus, which is expected to create support and a momentum for the programme.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- National Development strategies and progress reports;
- WB Country Diagnostics <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/23099>
- Development partners' country analyses
- National poverty assessments
- IMF Article 4 and other country reports
- Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem)⁴⁴
- Afrobarometer is an African series of national public attitude surveys on democracy, governance and society
- Freedom House
- UNDP Human Development Index
- SDG Tracker Our World in Data, and UN SDG progress reports
- Global Gender Gap Report: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality>
- World Bank Human Capital Index: <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/human-capital-index>.

UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme Report 2020
 UNICEF Ethiopia Situation Analysis, 2020
 UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme Strategy Note, 2020
 UNICEF Ethiopia Annual Report 2020
 Ethiopia 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview
 Ethiopia 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan

⁴⁴ An approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy, which provide a multidimensional and disaggregated dataset that, reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy as a system of rule that goes beyond the simple presence of elections.

Multidimensional Child Deprivation in Ethiopia, CSA and UNICEF Ethiopia, 2018
 Sanitation micro plan study report, 2019, UNICEF Ethiopia, endorsed by the government.
 Ministry of Health/FDRE. 2016. National Adolescent and Youth Health Strategy. (ORIGINAL SOURCE DATA: Tegene et. al, 2014).

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

List additional studies that might be carried out as part of the formulation or implementation phase, including studies that will be carried out jointly with others or by partners /other donors.

2. Political Economy and Stakeholder Analysis

A political economy and stakeholder analysis provides a critical underpinning for programming and decisions on approaches and modalities and informs most of the other analyses, including the Theory of Change (ToC), the scenario analysis, the risk analysis, the partner assessment, and the results framework. Political Economy Analysis (PEA) examines social and economic structures, formal and informal institutions and power relations ('rules of the game'), cultural norms, stakeholders and their ideas, interests, incentives and influence potential.

A project or program take place in a *context*, which includes different interests, power relations, a specific institutional set-up and political environment. The context factors – both structural and conjunctural- and the actors/stakeholders shape the dynamics, which will enable or constrain change, reform and more broadly development. The interdisciplinary analysis of such context factors are often referred to by the broad term “political economy”. Different societal groups have different interests in e.g. rent seeking or market access, and they pursue their interest with formal and informal means of influence and power at their disposal. They have a stake in the sector, the theme or the issue – and they are therefore referred to as *stakeholders*. They may be individuals, groups or organizations.

Country level analysis (strategic frameworks) provides awareness and knowledge about the country context and understanding of the broad political-economy environment. At sector level, the analysis identifies specific barriers and opportunities within particular sectors/thematic areas, and finally problem-driven analysis PEA is geared to understand a particular problem at the project level, or in relation to specific policy issue. A political economy analysis does not necessarily call for comprehensive ex-ante analysis and long descriptions. Looking at historical experiences and triangulating recent assessments by key informants may be sufficient to design the program or project.

Summarise key conclusions from the analyses and implications for the strategic frameworks/programs/projects regarding each of the following points:

Political economy:

The Government-led One WASH National Programme, a sector-wide approach in which UNICEF is a partner, is investing a total budget of US\$ 6.559 billion from 2019-2024 to implement its five components; Rural WASH (US\$1.367 billion); Urban WASH (US\$1.868 billion); Climate Resilient (CR) WASH (US\$2.489 billion); Institutional WASH (US\$0.833 billion); and Capacity Building and programme management (US\$0.301 billion). In addition, the National Sanitation or 'Tsedu' Campaign (*clean* in Amharic) was formally launched by the State Ministers of Health and Water in November 2019 at the Multi-Stakeholder Forum of the OWNPN and is now in its preliminary year of implementation. Hampered, inevitably, by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (which continues to divert ministry resources to the response), the OWNPN is now gearing up to respond to this monumental task of eliminating open defecation in Ethiopia by 2024, however, many challenges remain. UNICEF is committed to supporting the government to deliver this campaign.

Stakeholder analysis⁴⁵:

UNICEF Ethiopia's WASH programme will work closely with the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), other United Nation partners, Civil Society, the private sector, communities and children to deliver change by combining high quality programmes at scale with communication, advocacy and mobilization of resources.

UNICEF is one of the key development partners that actively supported the GoE in launching and establishing the One WASH National Program (OWNP). UNICEF will use its unique position of influence as a key technical partner and contributor to the Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) to support strengthening of the system through all the key enabling environment building blocks identified by the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership. UNICEF also plays an important role in the development and piloting of innovative ideas for advocacy and policy change. UNICEF has established strong working relationships with the government (especially MoWIE, The Ministry of Education, The Ministry of Health and MoF), bilateral donors, UN agencies, academia, development partners, NGOs and civil society in Ethiopia and their experts play a major role in cluster coordination to emergency response as well as several WASH dialogue platforms. UNICEF will leverage its cluster leading role to connect humanitarian and development coordination and identify resilience actions in both ways, through humanitarian action as well as through development-funded preparedness. UNICEF is also leading the dialogue with government to better engage the private sector and provide support to the CSO forum. Building on these, UNICEF will continue working in partnership with government, donors, NGOs, the private sector and academia. UNICEF will also use the convening power of its field presence to support the sector wide approach of the One WASH program implementation at the regional level.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) represents the strategic response of the UN Country Team in Ethiopia to the national development priorities including achievement of the SDGs. All members of the UN family work together in an integrated manner to achieve the strategic results in the UNSDCF. The UNICEF WASH programme will contribute to one or more of the results areas and groups of the UNSDCF. Other key sectoral partnerships include partnership with media entities, religious leaders, high profile champions and community-based platforms for enhancing demand creation.

UNICEF is also collaborating with the private sector in order to promote innovative approaches to drive sustainability and build effective markets, for WASH supply chains especially sanitation and renewable energy and to learn from other sectors on private sector engagement to achieve universal access for WASH. The WASH programme will engage with the private sector and shape local markets for children, including undertaking research in technologies for the attainment of set goals and targets. Attention will be paid to reducing market barriers that inhibit access to essential supplies for WASH services. UNICEF WASH will partner with private sector organizations to provide pro-poor sanitation and stimulate market creation.

Finally, UNICEF will continue to support stronger linkages between WASH cluster/emergency coordination and the longer-term sectoral strategies. UNICEF will continue to contribute to the sector pool fund through the Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) together with the World Bank, African Development Bank, UK-DFID, KOICA, Government of Finland, among others, while also coordinating the activities of the water sector-working group.

⁴⁵ Reference is made to Annex 2: Partner assessment, where a thorough description of the partners involved in this programme can be found.

List key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

Relevant references and guidance may include:

Afrobarometer is an African series of national public attitude surveys on democracy, governance, and society

Freedom house assess the level of freedom in each country in the world, with a numerical score and ranking as Free, Partly Free, or Not Free.

Political/economy analysis, stakeholder analysis, capacity assessments, Drivers of Change or Power Analysis

Information on the governance regime can be found in power studies, political-economy studies, and drivers of changes studies. <https://eba.se/rapporter/201909-democracy-in-african-governance-seeing-and-doing-it-differently/11528/>

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

List additional studies that might be carried out as part of the preparation phase, including studies that will be carried out jointly with others or by partners/other donors.

No.

3. Fragility, Conflict and Resilience

Situation with regards to peace and fragility based on the FRAAT.

The key drivers of humanitarian needs in Ethiopia are ongoing conflict, desert locust invasion, recurrent climatic shocks such as floods and droughts, and socioeconomic impact of COVID-19. Amidst the political transition, armed conflict and community violence remains a critical concern across Ethiopia, from Benishangul Gumuz, to Oromia, to Tigray. Heightened competition over resources due to pressures from climatic shocks, COVID-19 containment measures, and desert locust infestation in certain areas, create further inter-communal tension, violence, and displacement.

Of an estimated 2.7 million people currently internally displaced in Ethiopia, 1 million of which occurred in 2020, approximately 68 per cent were displaced by conflict, underlining the rapidly evolving protection crisis in Ethiopia.

The COVID-19 pandemic and its containment measures worsened a dire humanitarian situation, with an estimated loss of up to 2.4 million jobs. As a result, 31 million people were estimated to be living below the poverty line in 2020, up from 26 million people in 2019. Women, who had comprised a large majority in the hard-hit tourism and hospitality sector, have been disproportionately affected by not only the economic crisis, but also by related protection concerns, including gender-based violence, which has seen an exponential rise since April 2020.

The crippling socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 are expected to persist throughout 2021. Furthermore, ongoing insecurity both in and beyond Tigray will continue to severely undermine the availability and access to food and other basic goods and services and have further socioeconomic impact. Predicted La Niña conditions and below-average rainfall particularly in the South and South-Eastern parts of the country also threaten to exacerbate food insecurity and other humanitarian needs, in addition to increasing the concern for unrest as communities compete for even more limited water resources.

Identify on-going stabilisation/development and resilience efforts and entry points and the potential for establishing partnerships and alliances with national, regional and other international partners in order to maximise effects of the engagements.

UNICEF in Ethiopia made significant strides along the spirit of UN reform in 2020, contributing to development of the new UNSDCF. With UNHCR, UNICEF worked to operationalize the strategies set out in the new Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children via joint planning and the development of a revised partnership with the Agency for Refugee & Returnee Affairs (ARRA). Implementation of the Blueprint in Ethiopia will help Government to realize its pledges towards refugees. The Blueprint with UNHCR was complemented by an agreement detailing the components of joint advocacy and data sharing.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

Relevant references and guidance may include:

- Fragility Risk and Resilience Analysis Tool (FRAAT) [FRRAT_FINAL_2020_06_26.docx](#)
- DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF): <http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance-peace/conflictfragilityandresilience/>
- World Bank - Fragility, Conflict and Violence: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence>
- International Dialogue for Peace and State Building – New Deal: <https://www.pbsdialogue.org/en/>
- Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime: <http://globalinitiative.net/>
- Global Witness: <https://www.globalwitness.org/en-gb/>
- UK-Stabilisation Unit: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/stabilisation-unit>
- Solution Alliance (humanitarian-development nexus) : <http://www.solutionsalliance.org/>
- DCAF Security Sector Governance/Reform: <http://www.dcaf.ch/>
- EU. Crisis and fragility management: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/fragility-and-crisis-management_en
- UN Peace Building; Un Peace Building Commission: <http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/> and the UN Peace Building Fund <http://www.unpbf.org/>
- UNOCHA sitrep's
- Global Peace Index (www.economicsandpeace.org)
- Failed State Index (www.fundforpeace.org)
- International Crisis Group country reports (www.crisisgroup.org)
- <http://data.worldbank.org>
- <http://reliefweb.int/countries>
- UNSCR 1325
- International and regional human rights and HRBA principles and HRBA Guidance Note of 2013
- International humanitarian law, humanitarian principles and Good Humanitarian Donorship
- Agenda for humanity (<http://www.agendaforhumanity.org>)
- Making the SDGs work for Humanitarian Needs (<http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/WHS-background-paper.pdf>)
- The solution alliance (a network to tackle protracted displacement - <http://www.solutionsalliance.org/library>)

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Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

List additional studies that might be carried out as part of the preparation phase, including studies that will be carried out jointly with others or by partners/other donors.

No.

4. Human Rights, Gender, Youth and applying a Human Rights Based Approach

As an important element of the Human Rights Assessment special focus should be placed on the Danish human rights priorities: 1) gender equality, including the fight against discrimination, violence, gender stereotypes, sexual and reproductive health and rights and equal opportunity in society; 2) the fight against and prevention of the use of torture and ill-treatment especially through law reform, police training and human rights awareness; 3) indigenous peoples rights and participation in processes affecting their lives; 4) accountability for gross violations of human rights; 5) freedom of thought, conscience and religion, hereunder the fight against discrimination and persecution of thought based minorities, and prevention of religious based conflict; 6) civil society space, including freedom of assembly and association, expression, thought or religion and online and off-line rights; 7) protection of human rights defenders, hereunder human rights activists, atheists and faith based actors.

Promoting human rights in Strategic frameworks/Programs/Projects, Denmark places a particular high importance to gender equality and a focus on young people as right holders and agents for change. A key priority in this respect is the promotion of a gender transformative approach and at the same time considering harmful social and gender norms in analysis and programming.

Applying a gender transformative approach entails transforming the power dynamics and structures that serve to reinforce gendered inequalities. It involves engaging groups at all levels in critically examining, challenging and questioning social and gender norms and power relations. This spans from questioning institutionalised structures and belief systems to everyday habits by individuals that may be unequal. Unpacking norms and behaviours and how they may be shifted can offer valuable insights on gender transformative and social and behavioural pathways of change over time.

Systematically applying a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) in Denmark's development cooperation implies a focus on those who are most marginalized, excluded or discriminated against (leaving no one behind) as well as on the relationships between duty-bearers and rights-holders. A HRBA offers a multidimensional perspective on poverty in a comprehensive, systematic and operational way. The core thrust of Denmark's approach to HRBA is the four principles of non-discrimination, participation & inclusion, transparency and accountability.

The key is to identify the binding constraint(s) on the fulfilment of human rights in the specific context (closely linked to the analysis of the democracy indicators and governance relations), and set priorities accordingly together with local stakeholders and partners.

The HRBA Guidance Note (hrbportal.org) and a tool kit for how to include Youth in Development <https://amg.um.dk/en//youth-in-development/> may provide further guidance.

Summarise key conclusions from the analyses and implications for the strategic frameworks/programs/projects regarding each of the following points:

Human Right Standards (international, regional and national legislation)

On 28 July 2010, through Resolution 64/292, the United Nations General Assembly explicitly recognized the human right to water and sanitation and acknowledged that clean drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realisation of all human rights.

The contribution to be made by the programme in terms of capacity development and tools for more well-informed and transparent decision making in WASH, will enable the duty bearers (i.e. the political decision makers and public authorities) to be mindful of the needs and priorities of end-users and ultimately beneficiaries at the household and enterprise level (the rights holders). The human rights principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, and transparency will thus be an integrated concern throughout the programme. Human rights due diligence processes will be conducted in this context. Similarly, the potential impacts and benefits, as a result of the cooperation for both women, men and youth have been carefully addressed in the formulation process and during consultations with the various stakeholders and will also during implementation be issues that need to be considered.

Universal Periodic Review

Assessment of the most important recommendations from Universal Periodic Review (UPR) relevant for thematic programmes/projects and from any treaty bodies, special procedures, INGOs, Human rights institutions etc. that require follow up by partners in the program.

Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) Principles

UNICEF has a strong commitment to HRBA principles and the Core Commitments to Children (CCCs). UNICEF's Global Strategy for WASH aims to progressively realizing the human rights to water and sanitation, with a focus on priority interventions for children. The Strategy articulates how UNICEF will support governments and partners to achieve universal and sustainable water and sanitation services and the promotion of hygiene, with a focus on reducing inequalities especially for the most vulnerable children, wherever they are, both in times of stability and crisis.

UNICEF's work in WASH will contribute to global efforts to meet the water and sanitation Sustainable Development Goal – SDG 6 – and the broader SDG agenda, targeting priority interventions for children. UNICEF will focus on water, sanitation and hygiene in households and institutions, with two overarching objectives, which align with the first two SDG 6 targets:

1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all;
2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

UNICEF's core accountability will be to act where children do not have even a basic level of service. We will also address the more ambitious goal of “safely managed” services embedded in SDG 6, as that is critical to addressing inequalities and sustaining the gains that have been made over the past 20 years.

Participation

Stakeholders will be consulted and included in all WASH project plans. To ensure conflict sensitivity, participatory and conflict-sensitive WASH provision will be ensured to strengthen resilience to conflict. Social cohesion will be strengthened through collaborative engagement with WASH/health authorities and amongst communities in conflict-affected contexts to sustain results. A distinct conflict sensitivity strategy will be integrated in conflict-affected contexts, closely monitoring conflict dynamics that might affect or be affected by our interventions. Community engagement will be prioritised to ensure transparency around the proposed investments and manage expectations and perceptions of the same.

Inclusive and equitable provision of services will be ensured to reduce exclusion and marginalization. For example, increased availability of water strengthens resilience to climatic shocks and stresses and reduces incentives for conflict between pastoralist communities and farming communities in drought-prone areas. In IDP-hosting areas, community engagement platforms will be established/supported to include both host and IDP communities to facilitate the sharing of services in IDP-hosting contexts, strengthening horizontal social cohesion.

Transparency

UNICEF's equity and accountability to affected populations (AAP) approach is fully adopted in all WASH programmes and all projects utilize a context-sensitive and relevant strategy to reach the most vulnerable and hardest-to-reach groups.

AAP refers to the responsibility to ensure programmes generate meaningful and relevant results and outcomes for girls, boys, women and men, in accordance with their specific needs, priorities and preferences. It involves working in ways to protect, facilitate and enable them to exercise their rights to safe, fair, equitable access to quality services to accurate, reliable and relevant information to share their views and opinions about the quality and effectiveness of programmes to participate in decisions that affect them. This requires building relationships of trust between UNICEF, its partners and vulnerable people and communities, based on mutual respect, transparency and two-way communication and engagement, and ensuring that participating communities are informed on their

rights and entitlements, expected standards of conduct, available services, how to access them through preferred language and method of communication.

Conflict monitoring and the integration of conflict sensitive approaches as described in the section above will further strengthen the reach and sustainability of the interventions. These include for example the integration of equity considerations, adequate consultation with communities in conflict-affected contexts, transparency in selection criteria of locations and beneficiaries of WASH interventions. Any relevant materials will always be translated into the relevant local languages.

Gender

Gender inequality is highly salient to WASH. Access to safe drinking water and the elimination of open defecation are inherently gendered goals. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by a lack of clean and enough water, safe and clean toilets and soap for washing. hauling the water their families need takes up a large proportion of the time of women and girls, time that could otherwise be spent on learning, income generating or other activities. Likewise, women and girls are disproportionately affected by a lack of clean and enough water, safe and clean toilets and soap for washing. Those who lack toilets at home, schools and health facilities risk indignity, harassment, sexual assault and threats to their health.

The WASH Programme will implement gender responsive programming to ensure that women, men, girls and boys participate in, and equitably benefit from all WASH initiatives. Gender analysis will be an integral element of all assessments so that water, sanitation and hygiene actions are informed by evidence on the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls both in development and humanitarian context. The role of girls and women in promoting sanitation will be leveraged.

References to guidelines on ensuring gender aspects and equalities will be an integral part of the specific activities during programme implementation.

Youth

The lack of WASH facilities serves as a barrier to children's attendance and performance in schools, particularly for female teachers and female students. Complete WASH coverage in schools is estimated at 30 per cent . Only 35 per cent of primary schools have safe water, and only 28% of schools have basic sanitation. As cited in the National Adolescent and Youth Strategy 2016-2020, an estimated 15 per cent of girls and young women have missed school because of menstruation, and the drastic lack of facilities and items to safely manage it. Menstrual hygiene and health (MHH) facilities in schools facilitate the presence and attendance of female teachers and female students and contributes to girls' retention, learning outcomes and completion of school, to their health and hygiene, and to safeguarding.

Social and behavioural change communication will be used to reach youth, by sponsoring influential champions, role models, religious leaders, other influencers. Use peer to peer approaches that mobilise school clubs and other adolescents and youth. And use mass media campaigns for an open defecation free (ODF) Ethiopia.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

Relevant references and guidance may include:

- Universal Period Review (UPR) processes and analysis <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx>
- OHCHR country reports www.ohchr.org
- EU Human Rights Strategies
- Human Rights periodic reporting and Treaty Bodies monitoring of human rights in member states www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/TreatyBodies.aspx
- International and regional human rights and HRBA principles and HRBA Guidance Note of 2013
- Danish Institute of Human Rights (DIHR) Guide to understand the interlinkages between human rights and the SDGs <http://sdg.humanrights.dk>
- World economic forum gender equality index: (<https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality>)
- World Bank Human Capital Index (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/human-capital>)
- World Bank Women, Business & the Law (<https://wbl.worldbank.org/>)

Gender transformative approach

-	Care:	Measuring	Gender	Transformative	Change:	https://care.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/working_paper_aas_gt_change_measurement_fa_lowres.pdf
-	PlanBørnefonden:	Our Gender Transformative Approach, tackling the root causes of gender inequality: https://plan-international.org/eu/blog-alex-munive-gender-transformative-approach				
-	ODI:	Knowledge to Action resource series: adolescent girls and gender norms: https://www.odi.org/knowledge-action-resource-series-adolescent-girls-and-gender-norms				
-	Beam Exchange:	The social norms factor: How gendered social norms influence how we empower women in market systems development: https://beamexchange.org/resources/797/				
-	UNICEF	Everybody Wants To Belong: A practical guide to tackling and leveraging social norms in behavior change programming https://www.unicef.org/mena/everybody-wants-to-belong				
-	2020 Human Development Report:	Tackling social norms- a game changer for gender inequalities: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr_perspectives_gsni.pdf				
-	Understanding Masculinities:	https://promundoglobal.org/resources/understanding-masculinities-results-international-men-gender-equality-survey-images-middle-east-north-africa/?lang=english				

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

No additional studies or analytical work required. It is, however crucial, that during implementation the programme management maintain attention and focus on the above discussed issues and ensure appropriate actions are taken to ensure that building capacity among youth is critical in terms of the overall sustainability of the programme.

5. Inclusive sustainable growth, climate change and environment

Summarise key conclusions from the analyses and implications for the strategic frameworks/programs/projects regarding each of the following points:

Over the last decade, Ethiopia has experienced significant economic growth and lifted millions out of poverty. Albeit this improvement, central development issues persist in the water and sanitation-area: the country faces continuous population growth with rapid urban growth, which are putting increasing pressure on the population's access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

UNICEF Ethiopia's WASH programme is highly focused on climate resilient options. UNICEF is developing a deeper groundwater resources (as opposed to shallow and surface water), a push towards electrification (renewable energy). The use of solar power for water pumping is becoming increasingly common in Ethiopia, and UNICEF's aim is to convert all schemes, where practicable, from unsustainable expensive to maintain and run fossil fuel pumps. Further climate resilient initiatives include the development of Water Safety Plans at all schemes, to ensure the water is used sustainably, and climate responsive sanitation.

UNICEF Ethiopia WASH uniformly conducts ESIA's before the construction of any new water scheme. For the rehabilitation of existing water schemes, post-construction ESI audits can be carried out. The ESIA format used by UNICEF Ethiopia follows the strictest guidelines as set by the Government of Germany and the World Bank. The ESIA process also includes aspects of land ownership, conflict sensitivity.

Relevant references and guidance may include:

- World Bank Systematic Country Diagnostics: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/23099>
- Climate change: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, national climate change or disaster risk management policies or strategies, NAMA or low carbon development plans, national adaptation planning (NAPAs, NAPs), etc.
- Environment and sustainable development: green growth strategies / actions plans, National Environmental Action Plans, State of the Environment Reporting, relevant sector studies and Strategic Environmental Assessments.
- Other development partners' climate change or environmental assessments and country profiles
- Care report calls for gender transformative response to climate displacement: <https://careclimatechange.org/new-care-report-calls-for-urgent-gender-transformative-response-to-climate-displacement/>
- Introduction to gender and climate change: <https://unfccc.int/gender>

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

A research study is currently underway to assess the potential risks and negative impacts of increasing water availability in drought prone marginal grazing lands, and can be shared on completion, later in 2021.

6. Capacity of public sector, public financial management and corruption

Capacity of the public sector for policy making, enforcement and service delivery Ethiopia's public sector is challenged by lack of know-how and human resources in relevant public and private institutions. Currently, international development organizations and donors take on this role in many cases.

Among high level officers and decision makers it is often found that many are technically very skilled which is indicating that they have a technical training background. When it comes to management skills, they often have no proof of training in this aspect. Hence executive decision may often be based on experiences – business as usual – rather than from an economically and strategically founded viewpoint. However, in order to create a sustainable path moving forward, the Ethiopians have recognized the need for having the knowledge in house, to be able to navigate and plan long-term.

UNICEF is currently supporting the GoE with their technical and management resources for implementing the One WASH strategy. UNICEF is a highly recognized multilateral organization, with global expertise in financial management and WASH implementation.

The UNICEF Ethiopia WASH will also contribute to the development of a stronger public sector, with better coordination and technical expertise around WASH. The first outcome of the programme is to strengthen the knowledge sharing and coordination of the different public institutions engaged in the One Wash strategy.

Corruption situation

Ethiopia ranks #114 of 180 countries on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2018.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- World Bank Systematic Country Diagnostics: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/23099>
- Development-partner assessments of procurement quality, etc.; WB CPIA assessments
- SDG 16 targets <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/>
- National reports from the Ministry of Finance, national audit institutions, Ombudsman institutions as well as reports from national or international organizations, think tanks, and academia as well as media reports.
- National and development-partner documents on public-sector reforms; PFM reform-related documents; PEFA assessments;
- Corruption assessments based on an analysis of corruption cases from national anti-corruption agencies as well as reports on perceptions of corruption (barometer reports e.g. from Transparency and Afro-barometer), World Bank/IMF assessments and NGO (e.g. budget monitoring reports) and media reports.
- Assessments of corruption in the value chains at sector level
- Financing for gender equality: <https://www.genderingdevelopment.net/gender-responsive-financing.html>
- UNWOMEN on gender responsive budgeting: <https://gender-financing.unwomen.org/en>
- Transparency International and local corruption assessments (corruption diagnostics and barometer reports, etc.)

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

List additional studies that might be carried out as part of the preparation phase, including studies that will be carried out jointly with others or by partners/other donors.

No.

7. Matching with Danish strengths and interests, engaging Danish actors and seeking synergies

Summarise key conclusions and implications for the country strategic frameworks/ programs /projects:

The UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme is fully in line with Danish development priorities as articulated in the Danish Government's Development Priorities for 2021, the Danish Minister For Development Cooperation's four-year strategy 2020-2024, and the expected focus of the new Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation, to be launched in 2021.

Additionally this programme will support the global 2030 agenda, and especially the achievement of SDG 6 in Ethiopia, and foster the multilateral cooperation with the dual mandate of UNICEF in humanitarian and development work.

The Danish contribution to Ethiopia's WASH-sector will help initiate a new strategic sector collaboration in the water sector between the Danish Embassy, the Danish and Ethiopian authorities. This significant contribution of up to DKK 200 million over the next 4,5 years, to WASH in Ethiopia shows Denmark's commitment, and kick-start Denmark's strategic engagement in the WASH sector in Ethiopia. This will ease enable to establish contacts and recognition, and foster the development of the government-to-government cooperation between the Danish Embassy, the Danish Environmental Protection Agency and MoWIE.

Commercial opportunities

The Ethiopian market has some challenging framework conditions but has a large potential for Danish solutions.

Danish companies have a stronghold with water technology, which can benefit urban and rural population in Ethiopia. In addition to this Danish companies have develop tailored solutions for rural and humanitarian areas such as solar driven water pumps.

In addition to this, Danish companies are amongst the top 10 suppliers to the UN system and the fifth largest supplier to UNICEF (USD 927 million in 2019).

This program could also add synergies to existing activities of other instruments, such as P4G, GGGI, C40, NCE, DSIF. Partnerships in Ethiopia that are also currently supporting WASH projects, such as the [Finance for WASH Access](#), and the [FINISH Mondial](#) partnerships.

Assessment of the donor landscape and coordination, and opportunities for Denmark to deliver results through partners including through multilaterals and EU.

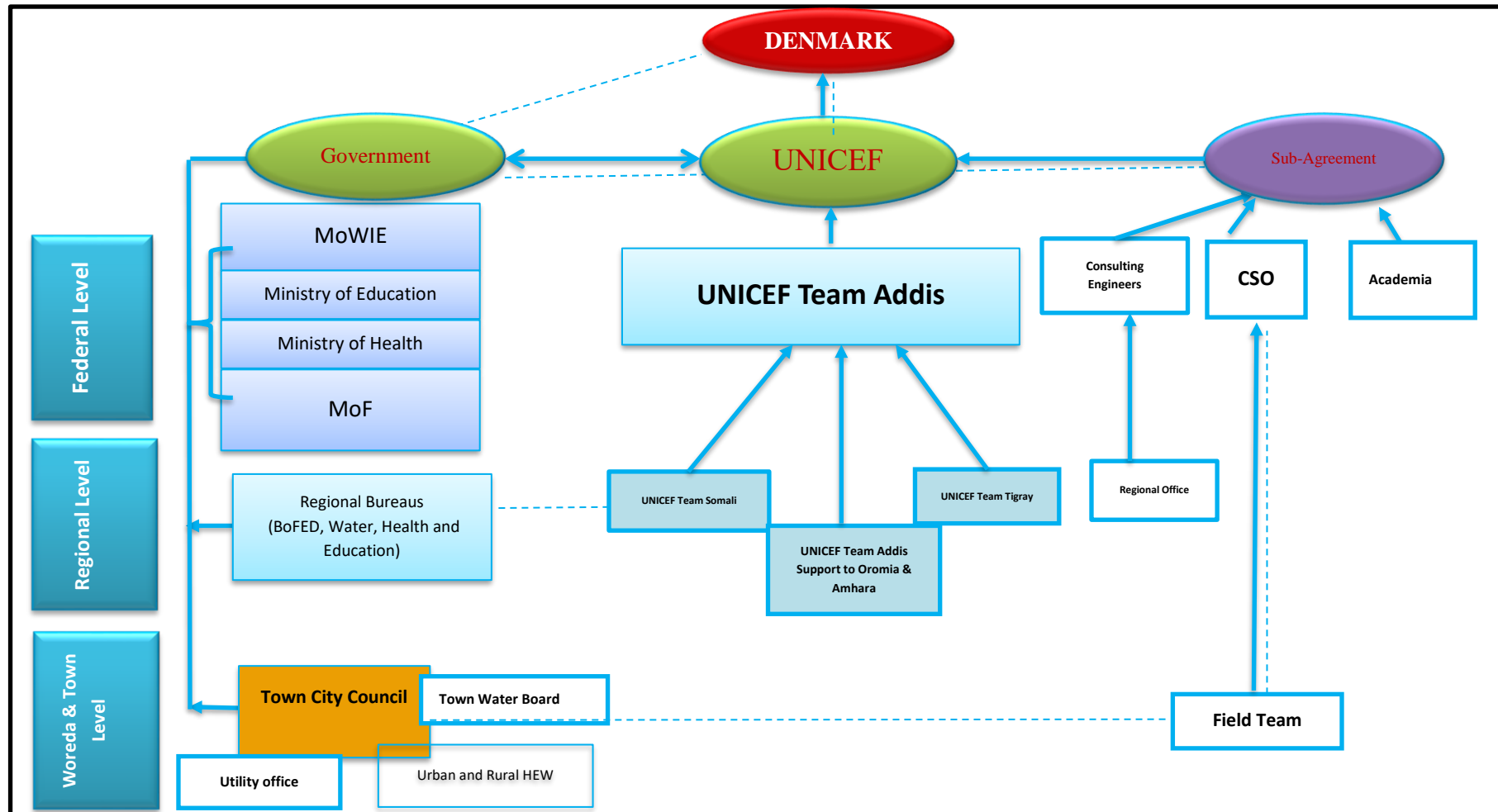
The UNICEF Ethiopia WASH programme is supported by a large number of donors, mainly other EU partners. By supporting an existing programme Denmark will leverage on the existing multilateral work of UNICEF and their expertise within development and humanitarian WASH services. By entering into the WASH sector multi- and bilaterally Denmark will also take an active part of the WASH group under DAC in order to further explore synergies.

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

List additional studies that might be carried out as part of the preparation phase, including studies that will be carried out jointly with others or by partners / other donors.

Annex 2: Partner Assessment

1. Brief presentation of partners



The following are main stakeholders and their main role in the project:

Beneficiaries: The people of Ethiopia in all the Regions will be the main stakeholders of the project who will be participating in all stages of the project on surveys, development of realistic activities and a joint implementation plan.

Government Ministries: Ministries of Water, Health, Education, Urban Planning and Construction and Finance will be key stakeholders of the programme taking the lead role on coordination, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of public awareness campaigns including cost sharing of the project. The main partner for UNICEF WASH is the national SwaP, the OneWASH National Programme, led jointly by the Ministries of Water, Health and Education.

Regional Governments and Sector Bureaus: At the Regional level the Regional Administration and Technical Bureaus will be involved in the project implementation and selection of project locations based on vulnerabilities with a strong focus on equity. These are the Bureaus of water, health and education.

Schools Administration and School Teachers: Schools teachers and school administration will be key stakeholders mainly on designing and implementing activities in their respective schools.

Private Sector: The private sector will be a stakeholder of the project at all levels. The private sector will be involved on surveys (e.g. Water), designing of awareness creation campaigns (e.g. Population Media Centre), promotion of water supply and sanitation equipment (e.g. Lixil), and provision of content for TV and Radio engagement (e.g. Girl Effect). Private sector companies are often hired as service providers to complete specific tasks, for example construction works, ESIA's, studies and surveys, for which competitive tenders would be launched. In addition the private sector will also be involved in sponsoring awareness events and promotion activities.

Academic institutions: Academic institutions working in the water and sanitation sector and public health will be involved in the programme mainly on surveys and designing of researches as well as application of innovation. In the past UNICEF has worked with the relevant departments in Addis Ababa, Jimma, Bahir Dar, Mekelle and several other Universities.

NGOs and CBOs: NGOs and CBOs will be key programme partners based on their strong community linkages and engagement approaches. They will also be involved in the designing of awareness campaigns and support on the implementation of the project at all levels where available depending on the specific situation of different activities and their capacity. Current and previous partnerships have been made with Oxfam, PSI, PMC, World Vision, BBC Media Action, IRC, Save the Children, the Ethiopian Red Cross and many others.

2. Summary of partner capacity assessment

Relevant Government ministries

- WASH Sector Ministries of Water, Health, Education (OneWASH National Programme partners), Urban Planning and Construction, Finance.
- Respective Regional Bureaus.

Civil Society Organisations:

- International NGO's
- National NGO's

These will be selected based on their unique relationships with the communities and the value they will add to the overall attainment of results

Private Sector Service Providers

UNICEF has a robust and transparent procurement process for service providers. Specific Terms of references will be developed, and open calls made for technical and financial bids, with very clear criteria and marks for the evaluations. Following technical and financial evaluations awards are made to the most realistic and feasible bidder with value for money principles. Some of the private sector practitioners to be engaged will include;

- Specialised Consultancy Firms – International and National Joint Venture
- Engineering Study/Design Companies
- Construction supervision companies
- Borehole drilling firms
- Electromechanical (Pumps, Generators etc) – Supply and Installation of equipment

Academia:

Engagement with academia will be essential for studies, researches and the application of innovation in programming.

3. Summary of key partner features

Name of Partner	Core business <i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	Importance <i>How important is the project/programme for the partner's activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	Influence <i>How much influence does the partner have over the project/programme (low, medium, high)?</i>	Contribution <i>What will be the partner's main contribution?</i>	Capacity <i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner's capacity?</i>	Exit strategy <i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
Main partners - Ministries of the OOWNP: MoWIE, MoH and MoE. Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy	MoWIE/WDC* - Water supply and urban sanitation	High - UNICEF is a crucial lead agency supporting with technical knowledge and capacity	High- full joint ownership and acceptability is needed for success	Overall leadership of the OOWNP, strategy and policy development, national training	Technical, managerial capacity gaps plus frequent turnover of staff	The Ministry will fully lead and finance climate resilient Water supply in Ethiopia
Ministry of Health	MoH - All aspects of health care. Hygiene, environmental health, rural sanitation, WASH in HCFs	High - UNICEF is a crucial lead agency supporting with technical knowledge and capacity	High- full joint ownership and acceptability is needed for success	Leadership on the Sanitation Campaign, monitoring of progress, national training	Technical, managerial capacity gaps plus frequent turnover of staff	UNICEF will support to a level where sanitation is sufficiently addressed and gradually withdraw
Ministry of Education	MoE - Education at all levels. WASH and MHH in schools	Medium - WASH is not the key partner of MoE	Medium - WASH is not the key partner of MoE	<i>Leadership on WASH in schools, monitoring of progress</i>	Technical, managerial capacity gaps plus frequent turnover of staff	UNICEF will support to a level where WINS is sufficiently addressed and gradually withdraw
Regional partner institutions, e.g. BoFED, RWBs, RHBS, REBs	Manage all aspects of regional implementation of their Ministries strategies	High - All regional bureaus are key partners for the implementation of programmes and dissemination down to districts	High - full joint ownership and acceptability is needed for success	Regional technical review and approval of all programmes, monitoring of progress, regional training	Technical, managerial capacity gaps plus frequent turnover of staff, logistical issues eg lack of transport	Recruitment of TA to support in ongoing implementation to build in-house capacity
Public / private institutions in Ethiopia Eg Ethiopian Water Technology Institute (EWTI)	EWTI is the technical training and capacity building arm of MoWIE - building strength for drilling, operation and maintenance of WASH schemes	Medium	Medium - as the practical arm of the MoWIE, has influence with management.	EWTI is supporting with both drilling capacity and long-term support for scheme management eg rural utilities	Financial for operation - alisation of training plans	Supporting with capacity for building income generation activities
Academic institutions	Training and research	Low	Low	Studies and research	n/a	n/a
NGOs / CBOs eg Population Services International (PSI)	PSI is an NGO specialising in social marketing	Medium	Low	PSI support with social marketing for sanitation	n/a	n/a
Other multilateral organisations, Eg WHO	INGO for global health	Low	Low	Main partner on hand hygiene and WASH in health care facilities	n/a	n/a

*The Water Development Commission (WDC) is the body within MoWIE which manages WASH issues.

Annex 3: Results Framework & Theory of Change Activities

3.A: Results Framework for Programmes⁴⁶

Programme		Danish support to UNICEF Ethiopia's WASH programme	
Programme Objective		By 2025, children and their families in rural, urban and refugee areas have increased equitable access to and use safe, affordable and sustainable, water and sanitation services and appropriate hygiene practices at household, community and institution levels.	
Impact Indicator		Proportion of population using basic water service (2019: 41% to 2025: 65%) Proportion of the population using basic sanitation service (2019: 7% to 2025: 35%) Proportion of the population practicing open defecation (2019: 22% to 2025: 10%)	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 41% b. 7% c. 22%
Target	Year	2025	a. 65% b. 35% c. 10%

Project Title 1		WASH sector coordination and knowledge management	
Outcome 1		By 2025, Ethiopia's National and Regional government mechanisms and systems are strengthened to legislate, plan, coordinate and budget for gender responsive, equitable, inclusive, resilient and safely managed WASH services in development and humanitarian situations.	
Outcome indicator		[Ongoing development of an overarching outcome indicator that summarises the output indicators below] a. WASH Policies in place b. regulatory frameworks functioning c. adequacy of funding for WASH services provided	
Baseline	Year	2019	TBD
Target	Year	2025 (June)	TBD
Output 1.1		Existence of WASH sector monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanism	
Output indicator (woreda level)		a. Score from 0-10, where 0 denotes non-existent and 10 denotes functional sector monitoring and learning mechanism (detailed in Annex 3). b. Number of woredas targeted	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 0 (scale) b. 0 woredas
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	a. 2 (scale) b. TBD
Target	Year 2	2021	a. 2 (scale) b. TBD
Target	Year 3	2022	a. 4 (scale) b. TBD
Target	Year 4	2023	a. 6 (scale) b. TBD
Target	Year 5	2024	a. 8 (scale) b. TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	a. 10 (scale) b. 60 woredas
Output 1.2		Existence of functioning sector coordination mechanism for WASH for development and humanitarian coordination.	
Output indicator (national level)		Score from 0-10, where 0 denotes non-existent and 10 denotes functional coordination mechanism (see Annex 3.C).	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	2
Target	Year 2	2021	2
Target	Year 3	2022	4
Target	Year 4	2023	6
Target	Year 5	2024	8
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	10
Output 1.3		Existence of sector regulation and accountability mechanisms for WASH.	
Output indicator (national level)		Score from 0-10, where 0 denotes non-existent and 10 denotes functional regulation system (see Annex 3.C).	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	2
Target	Year 2	2021	2
Target	Year 3	2022	4
Target	Year 4	2023	6
Target	Year 5	2024	8
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	10

⁴⁶ Indicator targets are yet to be finalized. RDE is awaiting detailed targets from UNICEF, which have been designed to reflect the size of the Danish contribution.

Project Title 2		End open defecation	
Outcome 2		By 2025, communities (Kebeles) in all parts of the country have increased capacity to end open defecation, practice appropriate hygienic behaviour (HWWS) and use basic inclusive and gender responsive sanitation service	
Outcome indicator		[Ongoing development of an overarching outcome indicator that summarises the output indicators below] Suggestion: Proportion of the population practicing open defecation	
Baseline	Year	2019	22%
Target	Year	2025 (June)	10%
Output 2.1		National Strategy to eliminate open defecation with a systemic gender approach.	
Output indicator (national level)		Score from 0-10, where 0 denotes non-existent and 10 denotes National ODF Strategy agreed and being used (see Annex 3.C).	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	2
Target	Year 2	2021	2
Target	Year 3	2022	4
Target	Year 4	2023	6
Target	Year 5	2024	8
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	10
Output 2.2		Communities practicing open defecation	
Output indicator		Number of communities certified free of open defecation in the reporting year only as a result of UNICEF direct support.	
Baseline	Year	2019	0 kebeles
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	TBD
Target	Year 2	2021	TBD
Target	Year 3	2022	TBD
Target	Year 4	2023	TBD
Target	Year 5	2024	TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	720 kebeles
Output 2.3		Access to basic sanitation services	
Output indicator		a. Households supported to construct their improved latrines b. Households under rural safety net programme are provided with latrine slabs/ satopans and other materials to construct or upgrade their latrine	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 0 households b. 0 households
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 2	2021	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 3	2022	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 4	2023	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 5	2024	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	a. 180.000 households b. 72.000 households

Project Title 3		Rural WASH	
Outcome 3		By 2025, children and families in rural areas have increased equitable access to basic, inclusive and climate resilient WASH services, including in humanitarian situations.	
Outcome indicator		[Ongoing development of an overarching outcome indicator that summarises the output indicators below] Number of rural households (adults and children) practising appropriate WASH standards by administrative unit (village, district, zones)	
Baseline	Year	2019	TBD
Target	Year	2025 (June)	TBD
Output 3.1		Rural access to sustainable drinking water service	
Output indicator		a. Number of people in rural areas accessing a sustainable drinking water service in the reporting year only. b. WASHCOs/ Utilities are established and trained to operate and manage their water supply services	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 0 people b. 0 schemes
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 2	2021	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 3	2022	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 4	2023	a. TBD b. TBD

Target	Year 5	2024	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	a. 332,000 people b. 88 schemes
Output 3.2		Institutional WASH in rural areas	
Output indicator		Number of rural institutions with basic water supply and sanitation services	
Baseline	Year	2019	TBD
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	TBD
Target	Year 2	2021	TBD
Target	Year 3	2022	TBD
Target	Year 4	2023	TBD
Target	Year 5	2024	TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	TBD
Output 3.3		Menstrual Hygiene Health Management in rural schools	
Output indicator		a. Number of rural schools and students provided with knowledge and skills on proper MHH b. Number of rural schools and girls provided with safe spaces and emergency supplies for MHH management	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 0 schools / 0 students b. 0 schools / 0 girls
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 2	2021	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 3	2022	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 4	2023	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 5	2024	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	a. 90 schools / 108,000 students b. 90 schools / 42,750 girls
Output 3.4		Rural knowledge promotion on hygiene practice	
Output indicator		a. Hygiene promotion provided to households on proper use of sanitation, hand and face washing including baby WASH b. Hygiene promotion provided to households on proper management of MHH	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 0 households b. 0 households
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 2	2021	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 3	2022	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 4	2023	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 5	2024	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	a. 720,000 households b. 720,000 households

Project Title 4		Urban WASH and Refugees	
Outcome 4		By 2025, children and families in urban and refugee areas have increased equitable access to basic, inclusive and climate resilient WASH services including in humanitarian situations.	
Outcome indicator		[Ongoing development of an overarching outcome indicator that summarises the output indicators below] Number of urban and refugee households (adults and children) practising appropriate WASH standards by administrative unit (district, urban centre, zones)	
Baseline	Year	2019	TBD
Target	Year	2025 (June)	TBD
Output 4.1		Urban and refugee access to sustainable drinking water service	
Output indicator		a. Capacities of project towns supported including provision of equipment for sustained operation and maintenance of WASH services b. Number of people in urban and refugee areas accessing a sustainable drinking water service in the reporting year only	
Baseline	Year	2019	a. 0 towns b. 0 people
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 2	2021	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 3	2022	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 4	2023	a. TBD b. TBD

Target	Year 5	2024	a. TBD b. TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	a. 2 towns b. 72.244 people
Output 4.2		Urban and refugee access to basic sanitation services	
Output indicator		Number of users of basic sanitation services in urban and refugee areas	
Baseline	Year	2019	0 people
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	TBD
Target	Year 2	2021	TBD
Target	Year 3	2022	TBD
Target	Year 4	2023	TBD
Target	Year 5	2024	TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	72.244 people
Output 4.3		Institutional WASH in urban and refugee areas	
Output indicator		Number of urban and refugee institutions with basic water supply and sanitation services.	
Baseline	Year	2019	TBD
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	TBD
Target	Year 2	2021	TBD
Target	Year 3	2022	TBD
Target	Year 4	2023	TBD
Target	Year 5	2024	TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	TBD
Output 4.4		Urban and refugee knowledge promotion on hygiene practice	
Output indicator		Number of people in urban and refugee areas reached with key messages on hygiene practices focusing on disease outbreak as a result of UNICEF direct support.	
Baseline	Year	2019	TBD
Target	Year 1	2020 (July-Dec)	TBD
Target	Year 2	2021	TBD
Target	Year 3	2022	TBD
Target	Year 4	2023	TBD
Target	Year 5	2024	TBD
Target	Year 6	2025 (Jan-June)	TBD

3.B: Score Card for Monitoring the Enabling Environment (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 2.1)

Output	Indicator	0-10	Score - 0	Score - 2	Score - 4	Score - 6	Score - 8	Score - 10
1.1	Existence of WASH sector monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanism	Devel + Human.	No existing sector monitoring, evaluation and learning system	Annual reporting of achievements exist based on OneWASH reporting	Score 2 + WASH inventory updated every year	Score 2 & 4 + Evaluation of WASH implementation exists and management action conducted to at least 80% of the findings	Score 2, 4 & 6 + WASH MIS exists for water and sanitation and annually updated	Score 2, 4, 6, 8 + Real time WASH MIS exists for water and sanitation
1.2	Existence of functioning coordination mechanism for WASH development humanitarian coordination.	Devel.	No regular/formal sector coordination	Sector coordination exists for either water or sanitation only	Score 2 + Sector coordination exists for water and sanitation but not regularly conducted	Score 2 & 4 + Sector coordination exists for water and sanitation and conducted regularly	Score 2, 4 & 6 + Sector coordination exists for water, sanitation components	Score 2, 4, 6, 8 + At least 80% of the action points from sector coordination meetings are incorporated in the WASH programme
		Human. Fed.	Sector coordination system exists at national level only	Sector coordination system exists at national and regional levels	Score 2 + Sector coordination system exists at national and regional levels and regular information is analyzed with emergency preparedness and contingency planning	Score 2 & 4 + Existing sector coordination mechanisms track end-users use of services and supplies	Score 2, 4 & 6 + Sector coordination mechanisms able to support capacities and durable solutions are linked with development interventions	Score 2, 4, 6, 8 + Sector coordination mechanisms able to work on mitigation and adaptation of hazards including climate related risks
		Human. Reg.	No regular sector cluster coordination exists at regional level	Sector coordination mechanisms exist at six of the regions	Score 2 + Sector coordination mechanisms exist at all the regions	Score 2 & 4 + Sector coordination mechanisms exist at all the regions and regularly report on existing emergency, situations gaps and needs	Score 2, 4 & 6 + Sector coordination mechanisms able to support capacities and durable solutions are linked with development interventions at regional level	Score 2, 4, 6, 8 + Sector coordination mechanisms able to work on mitigation and adaptation of hazards including climate related risks at regional level
1.3	Existence of sector regulation and accountability mechanisms for WASH	Devel + Human.	Sector regulation and accountability mechanism doesn't exist	Sector regulatory mechanism exists for water supply or sanitation and hygiene only	Score 2 + Sector regulatory mechanism exists for bot water supply and sanitation and hygiene	Score 2 & 4 + Sector regulation is effective to develop standard quality assurance and legislation	Score 2, 4 & 6 + Existing sector regulations and quality assurance systems are enforced and monitored at national level	Score 2, 4, 6, 8 + Existing sector regulations and quality assurance systems are enforced and monitored at national and regional levels
2.1	National Strategy to eliminate open defecation available with a systemic approach to gender.	Devel + Human.	National level strategy with a systematic approach to end OD not available	National level strategy to eliminate OD exists but not with systematic approach to gender	Score 2 + OD strategy is implemented at national level and in all regions and implementation is followed-up/monitored regularly	Score 2 & 4 + OD strategy is implemented at national level and in all regions with systematic approach to gender while implementation is followed-up/monitored regularly	Score 2, 4 & 6 + National strategy and web-based real time monitoring system exists and applicable to all regions with monitoring of gender-based data disaggregated by place of residence	Score 2, 4, 6, 8 + National strategy to end open defecation resulted in equally benefiting women and girls in all region and places of residence

3.C: Overview of Activities under each Outcome

Outcome 1. WASH sector coordination and knowledge management

a) Sector coordination

- Support the development of the OOWNP following recommendations from the 2019 mid-term review and reformulation of the OOWNP.
- Accelerate implementation of the Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) and advocate for additional budget allocations
- Advocate for additional WASH financing from both domestic and Overseas Development Assistance and for innovative funding instruments to increase sectoral investment (e.g. climate finance, blended finance, commercial loans and links to safety nets programmes).
- Support enabling environment initiatives including policy development, Enabling Environment (EE) building blocks analysis and development of key sectors.
- Support inter-ministerial sectoral coordination mechanisms through the Water Sector Working Group (WSWG)-Secretariat, the NWCO and the WASH cluster and ensure clear linkages between humanitarian and development forums.
- Support sector coordination forums and the coordination and communication mechanisms of the different sub-groups.
- Support the organisation of regular Joint Technical Review (JTR) and Multi Stakeholder Forums (MSF).

b) Knowledge management and application

- Scale up deep groundwater mapping, including satellite technology, to identify strategic aquifers in drought prone areas through partnership with specialised organizations.
- Generating data and reports using IT-based digital data collection for accountability and reporting (donor reports, progress reports and RAM) through monitoring of WASH achievements/results for effectiveness and efficiency.
- Support innovative programming through risk informed programme development and knowledge-based decision-making system.
- Coordinate and support water resources studies and other WASH studies to mitigate climate change and other pressures on access to clean, safely managed water, through risk-informed WASH programming.
- Carry out baseline, midline and end-line surveys, studies, spot checks, field trials, to document lessons learnt and evidence for policy dialogues and effective rural and urban WASH programming
- Analyse WASH bottlenecks at various levels (enabling environment, demand, supply and quality); use the findings to produce recommendations and advocate for policy and programme changes to eliminate bottlenecks. Use publications and other dissemination methods for expanding knowledge and advocacy.
- Environmental and Social Impact assessment of proposed and actualised WASH projects.

Outcome 2. End open defecation

- Social and behavioural change communication: Support positive social norms and behavioural change to end open defecation. Sponsor influential champions, role models, religious leaders, and other influencers. Use peer-to-peer approaches that mobilise school clubs and other adolescents and youth. Use mass media campaigns for an open defecation free (ODF) Ethiopia.
- Private sector development: Develop private sector partnerships for social marketing of materials to create a sanitation market and to provide pro-poor sanitation solutions.

- **Planning and Monitoring:** Provide support for planning and monitoring systems for improved sanitation coverage at regional and national levels.
- **Institutional WASH:** Support government to implement a total sanitation approach, owned and implemented by communities, schools and health facilities and based on a mapping exercise which will allow for high priority institutions to be targeted first. This includes compliance with WASH standards and toilet and hygiene promotion in selected health facilities and schools and leveraging public resources to scale up WASH in health facilities, schools, ECD centres and places for alternative learning pathways.
- **Multisectoral approach for effective service delivery:** This will be particularly important for the Flagship Result. Develop and strengthen linkages across sectors for implementation within and beyond UNICEF. Use the Health Extension Programme and workers to promote sanitation and hygiene. Facilitate Baby WASH being taught in antenatal and postnatal clinics. Encourage teachers and school clubs to promote sanitation and hygiene, particularly hand hygiene, and keep toilets clean and functional. Advocate for sanitation and hygiene to be included in the education curricula and in the extra-curricular school clubs. Promote the building and use of improved toilets with handwashing facilities by participants through social protection programmes.
- **Emergency situations:** Ensure directly or through partners' toilets, clean water and hygiene promotion in emergency settings, using designs for sustainability and resilience wherever possible.
- **Leveraging resources and partners:** To achieve the targets, UNICEF will leverage resources from traditional donors and mobilise partners and government institutions including line Ministries at central and decentralised levels for joint planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, reviewing and reporting.
- **The private sector will be a key contributor on the scaling up of provision of free sanitation items as well as on market creation.**
- **Targeted implementation:** Priority regions for action are those with the highest populations practising open defecation: Oromia (estimated 7.5 million people), Amhara (estimated 6.6 million people), Somali (estimated. 2.8 million people), Afar (estimated 1.8 million people) and Tigray (estimated 1.6 million people).

Outcome 3. Rural WASH

a) Rural Water

- **Resilience:** Address the persistent drought issues in Ethiopia by prioritizing the implementation of climate resilient, environmentally and conflict-sensitive programming to enable access to sustainable water supplies.
- **Sustainable Management Models:** Implementation of rural utility management model to existing and new water supply systems, with emphasis on peace building/social cohesion within the community-based management systems.
- **Functionality and sustainability:** To improve functionality rates, UNICEF will undertake sustainability checks to monitor improvements.
- **Strengthen capacity for operations and maintenance:** Ensure that regional/woreda water authorities have the technical support and capacity to effectively undertake operations and maintenance of rural schemes.
- **Emergency response:** deliver life-saving WASH package for newly displaced populations (internally displaced and refugees) in line with CCCs and ensure sustainable and conflict-sensitive schemes for prolonged IDPs/refugee settings and relevant host communities.

b) Rural sanitation and hygiene

- **Planning and Monitoring:** Support the regional governments to implement sanitation micro plans and link them to the One WASH national programme reporting.

- **Products:** Support the promotion of sustainable private sector involvement, with public subsidies for the poorest and most vulnerable and selling alternative toilet options at various prices.
- **Local Solutions:** Investigate and promote locally developed alternatives for basic-plus sanitation and hand hygiene that do not necessarily involve heavy and costly concrete.
- **Promotion:** Innovative communications approaches to promote hygiene and handwashing and ‘do-it-yourself’ options for basic-plus sanitation.
- **Menstrual Hygiene and Health (MHH):** Support the implementation of MHH in schools. This includes supporting local manufacturing of reusable pads and has a national advocacy component.
- **Baby WASH:** Improve hygiene and sanitation for infants and children under three years of age, including also learning on nutrition and health. Pregnant women, mothers and other caregivers of young children are the target group for Baby WASH.
- **Institutional WASH:** UNICEF’s contribution to the OneWASH-CWA (Consolidated WASH Account) is earmarked for institutional WASH – hence UNICEF’s role will continue to support/leverage the CWA in developing a robust strategy and action plan to address the institutional issues and the related construction work. All multi-village schemes also address institutional WASH, as do the MHH interventions.

Outcome 4. Urban WASH and Refugees

a) Service delivery

- **Climate resilient water and sanitation service delivery:** Implement WASH activities in small and medium towns and clusters of villages as part of a conflict-sensitive district wide approach prioritizing the implementation of climate resilient WASH programming.
- **Hygiene promotion and behavioural change:** The sanitation activities will include hygiene and handwashing promotion, behavioural change activities as well as institutional WASH including Menstrual Hygiene Health in Schools.
- **Smart financing options:** To achieve the targets, UNICEF will leverage resources from traditional grant sources but also look at innovative smart financing options with focus on blended sources of funds (grant and loan) and support the government in mobilizing public and private financing schemes.
- **Functionality and sustainability:** To improve functionality rates, UNICEF will undertake sustainability checks and water utility performance assessments to monitor functionality and sustainability.

b) Upstream Sector Support

- **Urban utility model:** Support government-managed utilities to develop and roll out business models for sustainable delivery of water supply and sanitation services, on a cost recovery basis.
- **Regulatory framework:** As a continuation of the work done within the One WASH Plus programme, UNICEF will continue with the MoWIE in the establishment and operationalising of regulatory bodies at federal or regional level in selected regions.
- **Knowledge management and application:** UNICEF will continue supporting the studies, research and evaluations as knowledge management products for improving Urban WASH programming and to trigger continuous debate and policy reform in the OWNPN.

c) Building Self-Reliance services for refugees and host communities

- **Integrated permanent infrastructure:** Provide facilities and infrastructures that equitably reach people in host communities and refugees with water, services for liquid waste management, and for solid waste management.

- Service delivery: Provide long term, sustainable, conflict-sensitive and equitable (for both refugees and host communities) services for areas subject to protracted stays of refugees and new influxes.

Annex 4: Risk Management Matrix

Below the key contextual, programmatic and institutional risks are stated. The development in Ethiopia will be monitored on an ongoing basis leaving room for possible revision.

Contextual risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background assessment to
Political, social, and ethnic tensions remain high and might result in protests and unrest in parts of the country.	Likely	Medium	The situation will be monitored and the programme adjusted accordingly.	Medium	Political, social, and ethnic tensions remain high in Ethiopia. Tensions have in the past and continue to fuel protests and unrest, which have disrupted development and investment activities. The elections in June 2021 are expected to generate additional unrest.
Major single or multiple humanitarian crises happen during the program period that negatively affects implementing planned development results.	Likely	Major	Linkages between humanitarian, development and peace-building actions increase resilience of people and systems to shocks. Strong emergency preparation measures allow for rapid and effective responses to emergencies.	Medium	Given COVID-19 and internal tensions, Ethiopia is currently experiencing increases in poverty, hunger rates and internal displacement.
Weak, unorganized and unsupported operation and maintenance systems.	Likely	Major	UNICEF will work to ensure that regional/woreda water authorities have the technical support and capacity to effectively undertake operations and maintenance of rural schemes.	Medium	The lack of established operation and maintenance systems provides a risk for infrastructure-initiatives under the UNICEF WASH programme. If schemes are not maintained, long-term impact as well as the sustainability of the intervention can be affected.
Inadequate environmental regulation and enforcement, limited or non-existent water quality monitoring.	Likely	Medium	As a continuation of the work done within the One WASH programme, UNICEF will continue with MoWIE in the establishment and operationalizing of regulatory bodies at federal or regional level in selected regions.	Minor	This risk has short and long-term impact on water resources (quantity and quality), the adequacy and sustainability of water schemes, flooding, general environmental degradation, and growing competition between water users.

Degraded environment/catchment areas with no or limited vegetation can be affected by gullies, landslides or the polluted environment.	Likely	Medium	The WASH programme is based on a risk-informed design that takes into account climate related risk, resource depletion and water contamination to ensure that interventions are resilient and durable.	Minor	Degraded areas can affect the project in terms of floods that will damage water supply systems and contaminate new source.
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Programmatic risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background assessment to
Low and overstretched capacity of implementing partners slows down the needed intervention agendas.	Likely	Major	UNICEF will set realistic milestones and timelines for the early stages of the programme and allocate appropriate resources to oversight.	Medium	Based on the experience of previous support, GoE-implemented programmes are often delayed and lacks coordination and transparency among stakeholders requiring significant resources from development partners.
Behavioural change is not achieved and existing norms on hygiene and sanitation practices persist	Unlikely	Major	UNICEF will explore best options to address communities with acceptable behavioral change communication techniques and develop sanitation marketing strategies linked to local credit and saving associations and private actors who can provide goods and services at scale.	Minor	While WASH services will be provided through the programme, it is not guaranteed that these services will be used by the target groups. Addressing current behavior and norms regarding hygiene must (and will) therefore be part of the WASH implementation strategy.
The distribution of water access among beneficiaries, risks generating or exacerbating local conflicts.	Likely	Major	1) UNICEF will adopt a humanitarian-development-peacebuilding approach, where WASH interventions are targeted at both refugee areas and their host communities. In this way, both refugees and host communities will benefit from improved WASH service levels, thus improving relationships and collaboration between refugees and host-communities. 2) In its dialogue with UNICEF, the RDE will emphasize that the conflict-sensitivity approach towards refugees/host communities, is adopted broadly in WASH-interventions to ensure sensitivity to local context and divisions.	Minor	By providing WASH access to beneficiaries, the UNICEF WASH programme could negatively impact existing divisions and exacerbate or generate new conflicts over water access, especially along divisions of 1) refugee/host communities, 2) local and ethnic divisions
Capacities remain undeveloped in rural	Unlikely	Major	Use evidence from studies and reviews to adapt	Minor	Possible lack of capacity in target areas given limited

and urban areas and communities are unable to change their situations			approaches to each rural and urban area.		existing WASH services and WASH knowledge.
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Institutional risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background assessment to
The programme could duplicate existing activities and sources of finance and/or fails to recognise interfaces and synergies with other initiatives in a crowded arena.	Likely	Major	Careful identification done of other relevant bilateral donors and multilateral development partner support. UNICEF is coordinating its activities with partners and stakeholders. Ethiopia coordinates WASH-activities through its OneWASH programme.	Medium	WASH-development is a crowded field in Ethiopia. Previously, the sector has had a range of uncoordinated activities between GoE, donor countries and multilateral organisations. With its OneWASH programme initiated in 2013, Ethiopia is now coordinating all country activities through its Consolidated Wash Account.
The programme could fail to deliver on its outcomes, which will reflect negatively on UNICEF, GoE, and the MFA.	Unlikely	Major	The theory of change and results framework indicators have been designed with realistic and measurable targets. The programme is already running as Denmark initiates its support. Denmark will focus on this risk as UNICEF's result framework for the programme is adapted to reflect the Danish contribution.	Minor	Danish funding contribution is significant and within a strategic MFA sector.
Allocation of government resources continues to be based on population size	Likely	Major	UNICEF continues to advocate for allocation of resources to be based on needs and to bridge the equity gaps (urban vs rural, poor vs rich and gender). In the programming of the Danish support, areas of low coverages will be targeted through a prioritized focus on rural areas.	Minor	Infrastructure projects are often guided by population size and impact assessments skewing projects towards e.g., urban areas with densely populated areas. In Ethiopia, WASH services are heavily under-provisioned in rural areas compared to urban areas.

ANNEX 5: BUDGET DETAILS⁴⁷

5.A: Separate Budget Overview for 130 Million DKK & 70 Million DKK

Budget, 130 million DKK

Outcome/Output ⁴⁸	2021 (Q4)	2022	2023	2024	2025 (H1)	Total
	Million DKK					

⁴⁷ This annex is still a draft.

⁴⁸ The four outcome, project management and contingencies percentages reflect total programmable amount (DKK 111,8 million), while percentages for UNICEF fees and costs reflect total budget contribution (DKK 130 million).

1. Sector coordination (4%)	0,31	1,16	1,16	1,16	0,67	4,47
1.1. Existence of WASH monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanism	0,13	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,27	1,79
1.2. Existence of functioning sector coordination mechanism for WASH for development and humanitarian coordination	0,13	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,27	1,79
1.3. Existence of sector regulation and accountability mechanisms for WASH	0,06	0,23	0,23	0,23	0,13	0,89
2. End open defecation (10%)	0,78	2,91	2,91	2,91	1,68	11,18
2.1. National Strategy to eliminate open defecation with a systemic gender approach	0,16	0,58	0,58	0,58	0,34	2,24
2.2. Communities practicing open defecation	0,23	0,87	0,87	0,87	0,50	3,35
2.3. Access to basic sanitation services	0,39	1,45	1,45	1,45	0,84	5,59
3. Rural WASH (32%) <i>Incl. unallocated funds (32% + 12%)</i>	2,50	9,30	9,30	9,30	5,37	35,78 49,19
3.1. Urban access to sustainable drinking water service	1,32	4,89	4,89	4,89	2,82	18,82
3.2. Institutional WASH in rural areas	0,66	2,46	2,46	2,46	1,42	9,44
3.3. Menstrual Hygiene Health Management in rural schools	0,33	1,21	1,21	1,21	0,70	4,65
3.4. Rural knowledge promotion on hygiene practice	0,20	0,74	0,74	0,74	0,43	2,86
Unallocated funds (12%)	0,67	2,01	3,35	6,71	0,67	13,42
4. Urban and refugee WASH (27%) <i>Incl. unallocated funds (27% + 8%)</i>	1,49	5,52	5,52	5,52	3,19	21,24 30,19
4.1. Urban and refugee access to sustainable drinking water service	0,86	3,20	3,20	3,20	1,85	12,32
4.2. Urban and refugee access to basic sanitation services	0,24	0,88	0,88	0,88	0,51	3,40
4.3. Institutional WASH in urban and refugee areas	0,24	0,88	0,88	0,88	0,51	3,40
4.4. Urban and refugee knowledge promotion on hygiene practice	0,15	0,55	0,55	0,55	0,32	2,12
Unallocated funds (8%)	0,45	1,34	2,24	4,47	0,45	8,94
WASH programme management (12%)	0,94	3,49	3,49	3,49	2,01	13,42
Contingencies (3%)	0,23	0,87	0,87	0,87	0,50	3,35
Programmable amount	7,38	26,61	28,84	34,43	14,53	111,80
UNICEF fees and costs (14%) ⁴⁹	1,27	4,73	4,73	4,73	2,73	18,20
Cross sectoral operational support (6%)	0,55	2,03	2,03	2,03	1,17	7,80
HQ recovery cost (8%)	0,728	2,704	2,704	2,704	1,56	10,40
Total (100%)	8,65	31,34	33,58	39,17	17,26	130,00

Budget for 70 million DKK

Outcome/Output ⁵⁰	2021 (Q4)	2022	2023	2024	2025 (H1)	Total
Million DKK						
1. Sector coordination (4%)	0,17	0,63	0,63	0,63	0,36	2,41
1.1. Existence of WASH monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanism	0,07	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,14	0,96
1.2. Existence of functioning sector coordination mechanism for WASH for	0,07	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,14	0,96

⁴⁹ The Embassy is in an ongoing dialogue about UNICEF-fees with MFA Copenhagen

⁵⁰ The four outcome, project management and contingencies percentages reflect total programmable amount (DKK 60,2 million), while percentages for UNICEF fees and costs reflect total budget contribution (DKK 70 million).

development and humanitarian coordination						
1.3. Existence of sector regulation and accountability mechanisms for WASH	0,03	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,07	0,48
2. End open defecation (10%)	0,42	1,57	1,57	1,57	0,90	6,02
2.1. National Strategy to eliminate open defecation with a systemic gender approach	0,08	0,31	0,31	0,31	0,18	1,20
2.2. Communities practicing open defecation	0,13	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,27	1,81
2.3. Access to basic sanitation services	0,21	0,78	0,78	0,78	0,45	3,01
3. Rural WASH (32%) <i>Incl. unallocated funds (32% + 12%)</i>	1,35	5,01	5,01	5,01	2,89	19,26 26,49
3.1. Urban access to sustainable drinking water service	0,71	2,63	2,63	2,63	1,52	10,13
3.2. Institutional WASH in rural areas	0,36	1,32	1,32	1,32	0,76	5,09
3.3. Menstrual Hygiene Health Management in rural schools	0,18	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,38	2,50
3.4. Rural knowledge promotion on hygiene practice	0,11	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,23	1,54
Unallocated funds (12%)	0,36	1,08	1,81	3,61	0,36	7,22
4. Urban and refugee WASH (27%) <i>Incl. unallocated funds (27% + 8%)</i>	0,80	2,97	2,97	2,97	1,72	11,44 16,25
4.1. Urban and refugee access to sustainable drinking water service	0,46	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,00	6,63
4.2. Urban and refugee access to basic sanitation services	0,13	0,48	0,48	0,48	0,27	1,83
4.3. Institutional WASH in urban and refugee areas	0,13	0,48	0,48	0,48	0,27	1,83
4.4. Urban and refugee knowledge promotion on hygiene practice	0,08	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,17	1,14
Unallocated funds (8%)	0,24	0,72	1,20	2,41	0,24	4,82
WASH programme management (12%) ⁵¹	0,51	1,88	1,88	1,88	1,08	7,22
Contingencies (3%)	0,13	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,27	1,81
Programmable amount	3,97	14,33	15,53	18,54	7,83	60,20
UNICEF fees and costs (14%) ⁵²	0,69	2,55	2,55	2,55	1,47	9,80
Cross sectoral operational support (6%)	0,29	1,09	1,09	1,09	0,63	4,20
HQ recovery cost (8%)	0,392	1,456	1,456	1,456	0,84	5,60
Total (100%)	4,66	16,88	18,08	21,09	9,30	70,00

⁵¹ The Embassy is in an ongoing dialogue about these with UNICEF, and expect to reduce them to 7%

⁵² The Embassy is in an ongoing dialogue about UNICEF-fees with MFA Copenhagen

5.B: Other Donor Countries' Support to the UNICEF WASH Programme

Other donors currently contributing to the UNICEF WASH programme are shown in the tables below. Several of these grants are carried over from the previous country programme and will expire in 2021, hence although the full value is shown here, the totals are not necessarily reflected in the overall budget for the new CPD period. Where grants are multi-sectoral (i.e. shared with UNICEF's other programme components, e.g. health), only the WASH component is indicated.

Rural WASH

Organisation and Purpose	Amount	Expiry
European Union – climate resilient geohydrological mapping and drilling in lowland areas	Euro 5 million	2021
KfW/Government of Germany – drought resilient rural WASH programme in Lowland Areas	Euro 10 million	2024
UNICEF National Committees of New Zealand – One multi-village scheme in Amhara Region	USD 500,000	2021
UNICEF National Committees of New Zealand, Germany – Pastoralist sanitation	USD 310,000	2021
Lixil (global partnership) – Pro-poor Sanitation marketing	USD 357,000	2021
Government of Canada – Adolescent programme (cross-sectoral) including WASH in schools and MHH	USD 2 million	2022

Urban and Refugee WASH

Organisation and Purpose	Amount	Expiry
KfW/Government of Germany – Sustainable solutions for refugee and host community WASH service provision in Benishangul Gumuz and Gambella	USD 13 million	2021
UK/FCDO – Building self-reliance for refugees and vulnerable host communities (multi-sectoral)	USD 12.5 million	2021
KfW/Government of Germany – Durable WASH Solutions to Drought in Southern Ethiopia in 3 towns/satellite villages	USD 14.4 million	2022
Govt. of Netherlands – Establishing a regulatory framework for urban and rural water and sanitation in Ethiopia concerning the WaterWorX Program	Euro 600,000	2022
BMGF (Gates Foundation – global partnership) – Improving country enabling environments for inclusive sanitation services	USD 1 million	2023
UK FCDO – Strengthening CR Systems and Capacity for Improved WASH Service Delivery	UK sterling 5 million	2024
KOICA – Resilience, Peace and Protection for Children affected by Conflict and Displacement in Ethiopia (multi-sectoral)	USD 1.93 million	2024
KfW/Government of Germany – Improved social cohesion and peace in conflict affected areas and communities through improved water supply, sanitation and hygiene services (regional partnership)	Euro 6.6 million	2024

Emergency WASH

By their nature, emergency grants are more short term and dependent on humanitarian situations that arise. UNICEF WASH currently has approximately USD \$22 million under emergency grants, mostly expiring in 2021, from a range of donors including UNOCHA, SIDA, UK FCDO, Canada, Japan, OFDA, CERF and BRE.