Evaluation Report

On

Loma-Genna Water Supply, Hygiene & Sanitation Project

Implemented by: Inter Aide

Funded by: AESN, MEDD & City of Paris

Sisay Takele
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CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AESN	Agence de l'Eau Seine Normandie
BPR	Business Program Re-engineering
DWA	Dawro Development Association
EU	European Union
EC	European Commission
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PHAST	Participatory Health & Sanitation Transformation
RH	Reproductive Health
SLOT	Strengths, limitations, opportunities and threats
SNNPRS	Southern Nations, Nationalities & Peoples Regional State
TB	Tuberculosis
ToR	Terms of Reference
WC	Water committee
WP	Water point
WRDO	Water Resource Development Office
WSH&S	Water supply, hygiene & sanitation

Kebele	The lowest administrative unit (sub-district)
Woreda	Comparable to a district
Zone	An administrative entity constituting a group of woredas
Region	A state within the federal structure based on ethno-linguistic characteristics

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- A three-week assessment of Inter Aide's community water supply, health & sanitation (WSH&S) project in Loma Bossa and Genna woredas was conducted in October 2009 with two weeks of field work where a representative sample of 11 water points (WPs) were visited, and discussions held with water committees (WCs), user communities, sector offices and the project office. A workshop was also conducted at Tercha (the zonal center) attended by representatives of relevant government offices, representatives of WCs and project staff. The findings of the assessment, issues of partnership and areas of concern were discussed and the way forward agreed on.

- Inter Aide's planning & implementation process is positively seen by user communities and sector offices. The demand-driven approach and the meticulous process of ensuring community participation as well as involvement of sector offices in the project work has created a feeling of ownership among user communities and a growing engagement of sector offices. This has greatly increased the feeling or ownership by user communities and a better chance of sustainability of the water schemes developed by Inter Aide.

- 48 WPs have been developed in 24 kebeles in Loma and Genna woredas using AESN, MEDD, City of Paris funding in 2003-4 and 2007-8. Nine of the WPs in Loma were developed in 2003-4 and the rest (i.e. 39 WPs) were developed using the 2007-8 funding support. Thirteen of the WPs were done jointly with Action Aid in Genna woreda. A total of 2,121 households (11,347 people) have got access to clean water as a result of the development of the 48 WPs. Those directly benefitting from the 39 WPs developed using the 2007-2008 funding were 1,616 households (8,911 people). Seven WPs in Loma and Genna are also providing water to health posts, schools and markets.

- User communities at all the WPs visited and the sector offices agree that the WSH&S work done by Inter Aide is fully in line with their needs, done with their active involvement and according to agreed criteria. The project is already showing positive impact in terms of improved human and animal health and has decreased the work load of women.

- All the WPs (except one) are managed by water committees (WCs) set up by user communities and trained by Inter Aide. Most of the WCs already have bank accounts, shared tool banks, hydraulic agents and some money at the Omo Micro-finance which can be used for maintenance of the WPs as required. The WCs manifest a strong feeling of ownership and take care of the WPs.

- Zonal and woreda WRDOs need to put more effort towards improving their capacity in order to provide effective support to WCs. Organizational capacity, staff turnover and resource limitation are critical areas that need to be focused on. On Inter Aide's side there is a need to re–engage the sector offices more effectively, to look into capacity gaps and to ensure that they provide long-term support especially after WPs have been handed over. There is a need to regularly re-visit operational agreements and progress

made concerning regular tasks such as monitoring and follow up, information gathering, provision of technical support and knowledge build up.

- At community level the WCs are doing well except that more work would need to be done to increase the balances they currently have at Omo Micro-finance to make it sufficient to cover the needs of water quality testing and needs for maintenance work as they arise. Lack of reliable access to spare parts and tools is also a problem that could be critical in the long run and which needs to be addressed.

- Based on the above it is recommended that more focus be given to the following:

    - The Zonal WRDO should ensure that WRDOs at woreda level have a stable structure, professionally competent staff, reasonably good working facilities and a culture of keeping proper and regularly updated record on WPs in the woreda.
    - The Zonal WRDO should build facilities for keeping electronic database on all WPs done in the various woredas in the zone, keep a copy of Inter Aide's data base and update it regularly.
    - The woreda WRDOs in Loma, Genna and Mareqa should monitor the functioning of WCs on a quarterly basis and ensure that information on WPs are updated on a yearly basis using the suggested monitoring format, information passed on to Zonal WRDO and copies of data be kept on an A3 paper at their own offices until they reach the capacity to develop their own electronic databases.
    - Inter Aide should build on the experience it has had with WRDO at Kindo Koysha in terms of building the capacity of Zonal WRDO in Dawro with an eye to further building the same capacity at woreda level.
    - Inter Aide and Zonal WRDO should jointly look into the possibility of developing a mechanism for accessing tools & spare parts through a private dealer initially at the zonal level, gradually to be developed at woreda level if the demand proves to be promising to do so.
    - The Zonal WRDO, with the support of Inter Aide and others involved in community water supply, should set up a water quality testing facility at Tercha. Transferring the responsibility for covering cost of chemicals to user communities over a reasonable timeframe should be seen as an objective by Inter Aide and WRDOs, making sure that user fees have been increased to include such expenses.
    - With increased de-vegetation and cultivation of the land in unsustainable ways decreasing water discharge could be a medium- to long-term threat to access to water. The threat could be minimized through awareness creation and the right kind of investment for improved land use.
    - It would be worth the effort if Inter Aide and other players in the area build local capacity probably supporting a local organization that could provide an intermediate support to WPs linking water management to improved management of natural resources.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose & Scope of the Evaluation

The purpose set for this evaluation was to assess the work done by Inter Aide's in water supply & sanitation for rural communities in Loma Bossa and Genna districts in Dawro Zone putting particular focus on 2007-2008 activities funded by AESN and other Donors. As indicated in the Terms of Reference (TOR) the evaluation was expected to focus on 5 key areas, namely: making an assessment of the results and outcomes produced by the project; appreciating the effects and impacts generated; measuring the efficiency of the action; examining the consistency of the strategies developed to enforce the institutional viability; and proposing recommendations and possible evolution for the future (See ToR in *Annex 1*).

1.2 Methodology

The exercise required 15 days of field work. It was the result of a team consisting of a consultant (Team Leader), project staff from the implementing NGO (Inter Aide) and relevant government staff from Woreda Water Resources Development Offices (WRDOs) from Loma Bossa, Genna, Mareqa and Kindo Koysha woredas. Relevant project staff and staff of WRDOs were involved in the field visits when their areas of responsibility were being covered.
The exercise covered technical, social and institutional aspects of the water development work done. It consisted of both direct and indirect participatory techniques such as:

- Using data from secondary sources (project proposal, monitoring & evaluation reports, mission reports, project data from the Inter Aide data base, etc.);
- Direct observation of a representative sample of 11 spring development works - capped springs, water points (WPs), wash tubs, cattle troughs, etc.- in 10 kebeles in the 3 woredas of Dawro as well as a water system in one kebele in Kindo Koysha woreda for comparison purposes;
- Conducting focus group discussions with water committees (WCs), users groups, water technicians (hydraulic agents) where available;
  Conducting discussions with WRDOs at each of the four woredas;
- Conducting stakeholder mapping and SLOT analysis jointly with various stakeholders (project team, Zonal and woreda WRDO staff and community representatives) at a workshop at Tarcha, the Zonal administrative centre;
- Analyzing the resulting information in terms of the changes that have been brought about in the health and livelihoods of the target communities, putting special note on the gender sensitivity of both process & impact as well as the strategy developed by Inter Aide to enforce institutional viability of program outputs/outcomes; and
- Agreeing on a transparent and viable format for future follow up and maintenance of completed WPs to ensure sustainability of project outputs/outcomes.

The project sites selected for field assessment were 7 WPs from Loma Bossa and Genna woredas, all covered by AESN/MEDD funding and 4 WPs from Mareqa and Kindo Koysha woredas (not covered by this funding) in order to get a broader picture of management and sustainability issues. Agro-ecology, partnership work and reasonable accessibility were criteria used in selection of WPs to be visited. The WPs visited were:

- *Tullama Qae 1*, *Subo Tullama 4*, *Fullasa Balle 5* and *Gessa Chare 3* from Loma Bossa Woreda;
- *Bossa Shoga 4, Bossa Tadafa 2.1* and *Bossa Tadafa 3.1* from Genna Woreda;
- *Mada Kuyile 2.1*, *Mada Kuyile 2.2* and *Gozo Shashow 1.1* from Mareqa Woreda; and
- *Mundena 1.3* from Kindo Koysha Woreda.

The project sites in Loma Bossa and Genna were selected on the basis of stage of development of the work done, agro-ecology, fair representation of the woredas covered by project activities in the two woredas in Dawro Zone covered by AESN funding, and representing work done in partnership with others, e.g. Dawro Development Association (DWA).

1.3 Organisation of the Report

The evaluation report is organized into six main sections namely: introduction, background, results/findings, discussion, major learning points, and conclusions & recommendations. It also contains a summary of the key findings (executive summary) and annexes providing additional information on some of the areas.

The 1st section provides a general introduction describing the purpose and scope of the evaluation, the methodology employed and the report organisation. The 2nd section provides: (i) a brief background information about Inter Aide's program intervention in the area, (ii) a short contextual analysis of the woredas where the project is being implemented, (iii) an overview of the project formulation process and a brief description of the water supply, hygiene & sanitation (WSH&S) project being evaluated. The 3rd section focuses on the major findings concerning programme interventions done at various localities, participation of communities and relevant sector offices in program planning, implementation, follow up, monitoring & evaluation (M&E); mentions issues of coordination, communication & collaboration, M&E exercises undertaken in the project. The 4th section gives an overall picture of project impact in terms of relevance, effectiveness & project benefits, efficiency, gender and sustainability; Inter Aide's overall approach & orientation in project implementation ; enumerates challenges & influencing factors. The 5th section highlights major learning points gathered during programme design, implementation and/or M&E exercises including the current one. The 6th and last section deals with conclusions reached as a result of the document review, visits to project activities, discussions with various stakeholders including community groups at the 10 project sites, and puts forward recommendations for future work in the given context. The last section contains the Annexs.

II. BACKGROUND

2.1 Inter Aide's Program Intervention

Programme documents show that Inter Aide has been implementing program activities in south-western Ethiopia (currently SNNPRS) since 1987 specializing on 3 main domains of intervention: *access to potable water, hygiene and sanitation and reinforcement of the water public sector*; *tuberculosis and reproductive health*; and *support to family agriculture*. Currently on-going programs are:

(i) A *water facility program* in 11 woredas in 4 administrative zones (one woreda in Gamo Gofa Zone, 3 woredas in Wolayta Zone, 2 woredas in Kembata Zone and 3 woredas in Dawro Zone);
(ii) A *tuberculosis (TB) & reproductive health (RH) project* with the TB work being conducted in 12 woredas in Wolayta and Dawro Zones and the RH work going on in 5 woredas namely Kindo Koysha, Damot Sore, Ofa, Damot Gale and Kacha Bira; and
(iii) *Support to family agriculture* in 3 woredas - Damot Gale in Wolaytta Zone, Hadero and Kacha Bira in Kembata Zone.

The health intervention reportedly began in *Bele* (Kindo Koysha Woreda) in 1987 and in *Gesuba* (Ofa Woreda) in 1989 initially through providing support to existing health facilities (health centers & health posts). The health program later evolved into an integrated program focusing on durably reducing the risks of TB contamination, facilitating access to public health services providing appropriate TB treatment (*DOTS protocol*) and facilitating access to contraceptive information and methods.

The agricultural support program, started in Ofa in 1994 and extended to neighboring Damot Gale, aims at improving food security of the program communities through preserving and diversifying the productive assets of targeted households. Major activities in this area were: *natural resource protection & management (NRM); seed selection, conservation & improvement; access to fodder improvement;* and *on-farm production improvement & diversification.*

The water development intervention started in 1988 and 1989 in *Bele* and *Gesuba* respectively as an extension of existing health work begun in the two areas in order to attain health improvement through addressing the issue of water-borne/water-related diseases. The water development work initially followed a needs-driven approach (later replaced by a demand-driven approach since 1993) putting in place WCs linked to woreda water resource offices (WRDOs) to ensure community management and sustainability of the WPs.

Inter Aide states that it takes *sustainability of the results*, the *beneficiaries' involvement* and the development of *efficient synergies with the institutions* as the core program approach. It relies on simple, reliable, cost-effective and proven solutions; acts as a mediator between the communities and the institutions; and tries to integrate the activities within the frame of the decentralization process. It also aims at facilitating the development of efficient and

pragmatic “institutional services” by focusing its input and support on concrete domains of expertise (ToR).

Inter Aide has been involved in water development work in SNNPRS since 1988. A total of 550 WPs have been constructed thus providing service to around 250,000 people, with 96.5% of the WPs functional, some after nearly 20 years of service. Since January 2008 Inter Aide has been implementing a big WSH&S project funded by the European Commission and targeting 6 vulnerable districts/woredas (Loma Bossa, Genna, Isara Tocha, Ofa, Angacha and Daramalo woredas) in four administrative zones (Wolayta, Dawro, Kembatta and Gamo Gofa). This is a five-year program focusing on providing “sustainable access to safe water & basic sanitation through improved capacities of the community-based structures and local institutional actors” in SNNPRS. (*Project Document*).

Program intervention in WSH&S has been extended to Loma Woreda at the end of 2001 and to Genna Woreda in 2004. The interventions in the two woredas are reported to have allowed some 40,000 users to have durable access to potable water by the construction of 130 WPs (WP) connected by gravity-flow network and capped springs. The co-financing granted by Agence de l’Eau Seine Normandie (AESN) has covered the construction of 48 WPs for 15,919 users (Source: Project).

2.2 The Context

Dawro Zone is one of the most marginalized areas in the country and fares no better even compared to other Zones in SNNPRS. It became a Zonal Administration in 2000 administratively divided into five *woredas* (districts) namely Loma Bossa, Genna Bossa, Mareqa, Isara and Tocha. (See map on *Annex 2*). The Zonal centre, Tarcha, is ca. 450 km from Addis Ababa and about 115 km from Soddo the nearest major town, administrative centre and economic hub of Wolayta Zone, with only one gravel road connecting it to the latter. The terrain in Dawro is characterized by steep slopes, with scattered villages having very small settlements nestled on steep hillsides. Access roads are limited to a few gravel roads connecting woreda towns, some of them newly constructed but already needing serious repair work.[1] For most communities travelling from place to place is very difficult particularly after the main rainy season.

The most recent census conducted in 2007 gives the total population of Dawro Zone as 492,742 of which the rural population constitutes 93%.[2] There are no major towns in the Zone with Tarcha, the Zonal centre, having a population of only 14,182. Population density is 111 pers. /km^2 which is quite low by SNNPRS standards (Zonal DOFED based on 2007 census).

[1] The only access road to Qeraho, Genna Bossa’s woreda centre and less than six months since it was constructed is in a very dilapidated state and is likely to be cut by gullies unless repair work is done before the rains.

[2] According to the 2007 national census the five woredas in Dawro Zone have the following populations: Mareqa woreda (117,590), Loma Bossa woreda (109,158), Genna Bossa woreda (87,753), Isara woreda (65,751) and Tocha woreda (103,419).

The livelihoods of the Dawro communities depend on agriculture mixed farming (crop and livestock husbandry) being practiced. Enset ((*Ensete ventricosum*), pulse crops (horse bean and field pea), wheat, barley, sorghum, root crops such as taro, cassava and sweet potato are the main food crops grown. Ginger (in the lowlands) is probably the only cash crop grown in the area. Not much appears to have been done to promote conservation based land management practices in the highlands of Dawro.

Access to safe drinking water is one of the key constraints in all the five woredas of Dawro Zone. Those who have permanent access to safe water, in 2000, are reported to constitute only 1.02% of the population, a very low percentage even compared to the national average which is below 20% (according to Zonal WRDO Head).[3] Access to water is limited to isolated springs on steep hillsides and a few rivers in the valleys. Scarcity of safe water has been one of the most acute needs for communities in this area. Where water is available they are often far from clean, used by people and livestock at the same time thus bringing health risk to the people and their animals. Parasites and water-borne/water-related diseases are reported to be common for both humans and animals. Leeches and other water-borne diseases such as diarrhea, intestinal parasites, skin diseases, etc. were reported to be prevalent. Because of the scarcity water usage for drinking, food preparation, and personal hygiene & sanitation practices was very limited particularly for those living further away from springs or rivers. Water storage and usage facilities and practices were very rudimentary thus exposing people to increased health risks.

Average distance to WPs appears to be greater than 30 minutes walking distance (one-way) keeping water use at household level to the barest minimum. The only water systems available in the area were those developed by Inter Aide and a few other schemes developed by government and other actors. Apart from Inter Aide, Action Aide, JICA, WASH (funded by ADB), Dawro Development Association (funded by Glimmer of Hope), Catholic Mission, Kale Hiywot Church and Mekane Yesus Church appear to have had some level of involvement in supporting these communities, many of them with very limited output. Because of the difficult terrain even these few water schemes remain as isolated achievements serving small settlements of people and could not be connected to serve bigger community groups (Source: Project). For the same reason there are not well formed village structures but small settlements (40 households at most) nestled at soft spots on hillsides.

[3] Taking a radius of 3 km around WPs with per capita water access of 15 litres/day for rural communities and a radius of 1 km with per capita access of 20 litres/day for towns a recent survey conducted by the Regional Bureau is reported to have stated that access to safe water for Dawro Zone stands at 12.26% (Source: Zonal WRDO).

2.3 Objectives & Scope of the Project

The objective for this particular intervention consists of *durably improving access to drinking water and sanitation for the communities of Loma and Genna woredas, the* core objective being to *"develop the institutional capacities, through training and empowerment of Water Committee of Users in charge of the close management of their water system and the support of the WRDO in order to progressively ensure a public service of quality to the users."* (ToR)

III. FINDINGS

3.1 Planning & Implementation Process

For over 20 years now, Inter Aide has been focusing on spring development as an appropriate mechanism for addressing drinking water needs for rural communities. Like many other actors in the trade Inter Aide also followed a needs-based approach in its WSH&S projects until declining community motivation forced it to shift to a demand-driven approach.

Demand-driven approach envisages a tripartite partnership between the community group, the woreda WRDO and Inter Aide. The starting point of water development work for a rural community is now the submission of a written request by the community group, signed by all interested households, expressing their need and requesting support for the envisaged project. A preliminary feasibility survey is then conducted where all the technical factors such as the spring characteristics (level of discharge, continuity of the water flow, water quality, etc.) and social factors such as the number of expected beneficiaries, expected cost to the community, commitment and motivation to the work, etc. are considered. Positive results of the preliminary survey lead to a direct meeting with the community group and an initial process of animation where no less than 6 meetings are held with the community in question. In these meetings project animators, focus on informing, mobilizing and preparing the community.

A wide range of topics such as the benefits of accessing clean water, the project's methodology, the importance of collaboration, the need for step-by-step approach, the roles of WCs and water technicians (hydraulic agents), fee collection, financial management, the need for internal rules (bye-laws), maintenance operations, etc. are discussed at these animation meetings with the help of the project animators. This is followed by a detailed technical and social study after which a contract is signed and a copy of the contract given to the kebele chairman and the woreda water resource development office (WRDO).

In the construction phase the communities play an active part including preparing locally available material, providing the required manual labor, giving shelter to the construction team and hosting the construction team in as far as resources allow. On-site training is also

given to the hydraulic agent and the work committee, selected from among the user community. Once the construction work has been completed and the work done validated by WRDO staff and the communities the post-construction animation and the training of the WCs, sensitization about health & sanitation is conducted through dramas. Specific follow–up activities are then conducted by Inter Aide to help the water committee build sufficient capacity to manage the scheme at which point it is considered to have reached the stage of "autonomy" where it can manage the water scheme under the supervision of the woreda WRDO.

To get the work done with maximum possible speed and to make rational use of resources Inter Aide has deployed a Project Coordinator, a Sanitation Coordinator, 3 woreda coordinators, 3 animation & sanitation team leaders, 9 animators, 6 masons, one plumber and some support staff with a flexible use of staff as required by the work at hand.

3.2 Working with Others

Inter Aide has been implementing all its water development activities after signing project agreements with the relevant regional bureaus (Water Resource Development Bureau and the Bureau of Planning, Finance & Economic Development). WRDOs at woreda level in operational woredas are also playing an active role by validating that the water scheme has been done according to agreed specifications and taking the responsibility of supervision and follow up once the water schemes have been completed and handed over to the communities. Inter Aide submits regular progress reports to relevant government offices the latter being expected to do their own monitoring & evaluation of project activities. As already seen in Kindo Koysha Inter Aide is increasingly focusing on working in close collaboration with the WRDO at woreda level leaving the actual water development work to the local sector office and limiting its role to capacity building and providing resources, agreement on implementation approach having already been reached.

Eight NGOs, including Inter Aide, Action Aid, JICA, WASH, Catholic Mission, Dawro Development Association (DDA), Kale Hiywot Church and Mekane Yesus Church are reported to have been involved in water development work in Dawro Zone with only three (Inter Aide, Action Aid and DDA) having operational office in the Zone. The involvements of some of these agencies have, however, been very limited. The difference in approach also shows that there is a lot of work that needs to be done at the level of planning & coordination by the relevant sector office. Inter Aide has worked in partnership with Action Aid, Catholic Mission and DDA. It is actually in partnership with Action Aid that 13 of the WPs covered by this project were developed in Genna woreda.[4]

[4] Action Aid has been working in two woredas (Mareqa and Genna), Catholic Mission in Genna and Loma woredas and JICA in three woredas. JICA is reported to have done 66 shallow wells and 13 major springs in 3 woredas and has organized a spare parts access through a cooperative at zonal level. Observed WPs and discussion with communities raises a concern as to how many of these are currently providing service or would continue to do so in the long run. In Genna Woreda Inter Aide has been developing WPs jointly with other agencies namely Action Aid (18 WPs) and Catholic Mission (12 WPs).

3.3 Project Accomplishment

Project records show that 48 WPs have been developed in 24 kebeles in Loma and Genna woredas with the funding support provided by AESN, MEDD, and City of Paris in 2003-4 and in 2007-8.[5] Of these 28 WPs were developed in 12 kebeles in Loma woreda and 23 WPs in 12 kebeles in Genna woreda. Nine of these WPs in Loma were done using the 2003-4 funding support and the rest (i.e. 39 WPs) were developed using that of 2007-8 (See *Annex 4*). Out of the 23 WPs constructed in Genna in 2007-8 13 were done jointly with Action Aid, the latter being involved in various rural development activities (access roads, SWC, water development, etc.) in the woreda.

The water development work done focused on spring protection, a technology generally believed to be appropriate to isolated rural villages and durable particularly when done with sufficient mobilization and ownership feeling of user communities. Because of the difficulty posed by the terrain all the water schemes are simple schemes consisting of a spring box, a fountain having one or two taps, a wash tub, a cattle trough and a mechanism for overflow all connected by a piping system. As many as 38 springs had to be capped to give water at 48 WPs. Thirty one of them are simple systems with no distribution boxes and serving only one WP. The remaining 7 springs are serving more than one WP, with the spring at Afuki Woyro kebele serving as many as 8 WPs. Construction of the WPs took 6 to 37 days depending on the nature of the work (the elements within the system) and the readiness of the communities to show the required level of participation. Of the 48 WPs developed 47 have WCs, 37 have bank accounts and 40 have tool banks. Four of the WPs (three in Loma and one in Genna) have already been handed over to the communities with many more reportedly to be handed over soon (Project Office).

Project records show that a total of 2,121 households or 11,347 people have got access to clean water as a result of the development of the 48 WPs. Out of these those directly benefitting from the 39 WPs developed using the 2007-2008 funding were 1,616 households or a total of 8,911 people. Six WPs in Loma and one in Genna are also providing water to facilities such as health posts, schools and markets.

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[5] Overall achievements in terms of water development work done by Inter Aide so far in Dawro Zone, using various funding sources, amounts to 166 WPs benefitting 45,960 people (i.e. 90 WPs in Loma Bossa benefitting 26,373 people, 58 WPs in Genna Bossa benefitting 15,915 people and 18 WPs in Mareqa benefitting 3,572 people). In recognition of this achievement the Dawro Zonal Administration and Finance & Economic Development Department have, in April 2009, awarded Inter Aide a certificate for its "…high level of commitment and performance …. carried out in [the] zone."

Figure 1: A Water Point at Bossa Shoga 3.1

3.4 Monitoring & Follow Up

In the project agreement it is stated that progress reports are to be submitted to the relevant government agencies – Regional Bureau of Planning, Finance & Economic Development and Regional Bureau of Water Resources Development on a quarterly and annual basis and that the government agencies would conduct regular M&E of project progress. Regular progress reports are being submitted not only to Regional Bureaus but are also shared with the relevant departments/offices at zonal and woreda levels.

Inter Aide conducts monitoring of project activities on a regular basis with the frequency of the monitoring visit decreasing with time. In the first year after completion monitoring is done once a month, in the second year once in three months, and in the third year once every six months. In the fourth year a water scheme is expected to be fully handed over to the users and monitoring support is expected at that point to be done by the woreda WRDO.

Ensuring the proper management of completed water schemes, effectiveness of the WCs, functionality of the schemes and, in as far as possible, observing changes resulting from improved access to clean water to the users are key areas of focus in the monitoring exercises. Any need for maintenance work is addressed in such a way that the cost is

shared between Inter Aide and the user communities with Inter Aide covering more at the initial period and the user community gradually taking over the responsibility in terms of covering the cost of maintenance. This period of transition was initially set at a maximum of four years but now Inter Aide believes that all the work that needs to be done during this period can be completed in a period of two years.

IV. DISCUSSION

4.1 Project Impact

a) Relevance

Discussions held with WCs and user groups in all the WPs visited pointed out that the water schemes were very useful in terms of addressing their needs. Prior to the construction of the WPs they said they used to collect water from dirty and stagnant pools around the springs at best or, when that is not possible, they used to travel long distances to streams at valley bottoms. Users pointed out that water scarcity was a critical problem. At places women and children had to travel long distances to fetch water, and usually collected it from where animals also drank. The distance the whole load had to be carried back (15-20 litres of water with its earthen jar) was no easy task for women who had to do it as their daily chore. Small children had also to help out at the expense of being late for classes or at times staying away from school.

The way water was stored at home, the lack of cleanness of cups used and the insufficient amount of water used for personal hygiene had exposed people to water-related diseases detrimental to people's health. Lack of awareness about personal hygiene and inappropriate excreta disposal have been contributory factors in worsening the health condition of the communities. According to the Head of Zonal Health Department malaria and abdominal parasites (water-related diseases) remained at the top of the top ten diseases in Dawro Zone. The communities pointed out that livestock mortality caused by leeches was also a serious livelihood problem in the area.

Inter Aide's WSH&S project being implemented in Dawro Zone focuses on providing rural households with sufficient amount clean/safe water for human and animal consumption and on addressing health & sanitation problems through awareness creation, promoting hygienic use of water and excreta disposal through using pit latrines. This proved to be an intervention relevant to their needs and appropriate to their way of life.

b) Effectiveness

Inter Aide's intervention in WSH&S in Dawro is seen to have brought about a significant change in people's health and attitude in general and rural livelihoods in particular. Project records show that in the 18 kebeles in Loma Bossa where 90 WPs have been developed 52% of the population, on average, has got access to safe drinking water as a result of these interventions. In the 22 kebeles in Genna woreda, where 58 functioning

WPs have been developed 21% of the total population are reported to have accessed safe water thanks to Inter Aide's intervention.[6] About 33% of this level of improved access to water can be directly attributed to this project implemented with AESN/MEDD funding. This is a very significant benefit to the user communities given the fact that the average level of access to clean water in the Zone is currently only 12.36% (Zonal WRDO).[7]

In the discussion held with the user communities it was learnt that the benefits accruing from the project are multi-dimensional. The most significant benefit in the eyes of the communities is the improvement in terms of their health status. Both men and women emphasized that the health benefits mean a lot to them. Getting sufficient water for drinking and for food preparation, frequent washing of their clothes, improved hygienic practices as a result of the hygiene & sanitation training they got from the project, they said, have changed their lives significantly. The men were also quick to point out that the benefits in terms of improved animal health and the consequent decrease in animal mortality is no less significant.

The women also emphasized the project benefits in terms of decreased workload for them and the decrease in the amount of time spent on fetching water. They say they now collect water from a very short distance; they do not have to stand in queue and can fetch water several times a day, using small children when necessary as smaller plastic containers can be used.[8]

At the discussion with user groups a random checking was done on how much water was collected by some of the women the previous day and the result showed a per capita consumption level of 5-10 litres. Per capita consumption of water is expected to increase with the age of the spring as an assessment done on similar water schemes shows.[9]

[6] Data for Kindo Koysha shows that in 30 kebeles with 197 functioning WPs (before the 2006 administrative reorganization which took away 9 kebeles to Kindo Didaye and Damot Sore woredas) 41% of the population have had access to safe water as a result of Inter Aide's intervention.

[7] Access to safe water in Dawro is still lower than the average for rural Ethiopia representing a real coverage of around 17%, taking into account a functionality factor of 70% on the reported coverage of 24% (EuropeAid/122979/C/ACT/ACP).

[8] At the 6 WPs visited in Loma and Genna the maximum time now taken by a person at the furthest end of the village to a water point is <15 minutes in 4 of the 6 cases and slightly more for the other two.

[9] A water consumption analysis done by Inter Aide on 144 households benefitting from 20 WPs in Ofa and Kindo Didaye woredas in 2008 shows that, on average, water consumption has increased from 4 - 5.5 litres/day to 8-12 litres/day, i.e. an increase of 100% or more. The assessment also concluded that there is a direct correlation between age of the water and increase in the amount of water consumed (Project).

Figure 2: Students helping mothers at home

c) Community Management

One of the major strengths of the project implementation approach is the clear delineation of roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders, namely Inter Aide, water users, WCs, local water technicians (hydraulic agents), WRDO, partner organizations and, in this area, Omo Micro Finance.

WCs: The understanding reached between the different stakeholders from the beginning is that the WCs established by the specific user communities will be responsible for management and safe keeping of the water schemes over the long term with WRDO providing overall supervision and major maintenance work as and when required. WCs appear to have been sufficiently prepared for this task. The presence of trained hydraulic agents and collection of user fees on a regular basis were meant to address the technical and financial needs at times of maintenance. From the discussion with user communities at the visited WPs it was learnt that preventive maintenance is done on a regular basis. At all the WPs user communities have been involved in the development of the water scheme from Day One, with WCs playing the leading role once they were formed. All but three have WCs managing them and have hydraulic agents at hand who are expected to solve small problems as they arise. Over 80% of them are benefitting from tool banks jointly set up with neighboring WPs. More than 73% of the WCs have

opened bank accounts with Omo Micro Finance, a legally constituted financial institution providing saving & credit facilities for rural communities.

The WC is the key social structure that has been formed with the specific task of giving day-to-day management of the water schemes and trained for the purpose with the responsibility of each individual in the committee spelt out. WCs have developed their own byelaws, are expected to collect user fees from user households at agreed intervals, to manage day-to-day activities of the water point, to have regular meetings to discuss management-related issues, to solve problems as they arise, and to inform user communities about the status of the water scheme. At the visited WPs user fees were agreed upon to be paid on an annual basis ranging in amount from Birr 5 to Birr 10. All the WPs visited are currently functional, the WCs appear to be actively engaged in their management and preventive maintenance is done on a regular basis.

Even for spring-based water schemes some of the key factors that determine the strength of WCs are its efficiency of fee collection and capacity to do the required maintenance work without significant disruption in the water supply. Records show that the WCs may not yet be financially strong but are on the right track. Considering the bigger picture one realizes that out of 81 WCs in Loma and 50 WCs in Genna, for which financial picture has been provided, the most recent audit was done for most in 2008 and for some in 2009. (It is only one WC in each case that has not done its audit since 2006.) All of them have a balance above what they annually contributed at the last audit. Moreover, 64% of the WCs in Loma and 60% in Genna have balances more than the amount that would be expected to be a saving for maintenance work.[10] In 84% of the cases in Loma and in 66% of the cases in Genna user households are paying user fees and those who do not pay are in most cases less than 10% of the users, which is quite a good performance (See *Annex 7*).

WRDOs: Only 4 of the 48 WPs covered by this funding in Loma and Genna have so far been handed over. The rest are managed by the WCs with the support of Inter Aide though a number of them are to be handed over soon (Project Office).[11] Government staff are involved from the beginning. Woreda WRDO staff and kebele health extension agents are involved in training of WCs, conducting dramas in hygiene & sanitation, taking part in monthly monitoring, sanitation training, community mapping, selecting volunteers for latrine construction, and in home-to-home visits. Inter Aide provides on-the-job training for staff of woreda WRDOs, covers the maintenance cost of their motor bicycles, provides fuel for their motor bicycles on a monthly basis (20 litres of fuel/week),

[10] Taking the durability of the various components of a spring-based community water supply scheme the amount of money that was considered to be saved each year for maintenance work is Birr 160. Considering the number of years the WP has been giving service WCs at older WPs are expected to have more funds at their disposal unless major maintenance work has been done.

[11] Considering all the spring development work done by Inter Aide in Loma and Genna using various funding sources no less than 45 WPs in Loma and Genna (4 done by this funding) have already been handed over to WRDO and user communities.

provides salary top ups for involved staff during the water development work, and some stationery as required so that the offices would be in a position to provide the required support to the water schemes.

The woreda WRDOs in Loma and Genna say they do regular monitoring on the functioning of the WPs and the performance of the WCs though they do not have any compiled record to show for it.[12] The offices themselves are not yet well prepared to shoulder the task. They do not have office space worthy of the name and the other facilities usually considered to be the bare minimum for getting any work done are not available. There are 10-11 staff in woreda WRDOs at each of the two woredas and these staff have been divided, on paper, to cover drinking water supply, irrigation, alternate energy, and water & mines study (Source: Loma WRDO). Unfortunately this is limited to putting beautiful structures on paper. There is no budget worthy of the name to even do a proper follow up on community water supply systems done by NGOs and other agencies, to keep proper records and to provide minimum support.

d) Efficiency

The choice of spring development as an intervention technology and the high level of community contribution (constituting 20% and 24% in Loma Bossa and Genna respectively) have helped to make the intervention cost effective whereas the settlement pattern (the fact that villages are isolated and far from the road) has increased the unit cost of the water schemes. Accordingly average cost of a WP in Loma and Genna is markedly higher than that in Kindo Koysha (See *Annex 7*). Deployment of manpower on a woreda basis to work in different woredas at the same time with shift of required personnel from one woreda to another as required has been an efficient utilization of resources. This has enabled the project to complete WPs (water schemes) in a very short time though factors such as level of community preparedness play their own role in speeding up or delaying work.[13]

User communities have been well organized and the required technical skill to do small maintenance work as required has been provided through on-the-job training to selected individuals who would serve as water technicians (hydraulic agents). The amount of money that would be required for maintenance work (Birr 160/WP/yr) is being set aside. The most recent financial audits done (in 2008 and 2009) covering 81 WCs in Loma Bossa and 50 WCs in Genna give a good picture of the financial status of the WPs done in both woredas.

[12] Even basic information such as size of population, number of water schemes in the woreda, kebeles served, WPs functional & not functional, etc. are sought from personal notebooks. There is no organized information compilation system at the woreda WRDOs. At Loma WRDO, for example, Inter Aide has reportedly given them soft copy of the database it has on the water schemes developed in the woreda, but it is not being used. There is a computer lying idle (provided by UNDP?) which is not functional and there is no one with the skill to use it.

[13] As seen in Annex 4 the number of workdays required to accomplish a WP ranges from 6 days (for Wold Hani 1.2 completed in April 2007) to 37 days (for Gumari Kocho 1.3 completed in October 2003) depending on the amount of work done and the level of community readiness to take part in the work.

The audit results show that 52 of the 81 WCs in Loma Bossa and 30 of the 50 WCs in Genna had balances above the expected level whereas the rest (29 WCs in Loma Bossa and 20 WCs in Genna) still need to ensure that they reach that point. Their average yearly incomes, as seen at last audit, were Birr 332.58 and Birr 230.78 and they have balances of Birr 627.75 and Birr 311.28 in their accounts at Omo Microfinance. In Loma Bossa no more than 5 WCs have 10% or more of their users exempted from paying (or not paying) fees and in Genna it is only one WC that has 10% or more of its water users not paying fees

Over the 23 months period the project is reported to have spent a total of Euros 162,378 50% of which was funded by AESN and the rest by the City of Paris and various other Donors. The objective set for this funding support was to build 35 WPs for 11,500 users. Project records show that a total of 39 WPs were developed using the funds allocated for 23 months in 2007 – 2008 thereby benefitting 1,616 households or 8,911 people. Six WPs in Loma and one in Genna are providing water to facilities such as health posts, schools and markets. (See *Annexes 4 & 8*).

e) Gender Equality

From the discussions held with WCs and user community groups at 10 WPs it was learnt that women were more appreciative of the water development work done though their men-folk were also enthusiastic about what has been accomplished and the day-to-day benefits both in terms of improved health and livelihoods. Women were more eager to express their appreciation of the benefits in terms of increased health for children, decreased burden, and decreased exposure to accidents for women who had to carry heavy loads every time they fetched water, practically no time spent on waiting in queues for their turn to collect water, etc. More water so near home, they said, meant more frequent washing of clothes, more focus on personal hygiene and less conflict at household level about wastage of the precious commodity, water.

At all the WPs visited the WCs have two women whose main duties are looking after the sanitary aspects of the WPs. No other responsibility is given to them. Asked whether women would be able to play other roles within the WCs apart from the limited roles they now play the men were hesitant to put such a precious resource in their hands though they agreed that this is an issue based on existing traditions and that could change with time. There was quite an argument at some WPs on whether women were up to the task and the women strongly argued that they were.

f) Sustainability

Spring development is known to be much more durable and less expensive to maintain compared to shallow wells with hand pumps or motorized water lifting devices. Spring-based schemes with open faucets are even more so. Because of the nature of the terrain and availability of many natural springs the project has focused on spring development work. Most of the spring catchments serve no more than single fountains.

Out of the 46 springs developed by this funding it is only 6 springs (2 in Loma and 4 in Genna) that serve more than one WP (consisting of a fountain with an open faucet, a wash tub and a cattle trough). The number of distribution boxes and the length of pipeline are also limited by the terrain and because of the good discharge the need for night storage facilities is also very limited. This significantly decreases the need for heavy maintenance work though it increases the unit cost for construction of WPs or the unit cost of household access to water.

Observations made by the project on the work done in Kindo Koysha have shown that occurrence of damage on spring-based water systems are far in between if there is no extended pipe network involved. These observations make note that needs for maintenance work on spring boxes and wash tubs may arise starting from the 5th year of service, fountain maintenance from the 3rd year, pipeline and cattle trough maintenance from the 2nd year and padlock and showers already starting from Year 1.[14] The fence needing to be mended every six months and cleaning needing to be done once a month is not much of a task. According to a previous assessment, damage to pipelines constitutes the lion's share (50%) of all maintenance requirements. Damage to spring boxes, fountains, cattle troughs and wash tubs constitute 20%, 14%, 10% and 6% of all maintenance needs respectively (Getachew Hailemichael & Hydroconseil, Feb. 2003).[15] The Kindo Koysha experience shows that there is a need for WCs to prepare themselves for major maintenance work such as fixing damaged pipelines already after two years.

The project believes that support for two years is required to make WCs properly functional. This support would need to make sure that functional maintenance skills, organized access to tools & spare parts as well as sufficient capital at the level of each WP to pay for the required work is available. These appear to be the critical areas. Project records show that out of the 47 WCs (covered by AESN funding in 2003-2004 and 2007- 2008) 37 have their own bank accounts and 40 share tool banks each tool bank serving 5-6 of them. In terms of organization this seems to be realistic. There are, however, two areas of concern. The first concern is how these tool banks can access the tools & spare parts required for maintenance work and the second area of concern is whether the financial resources the WCs have are sufficient for the required maintenance work.

Discussions with WCs and user communities have shown that the schemes are technologically, socially, culturally and environmentally friendly. The communities say that they are satisfied with the performance of the WPs and WCs and that they are ready to protect the WPs as the apple of their eyes. But none of them yet dared to say that

[14] As pointed out by the Zonal WRDO there may be a need for building night storage facilities at some WPs where there is a reported decrease in discharge during the dry season. Talbot taps would also be required for this purpose though they are expensive and may be not easily be available on the market.

[15] More recent observations made by the project show that out of 203 damages observed 59% was on pipelines, 14% on spring boxes, 9% on fountains and 7% on cattle troughs. (Source: Project Management).

they have sufficient resources to cover the cost of maintenance work required or how the parts required would be accessed. With these gaps properly addressed the water schemes could be sustained for a long time. But this can only be done if there is a well established follow up mechanism and a proper data base is kept. This will enable users, supervisors as well as other interested parties to be well informed about the status of the water points and to take appropriate action when problems arise. The need for this was agreed on at a workshop held at Tercha during the assessment. (See *Annex 9*).

4.2 Overall Approach/Orientation

Inter Aide sees community water supply linked with hygiene & sanitation as a key area of intervention to address health problems rampant in rural areas that can easily be minimized by improved access to clean/safe water and basic hygiene & sanitation at household level. Its overall approach in water development work focuses on building local capacity to address basic needs of rural households. Effective use of locally available resources and developing joint partnership between user communities, relevant sector offices, Inter Aide's own skills & experience as well as funders' financial resources is seen to be one of the key determinants for the success of its project work.

This is done by making sure that there is sufficient drive from the communities that the work gets done. Village-specific interventions such as water development work are based on community felt need and demanded by the communities themselves with a clear commitment that they will take part in the whole process and invest their time and other resources. Inter Aide also makes sure that the relevant sector office is involved in project planning, approves the project, is engaged in some capacity in actual implementation of the project and in monitoring and follow up of project progress. Once the water scheme is completed and officially handed over the sector office does all the monitoring and supervision of the water scheme.

This has been taken up one more step in Kindo Koysha where, with some capacity building, the sector office has actually become the project implementer and continues with monitoring & supervision of the scheme once the user communities have started effective implementation of the scheme and its usage. The overall orientation of Inter Aide's water development work is highly regarded by user communities and the sector offices involved at various stages of the program. Their satisfaction is justified by the fact that WP as old as 15 to 20 years old are still functioning well and addressing community needs.

4.3 Challenges & Influencing Factors

Addressing the water needs of rural communities in a place like Dawro is full of challenges. The failure of some of the water points that have been developed in a top-down approach, i.e. without the target communities being actively involved in the process, is testimony to the correctness of the community-centered (demand-driven) approach followed by Inter Aide.

The experience gained from Kindo Koysha and other areas in terms of active partnership between Inter Aide, communities and WRDO appears to have been particularly useful. This does not, however, mean that project implementation has not been without challenges.

Capacity limitation of WRDOs: There is an obvious gap in terms of WRDOs fulfilling their responsibilities. Frequent reorganization of the administrative structure and capacity limitation are seen to be key challenges for effective program delivery. The sector office at the zonal level in Dawro was, until very recently, just an *Office* and not a *Department* like the other sector offices such as finance & economy, health, agriculture, etc. The woreda WRDOs are very much constrained by lack of office space, budget and other utilities. Woreda WRDOs in Loma and Genna have no office space worthy of the name. At both woredas they are limited to one room (for 10-11 staff) without the basic office facilities. Basic information related to the work is not easily accessible as there is no organized record keeping.

WRDO staff are involved in the water development activities. They are expected to conduct regular monitoring activities together with Inter Aide before the WPs are handed over and on their own once the WPs are handed over. This will mean conducting regular monitoring & follow up, keeping proper record of events and helping user communities address problems as and when they arise. The capacity building support provided by Inter Aide is helpful but more commitment is required from the local government to ensure that WRDOs are able to shoulder this task. This includes a commitment to minimize problems caused by staff turnover and making particular staff accountable for ensuring that compiled data on WPs is available and regularly updated.

Lack of data base: One of the strengths of Inter Aide here and in other projects as well is its keeping a database on its program activities and its desire to share this with partners at local/woreda level. Unlike Kindo Koysha the woredas in Dawro have not been able to benefit from this.[16] They are not using the wealth if information available at Inter Aide's data base. This is a serious gap that needs to be looked into. Regular updating of the data base can easily be done, informed actions taken and user communities served if WRDOs at zonal and woreda levels have properly compiled records on hand.

Lack of access to spare parts: On completion of water schemes tool banks are set up and some useful tools are kept by "tool banks" to address immediate maintenance needs. But the parts that would be required to mend damages such as damaged pipes, or the right types of taps, etc. are not locally available. Some of these are not available at local markets because they are not in such high demand that would, at least for now, attract sufficient interest from local merchants. Though maintenance requirements become more pronounced

[16] Discussion with woreda WRDO at Bele in Kindo Koysha showed that the arrangement made with WRDO at Kindo Koysha in terms of building the capacity of the woreda office is bearing fruit. Though it does not have its own computer the woreda WRDO has managed to keep its own data base and is able to update the available data regularly. It is currently using Inter Aide's computer but with an improved office set up and more stable manpower it would be able to manage its water points more effectively.

at a later stage non-availability of the parts that would be required puts user communities at risk. Access to spare parts/maintenance tools is also limited by low level of savings WCs have. Increasing cost of maintenance with age will require a sizable amount of saving not yet reached by any of the WCs (See *Annex 7*).

Monitoring gaps: At the woreda WRDOs staff said that they are doing regular monitoring though there was no record such as compiled data to show for it. This will be a critical problem especially once water schemes are handed over. A reliable mechanism needs to be put in place to ensure that the water schemes are regularly monitored and all the critical areas are covered during monitoring exercises.

Policies/guidelines: No less than problems associated with structures and allocation of manpower lack of clarity on relevant policies and non-availability of appropriate guidelines and training materials is an area of concern. The absence of these is very much visible at woreda WRDOs. The only training tool that was visible was the hygiene & sanitation training tool developed by Inter Aide in 2007. The sector offices have no guideline on when and how WPs should be handed over. No guideline on water quality or on quality of spare parts for gravity systems though there is one on hand pumps.[17] Inter Aide, together with WRDO is reportedly preparing an ad-hoc training manual related to the work (Project Office). These are all important issues for ensuring that the work done will continue to deliver service.

V. MAJOR LEARNING POINTS

Important lessons can already be drawn from Inter Aide's WSH&S work in Loma Bossa and Genna as well as earlier work done in Kindo Koysha. One major learning point that stands out is that the approach selected by Inter Aide, i.e. the demand-driven approach, incorporating painstaking preparation & sensitization work based on a tripartite partnership, lays the ground work for sustainability of project outputs and outcomes. The high level of community satisfaction and visible commitment expressed at the group discussions is a good testimony for this.

As learnt from the discussions held with user communities and from the results of the water consumption analysis done by Inter Aide in Kindo Koysha in 2008 the water development work has led to a growing appetite for clean water, a healthy appetite that appears to be increasing with shortened distances to WPs as well as with their age.

The program implementation partnership envisages a stable and firm interest from all the three partners – communities, the sector office and Inter Aide. This assumes that sector offices, with some support, are in a position to fulfill their part of shared responsibilities which is not always the case. The important role institutions and their staff play in this partnership cannot be lightly seen. Staff turnover and the comparatively less visible role given to WRDOs in government

[17] There is reportedly a training manual focusing on hand pumps and generator maintenance, which is of limited used in this context.

structures at woreda and zonal levels can harm the effectiveness of the partnership and hence the sustainability of project outputs/outcomes.[18] The partnership itself needs to be closely monitored and problems addressed as they arise.

The institutional support mechanisms focusing on supporting the day-to-day involvement of WRDOs in project work, building their knowledge base and the capacity with an eye to making them fully responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring & supervision of rural water schemes are critical inputs for ensuring the success of current as well as future projects. The confidence the WRDO at Kindo Koysha currently effuses, with all the gaps it has, is testimony to the fact that, with more focused support, the results would be encouraging.

VI. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Addressing the water needs and thereby improving the health status of these communities in such a difficult environment is a formidable task. It was a very big achievement as judged by user communities and related sector offices/departments at woreda and zonal levels. Spring development was the most appropriate technology and active involvement of user communities and WRDOs in the process of project implementation proved to be useful. This was proved by the fact that similar WPs done in Kindo Koysha have been functional for the last 15-20 years whereas WPs done by other agencies in Dawro and elsewhere (without sufficient involvement of user communities) have proved to be less durable.

Developing water points and conducting health & sanitation training should not be seen by either party as an end in itself. Effective management of the schemes and continuation of hygienic water usage practices are equally important and user communities are well placed to do this provided they get support and regular supervision from the relevant sector offices and access to additional skills, tools & spare parts. It is very encouraging to see that user communities value their WPs and the associated sanitation practices as an important resource. This spirit needs to be propped up by the other partners (the sector offices and Inter Aide, the latter in as far as it is available in the area and over a limited period).

The WRDOs, particularly at woreda level, would need to develop their organizational and logistic capacity to be able to provide the support that is expected of them. The new structure resulting from the recent BPR may be a good exercise from a broader perspective but it appears not to have established a viable mechanism for tackling current problems in as far as community water supply is concerned. There are clear gaps that need to be addressed. WRDOs need to have a functioning team with reasonably good working facilities, do regular monitoring of existing WPs, keep proper records, and create access to tools & parts that would be required for maintenance work. They need to have committed staff ready to do field

[18] The Zonal WRDO head at Tercha has just received a letter to the effect that the status of the *Office* has been raised to the level of a *Department*. This is a good move as it signifies recognition of the importance of the water sector and raises the leverage the WRDO will have as a *Department*.

assessments, to provide technical back up to hydraulic agents stationed at WPs, to keep good record of each WP (water scheme).

The work place environment needs to be improved for WRDO staff at woreda level to do their regular activities, to do proper monitoring & follow up, and to provide support to water schemes and water users in their areas. There needs to be a proper record of events on WP status. As agreed at the workshop, WC meetings and meetings of user households would need to be done on a quarterly basis and the other elements, including water quality, would need to be monitored once a year and proper records kept. A proper monitoring format containing the key indicators of good performance (such as *functionality; level of discharge; beneficiary households served; occurrence of regular activities such as WC meetings, fee collection, water quality test, audit; maintenance done; problems; availability of skills, tools, money, WC records; and user satisfaction*) would need to be developed, filled and updated at least once a year as agreed at the workshop at Tercha. (See *Annexes 10 & 11).*

*V*ery *g*ood formats developed for assessing the status of water points, for WCs' reporting of their activities to Woreda WRDOs on a monthly/quarterly basis, for requesting maintenance work and for recording results once the maintenance work is done have already been prepared and could be used more effectively *(Annex 9).* These are all very useful operational tools that could facilitate the operationality of the water schemes and serve as guidelines for their proper management. These could be the initial tools based on which the *annual summary monitoring picture*, the format for which has been annexed (*Annex 11)* could be built. Such information could be incorporated into a well organized database. Inter Aide has already developed a good data base on WPs it has developed, though it needs to be promptly updated.

Keeping such a data base is a responsibility that should gradually be taken up by WRDOs as well. NGOs should be seen only as providers of support and should not be expected to shoulder more than their share of responsibility. Responsibilities for supervising/supporting WPs should not be seen as a formal one-off event but as a gradual process. WRDOs should have in place one or two professionally competent staff who take it as their responsibility to do proper follow up of the water schemes and keep a proper data base of water schemes developed by Inter Aide in their woreda.[19] They should also see to it that access to tools and critical parts is locally available and that parts used at WPs can easily be replenished.

Conducting regular skill audit, organizing access to tools & parts on a sustainable basis and ensuring that the water schemes are being properly kept up and being effectively used are areas that would need to be constantly focused on. The water schemes are being built at a high cost. There may be a need to invest a bit more to ensure that they are being properly maintained thus making sure that over a longer timeframe they are actually being helped to become more cost-effective. It was pointed out at the workshop that access to tools could be organized at woreda level learning from the experience of such an access developed at zonal level (at Tarcha) by another agency. An informed choice would need to be made whether

[19] Similar schemes, done by other developers can also be included in the database provided they can fit within the data base system designed.

establishing one at zonal level or at woreda level, as suggested at the workshop, would be more realistic.

Conducting water quality test has also been seen, so far, as optional. This may be a result of resource limitation on the part of WRDOs. It has, however, been appreciated at the workshop that at least bacteriological analysis needs to be done once a year, especially after the main rainy season. The Zonal WRDO head said that there is qualified staff at zonal level to do the required analysis and what are lacking are the equipment and the chemicals that would be required on a regular basis. Both can be purchased from Wagtech in Addis (which could also provide the required training) and a mechanism would need to be developed by which user communities would be able to cover the cost of the basic minimum tests that would need to be conducted. This can be done by making sure that user fees are collected on a regular basis and raised if need be. Records show that the savings of as many as 36 to 40% of the WCs in Loma and Genna are currently short of addressing this additional need. Those in Kindo Koysha are not in a better position either.[20] This is a picture that needs to change. The water committees covering the full cost of maintenance work and the cost of regular water quality testing should be set as an objective to be attained within a reasonable timeframe.

Based on these facts it is recommended that the following actions be taken to ensure maximized utilization of the good work so far done:

- The Zonal WRDO should ensure that WRDOs at woreda level have a stable structure, professionally competent staff, reasonably good working facilities and a culture of keeping proper and regularly updated record on WPs in the woreda.
- The Zonal WRDO should build facilities for keeping electronic database on all WPs done in the various woredas in the zone, keep a copy of Inter Aide's data base and update it regularly.
- The woreda WRDOs in Loma, Genna and Mareqa should monitor the functioning of WCs on a quarterly basis and ensure that information on WPs are updated on a yearly basis using the suggested monitoring format, information passed on to Zonal WRDO and copies of data be kept on an A3 paper at their own offices until they reach the capacity to develop their own electronic databases.
- Inter Aide should build on the experience it has had with WRDO at Kindo Koysha in terms of building the capacity of Zonal WRDO in Dawro with an eye to further building the same capacity at woreda level.
- Inter Aide and Zonal WRDO should jointly look into the possibility of developing a mechanism for accessing tools & spare parts through a private dealer initially at the zonal level, gradually to be developed at woreda level if the demand proves to be promising to do so.

[20] Audit results on WCs done in Loma, Genna, Mareqa and Kindo Koysha show that 36%, 40%, 12.5% and 76% of the WCs respectively have balances less than what they would be expected to have at the time the audits were done based on Birr 160/yr. saving for maintenance cost.

- The Zonal WRDO, with the support of Inter Aide and others involved in community water supply, should set up a water quality testing facility at Tercha. Transferring the responsibility for covering cost of chemicals to user communities over a reasonable timeframe should be seen as an objective by Inter Aide and WRDOs, making sure that user fees have been increased to include such expenses.
- With increased de-vegetation and cultivation of the land in unsustainable ways decreasing water discharge could be a medium- to long-term threat to access to water. The threat could be minimized through awareness creation and the right kind of investment for improved land use.
- It would be worth the effort if Inter Aide and other players in the area build local capacity probably supporting a local organization that could provide an intermediate support to WPs linking water management to improved management of natural resources.

VII. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference – external evaluation of the water supply, hygiene & sanitation project in the 2 Woredas of Loma and Genna

April 2009

PRESENTATION OF INTER AIDE

Inter Aide in general

Founded in 1980, Inter Aide is a French non-governmental organization specialized in the design and the implementation of development programs. The mission of Inter Aide aims at increasing the capacities of individuals, communities and institutions to develop appropriate and concrete responses to act upon social, physical and psychological constraints preventing vulnerable families to fulfill their basic needs.

www.interaide.org

Inter Aide in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia since 1987, Inter Aide has specialized on 3 main domains of intervention in the Southern Region (SNNPR).

1. Access to potable water, hygiene and sanitation and reinforcement of the water public sector

5 programs in 11 Woredas.

In a context where the daily consumption doesn't exceed 5 liters per person and per day, the projects conducted by Inter Aide since 1988 allows actually 250 000 users to access durably and in sufficient quantity to clean water through the construction of 550 WPs (96.5% are functional and some of them since 20 years). In 2008, more than 90 WPs will be constructed for 25.000 beneficiaries. Since 2004, strategic partnerships are established with the Woredas Water Resources Development Bureau to make them benefit of the technical, organizational and structural experience of Inter Aide; as well as to reinforce their competencies on the existing water systems and to establish an efficient public water service.

2 Tuberculosis and Reproductive Health:

The objectives of the health programs being to durably reduce the risks of tuberculosis contamination facilitate access to public health services providing appropriated tuberculosis treatment (DOTS protocol) and facilitate access to contraceptive information and methods

A selective support on tuberculosis control to the Health Centers and populations of *12 woredas* (Wolayta and Dawro Zone) is currently implemented by bringing awareness to communities, helping early detection of the disease and patients follow-up through field facilitators, community volunteers and HEW, and improving health structures' performances related tuberculosis diagnosis and treatments. *About 2200 new cases detected every year with a treatment results close to 93% and a defaulted rate decreased from 20% to less than 1%*

Regarding the reproductive health component: the programs consists in setting up an information system through home visit on birth spacing and prevention of STD - organizing practical conditions for a facilitated and durable access to available methods and products within the framework of the governmental health policy. The intervention takes place in *5 Woredas* Kindo Koysha, Damot Sore, Ofa, Damot Gale and Kacha Bira

3. Support to family agriculture

Ensure durable protection and management of the natural resources, increase and diversify farm production for the target families. Agricultural intervention is articulated mainly on 4 main components participating in the global food security pattern: *natural resource protection and management – seeds selection, conservation and improvement – access to fodder improvement – and – on farm production improvement and diversification.* Starting from a participative and individual diagnosis with the farmer, the projects intervene in collaboration with the local traditional groups "Iddirs" and with the MOA to:

- Build awareness, support, give technical assistance, and follow up farmers for the *implementation of natural resources conservation and management measures* and *farm production improvement and diversification*
- *Build local institutional capacity* for outcome conservation

Inter Aide intervenes in 3 woredas: Damot Gale (Wolayta), Hadero and Kacha Bira (Kembatta)

➲ The sustainability of the results, the beneficiaries' involvement and the development of efficient synergies with the institutions are the core of the approach developed by the programs. Relying on simple, reliable, cost-effective and proven solutions, Inter Aide acts in mediation between the communities and the institutions; trying as much as possible to integrate the activities within the frame of the decentralisation process. It aims at facilitating the development of efficient and pragmatic "institutional services" by focusing its input and support on concrete domains of expertises.

INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT TO BE EVALUATED

At the end of 2001, Inter Aide decided to extend its intervention on Water Supply, Hygiene and Sanitation (WSH&S) to Loma Woreda and, in 2004, to Gena Woreda (both districts belonging to the Dawro Zone - Southern Region (SNNPRS)). The objective consisted in durably improve the access to drinking water and sanitation for the communities of these two isolated areas. A core objective of the project was also to develop the institutional capacities, through the training and empowerment of the Water Committee of Users in charge of the close management of their water system and the support of the WRDO in order to progressively ensure a public service of quality to the users.

The interventions carried out in those two districts allowed some 40.000 users to have a durable access to potable water by the construction of 130 WPs connected to gravity-flow network and capped springs. Thanks to the co-financings granted within its international program, the AESN (Agency of Water from Seine Normandy) has contributed to the construction of 48 WPs for 15.919 users.

Today, Inter Aide and the Agence de l'Eau Seine Normandie would like to draw an assessment and conduct an evaluation of these actions carried out in Loma and Gena. This document presents the main questions the evaluation is expected to cover and its modalities of implementation.

QUESTIONS TO BE COVERED BY THE EVALUATION

The questions to be dealt by the evaluator can be grouped in 5 main chapters:

a. Make an assessment of the results and outcomes produced

The first part of the evaluation will assess the water systems constructed within the frame of the projects co-financed by the AESN. It will concentrate on the validation of the physical achievements (WPs), a rapid diagnosis of their state/condition and a confirmation that yield measurement and water analyses have been conducted. It will also provide an appreciation of the capacity of the community actors (represented by the Water Committee) to play their role, notably as regard to the following indicators:

- Level of fee collection
- Existence of a bank account where the service is accessible
- Book keeping
- Frequency of the system's maintenance
- Census of the users
- Holding of an annual meeting in general assembly
- Feedback the essential information to the water users
- Availability and involvement of the hydraulic agent
- Access to a toolbank

b. Appreciate the effects and impacts generated

It consists in giving an appreciation of the impact produced by the action on the daily practices of the users (in particular as regard to hygiene), on the average spared time generated by the presence of the water point, as well as in other domains, whatever the nature of this impact.

This measurement of the effects of the project will be completed by a quantification of the benefits produced within the frame of the family economy. Lastly, a picture of the outcome of the access to potable water coverage water will be added to the analysis.

c. Measure the efficiency of the action

Evaluate the degree of efficiency of the action: meaning its capacity to fulfil the set objectives according to the consumed resources. To propose, would the case arise, steps which can improve this efficiency.

d. Validate the consistence of the strategies develop to enforce the institutional viability

Through the analysis of the organizational pattern, assess the sustainability of the results produced by the project. The focus will be to measure the relevance and the efficiency of the set up mechanisms from the angle of:

- The complementarities of the role of each actor and the level of functional autonomy achieved;

- The characteristics (qualitative and quantitative) of their interaction; **the nature of the regular liaison between the WD and the WC is of a paramount importance**. Experience tends to show that in such a context, the creation of a public-private operational interface has to be understood as a mechanism of collaboration based on subsidiarity and interdependency. In other words, all what is possible at the community level should be done, and Institutions are only expected to do what communities can not do. On the other hand, Institutions accept to delegate all possible tasks to the communities and in turn the later refer to the former for issues out of their reach or when a joint participation is requested (eg bank account withdrawal). The question of regular reporting and communication between the actors is therefore extremely important. For instance, it is expected that

the WD is kept informed about the status of the WPoints under their supervision. But it appears unrealistic today to anticipate that the WD will pay regular visits to all WP operating in a woreda. It seems relevant to establish a rule according to which each WC will officially report once or twice a year to the WD. This report should be presented personally by the members of the committee, and should entail the major information needed to have a complete account of the WP status: fees collection, status of the fence and other protective devices, yield measurement, additional users included in the period, actions taken by the committee during the period…. The evaluation mission is anticipated to give suggestions on how to design a simple format with icons and drawings to materialise this reporting system.

- The institutional viability of the achievements. This latter point has a crucial importance, as the Water Desks represent the main institutional actor of the scheme.
  - **One of the major obstacle in the collaboration is the turn over of the WD staff**, that generates loopholes in the skills and liability transferring process that the project intends to initiate. There is little to be done to change this aspect that stands clearly out of our reach. But there are some limited options to minimize the effect of such instability among which: 1/ **to enlarge the number of WD' staff operationally involved in the project** (number of staff mobilized, division of areas, referral and resource person…). 2/ **to set up some managing instruments on fixed formats for all WD (**reporting, procedure, communication with the committees, regular supervision to facilitate the installation of a formal continuum..). 3/ **to develop the interactions, the exchange visits and the workshops gathering the different WD** (to stimulate their collective perception and contribute to create the conditions of a standardized collaboration policy). It is expected from the evaluation mission to assess the relevance and the feasibility of the options suggested, as well as proposing additional ways to deal with the issue of "institutional ownership".
  - **An idea recently put forward was to create an evaluation grid for each Water Desk aiming at measuring their autonomy**. Among the parameters proposed: the frequency of turn over, the ratio of active versus passive staff, the frequency of field visits, the internal organisation as regards the supervision of the WP (division in zones, or in thematic), their capacities to respond to a demand from the WPs, their reporting and archiving data system…and/or other criteria that will be relevant to the purpose. The evaluation mission is expected to give recommendations on the issue.
  - **The question that remains so far unanswered is how to deal with the issue of spare parts?** There is no option available from the policy, which does not consider revolving mechanisms. Assessing the possible scenarios to ensure sustainable access to spare parts pertains to the scope of the evaluation mission.

The main stakeholders involved in the pattern being:

- The **"Water Users":** the users sign a contract, determine the location of the WPs, prevent and settle possible ground conflicts related to the construction of the systems, elect the Committee, participate actively in the construction of the sites, maintain the WPs and sanitation facilities. Women in particular are entitled to play a major role in the decision of the water point location, in the promotion and diffusion of improved hygiene and sanitation practices, in fee collection and in the management of the water system within the community.
- **The WCs** : elected by the community to represent the users; they are in charge to draw up an internal rule, to set-up a water and fee-collection policy, to deposit the constituted saving in a bank account, to take adequate measures to prevent or solve the technical incidents, to elaborate activities reports for the Water Office. They receive a specific set of training sessions to acquire and practise related tasks to water system management.
- The **Local Water Technicians**: Selected among and by the different beneficiary communities, the LWT are volunteers and get specific on-job training during the whole water system construction phase (masonry, plumbing) as well as theoretical training (stock book-keeping, reporting) in order to acquire the competences to adjust the system and to solve possible usual failures or incidents

(unclogging pipe, small masonry repair and re-plastering, pipe replacement…). They are operating upon request oft the committees to solve the technical problems. They get official recognition by the Kebele Officials and the Water Office.

- The **Woreda Water Resource Development Offices (WRDO)**: with the decentralization, the WRDO is responsible for the promotion, planning and implementation of water supply activities within the Woreda. They carry out feasibility studies and appraisals of simple projects; approve projects financed from the Woreda limited budget; and ensure that schemes financed by other ways are properly appraised and implemented to the required standards. WRDOs have a role in initiating, facilitating and providing motivation for community management of rural water and sanitation services, the application of cost recovery principles, and in monitoring and evaluation. Within the framework of the project, they are associated in the sites' selection and prioritisation. They participate in the carrying out of feasibility studies, the agreement processes with the selected communities as well as the WCs formation and training. They receive support in developing a social and technical documentation of the water systems, establishing topographic maps, conducting water analysis. Punctually, they can ensure heavy maintenance operations or construct new WPs following simple and appropriate standards, using Woreda budget if available or exceptional funds rose specifically.
- **Omo Micro Finance** is a microfinance institution where the WCs deposit the collected fees in a bank account. They help the WCs to open and manage their bank account.
- The **tools banks managed by representatives of the WCs**. They are progressively constituted at the level of the kebele (commune) by an investment financed up to 50% by the overall concerned committees. They are controlled by a management committee elected by the users committees. Their essential function is to manage the proceeds generated by the loan of tools, which are provided upon a daily rent payment.

The evaluation will also analyse the synergies between these actors and notably the knowledge of their respective role as well as the normalisation of their exchanges.

E. Propose recommendations and possible evolution for the future

Of course, evaluation report will be completed by questions opinions that the evaluator will consider relevant to raise in the course of his/her mission, in particular in the field of the technical, sociocultural, institutional and organisational innovations which would deserved to be considered in the methodological evolutions or to be subject to a further capitalisation.

METHODOLOGY

For the mission of evaluation

The evaluation will be based on the available results through the progress and activity report, the data collected by the project (water consumption, water analysis, Water Committee autonomy assessment, costs of the system…), the internal evaluation report and exchanges and more globally, the whole system of documentation built in the information frame of the project. The evaluation will concentrate on the Woredas of Loma and Gena

It will be based on the conversations with different actors of project: the direct beneficiaries, the representatives the WCs, the Woreda Water Resource Development Offices and Local Authorities and other institutional actors involved at a certain level in the project.

It will be conducted around discussions with the Project Officer, Ato Asrat Lera and his team and the Country Representative.

It will finally rely on elements collected during the field visits carried out on sample basis among the list of the WPs constructed with the support of the AESN in the Woredas of Loma and Gena as well as possible other water systems.

For the restitution

At first restitution will be done for the actors locally involved in the project implementation: representatives of WCs, representatives of the Woreda and Zonal Water Offices, other actors present in the area (Omo Micro Finace, Catholic Mission…)

A final evaluation report in English including the major observations, conclusions and recommendations will be provided to Inter Aide and to the representatives of the Woreda and Zonal Water Offices

Evaluators are asked to include in their proposals information regarding the evaluation methodology that they propose using (evaluation steps, sampling elements, tools used, etc.) and possibly making other considered methodological proposals.

PROFILE, SCHEDULE AND PRICE

The evaluation will be conducted by an ethiopian expert having a good knowledge of English, Amharic and local language of Dawro Zone (wished but not required). A certain technical expertise in evaluation constitutes a prerequisite, more specifically concerning the domains of efficiency (results and means), sustainability (technical, institutional and economical).

The evaluator will have a good experience with the Ethiopian institutions, project evaluation and notably in the domain of water supply, hygiene and sanitation in Ethiopia.

Evaluation indicative schedule

The whole duration of the evaluation mission will be 14 days with:

- 2 days for transportation between Addis-Gessa Chare (Loma)
- 1 day of preparation (reading project documents and meeting with the country representative)
- 7 days on the intervention areas
- 2 days for the report writing
- 1 day for the restitution (workshop)
- 1 day for the production of the final report

The evaluation mission will be carried out at the beginning of October and the final report will have to be provided by the end of October at the latest.

The transportation and accommodation on the site can be provided by Inter Aide

The total cost of the evaluator (per diem, taxes and all expenses will not exceed 25.000 EB). A minimum of 7 working days on the field is requested. The evaluator will provide a detailed schedule and a total budget in his/her proposal.

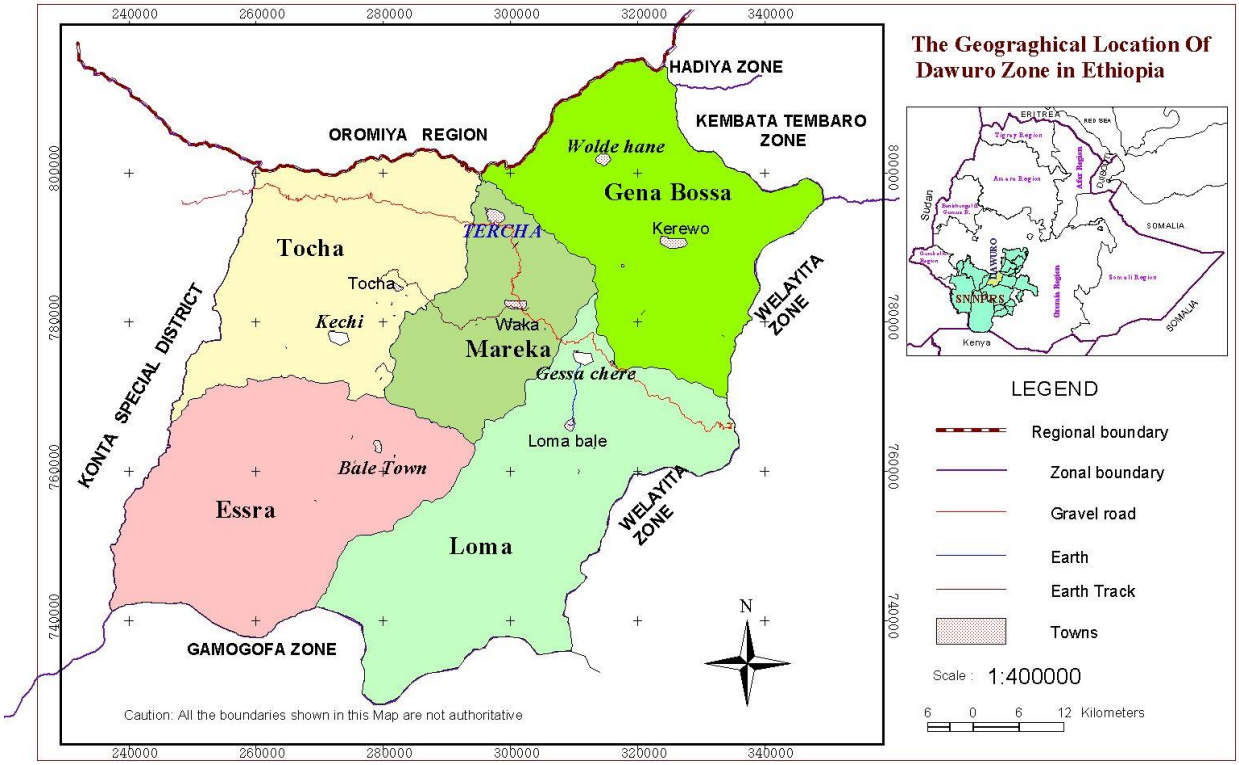
REPORTING

The consultant will provide Inter Aide with the following reports:

(1) A draft report in English with 2 hard copies and electronic copy no later than 10 days after the end of the field mission. The findings and recommendations need to take in to account the out comes of the workshop with stakeholders.

(2) A final report with 2 hard copies including all annexes and 1 electronically copy, taking into account the comments of Inter Aide to Ethiopia within 6 days of receiving the comments. The final report should include an executive summary synthesizing the key findings and recommendations in the report and should also include the sources of all data and material provided.

Annex 2: Location Map of Dawro Zone



Annex 3: Program of Activities

Dates	Activities
Friday & Saturday (Oct. 16-17)	Literature review, checklist preparation, discussion with Inter Aide
Monday, Oct. 19	Travel to the project site: **AA - Gessa Chare**
Tuesday (Oct. 20)	Briefing with project team; orientation about the work; update work plan; set up teams and program for the whole field work; initiating field work in **Loma Woreda.**
Wednesday - Thursday (Oct. 21-22)	Field visit to activity sites in **Loma Woreda** (3 sites); focus group discussions with beneficiary communities; key informant interviews; focusing mostly on the WWO.
Friday – Monday (Oct. 23-26)	Field visit to activity sites in **Genna Woreda** (3 sites); focus group discussions with beneficiary communities; key informant interviews; focusing mostly on the WWO; compiling field data; move to Mareqa Woreda;
Tuesday – Wednesday (Oct. 27- 28)	Field visit to one site in **Mareqa Woreda**; focusing on WWO Office and WC interactions, maintenance service; move to Kindo Koysha.
Thursday – Friday (Oct. 29 – 30)	**Kindo Koysha Woreda**; focusing on WWO and WC interactions, maintenance service.
Saturday –Sunday (Oct. 31 – Nov. 1)	Preparation of summary of findings for presentation at the stakeholders' workshop.
Monday, Nov. 2	Conducting the workshop in **Tarcha** town; transfer to **Soddo.**
Tuesday (Nov.3)	Travel back to AA.
3 days	Compilation and write up of draft report, printing, binding and submission.
	Feedback expected from Client
1 day	Incorporation of comments on the draft report, preparation of final report, printing, binding and submission of final report.

Annex 4: WPs Covered by AESN/MEDD Funding Support

	Woreda	**Loma Bossa**																	
	Water Point	Functional	W. Committee	Bank Account	Tool bank	Constructed	Days	Spring Box	Fountain	Wash Tub	Cattle Trough	Tap	Distribution Box	Handed Over	Beneficiaries.	HH	Total Cost (Birr)	Community. Contribution	Done with
	WPs Constructed in 2003- 2004 with the Support of AESN/MEDD																		
1	Dodi Angala 1.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Feb'04	17	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	312	52	55457	18%	-
2	Dodi Angala 2.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Jan'04	18	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	168	28	45628	14%	-
3	Gendo Walacha 3.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Jul'03	21	Y	1	1	1	2	-	-	426	71	81401	16%	-
4	Gassa Chare 3.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**-**	Oct'03	23	Y	1	1	1	2	-	Jul '06	294	49	30161	14%	-
5	Gassa Chare 3.2	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**-**	Nov'03	25	-	1	1	1	2	-	Jul'06	294	48	38454	18%	-
6	Gassa Chare 4.1	**F**	**-**	**-**	**Y**	Jul'04	11	Y	1	0	0	1	-	-	186	31	41066	13%	-
7	Gumari Kocho 1.3	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Oct'03	37	Y	1	1	1	2	-	-	408	68	30482	24%	-
8	Tulama Kae 1.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Sep'03	28	Y	1	1	1	2	-	-	168	28	54401	16%	-
9	Tulama Tame 3.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Dec'03	31	Y	1	1	1	2	-	Jun'06	180	30	53221	13%	-
	Sub-total 1	**9**	**8**	**8**	**7**			**8**	**9**	**8**	**8**	**15**	-	**3**	**2436**	**405**	**430268**		
	WPs Constructed in 2007 – 2008 in Loma Co-financed by AESN																		
1	Afuki Woyro 1.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	May'07	12	Y	1	1	1	1	1	-	228	38	90411	23%	-
2	Afuki Woyro 1.2	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Jun'07	14	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	300	50	65889	15%	-
3	Afuki Woyro 1.3	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Jun'07	12	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	300	50	64932	21%	-
4	Afuki Woyro 1.4	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Jul'07	20	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	234	39	74847	19%	-
5	Afuki Woyro 1.5	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Jul'08	16	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	180	30	64201	22%	-
6	Afuki Woyro 1.6	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Aug'08	26	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	405	81	69331	23%	-
7	Afuki Woyro 1.7	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Aug'08	21	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	230	46	82240	25%	-
8	Afuki Woyro 1.8	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Jul'08	16	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	425	85	67002	20%	-
9	Bero Yamala 2.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	May'07	22	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	165	33	23386	18%	-
10	Fulasa Burzi 2.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Jan'07	15	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	85	17	20324	10%	-
11	Fulasa Burzi 2.2	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Jan'07	13		1	1	1	1	-	-	150	30	24044	10%	-

12	Fulasa Balle 3.1	**F**	**Y**	-	**Y**	Feb'08	15	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	174	29	52125	19%	-
13	Fulasa Balle 4.1	**F**	**Y**	-	**Y**	Apr'08	20	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	192	32	44267	33%	-
14	Fulasa Balle 5.1	**F**	**Y**	-	**Y**	Mar'08	9	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	192	32	29894	32%	-
15	Gatto Guffo 3.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	May'07	21	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	288	48	31480	19%	-
16	Gatto Guffo 4.1	**F**	**Y**	-	**Y**	Feb'08	18	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	192	32	44248	29%	-
17	Gatto Guffo 5.1	**F**	**Y**	-	**Y**	Mar'08	14	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	150	25	46998	30%	-
18	Subo Tulama 3.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Aug'07	21	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	264	44	20517	29%	-
19	Subo Tulama 4.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Dec'07	16	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	570	95	27064	30%	-
	Sub-total 2	**19**	**19**	**14**	**19**			**11**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**6**	**0**	**4532**	**836**	**943200**		
	Loma Total	**28**	**27**	**22**	**26**			**19**	**28**	**27**	**27**	**34**	**6**	**3**	**6968**	**1241**	**1373468**		
	Woreda	**Genna**																	
	WPs Constructed in 2007 – 2008 in Genna Co-financed by AESN																		
1	Arusi Offa 1.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Mar'07	14	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	200	40	27813	30%	Actionaid
2	Arusi Offa 1.2	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Mar'07	14		1	1	1	1	1	-	190	38	25641	24%	Actionaid
3	Arusi Ocha 2.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	May'07	8	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	240	40	22876	16%	-
4	Baza Shota 1.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Feb'08	14	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	240	40	74673	28%	Actionaid
5	Baza Shota 1.2	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Mar'08	24		1	1	1	1	-	-	420	70	88275	26%	Actionaid
6	Bossa Shoga 4.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Jun'07	13	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	130	26	40140	36%	-
7	Bossa Tadafa 2.1	**F**	**Y**	-	-	Feb'08	13	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	162	27	27573	28%	-
8	Bossa Tadafa 3.1	**F**	**Y**	-	-	Feb'08	17	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	138	23	53763	25%	-
9	Chicho Hayo 1.1	**F**	**Y**	-	-	Mar'08	23	Y	1	1	1	1	1	-	150	25	53213	32%	-
10	Dibo Shamana 1.1	**F**	**Y**	-	-	Mar'08	15	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	240	40	66122	27%	Actionaid
11	Dibo Shamana 2.1	**F**	**Y**	-	-	May'08	17	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	300	50	96359	20%	-
12	Sere Bala 1.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Mar'08	17	Y	1	1	1	1	1	-	132	22	63477	15%	Actionaid
13	Sere Bala 1.3	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Apr'08	12	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	144	24	70112	20%	Actionaid
14	Sere Bala 2.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Jun'08	22	Y	1	0	1	1	-	-	210	35	61276	38%	-
15	Wold Hani 1.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Mar'07	12	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	125	25	22668	15%	Actionaid
16	Wold Hani 1.2	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Apr'07	6	-	1	0	0	0	-	-	400	80	20225	11%	Actionaid
16	Wold Hani Gono 1.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Mar'08	13	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	240	40	69202	25%	Actionaid
17	Wold Hani Gono 2.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Mar'08	12	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	258	43	61658	18%	Actionaid
18	Wolla Duga 2.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	-	Jan'07	18	Y	1	1	1	1	-	Dec'07	130	26	21290	13%	Actionaid
19	Yamala Boke 1.1	**F**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Feb'07	17	Y	1	1	1	1	-	-	330	66	44877	24%	Actionaid

	Genna total	**20**	**20**	**15**	**14**			**19**	**20**	**18**	**19**	**19**	**3**	**1**	**4,370**	**780**	**1,011,233**		
	Loma & Genna total for 2007-2008)	**39**	**39**	**29**	**33**			**30**	**39**	**37**	**38**	**38**	**9**	**1**	**8,911**	**1,616**	**1,954,433**		
	Grand total	**48**	**47**	**37**	**40**			**38**	**48**	**45**	**46**	**53**	**9**	**4**	**11,347**	**2,121**	**2,384,701**		

Annex 5: Total WPs done by Inter Aide in 3 Adjacent Woredas

Elements	***Loma Bossa***	***Genna***	***Mareqa***	***Total Dawro***	***Kindo Koysha***
Kebeles with WPs done	18	22	7	***47***	21
Developed WPs	90	58	18	***166***	162
Functional	89	58	18	***165***	152
Non-functional	1	-	-	***-***	10
Beneficiaries					
- Households	4,688	2,744	511	***7,943***	7,754
- People	29,144	16,737	3,619	***49,500***	42,541
- Health facilities	18	10	-	***28***	23
- Schools	21	13	-	***34***	23
- Markets	20	14	-	***34***	20
WP cost in Birr (average)	44,689	48,321	64,066		28,323
Community contrib. (average)	20%	24%	26%		22%
WCs	89	58	16	***163***	149
Handed over	29	15	-	***44***	112
Bank account	88	55	-	***143***	147
Tool bank	83	41	1	***125***	139
Done with partners	-	30	10	***40***	?

Note:
Kindo Koysha used to have 30 kebeles until 2006 when through an administrative reorganization it lost 9 kebeles (5 to Kindo Didaye and 4 to Damot Sore).

Annex 6: Findings from Visited Project Sites

Woreda	**Loma**			**Genna**			**Mareqa**			**Kindo Koysha**
Kebele	**Fulasa Balle**	**Subo Tullama**	**Tullama Qae**	**Bossa Shoga**	**Bossa Tadafa**		**Mada Kuliye**		**Gozo Shashow**	**Mundena**
"Got"/Village	**Berje**	**Halla Gumeri**	**Chebera**	**Menkile**	**Bossa**		**Geze**		**Amenta**	**Mehal Mundena**
WPs	**Fullasa Balle 5**	**Subo Tullama 4**	**Tullama Qae 1**	**Bossa Shoga 4**	**Bossa Tadafa 2.1**	**Bossa Tadafa 3.1**	**Mada Kuyile 2.1**	**Mada Kuyile 2.2**	**Gozo Shashow 1.1**	**Mundena 1.3**[21]
Became functional	March 2008	Nov. 2007	July 2003	May 2008	Oct. 2007	Oct. 2007	May 2008	May 2008	June 2009	2004
Current Status	Working	Working	Working	Working	Working	Working	Working	Working	Working	Working
Interruption in last yr.	Always functional	Not worked for 5 mon. last yr.	Always functional	Always functional	Always functional	Always functional	Always functional	Always functional	Did not work for 2 days	Always functional
Working faucets	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All
Ever repaired	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
1st repair after	-	1.5 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-		
User HHs	30	76	33	27	25	22	29	30	52	110
Users in vicinity	All use	7 HHs do not use.	All (from 2 kebeles)	2 HHs do not use.	All use	All use	All use	All use	5 HHs do not use.	All use
Alternative source	Unprotected source	Unprotected source	None	Unprotected source	None	None	Unprotect river	Unprotected river	Unprotected spring	Unprotect river
Form of payment	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash
Time of payment	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
Annual fee	Birr 6	Birr 6	Birr 3 - 5	Birr 6	Birr 5	Birr 5	Birr 10	Birr 10	Birr 10	Birr 12
Tariff been changed?	No	Being discussed.	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Tariff decided by	Community	Community	Community	Community	Community	Community	Community	Community	Community	Community
Paid staff	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
WC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WC members	Women 2	Women 2	Women 2	Women 2	Women 2	Women 2	Women 2	Women 2	Women 2	Women 2
	Men 5	Men 5	Men 3	Men 5	Men 5	Men 5	Men 5	Men 5	Men 7	Men 3

[21] WP was constructed by the Woreda Water Resource Development Office.

Furthest distance[22]	<15 min.	<15 min.	15-30 min.	<15 min.	15-30 min.	<15 min.	15-30 min.	15-30 min.	30-60 min.	15-30 min.
Seasonal diff. in Q. for drinking	Not significant	Significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Significant (turbidity)	Significant
Seasonal diff. in Q. for other use	Not significant	Significant	Not significant	Not significant	Significant in dry season	Significant in dry season	Not significant	Not significant	Too early	Significant
Health benefit	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Benefit for plant	Little	Little	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit for livestock	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Benefit for other IG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School attendance	-	-	-	-	Little	Little	High	High	High	High
Saved time/reduced distance	Little	Much	Much	Much	Much	Much	Much	Much	Much	Much
Reduced damage on containers	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Other benefits	-	-	Shower	Frequent washing	Attitudinal change	Attitudinal change	-	-	Washing	-
Problems	6 people not paid up	3 people not paid up	Decreased income for potters	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
H&S promotion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
H&S last given	<3 months	>6 months	<3 months	<3 months	<3 months	<3 months	<3 months	<3 months	<3 months	<3 months
Participation H_2O work	Community initiated	Community initiated	Community initiated	Community initiated	Community initiated	Community initiated	Community initiated	Community initiated	Community initiated	Community initiated
Participation in latrine dev.	Asked if they wanted	"Given"	Asked if they wanted	Asked if they wanted	Asked if they wanted	Asked if they wanted	Asked if they wanted	Asked if they wanted	Asked if they wanted	Asked if they wanted[23]
Cash contribution	In kind	In kind	In kind	In kind	In kind, FHH cash	In kind, FHH cash	In kind	In kind	In kind & hiring labor	In kind

[22] Time taken to reach the water point.

[23] The Government is now reported to be pressurizing people to have latrine facilities.

Mgt. system	Active mgt. by WC	Active mgt. by WC	Active mgt. by WC	Active mgt. by WC	Active mgt. by WC	Active mgt. by WC	Active mgt. by WC	Active mgt. by WC	Active mgt. by WC	Active mgt. by WC
Training	Useful	Useful	Useful	Useful	Useful	Useful	Useful	Useful	No training	Useful
Major breakdowns	Clear procedure	Unclear	Clear procedure	Clear procedure	Clear procedure	Clear procedure	Clear procedure	Clear procedure	Clear procedure	Clear procedure
Water use	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used
Latrine use	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used	Always used
Water quality	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Latrine quality	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Source reliability	Always meets needs	To be seen	Always meets needs	Always meets needs	Always meets needs	Always meets needs	Always meets needs	Always meets needs	Always meets needs	Always meets needs
Maintenance skill	Readily available	Readily available	Readily available		Readily available	Readily available	Readily available	Readily available	Too early	Readily available
Maintenance equipment & spares	Some available	To be purchased	Available	Tools bank to be set up	To be purchased	To be purchased	Some available	Some available	Not available	Available
Preventive maintenance	Regular	Regular	Some, not regularly	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Some	Regular
Maintenance funds	Some	Some	Some	Some	Some	Some	Some	Some	Not yet	Available & sufficient
Access exclusion	No exclusion	No exclusion	No exclusion	No exclusion	No exclusion	No exclusion	No exclusion	No exclusion	No exclusion	No exclusion
Impact	Improved life style	Improved life style	Improved life style	Improved life style	Improved life style	Improved life style	Improved life style	Improved life style	Too early	Improved life style
User satisfaction	Happy & will sustain it	Happy & will sustain it	Happy & will sustain it	Happy & will sustain it	Happy & will sustain it	Happy & will sustain it	Happy & will sustain it	Happy & will sustain it	Happy & will sustain it	Happy & will sustain it
Hygiene awareness	All aware & use hygienically	Generally aware, but ignore it	All aware & use hygienically	All aware & use hygienically	All aware & use hygienically	All aware & use hygienically	All aware & use hygienically	All aware & use hygienically	All aware & use hygienically	All aware & use hygienically

Annex 7: Financial Status of WCs

Elements	***Woredas***			
	Loma Bossa	***Genna***	***Mareqa***	***Kindo Koysha***
Existing Water Committees	89	58	16	
Number of WCs considered	81	50	16	147
Average yearly income in Birr (last audit)	**332.58**	**230.78**	**167.31**	**102.06**
Average yearly income in Birr (from the beginning)	197.08	194.55	387.83	98.01
Balance (average) in Birr	**627.75**	**311.28**	**145.43**	**1078.70**
WPs with balance >expected	52 (64%)	30 (60%)	14 (87.5%)	36 (24%)
WPs with balance <expected	29 **(36%)**	20 **(40%)**	2 **(12.5%)**	111 **(76%)**
WPs with none exempted	68 **(84%)**	33 **(66%)**	8 **(50%)**	
WPs with <5% exempted	2	11	1	
WPs with >/=5% exempted	8	5	7	
WPs with >10% exempted	5	1	4	12
WPs with >15% exempted	2	-	2	
WPs with >20% exempted	0	-	1	14
Audit last done				
In 2003	-	-	-	
In 2004	-	-	-	
In 2005	-	-	-	19
In 2006	1	1	-	50
In 2007	-	-	-	35
In 2008	67	48	-	130
In 2009	13	1	16	

Annex 8: Financial Picture on Loma & Genna, Co-financed by AESN (2007 – 2008)
(for the 23 months, in Euros)

Expenditure Categories	Budget			Expenditure		
	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total
I. Direct Costs						
Technical Investment						
- Tools & equipment			6,553			3,297
Inputs						
- Material	1,486	35	51,993	1,363	39	53,174
Supplies						
- Supplies & fuel	433	24	10,390	419	23	9,644
Expatriate						
- Volunteer or employee			4,916			5,621
Local staff						
- Salaries & social taxes	2,187	24	52,483	2,389	23	54,957
Short monitoring						
- Air ticket & perdiem			3,322			3,273
Annex operational measures						
- Local expenses	883	24	21,196	922	23	21,213
II. Indirect Costs						
Follow-up, control & monitoring						
- Sector head monitoring			4,806			3,643
Structural or administrative expenses						
- Contribution to operation costs (5% of direct cost)			7,542			7,557
Total Project Costs			**163,201**			**162,378**

Annex 9: Existing Assessment & Reporting Formats

a) Situation Analysis Format for Water Schemes

Kebele ---------- **Got ----------**
Spring name---------- ---------- **WP name ---------- ----------**
Beneficiary (HH) ---------- **Beneficiary (Total) ----------**

No.	Elements of the Scheme	Evaluation Criteria	Yes	No	Recommendations
1	**Spring box**	1.1The spring box is surrounded by fence			
		1.2 Flood or rain water diverted away properly at upper part			
		1.3 The overflow is not buried /drains completely			
		1.4 The spring box is clean			
		1.5 Are the metal doors and pad locks functioning?			
		1.6 Is there sever crack on the spring box?			
		1.7 Is there seepage through foundation?			
2	**Water point**	2.1 The water point is clean			
		2.2 The water point is protected against erosion			
		2.3 The water point is surrounded by a fence			
		2.4 The overflow is not buried /drains completely			
		2.5 The water is enough for the beneficiaries			
3	**Pipeline**	3.1 The trench is back filled up to the soil level			
		3.2 Protective measures taken at Erosion prone areas			
		3.3 Is there any leakage along the pipe line?			
		3.4 Is there land slide risk along the pipe line?			
		3.5 Suspension columns at River or gully crossing in good condition if there are any?			
4	**Reservoir/tank**	4.1 The reservoir is protected against erosion			
		4.2 Is there sever crack on the reservoir?			
		4.3 Are the metal doors and pad locks functioning?			
		4.4 The overflow is not buried /drains completely			

b) Situation Analysis Format for Water Committees and Hydraulic Agents

Kebele ---------- **Got** ----------

Spring name---------- ---------- **WP name** ---------- ----------

Beneficiary (HH) ---------- **Beneficiary (Total)** ----------

No	Position	Responsibility	Yes	No	Recommendations
1	Chairman	1.1Controls the registry of materials and cash			
		1.2 Authorizes maintenance expenses			
		1.3 Controls maintenance materials			
		1.4 Controls maintenance fund and reports to the concerned party if it is misused			
2	Secretary	2.1 Prepares meeting agendas			
		2.2 Prepares receipts			
		2.3 Prepares quarterly reports			
		2.4 Prepares annual income and expense reports			
		2.5 Prepares internal rules together with other committee members			
3	Cashier	3.1. Keeps receipts			
		3.2 Keeps money temporarily			
		3.3 Keeps the saving book			
		3.4 Prepares quarterly financial report			
4	Women committee	4.1 Give hygiene and sanitation training			
		4.2 Organize women to clean the water point twice a week			
5	Hydraulic agents	5.1 Able to maintain all break downs			
		5.2 Prepare material list for maintenance requirements			
		5.3 Check the whole scheme once/twice in a month			
6	Fees	6.1 Bank Account exists			
		6.2 Minimum of 1% of the material cost contributed per year			
		6.3 70% of the beneficiary HH collecting fees			
7	Rules	7.1 Exist			
		7.2 Is signed by all beneficiaries			
		7.3 Punishes non participation to meetings			
		7.4 Punishes deliberate cut			
		7.5 Punishes non participation to cleaning			
		7.6 Specify who keeps the tool bank			
		7.7 Specify salary of HA in needed cases			
8	Community	8.1 Accept decisions of water committee			
		8.2 Collect fee regularly			
		8.3 Participates in meetings			
		8.4 If the WC is not able to carry out their tasks, the community replace them			
		8.5 Take care of the system and report problems to WC			

c) Water Committee Reporting Format

The water committee reporting format, a monthly and quarterly format prepared in Amharic. The elements to be filled are: identification number of the water point, number of user households, total population using the WP, number of new households starting to use the scheme, HHs who pay user fees, HHs who do not pay user fees, outstanding payments, money collected during the quarter, total amount of money, expenses during the quarter, balance, reasons for expenditure, availability of saving account, members of the WC, type of drama, number of pit latrines, development activities around water, number of participants, time taken by the work.

d) Woreda WRDO water schemes maintenance reporting format

This is also a format prepared in Amharic in which are to be filled the full identification of the WP, type of problem encountered, maintenance work done, who reported the problem, who took part in the maintenance work, time it took to complete the maintenance work, tools and parts used, cost incurred, those who share the cost (WC, WRDO, others, etc.) and parts covered by each, labour input, etc.

e) Community water supply schemes, break-down report & maintenance request format

1. Water scheme address

Woreda _____ kebele _____ village _____

Water point label _____ spring name _____

2. Break down short description _____

3. Date of break down occurred or known _____

4. Action taken by local actors (hydraulic agents) and/or water committee to repair the scheme prior to reporting (if any) _____

Result of the action _____

5. Water committees' commitment and readiness for maintenance according to reporting person

(Short note based on brief discussion) _____

6. Reported and requested by _____

Position _____

Signature _____ date _____

7. Received by _____

Position _____

Signature _____ Date _____

f) Woreda Water Resource Development Office

Community water supply schemes maintenance activity report format

1. Water scheme address

Woreda _____ Kebele _____ Village _____

Water point label _____Spring name _____

2. Water scheme failure (break-down) description

A/ Short description of breakdown _____

B/ reported by _____position _____reported date _

3. Maintenance description

A/ Short description of executed maintenance activity

_____

B/ List of institution, organization, or association involved in maintenance activity and level of involvement

1.

2.

C/ Date maintenance activity accomplished _____

4. Cost estimation of the maintenance

A/ Construction materials, fittings/spare parts

S/No	Material and/or Fitting description	unit	Unit price	quantity	cost	Covered by
				Total		

Summary of materials and fittings

Cost covered by water committee_____Cost covered by woreda water office_____

Cost covered by others_____Total cost of materials and fittings_____

B/ Skilled labor wage estimation

S/no	Position or profession of labor	Daily rate wage	Duration Man-day	Amount Cost	Cost covered by
			Total		

Summary of Skilled labor

Cost covered by water committee_____Cost covered by Woreda water office_____

Cost covered by others_____Total cost of skilled labor estimated _____

C/ Unskilled labor estimate

Unskilled labor from beneficiary community _____

Unskilled labor from non- beneficiary community _____

D/ Summary of cost estimation of the maintenance cost

Total covered by water committee _____

Total cost covered by Woreda water office _____

Total cost covered by other organization _____

Total cost of maintenance covered by all _____

Reported by _____ approved by_____

Position _____ position _____

Signature _____ Signature _____

Date _____ Date _____

Annex 10: Notes on Tercha Workshop

A workshop organized by Inter Aide for sharing the findings of the evaluation on Inter Aide's water project in Dawro Zone was conducted at Tercha, the zonal center, on Monday, November 2, 2009. Thirty one people took part including the Head of the Health Department (also representing the Zonal Administrator) and Head of the Zonal WRDO and representatives from the woreda WRDOs from Loma Bossa, Genna, Mareqa and Kindo Koysha woredas. Also present were representatives of water committees from selected project kebeles and project staff from Inter Aide.
A presentation on the findings of the evaluation was made by the consultant who led the evaluating team consisting of project staff and staff of the relevant WRDO. Issues covered by the presentation to initiate discussion were: project objectives & achievements, implementation strategy, project impacts, stakeholders and future directions.

The discussion lasted half a day and covered the following items.

1. Operational Context:
    - Physical features of the area
    - Road communication and settlement pattern
    - Access to water supply
    - Proximity to past Inter Aide activities

2. Project Objectives:
    - Long-term: Contribution to improved health of the targeted communities through improving access to water and its utilization.
    - Short-term: Establishing 35 water points to benefit 11,500 people and their animals.

3. Observed Achievements:
    - Achievements in Loma Bossa, Genna, Mareqa and Kindo Koysha, the latter two added for giving a broader perspective.

4. Implementation Strategy:
    - Following demand-driven approach
    - Exhaustive planning and preparation
    - Focusing on joint responsibility
    - Result-centered and cost-sharing
    - Focusing on ensuring sustainability of project results/outcomes

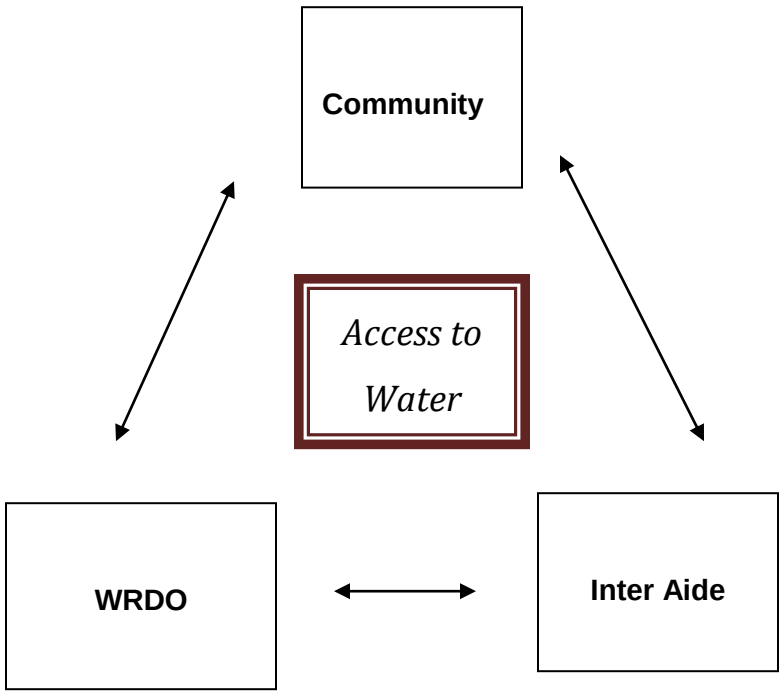
5. Observed Impacts (impact trends):
    - Work done is relevant to the needs of beneficiary communities.
    - The work has shown good results.
    - Project implementation was participatory.
    - The project focused on building the capacities of beneficiary communities and related government institutions.

6. Sustainability of Outputs:
    - The selected technology is appropriate.
    - Ownership of the work done has been developed.
    - More work needs to be done in terms of support, follow up, information collection, documentation and learning from work done.

7. Areas of Concern:
    - Lack of consistent follow up
    - Gap in information collection and documentation
    - Financial strength of water committees and auditing gap
    - Access to spare parts and tools.

8. Follow Up: Elements that would need to be monitored and recorded on a regular basis:
    - Functionality of the WP; number of beneficiary HHs; discharge level (l/sec.); regularity of WC meetings, water users' meetings, fee collection, water quality test, financial and technical audit; maintenance last done; problems; availability of (skill, tools, money, records); user satisfaction.

9. Project Stakeholders:



10. Stakeholder Analysis:

Strengths	Limitations
Establishment of WRDOs and allocation of manpower The project has high level of community participation. More focus is being given to the water sector and WRDO now. Relationship between user communities and WRDOs is strong. Communities being organized in water committees	Insufficient manpower for the water sector. Budget limitation Placement of staff with insufficient capacity to support the work Lack of timely follow up and supervision Insufficient logistics Absence of frequent visits from Zonal WRDOs to woreda WRDOs Lack of motivation on the part of staff Gap in mutual support between the different sectors
Opportunities	**Threats**
Focus of government policy and program on water development Increased need and motivation of communities for addressing the water issue.	Increasing deforestation and insufficient NRM work Prevalence of water demanding tree species.

11. Comments from Workshop Participants:

- It was pointed out by the Head of the Zonal WRDD that in the process of follow up to water works done it would be useful to consider the need for construction of water reservoirs.
- Some studies done/sponsored by the Regional WRDB show that there are no water quality problems related to dangerous chemicals in Dawro Zone. However, there is a need to do regular check up. There is skill at zonal level to do this. The equipment has been the problem. There is a need to provide support in this.
- A suggestion was made to the effect that water users meetings should be done ever three months and all the other points identified for follow up should be done once a year.
- Close follow up on water development works done by Inter Aide continuing, access to tools such as pipe wrench, pipe groove should be organized at woreda level.
- There is an experience of organizing tool shop at zonal level through cooperatives, as done by other agencies (JICA). Drawing lessons from this experience ways should be found to organize access to tools and spare parts at woreda and if possible at kebele level to access tools and parts for use for Inter Aide WPs.
- The Head of the Zonal Health Department pointed out that they also see *water as life* and agree with the areas of concern pointed out in the presentation. He added that malaria and water-related diseases are at the top of the “top ten diseases” in the Zone. The water development work done by Inter Aide is very useful and it would be good if there were possibilities of covering other areas as well.

- The workshop agreed that government agencies should play an active role in addressing the areas of concern spelt out in the workshop.

12. Participants of the Workshop:

No.	Participants	Organization	Responsibility
1.	Yohannes Wodajo	Inter Aide	P.O. Assistant
2.	Matusala Gizachew	Inter Aide	Sanitation & Animation Coordinator
3.	Dache Juma	Inter Aide	Loma Woreda Coordinator
4.	Meskele Washe	Inter Aide	Loma Woreda Team Leader
5.	Mitiku Endire	Inter Aide	Genna Woreda Coordinator
6.	Berhanu Uta	Inter Aide	Genna Woreda Team Leader
7.	Paulos Barata	Inter Aide	Mareqa Team Leader
8.	Habtamu Fanta	WRDO	Kindo Koysha Woreda Office
9.	Engedayehu Worku	WRDO	Kindo Koysha Woreda Office
10.	Yohannes Beta	Genna	Water Committee
11.	Wolde Didana	Genna	Water Committee
12.	Melese Woju	Genna	Water Committee
13.	Zerihun Alemu	Loma Bossa	Water Committee
14.	Beyene Bereqe	Loma Bossa	Water Committee
15.	Ashine Olamo	Loma Bossa	Finance & Economy Office
16.	Teka Bekele	Genna	Water Office
17.	Feleke Ayele	Genna	Finance & Economy Office
18.	Zenabu Bore	Loma Bossa	Water Officer
19.	Bafe Chofore	Loma Bossa	Water Officer
20.	Yonas Solomon	Loma Bossa	Water Committee
21.	Bedru Barata	Loma Bossa	Water Committee
22.	Werabo Wojoro	Genna	Water Office
23.	Tsedeke Minota	Genna	Water Office
24.	Girma Bezu	Mareqa	Water Office Head
25.	Asrat Lera	Inter Aide	Project Coordinator
26.	Abate Mekuria	Mareqa	Water Committee
27.	Desalegn Genbato	Zonal WRDO	Head of Zonal Office
28.	Israel Ataro	Zonal Health Dept.	Department Head
29.	Belayneh Bekele	Mareqa	
30.	Argaw Tekle	Mareqa	
31.	Sisay Takele	Consultant	Facilitation & report writing

Annex 11: Suggested Monitoring Format

Region_____ **Zone**_____ **Woreda** _____ **Period Covered** _____

	Water Points	Functional	Beneficiary HHs	Discharge (l/sec.)	Mtg. Last Held		Last Done				Problems	Availability of				User satisfaction
					Water Committee	Water Users	Fee Collection	W. quality test	Audit	Maintenance		Skill	Tools	Money	Records	
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																
11																
12																
13																
14																
15																
16																
17																
18																
19																
20																

Annex 12: People Met During the Evaluation

	Name	Organization	Responsibility
1.	Francois Bourgois	Inter Aide	?
2.	Christoph Humbert	Inter Aide	Country Director?
3.	Asrat Lera	Inter Aide	Project Coordinator
4.	Dache Juma	Inter Aide	Loma Woreda Coordinator
5.	Mitiku Indire	Inter Aide	Genna Woreda Coordinator
6.	Yohannes Wodajo	Inter Aide	Mareqa Woreda Coordinator
7.	Matusala Gizachew	Inter Aide	Sanitation Animation Coordinator
8.	Meskele Washe	Inter Aide	Loma Woreda Animation & Sanitation Team Leader
9.	Berhanu Uta	Inter Aide	Genna Woreda Animation & Sanitation Team Leader
10.	Paulos Barata	Inter Aide	Mareqa Woreda Animation & Sanitation Team Leader
11.	Desalegn Gentabo	Dawro WRDD	Head of Department
12.	Bafe Chofere	Loma WRDO	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Coordinator
13.	Dana Dejene	Loma WRDO	Technical staff
14.	Senqineh Birru	Loma WRDO	Technical staff
15.	Zenabu Bole	Loma WRDO	Technical staff
16.	Mehabratu Meshes	Loma WRDO	Technical staff
17.	Benta Woyda	Loma WRDO	Technical staff
18.	Tsedeqe Minota	Genna WRDO	Delegated Head of the Woreda Office
19.	Teka Bekele	Genna WRDO	Drinking Water Supply Coordinator
20.	Girma Bezu	Mareqa WRDO	Delegated Head of the Woreda Office
21.	Fola Worabo	Mareqa WRDO	Human Resource Administrator
22.	Argaw Tekle		Clean Water Establishments Process Coordinator
23.	Habtamu Fanta	Kindo Koysha WRDO	Head of the Woreda WRDO
	WCs for visited WPs at Loma Bossa, Genna, Mareqa and Kindo Koysha Woredas		

Annex 13: List of References

1. Inter Aide: Project Proposal Document submitted by Inter Aide for ACP-EU Water Facility Funding, 2006.
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5. Field Report on Water Supply, Jan. 2009.
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