

Proceedings of Learning Workshop III of the Action Research for Scaling up Community- managed WASH Services in Shebedino

11-14 December 2006, Palace Hotel, Nazareth/Adama



May 2007

Plan Ethiopia



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Lessons and experiences for sustainability of WASH Services

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Welcome address

Santiago Bernal, Plan Ethiopia Country Director

Ato Getachew Abdi, Representative of the Ministry of Water Resources and Chairperson of the National Steering Committee for the Action Research

Invited Guests

Workshop Participants

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you are aware, Plan Ethiopia in collaboration with the International Reference Centre for Water and Sanitation (IRC), and the national and regional stakeholders has initiated Action Research (AR) with the objective to pilot and learn about how to Scale Up Community-Managed Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services in Shebedino Wereda of Sidama Zone, in the SNNPR. The objectives of the Action Research are to:

- secure long term sustainability of water supply systems and sanitation services; and
- rapidly provide more people with sustainable water supply and sanitation services bringing coverage up to 100%.

The Action Research is planned in such a way that Learning Workshops are held every six months to learn from research outcomes and from sector stakeholders. Accordingly, in the past years different workshops have been conducted. Those workshops were very useful in sensitizing partners about issues of sustainable WaSH development and in creating networks for coordination and cooperation. Some of the activities accomplished since the launching of the Action Research include the following.

- Six workshops organized and conducted. These have created the venue for discussing about sustainability of water supply and sanitation services and development of the sector in general.
- Meta evaluation of sanitation and water supply schemes, constructed by different actors, has been undertaken and published.
- A number of National Steering Committee, National Technical Advisory Group, Regional Steering Committee, Regional Technical Advisory Group, and Wereda Action Research Team meetings were held. These meetings have been instrumental for aligning and realigning the Action Research activities and processes by discussing problems of safe water supply and sanitation. They also direct for giving the necessary support and for creating network among sector partners.
- Situational analyses of Shebedino, the pilot wereda for the Scaling up Project have been conducted.
- Advocacy works on community management have been done at different national and international workshops.
- Research outputs and proceedings were prepared and distributed to stakeholders.
- The WaSH Legal Issues study has been conducted in collaboration with WaterAid and Intermon Oxfam. This has got national attention and become one of the Action Plan's at the recent European Union Multi-stakeholder Water Initiative workshop.
- Water quality assessment has been conducted, where 49% of the households were found using contaminated water though they fetch water from improved sources. This result is a warning to all stakeholders involved in water supply and sanitation development so that they give attention to hygiene education and source disinfection.

Lessons learned

- The need to give more attention to sustainability issues by sector stakeholders is evident.
- People use contaminated water even if they take water from safe sources due to contamination at the household level.

- Absence of legal personality for WaSH institutions at the community levels is found as one of the critical factors affecting sustainability of water supply services.
- A number of water supply schemes are not functional due to management problems.
- Absence or lack of operation and maintenance, especially unavailability of spare parts and weakness of WASH committees, negatively affect sustainability of services.
- Action Research for Scaling Up Community-managed Water Supply and Sanitation services is a timely project contributing for meeting the Universal Access Plan (UAP) and sector targets in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- We presume that the Action Research has helped increase awareness of sector partners about sustainability issues.

Future activities

- Taking practical actions on the ground.
- Identifying and documenting best practices.
- Learning and sharing experiences.
- Promoting and advocating research results and outcomes.
- Opening a website that will serve sector partners for sharing experiences through.

Dear workshop participants,

I hope you have realized the need for and importance of Action Research for the WaSH sub-sector development. I therefore urge all of you to act in harmony for the success of the Action Research, and thereby contribute for the achievement of the UAP and the MDGs targets.

With this remark, I would like to thank you for coming from the different corners of Ethiopia to attend this important workshop.

Now I call upon Ato Getachew Abdi, Representative of the Ministry of Water Resources and Chairperson of the National Steering Committee for the Action Research to officially open the workshop.

"Deaths from dirty water must stop"

Thank you.

Opening speech

Getachew Abdi, Head, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Dept., MoWR

Invited Guests
Workshop Participants
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Minister of the Ministry of Water Resources, H.E Ato Asfaw Dingamo and myself, it is my pleasure to welcome you all again and to open Learning Workshop III of Action Research for Scaling up Community-managed Water Supply and Sanitation Services.

As you may know, the water supply and sanitation coverage of the country is currently 47%, which still calls for an accelerated WaSH development that may change the gloomy situation, and reduce child death that is claiming over 250,000 lives every year. Improving the clean water and sanitation situation relieves people from the illnesses that keep them in poverty from one generation to the next. In addition, lack of water supply and sanitation services forces millions of people, mainly women and young girls to spend many hours in carrying water, which again restricts their opportunities and choices in development activities. Realizing this situation the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) strongly stressed in its 2006 Human Development Report, the need for a global plan of action to tackle one of the world's biggest killers of children: unclean water and poor sanitation.

The Ministry of Water Resources has recognized the role of NGOs in the sub-sector development and is giving all the support required to accelerate their activities so as to increase the safe water supply coverage in the country. The Government has recently prepared and approved the Universal Access Plan, which aims at providing safe potable water to all citizens of the country in the coming seven years. This commitment shows the determination of the government to increase the WaSH coverage in a short time. One can easily see that this initiative addresses the global plan of action I have indicated earlier.

To Achieve the Universal Access Plan the government has taken a number of actions that would lead to a successful end. One of these, worth mentioning is the Memorandum of Understanding signed by key governmental actors, namely Ministries of Health, Education and Water Resources. This cooperation trend will also be realized at regional levels to provide the WaSH service in an integrated manner which has been a setback in the sector in the past. Regions like SNNPR, Tigray etc have already taken the first initiative. It will not be very long for all the regions to take a similar step. The first conference of multi stakeholders held recently didn't only bring the public sector, private sector, NGOs and donors together but served as a forum for operationalizing the Universal Access Plan and the MOU.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The Action Research is another initiative, which we believe will improve the quality of service that we give to communities by addressing the basic issues of community management that promote sustainability of WaSH services. As it is clearly indicated in the Ethiopian Water Resources Management Policy, operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes is the responsibility of the beneficiary community. However, the functionality rate of water supply schemes has not been to the expected level and at times many schemes are not functional due to many reasons mainly social, technical, financial, environmental and other reasons.

Therefore to utilize the capacity that exists in the community and to ensure desired sustainability, communities managing their water and sanitation services need support. It is not fair to leave communities on their own after construction of the system is completed. Support should be provided from planning to scheme management stage. Capacities should be strengthened at all levels in order to provide a backup support to communities for properly managing their schemes.

The Action Research for Scaling up Community Managed Water Supply and Sanitation Services is presumably the interest of all sector partners and we have to participate actively and give the required support for its success.

Thanking Plan Ethiopia and IRC for organizing this workshop, I wish you a happy stay at Adama and fruitful discussions and deliberations that could contribute to the learning process expected to bring about the desired change in the management of water and sanitation services in the country.

Thank you,

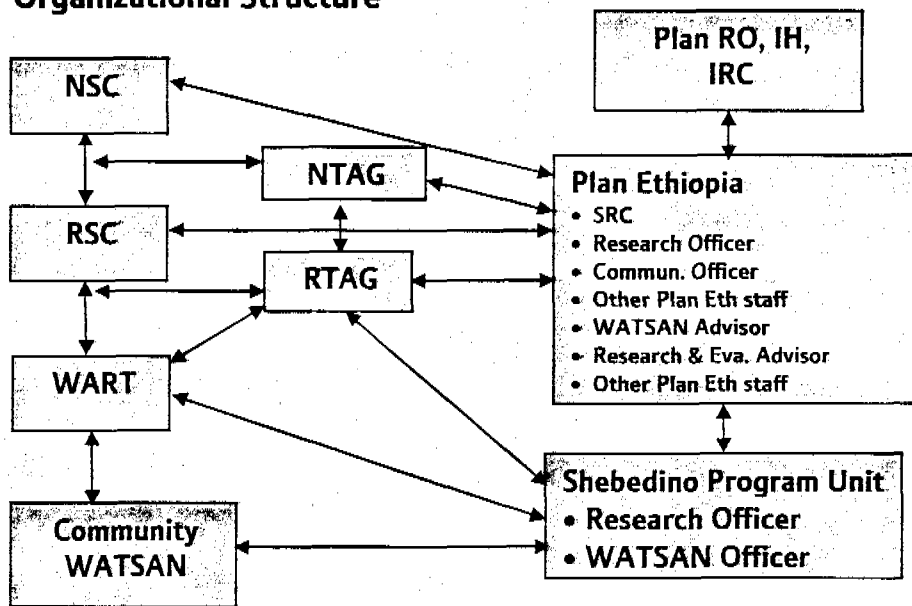
Briefing on Action Research Activities: May to December 2006

Atnafe Beyene, Plan Ethiopia, Senior Research Coordinator

Background

1. Initiation
 - International
 - National
2. Objectives
 - To secure long-term sustainability of community managed rural water supply and sanitation services,
 - To rapidly serve more people with sustainable rural water supply and sanitation services, bringing coverage up to 100%.
 - Enable exchange of experiences and lessons learned in the action research on Scaling Up with other regional and international stakeholders including Plan Country Offices.

Organizational Structure



Activities accomplished

- Formation of the NSC, NTAG, RSC, RTAG, WART,
- Establishment of the Secretariat with all office and transport facilities
- Several meetings and decisions of NSC, RSC, RTAG & WART
- Meta Evaluation Study conducted to learn from previous country experiences in the management of water supply and sanitation services.

Situational Analysis of Shebedino, the pilot Wereda for the Scaling Up

- Water Supply Scheme Inventory
- Water Quality Assessment
- School WaSH Assessment
- Water Use Pattern and Socio-economic Survey
- Institutional Capacity Assessment
- Midre Genet Case Study
- The Legal Issues of WaSH Com

Workshops conducted:

- Initiation-April 2004
- Capacity Building Workshop-Dec. 2004
- Inception-April 2005
- 2 Learning Workshops-Dec. 2005 and May 2006
- National and Regional legal issues of WaSH Coms conducted

Meetings and visits held, May-December 2006

- NSC, NTAG, RSC, RTAG and WART meetings conducted according to their schedules.
- Attended the CRDA monthly Water Working Group
- Attended many Meetings of Legal Issues Taskforce,
- Attended Special Meetings like Water Action 10th Anniversary, CCCDA training, Sponsorship and program Coordination Meeting etc.
- Community to Community Experience Sharing Visit to Oromia & Dalocha Water Supply Projects.

Workshops organized and attended

- Legal Issues of WaSH Coms organized and conducted in cooperation with Water Aid and Intermon Oxfam.
- Donors, NGOs and CBOs Consultative Workshop organized by CRDA WWG.
- Action Research Project presented at the International Learning Alliance Workshop held at UK,
- Project presented at EU Water Initiative Multi Stakeholders Forum Workshop, and prepared a display.
- Organized and Conducted Regional (SNNPR) Legal Issues of WaSH Coms.
- Attended RiPPLE Workshop.

Studies conducted and reports completed

- School WaSH Assessment for Shebedino Completed and a report prepared.
- Institutional Capacity Assessment Study finalized and report prepared.
- Water Quality Assessment Report was finalized.
- Mid Term Review of Action Research Project conducted.

Activities in progress

- Community WaSH Assessment (KAP).
- WaSH Schemes Administration and Management Study
- WaSH Committee Training Manual Assessment and Study.
- Water Use Pattern and Socio-Economic Survey of Shebedino report compilation.
- Documentation Centre Study

Internal reports

- Draft Narrative Report for Action Research Project (The Netherlands- NLNO) prepared and sent.
- Quarterly Reports of the Project sent- Regional BoFED, RESA,
- Monthly and Field Reports of Action Research Project activities prepared and distributed (May-November 2006).
- Performance Reports prepared and submitted.

Document preparation and publishing

- Meta Evaluation Study and Midre Genet Case Study Published after inserting pictures from different organizations.
- Proceedings of Learning Workshop-II finalized.
- Proceedings of Regional Legal Issues Workshop compiled.

Administrative and other activities

- Communication and Admin Officer joined the project.
- Project budget Outline for Fiscal year 2007 prepared and approved,
- Different equipment procured to strengthen the Secretariat,
- Learning Workshop-III organized.

Lessons learned

- The need to give more attention to sustainability issues by sector stakeholders,
- People use contaminated water even if they take water from safe sources due to contamination at the household level,
- The legal issues of WASHCO was found as a critical factor for sustainability of water supply services,
- A number of water supply schemes are not functional due to management problems,
- Operation and maintenance especially spare parts availability and weak WaSH committee remain as critical factors for sustainability of services,
- increased awareness of sector partners about sustainability issues,
- Action Research for Scaling Up water and sanitation services is a timely project to meet the Universal Access and the MDG Targets,

Future activities

- Actions on the ground, research, observations and documentation.
- Identify and document best practices.
- Learn and share experiences.
- Promote and advocate research results and outcomes.

Breaking News

Action Research Website has been opened.

URL: <http://www.plan-international.org/wherewework/eastafricaeurope/ethiopia/healthy/wash/>

Slogan of the workshop

"Deaths from dirty water must stop"Plan

It stops only if we make our water supply and sanitation services sustainable-LW-III

Thank you,

Discussion

Questions

1. What practical actions did AR take toward achieving 100% coverage?
2. The Secretariat does not give quarterly reports of the Action Research to the NGO Coordination Office of SNNPR. Why?
3. Where is the link of the Action Research to other institutions working for WASH development in the country?
4. What is the linkage among the NSC, NTAG, RSC and WART?
5. Is the target for achieving 100% coverage a breaking news from Plan, is it an adoption of MoWR's target?
6. There is a Regional Strategic Plan for WASH development. What portion of that plan does AR implement?
7. Are there any replicable achievements from the AR?

8. There are many good achievements within three years Eg. The Legal issues, the water quality, scheme inventory, etc good moves/achievement. Are results of the AR adopted & replicated by other sector partners like Unicef the World Banks and other NGOs?
9. What are some of the challenges the Action Research faced during the past six months?
10. Giving water or sanitation facility will not bring significant change. During our 2nd Learning Workshop field visit, we have seen children with trachoma and personal hygiene problems. What has been done is sanitation & hygiene in the project area?
11. Plan Ethiopia is making commendable efforts in publishing and documenting research results of sector importance. By doing this, Plan Ethiopia and the Secretariat in particular are addressing the weaknesses of the sector. But how far has it progressed in regard to documentation center establishment?
12. In one of the Research Reports, it says "water schemes with more female WASHCOM members are more sustainable than those with more male members". Is this always true?
13. Giant donors are just a train, which cannot change its route. How can we make them more flexible for change?

Responses

- Regarding practical actions taken, here are some efforts including provision of materials for upgrading and expansion of Midre Genet scheme; rehabilitation; disinfection.
- Concerning sending quarterly reports to the Regional NGO Coordinator, the Secretariat and Shebedino Program Unit Manager noted that reports are regularly sent to the SNNPR Water Resources Development Bureau, but they didn't know whether or not the Bureau forwards the reports to the NGO Coordinator.
- Regarding linkage of the Action Research to sector partners and stakeholders, the Secretariat reminded that there are linkages at different levels: at the wereda level, a number of stakeholders are brought together as members of the Wereda Action Research Team (WART). At Regional and National levels, the Action Research is linked to the major actors in the water and sanitation development through the National Steering Committee (NSC), National Technical Advisory Group (NTAG), Regional Steering Group (RSC) & Regional Technical Advisory Group (RTAG). They deliberate on different issues and exchange lessons at their periodic meetings. There is strong link with stakeholders through the Water Working Group (WWG) formed under CRDA; information is shared via d/t means including this workshop.
- The NSC, NTAG, RSC and WART are linked in such a way that the agenda discussed and decisions made by one functional unit are shared through the Secretariat to the other committee. Even some members of the NSC are also members of the NTAG, the RSC and the RTAG. Besides, there are also joint meetings.
- Regarding the target for achieving 100% coverage, the Secretariat explained that it is one of the project objectives designed in line with the targets set by the government, which are also adopted from the sector targets set in the MDGS. Focusing on researching about causes & solutions of sustainability and means of scaling up community management, the Action Research is implementing its plan, which is based on the government plan and on the MDGs target; but not a specific portion of the Region's Strategic Plan.
- Concerning the question on whether the AR has replicable achievements, it was indicated that results of studies of the legal issues, the water quality, scheme inventory, school water supply and sanitation conditions are good achievement that likely have national importance. The Secretariat publicizes the results so that also other institutions like the World Bank and Unicef take them up. However, who should enforce replication/adoption of experiences and lessons should be a point for discussion.

- Regarding what challenges the Action Research faced during the past six months, it was noted that taking practical actions on the ground as follow up of studies was difficult due to some logistic issues on the part of Plan on one side and due to priority issues on the part of WRDB on the other.
- Concerning what the AR did on sanitation & hygiene in the project area, the Secretariat noted that water quality assessment and school water supply and sanitation studies have been conducted. According to the Secretariat, the studies revealed striking results that necessitate concerted actions. In that line, the NSC, NTAG, RSC & RTAG have underlined on the need for promoting sanitation and hygiene education. There are efforts to integrate sanitation and hygiene education also in school curricula. Also scheme disinfection has been envisaged with WRDB. Actions will be planned based on the results of the School WASH assessment.
- For the Documentation Center establishment, we were waiting for an expert assistance from Plan International Headquarters. But, the expert left the organization and now we are looking for an appropriate person to contract out the task. The Action Research Communication Officer will develop a proposal.
- For the question on better sustainability of water schemes with more female WASHCOM members than those with more male members, experiences at some schemes and elsewhere in other countries show that is usually true. However, it doesn't mean that always works.
- Regarding getting the giant donors flexible, the Secretariat noted of the need for strong bargaining with them.

Comments

- Ato Getachew Abdi noted that concerning variations in reporting coverage statistics, the 2006 report of Central Statistical Authority (CSA) of Ethiopia indicates that non-functionality of scheme at national level stands at 25%.
- Secretariat's update presentation should provide a deeper analysis of lessons, issues, and insights instead of simply reporting what happened. It should reflect problems faced and propose solutions.
- It is good that so many experts come together to scale up. From now on, we should concentrate more on institutionalizing issues of WASH. The scaling up at expert/individual level is not anymore enough. We must get politicians, bureau heads and regional cabinet members to come together to scale up. In Amhara, we are now in a process to form Regional WASH Steering Committee. Soon we can share our experience on this issue.
- "Good documentation. Pleased to be here, following the presentation at the Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF)! The Action Research could already start to monitor change; for example, whether WASHCOMs are involving more women. The scaling up framework has many principles—the research could adopt a scorecard to measure the extent to which these principles are applied at various levels or scales.
- The Action Research has done a lot in short time. But, there must be efforts to make the big actors like Unicef, the World Bank, etc incorporate the findings in their plans and programmes.
- We have to see ways of increasing impacts of the Action Research at national level.
- We have to strongly link the Action Research with CRDA WWG, EUWI MSF.
- The Action Research Team at all levels have to ensure that the recommendations of the Action Research are taken up by all actors.
- There is confusion in relation to who is leading the project. The study results should be implemented, but the project area is complaining that actions are lacking. We feel the government should take the responsibility of coordinating actors for action
- Gender composition of participants is unbalanced; invite more female participants.

Draft Findings of the Internal Mid Term Review of the Action Research for Scaling up Community Managed Water Supply and Sanitation Services project

Mr. Ton Schouten, IRC

Outline

- Introduction
- General observations
- Context Ethiopia water sector
- Research and learning component
- Action component
- Research to action: suggestions
- Research to action: challenges
- Dissemination and documentation
- Programme structure
- Impact on Plan Ethiopia
- Secretariat
- Recommendations

Introduction

Plan Ethiopia asked Ton Schouten of IRC to do internal mid term review of the Action Research for Scaling Up Community Managed Water Supply and Sanitation Services project. The review was conducted by referring appropriate documents and by interviewing appropriate people from the MoWR, WRDB of SNNPR, Sidama Zone Water Office, Shebedino Wereda Water Office, Action Research Secretariat, Plan Ethiopia Management members, some WASHCOMs in the project area, and major partners and stakeholders of the AR. The interviews were conducted from 30 November to 3 December 2006. Results will be used for a formal evaluation in the course of 2007.

These are draft findings coming out of these interviews. Please note that the findings may tone biased because am in the project from the start, but yet reflect the reality.

Findings: General observations

- Project is good. Helps us to have a look at different experiences: RWSEP, WaterAid, and Water Action. Brings all actors together. Good for networking. Contributes to the government strategy. We need this deeper understanding of how things work at the grassroots. We need to know what really works.
- We have a big problem in the WASH sector. Too many water schemes abandoned. We have a problem and need to address that jointly.

Findings: Context Ethiopia water sector

- UAP focuses on community management and appropriate technology. 150,000 schemes must be built. Communities must manage schemes. How? What works? Are the manuals good? Are national programmes operating well? Scaling up project teaches community management in detail. Will help implement UAP. UAP must be updated with outcomes of the scaling up project. Multi stakeholder forum (MSF) must discuss outcomes of the scaling up project.

Some concerns:

- Run for coverage takes away attention for sustainability.
- Implementing donors are giants. Once the big programmes start, difficult to influence their direction.

- Big money increases dependency of people. They say, "This is a gift from a donor". People must do something for getting their water. They must accept responsibility.
- Absorption capacity to implement is limited. Number of skilled people is still limited.

All in all,

The sector has come a long way and there are good opportunities to improve services in Ethiopia now. There is one national programme, coordination is being addressed, the stakeholders are involved, both government and non-government, opinions are converging and so on. The scaling up programme adds to this.

Findings: research and learning component

Highly valued:

- Studies are valuable for learning: inventory, capacity assessment, water quality assessment, legal study and meta evaluation. They look in detail at sustainability. Shared learning is the best way to do so because you need the experiences of all. Project demonstrates. We are checking how things can be perfect.
- Legal study: good quality study, immediate impact.

Findings: research and learning component II

- "Before it was constructing schemes, nobody bothered about demand, hygiene, and sustainability. Action research shows people do not get safe water. Now, they start to think differently." The project has pushed national learning and contributed to civil society being part of the multi stakeholder forum. NGOs have become stronger. Act as a group.
- Example of how stakeholders can work together. That is important for Ethiopia.

Findings: research and learning component III

- Enabled exchange visits. "We recognised that others do a good job and we went there to learn from them."
- WART: valuable for all stakeholders. Outcomes of studies are discussed. Implementation projects presented and discussed. Visit each other's sites and exchange approaches: water desk, Water Action, Plan, CFTs.

Findings: further research I

- Scheme management and administration "WASHCOs will get legal status, but we want to give legal status to something that is viable." Support to WASHCOs after construction.
- Harmonisation of training manuals. Need cooperation by implementing stakeholders.
- Tariff setting. How are tariffs being set, are they realistic, what costs do they cover, are there differences between communities, why is that, how to improve tariff setting?
- Community ownership. How do we really get communities vocal? So that they demand, they request, they express opinions, they have access to information, they take responsibilities, make their own proposals knowing where to go. Make communities fully involved?

Findings – Action component I

- Research=action. Studies are shared with all stakeholders. Not only a small group of academics. Reflection and discussion.
- Plan-Water Action: improved implementation.
- Water Action office in Shebedino. Get feedback on our projects, we change things. E.g. water quality assessment. Now teach community how to handle water. Also give the communities tools for maintenance. Improved the development of schemes of Water Action and Plan.



Findings – Action component III

- Midre Genet: project must prove its impact there. Financing improved, also legal issue. Improving hygiene and sanitation. Concerns raised about the hardware part in Midre Genet.
- Legal issue example of action.
 - Excellent study. Mobilised stakeholders. Involved the government. Encouraged exchange visits. Workshops in which actions are proposed. Partnership for action in regions. Example research, advocacy, mobilising stakeholders, discussion, action.

Findings – research to action: suggestions I

Concentrate on the action part. Studies into action. Action research cycle is not full.

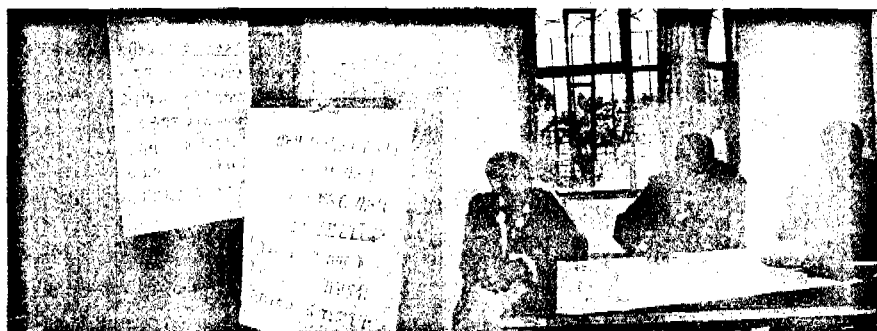
- You must understand the situation first, before you can act. E.g. water quality, non-functionality of schemes, legal study. Action step by step. Focus on action in Shebedino, where direct implementation takes place. Accelerating actions is promotion and advocacy to the bureau and the wereda desk. It is a learning project. You can not use force. It is a process, this takes time. Research, applying lessons learned, testing etc. Now in research phase.
- Problems: staff turn over, lack of budgets etc. These hinder putting research into action.
- Who is taking up the results of the studies? Plan and Water Action in Shebedino, the wereda water desk. What about other organisations?
- Synchronisation and harmonisation. Action by all stakeholders working in Shebedino. Joint planning and harmonisation. Guaranteeing continuity beyond design life must be a rule for every agency who wants to implement. Study tariff setting while different rules for community contribution are used: 5%, 10%, 0%?
- Simplification: "There are packages here and there. Sometimes they are far too complicated. We have not made life easy for the communities."

Findings – research to action: Challenges I

Will the scaling up project change the ways in which the WASH sector operates?

Midre Genet:

- Learned from presentations of other WASHCOs. Other committees come to learn from Midre Genet. Through posters, flip charts and cards, the committee teaches about sanitation and hygiene to gatherings at church, markets, water points. Sanitation and hygiene education introduced to school parent committees and kebele committees. The committee facilities for washing and bathing.



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Findings – research to action: challenges II

Pessimistic standpoint:

- Everything done (training, workshops, exchange visits etc) falls on barren soil. People learn and enrich their thinking, but nothing happens. There is no follow up. Many lessons learned but the uptake is slow. Learning only takes place with individuals. Learning not adopted by institutions.

Findings – research to action: challenges III

Role of stakeholders: government.

Government is the first one to take up the lessons learned. Final scaling up is in hands of government. Challenges for government?

- Government depends on donors for funding. Might decrease amount of leadership.
- Stability of government structures and policies is a challenge.
- Lack of accountability towards the rural users of water services. Lack of incentives? Lack of budgets and capacities?

Findings – research to action: challenges IV

- Decentralisation well advanced, but problems of cooperation and communication between the levels of federal, regional and district government.
- Government must coordinate, but are agencies willing to be coordinated by government?
- Government does not always do the robust community management. Must put more money in building the capacities of government implementing staff. Need monitoring of the quality of implementation. Standards needed for all agencies.
- There is a lack of capacity in government:
 - Everything is done in a rush. People are trapped in routine things. Often trainings are not tailored to practice. People do not always have the right professional background. The motivation of people is challenged because they do not have budgets and a lot is being done and decided by others (INGOS, World Bank, higher levels etc).
- The role of donors and NGOs also is not always supportive for full scaling up. Some of the NGOs and donors act on their own and do not comply to policies. In NGO, bilateral and multilateral programmes capacities of government staff are not consistently built.
- Often government staff move to NGOs and donors in search of better remuneration.
- Projectisation–silos. Project boundaries hard to crack.

Scaling up is not only about finding the best technical solutions for problems, it is also about cooperation, joint learning and joint planning, about joint funding and harmonisation. For that some level of trust is needed.

Findings–dissemination and documentation

- More and better targeted dissemination is needed. Dissemination not only on central level, but also in the weredas and zones, Shebedino and Sidama. Exchange experiences in this project with other zones in SNNPR. Tool book for how other weredas could do similar work as in Shebedino. Including the best outcomes of the work in Shebedino.

Programme structure I

Structure of WART, RSC, NSC and TAGs is useful.

- Enables replication of lessons learned to all pockets of the country, e.g. legal issue. Local issues become national issues. Important for credibility that it is being owned nationally through the NSC.

Concerns:

- People are very busy. Not always able to come to the meetings. They like to come! The group of high quality sector professionals in Ethiopia is not very big and challenges are enormous.
- Different structures operating in parallel: At wereda level: Wereda WASH Team and WART.
- Frequent replacement of staff. Suggestion: make sure that people have stand ins.
- Suggestion: cooperate with the multi stakeholder forum for sharing of lessons learned.
- Suggestion: set up these structures in other regions.
- People believe in the importance of this. They are sad because systems do not work and they want to do everything that is possible to make that better.

Findings: impact on Plan Ethiopia I

- Now an active member in the sector.
- Provided a niche for stakeholder action.
- Cooperation with other NGOs has improved. Cooperation with WaterAid and WaterAction.
- Developed the relationship with Water Action. Both Plan Ethiopia and Water Action profited.
- Good visibility a/o EUWI Multi Stakeholder Forum.
- Plan is a recognised voice in Ethiopia and that is Plan's motto.
- Improved the quality of implementation.
- Lot of interest from donors. Image of Plan Ethiopia has improved.
- Cooperation with government improved. Amhara region, Lalibela and in Oromiya (want to work in an entire district – scaling up).

Findings – Plan Ethiopia concerns

- Action research must have impact on Plan project implementation.
- Country office does not know about the scaling up project.
- Other NGOs must bring their experiences, make it a true platform. Advocate for a research component in all projects.
- All stakeholders must constantly ask: why are we not covering 100%? What are the constraints. Why are we not reaching all?

Findings – performance of secretariat

- Efficient management. Dedicated.
- Research coordinator brings people together. Has capacity to create a positive environment for learning. Contributed to better cooperation between Plan and other NGOs.
- Situation in the WART has improved. More senior research officer and new watsan advisor in Shebedino. Now delivering results. Plan boosted capacity in water and sanitation.
- For some it is not clear how long the project will take. Is 3 years enough to learn, to experiment, to achieve 100% coverage?

Recommendations I

The project itself:

- Discuss final desired outcome of the project in terms of indefinite sustainability and Universal coverage.
- Involve government and NGO staff in research.
- Stimulate exchange visits: community-community, project-project, region-region.
- Discuss roles of government and NGOs.

- Must discuss time horizon of this action research.
- Use partnership approach of legal study for other areas.
- Hardware part in Midre Genet

Project itself - Focus action on wereda level: Shebedino.

- Study results into practice
- Towards one approach for community management
- Synchronization, harmonisation, joint planning – crack projectisation. Synchronise and simplify packages for wereda staff and communities
- Look into wereda WASH team and WART possible overlap.
- Monitoring quality of implementation

Project itself - Studies:

- Scheme management and administration
- Support to WASHCOs and boards after construction – monitoring scheme performance
- Harmonisation of training manuals
- Tariff setting
- Community ownership. How do we really get communities vocal?
- Rules and requirements to guarantee quality of implementation and continuity
- Wereda Support Group implementation modality

Project itself - Accelerate uptake

- From personal to institutional learning
- Discuss structural constraints for scaling up: strengthen capacities and budgets, improve incentives, improve accountability towards users, crack projectisation, limit donor dependency, prevent NGOs doing things on their own, improve coordination and synchronisation at implementation level.

Project itself - Dissemination

- Promotion and advocacy of project outcomes in wereda and region, also other zones and weredas.
- Tool book for how other weredas could do similar work as in Shebedino. Including the best outcomes of the work in Shebedino.
- Disseminate the 5 key outcomes of the scaling up project.
- Disseminate what is ready to be replicated in other regions and weredas.

Project to outside

- Refine and update UAP with outcomes of the scaling up project.
- Multi stakeholder forum to discuss outcomes of the scaling up project.
- Find ways to include big donor programmes.
- Stimulate others or to use the results of the studies to improve their implementation.
- Continuation of NSC, RSC, WART in other regions.

5 key outcomes - example

- Studies have given evidence about what works and what not. Action is now possible.
- Legal study has advanced legalisation of WASHCOs and boards.
- In Shebedino inventory has improved planning and has increased influence of water desk.
- In Shebedino WART is a model for joint learning, cooperation and improvement of implementation.
- Plan Ethiopia has become a respected partner in the sector.

Discussion

Questions

1. How would we precedent our investment in the sub sector from falling into spare?
2. To improve sustainability and not to fall back to square one, how should we link & harmonize the small initiatives in different parts of the country into a national bigger picture? Who should coordinate?
3. Individual will & expertise knowledge could be there. But, what about political commitment?
4. Given low rate of implementation on the one hand and high rate of non-functionality on the other, how practical can we be to talk of achieving UAP, and even MDGs sectoral target?

Responses

- Regarding coordination, the government should take plan's effort as a starting point and it should take the responsibility of coordinating the small efforts to form a bigger national network of WASH actors. There are also good starts in this regard.
 1. NGOs are creating a Water Working Group, which is now growing to a forum
 2. There is the EUWI Multi-Stakeholder forum.
 3. The memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed among the ministries of Water; Health & Education is another forum.

Whatever efforts should be linked at existing efforts.

- There are tremendous efforts to rapidly increase coverage. Regarding the political will, Ato Getachew from the MoWR responded that the government has given due attention to the WASH development. The Ministry of Health has been training Health Extension Workers (HEWs), who mainly are women. So far, it has trained 10,000 HEWs have been trained. With some logistics arrangements for them, these HEWs can serve also the WASH sector. If we harmonize/coordinate our efforts, we can bring non-functionality down to 5%. So, we don't have to take the UAP and the MDGs targets as ambitious plans. Of course, they are challenging but possible. There are villages like Dalocha, Itosa, and Neo-Gassera that achieved 100% coverage simply with aid of an NGO—nothing more.

Regarding spare parts availability, we can encourage local garage owners that have experience. We should integrate hygiene education and health extension into our WASH development efforts. In that case, we can achieve the UAP & MDGS. Communities learn faster if we assist them that way. The above communities have become champions like the Port became the European Soccer Champion without having excellent players. So, at the moment, we don't have to worry to have excellent/best technologies, but for appropriate technologies.

Comments

Big donors should have been invited to the workshop. In Amhara Region, we are on the process of drafting WASHCOM Legalizing Legislature. To better coordinate efforts, the experiences of the AR in forming NSC and RSC should be taken/adopted by the European Union Water Initiative (EUWI).

UAP as a Road Map for National WASH Program

*Getachew Abdi, Head Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services Department,
Ministry of Water Resources, Ethiopia*

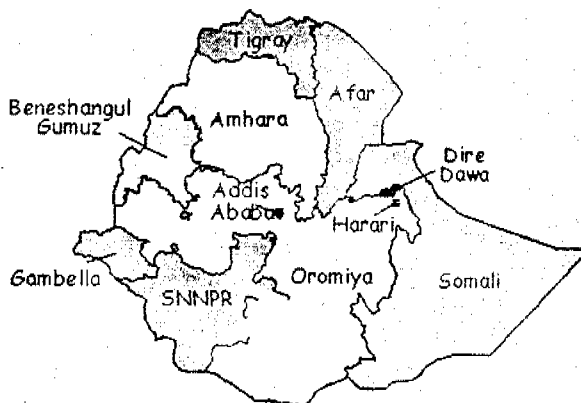
Outline

- Introduction
- Background
- What is UAP
- Why UAP
- Enabling environment
- Origin of UAP
- Future of UAP
- UAP Cycle
- What UAP comprises
- Estimated financial requirement of UAP
- Adopted basic definition of WatSan in the UAP context
- Highlights of UAP strategy
- Participating weredas; cycle 1, cycle 2
- WSGs and CFTs
- Emerging issues as highlighted by MSF
- MSF progress
- Future of MSF
- Agreed MSF Undertakings
- Core MSF undertakings & implementers
- Way forward

Introduction

- Total area 1,104,000 km²
- Population estimated at 2006 to be ~73 million: Urban 16% (increasing trend), Rural 84%.
- Demographic growth rate 2.2%
- Water resource potential:
 - Surface water: 123 billion cubic meter
 - Ground water: 2.6 Billion cubic meter (esti)
- Access to safe water and sanitation facilities
 - Water 47% {41.16 rural, 78% urban}
 - Sanitation 30.63% {21.34% rural, 80.18 urban} (according to CSA-WMR)
- Functional WSP schemes -75%.

Ethiopia



Background

- Conducive enabling environment coupled with increasing government commitment,
- MDG needs assessment, PASDEP, UA plan in place,
- National WASH implementation program launched,
- Evolving program harmonization and coordination (UNDAF, GoE-DAG dialogue, MSF, *evolving Joint Action launched with today's meeting*),
- Low level of WASH coverage, limited implementation capacity, inadequate sector financing,
- Inadequate attention to sanitation (Now an evolving attention to sanitation),
- Low Sustainability/functionality of schemes (technical, financial/cost recovery, tariff and affordability),

- Limitation in the replication of Appropriate technology, and
- Limited Stakeholder participation (private sector involvement).

Enabling Environment for UAP

Water sector policy, strategy, WSDP, legislation & regulation, decentralization, MoU, TVET, WTTTC, HESP, Water fund, MSF, Evolving Joint WASH program, and Civil Service Reform.

What does UAP aim at?

Rural UAP aims at:

- 98% access in water supply by the year 2012, and
- 100% access in Sanitation by the year 2012.

Urban UAP aims at:

- 100% access in water supply by the year 2012, and
- 100% access in Sanitation by the year 2012.

Why UAP?

We need UAP to change the low profile by addressing:

- many villages in the country particularly emerging regions do not have any form of access to water supply and sanitation, and
- mortality and Morbidity rate as a result of water borne diseases is very high.

Origin of the UAP

UAP builds on previous plans:

WSDP (MOWR/UNDP), WS&S master plans (MOWR/DHV), and MDG assessments (MOFED/UNDP).

UAP concept is inspired by:

Universal Access to Education, CSD 14 meetings, Blair Initiative for Africa, Total Sanitation success in Bangladesh, South Africa acceptance of service levels.

UAP improves on previous efforts by:

- being regionally based rather than federally based, and
- using a Wereda level source mix.

But all plans can be improved ...UAP is a living Plan.

How can we all improve the UAP

UAP will be refined by:

- gradually replacing the regional based plan by aggregating the bottom up Wereda WaSH plans, and
- private sector and Civil Society activities to be integrated into the UAP via the Wereda WASH plans.

Future of the UAP

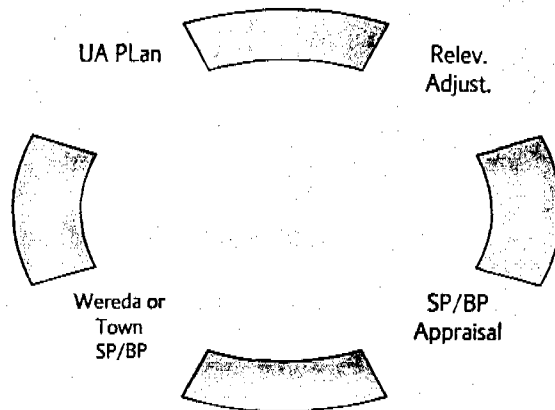
UAP will be vigorously monitored:

- by government, donors, civil society, private sector, communities,
- tools such as Value for money audits, and
- Part of sector performance M&E and CSA surveys.

UAP contribution to PASDEP:

- PASDEP covers the first 5 years of the 7 year UAP.
- UAP is pro-poor by focusing on the "have-nots".
- Functionality will never be sacrificed for "paper" achievement of access targets.
- 100%, 100% Ethiopian commitment to the CSD 13/ 14.

UAP Cycle



What UAP comprises

Strategy, type of sources/facilities to be constructed, skilled human resources requirement, financial requirement, machineries and equipment requirement, detailed implementation strategy, English translation of which is under final review.

Estimated Financial Requirement of UAP (Rural+Urban)

- >2.5 billion USD

Adopted basic definition of Watsan in the UAP context

Access to an improved water source:

- The availability of at least 15 liters a person a day from a source within one and half a kilometer of the dwelling in rural areas and 20 liters in urban areas.

Access to sanitation

- The lowest cost option that ensures a clean and healthy living environment both at home and in the neighborhood of users.

Highlights of UAP Strategy

- Considers towns + surrounding rural villages.
- Integrated and harmonized WASH program implementation.
- Align other programs with the NASHP.
- Gradual improvement of service levels.
- Promote WQM and Corresponding remedial actions.
- Gender mainstreaming.
- Community management scaling up.
- Replication of community development fund.
- Local manufacturing, Standardization.
- Wereda empowerment through provision of required support(*next slides*).
- Stepped, performance oriented, DRA.
- Special attention to pastoral communities and emergency areas.
- Involvement of all stakeholders.
- Focus on appropriate technology (expandable schemes), strengthening self supply.

Participating Weredas of WB-supported WASH program

No	Region	No of Weredas
1	Oromia	84
2	Amhara	30
3	South	42
4	Tigraye	18
5	Gambella	3
6	Benishangul	6
7	Hareri	3
8	Somali	30
9	Afar	10
Total		226

Total Number of Weredas of cycle two WB-supported WASH program

No.	Region	No. of Weredas
1	Oromia	42
2	Amhara	15
3	South	18
4	Tigray	8
5	Gambella	-
6	Benishangul	2
7	Somali	-
8	Afar	-
Total		85

- Under ADB supported program WASH program in 121 weredas will soon be implemented.
- Other initiatives like DFID, EU are expected to follow.

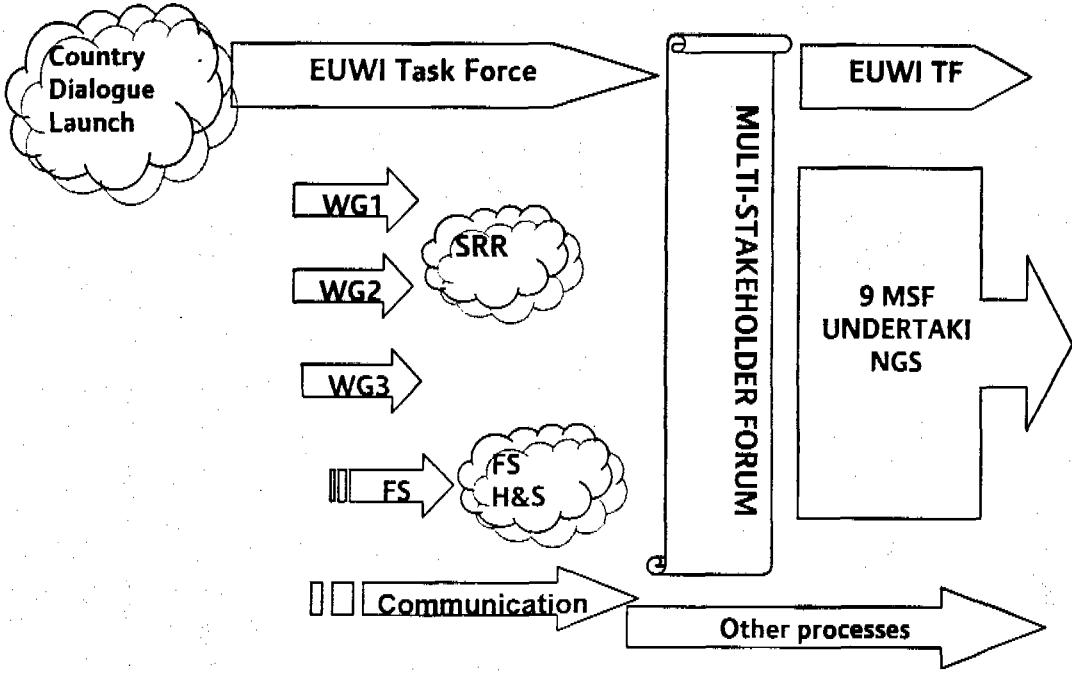
Total number of WSGs, CFTs selected and contracted in cycle one

No.	Region	No. of Wereda	No. of WSGs	No. of CFTs
1	Oromia	42	14	84
2	Amhara	15	5	30
3	South	18	6	36
4	Tigray	9	3	18
5	Gambella	3	1	6
6	Benishangul	4	1	8
7	Somali	9	3	
8	Afar	6	1	
Total		106	37	188

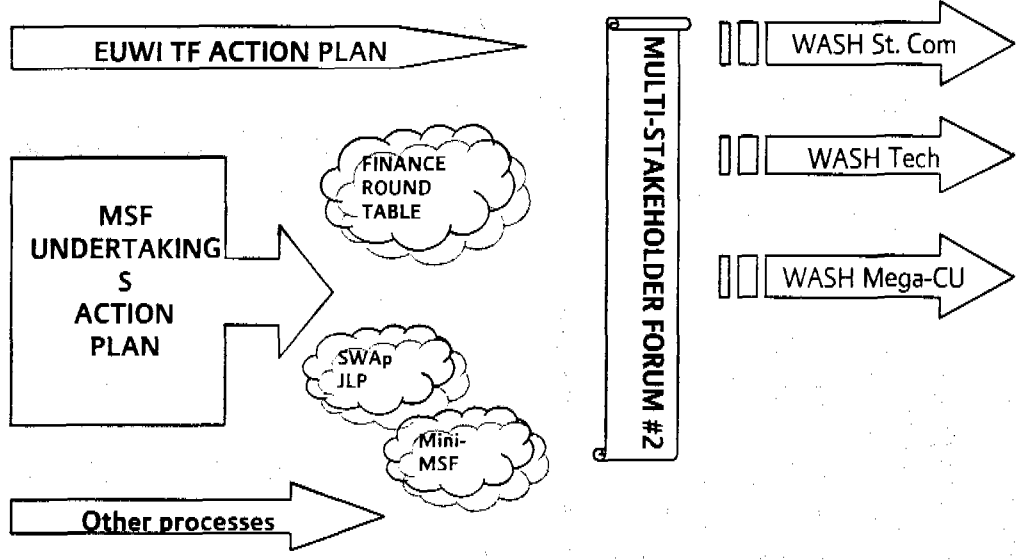
Emerging issues as highlighted by MSF

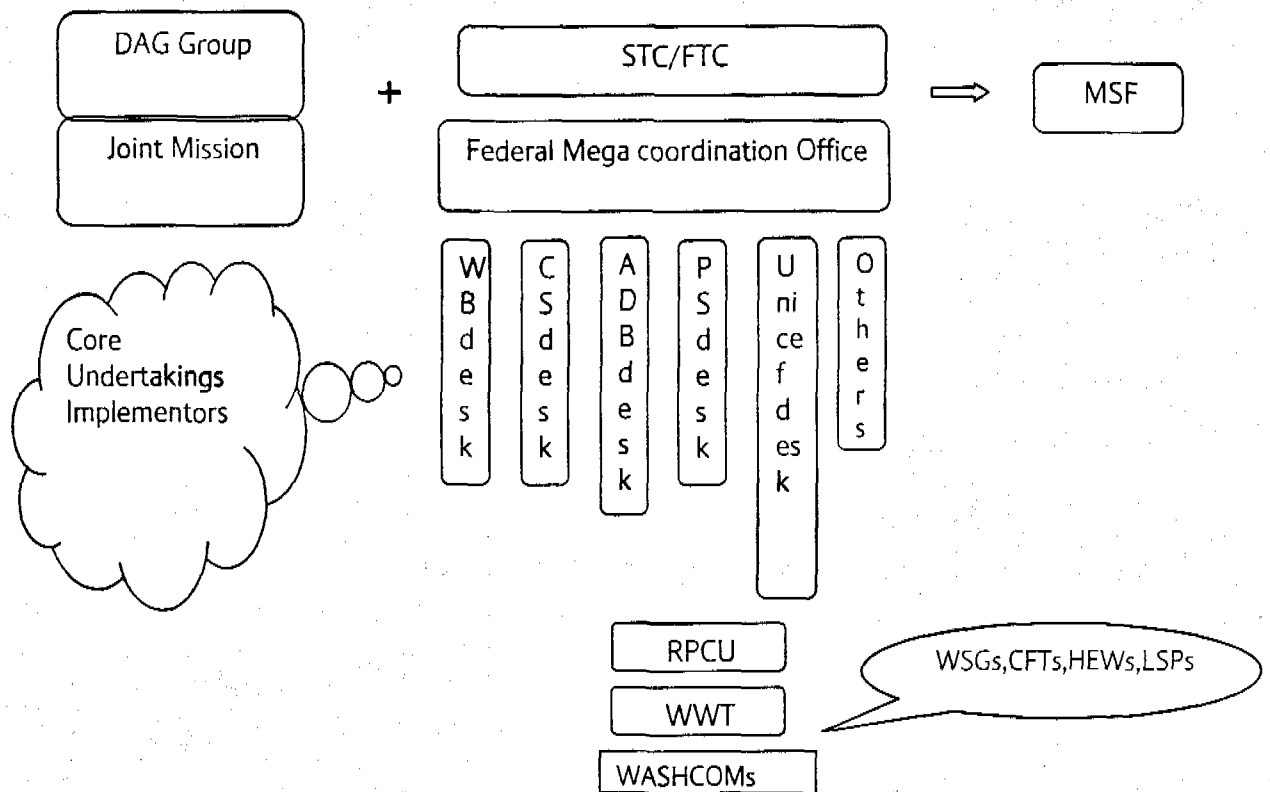
- Sector financing (external, internal through tariff etc), sector coordination, institutional capacity, private sector involvement, CSO/NGO participation, service sustainability, monitoring and evaluation.
- Technology choice and standardization, water resources data and information, Environmental degradation (ILWRM), and cross-cutting issues (Gender and HIV/AIDS).

MSF Progress



Future of MSF





The way forward

- Facilitate the acceleration of the WASH program based on the UA, agreement and appraisal;
- Scale up (strengthen the MCPIU, RPCUs, WPCUs);
- Use the National Universal Access Program as a road map
- Improve M&E and data flow radically
- Map the involvement of donors, CS, & PS for better coordination and avoidance of double effort
- Link civil service reform and program implementation immediately
- Aggressively improve the poor implementation, financial utilisation and liquidation capacity
- Cope up with high human power turn over through innovative ways
- Make use of the graduated water technicians, health extension workers etc and support the process of getting more graduates on board during the coming 3 years time
- Operationalize the MOU, Mega coordination, UA
- Scale up the contribution of the CSO and PS by seriously dealing with the MSF undertakings.
- Enhance community mgt. up scaling and realize legalization of Washcoms.
- Link emergency activities with development activities
- Carry out source identification and preparation of SPs for 5000 kebeles in the current budget year (1999E.C)-see next slide for targets

Discussion

Questions

1. Where does the coverage statistics come from? There are d/f figures so, w/c one is dependable?
2. Is UAP retracted from MDGs or is it different from the MDGs targets?
3. Would you clarify differences between access & coverage?
4. Through what method is the MoWR planning to achieve the UAPS & MDGs?
5. Experiences of Finida in the Amhara Region and efforts of the Action Research are positive directions worth taking up and replicating. So, don't you think the government should take facilitation & coordination role of these research efforts by the civil societies?
6. What is the Mega-coordination & who are involved?
7. What mechanism helps coordinate the different actors together?
8. What efforts can we pinpoint/color from the activities or undertakings of civil societies like we are discussing on the Action Research now? Who will bring those efforts together?
9. Much has been said about the Weteda WASH Program. Where is action?
10. When more (about 300+ ... proposed) WSGs will be established, how do we see the scale of intervention in the face of high turnover of experienced and qualified staff?
11. Who will be in the Community Facilitator Teams and Local Service Providers like artisans?
12. Has the government designed mechanisms of monitoring the Weteda WASH Program?
13. Does the MoWR have track record of what contributions the NGOs & the private sector are making toward the achievement of the UAP in relation to the financial gap?
14. We want to accelerate the WASH Serviced and the government has the decisive mandate to actualize that. But government employees are struggling to manage their living. How would the government reconcile the demand for human resource & the human resource demand for survival?

Responses

- Regarding the coverage reports, the current statistics is dependable: it is taken from the CSA 2006 report.
- Access and coverage are different. Coverage refers to house-to-house connections, whereas, access refers to the number of people having/using water from safe sources. Many people can access water from a single source serves.
- UAP is based on MDGs, which takes into account the World Health Organization standards for per capita consumption. The UAP is not ambitious but challenging. So, if we work very hard, if we increase our utilization capacity and show to donors that we are committed to achieving the UAP, we can obtain the remaining (3–6 billion Dollar) money needed. Communities are promising for self-supply of appropriate technologies. With all these, we can achieve the UAP. There is no confusion between UAPs & MDGs—we can achieve the MDGs ahead of time.
- Regarding how the government can coordinate sector actors, the MoWR has started quarterly forums. In the future, we are planning to involve civil societies so the private sector in the quarterly forum so that coordination become simple & outright.
- The Mega-coordination is a coalition of all the actors. We are developing ToR and will share it.
- Regarding the monitoring, we are planning to institutionalize a multi-stakeholder forum. That forum will bring all stakeholders will allow consolidate/coordinate efforts. Thus, monitoring & coordination will be simple. Again as Mark pointed out, we can also establish thematic desks, like Women's, research, etc. We will come together & discuss in detail on what the structure should be like.

- Regarding the scale of intervention, we are planning to expand our intervention. Then comes the problem of staff turnover. One solution is to create Practitioner Group Network so that senior professionals can serve the sector. Another solution is to train more engineers & technicians on short term basis.
- Regarding the gap between the needed and the available finance for implementing the UAP, we currently have about 225 m/n USD for UAP. CRDA says its contribution is even beyond 2 bln dollars. There is also d/t donors—Eg. 116 mln USD from the WB, 60 mln USD from AB and much more. Currently, DFID is coming through RIPPLE. Currently, we have got about 65% of the money needed for UAP. We can get the rest if we work hard, but we have to improve our utilization of financial & human resource. Of course, some sector actors have become out of the game. It is the mandate & responsibility of weredas to improve their utilization.

Comments

- The mega-donors are not only threats; they are our allies – But, ultimately, it is the government who has control over that money from donors. Thus, the government should think of the absorption capacity of the sector if we get the needed 2.6 billion dollars for the Wereda WASH.
- Regarding implementation capacity of weredas, Mr Arto indicated that experiences in the Amhara Region show one wereda can construct 120 water points per year; and one wereda can utilize about 2–2.5 million birr for WASH development.

Introducing Multiple Use of water Services (MUS)

Dessalegn Semachew, International Water Management Institute

Outline

1. What is multiple use of water?
2. MUS project globally
3. MUS project activities Ethiopia

1. What is multiple use of water?

Multiple use of water: institutions, services, resources, and infrastructure that allows communities to effectively and inclusively manage water resources, and domestic and productive uses of water.



Three types of systems

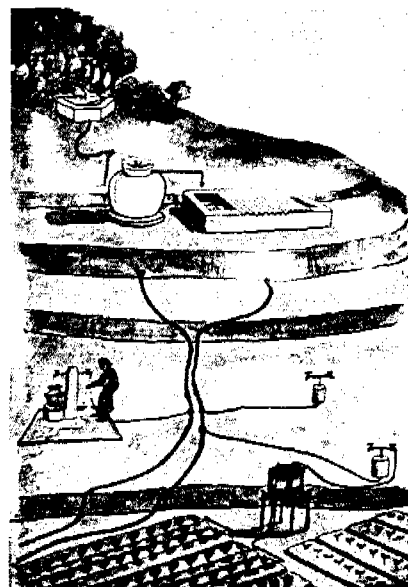
1. Single use planning but de facto multiple use,
2. Originally designed to deliver water for single purpose, (either domestic or irrigation), and
3. Transformed to multiple use schemes by the users.

Domestic or productive plus:

- designed in response to de facto multiple uses
- aims to better contribute to people's well-being
- enhances scheme sustainability.
- through infrastructural add-ons (for instance, cattle trough and wash stands).

Multiple use water approaches:

- full-fledged MUS
- designed to meet user's needs.
- less hindered by sector boundaries or sector-based government policies.
- strong mandate to tackle poverty
- operate more flexibly and holistically (government or many donor programs)



Problems

- Water quality: surface water not suitable for drinking (but also contamination during transport and handling at home),
- Water quantity: water is not always sufficient for all uses,
- Damage to canals and pipes by livestock, illegal connections,
- Equity: upstream users use water for gardens and downstream users cannot drink,
- Incremental cost of meeting multiple needs.

Benefits

- Household-based productive uses of water

- Home garden often more profitable than rice, increased livestock production
- Ability and willingness to pay, financial and environmental sustainability, water productivity, and health benefits through more water for hygiene.

2. MUS projects globally

- 5 lead partners: Mekelle University, International Water and Sanitation Center, International Development Enterprise, Republique Francaise, and International Water Management Institute.
- 5 basins, 8 countries

MUS project locations



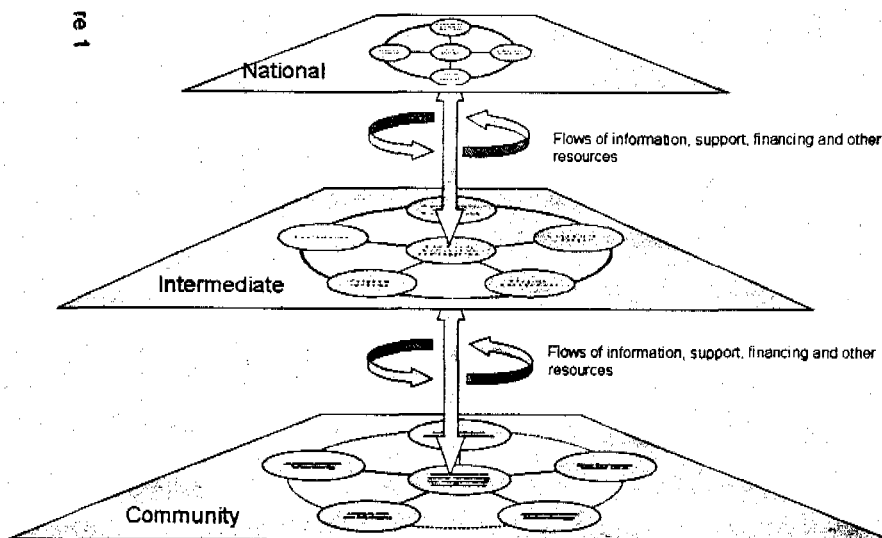
MUS project outputs

- Global and national awareness of science-based and field-tested models, guidelines and tools for multiple-use water services.
- Enhanced capacity to study and implement MUS and elicit their 100-fold up-scaling within five years after the project.

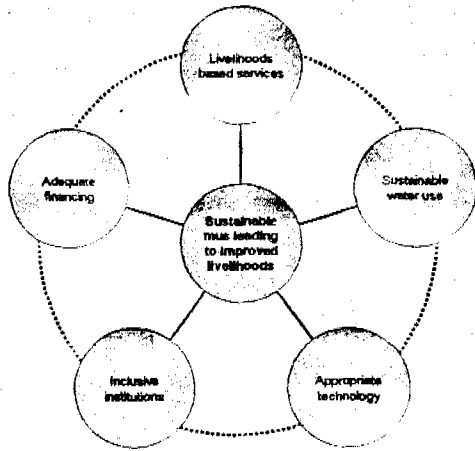
Approach

- New partnerships: domestic & productive water sectors, researchers & implementers, Action Research,
- Through 'Learning Alliances' at local, intermediate, national and international level
- Research framework of 14 principles for successful MUS approach

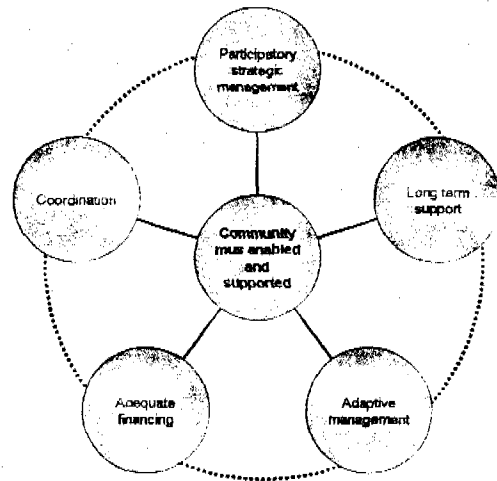
Three levels



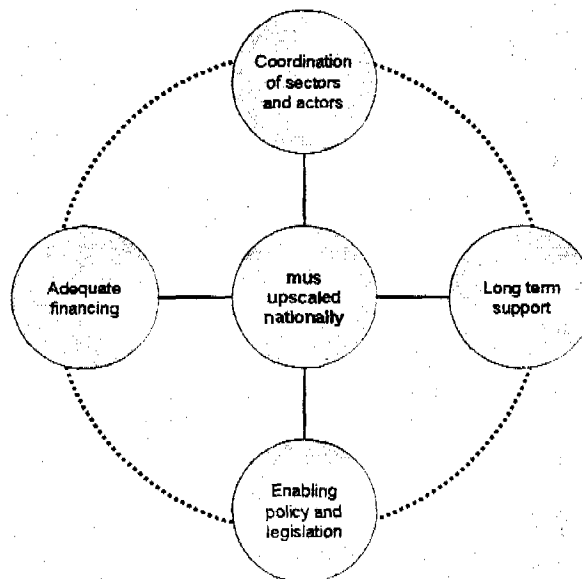
Community level



Intermediate level



National level



3. MUS project in Ethiopia

- Partners
- Activities: evaluation of multiple use services, identification of opportunities for 'upgrading', research on health issues
- Three main sites: 1) East: Dire Dawa & east Hareghe, 2) North: Tigray Region, and 3) Central: Ginchi Wereda/district.

Partners in Ethiopia

Lead partners: International Water Management Institute (IWMI), and Mekelle University
Partnerships: Catholic Relief Services (CRS/Ethiopia) & partners, REST, Universities: Alemaya, Addis Ababa, Wageningen, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).

MUS sites in Ethiopia

- Dire Dawa & East Hareghe
 - Legedini watershed, four studies: 1) Livestock and gender, 2) Water quality, 3) Institutions, and 4) Parasites
 - Meta & Karsa weredas: impact assessment; Learning Alliance

- Ginchi: home water treatment
- Tigray
 - Wukro watershed: MSc student study on shallow wells and ponds
 - Adidaero watershed: comparison of single & multipurpose systems

Legedini Peasant Association

- 11 settlements, population 3000 - 4000
- 9,300 ha but 637 cultivable = 0.8 ha/hh
- Sorghum & maize subsistence, livestock
- Altitude 1100 – 1600 m
- P = 400 - 650 mm
- T = 26 – 30° C



Legedini water sources

- Multiple sources for multiple purposes
 - Dug wells
 - Borehole with network
 - Springs
 - Water harvesting ponds
- Main concerns
 - Women - water for domestic uses
 - Men - water for irrigation
- Water for livestock: 130 l/hh/day
- Domestic use: 40 l/hh/day



Benefits of improved water supply

- Improved human health (↓ diarrhea)
- Introduction of fruits (papaya)
- Increased livestock production

Ginchi

- Appropriate technology: water filter using traditional pots
- Selection of 80 households with children under 5 years
- Supplied July 2006 to 40 households and school
- Monitoring in 80 hh of
 - filtered water quality (AA student)
 - diarrhea (health bureau)
- Water use and environmental sanitation
 - contamination of water source (AA student)



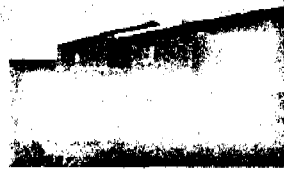
Adidaero

- Watershed development project
- Several different water systems
- Institutional analysis
- 8 lpcd for domestic incl. poultry
- Improved water supply: higher consumption, time gain (for other activities)

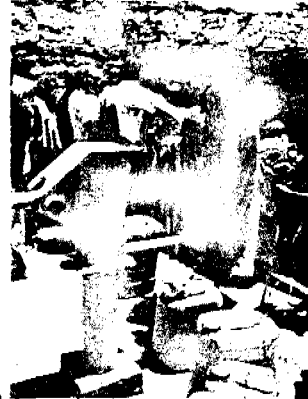
Adidaero single use systems



Diversion

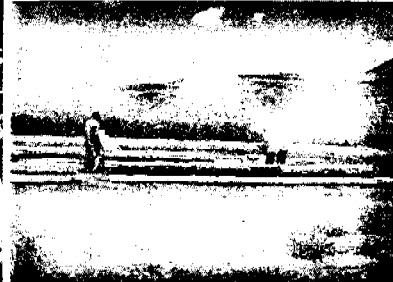


Roof water harvesting



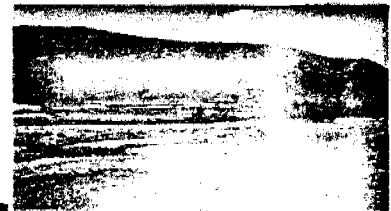
Hand

Adidaero multipurpose system



Tigray – water harvesting ponds

- Individual water harvesting ponds for all purposes
 - 30,000 ponds in Tigray in 2004
- Government program
- MUS opportunity:
 - appropriate technology
 - non-irrigation uses
 - water quality
- Student research



Tigray – Water harvesting ponds

Discussion

Question

1. Is there adequate safe water to be used for multiple purposes?
2. Are there efforts to institutionalize MUS?
3. In a community where there is conflict of priorities due to numerous problems, how would bring multiple use of water as a priority?
4. Is there any research done in relation to mitigating ground water from depletion?

Responses

- Regarding the availability of adequate safe water, first assessments are done and wherever there are adequate sources, MUS works. But if a source is inadequate, different sources can be used for different purposes.
- Regarding the institutional aspect, some research is going on in Dire Dawa. We are trying to harmonize different institutions around multiple uses of water. There is a learning alliance around Dire Dawa and the International Water Resource Institute is acting in that line.
- Yes, there is conflict of interests. For example, in the near future, there was a conflict of interest where the upstream people around Dire Dawa prevented the downstream people from using their stream. The solution is to create agreements & understanding among users.
- No research has been done in Eth in relation to ground water depletion.

Comments

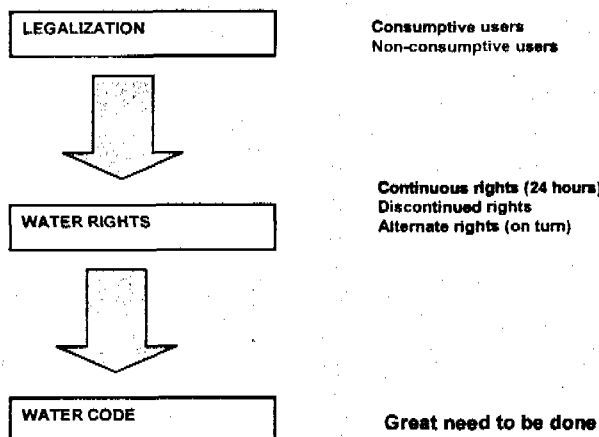
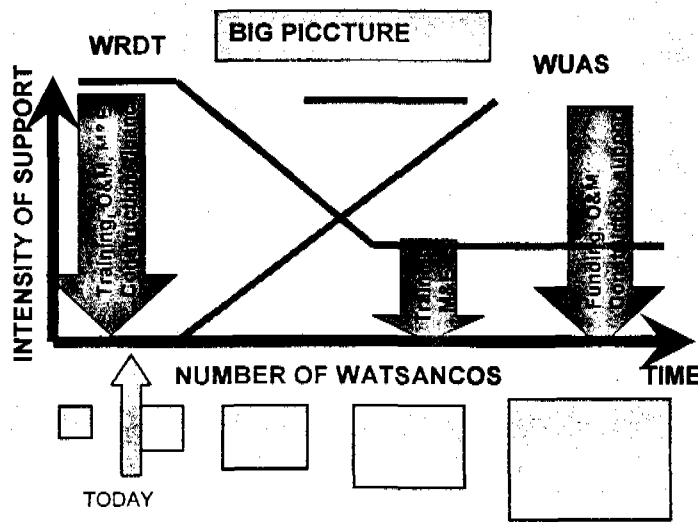
- Multiple use of water is not a new practice. We tried to promote multiple use of water 20 years back, but failed due to logistic problems. It was not even properly addressed. Previously, our attention was on the water supply aspect—serving only part of the need of the community. Now it is back by different actors. It is a good move and we will incorporate it into the UAP. Both the dug-wells, which serve a lot if handled well and pot-filtration are important technologies.
- The option that relates to watershed management is a bit difficult from institutional aspects. Thus, it is important to go for integrated approach for effective and productive use of water. For example, information about water quality can be used in deciding about multiple use of water.

Legalization of water users in Amhara Region

Arto Suominen, Management Advisor and Team Leader, RWSEP

Legalization, why???

- Obtain permits (Construction, drilling)
- Dealing with private sector (Agreements)
- Land ownership issues
 - Construction on private land
 - Compensations
 - Access to the water point
 - Right to sell the land
- Water rights issues
 - Domestic water use prior to irrigation
- Cost recovery (Making savings)
- Use of fixed assets (Take loans from the bank or sell the pump)
- Tax payments (Tax from the tariffs, Income taxes, with holding tax)
- Water tariff implementation (Enforcement of tariff collection, Decision on tariffs)
- Staffing (Employment regulations and labor law)
- Theft, vandalism (Dealing with police)



Enabling Environment at the Moment

1. Water Resources Management Policy
2. Ethiopian Water Sector Strategy
3. Water Resource Management Proclamation No 197
4. Council of Minister's Ethiopian Water Resources Management Regulation No 115/2005
5. Regional Proclamation 82 (Amhara)
6. The Civil Code of Ethiopia

Water Resources Management Policy

1. Promotes the formulation of water resources legislation
2. Promotes the provision of legal basis for Water Users' Associations

Ethiopian Water Sector Strategy

1. Promotes the establishment of Water Users' Associations...where appropriate
2. Promotes the formulation of essential water legislation
3. Promotes to put in place a system to legalize the ownership of water supply and sanitation systems

Water Resource Management Proclamation No 197/2000

- Gives priority to "Domestic use"
 - This means that domestic water users shall have perpetuity of holding and use right for water
- Article 12 (1): permits from respective authority are not required where
 - Water is used from wells dug by hand
 - Water is used for traditional irrigation, artisan mining and animal rearing as well as for water mills

Council of Minister's Ethiopian Water Resources Management Regulation No 115/2005

- Allows the establishment of Domestic Water Users Cooperatives
 - still postpones determination and the category of persons entitled for the exemption of water charges

Regional Proclamation 82

- Formulates the process of establishment of Water Committees
- Provides responsibilities for the committees, its members and water bureau

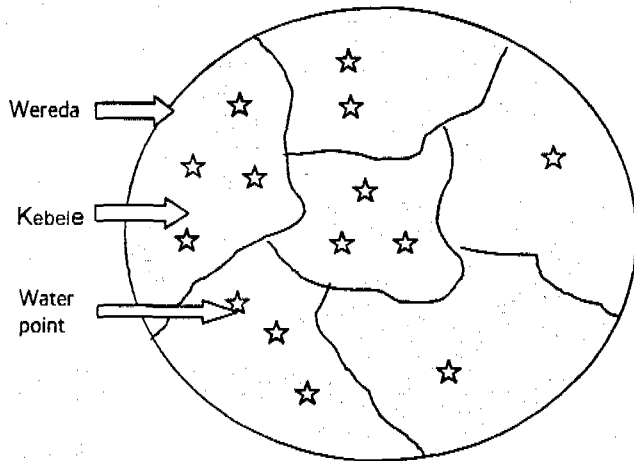
Others

- Regional regulations (none)
- Regional directives (none)
- Water Users Group is a legal entity when it is established according to the Regional Proclamation 82. But they are not eligible to get loans.
- There is no mandatory form of organization of water users under the Federal law as such. Though indications have been given in principle, the option is left to the users.

What Organizations?

- Water Users Association: Are not allowed to make profit.
- Business Organization: ordinary partnership, joint venture, general partnership, limited partnership, shares company and private limited company, and cooperatives.

Water Users Association



Amhara region:
 10,000 water
 points
 ??? 10,000
 WUAs??

Think the paper
 work
**Instead of WUA
 for every water
 point you can
 make it one for
 each Kebele**

What is Required to form A Wua?

- Minutes of the meeting of the General Assembly signed by each person attending the meeting
- Attached with the constitution (by-law)
- 2 photos of each member of the elected executive committee (5-7 members; Chair person 3 photos)
- All executive committee members shall have an ID card. Copy of this is required.
- Life history of each member of the executive committee (see the form next page)
- Clearance letter for each executive committee member from the Kebele social court

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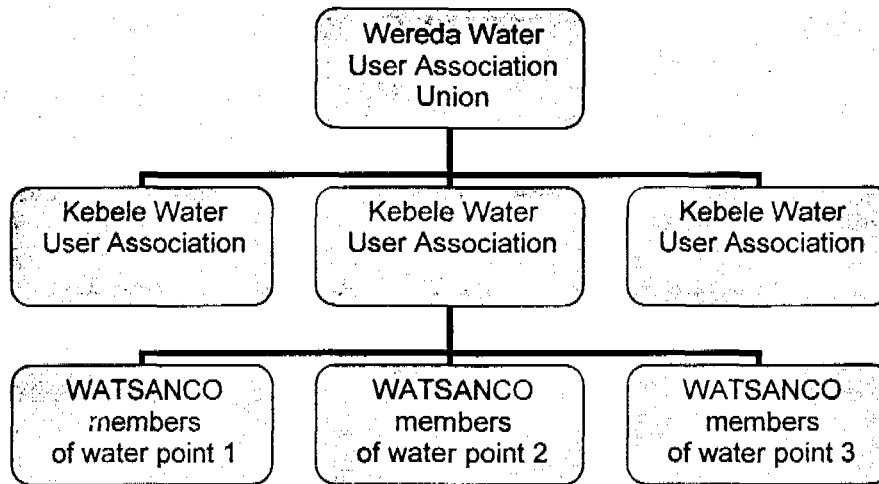
- Wereda Administrator's supporting letter
- All papers can be received by the Wereda Justice Office if authorized by the Zone Justice Office
- In the presence of Wereda Justice Office each member has to sign the application
- Wereda Justice Office will send the application for Zone Justice office Approval

Conclusion

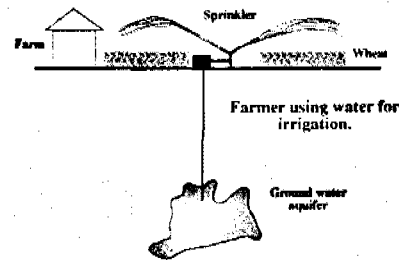
- Instead of Water Point level legalization (100,000) Kebele level Water User Association

- In Amhara it means over 5,000 associations registration
 - Even this means in Amhara Region in 100 % coverage
 - 70,000 individual photos (In WP case 1,000,000) (15 ph/ass)
 - 200,000 copies of paper (WP case 4,000,000) (40 copies/ass)
 - Training of 35,000 people (WP case 500,000) (7/ass)
 - Kebele Associations can establish Wereda level Water User Associations Unions to make association strong

Future structure of Water User Associations in Amhara Region



ETHIOPIAN WATER CODE



Let us have our own
water code for Ethiopia

All the points presented were the opinions of the presenter and not official opinions of the Amhara Region

Ground water not included in "all water" within state.

start to make our
own water code

Arto Suominen
December 11, 2006

Discussion

Questions

1. Regarding the issue of legalization, MoWR has told the National WASHCOM Legalization Taskforce that the issue of legalization is the mandate of regions which they can get it done by a consultant; but yet with the back up of the MoWR and the National Legalization Taskforce, you have told us that the Amhara Region is in the process of developing legislature. Is there anything the Taskforce can assist the Region in relation to legalization?
2. What is the gender composition of the Water Users Association in relation to legalization?
3. Doesn't the legalization of Water User Associations contradict against WASHCOM legalization? Are not WASHCOMS legalized?
4. Are lawyers participating in the drafting of the proclamation and bylaws? Are there experts looking at the sanitation and hygiene aspects?

Responses

- In relation to supports from the taskforce, nothing is too late we are only trying it in one kebele. The taskforce can help us extend that effort and we can share our experiences from that kebele.
- Regarding gender composition of the Association, the Proclamation says "about 50% of the committee members be women"
- Don't you think Water Users Association would be complex in terms of mgt & admin?
- We don't have specific lawyers. Sanitation engineers draft a material and send to the Justice Bureau for comments.
- Regarding the importance of WUAs, it is there to minimize complexity in having too many WASHCOMs at the wereda level. But yet Water Users Association is more practical at the kebele level. Many WASHCOMs come under a WUA – this makes it manageable at wereda level.
- Approval period for a WUA is 1yr.
- Regarding Water Users' Association as supportive structure for Multiple Use of Water like irrigation, the irrigation is another closer aspect, but not directly addressed by the MU of water.

Comments

- Ato Kifle Lemma noted that the Water Code known to exist in Eth. Was the one drafted 25 years back. But, that code was replaced by a short incomprehensive law. But, water code is a very important thing to have. The Amhara Region has done a good job in drafting the water code. It is a wonderful one nearer to ideal. But, the region has to seek way of avoiding the use of millions of paper copies for registration of Water User Association Committee members in relation to the tax.
- Regarding contradictions between the Water Users Association and the WASHCOMs, we don't have to worry about the types of structures, as they are usually proven experiences and as they differ according to scheme type. So, the move to legalization is a good start and thus it is high time for us to join hands in that line.
- Regarding the importance of WASHCOM Vs Water Users Association, I personally believe that WASHCOMs at Water point level are needed. But, there is no appropriacy to call WASHCOMS of a single scheme as Water Users Association.
- The names WASHCOM, WATSANCOM and Water Users' Association confuse us. Let's not worry about the naming. As long as they do the same function, they all mean the same.

Good experiences of the RWSEP on Community Management of Rural Water Supply Schemes in Amhara Region

Mulatu Ferede, Programme Director of RWSEP

1. Introduction

This presentation is based on the good experiences obtained from community management in the Rural Water Supply and Environmental Programme (RWSEP). The programme has been implemented in the Amhara region with the financial support of the Governments of Finland and Ethiopia since 1994 GC. Currently the programme is in its Third Phase that will come to an end in June 2007 GC. The Phase IV is planned to start immediately after that and last till 2011 GC.

2. Community management strategy for rural water supply

The main principles of the community management strategy in the RWSEP are the following:

- ✓ Community leads the development process
- ✓ Community owns the water system from the beginning
- ✓ Community is responsible for water supply operation and maintenance (O&M)
- ✓ Gender, environment and sanitation are mainstreamed into the process.

The RWSEP has successfully implemented this strategy through the Community Development Fund approach since 2004. However, most of the water supply projects are implemented through conventional community participation approach meaning the community only participates in the process, water point is handed over to the community by the donor, operation and maintenance is also taken care of by the donor and the project concentrates only on providing water supply. As such, most of the other water supply projects have succeeded only in implementing the third point of the strategy.

In the CDF approach the community leads the process especially what comes to planning and implementation of the water supply scheme. The community also owns the water point from the beginning meaning no handing over takes place when the water point has been finished. The O&M is carried out and sometimes paid by the community too. The CDF is a holistic approach incorporating three important aspects for the sustainability of the water supply schemes that is gender, environment and sanitation. Regarding monitoring and evaluation they are also carried out by the community but in this respect the RWSEP still needs to strengthen the approach.

Due to the request from the organizers and limited time, this presentation concentrates only on the operation and maintenance side of the rural water supply schemes.

3. Cost recovery mechanisms

WATSANCO (Water and Sanitation Committee) is an executive committee elected by the community and consisting of 5 members out of whom 2 are females. In the CDF process the WATSANCO is responsible for the whole construction process and assumes the responsibility of the O&M on behalf of the community. Here the O&M means that the water supply system is operated by the WATSANCO and that the WATSANCO sets and collects the water tariff. If repair or maintenance is needed, they are also managed by the WATSANCO.

The water tariff is to be paid monthly, bi-annually or annually depending on the availability of cash in the respective community. Normally the cashier of the WATSANCO collects the tariff from the water users and deposits it into the savings account. At the moment 60 % of the WATSANCOs that is all the CDF water points have a savings account. The total amount saved in the accounts of almost 3,000 WATSANCOs is 1,000,000 birr meaning about 1 000-4000 birr per water point. In Yilmana Densa wereda alone the amount saved is 400,000 birr.

The RWSEP is encouraging the WATSANCOS to appoint females to posts dealing with finance that is as cashiers and storekeepers. The water tariff is recommended to be Birr 12/household/year. However, in some spring developments no tariff is collected since the income from the side products like usage of showers, selling of hey or vegetables bring enough income for the O&M. In addition, the communities have created their own mechanisms to cover the tariff for vulnerable groups like female headed households, disabled people and elderly who might have difficulties in paying.

At the moment many of the WATSANCOS spent most of their savings on paying the salary of the guard. As such, the RWSEP encourages the WATSANCOS to carry out the payment to the guard in-kind like for instance by providing land around the water point for cultivation.

4. Spare parts availability, selling and supply chain

Availability and selling

The RWSEP provides all water points constructed through the CDF approach with fast wearing spare parts for 2 years. After that the communities are expected to purchase the needed spare parts from the WRDT. Until EFY 1998 RWSEP distributed in bulk other spare parts that are not so easily available in the programme weredas to the WRDTs that then in turn sell the needed spare parts to the communities. Mechanism to replace the sold spare parts in the WRDT has also been designed by the RWSEP but so far it has not been implemented.

Supply chain

Regarding construction material the only items still procured by the programme are hand pumps and ropes. However, the RWSEP is also aiming to transfer this responsibility to the weredas and then later on to the communities. As such, this year there is a pilot where Bahir Dar Zuria wereda will purchase hand pumps and ropes needed from Bahir Dar town.

The aim is that after the communities are able to procure all the construction material and spare parts by themselves a supply chain would be created in the locality. In addition, after the demand for the O&M material has increased, it would no longer be the responsibility of the WRDT to provide them but the private sector would take over.

Already now individual entrepreneurs have started to provide and market needed water supply construction material in the communities or at least in the wereda capitals but at the moment there is not enough demand to make it an attractive business because the storage time is so long. However, due to the CDF approach there has been an increase in entrepreneurship in the programme areas.

5. O&M modalities in practice

The operation and maintenance of the water points is divided into preventive and corrective maintenance. At the water point level a person elected and trained from the community is responsible for the preventive maintenance of the water point. A caretaker in spring developments and a pump attendant in hand dug wells have been trained by artisans or the WRDT to carry out regular check-ups, cleaning and minor repairs like changing the most easily worn out spare parts. Based on the reports of the caretaker the WATSANCO members will procure needed spare parts. In some water points the person responsible for the preventive maintenance is a female.

Professionals outside the community mostly carry out corrective maintenance. The artisan responsible for the water point construction provides a year's guarantee for the construction work and repairs any construction defects. In addition, technicians from the WRDT can provide assistance if needed. However, at the moment the CDF water points are only a few years old meaning very little corrective maintenance has been carried out and in most cases the wereda has also covered the costs. In the future the aim is to create a link between the communities and the

artisans and to have sufficient amount of money in the CDF account for the communities to be able to pay for the O&M by themselves.

At the zonal level Water Laboratories under the Bureaus of Health and Water Resource Development carry out water quality testing if needed. The WRDB is responsible for the regular water quality controls whereas BoH has the responsibility of check-ups in case of epidemics.

6. Challenges in community management of RWS

In the RWSEP community participation or actually community leadership during the CDF construction process is very high. Therefore, it has been assumed that now the communities really own the water supply and a key for the sustainability has been found. But this assumption has been wrong, because ownership is not alone the key for the sustainability.

In fact, some years after the completion water points have been found with broken fence or taps, bank account with same balance as years before, drainage broken, WATSANCO members inactive, tree seedlings around water point dead etc....

These are some of the facts, which have affected the collapse of the sustainability:

- Many of the community members (WATSANCO members, caretakers and pump attendants) involved in the water supply are voluntary. During the construction process they are active due to per diems paid during trainings but when time passes, they become passive and unmotivated due to lack of financial compensation.
- The WATSANCO is not functional and able to carry out its duties. Key individuals might have moved away or died and the community does not have functional mechanism to replace them. In addition, WATSANCO proclamation has not been implemented meaning elections have not taken place yet. As such, the members feel that they have a life-long duty.
- WATSANCO is not transparent. The members might have lost the trust and respect of the community because there has been no transparency and accountability in handling the money or carrying out the tasks.
- Monitoring has not been sufficient. The WATSANCO members feel that they have been abandoned by the WRDT and the RWSEP since nobody has visited them after the water point completion celebration. The WRDT concentrates more on actual construction work than monitoring due to lack of human resources. In addition, when monitoring is carried out, the WRDT experts concentrate only on their field of specialization instead of a holistic approach that is to monitor all the factors affecting the sustainability of the water point.

The ownership has not been the key to the sustainability and not enough to keep these above mentioned important functions ongoing. As such, there must be other factors, which have not yet been taken into account in the CDF process to guarantee the sustainability of the water points.

7. Future strategies

There are several things that should be addressed in order to strengthen the sustainability of the community management. The things that need attention are listed below:

Creating new incentives for volunteers

One way to increase the sustainability would be to change the per diem payment system in the RWSEP. Compensations to the community members for the time spent in water supply management should not be covered by the programme but by the community. This change would increase the long-term sustainability as the WATSANCO members, caretakers and pump attendants would become much more responsible towards the community than before.

It could also be good to introduce a continuous incentive system to those community members, who were elected to carry out the community management. These incentives should be funded and granted by the community, not by the project or local government. However, this kind of

change would need strong support from the regional government to make it a prerequisite in all development projects in the Amhara Region and not only in the RWSEP.

Creating strong local support system

It is evident that the community management is sustainable only when there is a support system in place to assist the communities. Regarding the water supply the role of the local government and especially of the WRDT is crucial in this respect. The WRDT should take much more seriously its role in the provision of support to the communities who already have the water supply. In the future it will continue to have an important role in providing trainings and technical advice to the community members, carrying out M&E as well as in chlorinating the water points annually.

Beside the WRDT there is a need for a kebele level support system and here the legalization of the water users association should be looked at. As a representative of the private sector the association could take over selling of the spare parts, providing O&M, granting funding etc. Therefore, this would partly mean that the association would take over some of the responsibilities of the WRDT. At the same time the association would represent the communities in issues related to water rights.

Regarding the WATSANCOs their functioning should also be strengthened. The WATSANCO proclamation states that the WATSANCO members should be re-elected every three years. However, this has not been practiced yet but the WRDB in the Amhara Region is in a process of informing the WATSANCOs about the proclamation and insisting on its implementation. The WATSANCO proclamation needs to be implemented meaning the members should be elected or re-elected and vacant posts should be filled. In the future the committees should concentrate on their role of guaranteeing the provision of clean water to the communities.

8. Conclusion

It has been agreed that at least 10 % of all the funds allocated to water supply in Ethiopia should be used through the CDF approach. However, despite of the increasing interest in and awareness of the CDF approach, its usage among other donors is still very limited. The Amhara Region acknowledges the benefits and successes of the approach but in practice has done very little to promote the CDF. At the moment there is only one NGO that has adopted the approach beside the RWSEP.

Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara will start adapting and expanding the CDF approach not only to the water sector but to the agricultural and irrigation sectors as well. What is interesting is that ORDA will implement the CDF approach in areas that are food insecure. This should bring valuable information about the suitability of the approach to areas where the status of the environment is much poorer and income levels lower than in the RWSEP weredas.

To increase the usage of the CDF approach more attention will be given to promotional work in the Phase IV. It is expected that with the development of CDF as a package in Amhara Credit and Savings Institution and of promotional material, other donors and NGOs can replenish its funds and use this approach to increase water supply coverage in the region and hopefully also in the rest of the country. The RWSEP is happy to assist any interested party in the CDF replication.

Discussion

Questions

1. 'What is being done about sanitation in the region? I heard nothing so far.'
2. The source of water for most of the schemes is ground water. What has been done regarding quality, chemical quality of ground water? Can it be done with the capacity of a region?
3. What is the functional linkage among the water & health bureaus, offices & desks?
4. If the saving is paid for guards, where does the recovery cost coverage come from?

5. What are the steps you are taking to enable the Wereda Water Desk to take over activities that were done by the Water Bureau?
6. The amount of cost recovery reported in the Amhara Region is about 40% and the remaining 40% is a saving. This is too much. How does the Region achieve this? What are the recovery mechanisms?
7. What is the basis for the cost – recovery mechanism? What is the basis for and the processes followed for tariff setting?
8. What is the tangible distinction b/n community participation & community mgt? Has participation really helped effect successful community management in Amhara Region?
9. Can you tell us weredas's that are best achievers?

Responses

- The RWSE integrates & mainstreams gender, sanitation and hygiene with water supply.
- There are also 4-5 contact women at each water point. These promote sanitation issues with Health Extension Workers and Sanitation Promoters.
- Regarding linkage of the Bureaus, the Health Bureau is a board member of the WASH. There is also a plan to sign a MoU among the Water, Health & Education Bureaus.
- Regarding total saving, I said about 60% of the schemes have savings. I didn't say about 60% of the saving is not saving.
- Regarding ownership, the owner is the community from the very beginning. There is no a hand-over experience—it is the community leading the construction.
- Regarding which wereda achieved best, Yilmana Densa wereda is the best achiever— it constructed over 120 water points only last year. Even 60 more applications are postponed for this year. There is no need of promotion in the wereda. There is even a person who has his own hand-dug well and is using water for multiple purposes. But, we can't tell percentage of successful weredas right now.
- Regarding auditing, our system has been audited twice.
- Regarding tariff setting, the community is free to decide on tariff rates.
- Concerning exist strategies, we have been for 12 years, using the Project Implementation Office. Now the problem is how to handover the program at kebele level. This is difficult. The government doesn't have a clear direction and action to use the lessons learned. So, transformation of implementation is difficult. Most of the things are donor and consultant-driven not the government of Ethiopia driven. The government should be strong to centrally lead and coordinate activities.
- Regarding ownership, a project should not be proposed by a donor or the government. The demand has to come from communities themselves and they have to be involved from the very beginning. There should be full transparency so that communities take it with full commitment. Still, a project may fail if adequate follow up & support is not given from the Wereda- Then, after three years, the community may get back to square one som we should not leave communities alone. Two years before, we had a PRA process and a sensitization process in which women participated actively.

Comments

- Unless we address the water, sanitation & hygiene aspects in integrated manner, the change would be far.
- There is actually no chemical problem in Amhara Region. In case there are epidemics, the Health Bureau checks.
- Community involvement is holistic – includes participation, mgt. and action of communities from the beginning. Involving means empowering communities to decide.

Community Management Experiences of Rural Water Supplies in Tigray Region

Meresa Kiros, Tigray Water Resources Development Bureau

Outline

- Background
- Existing Schemes
- RWS community management strategy
- Cost recovery mechanisms
- Spare part availability & M Modalities
- Positive & negative experiences
- Future RWS management strategies, threats and opportunities.
- Conclusions

Background

- **Area** – 53,623 Sq.Km
- **ARF.** – 400 – 1800 mm
- **Temperature** – 140C – 300C
- **Altitude** – 500 – 3500 amsl.
- **Climate** – Arid to Semi-Arid
- **Livelihood** – 85% Agriculture

Existing Schemes up to 1998EC

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Functional</i>	<i>Non-functional</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
HDW fitted with HP	1848	356 (16%)	2204
SW fitted with HP	1529	387 (20%)	1916
DW (Motorized)	264	32 (5%)	608
Springs	264	82 (23.7%)	346

RWS Community management strategy

- Planning & Implementation stage
 - Develop sense of ownership through wide community participation
 - Demand from community
 - Establish WATSAN committees
 - Transparency in site selection & design
 - Clarity on the location of schemes
 - ❖ HDW & Drilling sites
 - ❖ Water points
 - Ensure community participation during implementation through access road construction, and local materials provision.
 - Ensure proper scheme handover

...Rural Water Supply Strategy

- After Construction/Scheme management
 - Develop local level capacity for Scheme Operation & maintenance through
 - Scheme fencing
 - Training of WATSAN committees
 - ❖ Technical and financial
 - Preventive & minor maintenance at scheme level
 - Provide efficient maintenance service from wereda/central levels.

What are the cost recovery mechanisms in the region?

- Partial cost recovery in rural schemes
 - Capable schemes
 - Crane rent
 - Perdiem
 - Labour cost (service cost)
 - Purchase of spare parts
 - Less capable systems
 - Fuel cost
 - Perdiem
 - Purchase of spare parts
 - Perdiem & purchase of spare parts –
- } MMT's
} Wereda level

Cost recovery

- Financial source of operation & maintenance schemes
 - Regular fee collected from water users
 - One time contribution for a particular failure
 - Tabia/Wereda source

Where & How do we get Spare parts?

Availability: Water supply offices, regional workshop, Wereda offices, and private sector.

Source of spare parts: Revolving fund, government, and NGO's.

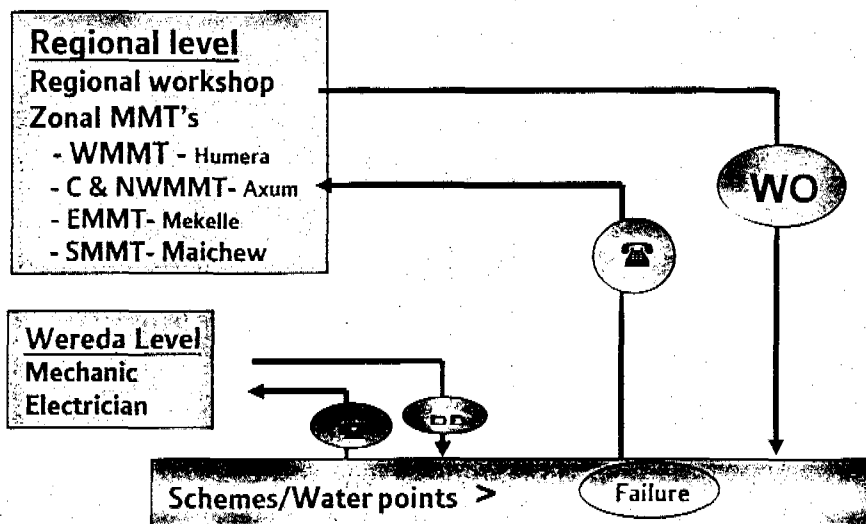
☞ Every scheme should purchase spare parts by adding profit at the selling spots

What are the Operation and maintenance modalities in the region?

- Scheme operation fully by users (WATSAN committees)
- Maintenance
 - Preventive maintenance- WATSAN committee
 - Repair: WATSAN committees, Wereda technicians, Regional maintenance teams.

O & M Modalities

Maintenance procedure of schemes



What are the positive & negative Experiences?

- Good experiences gained:
 - Revolving fund establishment

- Creating community awareness towards cost recovery almost at all levels
- Availability of maintenance teams closer to schemes
- Clear supply chain for spare parts
- Cooperation b/n neighboring schemes/weredas

Experiences

- Problems/Challenges
 - Poor and informal fee collection & financial management
 - Lack of monitoring & supervision (lack of auditing)
 - Instable structural arrangement in the sector
 - Scaling up problems
 - Poor documentation
 - Lack of institutional memory
 - Lack of skilled manpower at MMT's
 - Poor level of service, dissatisfactions
 - Seasonal yield variation & water table decline
 - Issue of standardization
 - Less private sector involvement at wereda level

Future RWS community management strategies, threats & opportunities?

- Enhance community contribution towards investment cost
 - 5% cash; 5% labor
- Establish WATSAN committees at *Tabia* level
- Support & monitor scheme WATSAN committees through *Tabia* committees
- Avail spare parts at *Tabia* level
- Train and equipped private artisans at *Tabia* level

...Future strategies

- Threat: Seasonal variation of yield /Water table decline.
- Opportunities/enabling environments
 - Community awareness for cost recovery
 - National strategy, water policy, WR management regulation
 - Legal framework at regional level
 - Proclamation 19/1988
 - Proclamation ___/1999
 - ❖ Has clearly acknowledged property ownership of the schemes
 - ❖ Has addressed sanitation and sewerage clearly
 - ❖ Has addresses women participation in the committee
 - ❖ Has addressed O & M cost recovery clearly
 - ❖ Has limited the service of WATSAN committees to 3 years

Future strategies

Opportunities

- School expansion, technical training institutions
- Expansion of health extensions
- Strong administrative chain up to bottom level

Conclusions

- Prepare regional regulation and directives
- Design mechanisms (conduct research) on artificial recharge
- Regular monitoring and evaluation
- Replicate good experiences

Discussion

Questions

1. How do you categorize capable & incapable schemes/communities?
2. Where did the revolving fund start and at what level is it established? How does it function?
3. You have said the WATSANCOs do preventive maintenance. They have other tasks like managing & fee collection. So, is it not too much for these people?
4. Regarding water table decline, have you tried any water protection strategies?
5. Supplying spare parts by the government is not sustainable, from experience. Creating access is much better, what do you think of this?
6. What is the coordination/integration in the area of sanitation and hygiene?
7. Would you elaborate on the WATSANCO re-election?
8. You have said the communities cover recovery costs. Doesn't this discourage users?
9. Who decides the amount of tariff?
10. You have reported some level of unfunctional schemes. But during my visit last month, I have heard "there is no unfunctional scheme as we do prompt maintenance." How would we reconcile this?

Responses

- Regarding categorization of capable systems/schemes, we have classified our approaches for urban & rural schemes. The amount of their saving and capacity to cover different maintenance & operation costs are used to judge scheme/system capability. There is also physical judgment. If we find that community hasn't been saving, we don't support them when they require help for minor costs.
- The WATSANCOs are 5 in number. There is division of labor among them. The scheme attendant is also a member. Each has different responsibilities.
- Regarding water table decline, we have started artificial recharging with Mekele University.
- Regarding providing spare parts, we don't provide spare parts for free, we avail them for purchase at closer distance.
- Coverage: 40-42% rural coverage.
- Linkage with the Health Bureau: Coordination is better at lower level than at higher. We use the same committees at the implementation stage, not at planning.
- Yes we are weak at the soft ware component. We don't have community participation mechanisms at kebele level. Cooperation among neighboring weredas is good.
- Re-election of committee members is possible according to the recent proclamation. There will not be any technical problem.
- Tariff is decided by communities. The Bureau/wereda doesn't interfere, it only facilitates. Some communities contribute for guard salary.
- The money for the revolving fund is contributed from the community for minor costs and the government assists for purchase of high-cost items.
- Revolving fund management is the responsibility of the Bureau. Spare parts are bought and resold to schemes.
- According to our periodic inventory, there are some unfunctional schemes like some hand dug wells.

Comments

You have done good jobs in relation to hardware/physical aspect, but little on the software aspect. The gaps in software components are main causes for unsustainability. So, emphasize software aspects, spare parts availability and the like.

South Omo Zone Water Supply Schemes Inventory

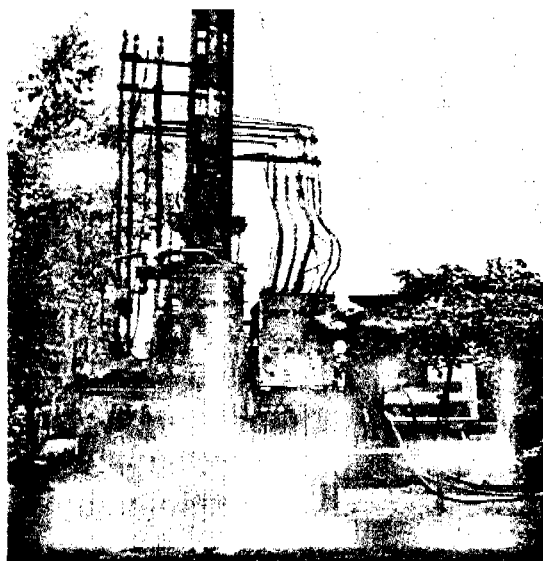
Seyoum Wolde Hana, Norwegian Church Aid

Outline

- Brief description of NCA Ethiopia
- NCA Assisted WDP
- Water supply schemes inventory in South Omo Zone
 - Introduction
 - Purpose of the inventory
 - Status of schemes visited in South Omo Zone
 - General findings
 - Conclusions
 - Recommendations

Brief Description of Norwegian Church Aid Ethiopia

- NCA started operation in Ethiopia in January 1974, as an emergency relief operation in Borena and North Omo (Konso).
- In 1980 NCA started a Water Development Program (WDP) in Bale Zone. The project has been expanded by comprising activities related to site location, community participation, construction, water use and health education. Towards the last quarter of 1992, the project shifted to Knoso and South Omo localities.
- WDP has drilled and constructed about 315 wells, springs and hand-dug wells in Bale Administrative Zone.
- Partners: EECMY, Orthodox Church, DPPA, OSSA, REST, Research for Civic and Human Rights, Education, Kembata Women Self Help Association, Ministry of Water Resources, SNNPR and Oromia Regional Water Bureaus, SNNPRS BoH and Food Security Office.



Thematic Focus (2005–09)

- Fresh Water and Safe Sanitation
- Civil Society for accountable Governance and peace-Building
- HIV/AIDS
- Gender-Based Violence
- Food Security and Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Capacity building

NCA Assisted WDP

- NCA/E has been assisting the Ethiopian government in the implementation of various water development and Sanitation programs (WDP) since 1980.
- Initially the beneficiaries of the WDP were people who were moved to Bale from agriculturally over-utilised areas of Wollo as part of the government resettlement program. Somali War victims and displaced people from Ogaden and re-established in settlements have also benefited from WDP. Later the WDP has assisted other communities in Bale (Oromia region), Various Zones and Special Weredas in Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State.

Water Supply Schemes Type NCA Involved

- Drilling: Both Hand and Motorized pumps (Delo Mena, Turmi)
- Spring development: On spot, and distribution (Adaba, Dinsho)
- Hand-dug well, sub-surface dam, roof catchments, ponds

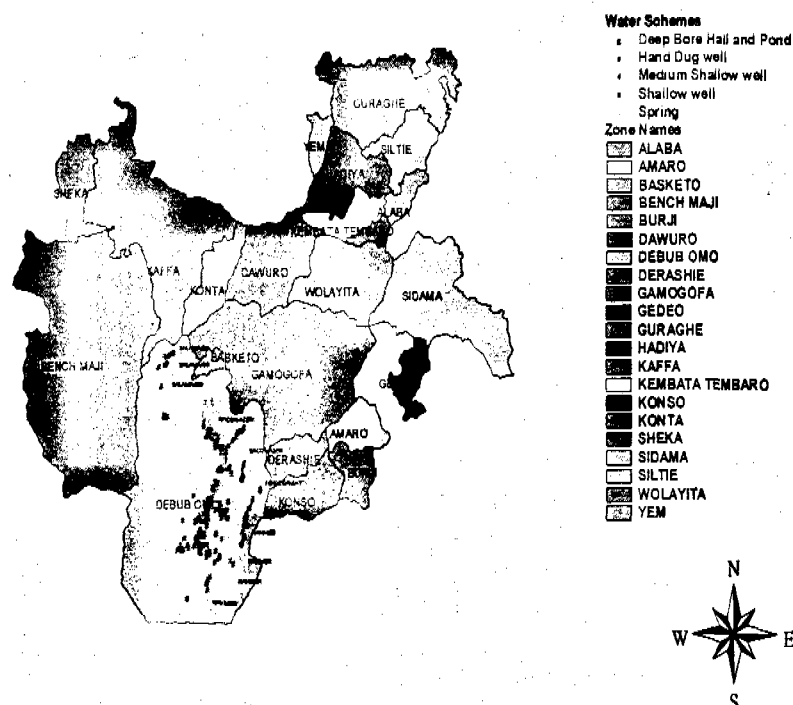
Steering Committee

- WDP has a strong steering committee that meets quarterly. Members are Regional Partner Bureaus, Zonal Departments, Wereda Desks, Beneficiary representatives, and Head of BoFED and head of WRDB are chair and vice chair persons of the committee.

NCA Assisted WDP Cont.

WDP Main Data Table 1980- August 2006								
Schemes/ Beneficiaries	1980- 1986	1987- 1990	1991- 1993	1994- 1996	1997- 2000	2001- 2003	2002-August 2006	Total
Drilled new schemes	47	122	52	38	41	56	135	391
Alternative New Sources	-	-	25	45	59	-	-	129
Total new Schemes	47	122	77	83	100	56	135	520
Aggreg.New Schemes	47	169	246	358	458	514	649	649
Rehab.Non-NCA Schemes	-	-	-	52	33	-	-	85
Total Aggr. Schemes	47	169	246	410	543	599	734	734
Annual beneficiaries	51,750	128,800	69,000	167,900	128,800	80,000	174,400	800,650
Aggreg. Beneficiaries	51,750	180,550	249,550	447,450	546,250	626,250	800,650	800,650

Water Supply Scheme Inventory in South Omo Zone



Introduction

- NCA assisted WDP has been operational in South Omo form 1992-2003
- NCA was responsible for all components of WDP and building the capacity of the Zone, Weredas and project communities.
- In 2001 NCA made a policy shift and handed over O&M responsibilities to the the Zonal Water Department
- The handing over includes
 - Over 96% operational schemes
 - 7 Toyota land cruiser vehicles (4 vans and 3 pick ups)
 - 3 motorcycles
 - 6 containers of spare parts and tools (for both water supply schemes and vehicles)
 - Staff that were responsible for O&M
 - Budget to cover 3 year expenses

Purpose of the inventory

Around the Months of May and June 2006, an inventory of water supply schemes in South Omo Zone was conducted for 5 purposes.

- To collect information on present status of water schemes and thereby identify the schemes problem;
- To set a strategy on how to **promote sustainable community managed water schemes**;
- To identify the type of maintenance required and plan the follow up action accordingly;
- To know the condition of the schemes after 5 years under the responsibility of the Zone Water Department.
- To establish GIS data base map;

Team composition

- An Expert from the Regional Water Bureau
- An expert from the Zonal Water Office
- Construction forman from NCA
- Experts from Weredas in the Zone

Status of schemes visited in South Omo Zone

No.	Scheme Type	Status		Total
		F	NF	
1	Shallow well	94	34	128
2	Hand dug well	60	65	125
3	Medium shallow well	66	31	97
4	Spring	29	21	50
Total		255	152	407

Estimated beneficiaries

No	Scheme Type	Estimated Beneficiaries
1	Shallow well	64,000
2	Hand dug well	62,500
3	Medium shallow well	48,500
Total		203,500

General findings

Major Maintenance needed (after investigation)

- ✓ 1 pond
- ✓ 7 shallow wells
- ✓ 30 Hand dug wells
- ✓ 9 medium shallow wells
- ✓ 11 springs

Minor Maintenance needed

- ✓ 1 deep well
- ✓ 35 Hand dug wells
- ✓ 27 shallow wells
- ✓ 23 Medium shallow wells
- ✓ 10 springs

Conclusions

- The report of the water supply schemes inventory campaign revealed that 407 water supply schemes were visited in 113 kebeles.
- At present out of the total indicated number of schemes, 152 are not functional implying that some 76,000 people (37.35% of the planned beneficiaries) are denied of protected water supply service.
- The following reasons are mostly given for low percentage of functional schemes
 - Lack of skilled human resources
 - High turnover of Gov. staff
 - Lack of spare parts
 - Shortage of budget
 - Lack of transportation, etc....

Recommendations

- Action should be taken to address the minor damage on all scheme types as earliest as possible;
- Awareness creation has to be given to the communities so as to let them manage those works that could be managed at the community level (like fencing, diverting the flood...etc);
- Detail Investigation should be carried out by the concerned body to solve the problems related to major damages for rehabilitating/ and maintaining the schemes accordingly;
- Water and sanitation committees should be established on those schemes where there is no water committee;
- Capacitating and strengthening the existing water committees to administer their schemes need attention;
- Assist the committees in the preparation of bye laws;
- On those schemes that are made to serve more than the planned beneficiaries, some mechanism should be worked out to ease the load on the schemes (like developing other water supply scheme, extension of the pipe lines...etc);;
- Coordination of all stakeholders in water sectors should be strengthened to avoid duplication of efforts and optimize the utilization of resources;
- The Capacity of the Weredas should be developed and spare part shops have to be established at Wereda centers.
- Area mechanics should be trained and capacitated with necessary skill and maintenance tools.

Discussion

Questions

1. Has sense of ownership been created in the zone? Or is it a mere hand over?
2. What are your criteria to categorize schemes unfunctional?
3. NCA has a good experience regarding community mgt. It has introduced a 13 step approach to community mgt and that was very successful. Why not you relate the presentation to that?

4. You have said that the rate of functionality of hand-dug wells is lower. What is the reason—may be the choice of the technology?
5. Are sanitation & hygiene integrated with the water supply? How?

Responses

- Yes, the presentation lack direct link to the theme of the workshop.
- There was no gap regarding ownership we hand over after conducting a water consortium
- If water is not coming out from a tap, the scheme is unfunctional.
- Yes, we used to follow different steps before we hand-over. Regarding community management, there is no a good system is place we tried to establish water committees, but they don't serve long, they move away as the community is pastoralist.
- The rate of functionality of hand-dug wells is lower due to table water decline.
- Regarding integration of sanitation and hygiene to water supply, hygiene behavior is related more to culture. A Hammer woman never takes bath even during post-menstrual period. She never washes her face. Rather, she puts butter onto the head. So, changing culture is not as simple as providing water.

Comments

- The presentation looks a status report of an institution. It could have been better if you linked if to the theme of the workshop and you showed what the community management is like.
- It is shocking that most of the schemes failed in five year time: when the NCA handed over the new schemes to the community, about 95% of the schemes were unfunctional! Terrible.
- If the water quality is poor, the scheme is unfunctional. So research protocol & standardization is important.
- UNICEF has done a number of good jobs in S-Omo. But I don't know the current status of those works.

A 30 minute documentary film that was produced by MOWR was watched.

Tigray's experience on WASH

Abraham Hassen, Tigray Bureau of Health

Outlines

- Background
- Introduction
- Regional Strategies on WASH
- Status of HES in Tigray
- HEP as an Adopted Approach
- Lessons Drawn
- Challenges and Future Directions

Background

Tigray is the northernmost national regional state of Ethiopia and is located between latitude 120 and 150 north. Northwestern and Southern lowlands (700-1500 meters above sea level) and central high lands (1300-3000 meters above sea level). It covers 54,572.6 square kilometers. The 2005 G.C. Projected population: 4,215,944 of w/c 82.6% are rural & 51% of the totals are females. Administratively divided into 6 zones, 34 district weredas & 12 town administrations.

Total number of kebeles are 706 (608 Rural & 98 Urban). There are 12 hospitals, 40 health centers, 111 nucleus health centers, 586 health posts, 160 HEH professionals, 1216 HEP workers and many different Health professionals who can actively participate in Health promotion &

Disease prevention activities against acute upper respiratory tract infection, malaria, infections associated with intestinal parasites like amoebiasis, helminthes, and bacterial agents, and skin infections, which are among the top ten diseases registered in hospitals & health centers (TRHB, Health Profile 1997 E.C.).

Introduction

- Environmental health is one component of public/community health that deals with
 - Health promotion
 - Disease prevention and control
- The health sector is responsible to safeguard the health and well-being of the public through
 - Hygiene education
 - Demonstration of model sanitation technologies
 - Regulatory activity
 - Quality monitoring of public assets like water supply, air ...
- The improvement of WASH & its benefits
- Health benefits:
 - Reduces disease burden
 - Improves nutritional status by reducing loss of nutrients through diarrhea
- Economic benefit
- Reduce time spent by being sick, caring for the sick siblings, visiting health facilities...
- saved the amount of money spent for direct and indirect medical costs-increase earning opportunities
- Educational-enhanced girl child school attendance and attainment.
 - Social-privacy, dignity, safety, cleaner environment.
 - Gender-women stand most to gain from improved sanitation and hygiene benefits.

Regional Strategy on WASH

- Situational Analysis on HEH in Tigray
- SWOT Analysis

1. Strength

- Staff Commitment at all level
- Readiness to change The HEPs & HEH
- Promoting Community-based activities: Community volunteers & Community Participation

2. Weakness

- Structure related
- Human resource development
- Human resource management: Staff turnover is high
- Lack of project sustainability: In certain districts, Hygiene and Sanitation projects are usually donor dependent. They are not planned and designed based on the demand of the community.
- Poor implementation capacity:
- Poor reporting system: With Time, Completeness, consistency, reliability, poor data management & feed back are some of the gaps.
- Approach problem: Most of our approach is tie-up with past experiences & norms with out examining the merit & demerit of these approaches.
- In adequate Monitoring, Supervision & Evaluation

3. Opportunities

- Existing of Regional HEH Regulation
- Existing of National Sanitation Strategy and protocol.
- Introduction of HEP Program in each kebele
- Well organized community
- Presence of local media for Advocacy
- Decentralization
- Support of international donors & local NGOs to WASH.
- Signing of MOU among BOH, BOWR & BOE.
- Emerging of private sectors in the WASH area.

Vision

To see a democratic Health System established and owned by the people of Tigray uplifting their quality of life to those of middle income countries by the year 2015.

Mission

- 1) Health Promotion, 2) Disease prevention, and 3) Competent professionals, 4) Effective Health Infrastructure, Efficient & Transparent Financial Management, Accountable & Responsive Management.

Status of Hygiene & Environmental Sanitation in Tigray

Water Supply

- **Acc.to TBOWR 2006:** Provision of safe water supply in Tigray is estimated to be 42.78% (40.64% rural and 50.94% urban)
- 68% of families draw their water from storage by dipping cups in a way that can contaminate the entire water grossly (Base line survey THB2003).

Latrine Facility

- Access to any type of latrine facility is estimated to be 20%.
- Only 3.2% of the mothers dispose the feces of their children into toilet (Base line survey THB2003).

Refuse disposal and vector infestation

- Only small proportion (9.2%) of the households had the access to any type of refuse disposal method(Base line survey THB2003)

- Vector (bed bugs, fleas and body louse) and rat infestation was also observed in 62.5 % and 65.7% of the HHs respectively(Base line survey THB2003)

Urban solid waste management

- There is no comprehensive, regular and systematic way of solid waste management system in the urban areas.
- Most of the final disposal systems are:
 - are located in the outskirts of the towns near high ways.
 - not fenced
 - easily accessible to stray dogs and cattle

HEP as an adopted approach

The HEH Components in the HEPs

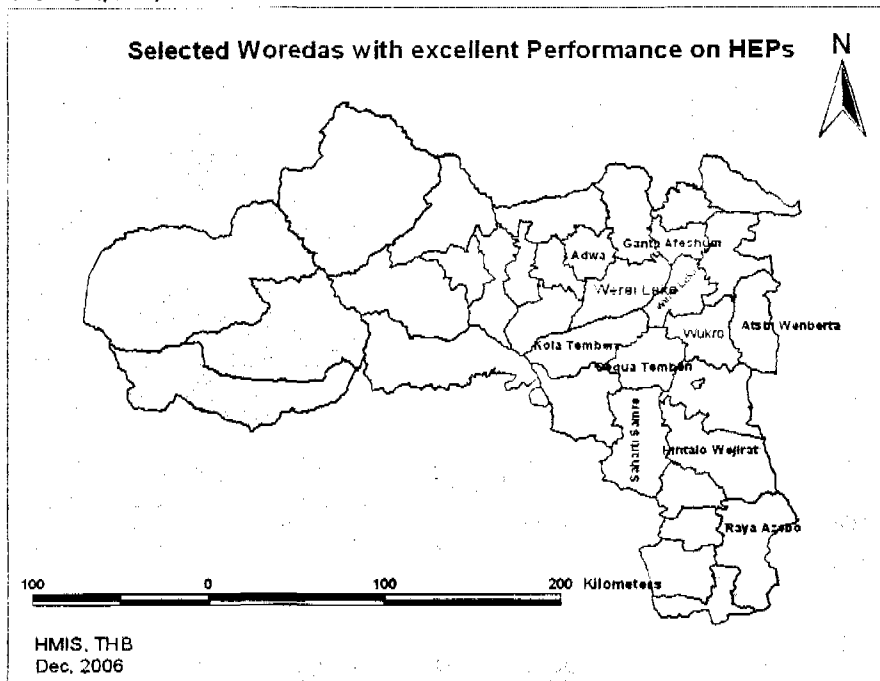
- Toilet facility with hand washing basin
- Solid & Liquid waste management
- Healthy Home environment
- Personal Hygiene
- Water supply and safety measure
- Food hygiene and safety measure
- Control of insects and rodents

Family Health Components in the HEP

- Maternal and child Health
- Family planning
- Immunization
- Adolescent reproductive health
- Nutrition

Disease Prevention and Control

- HIV/AIDS and other STI Prevention and Control
- TB Prevention and Control
- Malaria Prevention and Control
- First Aid emergency measure



HEP as an adopted...

- Since the introduction of HEP Programme WASH components are getting to be strengthened & adopted at house hold level in rural areas of the region.
- House hold members are selected for training & during the last day of training there will be public oath & people express their commitment that they are going to implement all the packages at house hold level.
- As an approach, house holds that could successfully adopt all the packages are motivated & rendered a certificate.

Highlight on HEPs Activities in specific sites

- Wereda Wukro- Kebele Aynalem,
 - Got-Maitewaru:
 - Pop. 2270 Male 1130, Female 1140
 - One elementary school
 - Household 257
 - 180 HHs enrolled to HEP programme, of these
 - 115(64%) HHs successfully achieved all the components.
- Wereda **Wukro- Kebele Mahberaweyni, Got-Sherafo:**
 - Pop. 1180, one elementary school, households 224, 197 HHs enrolled to HEP programme of these 135(64%) HHs successfully achieved all the components, 119 individuals took VCT, cost of hand washing basin and issue of re-embercement as special case.

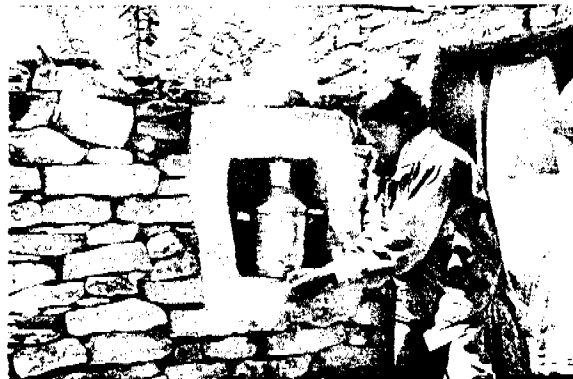
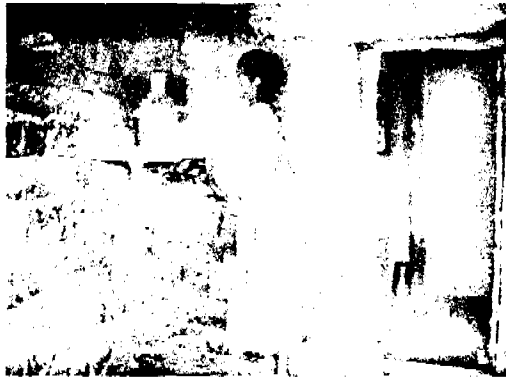
When components are approved by Regional Bureau of Health and Wereda Health Office



Short briefing by the HEP Worker



Certificate is given to the graduated (Those implemented all the 16 components)-in Kebele Aynalem Wukro-Tigray. Get together Celebration during the graduation day-Kebele Aynalem-Wukro-Tigray. Clean Latrine with its vent,cover for the S.hole dust bin,place for cleaning material (paper) and for oil lamb during night, H.W.Basin with S.away Pit

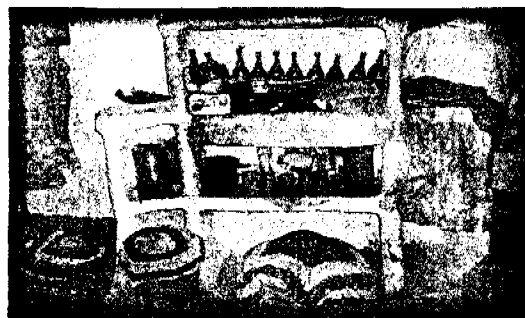


Clean Latrine with its vent,cover for the squatting hole, dust bin, place for putting cleaning material (paper) and for oil lamp at night

Food utensils & Handling of Water



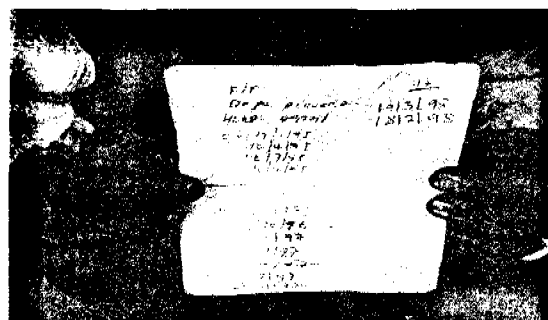
Water Handling and usage at Home



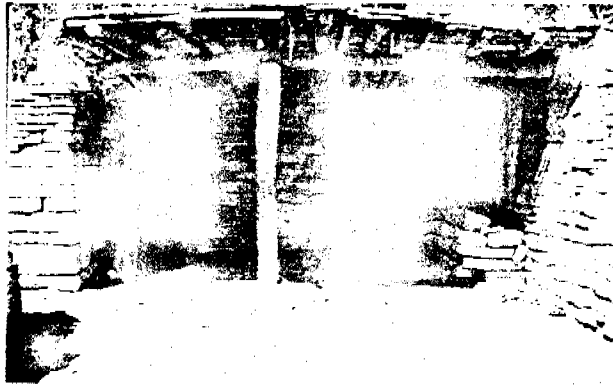
Food Hygiene & Shelf



Saock away pit for coffee, tea & local drink residue



Self-card reference of appointment for FP-Depo provera



Separated Barn (Animal shade)

Other lessons

- Name of the Wereda: H/Wajirat
 - Total Number of kebeles(Tabias): 20, total population: 153,612, health center: 2, N. health center: 3, health post: 16, elementary school 25, junior: 28, highschool:1, satellite school:4.

Best lesson from H/Wajirat Wereda:

-All HEH Components 100% covered in Seven kebeles(Hareqo, Bahritsaba, Adikeyh, Hiwane, Maynebri, Seneale, Sebebera & Muja). -Community awareness on HEH is high & Plan is prepared at kebele level by involving the community members. -Special Case in Dongolat area: Latrine Slab from a single flat stone, by making S.Hole & foot rest in the middle of the stone.

School health & lessons from it

- Dugum Elementary School (Kebelle found in Wereda Hawzien)
- The School has been Established in 1988 E.C.
- Using students as agents of change program has been started in 1996 E.C.
- Within two months 453 latrines, 453 solid waste pits, 130 stoves with chimney & 300 separate shelter for hens have constructed.
- Pit of that School latrine was dug by the students
- Has mini media

WASH Movement & lessons from it

- Work Shop was held both at Regional & Zonal level & different scientific papers on WASH were presented
- Demonstration on Hand Washing
- New Tigrigna Song was composed and was singing accompanied by Marsh Band.
- The New Tigrigna Song is still singing in Schools & Students started to ask to their parents for the provision of soap after defecation, before and after eating (WASH REVOLUTION).

Workshop On WASH Movement-Tigray



Demonstration of Hand Washing-Tigray





Celebration of WASH Movement-Tigray

Challenges in the WASH area

Primary Critical Strategic Issues:

1. Unhygienic behavior/ practice.
2. Harmful habit of open defecation.
3. Low hand washing practice at critical times using soap/substitutes.
4. Poor personal hygiene and sanitation.
5. Low access to potable water and unhygienic drinking water chain.
6. Poor food hygiene
7. Poor and unsanitary housing condition.
8. Poor sanitary condition of public catering.
9. Improperly located cottage industries, irrespective of the existing regulations and guidelines.

Secondary Critical Strategic Issues:

1. Resource constraint (human resource, money, transport...) at all level
2. Low level priority given to WASH with in the health sector
3. Lack of political commitment.
4. Inappropriate organizational structure.
5. Lack of integration and coordination with different partners
6. Poor information flow up and down ward
7. Lack of supportive supervision and follow up.

Future Direction For 100% Coverage

1. Establish inter-sectoral Wash team at Regional and Wereda level.
2. Emphasis to Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion Approach-PHAST
3. Produce and distribute appropriate and locally prepared leaflets, posters and flip charts.
4. Exploit the local electronic and printing media.
5. Establish or strengthen school health and sanitation clubs, creating competition and experience sharing forum among schools, rewarding based on best performance.
6. Emphasis to capacity building.
7. Strengthening HMIS and supportive supervision.
8. Maximizing resource utilization capacity.

“HYGIENE IS THE MOTHER OF HEALTH!”

Discussion

Questions

1. What makes hygiene & sanitation good in one region & laggard in another?
2. How many weredas are there in Tigray? Only 12 weredas (20%) have been included in the sanitation movement. Is it adequate?
3. How is the integration with Unicef and with other sector offices?
4. Are women using sanitation facilities in the presence of men, i.e. how are they doing in relation to cultural barriers?
5. Do you involve the private sector in waste management and disposal?
6. You have tried to put candles & kuraz around toilets for night use. But human waste produces methane and may cause fire. There is such experience. Have you thought of that?
7. You have said households who fulfill the 16 components of the HEP are awarded. What is the reaction of the majority?
8. How much time does it take you to effect behavioral changes at household sanitation?
9. How do you choose & involve the community in sanitation & hygiene?
10. Is it men or women who take training in the 16 packages? Are there follow up trainings?

Responses

- Regarding what makes sanitation development good in one area but laggard in another, our approach matters. We are aware that our intervention should be demand-driven, because sanitation & hygiene education requires anthropological approach.
- There are 34 rural & 12 urban weredas. Regarding inclusion of weredas in the sanitation movement, the 20% (12 weredas) was the figure in 2005. Now it will be scaled out.
- Regarding the efforts of Unicef, we are building on that we plan in a participatory manner. Also the Health, Water & Education Bureaus plan together.
- The cultural barrier on a woman in using toilet is gone. Women use toilet anytime and even when men are around.
- Regarding involvement of the private sector in waste management and disposal, we encourage involvement of the private sector.
- Aware of the potential risk of fire when using the oil lump, we strictly advise communities to make vent for toilets.
- People who have adopted 16 points if a package will be graduated and given recognition as sanitary & hygienic individuals. This has created a sense of positive competition on others people.
- The training is given to both men & women, but focus is given to women, and there are follow up refresher short-term courses.

Comments

- The experiences of Tigray are very good models. But, we have to ensure that these things are replicated. We should not be fooled by small achievements and beautiful pictures. Often realities among the majority are contrary to what we present about samples.

Sanitation & Hygiene Status in Amhara Region

Yimenu Adane, Hygiene and Environmental Health Team Leader, Amhara Region Health Bureau, yimenu13@yahoo.com



Introduction

- The Amhara National Regional State has an area of about 170,752 square kilometers
- a current population is about 19.5 million, of which more than 15 million (89.9 percent) live in rural areas
- The Region composed on 11 administrative zones
- There are 141

weredas and about 3224 peasant kebeles and 192 urban kebeles

- 17 Hospitals ; 155 Health centers; 1940 health posts; 5 health colleges; 2 public health laboratories
- The region has 213 Environmental health Professionals and or Practionaeres, 105 Health Officers, 1577 Nurses, 4000 HEW~6000.
- Defecation in indiscriminate site is the common trend in Ethiopia & Amhara in particular
- The disease burden of the nation is attributable to water and Sanitation



Structural information

Deputy Bureau of Health
 Health Programs Department
 Hygiene And Environmental Health Team
 Health Programs Desk
 Environmentalhealth & Health Education Expert
 Hews

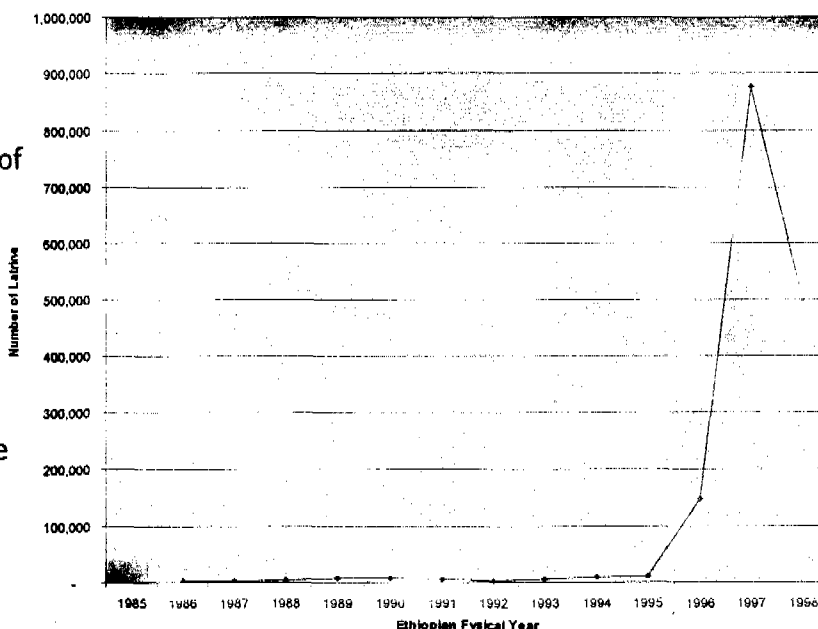
Achievements

- About 36% of the population has access to The safe drinking water supply
- An estimated 3.2 percent of the total populations have an access to solid waste pit/incen/

composting/Municipality container

- The total amount of Traditional pit (TPL) latrine in the region is about 1,616,915 and 898 VIP
- 42.2 % of the population has access to Latrine

1985-1998 E.C Population Access to Latrine Amhara



- 72% of the whole kebeles is covered by HEW
- Hygiene education promotion approaches ;(WASH Movement ,PHAST)
- Issues of institutionalization of Env. Health at village level have been addressed (HEP);
- mechanisms for legal support have been developed (Public Health proclamation, Env. Health regulation);

WASH Movement

- WASH Movement has been launched in 5 locations
- The message has not confined in the Regional capital only as has been in the past
- Wereda Administrators, Wereda health head and Sanitarians were invited from the locality where the event took place
- Discussion on what they are doing with respect to WASH ,what they plan in the future and the problems they encounter was discussed
- Hygiene materials (Posters, pamphlets, reminders such as caps, stickers) to take with them and use them to run such a dissemination program in their respective Weredas.
- During the campaign appropriate latrine technology was demonstrated ,drama, songs were sung on sanitation

Hygiene and Sanitation Strategic plan to achieve Universal Access by 2012(2002 E.c) in Amhara

- General objectives of the program is
- To prevent the public from transmittable and non transmittable diseases,
- which are caused due to lack of personal and environmental sanitation,
- by promoting latrine (construction &utilization), enhancing hygiene education
- proper waste management at all.

Specific objectives

- To increase latrine coverage from the pervious 23.5% to 80%
- To conduct inspection by 100% of Food &Drink establishments and processing institutions
- To strength school health program by 100%
- To conduct 100% of the water quality control from all existing water schemes
- Exercise composting in 100% rural communities
- Improve sanitary waste management practices in 100% of the government & Private health sectors

Main activities

- Promoting hygiene education
- Create awareness of the public on the use of latrine &increase the user by two folds
- strengthen water quality control to prevent public from water borne diseases

Activity plan(1998-2002)

	Main activities	Status in (1997)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1	San (Latrine)	23.5%	35%	50%	60%	75%	80%
2	Water quality control	4%	40%	60%	80%	90%	100%
3	Institutional (Service)	10%	30%	50%	70%	80%	100%

	Activity	2000	2001	2002			
5	TPL	2,280,000	57,000,000	2,850,000	71250,000	3,800,000	95,000,000
6	VIP	650	13,000,000	700	17,000,000	700	17,000,000

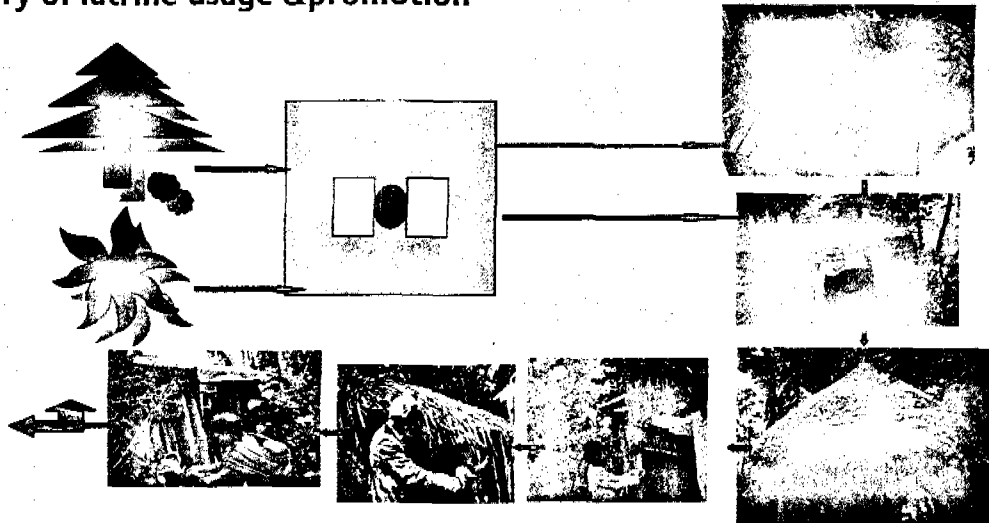
Strategies to achieve such Goals

- Use HEP (72% of total Kebeles)
- Strength within NGOS & Private sectors working in WASH
- Integrate with stake holders
- Promote WASH movement
- Provide training
- Use hygiene education as a tool
- Improve reporting and recording systems

Opportunities

- Govn,t commitment (Existing system up to periphery)
- HSDP III Sanitation (80%), 100% (School Sanitation), 100% watery quality control
- MoU
- National sanitation Protocol & Strategy
- HEWs
- NGOS

History of latrine usage & promotion



Sanitation Success Stories

- More than 40 NGOs are involved in WASH
- among these UNICEF, RWSEP, CARE, WORLDVISION, WSGs (World Bank) ORDA are main actors,
- USAID & WORLD BANK assisted project is consulting the region in scaling up Hygiene promotion activities.

Successful Weredas in the Region

- Banja Shikudada ~ Awi zone~UNICEF
- Hulet Ejuefesia ~ East Gojjam
- EnsaronaWayu ~ North Showa
- Enfesia Saremider ~ East Gojjam
- LayGayent ~ S/Gonder
- Yelmana Denssa ~ W/Gojjam
- Achefer ~ W/Gojjam
- Gogusa Shikudad ~Awi



Methodology used for success

- Site selection
- Criteria used for the selection of the pilot kebeles
 - Presence of committed kebele administrators
 - Densely settled community
 - Geographically accessibility for monitoring and evaluation
 - Conduct baseline survey
- Capacity Building
 - Respected community
 - Respected Religious Leaders
 - Respected Women ,
- Local association leaders (ider, senbete) are selected at each pilot community and will have a basic training on WASH
- The trend of defecation method exercised by women in the community was taken as a topic in each discussion
- which the facilitator indicates the method as a bad habit.
- Has found to be a best educational tool for awareness creation
- Holly Bible (*Jf z ÇÓU 23:12-14 and I^" c<^I 4 IØ` 45) is extremely used as an example during communication

Monitoring and supervision

- Experts from Wereda (site selection, technical advisory) during field visit participating with community for action
- In each pilot kebeles one team leader was selected from trained community members
- After training 5 -7 Team members learn with each other
- how to construct their own TPL & also insist others to practice .
- Community health promoters are used intensively
- Local media is highly used for promotion

Model latrine (Learning by Doing)

- Participate beneficiary
- Proper technology
- At FTC
- School
- Church
- Explains the whole thing
- Cost
- Material made of
- Importance
- Posted adjust to the wall
- Hand washing facilities with soap/other options is in place
- Can reduce instances of diarrhea by 35 - 50%
- Can reduce acute respiratory infections by 30%
- Key preventative measure against other illnesses such as avian flu and cholera



Challenges

- Skilled man power.
- Budget is not released timely (from different Doners and NGOs).
- Each activity needs rules and regulation of BoFED, which is lengthy process.



- Committed experts in the area was considered by other staffs as they would gain some personnel benefits , which sometimes create negative feelings .
- The released budget was expected to liquidate in short period of time (UNICEF).
- Turn over of the experts
- Sustaining the achievements reached so far
- Improvements in quality, utilization latrine and hand-washing practices needs more work
- Situations of urban sanitation;?
- Shortage of health professionals to follow HEW and CHPs.?
- Lack of recording and monitoring information systems
- Lack of lab materials for quality control
- Incentives to Community health workers
- (Some NGOs considers others not)

The way forward

- Skilled man power
- Capacity building from bottom to up
- Budget
- Commitment
- Create behavior change and get to action

Discussion

Questions

1. How are responsibilities of the Water Bureau and the Health Bureau in relation to sanitation?
2. Have you done something about water quality in lowland weredas around Bahir Dar?
3. If sanitation develops with such high speed, what do you think of soil fertility?
4. What is the Region thinking of incentives for health agents and CHSs--will it pay them salary?
5. Why did coverage of traditional pit latrines (TPLs) decline?

Responses

- Regarding share of water Bureau about water quality, the Bureau monitors quality & the Health Bureau controls. There is positive relationship between the bureaus.
- TPL coverage decline: The kebele & wereda administrations were so committed for the WASH development. However, we are not sure whether the communities were convinced. So, latrines became unsustainable as the community didn't internalize their importance of latrines. Now we are revisiting our approach accordingly.
- Regarding decline of soil fertility when latrine used, we can introduce the practice of composting the waste.
- Regarding integration of approaches of different NGOs & of the government, we are developing a guideline which would be adopted by all actors. The guideline will solve the problems related to incentives to community volunteers & CHSs.
- Regarding what the govt. is thinking about the incentive system, I'm a technical person.

Comments

- Integrating approaches & activities of NGOs & the government is important.
- Latrine coverage in the rural areas is reported to be 42.2%. But, we are not sure whether these toilets are used.
- Changing people's attitude takes time & resources. Yet these should be reflected in our plans so that we target.

WaSH Assessment of Schools in Shebedino Wereda, SNNPR

Dejene Hailu, Hawassa University

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Objectives
3. Methodology
4. Findings
5. Discussions and conclusions

1. Introduction

Sanitation:

- Elimination and control of environmental factors that promote transmission of diseases.

Hygiene:

- Protection measures within the responsibility of the individual which limits the spread of infectious diseases, chiefly those transmitted by direct contact.
- Including:
 - Washing hands with soap and water immediately after visiting toilets and always before handling foods or eating.
 - Keeping hands and unclean articles away from the mouth, nose, eyes, ears, genitalia, and wounds.
 - Avoiding use of utensils and articles used by others.
 - Avoiding exposure of other persons to spray from the nose and mouth as in coughing, sneezing, laughing, or talking.
 - Washing hands thoroughly after handling a patient or his belongings, and
 - Keeping the body clean by sufficiently frequent soap and water baths.

Global status of water and sanitation:

- 1.1 billion people (80% rural) have no access to improved water supply (WHO,2005).
- 2.6 billion people(> 40% of world population) use unsanitary disposal of human wastes (UNICEF,2005)
- 1.7 billion rural dwellers will not have access to improved sanitation by 2015.
- 1.6 to 2 million die every year due to diarrhoea, many of them U5 children(UNICEF, 2004).
- Worm infestation among children:
 - Malnutrition, anaemia

MDGs:

- Reduce the number of people with out access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities by half by 2015.
- Attaining MDGs results in the reduction of 173 million cases of diarrhoea per year in Africa.
- Ethiopia is a country still with low coverage of W&S (especially in rural) in SSA.
 - Gov't and NGOs are investing enormous amount of efforts to achieve the MDGs.
 - Extension packages(HEP, 2003)
 - Schools
 - Community
 - The current school WaSH assessment conducted in Shebedino Wereda is, therefore, an input to support the scaling up of community- managed water supply and sanitation in the wereda.

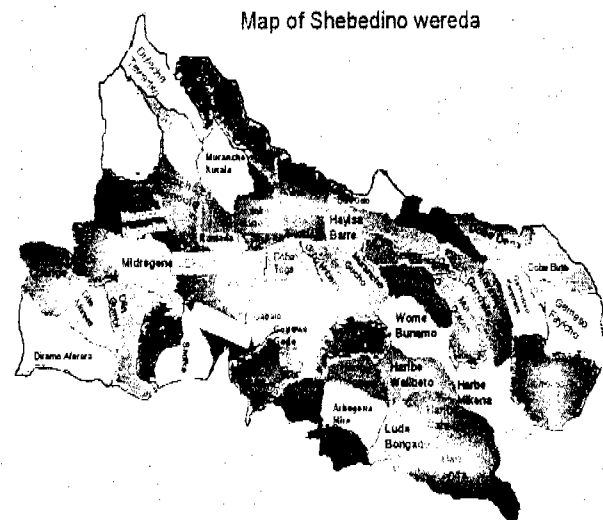
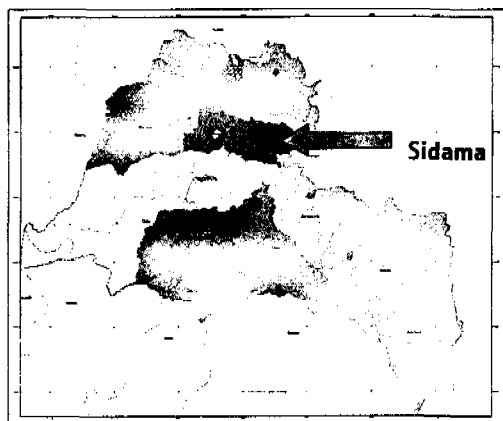
Why WaSH in Schools?

- Students constitute large number of whole population.
- Children are more vulnerable to risk factors.

- Children are less aware and have little control over their environment.
- WaSH promotes effective learning.
- Increases enrolment of girls.
- Implement rights of children.
- Schools can be models for surrounding community.
- School children are quick to learn and adapt the desirable behaviour.
- Expansion of water and sanitation facilities usually do not maintain the same pace with increasing number of enrolment every year.

Study area

- The assessment was conducted in Shebedino Wereda, located about 300 kms South of A/A(capital) and 27 kms SE of Awassa (Regional Town).
- Has a total area of 405.36 Square Kilometres, with a population density of 674 people per (Km)².
- Total population = 315,354 (90% rural)



2. Objectives

- General:
 - Assess the existing water supply, sanitation and hygiene status of schools in Shebedino Wereda.
- Specific:
 - To describe water supply, sanitation, and hygiene status of schools in Shebedino wereda.
 - To compare different models/technologies available in the schools.
 - To evaluate the level of utilization and behavioural change brought due to provision of water supply, sanitation and hygiene education.
 - To find out and document best practices relevant to wat/san.
 - To report the results of the assessment back to the school community.
 - To draw recommendations.

3. Methods

A) Participants:

- 355 Students (47.6% Females)
- School directors and teachers (81)
- Wereda officers

B) Type of Study:

- Cross- Sectional Survey.

C) Instruments used:

- Direct observation, check list (physical structures, maintenance, hygiene conditions, etc).

- Structured and semi-structures questionnaires (background variables, and level of awareness)
- Topic guides (FGD)

D) Procedures:

1) Ethical issues:

- Permission and consent obtained from schools, students and Wereda Officials.

2) Sampling:

- 355 Students were randomly selected using rosters.
- Teachers, school directors and other wereda Officers were approached by convenience.

3) Data Collection:

- Trained final year Environmental Health students collected the data.
- Data obtained from FGD was recorded by the investigator/s.
- Data obtained by visual observations were recorded on the check list prepared for that proposes.

D) Data Processing and Analysis:

- Data from interviews were coded and entered using SPSS statistical software.
- Information from focus group discussion were compiled and summarised.
- Descriptive statistical measurements were calculated.

4. Major Findings

I) Types of schools assessed(44/52 in rural):

- KGs 2
- Primary Schools 49
- High School 1

II) Number of cleaners in schools:

- nil 42 schools
- 1-2 7 schools
- More than 4 3 schools

III) Water Supply:

- Source of water:
 - Piped/Tap = 5 schools
 - Protected HDW = 2 school
 - Protected bore well = 1 school
- The supply in four schools is intermittent.
- 44 (84.6%) schools have no water supply.
- Construction of water schemes supported by:
 - Government = 4
 - NGOs = 3
 - Public = 1
- Only four of the water schemes were inspected by professionals over the past two years period.

IV) Sanitation Status of Schools:

- 46 (88.5%) schools have latrines (two non-functional), out of which 32 are TPLs and 14 are VIPLs.
- Latrine structures and construction:
 - 15 by Govt, 17 by NGOs, and 9 by Public.
 - No separate latrine for girls in 13 schools.
 - Seat hole to student ratio is 1:150-300.
 - 98% of latrines have no doors.

- Unhygienic conditions
- Practices of open field defecation
- Why?



V) Awareness and practices regarding to Sanitation and Personal Hygiene:

- Majority of students(76%) correctly responded to questions about importance of good personal hygiene and sanitation(no impact of presence/absence of water supply facilities).
- No habit of hand washing(latrines) = 188 (53%)
- Of those who practice hand washing, 76%(with out soap)

VI) Main point identified from FGDs:

- Roles and responsibilities with respect to school sanitation is not clear among teachers and students.
- Inconsistency of sanitation campaigns.
- Poor co-ordination and less emphasis
- Inadequacy of sanitary facilities, no privacy.
- Anaesthetic problems(nuisance from latrine)
- Maintenance works undermined.
- No parental role in the improvement of school sanitation.
- More emphasis is given to clearing bushes than latrines and class rooms.
- Many learners do not use latrines unless absolutely necessary.
- Lack of water for washing:
 - *after doing exercises*
 - *cleaning dusty rooms*
- **Points from interviews:**
 - No training for teachers on HE
 - Staff turn over (transfer)
 - Lack of budget for maintenance works and cleaning materials.
 - Attention is given more to academic matters than administrative aspects.

5. Discussions and conclusions

- Water Supply:
 - The survey suggests that an urgent action is required to provide schools with water (no water in 84.6 % of schools).
 - 3-5 litres of water/student/day is required.
 - One water tap/50 students
 - Potential consequences:
 - Poor Personal Hygiene:

- Prevalence of eye and skin diseases, intestinal infections, dental caries, etc.
- High drop out rate due to repeated infections.
- No periodical check up for the quality of water:
 - Contamination of faucets.
 - Intermittent supply (biological growth in the system)
 - Bad surface drainage
- Sanitation:
 - Number of latrine in schools is better in comparison to water supply. But the following are critical:
 - Lack of hygiene (81%)
 - Lack of privacy (doors)
 - No hand washing facilities
 - breeding of insects and nuisance.
 - No separate latrine for girls (1/3)
 - existing pits are inadequate compared to what is recommended (1:35-40 students)

Behavioural Changes:

- Many schools reported that health education is given in school.
- But, no satisfactory signs are observed in majority of schools with respect to cleanliness of school compound as well as the personal hygiene status of the students.
- It was indicated that the health education targets no particular behaviour and thus slow to cause meaningful change.

Recommendations

- Focused hygiene education to bring behavioural changes in the school communities should be planned.
- Work out on sustainability and monitoring mechanism.
- Development of WaSH guidelines.
- Further studies on most effective techniques that promote hygiene.

Discussion

Questions

1. Has the study addressed the safety/security of girl students in a setting where 98% of the toilets do not have doors?
2. Has the assessment addressed also why schools give more emphasis to academic issues at the expense of administrative issue?
3. Why not schools get their students participate in cleaning toilets, where there is lack of janitors.
4. What was the situation of Acquit Watery Diarrhea in schools?
5. Six months back, I've heard that SNNPR has achieved about 89% sanitation coverage. Did that figure include the situation in schools?
6. Was the situation different in Plan schools and operation areas?
7. Is there disaggregate information in relation to girl school dropout due to problems of access to sanitation, especially in times of menstruation?
8. Shebedino school WASH study gave us shocking news on the situation of sanitation in schools. This is shock treatment and should lead into direct action by the communities. Could it be possible to take majority of community members to visit the latrines and to see the reality where their kids are daily? Can't we include education people to this learning workshop?

Responses

- Latrines have no doors b/c of absence of maintenance while the doors are short-lived. So, latrines are not comfortable, especially for girl students.
- School cleaners clean offices & classrooms—not student toilets.
- No budgets are allocated for sanitation of school compounds.
- Regarding getting students participate in sanitation of toilets, there are experiences of involving students in horticulture growing activities. The approach can be used for sanitation, but there is not follow up.
- We don't have information whether students caught AWD due to school sanitation problems.
- I don't know whether the 89% coverage report included the situation in schools.
- We did not compare the situation in Plan areas, but we also didn't see many exceptions.
- Whether girl student drop outs are caused by lack of sanitation at school requires another study done in a different approach.
- Yes, it is possible to involve the education sector in the school WASH development. Plan will devise some follow up actions.

Comments

- The design of schools should include sanitation and hygiene the MOE, MoH & Mowwrr should plan together.
- Results of a study conducted around Dilla has revealed about 48% disease prevalence due to school sanitation problems, whereas, it is 65% in Shebedihno. This is alarming. The different sectors should cooperate to achieve better sanitation. The government cannot do everything alone.
- **Community representative:** The study is a good one. But, informants have diverted the information a bit in the sense of incorporating hygiene education. The problem is immense. Now, we have started to employ janitors in primary schools. We also use school Health clubs as fora to teach sanitation & hygiene.
- Also Unicef has conducted school WASH assessment at national level. Results are really shocking. We should relieve children from those problems. We should urge for use of standard school design inclusive of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene aspects.
- Plan Ethiopia's partnership with Hawassa University in WASH activities is a sacred alley as it allows also the University the chance to focus in classroom teaching on real problems.

ከጎብረተሰብ-ለጎብረተሰብ ልምድ ልውውጥ የተገኘ ትምህርት

አቶ ኃይሉ (የጎብረተሰብ ተወካይ)

1. መግቢያ

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የተገበኙት የውኃ ተቋማት፤

- ሀ) ዳሎቻ የገጠር ውኃ ተቋም፤ የሚገኘው በደቡብ ብሄር ብሄረሰቦችና ሕዝቦች ብሔራዊ ክልላዊ መንግሥት በስልጤ ዞን ዳሎቻ ወረዳ፤
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- መ) ጌልዲያ የጠር ውኃ ተቋም፤ የሚገኘው ኦሮሚያ ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግሥት በምሥራቅ ሸዋ ዞን አዳማ ወረዳ ነበሩ።

2. የልምድ ልውውጡ ዓላማዎች

- በሚገበኙ የውኃ ተቋማት የሚጠራቀሙትን የውኃ ተቋማት አስተዳደር ዘዴን በተመለከተ ልምድ ለመቅሰም፤
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3. በጉብኝቱ ወቅት ቡድኑ የተከተላቸው አካሄዶች

- የውኃ ተቋማት አስተዳደር ጽ/ቤት ውስጥ ከውኃ ተቋማት አስተዳደር ኮሚቴ አባላት ዝርዝር መግለጫ መወሰድ፤
- የውኃ ተቋማቱን የአገልግሎት ደረጃ ለመረዳት የመስክ ላይ ጉብኝት ማካሄድ፤ እና
- የቡድኑ አባላት የየቀን ጉብኝትን በተመለከተ ያገኙትን ልምድና ወደየአካባቢያቸው ሲመለሱ ሊያከናውኑላቸው የሚችሉላቸውን ተግባሮች በተመለከተ መወያየት።

4. አጠቃላይ ክልምድ ልውውጡ የገኙ ትምህርቶች

- ፕሮጀክት ቀረጻ እና አተገባበር ላይ ጎብረተሰቡ በሙሉ ልቡ ቢሳተፍበት በጎብረተሰቡ ዘንድ የእኔነት ስሜትን በማሳደር ለፕሮጀክቱ ዘለቄታዊነትን ሊያሰገኝ እንደሚችል የጉብኝት ቡድኑ ተገንዝቧል።
- ሴቶች በውኃ ተቋማት አስተዳደር ኮሚቴነት በአመራር ላይ ቢቀመጡ ከፍተኛና ወሳኝ ሊጫወቱ እንደሚችሉ ተገንዝቧል። ምክንያቱም ሴቶች፤
 - የውኃ ችግር በቀዳሚነት ስለሚመለከታቸው፤
 - የተሻለ ታማኝነት ስላላቸው፤
 - በጽናት ስለሚሰሩ፤ እና
 - የተሻለ የመቆጠብ ልምድ ያላቸው በመሆኑ ነው።
- ሴቶች በንጽሕናና በጤና አጠባበቅ ዙሪያ በያስተምሩ የተሻለ ውጤት ሊያመጡ እንደሚችሉ ታይተዋል።
 - በኖ ላይ የሚሰሩ ሴቶች በንጽሕናና በጤና አጠባበቅ ዙሪያ ከማስተማር አልፈው የጀሪካንን ንጽሕና ይቆጣጠራሉ።

ዐቤት ለቤት እየሄዱ ያስተምራሉ።

- መንግሥታዊ ድርጅቶች፣ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች እና ተጠቃሚው ጎብረተሰብ በተቀናጀ መልኩ ቢሰሩ ውጤታቸው የሻለ ሊሆን እንደሚችል ተገንዝበናል።
- የውኃ ተቋማት አስተዳደር ኮሚቴ ሕጋዊ ሰውነት አለማግኘት ለተለያዩ ብክነቶች እንደሚዳርግ ተገንዝበናል።
- ውኃን ከመጠጥ ባለፈ ለተለያዩ ጥቅሞች ማዋልን ለምሳሌ ለቤት እንስሳት ተመን ወጥቶቻቸው እንዲጠቀሙ ማድረግ የውኃ ተቋማትን ገቢ ከፍ ያደርጋል።
- የኮሚቴ አወቃቀራቸው ውስጥ የኮሚቴ አባላት ኃላፊነትን በግልጽ ያስቀመጡ የውኃ ተቋማት በኮሚቴ አባላት መካከል ሊከሰቱ የሚችሉ አንዳንድ አላስፈላጊ የሆኑ ግጭቶችን ወይንም ቅሬታዎችን ማስቀረት ችለዋል።
- የሂሳብ ምርመራቸው በየጊዜው መደረጉ የገንዘብ ብክነት ለመቀነስ አስችሏል።
- የኮሚቴ አባላት ተከታታይነት ያለው የማጠናከሪያ ትምህርት እንዲያገኙ ማድረግ አባላቱን የሻለ እንዲሰሩ እንደሚያስችል ተረድተናል።

5. የቡድኑ አባላት ከልምድ ልውውጡ ጉዞ መልስ ሊያከናውኑ ያቀዱት

- የግማሽ ቀን ዐውደ ጥናት በማዘጋጀት በሸበዲኖ ወረዳ ውስጥ ለሚገኙ የውኃ ተቋማት አስተዳደር ኮሚቴዎችና ጉዳዩ ለሚመለከታቸው አካላት የቀሰሙትን ተግባራዊ ዕውቀት ማካፈል፣
- በተለያዩ የውኃ ተቋማት ላይ የተለያዩ የየታ ስብጥር ያለው የውኃ ተቋማት አስተዳደር ኮሚቴ ማቋቋምና ውጤቱን መከታተል፣
- በወረዳው ውስጥ ባሉ የውኃ ተቋማት የሴቶችን ተሳትፎ ወደ አመራር ደረጃ ከፍ ማድረግ፣ እና
- ሴቶችን በንጽሕናና በጤና አጠባበቅ ዙሪያ በማስተማር መስክ ቢለማሩ የተሻለ ውጤት ሊያመጡ እንደሚችሉ ስለተገነዘብን በዚህ ዘርፍ የሴቶችን ተሳትፎ ከፍ ማድረግ።

Discussion

Questions

1. Learning by doing is a good approach that should be encouraged. I wish more communities participate in the visit. However, the schemes you visited are all big ones. Do you think you have got experiences useful to small schemes?
2. I have seen Dalocha and learnt that the amount of water is not sufficient to satisfy current demand; discharge is inadequate. Is there any activity to infiltrate ground water?
3. What prevented the legalization of Dalocha?
4. Have you drawn any lesson about how the different government bodies & communities are involved in the administration, management, operation & maintenance of those big schemes?

Responses

- We have learnt a lot from Dalocha. We are thinking of how we can develop our water institution as good as Dalocha.
- We are new members and do not know yet whether there are problems related to absence of legal entity. We didn't yet try to legalize our institution.

Comments

Such visits should have preset objectives. For example, the visit reported here has emphasized only on the gender aspect. It didn't look into the legal aspect, administration & management issues, maintenance and other aspects. The visits should be done to schemes that are at similar status with the schemes of the visiting communities.

Notes from the Field visit to Mermersa and Furda Schemes, E. Shewa Zone

ሀ) መርመርሳ

የዐውደ ጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች ከውሃ ተቋሙ ግምገማ ቤት ከአቶ መልካ ብሩ ጋር ካደረጉት ውይይት የተወሰደ

ጎብኝዎች: ስለ መርመርሳ የውሃ ተቋም ቢገልፁልን::

አቶ መልካ: የውሃ ተቋሙ ከተሰራ 30 ዓመት ኖታል:: ከዚያ በፊት 8 ሰዓት ተጉዘን ነበር ውኃ የምናገኘው:: ሴት በምትወልድበት ጊዜና ሰው ሲሞት እንኳን የሚታጠብበት አልነበረም:: ከዕውቀት ማነስ የተነሳ በአካባቢያችን መሬት ውስጥ ውኃ እንደነበር አናውቅም ነበር::

ይህ ተቋም ለ4 ቀበሌዎች ነበር የተሠራው:: ወረፋ ይበዛል ሙሉ ቀን ሊያውል ይችላል:: ውኃው እየደከመ ስለሆነ ለከብቶች በሚሰጥበት ጊዜ ሰዎች ወረፋ መጠበቅ አለባቸው:: በዝናብ ወቅት ግን ይቀንሳል:: አሁን ግን አቅሙ ደክሞብናል:: እናም እያንዳንዱ ቀበሌ የራሱ የሆነ የውኃ ምንጭ እንዲኖረው ሊደረግ ነው:: አሁን ሌላ ጉድጓድ እንዲቆፈርልንና በየቤታችንም ቧንቧ እንዲገባልን እየጠየቅን ነው::

ጎብኝዎች: ተቋሙ ሕጋዊ ሰውነት አለው?

አቶ መልካ: በአካባቢአችን ሕጋዊ ሰውነት ያገኙ አምስት ተቋማት አሉ:: ቀንዳ፣ ጨፌ፣ ደንሳ፣ ሲራሮ ናቸው::

ጎብኝዎች: ሀብረተሰቡ ውኃ የሚጠቀመው እየገዛ ነው?

አቶ መልካ: ውኃ ይሸጣል:: በየ15 ቀኑ ሂሳቡን ወደ ባንክ እናስገባለን:: በዚህ ረገድ ጠንካራ ነን:: በየ30 ቀኑ ሂሳቡ ይዘጋል::

ጎብኝዎች: የውሃ ክፍያ ተመን ምን ያህል ነው? ማን ነው የሚያወጣው?

አቶ መልካ: 50 ሊትር በ10 ሣንቲም ነበር:: አሁን 15 ሣንቲም ከዚያም 20 ሣንቲም ሆኖአል:: አሁን ተወደብናል:: «ሌላ አገር ነፃ ነው የሚጠጣውና እንዴት እንደዚህ ይሆናል» ብለን ስንጠይቅ «ነጻጅ ተወደአል ተባልን »:: ተመኑን የሚያወጠው ሀብረተሰቡ ነው::

ጎብኝዎች: የውሃ ሞተር በጀነሬተር ነው የሚሰራው?

አቶ መልካ: በፊት ነበር:: በቅረብ ጊዜ 46 ሺህ ብር ከባንክ ሂሳባችን ከፍለን ኤሌክትሪክ አስገባን፣ ከባንክ ክምችታችን ለመብራት እንከፍላለን:: በዚህ የተነሳ ውኃ ተወደብናል::

ጎብኝዎች: ለከብቶችና ለሰዎች የውሃ ተመኑን እንዴት ሰራችሁት?

አቶ መልካ: ሰው የሚቀዳበትና ለከብት የሚቀዳበት የተለያየ ቆጣሪ አለው:: በፊት በሬ በ5 ሳንቲም ነበር የሚጠጣው፣ አሁን ግን 10 ሣንቲም ነው:: ከብት ሁሉ ግን እኩል ባይጠጣም ክፍያ ግን እኩል ነው:: በዚህም ባለከብቶች ይጎዳሉ:: የውኃ ተቋሙ ግን ያተርፋል

ጎብኝዎች: ኮሚቴው እንዴት ተመረጠ?

አቶ መልካ: ከቀበሌው 5 ሰው ለ5 ዓመታት ይሰራል:: ችግር ሲኖር ለአዳማ ከተማ የውኃ ዴቨሎፕመንት ያደርጋል:: የኮሚቴ ችግር ሲኖር ኮሚቴ እንዲቀየርና ታሪፍ እንዲስተካከል ይደረጋል::

ጎብኝዎች: ተቋሙ ሕጋዊ ሰውነት አለው?

አቶ መልካ፣ ሕጋዊ ሰውነት የለውም። «ዛፍ ሥር ከምትሰበሰቡ ቢሮ ስሩ» ተብሎ ተፈቅዶልን በመሥራታችን ዕውቅና እንደተሰጠን እንቆጥረዋለን።

ጎብኝዎች፣ የኮሚቴው አባላት ደምዘ ይከፈላቸዋል?

አቶ መልካ፣ የለውም። ውኃ የሚያስቀዳው ሰው ግን አለው (3 ሰዎች ዘበኛን ጨምሮ)።

ጎብኝዎች፣ ስለ ንፅህና ታስተምራላችሁ?

አቶ መልካ፣ ጀሪካን በየጊዜው እንዲያጥቡ እናስተምራለን፤ አንዳንድ ሰዎች መፀዳጃ ቤት አላቸው።

ጎብኝዎች፣ ውኃን በቁጠባ ለመጠቀም ምን ታደርጋላችሁ?

አቶ መልካ፣ ውኃና ፍሃሽ የሚሰሩ ሰዎች «ውኃ ሲፈስ ቆጣሪ ይጨምርባችኋል፣ ውኃው ይባክናል፣ ስለዚህ በጥንቃቄ ተጠቀሙ፣ ሕፃናት እንዳያፈሱት በጥንቃቄ ተጠቀሙ።» ብለው አስተምረዋል። ያን ተግባራዊ ለማድረግ እየሞከርን ነው። ሆኖም ግን ውሃ መፍሰሱ አየቀርም።

ጎብኝዎች፣ ከቴክኖሎጂ ጋር የተያያዘ ችግር አጋጥሟችሁ ያውቃል?

አቶ መልካ፣ አንዴ ፖምኝ ከጀርመን መጣ፣ አቅሙ በዛ፣ አደጋ ፈጠረ ጉዳዳዱ ውኃ አጣ ስለዚህ አነስተኛ አቅም ያለው ፖምኝ ከአዋሽ መልካሳ አምጥተው ተከሉልን። አሁን ስጊዜው እየሠራ ነው። ለእንስሳት በቀን ለ2 ሰዓት ፖምኝ ያደርጋል። ዘላቂ መፍትሄ ለማፈለግ እየሞከርን ነው።

ጎብኝዎች፣ ገንዘቡን ለምን ባንክአስገባችሁ?

አቶ መልካ፣ «ገንዘብ ማር ነው። ሰው ያጠፋዋል»

ጎብኝዎች፣ ማን ነው የሚያንቀሳቅሰው?

አቶ መልካ፣ የገባው በተቋሙ ሥም ሆኖ የሚያንቀሳቅሰው ገንዘብ ያኻር/መንበር ፀሐፊ ናቸው። መታወቂያቸው ተይዟል።

ጎብኝዎች፣ ኮሚቴው ሲመረጥ ምን ምን ኃላፊነቶች ይሰጡታል?

አቶ መልካ፣ ሊቀመንበር ውኃ በሚበላሽበት ጊዜ ለከፍተኛ/ለዞን ልማት/ ያመለክታል፣ ያስጠግናል፣ የታሪፍ/የገንዘብ ብክነት እንዳይፈጠር ይቆጣጠራል። ሌሎች የኮሚቴ አባላትም የተለያዩ ሃላፊነቶች አሏቸው።

ጎብኝዎች፣ ሲበላሽ ማነው የሚጠግንላችሁ? ትክክላላችሁ?

አቶ መልካ፣ ለዞን እናመለክታለን፣ ከዚያ ባለሙያ መጥቶ ያያል፣ መለዋወጫ ዕቃ መገዛት ካለበት ኮሚቴው ይወስንና ከተቋሙ ሂሳብ ወጪ ተደርጎ ይገዛል፣ ዞን ባለሙያ ይዞ መጥቶ ያስጠግናል።

ጎብኝዎች፣ የመክፈል አቅም የሌላቸው ነፃ እንዲቀዱ ታደርጋላችሁ?

አቶ መልካ፣ አናደርግም። ሁሉም ከፍሎ ነው የሚጠቀመው።

ጎብኝዎች፣ የገቢና የወጪ ደረሰኝ ከየት ታገኛላችሁ?

አቶ መልካ፣ ከወረዳ ውኃ ቢሮ ታትሞ ይሰጠናል።

ጎብኝዎች፣ ማንተም አላችሁ?

አቶ መልካ፣ ጎብኝዎች፣ አዎ አለን።

አቶ መልካ፣ ጎብከተሰቡ «ውኃ ደክሞብናል፣ ተጨማሪ ያስፈልገናል ውኃው ወደ ሰው እንጂ ሰው ወደ ውኃ መሄድ የለበትም እያለ ነው» ለዚህ ሕዝብ እናንተስ ምን ትላላችሁ?

ጎብኝዎች፣ እኛ የመታነው ከእናንተ ለሌሎች የውሃ ተቋማት የሚጠቅም ትምህርት ለማግኘት ነው። ህብርተሰቡ ራሱ የማስፋፊያ ወጭውን ለመሸፈን እንዲሞክር እንመክራለን።

ለ) ፉርዳ

የውሃ ተቋሙ 4000 ያህል ሰዎችን ያገለግል ነበር። በ1998 ዓ.ም» ፉርዳ ወንዝ ሞልቶ ስላጥለቀለቀው ከጥቅም ውጭ ሆኗል። ሞተሩ በደልል ተሞልቷል። እስካሁንም አልተጠገነም። ህብረተሰቡ ውሃ ሚያገኘው ከመርመርሳ ሲሆን በእግር ጉዞ 30 ደቂቃ ያህል ይወስዳል።

የወንዙን አቅጣጫ ለማስቀየር ተሞክሮ በአቅም ማነስ ምክንያት ሳይቻል ቀርቷል። የኤሌክትሪክ ቤቱ በስሜንቶ ከመሬት ከፍ ተደርጎ ተገንብቷል። ሞተሩ ለጥገና ተልኳል። የውሃ ተቋሙ 25000 ብር ተቀማጭ አለው። ለማስጠገኛ ካልበቃ የተለያዩ አካላትን እገዛ ይጠይቃል።

ስለሳኒቴሽን አንድ ጊዜ ከወረዳ ከተሰጠው ትምህርት በስተቀር እንዴት መሰራት እንዳለበት እንኩዋን በቅርበት እገዛ እንደማይሰጥ የአካባቢው ሰዎች ገልፀዋል። የአንባቢው የንፅህና ሁኔታም በቆሻሻ የተጎሳቆለ ነበር።

Reflections on the field visits

- The wereda & zone didn't respond timely and scheme remained unfunctional for a year.
- We didn't see a relationship between WASHCOMs & Water Users Association
- Communities didn't understand that they have to pay for electric costs.
- The tariffs are not enough to cover maintenance as spare parts are getting expensive
- The committee should revise fees in consultation with communities.
- The unfunctional scheme, its technical requirements and the location teach us about what we need to do in future design.
- Sanitation is not given attention.
- Mermersa scheme is an epitome of sustainable schemes. It's there for 30 yrs. The committee is strong—it has even replaced the pump. However, the committee is not paid. That will affect sustainability.
- Recharge of ground water is below the demand. We have to suck for other sources.
- The committees said the electricity is too expensive & consuming their money. Why did they change the fuel-driven power? Why not we look into options like wind power for running small schemes like boreholes.
- Monitoring the ground water recharge and watershed management should be given attention in water resource management in general.
- There may be nitrate problem and due to that, blue baby, children disease may affect children.
- Maintenance of the unfunctional scheme should be fostered. There appears weak linkage between the community and the government bodies.
- The government should support the community to solve such challenging problems.

Group Work Reports

- Is the Scaling Up project going in the right direction?
 - If yes, why? (*3 reasons max.*)
 - If no, why not? (*3 reasons max.*)
- What should the Scaling Up project do to do a better job? (*5 suggestions max.*)
- Which activities should the Scaling Up project execute in the coming half year?
(*10 activities max. - prioritized*)
Use the presentations and lessons learned over the last two days!

Presentations and lessons learned over the last two days

- Recommendations of mid term review e.g.:
 - To go from personal to institutional learning – how?
 - Replicate lessons learned in other projects, organisations, regions, weredas – how?
 - Accelerate action – how?
 - Use partnership approach / task force to go to action, as with legal issue – which issues?
 - Synchronization–how?

Group 1

Question 1. Is scaling up going in the right direction?

Yes, because:

- The programme is giving us an opportunity for experience sharing
- It paved the way for further discussion forums
- It created a good cross sectoral relationship among different stakeholders

Question 2. What to do better?

- Based on research findings practical applications should be given a great attention
- Speed up publications and printings of research findings
- Define research findings dissemination strategy
- Give proper attention for resource centre establishment
- Expand the coverage area of the action research project to adjacent kebeles and weredas

Question 3. What to scale up?

- Facilitation of legal personality issues for WASHCOs
- Conduct assessment of community WASH
- Conduct the study of scheme administration and financial management
- Facilitate the establishment of the school WASHCOs
- Conduct the study of resource centre establishment

Group 2

Question 1. Is scaling up going in the right direction?

Yes, because:

- All stakeholders, federal to woreda and NGOs included in the learning process
- It gives good opportunity to replicate sustainable project lessons

Yes or no, because:

- It is good to continue with it, but should also use media (publish & other media)
- Should be linked with and harmonised well with national institutions like universities

Question 2. What to do better?

- Should use dissemination methods well
- Workshop site should be better at good practice areas
- Donors (WaterAid, Water Action, DFID) should be harmonised
- Should be in more gender sensitive way (participants)
- All regions should also be involved

Question 3. What to scale up?

- Multiple use of water to use every drop of water for economic development
- Based on Shebedino school sanitation study follow up to action should be there
- Use schools as a model site by including all sanitation and hygiene components
- Produce dissemination materials (ICE)
- Strengthen school environmental clubs and link with health and education offices, proper TOR on sanitation and hygiene
- Involve private sectors to assess appropriate technology options in sanitation and hygiene
- All regions including national and educational institutions (universities) and relevant donors should be aware and included
- Generally experience sharing should continue - relevant organisations and gender equity should be considered
- The previous assessments be refined and published
- The presented Shebedino school hygiene and sanitation study to be edited and published

Group 3

Question 1. Is scaling up going in the right direction?

Yes, because:

- Unique project since it has addressed community scheme management problems which is not included in the MDGs
- Action based on research output
- Its network alliance and experience sharing trend from others

Question 2. What to do better?

- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation system
- Improve its pace in implementing the proposed actions
- Clarify the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders

Question 3. What to scale up?

- Provide hygiene and sanitation supportive items made from local materials
- Arrange learning workshop for stakeholders to understand and internalise the outcomes of the researches
- Implement the school WASH research outputs as soon as possible
- Adopt some regional experiences in sanitation and hygiene
- Adopt CDF and Revolving Fund
- Promote the contribution of communities to implement projects
- Accelerate the issue of legalization

Group 4

Question 1. Is scaling up going in the right direction?

Yes, because:

- Brought different stakeholders together to share experiences

- Good useful studies made and shared
- Groups to promote legalisation formed at regional and national levels
- Consultant for legalisation availed to provide support for regions

No, because:

- No report on what is going on at Shebedino level
- Poor gender balance in learning workshops
- No feedback on the last meeting recommendations

Question 2. What to do better?

- Provide information to compare the functionality of community management and traditional management schemes
- Inform what is going on in Shebedino
- When inviting people for workshops give priority to women
- Provide proper feedback of this workshop's results and recommendations
- Create linkages of this Action Research to others such as EUWI, MoU etc.

Question 3. What to scale up?

- Develop WASHCOM audit mechanism and guideline.
- Link to the existing groundwater mapping study in Shebedino to ensure reliability.
- Look for emerging measures for critical water scheme failures.
- Make financial analysis of electricity, diesel, wind and solar power use.
- Prepare MUS promotional guidelines.
- Link to MoE School Sanitation Study to implement one model school in Shebedino (UNICEF).

General comments

- Regarding harmonization of approaches & targets, MoWR has already adopted the World Bank approach as the Wereda WASH Program. Now, the Ministry demands every actor to follow that approach. But, the Ministry didn't bring together the actors and introduce the approach. Thus, there is nothing practical—every actor follows different approaches. The harmonization includes incentive mechanisms to CFTs: it needs thorough discussion.
- Generate quarterly reports regarding pursuance of action plan, i.e. relate reporting to the action plan.
- Publish success stories in the newsletter. Eg. Children's free access to shower - take pictures as appropriate.
- Develop a Concept Note on how to strengthen action part of the project.
- Invite some plan national offices - NLNO, NORAD, UK, for next workshop. Invite regional water bureaus (Gambel & Beri).
- Some of the regions have signed the MOU among the Water, Health and Education Bureaus and those not having it will have soon. Is formation of regional steering committees in line with the MOU or is it another SC to duplicate the committees?

Sometimes the same members for both functions is not a good solution. They might be tired already after construction. Also other community members might think these members have got too many benefits. Do we need a change?

- We are almost always following the conventional approaches of conducting these learning workshops. We use the method of lecturing and discussing. Can we think of other methods of conducting these workshops? Can we make the next workshop more participatory with

tangible results produced as a result of the workshop? This requires much more efforts in the planning stage. Possible?

- Water is a community issue but sanitation is a personal issue. Given this, can we use the same approach—community management—for both? Or should we see these two totally separately? Are we too eagerly trying to bring these two together without considering the difference between community and individual thing? Should we go “out of the box” and see the community management more far? May be this could open our eyes to find correct methods and approaches.
- The presentations have shown us that sanitation & hygiene are really not integrated. The health sector is promoting sanitation on its own ignoring the already existing structures created in the water sector such as WASHCOM, contact women, artisan, pump attendants, and in the future also Water User Associations. And vice versa, where water is going after sanitation, the existing resources such as HEWs, sanitation promoters, etc are also ignored. How can we really approach water, sanitation and hygiene in integrated manner?
- Incentive to the community is becoming a problem. If we give incentive to some community members, also others will request the incentive. Therefore, it is better to avoid it totally and to substitute it with appreciation and recognition of best practices, etc.
- Open defecation is still very popular in rural and urban areas although toilet exists. Existing toilets are in a very bad state. People do not know or not care to take good hygiene also for toilets. This may be one reason why nobody likes to use toilets. Open defecation is still being compared to dignity toilet. How can we change toilet use habits so that existing toilets can be clean and comfortable to use?
- Reporting is full of conflicting figures. Can we introduce a standardized data collection system at wereda level?
- Tigray raises solid waste management as an issue in WASH. Normally we limit our thinking to personal hygiene but ignore the solid waste. This will take us closer to environmental protection. Can we create universal solid waste management guidelines or standards for different regions? Can this be addressed by the Action Research?
- Tigray’s experience of providing certificate to households that fulfill the 16 Health Extension Program components and WaterAid’s experience of awarding green, or yellow, or red are good experiences to adopt. But, can we standardize the incentives for WASHCOMs, households, etc?
- From the presentations and discussions we understand that sanitation and hygiene is very much a cultural thing. This is a case in South Omo Zone and many other parts of the country. Therefore the task is to change cultural habits or barriers, which is much more complicated than in the provision of safe water. Integration of this to water is difficult as changing sanitation habits takes much time than providing safe water supply. How can we effect behavioral changes in short time?
- One of the problems is that in many cases TOT trainings given to wereda personnel, but they do not use them. How can we make the training more sustainable?
- The presentation of Ato Seyoum (NCA) was revealing. It was a pity that he did not elaborate more on the reasons of failure of the schemes. If we do not acknowledge and understand the reasons for failure, it will be difficult to move forward.
- It is a means of scaling up if the next workshop is organized in Bahir Dar.
- The workshop, documentations, organization are all interesting. I learnt a lot from different experiences. The Amhara Region Bureau of Health welcomes if the Action Research is adopted to the Region.
- There is high rate of malfunctionality of the wells dug by NCA? Isn’t the problem related to inappropriate technology choice?

- What are the maintenance, repair, etc requirement to bring the NCA built non-functioning schemes functional?
- What is the institutional arrangement of WASHCOMs in Tigray? Are there trained technicians doing the daily routine?
- Wouldn't paying for crane rent make the tariffs high especially for rural water supply?
- What is the 'in kind' payment for water service?
- What percent of supplies are surface water and what percent are ground water in the Region?
- What remedial measures have you in place for non-functional schemes, or do you abandon them?
- Can we scale up Tigray's revolving fund experience?
- To whom should the WASHCOMs be accountable?
- We have to give more concern to the declining water table. We have to think of how we should integrate environment to the water, sanitation and hygiene development. Can the Water and Health sectors take the responsibility of integrating environment components with water and sanitation or do we have to call for the Natural Resources Department of the Ministry of Agriculture?
- [For Tigray presenter] Have you thought of IWRM plans within safe water supply works as part of the project?
- Ato Meresa has presented that sources of spare parts are government and NGOs. But, it will be good if the private sector were given priority so that communities can have access to spare parts from them.
- Plan Ethiopia's partnership with Hawassa University in WASH activities is a sacred alley as it allows also the University the chance to focus in classroom teaching on real problems.

RiPPLE: Research-inspired Policy and Practice Learning in Ethiopia and the Nile Region, Mr Ton Schouten

- Commissioned by DFID - Central Research Department
- Programme: Research Programme Consortia (RPC)
- £ 5 million
- 5 years
- Inception Phase: 1 July 2006 – 31 December 2006
- Main Phase: 1 January 2007 – 30 June 2011

Led by

- Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in the UK working with
 - International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC),
 - WaterAid-Ethiopia (WAE)
 - Institute of Development Research, Addis Ababa University (AAU).

Network partners (NP)

- The SNNPR Water Bureau,
- Beni-Shangul-Gumuz Water Bureau
- Oromiya Water Bureau
- R&D Coordination Department of the Ministry of Water Resources
- Graduate School of Journalism and Communication Training Centre, Addis Ababa University;
- Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP);
- International Water Management Institute (IWMI);
- Ethiopia Country Water Partnership (ECWP);
- British Geological Survey (BGS);
- Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex, UK;
- MetaMeta Consulting, the Netherlands;
- Practical Action/Intermediate Technology Consulting, Nairobi, East Africa.

The purpose is to advance evidence-based learning on water supply and sanitation (WSS) financing, delivery and sustainability to improve equity of access for the poor in Ethiopia and the Nile region.

Three themes

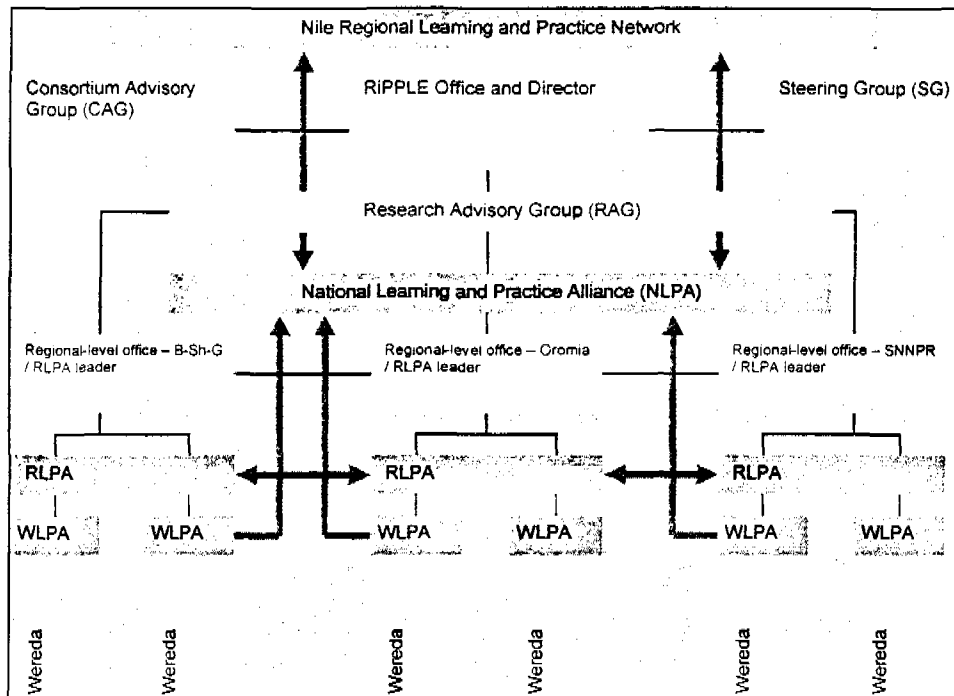
- Improving financing
- Participatory planning
- Growth - MUS

Hypotheses

- 1) That there is a critical need to achieve more effective budgeting and financing systems *within increasingly devolved* environments;
- 2) That supporting *effective governance arrangements* within the sector will enable more equitable and efficient demand-responsiveness at a local level;
- 3) That WSS options which *overcome vulnerability and support longer-term growth strategies* will be critical to the country's overall growth; and
- 4) That *better mechanisms for translating learning into effective practice and policy* will be essential in the long-run to achieving 1-3.

RiPPLE will carry out detailed action-research through Learning and Practice Alliances (LPAs) in three regions—Oromiya, Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples Region (SNNPR) and Beni-Shangul-Gumuz. And in two weredas in each of those regions. As the research progresses RiPPLE

will build networks and partnerships with activities in other Nile region countries, including Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda and DRC.



Capacity building component

- 30 students will be selected (10 from each region) for MAs in development studies at IDR
- 3 PhD students will be selected for studies at IDS, Sussex
- Training by ODI, IRC, IDR based on needs in regions and weredas e.g. in (groundwater) mapping, information systems, participatory planning and strategy development, harmonisation, and more practical such as GIS, decision support systems and Excel
- Support to existing initiatives e.g. R&D Coordination department of MoWR
- Module for students of the School of Journalism and Information Bureaus in the regions on water supply and sanitation
- More
- Big communication component to share with the sector in Ethiopia and Nile Basin
- 10% of total budget

RiPPLE came as typical donor project

- Call for proposals DFID based on DFID policy and international learning
- Western research institutions taking the lead in sending Expressions of Interest
- Consortia constructed with major English research institutions
- Three consortia selected for full proposal
- 1 selected: ODI, IRC, IDR, WA Ethiopia
- Now: go to the country – present and explain – find the right fit with demands and needs of the sector and sector development in Ethiopia
- Scoping visits, inception report, start of main phase.

LPAs are the mechanism through which regions and weredas together with staff of RiPPLE define the direction of the action research, the changes needed, capacity development needs etc.

Comment

Care should be taken so that RiPPLE will not be a redundancy in operation areas of the Action research and also of other projects. It should target new contributions of success.

Closing Remarks

Amsalu Negussie, WATSAN Advisor for Eastern and Southern African Plan Region

Dear Workshop Participants
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to be here to make a closing remark at Learning Workshop III of Action Research for Scaling up Community-Managed Water Supply and Sanitation Services.

Current statistics show that access to safe water supply in Ethiopia is 47%, with the disaggregate coverage standing at 41.16 for rural and 78% for urban areas. Sanitation coverage is 30.63%, which is 21.34% for rural and 80.18% for urban. Scheme functionality is 75% as you heard it during the opening speech by the Ministry of Water Resources. Though this is an improved statistics from past years, coverage has not reached even the 50% line. This shows that a lot has to be done in the coming few years.

The Universal Access Plan, which the government has designed recently to provide access to safe water supply and sanitation services to all citizens by 2012, needs concerted efforts from all sector partners and stakeholders. It requires all of us to join hands and relieve children and women from the drudgery of fetching water across difficult terrain and long distances. I presume you have seen these challenges from the film produced by the Ministry of Water Resources Women Affairs Department. You have also seen how girls and women are exposed to rape and its consequences during fetching water, in addition to the hard work they are exposed to.

Dear Participants,

I also believe this Learning Workshop has given you the opportunity to see some of the problems and challenges of the water supply and sanitation sub-sector and the different initiatives to solve or at least alleviate the problems. To mention some:

- The revolving fund approach implemented in Tigray Region to solve problem of spare parts, generators and pumps is something all of us should learn and implement in our respective project areas.
- The Sixteen Components Approach to Sanitation in Tigray Region, which each family has to fulfill to get certification for proper hygiene and sanitation practices.
- The community management model and the water supply and sanitation development approaches and processes in Amhara Region.
- The multiple use of water concept which is being implemented by the International Water Management Institute to address the water resources management concept.
- The school water supply and sanitation survey results in Shebedino Wereda which addressed the problems that most schools in the country face in sanitation and hygiene.
- The sustainability issues of water supply management in South Omo Zone.
- The Action Research Mid-Term Review results which started to identify basic issues of water and sanitation provision.

From the field visit, we have noted how complexity of water supply technology exposes communities to the difficult job of searching for water. The Action Research is trying to address such problems.

Community management has proven to be a successful and effective model for water and sanitation service delivery but it also has some problems and constraints. To mention some:

- water committees lack capacities,
- trained committee members and operators leave the job and are not replaced on time,
- women, who mostly shoulder the responsible of availing water in the house, are not always in decision-making positions,
- technologies are sometimes complicated and difficult to repair and maintain,
- it is hard to find spare parts since most of them are imported,
- financial resources are misused etc.

However, even in the face of all these difficulties, some communities are doing good jobs even years after system completion. Whereas, many communities still struggle with their water management.

Therefore, the Action Research for Scaling up Community-Managed Water Supply and Sanitation Services is a timely initiative and an important input to achieving the Universal Access Plan. I would therefore urge all of you to participate actively and give the required support for its success.

Finally, I would like to thank all the participants, who came from outside Ethiopia and from other regions of Ethiopia devoting your time. I wish you a safe journey back home and hope your discussions and deliberations will contribute to the sector development in our region and the country.

I now declare Learning Workshop III closed.

“Deaths from dirty water must stop”

Thank you.

Annexes

Annex 1. List of participants

	Name	Title and Organization	Tel	Fax	e-mail
1	Mr. Santiago Bernal	Country Director, Plan Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	0114-670181	654279	Santiago.bernal@plan-international.org
2	Amsalu Negussie	Plan RESA WATSAN Advisor			amsalu.negussie@plan-international.org
3	Mr Ton Schouten				
4	Getachew Abdi	Head, Water Supply and Sanitation Dept., MoWR , Addis Ababa	011-6611111/ 0911-865054	011-661 07 10	zerefuaw@Yahoo.com
5	Mulugeta Habte Sellassie	Research and Development , MoWR			Gezahegn_alemu@yahoo.com
6	Wt. Lakech Haile	Head, Women Affairs Dept.MoWR ,Addis Ababa	0116/6611111/ 0116-626829	0116-610710	Lakech_haile@yahoo.com
7	W/ro Kulele Mekonen				
8	Mr Arto Suominen	Rural Water Supply and Environmental Program, Bahirdar	0582-200775	0582-201496	RWSEP@telecom.net.et
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10	Ms Fiorella Polo	UNICEF, Addis Ababa	0115-515155	0115-517111	fpolo@unicef.org
11	Adane Kassa	Water Action, Addis Ababa	0911-202880	0116-66 16 79	wact@telecom.net.et/wactaction@yahoo.com
12	Teshome Lemma	Care Ethiopia	0115-538040	011-5538035	marcyv@caret.org
13	Tadesse Dendir	Water Action	0911050853		
14	Seyoum Wolde Hana	Water Development Coordinator, NCA, Addis Ababa	512922/ 0911-625107	0115-518167	seyoumwh@nca-ethiopia.org
15	W/Gebriel Hailu	EOC-DICAC			
16	Kifle Lemma	Manager,Kifle Lemma and Associates Law Office, Addis Ababa	09-400876 or 622361		wonderer@telecom.net.et
17	Kaleab Getaneh	Intermon Oxfam	0116-639202	0116-615578	
18	Tamene Hailu	Water Supply and Sanitation Dept.MoR	0116-611111	0116-610710	
19	Desalegn Semachew	IWMI			
20	Eyasu Mamo	Water Quality Team Leader, WRDB, SNNPR, Awassa	0462-202494	046/203939	
21	Abiru Dakamo	Head Sidama Zone Water Resources Office	0462-208338/ 0916-824126	0462/206329	
22	Tamene Chaka	WRDB NGO Desk			
23	Brook Desalegn	Hawassa University College of Health Sciences	0462-201002		
24	Dejene Hailu	Hawassa University College of Health Sciences	0462-201002		
25	Ababayehu Yilma	Sidama Zone Water Resources Office			
26	Dr. Tilahun Dfurso	E.E.Mekane Yesus Church Aid,Awassa	0462-205572		

27	Cherkos Tefera	WATSAN, Advisor, Plan Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	0114-670181	654279	cherkos.tefera@plan-international.org.org.
28	Teweldebirhan Girma	REA, Plan Eth. Addis	0114-670181		
29	Yalew Tizazu	WATSAN Program Advisor Lalibela	0333-360007		
30	Daniel Brook	Manager, Shebedino PU,	0462-260250		daniel.b@ethionet.et
31	Atnafe Beyene	Action Research Coordinator	0114-670181	654279	atnafe.beyene@plan-international.org
32	Seyoum Getachew	Research Officer,	0462-260389		
33	Matebu Tadesse	Comm. Officer	0114-670181	654279	matebu.tadesse@plan-international.org
34	Meresa Kiros	Head, Water, Mines & Energy Resources Bureau, Tigray Region	034-4407131/ 0911952938/	034-4401064	
35	Abraham Hussen	Head, Tigray health Bureau	0344407489	0344-408830	
36	Mulatu Ferede	Water Resources Development Bureau, Amhara Region, Bahirdar.	058-2200855/ 0918340064	0582-204676	
37	Abdissa Gonfa	OWRDB			
38	Mohamed Ahmed	East Shewa Zone Water Resources Office, Head	0221121816		
39	Nigussie Bosie	East Shewa Zone Water Resources Office	0221121816		
40	Yimenu Adane	Amhara Health Bureau	0582200922	0582-201715/ 0582-201487	
41	Mathewos Yihays	Water Action, Leku	0462-260244		
42	Sintayehu Bilal	Shebedino Education Office			
43	Birhanu Wella	Shebedino Wereda Water Resources Leku			
44	Mulugeta Adane	Shebedino Wereda Water Resources Office, Leku			
45	Mekuria Warie	Shebedino Wereda Health Office, Leku			
46	Asres Dora	CFT			
47	Biru Birassa	Community Representative			
48	Hailu Welansa	Gonowa Gabalo Water Committee			

Anex 2. Workshop-III Program

Date: December 11-14, 2006.

Venue: Adama/Nazret, Palace Hotel

Date	Time	Activity	Responsibility	Facilitator
Sunday December 10, 2006	3:00 PM	Leave for Adama/Nazret	Organizers	Organizers
Monday Dec. 11,2006 Morning	8:00-8:45	Registration	Organizers	
	8:45-8:50	Welcome	Atnafe	Atnafe
	8:50:9:00	Opening Remarks	Mr. S. Bernal	Atnafe
	9:00-9:15	Opening Speech	Ato Getachew Abdi Representative of , MoWR	Mr. S. Bernal
	9:15-9:45	Update of Action Research Activities	Atnafe Beyene	Ato Teshome Workie
	9:45-10:00	discussion	Participants	
	10:00-10:30	Mid Term Review of Action Research	Ton Schouten	
	11:00-11:30	Discussion	Ton Schouten	
	11:30-12:15	Wereda WaSH program, experiences and challenges etc, EU Water Initiative and UAP	Ato Getachew Abdi, MoWR	Ato Bruck W/Aregai
	12:15-1:00	discussion		
Afternoon	2:00-2:30	Multiple Use of Water	Ato Desalegn Semachew IWMI	Ato Amsalu Negussie
	2:30-2:45	Discussion	Participants	
	2:45-3:15	WaSH Legalization Experiences in Amhara Region	Mr. Arto Suominen	
	3:15-3:30	Discussion	Participants	
	4:00-4:30	Community Management of Water supply Experiences in Amhara Region	Ato Mulatu Ferede	Ato Adane Kassa
	4:30-5:00	Discussion	Participants	

Cont'd

Date	Time	Activity	Responsibility	Facilitator	
Tuesday 12,2006	9:00-9:30	Community Management of Water supply Experiences in Tigray Region	Ato Meresa Kiros	Ato Gelebo Sengogo	
	9:30-10:00	Discussion	Participants		
	Morning	10:10:30	Community Management of Water Supply Experiences in South Omo Zone of SNNPR	Ato Seyoum W/Hana	
		10:30-11:00	Discussion	Participants	
	11:00-11:30	Coffee break	Organizers		
		11:30-12:00	Sanitation and Hygiene Development Experiences in Tigray Region	Ato Abraham	W. Laketch Haile
		12:00-12:30	Discussion	Participants	
	12:30-2:00	Organizers			
Afternoon	2:00-2:30	Sanitation and Hygiene Development Experiences in Amhara Region		Ato Daniel Brook	
	2:30-3:00	Discussion			
	3:00-3:30	School WaSH Assessment Study in Shebedino Wereda	Hawassa University		
	3:30-4:00	Discussion	Participants		
	4:00-4:30	Coffee	Organizers		
		4:30-5:00	Experiences from Community to Community Visits in Oromia and SNNPR	Community Representative	Ato Samuel Tolossa
		5:00-5:30	Discussion	Participants	
	5:30-5:40	briefing about the field trip	Ato Mohammed		
Wednesday December 13, 2006	8:00-12:30	Field Visit to Mermersa and Furda Rural Water supply Schemes	Participants	Organizers	
	12:30-2:00	Participants			
Afternoon	2:00-2:30	Feedback on field visit	Participants	Mr. Ton Schouten	
	2:30-3:30	Identifying Issues and Group Discussion	participants		
	3:30-3:45	Coffee Break	Organizers		
	3:45-4:30	Group Discussion and Reporting	Group Representatives		
	4:30-4:45	The way forward	Participants		
	4:45-5:00	Closing	Guest	Atnafe	
Thursday December 14, 2006	8:30 -	Departure to Addis	Participants	Organizers	

"Deaths from dirty water must stop"UNDP

(2 million children die every year due to dirty water)

YES, but it stops only if we make our water supply schemes sustainable-LW-III

Annex 3. Summary of Evaluation of Learning Workshop III

No of respondents= 28

No	Ratings				
	1. Very good	2. Good	3. Satisfactory	4. Bad	No response
1.	17 (60.7%)	10 (35.7%)	0	0	1 (3.6%)
2.	23 (82.1%)	5 (17.9%)	0	0	0
3.	14 (50.0%)	10 (35.7%)	1 (3.6%)	0	3 (10.7%)
4.	14 (50.0%)	13 (46.4%)	1 (3.6%)	0	0
5.	16 (57.1%)	11 (39.3%)		0	0
6.	28 (100%) Yes		0		0
7.	24 (85.7%) Yes		1 (3.6%) No		3 (10.7)
8.	18 (64.3%)	6 (21.4%)	2 (7.2%)	0	2 (7.2%)
9.	20 (71.4%)	7 (25.0%)	1 (3.6%)	0	0
10.	21 (75%) Yes		6 (21.4%) No		0

Comments

1. Report status against the six month plan and recommendations of the previous workshop.
2. Show tangible practical impacts/outputs on the ground.
3. Invite big donors like WB, ADB, etc; women's affairs institutes; the Water, Health, and Education sectors of all regions; universities like Gonder, Jimma, Arba Minch; CRDA; and other NGOs working in the sector; other Plan countries (as participants/resource persons) and more women and children.
4. Advocate through/on media.
5. Presentations should be edited first. They should focus on best practices and challenges instead of narrating institutional history.
6. Seek means to retain committed attendance of participants; you may organize the workshop at a suburb venue.
7. As the workshop is very deductive, think of organizing similar workshops in other regional towns and invite concerned staff from all regions.
8. As the project is meant for communities, try to change the medium of discussion to Amharic so that community representatives can participate.
9. Facilitators should stick to time.
10. Make the WS more participatory.
11. Arrange with WASHCOMs and Wereda Water Desks to give explanations on visits.