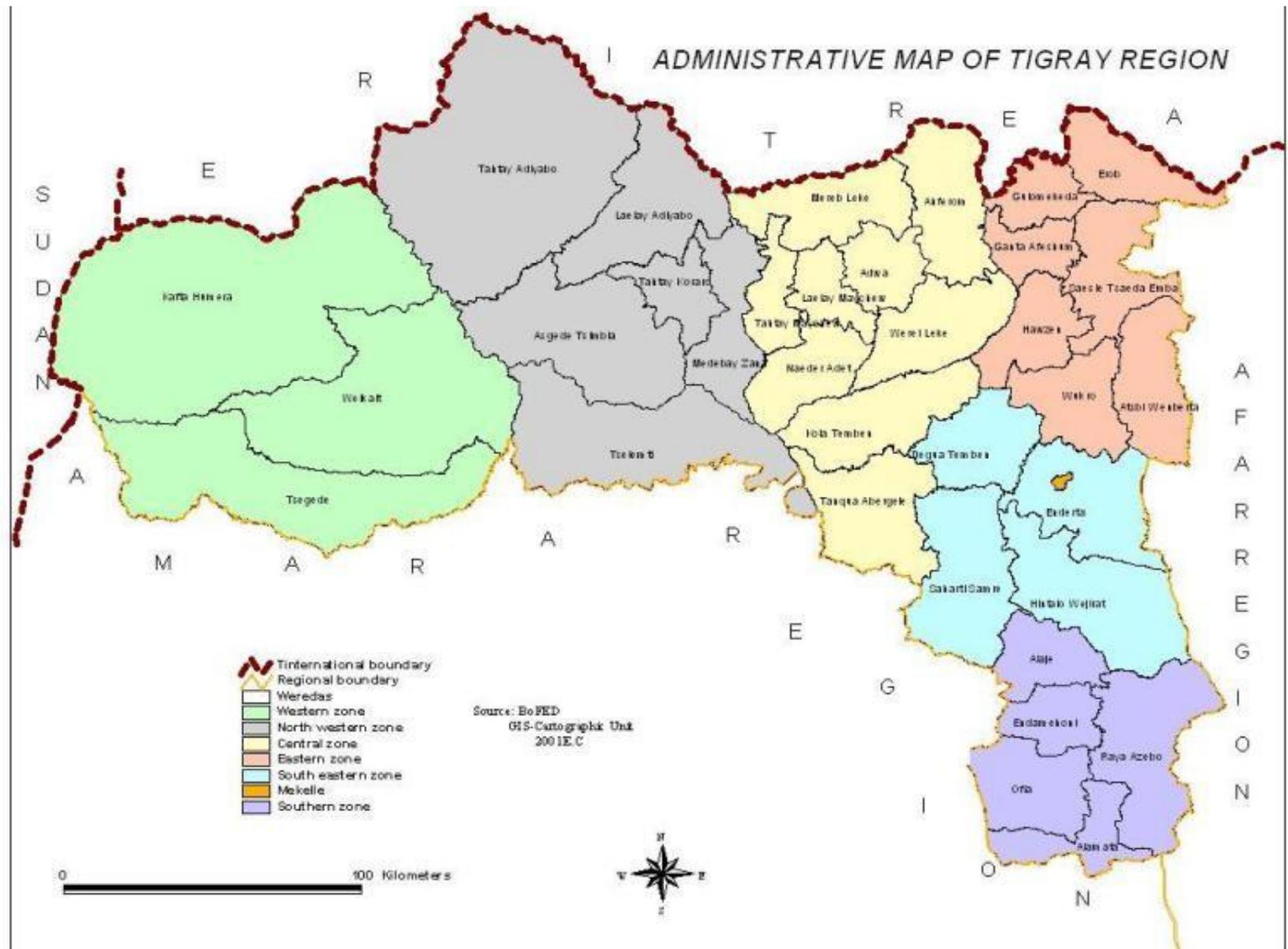


BASELINE SURVEY REPORT OF TIGRAY REGION ON WASH

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ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF TIGRAY REGION



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1. ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
BoE	Bureau of Education
BoFED	Bureau of Finance & Economic Development
BoH	Bureau of Health
BoWE	Bureau of Water & Energy
CDF	Community Development Fund
CFTs	Community Facilitation Teams
CMP	Community Managed Project
COWASH	Community-Led Accelerated WASH
CWA	Consolidated WaSH Account
DFID	Department for international Development UK
EFY	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
EUR	European Euro
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GoF	Government of FINLAND
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HDW	Hand Dug Well
HEWs	Health Extension Workers
HHs	Households
IDA	International Development Agent of the World Bank
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
LIG	Local Investment Grant,
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Energy
M & E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
O & M	Operation & Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
R-WaSH	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene
SP	Spring
SW	Shallow Well
UAP	Universal Access Plan
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
WaSH	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCOs	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WB	The World Bank
WHO	Woreda Health Office
WIF	WaSH implementation Framework
WMP	Woreda Managed Project
WOFED	Woreda Finance & Economic Development
WVO	Woreda Water Office
WWTs	Woreda WaSH Teams

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND

To achieve the ambitious goals laid out in the Growth & Transformation Plan (GTP) for safe water and improved hygiene and sanitation, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) is poised to launch the new National Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (WaSH) Program. The strategies to achieve GTP target and set up for the National WaSH Program are described in the WaSH Implementation Framework (WIF). The WIF recognizes that safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene are not separate pursuits and that coordination efforts are required among governmental agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector if targets are to be achieved. It also recognizes that results will only be sustainable if responsibilities and resources are devolved and communities are empowered to manage their own transformation.

The WIF incorporates the lessons learned from a number of water, sanitation and hygiene projects implemented in Ethiopia over the past decade and builds on the foundations these projects have laid. An example of this is the wider application of the highly decentralized Community Management Project (CMP) formerly called Community Development Fund (CDF) approach that empowers communities to manage funds and to directly manage the construction of water points and school and health post sanitation facilities. The WIF also engages non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as partners in WaSH ensuring that their high level of motivation, innovative work and their readiness and capacity to respond to the needs of the marginalized and most vulnerable people imbues the program as a whole. The WIF has four main features; integration, harmonization, alignment and partnership.

A major feature of WaSH Implementation Framework (WIF) is that it has the leadership of four government Ministries (MoFED, MoE, MoH & MoWE) that are pledged, through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to support an integrated National WaSH program that addresses the needs of individuals, communities, schools and health posts more holistically and reduces bureaucratic compartmentalization of services.

A further feature of the National WaSH Program is the harmonizing of donor inputs in terms of programming and financial support. Major donors have agreed to support one program rather than a variety of time and geographic specific projects, with the objective of harmonizing their financial contributions through a single Consolidated WaSH Account (CWA) allowing greater flexibility in planning and budgeting and greater efficiency in financial management.

In the WaSH Implementation Framework the principles and basic procedures of the CDF approach are mainstreamed into the National WaSH Program and the approach is now called, the *Community Managed Project* (CMP) approach. It is presented as a clear and more than acceptable, alternative funding mechanism to the conventional Woreda Grant which is in WIF known as the *Woreda Managed Project* (WMP) funding mechanism.

The CMP approach is *demand-driven*. However, in order to foster this demand it is necessary for regions and woredas to include the introduction and application of CMP in their strategic planning and to undertake CMP awareness building. As CMP is "taken up" and appears in Woreda WaSH Annual Plans, the Region will transfer the required funds to the Financing Intermediary or Micro Finance Institution from the investment budget line.

The GoE and the Government of Finland (GoF) in consultation with several sectoral stakeholders initiated a new project for mainstreaming the CMP approach into a national model, scaling up the CMP approach into new regions and further strengthening the CMP implementation in Amhara Region. The new project is called “Community-Led Accelerated WASH” (COWASH) in Ethiopia. COWASH has three components: Component 1 is to provide scaling-up support at the Federal level, Component 2 is to support CMP scaling up in new regions and component 3 is to support Amhara CMP scaling up. The first Phase was launched in July 2011 and will end on July 2014. Total contribution from Finland is 11 Million EUR.

The overall objective of the project is accelerated implementation of the Universal Access Plan (UAP) through the adoption and application of CMP approach. The project purpose is to establish CMP as an efficient mechanism for rural water supply development in Regions suitable for its introduction.

2.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The overall objective of the study is to collect necessary baseline information from the seven woredas selected in Tigray region and to establish required benchmarks for future analysis of progress, outputs, outcomes and impact of the project intervention. Baseline information collected is to serve the understanding and planning of:

- Practised multiple use systems in water supply and liquid waste management
- Awareness and knowledge of the people and instruments already in use in making people aware of forthcoming climate change impacts and how people are ready to face these new challenges in the future.
- Favourable hydro-geological conditions where simple hand-dug well and spring protection technology can be used. Therefore there is a need to map the areas where this technology is used and analyze the possibility of CMP approach used in achieving the GTP targets in 2015.
- The present situation of WaSH implementation in order to plan and budget the WaSH services.
- The availability of finance for CMP in Tigray taking into account Regional Government resources and resources available from other WaSH stakeholders.
- The existing WaSH governance in Tigray and include analysis of the efficiency of the existing governance.
- The functionality and non functionality of the existing water schemes.
- Existing strategic WaSH plans at woreda level need to be analyzed in order to assess the need to additional strategic planning training.
- The availability of private sector for drilling works for shallow well and government budget for drilling works.
- Existing household and institutional sanitation facilities.

2.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of work include assessing the socio economic profile, overview of the water supply, sanitation & hygiene situation, institutional capacity assessment of WaSH actors & assessment of the WaSH program implementation of the selected seven woredas for COWASH support in the Tigray region.

2.4 METHODOLOGY

The methodologies employed for this study are:

- a) Document Review
Review of policy & strategy documents of the government in the water, sanitation & hygiene sector, legal frameworks and reports in the water, sanitation & hygiene sector.
- b) In-depth interview & Focus Group Discussion
Undertake in-depth interview & focus group discussion with Regional WaSH Technical Committee & Woreda WaSH Team to gain a better understanding for the study.
- c) Data Analysis
Collection and analysis of data from the Four Regional Sector Offices (BoFED, BoH, BoWE, BoE) and the Seven Selected Woreda Sector Offices (water, finance, health & education) in the Tigray Region.

3. OVERVIEW OF THE REGION

3.1 SOCIO ECONOMIC SITUATION

Tigray is located on the north part of Ethiopia and is one of the 9 regional states and city administrations of the country. The total area of Tigray is about 54,569.25 km². It is bordered in the north by Eritrea, in the south by Amhara Region, in the East by Afar and in the west by Sudan. Tigray is administratively divided into 7 Zones (one especial Zone, Mekelle), 46 Woredas (12 urban and 34 rural Woredas) and 763 Kebeles (702 Rural and 61 Urban *tabias*). The region's climatic zones are lowland/*kola*/, temperate/*weina dega*/ & highland/*dega*/. The altitude of the regional capital is 2100 meter above sea level. The daily weather condition runs from 11°C to 23°C. The annual amount of rainfall of Mekelle town ranges from 900 – 1800 mm.

According to the projected census of 2007, the region has a total population of 4,806,843 (3,787,667 in rural & 1,019,176 in urban) population in 2010. The total population in 2010 can be disaggregated by gender as follows, Rural: Male 1,884,297, Female 1,903,370; Urban: Male 481,388, Female 537,788. Agriculture is the main means of subsistence in the Region, in which 85% of the population depends for subsistence. The annual population growth rate for Tigray is 2.52%. In Tigray, total fertility rate is 5.1 children/woman of reproductive age.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy in the region. Environmental (ecological) information of the region shows that out of the total area of 54,569.25 km², there are a total of 1,300,000 hectare cultivable land (of which 1,023,246 hectare of land is cultivated) and a total of 1,650,000 hectare of forest area. There are nine rivers and one lake in the region.

The road networks of the region are 4,949km dry weather, 2,522km all weather and 497km paved road. The number of urban and rural regional electricity coverage from the national grid hydropower source of energy is 100% & 15%, respectively. Dedebit Credit & Saving Institution is the main micro finance institution in the region.

Based on the health profile of Tigray health bureau published at the end of 2003 EFY, there were 15 hospitals (categorized as one regional hospital, one referral hospital, 6 zonal hospitals and 7 district hospitals), 209 health centres and 572 health posts in the region. From the total of 781 health institutions (excluding hospitals) in the region, 129 health institutions have water facilities and 781 health institutions have latrine facilities. Regionally, there were 18 TVET, 123 secondary schools, a total of 1964 Elementary schools, 179 alternative basic education(ABE) with 2 Universities and one additional on progress (Adigrat University) and 2 colleges in 2003 EFY. In regard to the status of water supply facilities in elementary schools, 718 schools had water facilities in 2003 EFY. It could be observed that water supply is serious problem in schools and health institutions.

The water sector is one of the most vulnerable sectors to climate variability and change. Drought and flood are the most important climate change hazards for the sector. Drought affects the availability of safe water making it difficult for sustainable provision of water provision of water services due to dried/reduced yield of water points as well as making it difficult development of new sources as the ground water will get deeper in to the ground increasing dry wells to be abandoned after drilling.

A decline in water availability during dry periods has resulted in changing priorities of water use. Women and girls are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Women and girls need to invest more time in collecting water from distant sources making time more constrained to income generating activities and to attend schools.

Flood exacerbates the situation of hygiene and sanitation increasing the risk of contamination and spread of communicable diseases.

Hence some areas of the region is vulnerable to disasters that require and emergency WaSH response, for example drought, flash floods and outbreaks of waterborne diseases.

The region is implementing the water resource management policy to address climate change adaptation. The water resource management policy has the following provisions

- Conduct water resource assessment studies
- Introduce improved methods of water conservation, storage and rationale use
- Construction of small dams and rainwater harvesting schemes to meet water supply for domestic and irrigation use
- Undertake soil conservation measures that help to reduce soil erosion & siltation and also protect the pollution of water sources
- Implement watershed management and water conservation programs & projects that promote local community participation

Multiple use water systems are low cost, equitable water supply systems that provide communities with water for both domestic and productive needs. There is a practice of

incorporating multiple use investment packages in some areas where new water supply system is established to optimize economic benefits that derive from an improved water supply.

3.2 OVERVIEW OF THE WATER SUPPLY

The current coverage of water supply of Tigray region is still at its lowest level. The demand for clean water and appropriate sanitation facilities is increasing from time to time. Different stakeholders intervening in the sector are striving to meet these demands by constructing water supply schemes of different scale. As a key player in the overall efforts being made to meet the peoples' demand for these basic and righteous services, the regional government water resources bureau has constructed a large number of water facilities of different scales.

The major source of potable water for the region is mainly from groundwater resource,

- Hand dug well construction
- Shallow well drilling up to 60 meter depth
- Spring development
- Deep water well drilling mainly for urban and semi urban towns

Although we have not collected regional data on the number and list of rural *tabias* appropriate for CMP implementation, we are informed as there are more *tabias* appropriate for CMP implementation in the region.

The use of surface water for domestic water supply is not so much practiced in the region. Adwa water supply and currently Axum water supply are the only towns in the region that uses surface water source from Dam source built at Adwa area.

In 2003 EFY, the number of water supply schemes was

- 4,944 hand dug wells fitted with hand pump
- 1,265 developed spring sources
- 3,655 shallow well sources equipped with hand pump
- 186 motorized water sources in the region.

From the above schemes, 481(9.73%) hand dug wells, 375 (10.26%) shallow wells, 254 (20.08%) springs and 18 (9.8%) motorized schemes were non functional schemes (end of 2003 EFY). From the total water supply schemes in the region in 2003 EFY, 1128 (11.2%) water supply schemes were non-functional.

The number of motorized schemes does not include schemes of large towns. According to the regional water bureau classification; Korem, Maichew, Alamata, Mekelle, Adigrat, Wukro, Axum, Adwa, Abiy Adi, Sheraro, Endasilasie and Humera towns are grouped as large towns. There were 66 motorized, 1 dam, 3 springs and 9 shallow well sources in these towns at the end of 2003 EFY. The rural & urban water supply coverage in 2003 EFY was 62% & 66% respectively.

3.3 OVERVIEW OF THE HYGIENE & SANITATION

According to the Regional Health Bureau annual profile of 2003 EFY, the ten top diseases are registered as main results of poor Hygiene and Sanitation conditions.

The health service and sanitation coverage in the region in 2003 EFY was 83% and 87% respectively. The utilization rate of latrine facilities at the end of 2003 EFY was 34%.

Although, latrine facilities data by Zone and by type including status of latrine facilities were not simple to get in the assessment, the total latrine coverage in the Region at the end of 2003 EFY was 87% (a total of 831,707 HHs).

Out of the total 955, 985 HHs in the Region, the level of latrine facilities utilization rate at the end of 2003 EFY was 34% (325,035 HHs), 506,672 HHs who have constructed latrine are not utilizing their latrines. The number of HHs graduated as model HHs are 809,560 (over 84.7% of the total HHs). This is a very good indicator for hygiene and sanitation improvement in the health extension program (HEP).

Although there are no organizations that could provide private latrine and hand washing supplies so far, there is a good potential to organize graduates from Regional TVET Bureau and members from Regional social associations such as Women and Youth associations so as to produce latrine and hand washing facilities. In regard to sanitation marketing WaSH stakeholders should work to organize sanitation supply production and willingness to pay by beneficiaries through awareness creation and sustained promotion.

There is behavioural change program going on with special tools in the Region at different centres through community led approaches such as community conversation and Community led total sanitation.

There is Regional health partners' forum and Regional Sanitation technical working group organized at Regional Health Bureau which are critically supporting the Regional Health Bureau in improving the condition of Sanitation through technical support of different actors.

4. INSTITUTIONAL & WASH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

The Water Resource Management Policy and the Water Sector Strategy have explicitly stated that every citizen has the fundamental right to access safe water for his/her basic needs. The overall objective of the Water Resource Management Policy is to enhance the well-being and productivity of the people through sustainable development of water resources for equitable social and economic benefits.

4.1.1 VISION & OBJECTIVE OF THE REGION

Vision: To improve the health & quality of life of the people through provision of water & sanitation services on a sustainable basis.

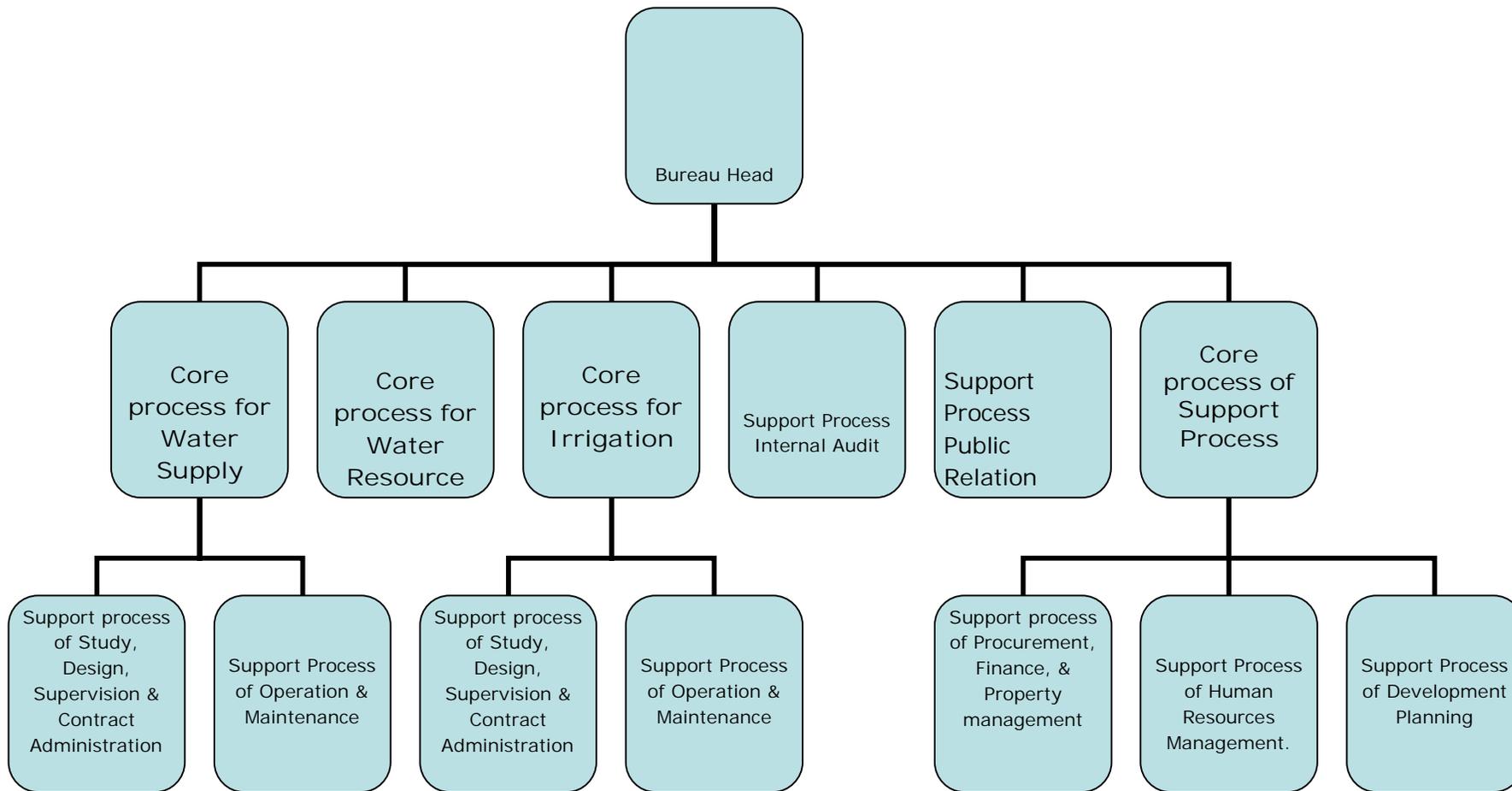
Objectives of the region in implementing WaSH Program

- To improve regional level capacity demand-based Rural WaSH Program
- To improve access of rural communities to water & sanitation services operated and maintained by the community.
- To improve health & hygiene practice

4.1.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Currently, the Regional Water Resource Bureau has got an approved organizational structure with three technical core processes, i.e. Water Resource Management, Water Supply Core Process and Irrigation Core Processes and one Support Core Process. The regional water supply core process is mainly dealing with water supply design, study, supervision and maintenance works. The regional bureau deals mainly with large scale works such as deep well study and drilling supervision, large water supply piped system study and design and supervision works. The Regional Water Resource Bureau organizational structure is depicted below.

Fig.1 Regional Water Resources Bureau Organizational Structure



Responsibilities of the water supply core process;

1. The core process shall study, design, construct, supervise and approved the completed new and expansion of urban and rural water supply projects.
2. Prepare working manual for the existing and newly constructed water supply projects and monitor its performance.
3. The core process shall perform physical, chemical and bacteriological studies of the water supply facilities and approved its portability based on the regional quality standard.
4. Prepare and submit draft standard document for the water supply study, design, construction and maintenance works; and follow up its practicality.
5. Support Preparation of Business plan for small towns and rural towns' water supply offices and search financial support for the expansion works.
6. Follow up of the realization and equity of the project investment cost recovery versus tariff setting of water supply offices.
7. Conduct training on water supply scheme handling, usage and maintenance for communities and WaSHCOs,.
8. Ensure capacity building at scheme level and follow up their sustainability.
9. Introduce water lifting technologies, conduct training for new technologies, prepare operational manual and distribute them.
10. Work for the quality and sustainability of water supply schemes by giving due attention to operation and maintenance in collaboration with concerned offices.
11. Assess technical gap in the core process, arrange training to bring the required capacity in the experts in collaboration with universities and other institutions.
12. Work on the community participation in collaboration with government and non government agencies.
13. Provide or ensure the availability of materials such as pipes, chemicals and lifting technologies.
14. Ensure the overall sustainability & quality of the scheme services.

4.1.3 HUMAN RESOURCE

The organizational structure related to the regional water supply core process has totally an approved post of 146 personnel (110 technical staff and 36 support staff). The number of professionals in the mentioned core process at the regional level was 83, in 2003 EFY.

4.2 WASH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

4.2.1 SITUATION OF WASH PROGRAM

In the implementation of on-going national WaSH program, there are regional WaSH steering, technical and coordination committees organized with clear roles and responsibilities in managing the regional WaSH program from different Regional WaSH stakeholders (Water, Health and Education). However, the level of functionality of these bodies is very low and needs improvement through strengthening current working modality of the Regional WaSH program. Moreover, there is Wash Movement's regional chapter which supports WaSH improvement through promotion and capacity building to communities and Regional stakeholders. Hygiene and Sanitation message is included with the family health card of the FMoH.

Although different WaSH manuals & guidelines are available in the BoWE, these manuals and guidelines are not properly distributed to regional and woreda WaSH stakeholders.

The regional RPCU planned to undertake quarterly monitoring and follow-up activities to woredas and kebeles though not implemented as needed. There is weakness in the monitoring system as WaSH supported woredas are not visited for long time. There is no feedback in field supervision.

Although, there are international & local Donors and NGOs working in WaSH there is no harmonization and clear information on what is funding and achieving. Besides, no proper coordination by government sectors in bringing concrete results. Therefore, there is a need for government sector offices (Water, Health and Education) to take the lead in order to ensure meaningful support by all partners. Except the big donors (WB/DFID, AfDB and UNICEF), others are not clear even their relationships with government partners and how to support each other.

4.2.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The R-WaSH program is an integral part of the regional plans & will be managed and implemented in line with the prevailing mechanisms for management and coordination of priority regional programs.

The multi-sectoral nature of the program emphasis will be placed in achieving intersectoral integration. The management structure for the program is fully decentralized to the implementing woreda administrative & technical structures & communities who will be the direct partners in the program.

The management arrangement takes in to account the existing organizational structure at regional & woreda level and their relation to the higher level. The organizational structure provides an effective mechanism for involving communities in the full range of development activities from needs identification, planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation.

The roles of major actors of the program are described below in detail.

Regional Level

At the regional level the overall co-ordination function of development efforts is within the Regional Program Coordinating Committee within the regional WRDB.

The role of the regional water bureau is overall program planning & coordination.

Responsibilities of the regional water bureau are: -

- Provides enabling environment adopts required legislation & establishes institutional framework.
- Sets out overall needs, coordinates resources & agrees on rules of engagement.
- Consolidates woreda plans and allocates resources.
- Promotes RWSSHP to woredas & to potential financiers.
- Ensure monitoring & evaluation adhered to and objectives met.
- Arranging /supervising technical assistance to help woreda build their capacity & RWSSH programs (including WSGs)
- Contracting/administering borehole construction.

Woreda Level

At the woreda level the overall co-ordination function of development efforts is within the woreda council /administration. The woreda WaSH team is responsible for the implementation of the program. Capacity will be built within the woreda administrations for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the program.

Woreda Council

Role: - Approves & oversees all development activities in the woreda - including the RWSSHP.

Woreda WaSH Team/WWT

Role: -Plan and manage implementation of the woreda RWSSH program

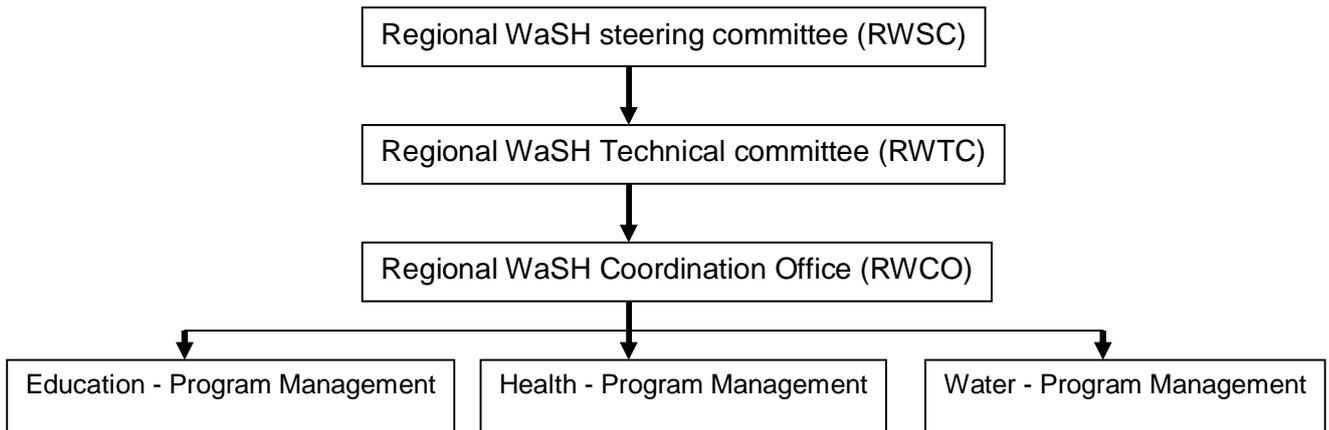
Woreda Support Group (WSG)

Role: - Provides technical assistance to woreda to help build RWSSH program- supporting admin/staff and local service providers in the years of the program.

Local service providers

Role: - To provide technical, social & management development services to communities in support of the RWSSH program

Figure 2-WaSH program structure at the regional level



4.2.3 HUMAN RESOURCE

Table 1 RPCU Human Resource at Regional Level

No.	Name	Educational Level	Position	Experience in WaSH	Monthly Salary
1	Dagnew Hagos	MA	M & E specialist	3 year	8700.00
2	Desta Hagos	BA	Program Specialist	2 year	8700.00
3	Abdelkadir Ali	BA	Financial Specialist	5 1/2 year	8700.00
4	Getachew Fekade	BSc	Technical Specialist	5 month	8700.00
5	Yibrah Yihdego	Ma	Procurement Specialist	5 month	8700.00
6	Yohannes Berhe	BA	Financial Specialist	4 years	8700.00
7	Asmelash G/Yohanes	BSc	Hydrogeologist	9 month	8700.00
8	Atsede Miruts	BA	Assistant Procurement	6 month	7100.00

Table 2 Regional Technical Committee Members

No.	Name	Representing sector
1	Dagnew Hagos	Water Bureau
2	Mebrat Kahsay	BoFED
3	Ibrahim Hassen	Health Bureau
4	Ahmed Mohamed	Education Bureau

Table 3 Regional Steering Committee Members

No.	Name	Sector
1	Nega Berhe	Water Bureau head
2	Hagos Godefart	Health bureau head
3	Gobezay W/Aregay	Education Bureau head
4	Daniel Asefa	Finance Bureau head

4.2.4 OFFICE FACILITIES FOR RPCU

Table 4 Office Facilities for RPCU

No.	Item	Functional	Non functional	Total
1	Car	3	-	3
2	Motorcycle	-	-	-
3	Desktop Computer	6	-	6
4	Laptop computer	6	-	6
5	Printer	5	-	5
6	Photocopier	1	-	1
7	Shelf	15	-	15

4.2.5 WASH PLAN

According to the regional five years GTP bulletin, the regional water resource sector has planned to construct 7152 new water resources schemes and rehabilitation of the existing & maintenance of 947 schemes. Besides, the bureau has also planned to minimize the rate of the non functional schemes from 18% to 7%. Hence, the regional water sector has planned to reach 100% for rural & urban water supply coverage at the end of the 2007 EFY.

Although the Regional Technical Committee has not prepared Regional WaSH plan for 2003-2007 EFY in a coordinated manner, the Regional Program Coordination Unit has prepared the strategic plan which is not endorsed by the Regional Steering Committee and submitted to the National Program Management Unit.

4.2.6 PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

There are many stakeholders working in WaSH program in the region. The main donors/organizations active in WASH program are Government, WB (IDA), AfDB, UNICEF, REST, USAID & various NGOs. The number of woredas supported by WB, AfDB & UNICEF is 18, 9 & 8 respectively. The support being provided by these donors/organizations are budget subsidy, community mobilization, capacity building, stakeholders training, provision of transport facilities and material resources.

4.2.7 PARTICIPATION & COORDINATION

The guiding principles of the water policy focus on decentralized service delivery, participation and community management. Promotion of the participation and community management of all stakeholders and user communities, particularly women's participation in the relevant aspects of water resources management is essential. All user communities contribute 5% of capital cost for all water supply schemes.

All stakeholders to WaSH have obligation to comply with government's plans, policies and laws intended to respect, protect and fulfil the human right to water. In recognition of the multi-sectoral nature of WaSH and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between MoWR, MoH and MoE at national level to facilitate their cooperation in joint planning, implementation, and monitoring of water supply, sanitation and hygiene education in communities. The MOU sets out broad institutional responsibilities for ministries, bureaus and woredas to work on their sector mandate & more importantly coordinate across their sectors.

We have observed that WaSH stakeholders working in the Region do not have a common working and supporting modalities. This shows that the steering committee is not effective and active. The Region faced problems to coordinate WaSH program in a vertical and horizontal dimensions. Problems raised on higher level action include delays in fund flow and less budget support for sanitation and hygiene. There is weak support to carry out sanitation and hygiene activities. Absence of effective coordination, poor supervision and coordination capacity and inconsistent norms and modalities are problems among the actors at the regional level.

4.2.8 ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARENCY

Transparency and accountability is vital for just and equitable delivery of services by public institutions. It refers to government's response to voice which is ensured through systems of transparency in decision making, identifying 'answerability' and exposure to sanctions. It is a tool to ensure service delivery to citizens, promotion of democratic culture and strengthening states. Dissemination of information about user communities and project details have undertaken through community meetings, procurement through WaSHCO and WaSHCO auditing of the completed projects.

4.2.9 CITIZEN VOICE AND GENDER

Citizen voice is an important dimension of governance. It is concerned with channels, mechanisms, processes and capacity of citizens to express views, opinions and preferences. The Region has given high priority in incorporating citizen voice at planning, implementation and follow-up phases. Different meetings and workshops have been undertaken to hear citizen voice.

Gender has been considered in program planning and implementation in the different stages of the project cycle. It is practiced to invite and ensure participation of women in community meetings for planning. It is compulsory to make 50% WaSHCO members to be women.

5. BUDGET ALLOCATION & UTILIZATION

From the table below it can be understood that from 2001-2003 EFY, the capital budget allocated for water sector from the total capital budget of the region was 20%. In some years the utilized budget for WB and UNICEF was higher than the allocated due to balance brought forward.

5.1 GOVERNMENT BUDGET ALLOCATED TO REGION FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

Table 5 GOVERNMENT BUDGET ALLOCATED TO REGION

Years/Sector	Capital	Recurrent
	Allocated Birr in millions	Allocated Birr in millions
2003 EFY	1,143.4	1,975.86
2002 EFY	804.77	1,472.67
2001 EFY	659.79	1,302.05

5.2 GOVERNMENT BUDGET ALLOCATED AND UTILIZED FOR WASH FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

TABLE 6 GOVERNMENT BUDGET ALLOCATED TO WATER SECTOR

Years/Sector	Capital		Recurrent	
	Allocated Birr	Utilized Birr	Allocated Birr	Utilized Birr
2003 EFY	299,925,374.00	145,463,480.70	12,824,717.00	10,472,790.08
2002 EFY	178,131,555.00	156,643,040.50	NA	NA
2001 EFY	41,205,696.45	27,472,091.55	9,679,877.60	7,532,361.10

5.3 WORLD BANK BUDGET ALLOCATED AND UTILIZED FOR WASH FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

Table 7 WORLD BANK BUDGET ALLOCATED TO WASH

Year	Allocated Birr	Utilized Birr
2003 EFY	49,601,147	36,163,219
2002 EFY	22,455,124	21,357,889
2001 EFY	16,175,415	9,698,420

5.4 ADB BUDGET ALLOCATED AND UTILIZED FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

Table 8 ADB BUDGET ALLOCATED TO WASH

Year	Allocated Birr	Utilized Birr
2003 EFY	20,019,865	4,423,513
2002 EFY	18,894,375	16,790,378
2001 EFY	4,150,000	4,521,529

5.5 UNICEF FUND ALLOCATED AND UTILIZED FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

Table 9 UNICEF BUDGET ALLOCATED TO HYGIENE & SANITATION

Year	Allocated Birr	Utilized Birr
2003 EFY	18,925,148	19,819,322
2002 EFY	10,328,954	11,509,649
2001 EFY	11,917,354	9,675,364

6. MONITORING & EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation system in the Region is poor. The Regional Water Bureau produces consolidated report for the water sector only which does not incorporate reports on sanitation and school WASH progress reports from health and education bureaus.

Although the RPCU planned to undertake supportive supervision in program supported woredas, it was not implemented practically. The M & E specialist has rarely undertaken woreda supportive supervision.

7. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN WASH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CMP PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES

- Regional WaSH sector staffs are not clear on WaSH policies & strategies
- Regional Program Coordinating Unit rarely visited woredas & were out of touch with problems & questions at the woreda level
- High staff turnover
- Delay in program budget release & financial settlement
- Capacity limitation in program management, procurement & financial management

- Failure to conduct regular meetings of Regional Technical Committee and Regional Steering Committee
- Low participation of regional technical committee members
- Low level of coordination and loose links among WaSH stakeholders

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- The skills and competencies of staff members should be enhanced through capacity strengthening measures. The capacity development can be implemented in different forms as appropriate such as training, orientation, workshop participation, and experience sharing. Office facilities and transport facilities shall be provided to accelerate WaSH program implementation.
- Sectoral coordination is one of the weak areas in WaSH program. There is poor communication between line departments in each WaSH sectors. Poor communication leads to misunderstanding and confusion, and thus poor sector performance. To avoid such a situation the CMP should extend its support for initiative taken by different actors in the sector to improve sectoral coordination.
- The regional technical committee shall give due attention and make regular meetings to facilitate the WaSH program implementation.
- As there are WaSH supported woredas/*tabias* in the region by different donors, the CMP program shall give priority for woredas/*tabias* where there is no other donor intervention taking also the other technical criteria in to consideration.