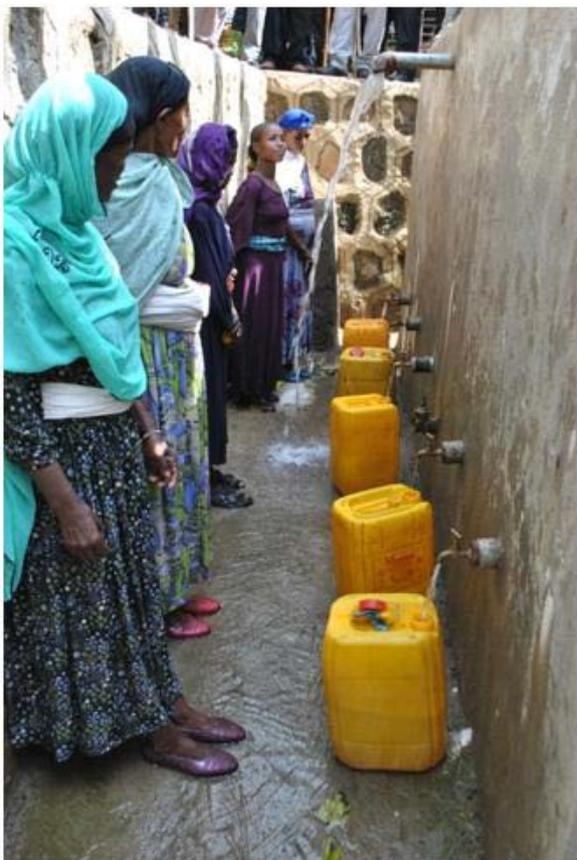


## **FinnWASH-BG Programme**

### **ANNUAL REPORT**

#### **3<sup>rd</sup> Year Implementation**

**July 2011 – June 2012**



Left: Village 46 - Pawe Woreda, Protected spring - water for + 1,000 families.

Above: Wzo Yenewud Zewde outside her latrine in Tach Donben by CLTS approach.



## Table of Contents

1	Executive Summary .....	9
2	Status of financing .....	9
2.1	Status of GoF funds .....	9
2.2	Status of GoE funds .....	10
2.3	Woredas - CDF fund utilization during the third year .....	10
2.4	GoE expenditure during the third year.....	10
2.5	GoF - Capacity building during the third year .....	11
3	Assessment of achievements against plans by Result areas.....	11
3.1	Assessment of progress on Result 1 - Community capacity building.....	13
3.1.1	Woreda Water Offices .....	13
3.1.2	Woreda Health Offices.....	14
3.1.3	Woreda Education Offices .....	15
3.1.4	Woreda Women, Youth and Children's Affairs Office .....	15
3.2	Assessment of progress on Result 2, construction of infrastructure .....	16
3.2.1	Community Water Supply .....	16
3.2.2	Rural piped water supply schemes.....	20
3.3	Cost of community water points .....	21
3.3.1	Average cost of water points in 2011-12 compared to 2010-11 .....	22
3.3.2	Depth of hand dug wells and shallow wells.....	22
3.4	Water points in Schools .....	22
3.4.1	Coverage of schools for water supply.....	23
3.5	Water points at Health Institutions in 2011-12 .....	23
3.5.1	Sanitation Coverage in Schools and Health Center / Posts.....	24
3.5.2	Average cost of water points at Health institutions.....	25
3.6	Sanitation .....	25
3.6.1	Household sanitation.....	25
3.7	School sanitation.....	25
3.7.1	Cost of VIP latrines at schools.....	26
3.7.2	Hand washing tanks and their cost.....	27
3.8	Sanitation at Health Institutions.....	27
3.8.1	Cost of VIP latrines and Medical Waste Incinerators at Health Institutions .....	27
4	Assessment of Result 3, capacity building at Zone and Woreda .....	28
4.1	Woreda Water Offices .....	28
4.1.1	Training on Water Point Site Selection.....	29
4.2	Capacity Building in other Woreda offices.....	29
4.2.1	School WASH Clubs manual.....	29
4.2.2	Computer training .....	29
4.2.3	Training in work planning.....	29



4.2.4	GPS/GIS Training.....	29
4.2.5	CDF Work shop.....	29
4.2.6	Contract Administration Training.....	29
4.2.7	Review Meetings.....	30
4.2.8	BSF Training.....	30
4.3	Zonal Capacity Building.....	31
4.3.1	Zonal Water Department.....	31
4.3.2	Zonal Education Office.....	31
4.3.3	Zonal Health Office.....	31
4.3.4	Zonal Women, Youth & Children's Affairs office.....	32
4.4	Regional Progress.....	32
4.5	Constraints and Challenges faced by Woredas in 2011-12.....	40
4.5.1	Constraints noted by the TA Team.....	40
4.6	Measures taken to resolve some of these constraints/challenges.....	41
4.7	Recommendations.....	41
5	Short term consultancies.....	42
5.1	Feasibility Study of Ali Spring and associated structures gravity water supply scheme.....	42
5.2	Consultant Geophysicist.....	43
5.3	Spare Parts Supply Chain Study Consultants.....	44
5.4	Consultancy to clean Woreda computers.....	44
5.5	CDF Animation film consultancy.....	44
6	Activities of the TA Team.....	45
6.1	CDF Work shop.....	45
6.2	Training of Trainers for WASHCO training.....	45
6.3	Training of Trainers for Artisan Training.....	45
6.4	Revision of the CDF guidelines.....	45
6.5	Revision of WASHCO Finance and Procurement Manual.....	46
6.6	Revising cost estimates of WASH facilities.....	46
6.7	Detailed design of Piped water supply schemes.....	46
6.8	Design of 6-door VIP Latrine with rainwater harvesting.....	46
6.9	Design of shower house for schools.....	46
6.10	Site Selection of Water points.....	46
6.11	Expansion of Abatachin Spring and gravity pipeline.....	46
6.12	Socio economic and tariff study of Galessa.....	47
6.13	Socio economic study of Abatachin Spring Expansion scheme area.....	47
6.14	Construction Supervision.....	48
6.15	Advice to Woreda Steering Committees and Technical WASH Teams.....	48
6.16	Procuring a drilling contractor.....	48
6.17	Annual Planning and Budgeting Meeting.....	49
6.18	Compiling 2010-11 Annual report.....	49



6.19	Participation in first quarter Zone level WASH review meeting .....	49
6.20	Supervision of Kebele level Water Experts' trainings .....	49
6.21	UNICEF team from Amhara region.....	50
6.22	Revising bill of quantities for Ali Spring/Diga dam rehabilitation.....	50
6.23	Collecting current unit prices of of tools for Artisan Association .....	50
6.24	Meeting with Niras and Orgut Directors.....	50
6.25	Board Meetings.....	50
7	Programme Management Committee meetings and field visits.....	50
8	Woreda Support Group .....	50

## Table of Tables

Table 2-1	Status of GoF funds - Cumulative Summary of Transfers and Utilization .....	9
Table 2-2	Status of GoE funds - Cumulative summary .....	10
Table 2-3	Woredas - CDF fund utilization during 3rd year.....	10
Table 2-4	GoE expenditure during the 3rd year.....	10
Table 2-5	GoF fund utilization in capacity building.....	11
Table 3-1	Summary of Physical Targets for 2011 - 2012.....	12
Table 3-2	Capacity building achievements against plans by Woreda Water Offices .....	13
Table 3-3	Community capacity building against plans by Woreda Health Offices.....	14
Table 3-4	Community capacity building against plans by Woreda Education Offices .....	15
Table 3-5	Community capacity building against plans by Woreda WYCAOs.....	15
Table 3-6	Successful Community Water Points in Woredas and Population served.....	16
Table 3-7	Community waster coverage by 2012 and projected 2013 -2015 .....	16
Table 3-8	Community Water points planned and achieved in 2011-12 by the Programme Woredas ..	17
Table 3-9	Planned rehabilitation of water points and achieved in 2011-12.....	17
Table 3-10	Shallow wells planned and achieved in 2011-12.....	18
Table 3-11	Total cost of Berber boreholes.....	19
Table 3-12	Average cost of community water points .....	22
Table 3-13	Average cost of community water points in 2012 compared to 2011 .....	22
Table 3-14	Average depth of HDWs and SWs in 2011 - 2012.....	22
Table 3-15	Water points at schools in 2011-12 .....	23
Table 3-16	School water supply coverage in June 2012 and estimated coverage by June 2013* .....	23
Table 3-17	Average cost of water points at schools .....	23
Table 3-18	Water points constructed at Health institutions in 2011-2012.....	23
Table 3-19	Sanitation Coverage in Institutions.....	24
Table 3-20	Average cost of water points at Health institutions in 2011-12.....	25
Table 3-21	Sanitation coverage in Communities June 2012.....	25
Table 3-22	: VIP latrines at schools; planned and achieved in 2011-12 .....	26
Table 3-23	Average costs of VIP latrines at schools in 2011-12 .....	26
Table 3-24	Constructed VIPL and MWI on Health Posts.....	27
Table 3-25	Average cost of 2-door VIP latrines at Health Institutions in 2011-12 .....	27
Table 4-1	Woreda capacity building against plans by Woreda Water offices .....	28
Table 4-2	Number of artisans trained in 2011-12 .....	28
Table 4-3	Participants in BSF training in Gilgel Beles.....	30
Table 4-4	Achievements of Zonal Water Department against the plan .....	31
Table 4-5	Achievements of Zonal Education office against the plan .....	31
Table 4-6	Achievements of Zonal Health office against the plan.....	31
Table 4-7	Achievements of Zonal Women, Youth and Children's Affairs Office against the plan .....	32
Table 4-8	Report from WMERDB.....	33



Table 4-9 Report from Bureau of Health.....	35
Table 4-10 Report from Bureau of Educationx.....	36
Table 4-11 Bureau of Women, Youth and Children.....	38
Table 4-12 BoFED.....	39
Table 4-13 Major constraints and proposed solutions from Woreda offices.....	40
Table 8-1 Summary of WSG Annual Physical Report (July 2011 - June 2012).....	52

## Table of Figures

Figure 2-1 Opening of Dafili Gravity Scheme.....	21
Figure 4-1 Geophysicist conducting vertical electrical sounding, Mehal Mojjib, Bullen Woreda.....	43

## List of Annexes

Annex 1 Example of Wombera - Cost of WASH facilities in schools.....	54
Annex 2 Example of Wombera - Cost of WASH facilities in Healt Posts.....	54
Annex 3 Water coverage map of Bullen woreda.....	55
Annex 4 Water coverage map of Dibate woreda.....	56
Annex 5 Water coverage map of Pawe woreda.....	57
Annex 6 Water coverage map of Mandura woreda.....	58
Annex 7 Water coverage map of Wombera woreda.....	59



### Programme Fact Sheet

Programme Title	<i>Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Benishangul – Gumuz Regional State (FinnWASH-BG-BG)</i>
Programme Number	<i>MFA’s Intervention Code: 23815401</i>
Sector	<i>Social Development</i>
Sub-sector	<i>Water supply and sanitation</i>
Geographical Coverage and Programme sites	<i>Metekel Zone of Benishangul – Gumuz Region, Ethiopia (Dibatie, Bullen, Pawe, Mandura and Wombera Woredas)</i>
Duration	<i>July 2009 – June 2013 Implementation Phase</i>
Starting Date	<i>1<sup>st</sup> July 2009 (Planning Phase July 2008-June 2009)</i>
Programme Financing Government of Finland Government of Ethiopia Communities	<i>Total grant from GoF EUR 11,409,563; Total contribution of Benishangul-Gumuz regional State ETB 11,574,470 (equals EUR 890,334); Total contribution of communities ETB 7,365,000 (equals 536,538).</i>
Beneficiaries	<i>233,200 (population of 5 Programme Woredas)</i>
Overall Objective	<i>Universal access to improved water supply, sanitation and hygiene in Metekel Zone of Benishangul Gumuz Regional State</i>
Programme Purpose	<i>Improved access to safe drinking water supplies, hygienic sanitation, and hand washing facilities in Programme Woredas.</i>
Executing Bodies	<i>Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau (WMERDB) in partnership with Bureau of Health (BoH), Bureau of Education (BoE) and Bureau of Women, Youth &amp; Children’s Affairs (BoWYCA).</i>
Competent Authorities	<i>The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) represented at the Regional level by the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED). The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland / Embassy of Finland in Ethiopia.</i>



The FinnWASH-BG logo represents project's WASH activities - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

The CDF financed water point creates a starting point for improved life.

The water is distributed to WASHCO members, who can use it for multiple purposes.

The clean and save water reduces diarrhea and other diseases. It also helps to improves sanitation and hygiene standards in villages.

FinnWASH-BG brings better life for the Ethiopian People.



## List of Abbreviations

AFD	Agence Francaise de Developement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANRS	Amhara National Regional State
ARDO	Agriculture & Rural Development Office
BGCSI	Benishangul-Gumuz Credit and Saving Institution
BGMFSCo	Benishangul-Gumuz Micro Financing Share Company
BGNRS	Benishangul-Gumuz National Regional State
BOARD	Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
BoE	Bureau of Education
BoFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BoH	Bureau of Health
CDF	Community Development Fund
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPAR	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
DA	Development Agent
DFID	Department for International Development
EFY	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Ethiopian Mapping Agency
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
EUWI	EU Water Initiative
FA	Field Advisor
FTC	Farmer Training Centre
GBCTE	Gilgel Beles College of Teacher Education
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GoF	Government of Finland
GPS	Global Positioning System
HDW	Hand Dug Well
HEW	Health Extension Worker
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRD	Human Resource Development
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practice
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IHS	Improved Hygiene and Sanitation
IO	Information Office
IRFA	Initial Rapid Field Appraisal
JPO	Junior Programme Officer
Lpcd	litre per person per day
Lpcd	litres per capita per day
	meters above the sea level
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
MIS	Monitoring & Information System
MSF	Multi Stakeholder Forum
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoH	Ministry of Health



MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ODF	Open Defecation Free
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
PD	Programme Document
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
RiPPLE	Research Inspired Policy and Practice Learning in Ethiopia and the Nile Region
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
RWSC	Regional WASH Steering Committee
RWSEP	Rural Water Supply and Environmental Programme
RWTT	Regional WASH Technical Team
S.D.	Spring Development
SDPRP	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
TA	Technical Assistance
TL	Team Leader
TOR	Term of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UAP	Universal Access Programme
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WA	Woreda Administration
WAB	Women Affairs Bureau
WAO	Women's Affairs Office
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH-BG	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene in Benishangul-Gumuz
WaSHCO	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WHO	World Health Organization
WMERDB	Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau
WoFED	Woreda Office of Finance and Economic Development
WRDF	Water Resources Development Fund
WSC	Woreda Steering Committee
WSDP	Water Sector Development Programme (2002)
WSDP	Water sector Development Programme
WSS	Water Sector Strategy (2001)
WSSA	Water Supply and Sanitation Advisor
WTD	Water Technology Department
WTWASHT	Woreda Technical WASH Team
WUA	Water User Association
ZoFED	Zonal Office of Finance and Economic Development



## 1 Executive Summary

- New FinnWASH-BG Programme Coordinator Ato Desalegne Abebe came on board in July 2011 and was briefed on the Programme by the TA Team Leader. The previous PC left to Stockholm Water Week and never returned back - one reason for delays in handing over files and reporting.
- Construction of community, school and health institution water points totaled 244 which was above the plan in four Woredas but below the plan in Wombera. The detection of CDF Supervisor Ato Haimanot but later release from prison caused some delays in Wombera among the staff.
- The number of household latrines constructed was not reported except for Wombera. However, six kebeles were declared ODF.
- Construction of VIP latrines at schools was delayed due to long procurement process as contractors were used in four of the five Woredas.
- The drilling programme achieved 23 productive shallow wells but the success rate was disappointing at 44%, which again testifies the difficult conditions in Programme woredas.
- Training of Woreda and Zonal Experts continued and some training were repeated because of high staff turnover.
  - Six kebeles achieved ODF status
  - 222 teachers trained to conduct CLTSH triggering
  - Zonal training hall refurbished and new latrine completed for trainees
  - Zonal car wrecked
  - New FAA came on board
  - WSG trained 92 people on site selection
  - WSG acquired a second vehicle
  - WSG prepared a training manual on operation, maintenance and management of rural water supply schemes

## 2 Status of financing

### 2.1 Status of GoF funds

The Table 2-1 shows that FinnWASH-BG Programme had utilized 53,3% of the total funds within the first 3 implementing years. The remaining 46,7% is intended to be utilized in the five programme woredas when aiming to achieve the set 98% UAP in water, 100 % completion of VIPLs and water points in all schools and 100% water points, 2-door VIPLs and incinerators in all Health Center / Posts. However, realistically an extension of the Programme by 2 years would be required.

Table 2-1 Status of GoF funds - Cumulative Summary of Transfers and Utilization



Status of GoF funds - Cumulative Summary of Transfers and Utilization								
Year	Budget for 4 years	Fund transferred from GoF to BoFED			Funds available for remaining years	Expected utilization during 4th year	Utiliz. %	Rem. funds %
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012				
						2012/2013		
EURO	7 478 146	1 536 579	2 095 166	1 791 211	2 055 190			
BIRR	155 154 460	28 396 292	37 479 709	42 009 089	47 269 370			
Left over money from 3 <sup>rd</sup> year in Birr				25 134 325	25 134 325			
Fund utilized up to the end of 3 <sup>rd</sup> year in Birr				82 750 765			53,3 %	
Funds avail. for rem. years est. in Birr (1 EURO = 22 Birr)					72 403 695			46,7 %
Expected utilization during 4th year						22 000 000	67,5 %	
Funds remaining for the extension period of 2 years						50 403 695		32,5 %
Funds budgeted to Ali Spring in 4th year in Pawe Water Office						13 840 009		
Fund budgeted in Mandura woreda for connections to Ali Spring						1 322 574		
Total budgeted for Ali Spring						15 162 583		
Ali Spring expected utilization during 4th year; 20% Advance payment + 20% First payment for Contractor = Total 40% out of Contract price.						6 065 033		
Left over from 4th year from Ali Spring for the extension period						9 097 550		

## 2.2 Status of GoE funds

The Table 2-2 shows that 52,2% of the matching funds of GoE had been utilized at the end of third implementation year. This would leave 47,8% of the funds for the 4th year and possible extension of the Programme. This is well matching with the utilization rate of the GoF investment funds.

Table 2-2 Status of GoE funds - Cumulative summary

Status of GoE funds - Cumulative expenditure							
Year	Budget for 4 years	Fund planned and utilized in 3 years			Cumulative fund utilization to the end of 3 <sup>rd</sup> year	Utilization %	Remaining funds %
		Birr	2009/2010	2010/2011			
Budget	11 574 472	600	2 038 371	5 896 599	8 534 970		
Expenditure		599 358	2 056 075	3 381 723	6 037 156	52,2 %	
Left over of GoE funds for the 4th and remaining years					5 537 316		47,8 %

## 2.3 Woredas - CDF fund utilization during the third year

Table 2-3, below shows an average utilization rate of 53,8% among the woredas. The lacking behind is mainly related to the relatively slow process by the BG Water Enterprise in implementing the big water schemes in Berber, Senkora and Gallessa, Abatachin extension is progressing according to the plan by Artisan association and Community contribution.

Table 2-3 Woredas - CDF fund utilization during 3rd year

Woredas - CDF Transfers and Utilization during 3rd year						
No.	Name of Woreda	Left over CDF funds from 2003 E.C. at Woreda Bank Account	CDF transfers to woreda in 2004 E.C.	Total CDF available at Woreda Bank for 2004	CDF utilized up 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Utilization rate %
1	Bullen	762 905	6 136 273	6 899 179	3 744 138	54,3 %
2	Dibate	699 000	11 084 401	11 783 402	5 405 941	45,9 %
3	Pawe	26 508	5 790 560	5 817 068	5 581 356	95,9 %
4	Mandura	721 094	6 906 039	7 627 133	4 407 959	57,8 %
5	Wombera	1 306 044	7 663 988	8 970 032	2 989 111	33,3 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 515 551</b>	<b>37 581 262</b>	<b>41 096 813</b>	<b>22 128 505</b>	<b>53,8 %</b>

## 2.4 GoE expenditure during the third year

The GoE matching funds were utilized in Birr 3,381,723 during the last implementation year.

Table 2-4 GoE expenditure during the 3rd year



GoE expenditure during the 3rd year					
No.	Woredas, Zone and Bureaux	Annual Planned Budget	Expenditure during 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter	Cumulative Expenditure of the year (YTD)	Utilization rate %
1	Regional sectors	607 834	135 259	179 035	29,5 %
2	Zonal sectors	344 798	73 150	164 056	47,6 %
3	Pawe Woreda	1 002 327	726 630	726 630	72,5 %
4	Mandura Woreda	980 247	176 217	438 978	44,8 %
5	Dibate Woreda	999 574	606 258	604 148	60,4 %
6	Bullen Woreda	1 011 860	411 735	752 599	74,4 %
7	Wombera Woreda	949 959	295 079	516 278	54,3 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5 896 599</b>	<b>2 424 328</b>	<b>3 381 723</b>	<b>57,4 %</b>

## 2.5 GoF - Capacity building during the third year

The average utilization rate among the implementers was 68,0% during the 3rd year.

Table 2-5 GoF fund utilization in capacity building

GoF - Capacity building fund transfers and utilization in woreda in 3rd year				
No.	Woreda Sector Offices	Fund transfers up to 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter	Funds utilized up to 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter	Utilization rate %
1	Bullen	1 712 248	994 488	58,1 %
2	Dibate	1 710 839	1 027 391	60,1 %
3	Pawe	1 607 128	1 311 040	81,6 %
4	Mandura	1 603 441	949 954	59,2 %
5	Wombera	1 560 607	642 029	41,1 %
6	Zonal Sectors	1 079 869	710 724	65,8 %
7	Regional Sectors	5 101 670	4 163 130	81,6 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14 375 802</b>	<b>9 798 756</b>	<b>68,0 %</b>

## 3 Assessment of achievements against plans by Result areas

2011- 2012 was the third year of implementation of the FinnWASH-BG BG Programme. This annual report will assess the progress of the Programme towards achieving the overall objective of the Programme which is as stated in the Programme Document to attain universal access to improved water supply, sanitation and hygiene in Programme woredas of BG Region. This is covered in an assessment of Result 2 (CDF / CMP, Community Managed Project.)

This is in line with the Government of Ethiopia's Universal Access Plan II which is to have 98% water supply coverage and 100% sanitation coverage by 2015.

The key indicators for the verification of the achievement of the overall objective are: A)98% of rural people in BG have the following minimum water supply service level by 2012: maximum distance of 1.5 km to water point and availability of minimum 15 liters / person / day when water quality meeting the national standards. B) 100% rural people in BG have at least the lowest cost latrine with a hand washing facility that ensures a clean and healthful living environment both at home and in the neighborhood of users by 2013. C) The incidence of water and hygiene related diseases, particularly diarrhea reduced.



Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Benishangul - Gumuz  
Regional State, Ethiopia, FinnWASH-BG - Implementation Phase

Table 3-1 Summary of Physical Targets for 2011 - 2012

FinnWASH-BG - SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL TARGETS - July 2011 - June 2012																											
Woreda	Rural Water Supply Schemes														Hygiene and Sanitation Facilities												
	Community										Health Center / Post				Schools			Community			Health Center / Post		Schools				
	HDW*	RHDW*	Spring*	Rehabilitated Gravity Spring System*	Gravity scheme*	Civil construction	Construction of water point and reservoir	Shallow wells*	Bio-Sand Filter (BSF)*	RHDW*	Bio-Sand Filter	HDW with col. Chamber*	Shallow wells*	HDW with col. Chamber*	Roof rainwater harvesting	Shallow wells*	TOTAL	MSWDP	HHTPL - HWF	HHSWDP	VIPL / 2-door*	MWI*	VIPL / 6-Door / Girls*	VIPL / 6-Door / Boys*	HWF / without VIP latrine		
Bullen	31	10	1		1	0	0	15	25	0	0	4		6	1				2 160			3	2	3	3	5	
Dibate	45	10	1		0	1	0	8	0	0	0	4		8	0				2 520			3	2	3	3	5	
Mandura	47	10	2		0	0	1	9	0	0	0	4		2	0				2 430	4 000		5	6	4	3	5	
Pawe	43	5	2		0	0	0	9	100	2	5	2		8	0				1 640	1 108		3	3	3	3	5	
Wombera	36	4	5	1	0	1	0	7	25	0	0	5		8	0				2 000	2 000		2	3	3	3	5	
Total	202	39	11	1	1	2	1	48	150	2	5	20	0	32	1	0			0	10 750	7 108	16	16	16	15	25	
Total WPs	202		11		1	2	1	48				20	0	32	1	0											
Total RWPs		39		1						2																	
ALL - WPs																											
HDW = Hand Dug Well																		MSWDP = Model Solid Waste Disposal Pit									
																		HHSWDP = Household Solid Waste Disposal Pit									
																		MWI = Medical Waste Incinerator									
																		(*) = Facilities constructed through CDF									



### 3.1 Assessment of progress on Result 1 - Community capacity building

Result 1. "Institutionalized community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and behaviors related to sanitation and hygiene sustainably".

During the reporting period the water, health, education and women's offices of the five Woredas pursued activities designed to improve capacity at community level. Usually these activities are conducted during the first and second quarters as during the third and fourth quarters Woredas are occupied with Result 2 activities i.e. construction of physical infrastructure.

However, during 2011-12 very few Result 1 activities were conducted in the first quarter because of late arrival of the funds and the fact that many Woreda experts were engaged on summer courses until the end of September. Some community capacity building like forming and training WASHCOs and Kebele WASH teams was done in the second quarter but fund utilization in the second quarter was very low with the exception of Mandura Woreda which managed to achieve most of its Result 1 activities.

Another reason why Woredas didn't do the planned capacity building in the second quarter is that Woreda and Kebele staff were engaged in villagisation activities. Decision makers were also involved in staff evaluations and meetings at Zonal and Regional level. This resulted in many activities which should have been done in the second quarter being pushed to the third and fourth quarters which considerably added to the Woreda staff's work load.

However, a total of 275 community WASHCOs were formed and trained during the reporting period. Other community capacity building achievements against plans are summarized below. Full details including percentages appear in the Woreda reports.

#### 3.1.1 Woreda Water Offices

Table 3-2 Capacity building achievements against plans by Woreda Water Offices

Community capacity building achievements against plans by Woreda Water Offices												
	Bullen		Dibate		Mandura		Pawe		Wombera		Total	
	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done
Training of community WASHCOs	60	48	64	59	59	59	59	60	54	49	296	275
Establishing WASHCOs at sites built before FinnWASH	10	7	20	20	18	18	5	6	4	2	57	53
Strengthening Kebele WASH Teams	17	17	15	15	16	16	20	20	0	0	68	68
Procurement & property administration training for WASHCOs	60	45	66	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	111
Preparation of community WASH plans	60	45	64	37	69	69	64	58	54	54	311	263
Training Pump Attendants & Caretakers	120	68	128	85	116	0	128	128	156	0	648	281
Training WASHCOs on contract management	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Review meeting for WASHCOs	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	102	478	202	578
Training WASHCOs on tariff setting & collection	0	0	0	0	10	10	64	110	0	0	74	120
Mobilization of community for soil & environment conservation for selected sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	6	0	10	4

To a large extent the training of WASHCOs and Kebele WASH teams was achieved compared to the plans. As far as practical 60% of WASHCO members are women but in some communities it was difficult to find enough literate women.

WSG assisted Woreda offices to develop Community WASH plans. During the year 263 Community WASH plans were made against a plan of 311. These plans are in Amharic and were developed with WASHCOs and Kebele WASH teams. The overall water coverage is 67% which means that still big effort is needed in the final year(s) to assist the remaining communities to come up with their WASH plans.

The training of pump attendants and caretakers fell far short of what was expected which raises concerns for the sustainability of the hand pump schemes. This will have to be addressed during the final year(s) of the programme in conjunction with the setting up of a sustainable spare parts supply system. Also it appears that more WASHCOs need training on tariff setting and collection to ensure they have enough money to buy spare parts into the future after the Programme ends.

The reports show that 263 communities have come up with community WASH plans with the help of Woreda experts assisted by WSG. A new activity this year was to train some WASHCOs in contract



management so they can better understand drilling contracts as 48 shallow wells were planned to be drilled. More WASHCOs will be so trained in the final year.

There was no training of Water User Associations in Senkora, Berber and Galessa on medium scale schemes. This will be done in 2012-13 and byelaws will be developed. Training will also be given on management of the schemes and training pump operators.

### Bye-laws for Dafili Gravity Water Supply Scheme

Mandura Woreda Water Office organised a meeting in mid November 2011 with the Dafili community to develop byelaws for the Dafili Water Users Association.

At this meeting the bye-laws were discussed by more than three quarters of the scheme users. In general, the users in Dafili accepted the bye-laws except that they decided to reduce the tariff, which was recommended by the socio-economic study. Furthermore, for domestic consumption, they decided to pay either on monthly or yearly basis instead of per jerry can. They decided that households should pay 10 Birr per year. But, for shower and cattle consumption, they decided to pay per use. To enforce the bye-laws, the Mandura Water office planned to make another discussion with the scheme users in the presence of WSC members and facilitate that the Dafili WUA is registered by the WMERDB and becomes a legal entity but this registration did not occur.

### 3.1.2 Woreda Health Offices

Table 3-3 Community capacity building against plans by Woreda Health Offices

Community capacity building against plans by Woreda Health offices												
	Bullen		Dibate		Mandura		Pawe		Wombera		Total	
	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done
Awareness creation for communities on WASH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	10	8
Training of DA's, teachers on CLTS in gotts	30	30	24	70	40	40	0	0	60	44	154	184
Training HEW's on CLTS	34	26	17	6	31	29	0	0	0	0	82	61
Training households on modern pit latrine construction	21	10	40	55	15	0	0	0	50	0	126	65
Triggering & follow up on CLTS in gotts	30	12	30	27	30	24	30	21	30	27	150	111
Establishing WASHCOs at Health Institutions	9	10	25	20	11	11	16	16	10	8	71	65
Recruitment & training of H&S volunteers	63	31	132	64	35	36	40	40	30	0	300	171
CLTS verification & management training for HEW's	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	42	0	0	45	42
Training health institution WASHCOs on financial management/CDF approach	29	29	25	20	40	40	80	53	30	29	204	171
Provide hygiene information at health institutions & public meetings	11	16	11	8	12	17	0	0	0	0	34	41
Organise community conversation facilitated by HEW's	30	0	15	18	30	11	6	6	0	0	81	35
Celebrate annual WASH day	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1			2	2
Training households on homemade water treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	17	20	17

Where the targets have not been met the reasons cited by Woredas is either lack of budget or workload or problems getting WoFEDs to release the money on time. The target for recruiting and training WASHCOs at health institutions was largely met. The training of teachers and DA's on CLTS surpassed the target by 30. This activity was given a boost by the experience sharing visit to the Southern Region to see how teachers are trained to do triggering and follow up on CLTS as there are not enough health workers to do the job. The recruitment and training of hygiene volunteers fell well short of what was planned; the reason given was shortage of budget. The number of households trained to make improved pit latrines is very small compared to the total number of households in the project area. However, CLTS encourages households to dig pit latrines and is not supposed to be prescriptive; any latrine will do.

Although reports show that CLTS triggering occurred in 111 gotts, only 6 kebeles were declared ODF in the last year indicating that some kebeles did not reach the target of 100% latrine building by households. Therefore, the focus will be on these gotts to complete latrine construction in the final year of the programme so that these kebeles can be declared ODF. However, it appears that the target of 98% of households having a latrine with hand washing facility will not be reached by the end of the programme, except of Pawe Woreda which will achieve the target.



### 3.1.3 Woreda Education Offices

Table 3-4 Community capacity building against plans by Woreda Education Offices

Community capacity building against plans by Woreda Education Offices												
	Bullen		Dibate		Mandura		Pawe		Wombera		Total	
	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done
Training of teachers on WASH & CLTS	65	28	65	65	23	23	65	85	65	21	283	222
Strengthening Hygiene & Sanitation clubs at schools	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	75	75
Form new hygiene & sanitation clubs at schools	6	0	6	13	14	14	6	6	6	6	38	39
Facilitate school hygiene & sanitation club plan of action	21	11	21	34	16	16	21	21	21	0	100	82
Provide schools with sanitation tools and soap	22	20	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	0	109	85
Organise & conduct weekly school VIP latrine cleaning sessions	37	22	40	30	36	8	0	0	0	0	113	60
Training in financial management, CDF approach for school WASHCOs	70	20	55	72	70	70	70	80	70	57	335	299
Organise & conduct bi-annual quiz on hygiene & sanitation for school children	17	12	17	17	17	17	17	10	17	10	85	66
Organise and conduct weekly hand washing demonstrations in schools	15	15	15	18	15	15	15	15	15	0	75	63
Organise & conduct biannual hygiene & sanitation festivals	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4

What can be seen here is that 222 teachers were trained how to conduct triggering and follow-up on CLTS in the catchment areas of schools. This was as a direct result of the experience sharing visit to the Southern Region organised by the TA where Woreda experts got first-hand experience of how teachers have been trained by PLAN International and regional experts to train teachers on CLTS. This has enabled six kebeles in the programme area to be officially declared Open Defecation Free which is a tremendous achievement.

### 3.1.4 Woreda Women, Youth and Children's Affairs Office

Table 3-5 Community capacity building against plans by Woreda WYCAOs

Capacity building against plans by Woreda Women, Youth and Children Offices												
	Bullen		Dibate		Mandura		Pawe		Wombera		Total	
	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done
Establish & train Kebele gender teams on WASH issues	14	14	29	25	12	19	20	20	32	31	107	109
Train village Contact Women at new water points	50	93	174	107	70	61	141	61	100	58	535	380
Do advocacy on WASH & responsibilities of women at kebele	19	19	5	5	19	19	20	20	33	33	96	96
Conduct serial discussions with women to increase awareness	150	51	180	156	100	59	167	138	100	56	697	460
Gender & HIV awareness training for WASHCOs	15	15	90	116	60	70	80	75	150	65	395	341
Meeting on WASH issues, harmful practices & HIV/AIDS at	19	19	4	5	6	5	3	3	4	4	36	36
Impact assessment on WASH utilisation & participation of women	1	1	5	20	95	95	1	1	95	95	197	212
Review meeting & experience sharing at kebele level	4	4	1	1	1	0	20	20	1	1	27	26
Training on management of water, hygienic practices			45	88	60	54	80	63	150	112	335	317
Train women & youth association leaders on WASH ownership	130	80	145	136	10	42	165	165	165	134	615	557

Analysis of the above data shows that all kebele gender teams were strengthened but that the training of contact women in communities was lower than planned; remarkably 71% of the target was achieved. There is no report of what these contact women actually do or if those trained in previous years are still active. The impact assessment activity was introduced this year by WSG gender expert to assess what impact the training of women has had at community level. His report is available from WSG office.

The reports have tried to disaggregate the data to show the number of women trained and the number of men. It is planned that in the final year more women will be trained as hand pump caretakers as women tend to stay in the community whereas men tend to leave. Also, the Afridev hand pump was specifically designed for women to maintain.

The WSG assisted Woreda women's offices to train and retrain contact women. A total of 380 contact women were trained against the planned 535. Their job is to assist Health Extension Workers in promoting improved hygiene practices at household level. WSG also provided a manual to Woreda women's offices on this topic.



### 3.2 Assessment of progress on Result 2, construction of infrastructure

Definition of Result 2: "CDF mechanism institutionalized as a mechanism to finance WASH investments".

#### 3.2.1 Community Water Supply

After the third year of implementation Woredas have institutionalized the CDF approach and most communities in the programme area are aware of the procedure for applying for CDF.

One of the main indicators to measure this result is the coverage level; the percentage of the population having access to a safe and reliable water supply at affordable cost through water points constructed by the programme. The table below shows the estimated coverage levels per Woreda based on the number of success schemes built in 2011-12. The medium scale motorized schemes in Senkora, Berber, Galessa and Abatachin expansion have not been included because they are not yet completed. Coverage is calculated by dividing the total population by HDW / 250, SW / 400, PS / 300 (average people / water point) giving the targeted number of water points. Woreda towns are not included in this calculation. During the final year of the programme the challenge will be to provide for those remaining unserved who are living in the woreda peripheral areas which are more isolated and difficult to reach, particularly in the Wombera and Bullen lowlands, which have poor or no access roads. However, the villagisation programme is helping in bringing people closer to access roads. It was noted that in 2011-12 some communities planned to get shallow wells did not get because the drilling rig could not get to those villages.

Hence, in 2011-12 a total of 244 community water points were constructed in the five Woredas (hand dug wells, springs, shallow wells and rehabilitated water points). See Table 3-6 below. The total population served in 2011 -2012 was 63,500 people.

Table 3-6 Successful Community Water Points in Woredas and Population served

Successful Community Water Points in Woredas and Population served										
	HDW	Springs on site	Springs with distribution system	Shallow wells	Rehabilitated WPs	Total Water Points	Factor: Peole / HDW	Factor: People / SW	Factor: People / Protected Spring	Total Population served
Bullen	37	0	0	5	6	48	250	250	300	12 000
Dibate	44	6	0	5	6	61	250	250	300	15 550
Mandura	42	1	0	2	0	45	250	250	300	11 300
Pawe	36	2	0	8	5	51	250	250	300	14 350
Wombera	26	10	1	2	0	39	250	250	300	10 300
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>244</b>				<b>63 500</b>

Note: National service factors for water points: HDW / 300 people, SW / 800 people, PS / 600 people. Factors In Benishangul - Gumuz: HDW / 250 people, SW / 400 people and PS / 300 people.  
Pawe woreda / Protected spring in Village 46 serves 2 villages by population of 1,500 people.

#### 3.2.1.1 Water supply coverage

Community water supply coverage increased to 67 % by June 2012 and is expected to reach 78,9% after the 4th implementation year. In Pawe the rehabilitation of Ali Spring scheme will accomplish the UAP. Based on the GIS monitoring data and census data it has been calculated that 96 WPs and 72 WPs would be needed additionally in 2014 and 2015 - respectively - to achieve the 98% UAP target in all programme woredas. See Table 3-7, below which is showing the current status and projecting the work still remaining to be done.

Table 3-7 Community waster coverage by 2012 and projected 2013 -2015



Status of Community Water supply coverage											
	Coverage June 2012	Population June 2013	Coverage June 2013	Population June 2014	WPs during 2006 (no BSF added)	People served	Coverage June 2014	Population June 2015	WPs during 2006 (no BSF added)	People served	Coverage June 2015**
Bullen	64,0 %	50 495	80,0 %	52 057	27	7 200	94 %	53 619	14	3 700	101 %
Dibatie	64,0 %	76 241	83,0 %	78 599	33	8 850	94 %	80 957	28	7 450	103 %
Mandura*	90,5 %	54 832	95,0 %	56 528	5	1 250	97 %	58 224	0	0	97 %
Pawe**	59,3 %	62 223	64,3 %	64 147	0	0	64 %	66 072	0	0	64 %
Wombera	57,0 %	51 092	72,0 %	52 672	31	8 300	88 %	54 252	30	8 100	103 %
	<b>67,0 %</b>	<b>294 883</b>	<b>78,9 %</b>	<b>304 003</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>25 600</b>	<b>87 %</b>	<b>313 124</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>19 250</b>	<b>93 %</b>
* In Mandura woreda connections will be made to Ali Spring scheme and the UAP will reach +100%											
** In Pawe woreda Ali Spring scheme will give +100% for full population, including smaller towns on the transit line.											
HDW serves people	250	Protected Spring serves people	300	Shallow well serves people	400						

Of course, there is a difference between coverage and access. Access levels are not known because woredas do not report the number of schemes functioning that were built in previous years. But according to the Spare Parts Study in December 2011, only 12% of FinnWASH-BG water points were not functioning. According to the CDF principle it are the communities which are in charge of maintaining their own WPs with the help of savings at MFI and local Artisans and Pump Care Takers.

According to the Mandura water office, the estimated water supply coverage of the Woreda when the Abatachin expansion scheme is completed will be 90.5%.

According to Pawe Water office, the estimated water supply coverage of the Woreda at the end of 2011 - 2012 fiscal year was 59.3%.

The total number of community water points planned and the number achieved and the number abandoned or dry is shown in the table below. A total of 310 water points were planned including rehabilitated ones, while the total of successful water points was 244 representing a success rate of 78.7%.

Table 3-8 Community Water points planned and achieved in 2011-12 by the Programme Woredas

Summary of Community Water Points 2011 - 2012											
	HDW planned	HDW started	HDW completed	HDW trials failed	Springs on spot planned	Springs on spot completed	Springs with distribution planned	Springs with distribution completed	SW planned	SW completed	SW dry
Bullen	31	44	37	7	1	0	1	0	15	5	10
Dibate	45	46	44	5	1	6	0	0	8	5	3
Mandura	47	43	42	18	2	1	1	0	9	2	7
Pawe	43	44	36	8	2	2	0	0	9	8	1
Wombera	36	29	26	1	11	10	2	1	7	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>

The success rate for HDW was 89%. In Wombera it was 79% which was below last year's achievement. For SW it was 44% across all Woredas see details below.

In Mandura seven communities, which were supposed to be served this year didn't get the service due to mainly hard formation and collapsing of HDWs. Success rate for HDW was 72%. One spring on spot was not done due to significant yield decrease. Furthermore, due to inaccessibility of the selected shallow well sites, only two out of the nine planned were drilled.

In Pawe Woreda eight communities, which were supposed to be served this year didn't get the service due to mainly hard formation and collapsing of HDWs. Similarly, a community which was supposed to be served with a SW didn't get the service due to absence of water in the well.

Table 3-9 Planned rehabilitation of water points and achieved in 2011-12



Rehabilitated water points in Woredas				
	Planned HDW	HDW completed	Springs completed	Shallow wells completed
Bullen	10	6	0	0
Dibate	10	4	2	0
Mandura	10	0	0	0
Pawe*	4	0	0	0
Wombera	39	14	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

### 3.2.1.2 Shallow wells

With regard to shallow wells, a total of 48 were planned while the actual number of productive wells drilled was 23, a success rate of 48,9%. See Table 3-10, below. In Bullen Woreda the success rate was only 37,5 %. In Epar seven SWs were drilled but only two were productive. Some villages were inaccessible particularly in the Wombera and Bullen lowlands, some wells were dry and some collapsed because the contractor did not have working mud drilling equipment. No geophysical surveying was done to site shallow wells.

The total cost for successful shallow wells was Birr 708,598, with an average cost of Birr 141,719. When the cost of dry /collapsed wells are included then the cost becomes Birr 223,415 - considerably above the budgeted figure of Birr 170,000. The total population served by the 23 successful shallow wells is  $23 \times 250 = 5,750$ . The cost per beneficiary is therefore Birr 39 or €1,7.

Table 3-10 Shallow wells planned and achieved in 2011-12



Shallow wells / Bore holes planned and achieved 2011 - 2012							
Bullen woreda	Kebele	Gott	Productive	Dry	Collapsed	Total drilled	Success rate
	Bedore		1	1		2	
	Epar		2	5		7	
	Chilanko		3	1		4	
	Matta			1		1	
	Baruda				2	2	
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>37,5 %</b>
Dibate woreda	Kebele	Gott	Productive	Dry	Collapsed	Total drilled	
	Angtok		2			2	
	Legabuna		2			2	
	Komed		1			1	
	Kidoh			1		1	
	Zighie			2		2	
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>62,5 %</b>
Mandura woreda	Kebele	Gott	Productive	Dry	Collapsed	Total drilled	
	Ejenta	Empeagwa	1			1	
	Ejenta	Wobeti		1		1	
	Tuni Dadosh	Dimdim		1		1	
	Tuni Dadosh	Gudem Gesses		1		1	
	Duha Gubash	Wakilla	1			1	
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40,0 %</b>
Pawe woreda	Kebele	Gott	Productive	Dry	Collapsed	Total drilled	
	K1	V127 / V101	1	1		2	
	K1	V104	1			1	
	K2	V30	1	1		2	
	K21	V20	1			1	
		V131	1			1	
		V134	1			1	
	Mekane Selam	V 49 / V51	1	1		2	
	KM 23/45	V9	1			1	
		V49		1		1	
		V7		2		2	
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>57,1 %</b>
Wombera woreda	Kebele	Gott	Productive	Dry	Collapsed	Total drilled	
	Gesengessa		2	1		3	
	Babogelli				1	1	
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48,9 %</b>
<b>Dibate woreda</b>	<b>Berber / BH</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25,0 %</b>

### 3.2.1.3 Boreholes

In addition to the shallow wells drilled, one production borehole was drilled for Berber piped water supply scheme. The one which was drilled in 2011 was too low yielding for the planned 20 years planning period. Three additional attempts had to be made before hitting a high yielding (4 liter / sec.) borehole in Legabuna. See Table 3-11, below.

Table 3-11 Total cost of Berber boreholes



<b>Cost of Berber Bore hole drilling</b>			
<b>Dibate woreda</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Cost - Birr</b>	<b>Remark</b>
	Nechilo	274 200	dry
	M/ Legabuna	354 700	collapsed
	Berber south	92 787	dry
	Legabuna	216 716	OK
	<b>Total</b>	<b>938 403</b>	

### **3.2.1.4 Bio sand filters**

Bio sand filters were included in the 2011-12 work plan as it is difficult to dig hand dug wells in some locations due to hard rock and there is an absence of ground water in some places making drilling unproductive. The table below shows the number of BSF planned and achieved. Only Pawe Woreda made eight BSF and distributed them to households. The other Woredas were late in procuring the BSF moulds. A training course was held in December 2011 for Woreda experts and artisans on how to make BSF conducted by experts from Kale Hiwot Church.

A short working manual on how to apply the CDF financing mechanism to BSF implementation was prepared by the TA Team and approved by the PMC. This manual will be translated into Amharic and some more detailed procedures on how to operate and maintain BSF will be prepared and distributed to each Woreda during 2012-13.

### **3.2.2 Rural piped water supply schemes**

The PMC decided to award the contract for the construction of rural piped water supply schemes to the Benishangul-Gumuz Water Works Construction Enterprise. The contract was signed in mid February 2012 and the contractor was mobilizing at the beginning of March 2012. But progress has been slow in Berber, Galessa and Senkora. Management of the contracts has been weak. There has been a significant delay in procuring pipes and fittings and electro mechanical equipment. The work was supposed to be completed and handed over to the communities at the end of July 2012 but the main components of the scheme were not finished by then like supply of electromechanical equipment and supplying and laying of pressure mains but much work remains to be done. It is expected that these schemes will be completed and commissioned in the fourth quarter of 2012-13.

#### **3.2.2.1 Berber Water Supply Scheme**

In Berber the borehole drilled last year was deemed to be of insufficient yield to serve the projected population in 20 years' planning period. Therefore, PMC approved a second borehole to be drilled. After four attempts a successful borehole was drilled in June 2012 in Legabuna village 3 km from Berber. The location of the reservoir was changed and work started to construct the reservoir. Four public water points were constructed except for the taps and fence. HDPE pipe was delivered. The community dug some trenches but there has been a delay in pipe laying.

#### **3.2.2.2 Galessa Water supply project**

Galessa - a community of about 10,000 people - water supply project was included in the 2011-12 work plan and budget. The FAs prepared the detail engineering design of the scheme. To save time GPS was used to identify points and sketch the map and revise the detail design of the system. An additional four public fountains and one 50m<sup>3</sup> service reservoir were also included in the design considering the population and size of the town. So now there will be two reservoirs and six public fountains. By June 2012 the reservoir and four public water points had been constructed. Trenches were dug by the community but there has been a delay in pipe laying.

A socio-economic and tariff study was conducted by the FinnWASH Adviser and a member of the Woreda Support Group from 1st to 3rd February 2012. The study including a willingness to pay and ability to pay for the operation and maintenance of the system survey as well as to gather important socio economic data on the beneficiary communities which will be useful in constructing and



managing the scheme and on improving the sanitation and hygiene of the communities. The collected data was analyzed and a detailed socio-economic analysis draft report was produced.

### 3.2.2.3 *Senkora Water Supply Scheme*

The FAs completed the detailed design in November 2011. A high yielding (8 l / s) borehole was completed in June 2011. The BG-WWCE started working on the civil works in March 2012 but by June 2012 the 50 m<sup>3</sup> reservoir is still under construction, trenches have been dug, public and school water points constructed and the generator house is 50% built. HDPE pipe has been delivered to the site.

### 3.2.2.4 *Completion of Dafili gravity water supply scheme*

Construction of Dafili gravity scheme was supposed to be completed by the end of July, 2011. Accordingly, spring capping, construction of four water points, three cattle troughs, four wash stands, one shower unit and pipe laying for the distribution system were completed as per the plan. However, collection chamber construction was delayed for various reasons. Initially, big boulders (rocks) beneath the foundation made it difficult to start collection chamber construction. Then, this was followed by frequent change of water office staff (some left to join Universities and Colleges for summer courses) for supervision, which affected the smooth progress of the work. In August 2011, the site became inaccessible (due to heavy rains and slippery roads) for heavy trucks to transport sand and crushed gravel. Finally, the Dafili gravity scheme was completed by the second week of October, 2011 and since then the intended beneficiaries started fetching clean water. They also use the water for irrigation of gardens. The scheme was officially commissioned on February 13, 2012 in the presence of His Excellency, Ato Ahmed Nasir, President of BG Regional State and other regional and woreda officials. This event was documented by Ethiopian TV. It was said to be 'model not only in Ethiopia but the whole Africa.'

Figure 3-1 Opening of Dafili Gravity Scheme



His Excellency President Ahmed Nasser during Dafili Water Gravity Scheme's opening ceremonies. WASH Adviser Mr. Michael Wood is showing the Talbot taps in public stands, which can be pressed at least one million times before being worn-out. They are not leaking either. It serves the entire community of 150 households.

## 3.3 **Cost of community water points**

The average cost of community water points and the average community contribution is summarised in the Table 3-12, below. Under the agreement which WASHCOs sign with Woredas; they are committed to contribute at least 15% of the capital cost of water points for hand dug wells and protected springs. However, the average community contribution was 18.2%. For shallow wells the guideline is from 5-10% of the capital cost when the actual average was only 2.8% and for rehabilitated HDWs 6.7%.



Table 3-12 Average cost of community water points

Average cost of community water points, inclusive repeated trials								
	HDW	Av. Com. Contr. %	Springs	Av. Com. Contr. %	SW	Av. Com. Contr. %	Rehabil. HDW	Av. Com. Contr. %
Bullen	50 641	20,0	0	0,0	251 171	0,0	0	0,0
Dibate	52 738	14,0	53 065	13,9	179 589	4,0	19 830	18,4
Mandura	41 634	16,8	49 300	16,4	292 072	5,0	0	0,0
Pawe	54 218	15,1	379 748	14,8	189 530	4,9	7 308	15,0
Wombera	38 040	25,0	54 879	25,0	204 712	0,0	0	0,0
<b>Average</b>	<b>47 454</b>	<b>18,2</b>	<b>107 398</b>	<b>14,0</b>	<b>223 415</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>5 428</b>	<b>6,7</b>

The average cost of a HDW increased slightly from Birr 43,490 in 2010 to Birr 47,454 in 2011. The average cost of community HDW in 2012 was 47,454 birr inclusive of the cost of failed trials when hitting the rock or when pits collapsed. The reason the average cost was lightly increased was the fact that the cost of cement decreased while the average depth was not much different to 2011. The average community contribution was 18.2% compared to 17.6% in previous year.

### 3.3.1 Average cost of water points in 2011-12 compared to 2010-11

The cost of cement decreased in 2011-12 compared to 2010-11 hence the cost of water points would be expected to decrease too. However, this also depends on the average depth of hand dug wells and shallow wells. The average cost of springs increased because the size of the civil works was greater in Pawe. See Table 3-12 below for a comparison of average costs in 2011-12 to those pertaining in 2010-11.

Table 3-13 Average cost of community water points in 2012 compared to 2011

Average cost of community waterpoints in 2011 -12 compred to 2010 - 11						
	HDW 2010 - 11	HDW 2011 - 12	Spring 2010 -11	Spring 2011 -12	SW 2010 -11	SW 2011 -12
Bullen	66 816	50 641	0	0		251 171
Dibate	44 676	52 738	51 370	53 065		179 589
Mandura	41 116	41 634	0	49 300		292 072
Pawe	57 969	54 218	258 417	379 748		189 530
Wombera	51 684	38 040	86 048	54 879	194 585	204 712
<b>Average</b>	<b>52 452</b>	<b>47 454</b>	<b>79 167</b>	<b>107 398</b>	<b>194 585</b>	<b>223 415</b>

### 3.3.2 Depth of hand dug wells and shallow wells

The average depth of HDWs in 2011-12 was 10.66 meters compared to 10.3 m in 2010-11. The average depth of shallow wells including the dry ones was 46m.

Table 3-14 Average depth of HDWs and SWs in 2011 - 2012

Average depth of HDWs and SWs in 2011 - 2012		
	HDW / m	SW / m
Bullen	13,3	47,3
Dibate	9,8	47,5
Mandura	8,9	46,7
Pawe	11,5	48,8
Wombera	8,8	40,0
<b>Average</b>	<b>10,5</b>	<b>46,1</b>

## 3.4 Water points in Schools

See Table 3-15 below for the achievement against the plan for construction of water points at schools. At schools HDWs with collection chamber are built to facilitate the collection of water by students. However, the early failure of poor quality taps presents a challenge as schools seem to have difficulty in replacing broken taps. Water is also needed to fill the hand washing tanks supplied under FinnWASH. A total of 24 HDWs, 1 Spring and 1 SW were constructed at schools against a target of



34 giving a success rate of 76,4%. The SW was drilled at Chelanko School in Bullen Woreda instead of the rainwater harvesting system which was planned. The number of pupils in Chelango primary school is + 2,000 and it is a central resettlement village in southern part of Bullen woreda. The water demand is high in the locality. In previous year a HDW was dug up to 18m but stopped when hitting the basalt rock with no water inside.

Table 3-15 Water points at schools in 2011-12

Summary of water points in schools 2011 -2012									
	HDW planned	HDW completed	HDW trials	Springs planned	Springs completed	SW planned	SW completed	RWH planned	RRW completed
Bullen	6	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Dibate	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandura	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pawe	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wombera	8	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### 3.4.1 Coverage of schools for water supply

Table 3-16 School water supply coverage in June 2012 and estimated coverage by June 2013\*

Water supply coverage in schools by June 2012		
	June 2012	Estimated coverage by June 2013
Bullen	66,7 %	100,0 %
Dibate	53,0 %	74,4 %
Mandura	89,5 %	100,0 %
Pawe	42,4 %	63,6 %
Wombera	47,0 %	64,7 %
<b>Average</b>	<b>59,7 %</b>	<b>80,5 %</b>

The average cost of a HDW at schools was Birr 50,344 birr. This includes the collection chamber and taps. Details are shown in the Table 3-17 below. The school WASHCOs' target is to contribute at least 6% of the total cost, however, the actual average community contribution was 10.8%.

Table 3-17 Average cost of water points at schools

Average cost of water points in schools 2011 - 2012						
	HDW / Birr	Av. CC%	Springs / Birr	Av. CC%	SW / Birr	Av. CC%
Bullen	55 748	12,0 %	0	0,0 %	129 774	0,0 %
Dibate	67 622	12,0 %	0	0,0 %	0	0,0 %
Mandura	41 411	12,0 %	0	0,0 %	0	0,0 %
Pawe	45 933	16,0 %	0	0,0 %	0	0,0 %
Wombera	41 006	2,2 %	40 724	10,0 %	0	0,0 %
<b>Average</b>	<b>50 344</b>	<b>10,8 %</b>	<b>40 724</b>	<b>10,0 %</b>	<b>129 774</b>	<b>0,0 %</b>

### 3.5 Water points at Health Institutions in 2011-12

A total of 28 water points were planned to be constructed at health institutions against 16 which were constructed. The reasons for under achievement are that three HDW were dug but not successful and the plan to construct BSF at health institutions did not materialize because Woredas were late in procuring the BSF moulds. The water points consisted of mostly hand dug wells with hand pumps but also one shallow well in Wombera. The reason for drilling the SW in Wombera is that last year artisans attempted to dig a hand dug well for Gesengessa health centre but it was too rocky and attempts were abandoned.

Table 3-18 Water points constructed at Health institutions in 2011-2012



Water points constructed at Health institutions in 2011-12											
	HDW planned	HDW completed	HDW trials	HDW rehab. Planned	HDW rehab. completed	BSF plan	BSF done	SW planned	SW done		
Bullen	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dibate	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandura	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pawe	3	3	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
Wombera	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### 3.5.1 Sanitation Coverage in Schools and Health Center / Posts

Table 3-19, below shows the total number of Schools and Health Center / Posts in the programme woredas and the status of projected achievements by June 2013, when the FinnWASH-BG is coming to the end of the last and 4th implementation year.

In Health Center / Posts the coverage will be 59% for water, 84% for VIPL and 65% for MWI. The table further shows how many of the same would need to be constructed during 2014 - 2015 to reach the 100% target level as set in the Programme Document.

There are altogether 103 primary schools in the programme woredas with 80% coverage for water and 55% for VIPLS. The table shows that during 2014, 21 WPs and 2015, 12 WPs would need to be constructed in schools to reach the 100% coverage. Regards to the VIPLs there is more lacking behind and altogether proper VIPLs are still missing in 69 schools. The PMC of FinnWASH-BG has decided to construct 6-door VIPLs separately for girls and boys, including roof rainwater harvesting system with a 5,000 liter Glass fiber storage tank with an 90 liter outlet tank for hand washing. The average cost per ne unit is currently Birr 157,000. The pit size is 4m x 4m x 4m = 64m<sup>3</sup> and is expected to serve 10-15 years.

These activities could be completed if FinnWASH-BG gets an 2-year extension, which would make sense since there will be just enough investment funds (ca. Birr 50 million) as left over funds in June 2013. It would require 2 years to properly utilize the funds.

Table 3-19 Sanitation Coverage in Institutions

Expected Status of Water Points and Sanitation in Healt Posts and Schools in June 2013 / Eth. 2005												
	Health Center / Post							Schools				
	Total institutions	Instit. having water	Cov. %	Inst. having VIPL	Cov. %	MWI	Cov. %	Total institutions	Schools having water	Cov. %	Schools having VIPL	Cov. %
<b>Bullen</b>	19	10	53 %	12	63 %	11	58 %	21	20	95 %	11	52 %
<b>Dibate</b>	21	7	33 %	20	95 %	8	38 %	39	27	69 %	27	69 %
<b>Mandura</b>	20	20	100 %	18	90 %	20	100 %	20	17	85 %	16	80 %
<b>Pawe</b>	20	11	55 %	19	95 %	15	75 %	33	28	85 %	13	39 %
<b>Wombera</b>	23	11	48 %	15	65 %	11	48 %	34	22	65 %	11	32 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58 %</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82 %</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64 %</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>80 %</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>55 %</b>
Planned completion of the work during 2 year extension												
	Plan 2005 -2006							Plan 2005 -2006				
	Total institutions	Instit. having water	Cov. %	Inst. having VIPL	Cov. %	MWI	Cov. %	Total institutions	Schools having water	Cov. %	Schools having VIPL	Cov. %
<b>Bullen</b>	19	5	79 %	4	84 %	4	79 %	21	1	100 %	5	76 %
<b>Dibate</b>	21	7	67 %	1	100 %	8	76 %	39	6	85 %	6	85 %
<b>Mandura</b>	20	0	100 %	2	100 %	0	100 %	20	3	100 %	2	90 %
<b>Pawe</b>	20	5	80 %	1	100 %	3	90 %	33	5	100 %	10	70 %
<b>Wombera</b>	23	6	74 %	5	87 %	6	74 %	34	6	82 %	13	71 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>80 %</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>83 %</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>92 %</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>78 %</b>
	Plan 2005 -2006							Plan 2006 -2007				
	Total institutions	Instit. having water	Cov. %	Inst. having VIPL	Cov. %	MWI	Cov. %	Total institutions	Schools having water	Cov. %	Schools having VIPL	Cov. %
<b>Bullen</b>	19	4	100 %	3	100 %	4	100 %	21	0	100 %	5	100 %
<b>Dibate</b>	21	7	100 %	0	100 %	5	100 %	39	6	100 %	6	100 %
<b>Mandura</b>	20	0	100 %	0	100 %	0	100 %	20	0	100 %	2	100 %
<b>Pawe</b>	20	4	100 %	0	100 %	2	100 %	33	0	100 %	10	100 %
<b>Wombera</b>	23	6	100 %	3	100 %	6	100 %	34	6	100 %	10	100 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100 %</b>



### 3.5.2 Average cost of water points at Health institutions

The average cost of HDWs at health institutions was Birr 43,858; see the Table 3-20 below. There was one high- yielding and successful shallow well completed in Wombera woreda for Gesengessa Health Centre which will also serve the larger community. The average community contribution in HDWs was 12,2% which is more than double of the 6% recommended.

Table 3-20 Average cost of water points at Health institutions in 2011-12

Average cost of water points at Health institutions in 2011-12						
	HDW cost	Av.CC%	Spring	Av.CC%	SW	Av.CC%
Bullen	44 929	12,0 %	0	0,0 %	0	0,0 %
Dibate	23 342	0,0 %	0	0,0 %	0	0,0 %
Mandura	54 644	11,0 %	0	0,0 %	0	0,0 %
Pawe	56 299	16,0 %	0	0,0 %	0	0,0 %
Wombera	40 079	22,0 %	0	0,0 %	112 359	0,0 %
<b>Average</b>	<b>43 859</b>	<b>12,2 %</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0 %</b>	<b>112 359</b>	<b>0,0 %</b>

## 3.6 Sanitation

### 3.6.1 Household sanitation

Although 10,750 household pit latrines were planned, the number constructed is not known because four Woredas did not report it. In Wombera 1,363 household latrines were constructed. Other Woredas only reported the number of kebeles which declared ODF. The other reason is that health offices do not have enough staff to do CLTSH ignition and triggering in enough gotts to achieve targets. At this rate UAP targets on sanitation will not be met. To solve this problem the WASH Adviser organized an experience sharing visit to the Southern Nations and Nationalities Region for Woreda experts to see how Plan International is assisting the Woreda experts to train teachers to conduct CLTSH triggering and follow up. As a result of this in Dibatie and Pawe Woredas six kebeles were declared Open Defecation Free in 2012. The number of household solid waste pits dug was not reported either.

One of the main indicators to measure this result is the coverage level: the percentage of the population having access to an improved pit latrine through promotion by Woreda health offices. The Table 3-21 below shows the estimated coverage levels per Woreda based on the number of new household latrines reported. Latrines at schools and health institutions are not included in this calculation.

According to Wombera Woreda Health office, household latrine coverage was 82% by June 2012 and they are planning to make it 100% by June 2013.

Table 3-21 Sanitation coverage in Communities June 2012

Sanitation coverage June 2012									
	HHTPL		HHSWDP		Total HH 2007 rural	Total HH June 2012	Total HHTPL to June 2012	Coverage % June 2011	Coverage % June 2012
	Plan	Done	Plan	Done					
Bullen	2 160				8 129	8 535		43,6 %	
Dibate	2 520				11 902	12 497		58,7 %	
Mandura	2 430		4 000		10 556	11 083		43,0 %	
Pawe	1 640		1 108		9 082	9 536		100,0 %	100,0 %
Wombera	2 000	1 363	2 000		10 714	11 249	8 162	58,0 %	82,0 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 750</b>	<b>1 363</b>	<b>7 108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50 383</b>	<b>52 900</b>	<b>8 162</b>	<b>60,7 %</b>	<b>91,0 %</b>

*HHTPL Household traditional pit latrine; HHSWDP Household solid waste disposal pit*

Pawe Woreda already achieved 100% sanitation coverage by June 2011 (according to the 2010-11 Annual Report) but they still planned 1,640 household latrines in 2011-12 for the increasing population.

### 3.7 School sanitation

School sanitation coverage is shown in the Table 3-22, below. (Data from FA's response to Embassy comments on 2012 - 13 work plan / budget). From this data it appears that apart from Mandura



Woreda, schools in Metekel Zone will not meet the Programme goal of 100% coverage by June 2013. Coverage is expected to be 55% by June 2013.

At schools two latrine blocks were constructed, one for boys and one for girls. It has been well documented that providing separate latrines for girls significantly increases girl's attendance at school. The Federal Ministry of Education has estimated that girls miss 10 - 20% of school days because of menstruation. When they have their own latrines this figure is considerably reduced. The number of VIP latrines planned and achieved in schools is shown in the Table 3-22 below. Some VIP latrines were not completed by June 2012 because the contracts to contractors were awarded late by Woreda education offices. There was also cost escalation due to a hike in building materials costs compared to last year, see below for details.

In Bullen and Wombera artisans constructed the latrines and in Pawe the local artisans association did the work but in Mandura and Dibatie contractors did the work. In Pawe the education office complained that they didn't have enough budget to complete the latrines. In Bullen tenders were advertised but the bids received from contractors were substantially above the budgeted amount so the work was given to artisans.

Table 3-22 : VIP latrines at schools; planned and achieved in 2011-12

Sanitation achievements in schools 2011 -2012					
	VIPL planned	VIPL in progress	VIPL completed	HW tanks planned	HW tanks completed
Bullen	5		4	5	0
Dibatie	3		3	5	0
Mandura	7		4	5	2
Pawe	3	6	0	5	5
Wombera	3	3	0	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>

Note: FinnWASH-BG supports 6-door VIPLs for girls and boys separately in schools - inclusively rainwater harvesting with reservoir tank of 5,000 liter and attached hand washing tank of 200 liter.

### 3.7.1 Cost of VIP latrines at schools

The average cost of one 6-door VIP latrine block at schools was 143,718 birr in 2011. The average cost of one block for 2012 cannot yet be determined because at the time of writing work was still going on at many VIPL sites, however the cost per school was double that as two blocks were built one for boys one for girls. However, at the time of writing this report the latrines in Dibatie and Wombera had not been completed therefore total costs are not known, therefore it is not possible to include the average finished cost. Also the community contribution has not yet been calculated by the Woreda education office.

Table 3-23 Average costs of VIP latrines at schools in 2011-12

Cost of VIPL in schools				
	VIPL cost	Av.CC%	HWT cost	Av.CC%
Bullen*	189 986		0	0,0 %
Dibatie**	87 836		0	0,0 %
Mandura	163 009	6,1 %	6 272	5,3 %
Pawe	149 605	6,0 %	6 368	5,7 %
Wombera**	109 143	3,0 %	0	0,0 %

\*Only one VIPL was completed while the other two are in progress  
\*\*Latrines are not finished and therefore the final costs are not known

The average cost for Wombera school latrines does not include the two blocks started at Gochar School which had cost 20,727 birr when work stopped because the site became inaccessible due to rain. The facility will be completed when the rain stops in October 2012. Also in Wombera the costs of the other blocks may exceed those reported because the work was not finished when the report was made.



### 3.7.2 Hand washing tanks and their cost

The number of hand washing tanks constructed and placed at school latrines was only half of what was planned. The reason given was that Woredas did not have enough budget. There is also a problem with the taps on hand washing tanks; most of them are cheap Chinese taps and failed after a few weeks. In the next year Woreda education offices will assist schools to replace these with better quality taps and teach students how to use them.

The average cost of a 1 m<sup>3</sup> hand washing tank rose from Birr 4,792 in 2011 to Birr 6,320 in 2012 due to mainly in an increase in the cost of steel plate.

### 3.8 Sanitation at Health Institutions

The average cost of 2-door VIP latrines at Health Posts increased from 119,918 birr in 2011 only marginally due to the reduced cement price in the market. However, the final average cost could not be worked out because final cost figures from Dibatie were not available.

The number of constructed VIP latrines at health posts is shown in the Table 3-24 below. The number of medical waste incinerators built at health institutions was only 56% of what was planned. Bullen and Wombera did not build any. The reason given was shortage of budget because the MWI budget was reallocated to cover the increased cost of VIP latrines.

Table 3-24 Constructed VIPL and MWI on Health Posts

VIPL and MWI on Health Posts					
	VIPL plan	VIPL on progress	VIPL completed	MWI plan	MWI completed
Bullen	3		3	2	0
Dibatie	3	3	0	2	0
Mandura	5		5	6	6
Pawe	3		3	3	3
Wombera	2		2	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>

#### 3.8.1 Cost of VIP latrines and Medical Waste Incinerators at Health Institutions

In Dibate VIP latrines were not yet completed when this report was written and therefore the final cost and the communities' contribution are not yet known. Bullen and Dibate had plans to construct MWIs but ended up not building any because in Bullen's case the Woreda steering committee decided not to build them and in Dibate the bid process was very long so by the end of June no contract had been awarded.

Table 3-25 Average cost of 2-door VIP latrines at Health Institutions in 2011-12

Average cost of 2-door VIPL at Healt Posts 2011 - 2012					
	VIPL cost	VIPL on progress	Av.CC%	MWI cost	Av.CC%
Bullen	119 121			0	0,0 %
Dibatie		3		0	0,0 %
Mandura	112 143		6,0 %	29 795	6,0 %
Pawe	104 968		6,5 %	25 071	6,0 %
Wombera	88 897		5,0 %	0	0,0 %
<b>Average</b>	<b>106 282</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5,8 %</b>	<b>27 433</b>	<b>6,0 %</b>

The average cost of incinerators was Birr 20,015 in 2011 compared to Birr 27,433 in 2012. The increase is due to a hike in building material costs and the fact that contractors made them and not artisans.



## 4 Assessment of Result 3, capacity building at Zone and Woreda

In 2011-12 the Metekel Zonal offices and the five Woreda offices had comprehensive plans to build their respective capacity. These activities are usually scheduled for the second quarter before the busy construction season starts in the third quarter. However, in 2011 hardly any Woreda capacity building was done due to the work load of Woreda experts on the villagisation programme and also due to people attending meetings. After all, Woreda experts and WSG managed to do capacity building activities in the third and fourth quarters. The results against what was planned is summarized in the table below.

### 4.1 Woreda Water Offices

Table 4-1 Woreda capacity building against plans by Woreda Water offices

Woreda capacity building against plans by Woreda Water offices												
	Bullen		Dibate		Mandura		Pawe		Wombera		Total	
	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done	Plan	Done
Training for artisans on BSF construction	3	3	0	0	0	0	10	15	3	3	16	21
Training of new artisans on HDW, VIPL, MWI & Springs	8	8	0	0	40	13	0	0	12	11	60	32
Refresher training for artisans	0	0	23	21	40	40	10	27	12	6	85	94
Procurement of BSF moulds	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	7	3
Procurement of dewatering pumps and generators	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Procurement of generators	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Motorcycle training	6	2	4	3	7	7	0	0	5	0	22	12
Training on water quality test kits (persons)	4	3	0	0	2	2	2	2	5	0	13	7
Refresher training on annual work planning (persons)	5	3	3	3	2	2	8	8	5	2	23	18
Basic computer training (persons)	2	3	2	0	6	10	2	8	3	0	15	21
Maintenance of office equipment & computer cleaning (units)	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Training on contract administration (persons)	10	17	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	24	30
Water quality testing at water points	9	9	0	0	0	0	59	59	0	0	68	68
Procuring reagents for water test kit (set)	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Site selection training by WSG (persons)	21	21	21	22	21	21	20	20	20	20	103	104
ToT on operation & maintenance of hand pumps (persons)	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	12	8
GPS & GIS training (persons)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
Training on CDF, Finn WASH Programme & UAP (workshop)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
WASH inventory updating	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5	3
Quarterly review meeting at Zonal level	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	20	5
Piped water schemes WUA ToT at Zone	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0
Procurement of gabions for water point protection (cu.m)							350	350			350	350

The reason given for non procurement of BSF moulds by four Woredas was price escalation but according to the sole supplier the price only increased by 150 birr from 19,000 to 19,150 at 2012. The only Woreda to buy BSF moulds was Pawe who bought three. The other Woredas will buy them in 2012-13.

Table 4-2 Number of artisans trained in 2011-12

Artisan training in Woreda 2011 - 2012				
	Existing artisans June 2011	New artisans trained in 2011-12	Artisans trained on BSF*	Total artisans June 2012
Bullen	35	8	3	43
Dibatie	23	0	1	23
Mandura	40	13	1	53
Pawe	42	15	10	57
Wombera	33	6	3	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>215</b>

\* Artisans trained on BSF were also trained on HDW and Spring protection

In the artisan training some Woredas combined training new artisans with refresher training for already trained artisans. Artisans' training in Mandura was on construction of HDWs and spring protection and development, while in Pawe it included bio-sand filters. In Mandura, three HDWs in Wudit kebele (Aykansa, Simia and Dudria) were used as practical training sites for 13 trainee Artisans. Whereas in Pawe, the practical training focused on the production and O&M of bio-sand filters. The 15 trainee Artisans in Pawe were also introduced to practical HDW construction and spring development and protection.



#### **4.1.1 Training on Water Point Site Selection**

A total of 104 Woreda staff were trained on water point site selection and given manuals by the WSG Hydrogeologist. This was for siting of HDWs. Siting of shallow wells was done by the WSG Hydrogeologist himself but he did on-site training for some Woreda experts.

A training of trainers workshop was held from 8 -10 May 2012 on operation and maintenance of hand pumps attended by 20 Woreda experts from Woreda water offices in the Zonal training hall. This was organized by the TA and WSG.

### **4.2 Capacity Building in other Woreda offices**

#### **4.2.1 School WASH Clubs manual**

WSG assisted Education offices to develop a training manual for school hygiene and sanitation clubs which Woreda experts used to train new clubs.

#### **4.2.2 Computer training**

Basic computer training was conducted in Bullen, Mandura, Pawe and Wombera Woreda offices. The Woredas organized their own trainer and the training was in their respective offices. The plan was to train 55 people and 51 were trained in Word and Excel. Computers and printers were procured during the planning phase. Woreda offices had a plan to maintain their computers and office equipment but most of them did not do this citing problems with their finance offices not releasing the funds.

Cleaning computers; The TA hired a short term consultant to clean and maintain computers in all Zonal and Woreda offices in July 2011. Many viruses and malware were detected and cleaned from computers. However, some Woreda computers became re-infected by viruses in the course of the year as Woredas do not have access to the Internet to update anti virus programmes and the exchange of USB sticks is common. Education offices had a plan to promote WASH through the distribution of IEC materials but this was not done due to “workload”.

#### **4.2.3 Training in work planning**

WSG trained 20 Woreda staff on annual work planning in Gilgel Beles prior to the planning workshop from 21- 22 May 2012 in the Zonal training hall. The actual annual planning workshop where Regional, Zonal and Woreda experts formulated their 2012-13 work plans and budgets assisted by TA and WSG took place in Gilgel Beles from 23 - 25 May 2012. PMC members were participating.

#### **4.2.4 GPS/GIS Training**

GPS/GIS training was held from 4 - 10 October 2011 organized and conducted by the previous JPO for five days at Gilgel Beles Teachers Training College at which 18 Woreda staff were trained in how to make maps showing water points using GPS coordinates.

#### **4.2.5 CDF Work shop**

The TA Team organized a training workshop on the CDF approach, the goals of UAP and the FinnWASH-BG Programme targets for 2011-12 from 16 - 17 November 2011 in Gilgel Beles. This was followed by a two days ToT workshop on training WASHCOs and a three day work shop on training artisans. These events were organized and conducted by the TA Team assisted by WSG in the Zonal training hall.

#### **4.2.6 Contract Administration Training**

The Zonal Water Office assisted by the TA Team also organized a three day contract administration training attended by 50 Zonal and Woreda experts from 9 - 11 December 2011 so that they would be able to write and administer drilling contracts and contracts to construct VIP latrines at schools.



#### 4.2.7 Review Meetings

Woredas planned four quarterly review meetings at the Zonal training hall but only one took place in February 2012 at which progress in the second and third quarters was assessed and challenges to implementation were discussed and solutions found. This was organized by the Zonal Water Office assisted by the TA Team.

WSG assisted Woreda women's offices to conduct an assessment on the impact of WASH activities in their communities. Details are in the WSG annual report.

#### 4.2.8 BSF Training

The TA and Zonal Water Office organized training on Bio Sand Filters which took place in the Zonal compound, Gilgel Beles from 19 - 24 December 2011 and was attended by the three FAs and the following:

Table 4-3 Participants in BSF training in Gilgel Beles

Training Artisan and Woreda Experts on BSF		
	Artisans	Woreda Experts
Bullen	1	2
Dibatie	1	3
Mandura	1	2
Pawe	1	2
Wombera	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>

The trainers were two experts from Kale Hiwot Church, Addis Ababa, who have had extensive experience in BSF training throughout Ethiopia. Prior to the training, the TA office procured a mould from the supplier in Wolaita, Southern Region and accessories from Addis Ababa. A truck load of crushed stone was procured from Bahir Dar for the filter medium. The training also included how to maintain the filters and the importance of hygiene at household level. See BSF Training Report by KHC. The trainees produced five concrete BSF (one per Woreda) during the training session. Woredas are now well aware about this technology and some Woredas have planned to start implementing the BSF in their respective Woredas.

As a result of the training, Pawe Woreda held its own training for a group of 10 artisans who proceeded to make and distribute eight BSF. Altogether 18 artisans were trained in BSF construction. A manual on how BSF is implemented using the CDF approach was written by the TA Team and approved by the PMC.

#### Experience Sharing on CLTSH to Southern Nations and Nationalities Region

From 24th - 29th December 2011 the WASH Adviser led a group of five Woreda experts plus the WSG Hygiene and Sanitation Specialist on an experience sharing visit to Hawassa and Shebedino Woreda, south of Hawassa to see how Plan International has trained teachers to conduct CLTSH triggering and follow up in communities. The group had an orientation in the PLAN office in Hawassa and visited three schools where teachers explained how they had been trained and what they had done in terms of triggering and follow up. FinnWASH visitors were also given a manual on training teachers to do CLTSH and they also had chance to interact with PLAN staff, teachers and HEWs on the teacher training experience.

Following this visit, Bullen, Dibatie, Mandura and Pawe Woreda experts briefed their colleagues on what they had learnt during the trip. The Woreda health and education offices then proceeded to identify and train teachers on the CLTSH methodology and follow up. Teachers were then deployed to the field and conducted trainings supported by Woreda education and health experts. As a result, 222 primary school teachers in the five Woredas received training on the CLTSH methodology and follow up. Consequently, six kebeles achieved Open Defecation Free status in 2012 (two in Dibatie and four in Pawe Woredas). However, there are many communities in which CLTSH triggering meetings were held yet the community failed to all construct pit latrines with hand washing facilities.



This calls for renewed efforts to re-visit these communities in the coming year so that more kebeles achieve ODF status which will contribute significantly to achieving UAP target if 100% sanitation coverage by June 2013.

### 4.3 Zonal Capacity Building

#### 4.3.1 Zonal Water Department

The ZWD plans and achievements for 2011-12 are summarized in the Table 4-4 below.

Table 4-4 Achievements of Zonal Water Department against the plan

Achievements of Zonal Water Department against the plan		
Plan	Achievement	Reasons
Training on water CAD for Woreda Water Office and Zonal Water experts	Not done	Water Bureau did not hire a trainer
Water resources mapping training for Woreda & Zonal experts	Not done	Water Bureau did not hire a trainer
Bio Sand Filter training for Artisans and Woreda Experts	Done, one expert trained	
Contract administration and mng. training for WSC & WTWASH Team	Done, four experts were trained	
Motorcycle training for 3 people and acquiring licenses	1 person trained	
Conduct review meeting (2) among 5 woredas water offices in Gilgel Beles	One review meeting was organised in February 2012	The others were not organised because of work load.
Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation and Supporting of Water Point activities in Woredas, 12 visits	15 visits were made	
GPS Training for Zonal Water (1), Health (1), Education (1) Officers for 4 days in Gilgel Beles Zonal Training Hall and in the field.	Done, one expert each was trained from Zonal water, health, education offices.	
Refresher Training for Annual Work Planning & Budgeting for Woredas and Zonal Offices	Done, 2 experts were trained by WSG in May 2012	
Annual Work Planning & Budgeting	Done, 2 experts took part in May 2012	
Zonal training hall - Refurbishment, Generator and Generator house construction and electric connections	Done, Zonal hall now in use	
Establish data base to record water points and water quality data	Done	
Supervision of Annual WASH Inventory updating	Done, Woreda's collected the data and gave the forms to ZWD who forwarded them to Water Bureau.	
Procuring drilling contractor	Done with assistance of WASH Adviser	
Procuring BSF trainers	Done with assistance of WASH Adviser	

The Zonal Water Office organized the refurbishment of the Zonal training hall which was completed in September 2011. The work included replacing the ceiling panels, fans and installing chairs and replacing broken windows. The hall was used extensively for FinnWASH training events and meetings as well as for other meetings organized by the Zonal Administration and by NGOs. A new 6-door VIP latrine was also built in the Zonal compound for use by participants of training events in the hall.

#### 4.3.2 Zonal Education Office

The ZEO plans and achievements for 2011-12 are summarized in the Table 4-5 below.

Table 4-5 Achievements of Zonal Education office against the plan

Achievements of Zonal Education office against the plan			
Ref.	Plan	Achievement	Reasons
4.1	4 - Day - Annual Zone Consultative Meeting on WASH Issues for 45 Woreda Officials, Experts and School Principals and Community members	Done, 57 people attended	
4.2	Monitor and evaluate the implementation of FinnWASH-BG Programme in five woredas - quarterly	Done	
4.3	Supervise training of teachers on CLTSH, in 4 visits	Done, 4 visits made	
4.4	Annual Work Planning & Budgeting	1 expert attended work planning meeting	
4.5	Prepare & compiling quarterly and annual reports	Quarterly and annual reports were prepared with help from WSG	
4.6	Participate 4 quarterly and one annual review meeting	One quarterly review meeting was held	
4.7	Contract administration and management training.	One person attended	

#### 4.3.3 Zonal Health Office

The ZHO plans and achievements for 2011-12 are summarized in the Table 4-6 below.

Table 4-6 Achievements of Zonal Health office against the plan



Achievements of Zonal Health office against the plan			
Ref.	Plan	Achievement	Reasons
4,1	Training on Sanitation and hygiene tools for three people	Not done	No reason given
4,2	Support to CLTSH training in Woredas; 8 visits	Eight visits were made	
4,3	Quarterly Review meetings	One meeting was held at the Zone	Work load
4,4	Hand Washing Day celebration (Oct 15 / 2011)	The event was celebrated in Gilgel Beles	
4,5	Supervision & Monitoring of FinnWASH activities at Woreda level, 4 visits	Four visits were made	
4,6	Annual Work Planning & Budgeting	2 experts attended the planning meeting	
4,7	Prepare & compiling quarterly and annual reports	Quarterly and annual reports were prepared with help from WSG	
4,8	Supervision of Annual WASH Inventory updating & sanitation coverage	Woreda Health Offices collected the data and gave it to ZHO to check and submit to Bureau	

#### 4.3.4 Zonal Women, Youth & Children's Affairs office

The ZWYCO plans and achievements for 2011-12 are summarized in the Table 4-7 below.

Table 4-7 Achievements of Zonal Women, Youth and Children's Affairs Office against the plan

Achievements of Zonal Women, Youth and Children's Affairs Office			
Ref.	Plan	Achievement	Reasons
4,1	Capacitate Zonal Women's Office with office equipment and motorcycle	Not done	Delay in transfer of funds
4,2	Monitor and evaluate the implementation of Finn-WaSH-BG Programme in five woredas – quarterly; 4 visits	Not done	Delay in transfer of funds
4,3	Prepare quarterly reports	Quarterly reports were prepared with the help of WSG	

The Women's office was established at Zone level in January 2011. Computers and a printer were to have been procured. But ZoFED did not transfer the money in time.

#### 4.4 Regional Progress

Please, refer to the progress reports of Regional Bureaux in the following tables. Reporting is done against the annual work plans.



Table 4-8 Report from WMERDB

FinnWASH-BG Programme - Annual physical report - 2004 E.C.													
BoWMERD													
No.	Planned Activities	Unit	Yearly plan	Responsibility	During the 4th Q			Accumulated			Problems encountered	Measures taken	Remarks
					Planned	Executed	%	Planned	Executed	%			
4	<b>Result 4: Regional Capacity Enhanced</b>												
4,1	Ali Spring Feasibility study - completion	Report	1					1	1	100 %			
4,2	Conduct workshop on Ali Spring Feasibility study results	Workshop	1					1	1	100 %			
4,3	Support in establishing management structure for Ali Spring scheme	Structure	1					1	1	100 %			
4,4	Follow up on Feasibility Study of Ali spring supervision, monitoring & prepare action plan for	Action plan	1					1	1	100 %			
4,5	Preparation of TOR for consultant to write Business Plan for Artisan Association support	TOR	1					1	0	0			
4,6	Preparation of Business Plan (including procurement plan) for Artisan Associations	plan	5					1	0	0			
	Ali spring, Berber, Shenkora And Daffi schemes Water user Association Management	session											
4,7	Organise workshop to introduce Business Plan to BoFED, BGSCI, WSCs, WSG	Workshop	1					1	0	0			
4,8	Revise CDF manual to reflect other technology options	Manual	1					1	1	100 %			
4,9	Revise Artisan Training Manual to reflect additional tasks	manual	1					1	0	0			
4,1	Revise quarterly reporting formats to include non physical indicators & introduce to Zonal & Woreda staff	report format	1					1	1	100 %			
4,11	Provide refresher training for new Zonal & Woreda staff on Finn WASH BG	Trainings	1					1	1	100 %			
4,12	Monitoring & support of adoption of new & more sophisticated technologies in Woreda's	visit	4					1	0	0			
4,13	Organise workshop and Implement recommendations of Spare Parts Supply Study	workshop	1					1	1	100 %			
4,14	Documentary Film production in the program woredas by Public Relations Department of the	quarter	1					1	1	100 %			
4,15	Inauguration of completed Water Points by Public Relation	visit	1					1	1	100 %			
4,16	Conduct water quality training for water woreda and Zonal experts	trainees	12					12	12	100 %			



Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Benishangul - Gumuz  
Regional State, Ethiopia, FinnWASH-BG - Implementation Phase

4,17	Collection & consolidation of quarterly & annual physical reports and supervision of programme woredas	visit	4					4	4	100 %			
4,18	Water resource mapping training for 3 experts	person	3					3	20	670 %			
4,19	Project Planning & Management Training (4 Bureau experts )	person	4					1	1	0			
4,2	Water Cad Training (3 experts from Water Resource Development Bureau )	person	3					3	20	670 %			
4,21	Celebration of world water day 22 March 2012	event	1					1	1	100 %			
4,22	Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of FinnWASH-BG in Zonal Offices / desks and Programme woredas	quarter	4					4	4	100 %			
4,23	Preparing 2005 Annual Work Plan and Budget	workplan&budget	1					1	1	100 %			
4,24	Conduct geophysical study for siting of shallow wells	study	1					1	0	0			
4,25	Organise work shop on WASH Harmonisation & scaling up of CDF funding mechanism	workshop	2					1	0	0			
4,26	Experience sharing visit to Amhara Region re COWASH implementation	visit	1					1	0	1			
4,27	Supervision of Annual WASH Inventory updating & water supply coverage	Inventory	1					1	1	100 %			
4,28	Board members meeting	meeting	2					2	2	100 %			
4,29	Participate quarterly and annual review meeting	meeting	4					4	4	100 %			

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Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Benishangul - Gumuz  
Regional State, Ethiopia, FinnWASH-BG - Implementation Phase

Table 4-9 Report from Bureau of Health

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FINN WASH-BG IMPLEMENTATION PHASE  
PHYSICAL REPORT FORMATS

FinnWASH -BG programme  
Annual Physical Report Bureau Of Health 2004 E.C

S. no	Major Planned Activities	unit	Yearly Plan	Responsibility	Progress						Problem Encountered	Measure Taken	Remark
					4 <sup>th</sup> the quarter			accumulated					
					planned	Executed	%	planned	Executed	%			
1	Result 4 - WASH in the household												
4.1	CLTSH management and sanitary supply chain training for woredas	trainee	35	WHO& BOH	-	-	-	35	25	74.4	Lack of time		
4.2	Water quality training for health expert	trainee	35	WHO& BOH	-	-	-	35	30	85.7			
4.3	Refreshments training in environmental health issues /CLTSH	trainee	89	WHO& BOH	-	-	-	0	0	0	IRT training		
4.4	Exprince sharing visits to other region on issues of CLTSH	persons	3	BOH	-	-	-	0	0	0			
4.5	Supportive supervision of zonal offices and woreda	visites	4	WMEBTA/WS G	1	1	100	4	3	50			
4.6	Preparing 2005 annual work plan and budget	Plan and budget	2	WMEB	1	1	100	2	1	50			
4.7	Supervising of annual WASH inventory update and sanitation coverage	inventory	1	WFE/ZOFED	1	1	100	1	1	100			
4.8	Participating quarterly and annual review meeting	no	4	BOH	1	1	100	4	2	50			



Table 4-10 Report from Bureau of Educationx

FINN WASH –BG PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT

❖ **Sector Bureau:-Education Bureau**

❖ **Quarter:- Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 Report(2004 EFY)**

s.no	Major planned activities as per annual work plan Result one	unit	Yearly Plan Qal	Responsibility	progress						Remark
					During the quarter			Accumulated			
					planned	executed	%	planned	executed	%	
<b>Result 4: Institutionalized Community Capacity</b>											
4.1	Conduct 2 days Midterm and 2 days annual consultative meeting on WASH issue for 126 community memebers	Participants	126	Emis, plan and resurse moblization	53	100%	100 %	126	53	43 %	The fourth quarter annual consultative meeting are not conducted
4.2	Duplicate and distribute last year/2003/ prepared interactive teaching hygiene hygiene radio program for school	Radio program	1	Curriculum	1	100%	100 %	1	100%	100 %	Duplicate and Distribute Radio cassette to schools
4.3	Develop/prepare school wash management guideline manuals for schools	materials	1	Emis, plan and resurse mobilization	1	10%	10%	1	10%	10 %	The proposal and other materials for manual preparation is prepared and it transfer to 2005 E.C. plan
4.4	Board member evaluation and meeting at metekel	No of meeting	2	REB	1	100%	100 %	1	100%	100 %	

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Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Benishangul - Gumuz  
Regional State, Ethiopia, FinnWASH-BG - Implementation Phase

4.5	Produce short IC material wash issue and distribute to schools	materials	3	Curriculum	3	On process	70%	3	100%	100%	The material is prepared, duplication and distributed
4.6	Purchase Rico machine to duplicate wash Ic materials and guiding manuals for school	number	1	Finance and resource administration	1	On process	40%	1	100%	100%	One photocopy machine is purchased, but there is left over money.
4.7	Monitor and Evaluate the implementation of Finn- wash BG in five woredas quarterly	In round	2	Emis, plan and resource mobilization	1	100%	100%	2	100%	100%	
4.8	Preparing 2005 Annual work plan and budget	documents	1	Emis, plan and resource mobilization	1	100%	100%	1	100%	100%	

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Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Benishangul - Gumuz  
Regional State, Ethiopia, FinnWASH-BG - Implementation Phase

Table 4-11 Bureau of Women, Youth and Children

**Finn Wash BG Program 4<sup>th</sup> Year Implementation Annual Physical Report (July 2011 to June 2012)**

Region: Benishangul Gumuz Name of the Bureau: Women, Youth and children affair Bureau

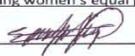
s.no	Major Planned activities as per the Annual Work Plan	Unit	Yearly Plan Qty	Responsibility	Progress/performance						Problems encountered	Measures taken	Remarks
					During the 3rd quarter			Accumulated					
					Planned	Executed	%	Planned	Executed	%			
<b>.I.</b>	<b>Result 1: Institutionalized Community capacity building</b>												
1.1	Annual Zone Review Meeting on WASH Issues - Participation of Regional Representatives	Session	2	BoWYCA	-	-	-	1	1	100%			
1.2	Promote gender and sanitation and hygiene, family law for Pawe Boarding school - Participation of Regional representatives	Session	1	BoWYCA	48	49	102%	48	49	102%			
1.3	Advocacy in ALL woreda on legal rights and responsibilities of women, children and youth, women development package. Advocacy on sociocultural Study for 5 WASH woreda & development stake holders.	Session	5	BoWYCA	250	250	100%	250	250	100%			
1.4	Promote gender, S&H, Regional family law, Women's' development package for G/Beles Teaching School & high School for girls.	Session	5	BoWYCA	160	160	100%	160	160	100%			
1.5	Conduct training for women Association In program Woredas on home safe management of water, sanitatin and hygiene	Session	5	BoWYCA	150	150	100%	150	150	100%			
1.6	Monitor and evaluate the implementation of FinnWASH-BG Programme in five woredas - quarterly	time	5	BoWYCA	5	5	100%	5	5	100%			

Prepared by: - Eyayou fekadu

Approved by: - Tsehay Morka

Position: - Ensuring women's equal participation and benefit core process officer

Position: - Ensuring women's equal participation and benefit core process owner

Signature 

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date 14/12/2012 EFY

Date 14/12/2012 EFY



Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Benishangul - Gumuz  
Regional State, Ethiopia, FinnWASH-BG - Implementation Phase

Table 4-12 BoFED

FinnWASH-BG Programme - Annual physical report - 2004 E.C.													
BoFED													
No.	Planned Activities	Unit	Yearly plan Qty	Responsibility	During the 4th Q			Accumulated			Problems encountered	Measures taken	Remarks
					Planned	Executed	%	Planned	Executed	%			
4	<b>Result 4: Regional Capacity Enhanced</b>												
4.1	Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Finn WASH BG implementation	Visit	4	BoFED	4	4	100%	4	4	100%			
4.2	FINN WASH BG programme annual Review meeting with 65 participants from Zone & Region for 3 days	Meeting	1	BoFED	1	0	0	1	0	0			
4.3	Assisting Woreda's and Zone with Quarterly Financial reports in coordination with Financial Advisor.	Quarters	4	BoFED	4	4	100%	4	4	100%			
4.4	Preparing fund requests & financial reports	Report	4	BoFED	4	4	100%	4	4	100%			
4.4	Advanced GIS and RIS Training for BoFED Data Preparation Officers	Person	5	BoFED	5	5	100%	5	5	100%			
4.5	Basic GIS Training for BoFED GIS unit & experts from WNERDB by JPO	Person	20	BoFED	20	20	100%	20	20	100%			
4.6	Data Collection, Organization & Analysis for ZoFED & WoFED by GIS Unit	Person	20	BoFED	20	20	100%	20	20	100%			
4.7	Recruitment of Regional Financial Officer responsible for Finn WASH Programme	Person	1	BoFED	1	0	0%	1	0	0%			
4.8	Financial management, Procurement procedures & Asset management training; 15 days	Person	5	BoFED	5	5	100%	5	5	100%			
4.9	Prepare loan agreements for Artisan Associations	Agreement	5	BoFED	5	0	0%	5	0	0%			
4.1	Provision of Plotter in GIS Unit for producing Finn WASH related maps	Number	1	BoFED	1	1	100%	1	1	100%			
4.11	Preparing 2005 Annual Work Plan and Budget	Plan	2	BoFED	2	2	100%	2	2	100%			
5.26	Participate quarterly and annual review meeting	BoFED	4	BoFED	4	4	100%	4	4	100%			

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## 4.5 Constraints and Challenges faced by Woredas in 2011-12

Woredas identified the following constraints and challenges during the reporting period and came up with proposed solutions as summarized in the Table 4-13 below.

Table 4-13 Major constraints and proposed solutions from Woreda offices

Major constraints and challenges and proposed solutions from Woreda offices		
No.	Major challenges or problems	Proposed solutions to alleviate the problem
1	The nature of geological formation is challenging for digging HDW in some areas	Alternative water sources or different technology options (like SWs, Rain Water Harvesting and others) should be considered for those areas which are challenging for HDWs. Provision of tools for Artisan Associations and training in connection of motivating contracts.
2	High turnover of Woreda WaSH technical Team members without transferring their skills and knowledge to others.	1) To compensate the rapid turn-over of the local government staff, refresher training should be intensified. Library of all relevant guidelines and manuals should be established in each Woreda and the practice of handing over the duties should be improved. The reasons behind this turn-over should be studied and other mitigation measures should be suggested. 2) Give due attention to staff turn-over to reverse the negative effects on the programme and ensure decentralization through capacity building.
3	Lack of local spare parts at local market	1) A spare parts supply chain for hand pump spare parts is urgently needed. 2) Spare part supply chain study should be completed without delay; its recommendations reviewed and selected solution implemented in order to establish a functional and Sustainable spare part supply system in Metekel Zone. Private sector involvement is encouraged.
4	Lack of regular quarterly program review meeting at Woreda and Zonal level. There was no quarterly meeting of all stake holders at Zonal level that includes Woreda Steering Committees, Technical Committees, the Zonal Coordinating Committee, the PMC, the TA Team and WSG.	1) Regular quarterly, semi annual and annual participatory program review meeting should be done at regional, zonal and woreda level. 2) There should be at least quarterly regular review meeting at Zonal and Woreda level to review and assess the work progress, to take corrective action, to learn lessons from each other.
5	Problem of price escalation, There was a big cost variation between the planned budget and their actual cost for example the price of cement, hand pump and other construction materials.	Updated price data should be obtained, compiled and submitted by the TA to Woredas on quarterly basis so that Woreda steering committees can make informed decisions in the procurement of basic construction materials and equipment.
6	Inaccessibility of roads to shallow well drilling sites	Mobilise community to improve roads. Improved facilities for Artisan Associations.
7	The cost of sand is very expensive in Wombera	Sand could be bought in bulk by Woreda WUA on behalf of WASHCOs

### 4.5.1 Constraints noted by the TA Team

The following were some of the major constraints as observed by the TA Team.

- Some VIP latrines constructed during the 2010-2011 fiscal year needed substantial additional budget and as a result were not finished during the fiscal year.
- Absence of Woreda level authorities and staff in their respective offices.
- Absence of key Woreda experts at the end of the fiscal year (for summer courses)
- New finance / procurement regulations from BoFED
- Shortage or unavailability of suppliers. Availability of construction materials shops in Bullen and Dibatie towns is essential to facilitate speedy implementation of water points through the CDF approach. But, there are not enough construction materials shops in both Woredas. The WSC was forced to tender to get potential suppliers from other places like Chagni which took much effort and time in order to comply with the somewhat bureaucratic tendering process.
- High turnover of Woreda Officials. WSC members (decision makers), were moved from their positions and replaced by new ones in Bullen and Dibatie Woredas by the Regional Government after performance evaluations. As a result, there was a need to sensitize the newly assigned officials about FinnWASH-BG-BG and the CDF approach. This phenomenon is having a slowing-down impact on the programme.
- Low level of Woreda water office capacity & trained artisans. In Bullen and Dibatie Woredas, the water office personnel are new for construction of rural water points. Consequently, this had a slow-starting influence on the progress of the physical implementation and quality of construction of water points. Even though the artisans have received theoretical and practical training, the capacity of the majority of them is still low. Many of them didn't have past experience in construction and couldn't perform properly. This has affected the quality of construction especially the super structures of wells, VIPL construction and spring development works.



- Inaccessibility of some places to drill SWs. There was a plan to drill 15 SWs in the lowlands of Bullen Woreda (in Epar, Mojjib and Bedore kebelles) and three in the Wombera lowlands. Woreda officials were continuously advised starting from September, 2011 to improve the access roads to these kebelles so that drilling rigs could go to these places. In Epar the access road was improved but for Aygali and the Wombera lowland kebeles it was not so that the drilling rig could not get there.
- Woreda higher officials were engaged in political meetings many times, which had some delaying effects on the implementation. Auditing in Wombera and Bullen has caused Officials for more cautious fund utilization.
- Construction of VIP latrines and MWI which were started in year 2010 - 11 were completed in the first quarter of 2011-12. This was due to delay in the supply of construction materials. This delay has brought negative impact on this year's physical performance of the Woredas work plan.
- There was poor contract management by the client on the civil works at Berber, Galessa and Senkora which led to delays in construction activities. Also the contractor lacked the capacity to do the work on time.

#### **4.6 Measures taken to resolve some of these constraints/challenges**

- FA's discussed with WSC members and Woreda technical committees about the audit results. A common understanding was reached that audits are mandatory. Every member was made aware that one has to be accountable for all financial transactions.
- For new WSC members training was arranged at Zonal level about the CDF process, CDF procurement and the WASHCO finance manual. Advice was also given by TA Team on the CDF process, financial and procurement manual by attending the Woreda steering committee meetings.
- Bullen and Wombera Woredas were advised to plan more water schemes in low land areas to bring fair service coverage among all areas. Advice was also given to prioritize the making of access roads to these specific areas. The Woreda has to push the region to give more attention in this regard.
- Members of the TA Team held meetings with the BG-WWCE supervisors and the Zonal water department and the project manager about the delay in the construction work at the three piped schemes. Strong advice was given and understanding was made to speed up the work by updating the work program. The PMC was also informed about these meetings and the PC and Team Leader visited the head office of the Enterprise to encourage work to proceed without delay.

#### **4.7 Recommendations**

- During the past fiscal year, VIPLs construction required substantial additional budget. Due to this, some VIPLs were not completed in time. Therefore, it is essential to recalculate the BoQs and approve additional funds to fill the cap.
- Meetings for Woreda authorities and trainings of Woreda staff can't be avoided. However, since FinnWASH-BG is also a government programme, as much as possible, attention should be given not to affect implementation of programme activities. Capacity building by training and retraining remains a permanent task.
- At the end of June 2011, some key Woreda experts who are either office heads or technical WASH team members left the Woredas for summer courses to universities or colleges elsewhere in the country. For instance, the Mandura Water Office Head, Dafili gravity scheme construction supervisor from Mandura Water Office and the technical WASH Team member from Mandura Education Office all left for summer courses. Sending experts to universities and colleges for summer courses is a positive approach which will help upgrade their knowledge on the one hand and counter the high staff turnover on the other. However, absence of these key personnel in the Woredas at end of the construction season also affects unfinished programme activities, especially if those who leave do not properly handover to



those remaining. Therefore, it is recommended to advise Woredas to facilitate proper *handing over* of unfinished programme activities to delegated persons.

- During the past fiscal year, WASH sector offices in the Woredas were complaining that WoFEDs didn't release funds allocated to them for capacity building activities under results one and three on the pretext of new financial/procurement regulations issued by BoFED. This hindered the smooth implementation of activities planned under these results. Therefore,
  - When new financial/procurement regulations are issued, BOFED should hold a workshop to inform Zonal and Woreda staff and the implications of the new regulations on implementing FinnWASH-BG-BG programme activities.
  - The Financial Advisor's should keep visiting the Woredas to enable the WoFEDs to receive timely advice and on the job training from him.
- The Regional Water Bureau and higher officials should push the BG-WWE to finalize the work at Berber, Galessa and Senkora according to their contract agreements.
- The Woredas need to promote local merchants to become construction materials and equipment suppliers.
- There are many shallow wells planned to be constructed during the coming physical year. It would be good to start recruiting the drilling companies ahead of time to overcome the lengthy bidding process.
- The Woredas should make sure that all the sites planned to drill SWs are accessible for a drilling machine otherwise they have to plan to pave the roads to those areas in advance by discussing with the regional Government.
- It would be good if Regional officials of different offices come down to the Woredas and evaluate their respective line offices' performance regularly.
- So far the Woredas were busy in constructing new water points and other WASH facilities. It would be good to start thinking about the sustainability of the schemes (they have to start giving more attention for operation and maintenance activities).
- One of the purposes of FinnWASH-BG programme is to supply adequate and potable water for the residing communities in the programme Woredas. Nobody was checking the water quality before supplying the water to the beneficiaries. It would be advisable to give due attention for this activity, as well.
- One of the main actors in the WASH structure in implementing the planned activities is WTWASHT. Unfortunately, these teams are not very strong in most of the programme Woredas; it would be good to revisit the problems and make them responsible to do their jobs.
- The medium schemes which are under construction need special attention. The management structure, tariff setting and fee collection, operation and maintenance trainings should be given to WASHCOs and the user community before the programme ends so that the schemes serve the intended purpose sustainably.
- The TA Team should start designing the phasing out strategy and/or initiating the extension by 2 additional years.
- Ali Spring implementation should be give due attention to complete it during the remaining period and handover to the community. The management training structures should be in place and different training packages should be prepared and the user community and the relevant supporting staff should be also be trained.

## 5 Short term consultancies

The Programme engaged the following short term consultancies during the year.

### 5.1 Feasibility Study of Ali Spring and associated structures gravity water supply scheme

Beles Engineering was contracted to carry out the feasibility study. Field work was carried out in Pawe Woreda in July to September 2011. They submitted their draft report in September 2011 on which the TA Team provided written comments. A workshop was organized in Gilgel Beles on 20th-



21st October 2011 at which the consultant presented the report and recommendations. The TA Team, WSG and Pawe Woreda office provided feedback. The management structure presented was very weak so the TA provided a model management structure which the consultant included in the revised report. There were no details about rehabilitating Diga Dam and no business plan for the WUA. The consultant requested additional funds in order to study the Diga Dam component and this was granted by the client, the Regional WMERD Bureau. The consultant then hired a dam expert and carried out additional field work in November and December 2011 and submitted the draft final report in February 2012 on which the TA Team again commented in writing. Another workshop was held in Assosa in April 2012 when the consultant presented his final draft report. More comments were given by TA Team and Regional Water Bureau and Pawe Woreda office, such as improving the management structure, working on the business plan and preparing detail drawings of the treatment plant at Diga Dam. The Consultant included these comments in the final report, which was submitted in May 2012. The final report consists of the following volumes.

- Volume I Main Feasibility Study and Design Report
- Volume II Diga Dam Assessment Report
- Volume II Treatment System Design (there are two Volume II reports)
- Volume III Financial & Business Plan Study
- Annex 4: Detail design engineering drawing (includes map of existing piped network)
- Ali Spring Bid Document for Supply of Pipes and Fittings
- Volume I Bid document for civil works
- Volume I Bid document- technical specifications

## 5.2 Consultant Geophysicist

A Geophysicist was hired as a STC to site six shallow wells in Epar and two in Aygali, Bullen Woreda. This was done from April 18 – May 04, 2012. The reason a Geophysicist was hired is because these areas are notoriously difficult to find ground water due to the unpredictable geology of the area. The consultant used an ABM 4000 Terrameter borrowed from the Regional Water Bureau to do two or three Vertical Electrical Soundings per site. The geophysical study revealed that in Epar only two sites looked promising for striking water and this proved to be the case as only two wells were successful. In Aygali both sites looked promising but the drilling rig failed to get to the sites because of the poor condition of the road. For the other SW sites in the other four Woredas the siting was done by the WSG Hydrogeologist without using geophysical equipment. For the 2013 drilling campaign it is recommended to use geophysical equipment to site the shallow wells to reduce the number of dry wells which increases the overall drilling costs. (Reference; “Geophysical Study Report to site shallow well sites in Epar and Aygali Kebeles of Bullen Woreda”, by Ababayehu Zebene, Geophysicist, April 2012.) See photo below.

Figure 5-1 Geophysicist conducting vertical electrical sounding, Mehal Mojib, Bullen Woreda



### **5.3 Spare Parts Supply Chain Study Consultants**

A STC was contracted in October 2011 to study the spare parts supply for hand pumps and DH Consult fielded a three man team which conducted field work from 12 - 28 December 2011. Before embarking on the field work, the consultant was advised to update his checklist by the TA Team who gave guidance on how the study should be conducted. The Consultant presented their draft report at a workshop in Gilgel Beles in third week of February 2012, attended by Zonal and Woreda experts and TA Team. Comments were given to the Consultant. The Consultant revised the draft report which lacked a business plan and presented their draft final report on 23rd March 2012 at another workshop in Gilgel Beles. Additional comments were provided by the TA Team and the final report was eventually submitted on 10th May 2012.

During the second quarter of 2012-13 a workshop will be convened at which Woredas will be encouraged to start forming WUA for spare parts supply in their respective Woredas so that a sustainable spare parts supply can be put in place during the third quarter and be functioning before the end of the Programme. (Reference; Final Report Spare Parts Supply Study by DH Consult, May 2012).

### **5.4 Consultancy to clean Woreda computers**

In July 2011 a STC based in Gilgel Beles was employed to clean viruses from Woreda and Zonal FinnWASH computers and to maintain them. The TA assisted with transport. A total of 34 lap-tops, 54 desk-top computers and 49 printers were maintained and viruses cleaned and anti-virus programmes updated. However, since then some computers have become re-infected.

### **5.5 CDF Animation film consultancy**

The TA Team came up with the idea of making an animated film on the CDF process to show to donors and government officials in order to promote the CDF concept. Consequently, in the second week of March, 2012, a CDF Animation workshop was held in Addis Ababa. A consultant, Swan Consultants PLC was hired to make the product and members of his team attended the workshop together with the PC, TA Team and COWASH representative. The JPO of the TA Team made a presentation on the proposed CDF animation and it was commented upon and further developed. Finally, Field Advisors and the Financial Advisor met and prepared characters and their roles and responsibilities to facilitate the preparation of the CDF Animation film. The WASH Adviser supplied many photographs of FinnWASH-BG activities to assist the consultant to produce the film. The manuscript and reference materials have been processed. The work could be expected to be ready during the first quarter of 2013.



## 6 Activities of the TA Team

### 6.1 CDF Work shop

The TA Team organized a CDF workshop on 18 -19 November 2011 attended by 59 participants from the region, zone and woreda offices and WSG. The objective of the workshop was to inform participants of the FinnWASH- BG Programme and the CDF approach as many staff were new and were not familiar with the FinnWASH-BG Programme or the CDF approach. The workshop also served to motivate participants to get started with the planned activities.

### 6.2 Training of Trainers for WASHCO training

ToT took place on 20 - 21 November 2011. Most WSC and all WTWASHT members from the five project Woredas, Zonal Water Department staff and WSG attended. A total of 59 people participated. The contents of the WASHCO ToT were the following:

- Objective of WASHCO ToT;
- WASHCO formation & their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of WASH facilities;
- CDF related issues;
  - Financial management & procurement
  - Property management & usage
  - Use of various CDF formats by WASHCOs
    - Monitoring construction activities
    - Reporting
- Measurement of basic shapes, area and volume calculations, associated units and recording formats;
- Sustainable management WASH facilities including post construction monitoring and evaluation.

### 6.3 Training of Trainers for Artisan Training

This ToT was conducted for three days after the WASHCO ToT, from 21 - 24 November 2011. A total of 35 people were expected to participate the training, when 29 trainees were present.

Trainees raised practical problems, which they encountered in the past year and solutions were provided by the TA and WSG. The contents of the Artisan ToT were the following:

- Spring development & construction
- Hand dug well construction
- Basic household pit latrine construction
- Sample institutional VIP latrine construction
- Plan reading, quantity surveying & cost estimation
- Contract Administration
- Financial management of construction works
- Material and labour cost estimation

### 6.4 Revision of the CDF guidelines

The CDF guidelines were revised by the Metekel TA Team on September 22, 2011 to reflect current developments, including the expected community contribution on more complex water supply schemes such as shallow wells fitted with hand pumps. Here, the CC was put at between 5 - 10% of the capital cost. The revised guidelines together with the edited annexes were translated into English and both Amharic and English versions were approved by the PMC and distributed to Woreda offices. The revised guidelines were presented to Zonal and Woreda experts during a workshop in Gilgel Beles on November 16 -17 2011.



## **6.5 Revision of WASHCO Finance and Procurement Manual**

The WASHCO Finance and Procurement Manual was revised by the FAA in October 2011 and it was approved by the PMC. The main changes were A) Selection of bidders and awarding of bids for procurement of services and goods by WASHCOs B) Methods of procurement of goods and services such as Artesian, building materials and etc. C) Threshold for direct procurement of good and services by WASHCOs.

## **6.6 Revising cost estimates of WASH facilities**

There was a need to revise the cost estimates of HDW, SD, VIPL and MWI. The TA Team revised the estimates which were approved by the PMC and were sent to Woredas. Each Woreda were also sent the approved versions of working drawings for WASH facilities.

## **6.7 Detailed design of Piped water supply schemes**

The TA team developed detailed engineering designs for Berber, Galessa and Senkora piped water supply schemes which were approved by the PMC. The TA also assisted the Zonal Water Department in drafting the bid document and the works contract for the civil work which was awarded to the BSG Water Works Construction Enterprise. During this process skill transfer was done to Zonal water experts regarding preparation of contract document for civil water work constructions.

## **6.8 Design of 6-door VIP Latrine with rainwater harvesting**

The design of the 6-door VIP latrine for schools was revised to include rainwater harvesting facilities featuring a 5 m<sup>3</sup> reservoir made of Fibre glass and which is connected to a smaller 90 liter hand washing tank provided with a tap. The gate valve in between the reservoir and hand washing tank is in a lockable concrete box controlled by the school teacher(s) with a bad lock. The rain water harvesting is based on the 16m<sup>2</sup> roof catchment area, which is calculated to provide hand washing and cleaning water for 7 months during the school year. The current cost of one unit is 155,000 - 170,000 depending on the woreda.

## **6.9 Design of shower house for schools**

The TA team revised the design of six room shower house for schools. Six room HCB shower house design was prepared and submitted to PMC for future alternative use. In addition to the design and drawing for six room shower house, the BoQ and specification was also prepared and submitted to PMC. These shower houses are included in the designs for Berber, Galessa and Senkora piped water supply schemes.

## **6.10 Site Selection of Water points**

The WSG Hydrogeologist selected most of the sites for HDWs with Woreda water office experts but in some cases the FAs assisted in site selection. For shallow wells the Hydrogeologist selected the sites except for six sites in Epar and two in Aygali, which were selected by a consultant Geophysicist.

## **6.11 Expansion of Abatachin Spring and gravity pipeline**

Discussion was made with the Genet Mariam - Gilgel Beles Water Board, water service, and Mandura Water Office staff on January 17, 2012 in the presence of the Woreda Administrator (the Board chair person). The purpose of the discussion was to:

- Brief about the proposed plan to expand Abatachin spring and its distribution network to Gilgel Beles and transit Communities and reach a consensus;
- Create awareness on integration of the management and on the support required, particularly in terms of mobilizing the user communities jointly with the Mandura Water Office staffs. At the end of the discussion, an agreement was reached among the stakeholders to work jointly towards expanding the scheme.

The TA carried out a site investigation of Abatachin spring together with Mandura Water Office staff and the Hydrogeologist from WSG as part of a scheme to abstract more water from the springs and



increase the flow to Genet Mariam, Kuter Hulet villages and Gilgel Beles town. The investigation revealed additional springs near the existing developed and protected Abatachin springs. Sites of the newly found springs were cleared by user communities. This was done in preparation for yield measurement.

Yields of the springs were measured and the combined yield of the springs was about 4.5l / s. taking into account the period of measurement and the driest month (January vs. May), downstream productive uses and possible water losses during capping, it was assumed that 2.5l / s will be available for the proposed expansion. This yield was used as an input in the preparation of proposal and design of the expansion work.

Geographic locations and elevation data were collected at important locations along the scheme's length. The data were used as input in the preparation of proposal and design of the expansion work.

The TA prepared a proposal and detailed design report which was finalized and submitted to the PMC on March 31, 2012. The proposal and design report was approved by PMC in May, 2012 which paved the way for commencement of implementation.

Sites for springs to be developed, wet well and reservoir construction were handed over to Artisans in the presence of WWO experts. Explanations on the methods of construction were carried out during the handing over. Furthermore, explanations were also provided to WWO experts on specifications and quantities of materials. These explanations were essential to facilitate procurement of necessary materials by the WUA members with the assistance of Mandura Woreda Water Office experts.

Up to the end of June 2012, three spring capping sites and a reservoir sites have been cleared. Necessary construction materials were mobilized to each of these sites. Two springs were capped and reservoir construction was started. The wet well was dug to 4.5 m but not finished due to excess water flowing in during the rainy season. Work was suspended on the reservoir site because the soil was too wet to compact properly. Therefore, work on the Genet Mariam - Kuter 2 expansion scheme will roll over to 2012-2013 fiscal year. Accordingly, the remaining activities were planned and budget was allocated by the Mandura Water Office in the 2012 - 2013 fiscal year. It was decided to collect contributions from users in Gilgel Beles as they too will benefit from the scheme. Community labor was difficult to mobilize because of farming activities. By June 30th 2012 the scheme was estimated to be 40% completed.

## **6.12 Socio economic and tariff study of Galessa**

The WASH Adviser and WSG specialist conducted a socio economic and tariff study of Galessa kebele, Dibatie Woreda from 1st to 3rd February 2012. The purpose of the study was to gather important socio economic data which will be useful for monitoring purposes later on to gauge the impact of the new scheme and to recommend a tariff for the water which will be sold at public tap stands in Galessa based on the expected operation and maintenance cost of the system and peoples' willingness and ability to pay.

A set of household questionnaires were administered by a team of four trained enumerators (two men, two women) and the vice administrator of the kebele. Questionnaires were prepared in Amharic and the enumerators were trained in how to administer the household questionnaires. Two Focus Group Discussion meetings were held in the community. The data was collated and analyzed and a report has been written by the WASH adviser. (Reference: "Socio economic and tariff study of Galessa, February 2012")

## **6.13 Socio economic study of Abatachin Spring Expansion scheme area**

From 17th to 19th May 2012 a socio economic and tariff study was conducted by the WASH Adviser and the WSG Gender and Community Development specialist in the communities which will benefit from the Abatachin Spring expansion scheme currently under construction. The purpose of the study was to gather important socio economic data which will be useful for monitoring purposes later on to



gauge the impact of the new scheme and to recommend a tariff for the water which will be sold at public tap stands in Genet - Mariam and four rural communities along the main pipeline to Gilgel Beles based on the expected operation and maintenance cost of the system and peoples' willingness and ability to pay.

A set of household questionnaires were administered by a team of four trained enumerators. Two Focus Group Discussion meetings were held in Edida and Kuter Hulet villages. The data was collated and analyzed and a report has been written by the WASH adviser. (Reference: "Socio economic and tariff study of Kuter 2 and Edida Kebeles for water supply from Abatachin Spring expansion scheme, May 2012").

### **6.14 Construction Supervision**

Field Advisers made frequent visits to construction sites in order to build the capacity of Woreda experts to supervise artisans, prepare take off sheets and prepare payment certificates.

In addition, FA's also assisted Woreda experts and the Regional Water Bureau supervisor to supervise the contractor at the piped water supply sites of Berber, Galessa and Senkora.

The Dibate FA also supervised drilling of a borehole for the Berber piped scheme as the one drilled last year had insufficient yield. After four unsuccessful attempts, a productive borehole was finally drilled in the nearby village of Legabuna with a yield of 4 liter / sec.

### **6.15 Advice to Woreda Steering Committees and Technical WASH Teams**

The three FA's held discussions with WSC and TWASHT members to advise WSC members and key Woreda offices (water, health, education and women's affairs offices) to start implementing the planned activities. In addition to the tasks mentioned above, the FA has advised the respective offices to do the following activities:

- Follow-up fee collection status of the previous water points;
- Rehabilitate and maintain water points;
- Monitor and evaluate water point construction activities;
- Monitor and closely supervise WASH facilities which were constructed by private contractors and artisans;
- Construction of household traditional pit latrine (TPL);
- Conduct WASHCO review meetings;
- Construction of Model household solid waste disposal pits;
- Organize and conduct bi-annual hygiene and sanitation events (school club - community information exchange);
- Conduct assessment on the availability, accessibility and functionality of the School WASH facilities;
- Train Contact women on their duties and responsibilities and WASH issues.

### **6.16 Procuring a drilling contractor**

The TA team assisted the Zonal Water Department to procure a drilling contractor, Zelakay General Trading PLC, to drill 50 shallow wells and one borehole. However, there was a delay in procurement because the first two bids had to be cancelled due to irregularities in the bid submission process. The tender was eventually awarded on 4th April 2012. Actual drilling started on 14th April with two new drilling rigs. This assistance consisted of drafting the bid and contract documents and assistance with the advertising. An evaluation committee evaluated the bids assisted by the WSG Hydrogeologist. The value of the contract was 7,388,140 birr. WASHCOs delegated the responsibility of procuring a drilling contractor to the WSC and the WSC delegated it to the Zonal Water Department which was the Client acting on behalf of WASHCOs. The driller was paid by WASHCOs after recommendation by the ZWD.



### **6.17 Annual Planning and Budgeting Meeting**

The TA team assisted the Regional, Zonal and Woreda experts to develop their respective work plans and budget for 2012 - 13 in a three day workshop from 23 - 25 May 2012 in Gilgel Beles. PMC members participated.

### **6.18 Compiling 2010-11 Annual report**

The TA team assisted the Woreda experts to compile their annual reports including the cost of each water point and other details.

### **6.19 Participation in first quarter Zone level WASH review meeting**

At the end of November 2011, the first quarterly Zone level WASH review meeting was held in Gilgel Beles. In addition to bringing all Woreda level and some zone and region level FinnWASH-BG stakeholders to a common platform to discuss first quarter achievements, the review meeting triggered relevant plenary discussions and self evaluation (individually and as a team) in relation to past performances and owning the programme activities with a view to improving the performance in the coming two years. Issues related to CDF mainly financial management and procurement were raised by the participants and were discussed. The topics discussed at the work shop were the following;

- The Community Development Fund
  - Background
  - Objectives of the Programme and priority issues of the Implementation Phase
  - Amount available for financial support by GoF
  - Community Development Fund Project Cycle
  - Management of the Fund
- Rules Concerning the use of Community Development Fund
  - Criteria for eligibility
  - How to make an application and follow the procedures
  - Evaluation and selection of WASH facilities construction projects to be financed
- Conditions applicable to Project Implementation following the WSC's decision to award grant funding
  - Final amount of grant funding
  - Failure to meet objectives
  - Amendments to the Funding Agreement and budget variations
  - Reporting and other formats
  - Additional information
  - Procurement
  - Transportation arrangements
  - Payments and closing of WASHCO's CDF account
  - Records and accounts of operation
  - Audit
  - Evaluation of CDF performance

The methodology employed was Workshop approach consisting of power point presentations followed by discussions. Ideas and opinions were reflected and discussed after every presentation. During the second day of the workshop, the participants were grouped in to five and group assignments related to desk and field appraisal were given to them by Field Advisors. Finally, each group presented its results and the results were discussed and commented upon by the participants. Minutes of the meeting were written in Amharic and English.

### **6.20 Supervision of Kebele level Water Experts' trainings**

In December 2011, kebele level water experts in Pawe were trained on the CDF approach, pump installation & maintenance, SPD & HDW construction, plan reading & quantity surveying, GPS reading, and site selection.



### **6.21 UNICEF team from Amhara region**

On the 29th December 2011, a team of three experts from Amhara UNICEF visited some Finn WASH-BG activities in Mandura Woreda. Specifically, the team visited the Dafili gravity scheme and a VIP latrine and a MWI in Edida Kebele. Moreover, in order to learn how FinnWASH-BG facilitates shallow well tendering and about implementation of the CDF mechanism the team discussed with the Zone Water Department, Mandura Water Office staff and Dafili scheme WUA and WASHCO members respectively.

### **6.22 Revising bill of quantities for Ali Spring/Diga dam rehabilitation**

The TA team revised the BoQ prepared by the Consultant for the Ali Spring / Diga Dam rehabilitation works and thereby reduced the cost to about 25 million Birr from 42 million Birr. This work schedule was also revised. The revised work schedule and BoQ were presented at the Board meeting in Gilgel Beles in July 2012. However, the Finnish Embassy objected to the inclusion of the Diga Dam component so it was removed from the work plan and bill of quantities.

### **6.23 Collecting current unit prices of tools for Artisan Association**

In February 2012 current unit prices of tools proposed to build Artisans Associations capacity were collected from those shops which provided their quotations last year. The increment of unit costs of Atlas - Copco compressor and drill heads for jack hammers were significant, unit costs of most of the other tools has also increased. Report was written.

### **6.24 Meeting with Niras and Orgut Directors**

The Metekel TA team had discussions with the Niras / Orgut Directors and Tana Beles Project staff in Bahir Dar on September 6, 2011. The Niras Director thanked FinnWASH-BG TA team for the successful achievement in programme implementation as reflected in the Mid Term Review Report.

### **6.25 Board Meetings**

Board meetings were held on 24th February 2012 in Assosa and on 5th July 2012 in Gilgel Beles at which physical achievements of programme Woredas were presented to Board members by the Programme Coordinator. At the Gilgel Beles meeting the work plan and budget for 2012-13 were presented. However, after much discussion the Finnish Embassy rejected the plan to rehabilitate the Diga Dam component of the Ali Spring gravity water supply scheme necessitating a revision of the annual work plan and budget for 2012-13.

## **7 Programme Management Committee meetings and field visits**

During July 2011 - June 2012, the PMC meetings were arranged on 9 occasions on 11 July, 10 November, 23 November, 20 December, 05 March, 02 April, 09 April, 22 May and 08 June.

The decisions include among others: PMC decided to single source the procurement of a contractor for the three piped water schemes to the Benishangul Gumuz Water Works Construction Enterprise following a recommendation by the State President. PMC decided to drill another borehole for Berber following a recommendation from the FA that the yield of the BH drilled in June 2011 was not sufficient.

The PMC made a week long field visits to the Woredas to assess progress and iron out bottlenecks in the first week of February 2012 and prior to the annual planning meeting in mid May 2012.

## **8 Woreda Support Group**

The WSG contract was extended for another year in July 2011. The WSG is based in Gilgel Beles and consists of a Team Leader and Planning and Monitoring expert, a Gender and Community Development expert, a Hygiene and Sanitation Expert and a Hydrogeologist. During the reporting period they carried out various trainings in the Woredas and in the Zonal Administration offices as



can be seen in their separate Annual Report. A summary of their achievements appears below and the detail report can be found in the Consultancy completion report.



Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Benishangul - Gumuz  
Regional State, Ethiopia, FinnWASH-BG - Implementation Phase

Table 8-1 Summary of WSG Annual Physical Report (July 2011 - June 2012)

Summary of WSG's Annual Physical Report (July 2011 - June 2012)																							
	Description of major planned activities	Progress /achievements																					
1.	Revision of Water point site selection guide or manual	WSG Hydro geologist has prepared and distributed the water point site selection training manual/ guide to the concerned Woreda offices. The training manual was also translated in to Amharic language.																					
2.	Preparation of 48 Shallow wells bid document jointly with the Zonal WaSH Adviser (Mr.Mike Wood)	We have prepared 48 shallow wells bid document in collaboration with the Zonal WaSH Adviser (Mr.Mike Wood)																					
3.	Conduct Water point site selection refresher training for woreda water and Kebele Water experts	We have conducted Water point site selection training for five Woreda's and Kebele water experts. The training was fully participatory with participants sharing their experiences. Many relevant issues on water point site selection were raised and discussed in depth.																					
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Woreda</th> <th>Participants</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wombera</td> <td>15</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bullen</td> <td>19</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dibatie</td> <td>22</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pawe</td> <td>22</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mandura</td> <td>14</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>92</b></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Woreda	Participants	Remarks	Wombera	15		Bullen	19		Dibatie	22		Pawe	22		Mandura	14		<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	
		Woreda	Participants	Remarks																			
		Wombera	15																				
		Bullen	19																				
		Dibatie	22																				
		Pawe	22																				
Mandura	14																						
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>																						
4.	Prepar. of School Sanit. and Hygiene Training Manual	The school sanitation and hygiene training manual was prepared and distributed to five FinnWaSH-BG Programme Woredas.																					
5.	Assist Woreda Health Offices during CLTSH training	WSG Sanitation and Hygiene Advisor assisted / coached Woreda Health Offices during CLTSH training.																					
6.	Conduct /organize half day orientation for Woreda WaSH Technical and Streeing Committee Members.	WSG conducted a half day PowerPoint presentations for the Woreda WaSH Technical and WSC members on different agendas : 1) WSG annual (2003 E.C.) performance and report, 2) Role and responsibility of WSG, 3) WSG 2004 E.C. annual work plan. It was a very good orientation which created awareness among the main WaSH implementers at the Woreda level.																					
7.	Assist Woreda WaSH Technical team members in community WaSH planning and field appraisal process.	WSG assisted / advised Woreda WaSH Technical team members during Community wash plan appraisal process. Several discussions were held with Woredas to advice WSC members and Woreda key officials (water offices, health offices, education offices and women's affairs offices) to initiate the implementation of the planned activities.																					
8.	Assist woreda gender team in establishment and training of Kebele WaSH Gender teams	The WSG Community Mobilization / Gender Advisor gave technical advise to the Woreda Womens, Youth and Children affairs office to establish and train Kebele WaSH Gender Teams. WSG made frequent field visits to the Woredas to advise WSC members and Woreda water offices to start implementing the planned activities																					
9.	Assist woreda Gender team in Contact women training and strengthening	The WSG Commuity Mobilization /Gender Advisor gave technical advise to the Woreda Womens, Youth and Children affairs office to conduct Contact women training on time.																					
10.	Assist Woredas on community conversation on WaSH issues , harmful traditional Practices and HIV/AIDS	The WSG Commuity Mobilization /Gender Advisor gave technical advise to the Woreda Womens, Youth and Children affairs office to conduct community coversation on WaSH issues, harmful traditional practices and HIV/AIDS.																					
11.	Assist FinnWaSH-BG WaSH Technical team members and Zonal WaSH sector offices (Water, Health, Education and Womens, Youth and Children Affairs Office) in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter physical report preparation.	WSG assist/advise and push the FinnWaSH-BG woredas WaSH Technical team members and Zonal WaSH sector offices (Water, Health, Education and Womens, Youth and Children Affairs Office ) to prepare and submitte their own 2nd quarter 2004 E.C. physical report on time.																					
12.	Preparation of WSG 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter report and 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter work plan	WSG prepared and submitted WSG 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2004 E.C. physical report (October 2004 – December 2004 E.C.) and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarte work plan (January 2004 - March 2004 E.C.)																					
13.	Water point site selection (45 Shallow wells ) in five woredas (Mandura, Pawe, Bullen, Dibate and Wombera)	WSG's Hydrogeologist has selected 43 shallow well sites in five FinnWaSH-G Woredas-jointly with the Woreda Experts.																					
14.	Conduct Socio Economic and Tariff Studies of Galessa and Kuter 2 communities	WSG conducted Socio Economic and Tariff Studies of Galessa and Kuter 2, Mandura Woreda jointly with the Zonal WaSH Adviser (Mr. Mike Wood).																					
15.	Assist FinnWaSH-BG woredas' WaSH Technical team members and Zonal WaSH sector offices (Water, Health, Education and Womens, Youth and Children Affairs Office) in the 2004 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter Physical report preparation.	WSG assisted /advised and pushed the FinnWaSH-BG woredas WaSH technical team members and Zonal WaSH sector offices (Water, Health, Education and Womens, Youth and Children Affairs Office ) to prepare and submitte their own 3rd quarter 2004 E.C. physical report on time.																					



Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Benishangul - Gumuz  
Regional State, Ethiopia, FinnWASH-BG - Implementation Phase

16.	Preparation of WSG 2004 E.C. 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter physical report	WSG prepared and submitted WSG 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter physical report (January 2012 – March 2012)
17.	Preparation of operation, maintenance and management of rural water supply schemes, TOT training manual for woreda Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Office Experts	The operation, maintenance and management of rural water supply schemes TOT training manual was prepared and distributed to woreda participants. The training manual was also submitted to the Regional Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau.
18.	Conduct operation, maintenance and management TOT training for woreda Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Office Expert	The Operation and maintenance management of rural water supply schemes TOT training was conducted in collaboration with the Field Advisors from April 30 – May 1, 2012 at the Metekel Zonal Training Hall. Eleven participants from FinnWaSH-BG assisted Woredas and two participants from Zonal Water, Mines and energy Resources Development Bureau attended the
19.	Preparation of operation and maintenance training report.	WSG prepared and submitted operation, maintenance and management TOT training report and submitted to the Regional Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau.
20.	Preparation of planning training manual for woreda WaSH technical committee members	WSG prepared and distributed the planning training manual to Woreda WaSH technical team members
21.	Conduct planning refresher training for FinnWaSH-BG Programme woredas' WaSH Technical Committee Members and ZCC Members	Planning refresher training for all Woreda WaSH technical team members was conducted on May 13-14 2012 in Gilgel Beles. The training was fully participatory with participants sharing their experiences. Many relevant issues on last years planning were discussed in depth.
22.	Assist five FinnWaSH-BG Programme woreda WaSH technical committee members and ZCC members when preparing 2005 E.C. budget and work plans	WSG provided technical support to FinnWaSH-BG Programme woreda WaSH technical committee members and ZCC members when preparing 2005 E.C. budget and work plan.
24.	Assist woreda WaSH Technical committee members in the area of sanitation and hygiene activities	WSG Sanitation and Hygiene Advisor provided technical assistance to Woreda Health office in the area of sanitation and hygiene activities.
25.	Assist woreda WaSH Technical committee members in the area of gender related activities	WSG Community mobilization / Gender Advisor provided technical advice in the area of gender related activities.
26.	Drilling supervision of shallow wells	WSG Hydrogeologist carried out shallow wells' drilling supervision in five FinnWaSH BG Woredas at 50 sites.
27.	Assist FinnWaSH-BG Programme assisted woredas WaSH technical team members and Zonal WaSH sector offices (Water, Health, Education and Womens, Youth and Children affairs office) in 2004 E.C. annual report preparation (24 sector offices report)	WSG assist/advise and push the FinnWaSH-BG Programme woredas WaSH technical team members and Zonal WaSH sector offices (Water, Health, education and Womens, Youth and Children Affairs Office ) to prepare and submit their own 2011-12 annual physical report on time. Some submitted reports in hand writing only and these were digitised by WSG.
28.	Preparation and submission of WSG 2004 E.C. 4 months Physical report (April 2004 –June 2004 E.C. to the Regional Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau.	WSG prepared and submitted WSG 2004 E.C. 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter Physical report (April 1, 2012 –June 30, 2012 to the the Regional Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau.
29.	Preparation and submission of WSG 2004 E.C. Annual Physical report to the Regional Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau.	WSG have prepared and submitted WSG 2004 E.C. Annual Physical report to the the Regional Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau.
30.	Preparation and submission of Monitoring and Evaluation format to the Regional Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau.	WSG prepared and submitted monitoring and evaluation format to the Regional Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau.
31.	Preparation and submission of Consultancy Completion reports of 2003 and 2004 (2 years) to the Regional Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau.	WSG prepared and submitted Consultancy Completion report to our client (Regional Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau).
32.	Preparation and submission of WSG 2005 E.C. 10 months physical work plan (September 1, 2012 –June 30, 2013) to the Regional Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau.	We have prepared and submitted WSG 10 months (September 1, 2012–June 30, 2013) Physical work plan to the Regional Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau.



Annex 1 Example of Wombera - Cost of WASH facilities in schools

Wombera woreda - Cost of WASH facilities in Schools										
No.	Woreda	Kebele	Gott	Scheme	Construction cost					Remarks
					CDF	%	Comm.	%	Total	
1	Wombera	Bedesa-Kusaya	Bedesa-Kusaya school	HDW	27 572	80,7 %	6 575	19,3 %	34 147	
2	Wombera	Aba-Mergo	Aba- Mergo school	HDW	31 242	77,6 %	9 030	22,4 %	40 272	
3	Wombera	Ayishi	Ayishi school	HDW	42 885	87,6 %	6 066	12,4 %	48 951	
4	Wombera	Tesso-Boka	Tesso-Boka school	HDW	34 137	77,2 %	10 075	22,8 %	44 212	
5	Wombera	Kitar - Michael	Kitar - Michael sch.	HDW	28 068	75,0 %	9 380	25,0 %	37 448	
6	Wombera	Ambifata	Ambifata school	HDW	9 105	73,5 %	3 290	26,5 %	12 395	scheme started previous year
			<b>Average</b>	<b>HDW</b>	<b>28 835</b>	<b>78,6 %</b>	<b>7 403</b>	<b>21,4 %</b>	<b>36 238</b>	
7	Wombera	Amuma	<b>Amuma school</b>	<b>PS</b>	<b>36 793</b>	<b>90,3 %</b>	<b>3 930</b>	<b>9,7 %</b>	<b>40 723</b>	
8	Wombera	D/Zeit	D/Zeit Primary school	VIPL-6	122 847	96,4 %	4 595	3,6 %	127 442	2 latrines on going
9	Wombera	D/Zeit	D/Zeit Ewiket chora primary school	VIPL-6	238 244	95,6 %	10 872	4,4 %	249 116	2 latrines
10	Wombera	Ambifata	Ambifata school	VIPL-6	275 572	99,0 %	2 730	1,0 %	278 302	2 latrines
11	Wombera	Gochor	Gochor prim. School	VIPL-6	20 727	100,0 %	0	0,0 %	20 727	stopped construction
			<b>Total VIPL</b>		<b>657 390</b>		<b>18 197</b>		<b>675 587</b>	
			<b>Average / VIPL-6 /unit</b>		<b>131 478</b>	<b>96,3 %</b>	<b>3 639</b>	<b>3,7 %</b>	<b>135 117</b>	<b>5 units x VIPL</b>

Annex 2 Example of Wombera - Cost of WASH facilities in Healt Posts

Wombera woreda - Cost of WASH facilities in Health Institutions										
No.	Woreda	Kebele	Gott	Scheme	Construction cost					Remarks
					CDF	%	Comm.	%	Total	
1	Wombera	Gawilla	Health Post	HDW	31 479	78,5	8 600	21,5	40 079	
2	Wombera	Gesengessa	Health Post	SW	112 360	100	0	0	112 360	
3	Wombera	Minjo	Health Post	VIPL-2 door	90 482	95,5 %	4 290	4,5 %	94 772	
4	Wombera	Chancho	Health Post	VIPL-2 door	87 304	94,6 %	4 950	5,4 %	92254	
			<b>Average</b>		<b>88 893</b>	<b>95,1 %</b>	<b>4 620</b>	<b>4,9 %</b>	<b>93 513</b>	



Annex 3 Water coverage map of Bullen woreda



Annex 4 Water coverage map of Dibate woreda



Annex 5 Water coverage map of Pawe woreda



Annex 6 Water coverage map of Mandura woreda



Annex 7 Water coverage map of Wombera woreda

