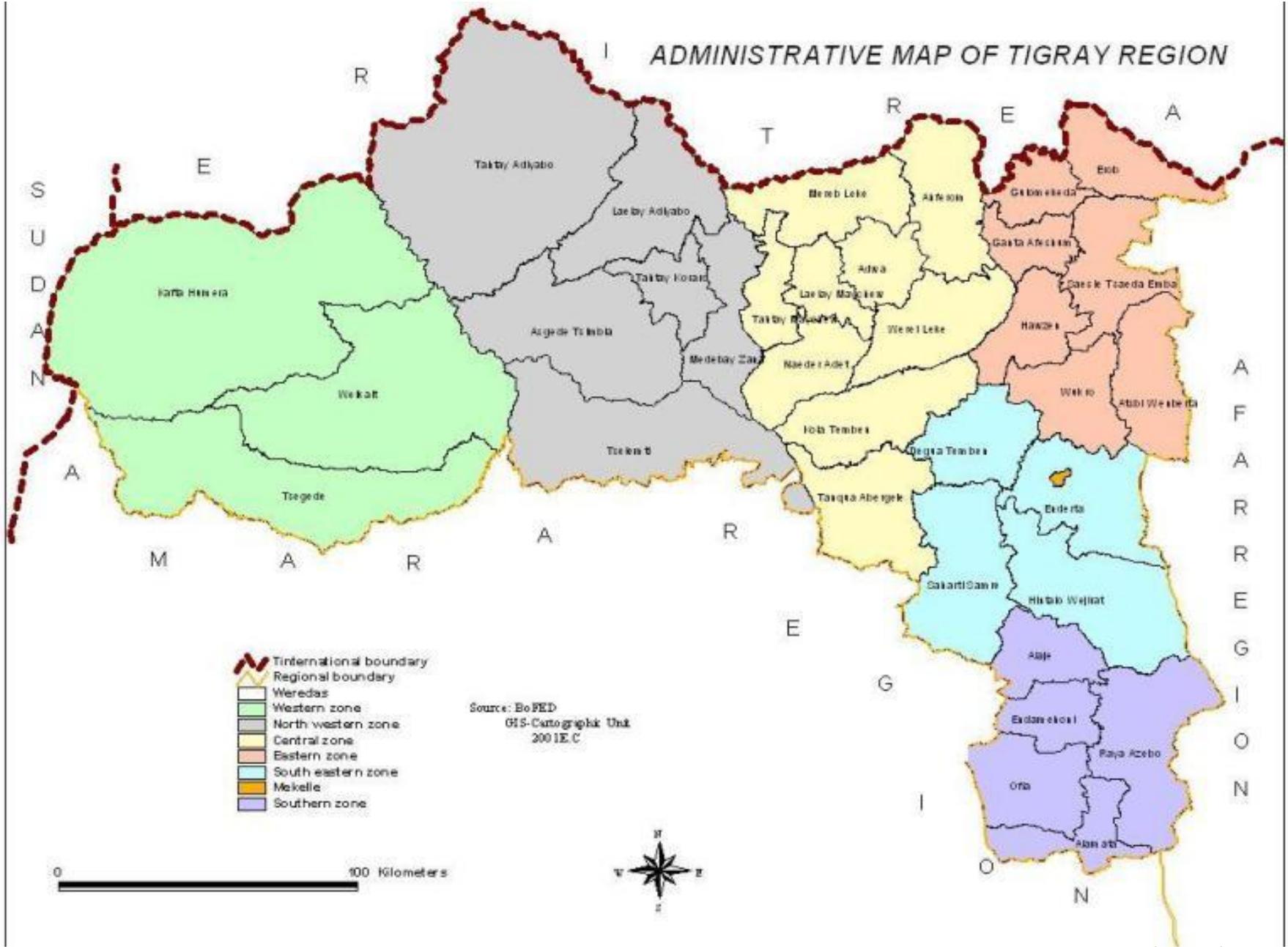


BASELINE SURVEY OF DEGUA TEMBIEN WOREDA OF TIGRAY REGION

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ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF TIGRAY REGION



- International boundary
- Regional boundary
- Woredas
- Western zone
- North-western zone
- Central zone
- Eastern zone
- South-eastern zone
- Mekelle
- Southern zone

Source: BoPED
GIS Cartographic Unit
2001 E.C

0 100 Kilometers



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1 ACRONYMS

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

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

conventional Woreda Grant which is in WIF known as the *Woreda Managed Project* (WMP) funding mechanism.

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

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

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

2.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The overall objective of the study, as very clearly described in the ToR, is to collect necessary baseline information from the Tigray region and selected 7 woredas so as to establish required benchmarks for future analysis of progress, outputs, outcomes and impact of the project intervention. And we understand that the main objective of the consultancy work will be to collect secondary baseline information in the following areas:

- Practised multiple use systems in water supply and liquid waste management
- Knowledge of the people and instruments already in use in making people aware of forthcoming climate change impacts and how people are ready to face these new challenges in the future.
- Favorable hydro-geological conditions where simple hand-dug well and spring protection technology can be used. Therefore there is a need to map the areas where this technology is used and analyze the possibility of CMP approach used in achieving the GTP targets in 2015.
- The present situation of WaSH implementation in order to plan and budget the WaSH services.

- The availability of finance for CMP in Tigray taking into account Regional Government resources and resources available from other WaSH stakeholders.
- To know the existing WaSH governance in Tigray and include analysis of the efficiency of the existing governance.
- Short analysis of the functionality and non functionality of the existing water schemes.
- Short analysis of existing strategic WaSH plans at woreda level need to be analyzed in order to assess the need to additional strategic planning training.
- The availability of private sector for drilling works for shallow well and government budget for drilling works.
- Short summary of the existing household and institutional sanitation facilities.

2.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

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

2.4 METHODOLOGY

The methodologies employed for this study are:

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

3 OVERVIEW OF THE WOREDA

3.1 SOCIO ECONOMIC SITUATION

Degua Tembien is one of the four rural woredas in South Eastern Zone of Tigray region that has 23 *tabias*: 22 rural *tabias* & 1 urban *tabia*. Its geographical location is in between 39°10' E longitudes & 13°38' N latitudes. It is bordered with Kelteawlalo woreda in the North, Seharti Samri woreda in the South, Enderta woreda in the East & Kola Tembien woreda in the West. The woreda capital is called Hagere Selam & is located 50 km from regional capital. Its area is approximately 1125sqkm. The land use pattern of the woreda shows that 19472ha is cultivated land, 24523ha is covered with forest and 68508 ha is covered with bush & shrubs.

According to 2007 census, the woreda has 124590(115815 in rural & 8775 in urban) population in 2010. The total population in 2010 can be disaggregated by gender as follows, Rural: Male 58404, Female 57411; Urban: Male 4025, Female 4750. The total number of rural HHs & villages in the woreda is 27,696 & 77 respectively. The woreda's climatic zones are lowland/kola/, temperate/weina dega/ & highland/dega/ with proportion of 26%, 30.5% & 43.5% of the woreda's area respectively. The altitude of the woreda capital is 2618 meter above sea level. The daily weather condition ranges from 18°C to 25°C. The annual amount of rainfall ranges from 600 – 800 mm. The main river in the woreda is Gereb Giba.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy in the woreda. The internal revenue of the woreda in 2003 EFY was Birr 5,036,785. With regard to communication the woreda has one post office, automatic telephone, mobile telephone, internet & fax services in the woreda capital & 23 satellite telephones in the rural *tabias*. The woreda capital has 24hrs electric service from the national grid hydropower source of energy. The number of towns & rural *tabias* which have electric service from hydropower source of energy is 1 & 7 respectively. As accessibility of the woreda capital town is all weather roads, there is public transport facility to the woreda capital. Dedit Credit & Saving Institution is the main micro finance institution in the woreda. Its branch offices are located at Hagere Selam, Ayenberkeken & Eda Mariam.

The number of health institutions in the woreda is 5 health centers & 16 health posts. The total number of elementary schools & students in the woreda in 2003 EFY was 59 & 26459 respectively. Out of these schools, 16 (27%) schools have water supply facilities in their compound. There are no significant natural & other disasters which have impacts on the delivery or management of water & sanitation services in the woreda.

3.2 OVERVIEW OF THE WATER SUPPLY

The water supply source of the woreda is mainly from ground water through hand dug wells, shallow wells and spring development. The woreda has good potential for hand dug well construction since the topography of the woreda is highly dissected. Groundwater is localized to pocket valleys and cricks. Spring development is also another source next to hand dug well.

However, there are specific *tabias* in the woreda with critical shortage of potable water. Amanit, Endasilasie, Adi Lal, Adi Walka, Adi Azmera, Emni Ankelalo, Mizan and Menachike *tabias* do not have any optional source of water from the traditional practices. These *tabias* fall short of shallow groundwater either through hand dug wells or shallow boreholes. There are some spring sources which have multi use purpose like Mai Gize, Midri, Adi Edaga, Seret, Mai Shih, Walta etc, which are in use for domestic water supply and irrigation purposes.

The woreda has currently (end of 2003 EFY) 142 hand dug wells equipped with hand pumps, 29 shallow wells equipped with hand pumps, 1 motorized borehole and 70 gravity springs, from which 24 hand dug wells, 7 shallow wells, and 18 springs are non functional. There are also 27 constructed roof catchments and 2 cisterns though 7 roof catchments and all cisterns are non-functional. The total rural water supply coverage of the woreda is about 35% as reported from the Woreda Water supply and Energy Office. The coverage of the woreda is far below the regional average.

From the total schemes in the woreda 20.2% are non functional at the end of 2003 EFY. The woreda has the highest non functionality rate next to Seharti Samri woreda. This shows the existence of poor water supply management system at the woreda and community level. The major reasons for the non functionality of the schemes are poor construction, lack of spare parts & hand tools for maintenance at the woreda & community level, shortage of trained technicians and lack of awareness at the community level.

All water schemes have WaSHCOs who are trained at the time of WaSHCO establishment. The duration & quality of training for WaSHCOs differs from project to project. The WaSHCOs in the rural communities supported by World Bank have got training in community WaSH plan preparation, construction & operation and maintenance phases of the project cycle. As some projects have not given training properly for WaSHCOs in each project cycle, the woreda has tried to fill the gap by conducting training for WaSHCOs who were not trained. Although there are some communities who have well organized WaSHCOs who can maintain the schemes by themselves, most of the schemes are maintained by the woreda technicians. The WaSHCOs trained by the World Bank WaSH program have better knowledge and technical capacity in maintaining water supply schemes as O & M training is given to WaSHCOs after construction of water supply schemes completed.

User communities contribute 5% of the project cost in cash for construction of new schemes prior to construction. They also contribute for operation and maintenance

as proposed by WaSHCOs and have got approval by user communities. From the total 242 schemes, 169 schemes have regular contribution practice, 64 schemes contribute only for guard and 9 schemes do not totally contribute for operation and maintenance as reported from the woreda Water Supply & Energy Office. Some user communities contribute on monthly basis and some on annual basis. The type of contribution could be in cash basis and in kind during harvest time.

The average walking distance to fetch water is about 35 minutes with 30 to 40 minutes waiting time at queue. The average water consumption is about 8 liters/day/capita. This is below the standard probably due to the scarcity of the resources or highland nature of the woreda.

3.2.1 AREAS OF INTERVENTION FOR CMP IMPLEMENTATION

The selection of rural water supply sources will be determined depending on the objective assessment of each place. As Community managed project (CMP) is a new approach mainly implemented and managed by the user community themselves, the scale of the project is most likely low cost and simple technology. Hand dug wells and spring developments are the most common practices which can be easily managed and implemented by the user communities. The survey group tried to identify the potential *tabias* for CMP intervention. The major technical criterion for selection is the availability of shallow ground water and availability of springs.

During the discussion conducted with water office experts the future possible domestic water supply source is prioritized as hand dug well, spring development & *deep well* as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd respectively. As discussed in the overview part of this report there are numerous *tabias* in the woreda with no water sources using the common low cost technology practices. Due to this problem the woreda's top agenda is solving the water problem of the 8 *tabias*. However, this does not mean that the other *tabias* have full coverage. There are areas of intervention in the woreda that can be applicable through the CMP approach.

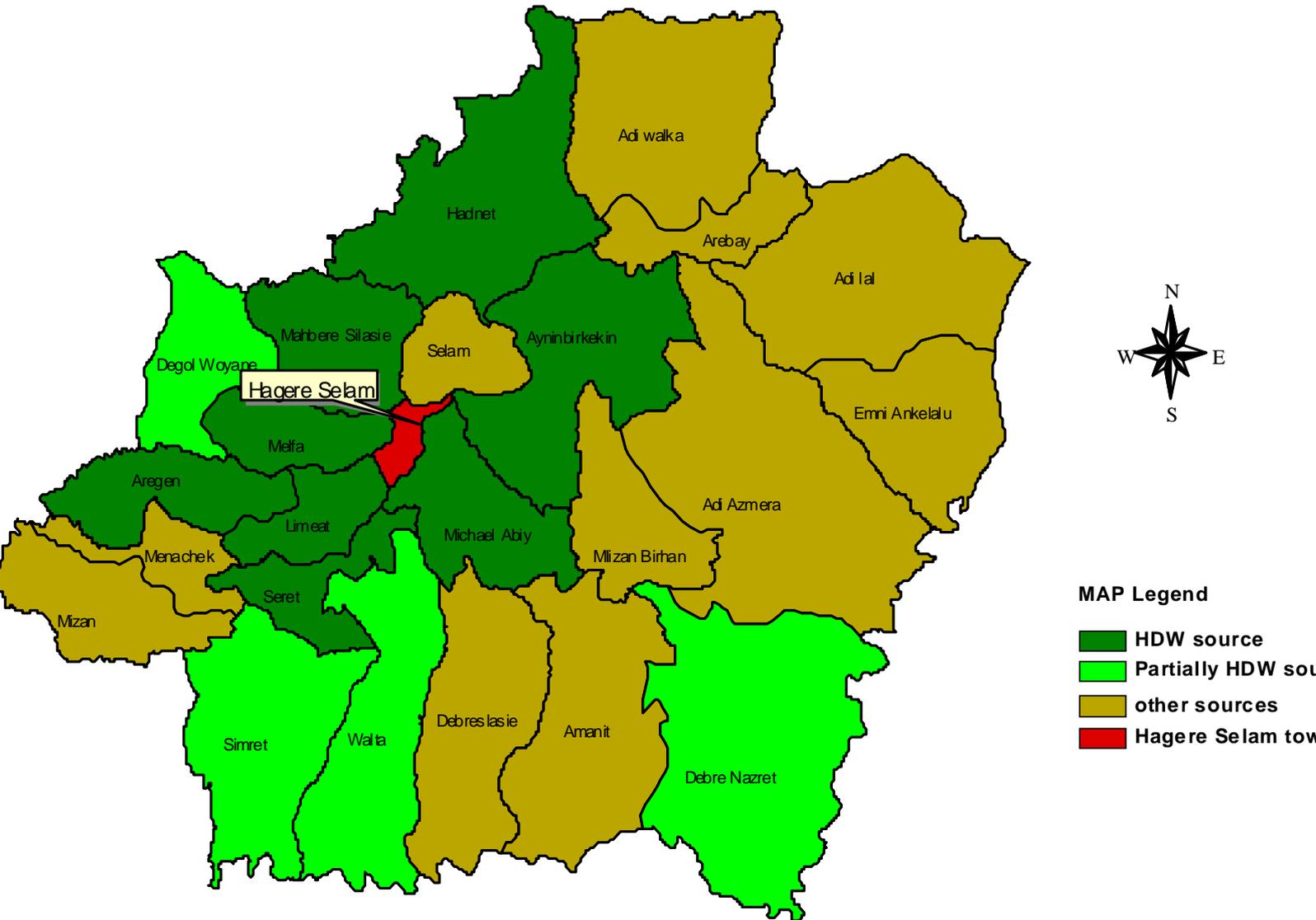
The following table shows *tabias* which are the most feasible intervention areas for CMP in the woreda. Although some communities in Hadinet *tabia* are WB supported, there are still other communities who are not getting support from WB.

Table1. Possible intervention *tabias* for CMP

No.	Tabia	Possible water source for CMP	Remark
1	Limat	HDW + SP	
2	Seret	HDW + SP	
3	Michael Abiyi	HDW + SP	
4	Mahbere Silasie	HDW+SP	
5	Melfa	HDW + SP	
6	Hadinet	HDW + SP	WB
7	Aynimbirkekin	SP	
8	Degol Woyane	HDW + SP	
9	Simret	HDW + SP	
10	Walta	HDW	Partial
11	Debre Nazret	HDW	"
12	Aregen	SP	"

The above data are not based on detail hydrogeological study; the data is collected only by interviewing the woreda experts, observed from their experience and field practice. Hence, one can expect that the possible source of potable water for villages in the above *tabia* may not be only limited to the above mentioned sources. There might be also some villages with deep groundwater source which need other interventions within the *tabia* or multiple source possibilities depending on detail hydrogeological studies. The following map depicts major possible intervention areas for CMP in the woreda.

Fig.1 Possible intervention *tabias* for CMP



3.2.2 AVAILABILITY OF PRIVATE ARTISANS IN THE WOREDA

There are no private individual artisans in the woreda who can work on the construction of small scale water supply projects. The private artisans are in the form of association which is named as small and micro cooperatives established by the regional proclamation. The associations are not certified technically by relevant institution like the construction bureau and water bureau. But, they have legal entity by the proclamation. They are entitled to work any construction in the woreda including small scale water supply projects. One cooperative association could have 10 to 15 members; members of the association are from different disciplines. There are water related experts within the association. As most of the association members are university graduates, they can be offered higher level of education which will be a base for local consultancy & contractor. The following table shows the available artisans in the woreda. (*Source: Woreda Water Resources, mines & Energy Office*)

No	Name of Cooperative Association	Are they trained in WaSH(Y/N)	Training Period/Days
1	Limat Cooperative association	Yes	45 days
2	Simret "	"	"
3	Tesfa "	"	"
4	Abysinia Cooperative Association	"	"
5	Rewina "	"	"
6	Dejen "	No	-

Table2. List of Artisans

Almost all the cooperative associations are trained in construction of hand dug wells and spring development by WSG for 45 days. However, the training was not given to all members of the association; only one member of the association was trained. There are no private spare dealers, consultants & drilling companies in the woreda.

The estimated average cost of hand dug well construction; spring development and shallow well drilling having an average depth of 60 meters in the woreda is about 40,000.00 Birr, 50,000.00 Birr 150,000 Birr respectively (the cost of HDW & SW includes supply & installation of hand pumps).

3.3 OVERVIEW OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION

The hygiene and sanitation situation of the woreda which is focused to key behavior indicators shows that from a total of 27,696 rural HHs in the woreda, 23,363 HHs (84% of rural HHs) have latrine facilities regardless of its quality and proper

management at the end of 2003 EFY. So far, there is only one *tabia* /4.5% / out of rural 22 *tabias* or 77 villages open defecation free (ODF) declared.

From the total number of rural HHs accessed to latrine facilities in the woreda, 20,004 HHs (85.6 % of HHs accessed to latrine facilities) reached at proper utilization with hand washing facilities and practiced well. The hand washing facilities are made locally with water supply, soap or alternative cleaning materials such as ash.

From the total number of rural households, 23,363 HHs (84 % of rural HHs) completed 16 packages of health extension program and graduated. Similarly these graduated HHs are ensured a proper HH level safe water supply storage and use treatment practice.

There are a total of 21 health facilities (Five health centres and 16 health posts) in the woreda. From the total health centres only 1 health centre has water supply service in its compound. Five health centres are with improved ventilated pit latrine and with functional and separated rooms for males and females. In regard to hand washing facilities, there are no health facilities accessed to hand washing facilities. And it is reported that 100% of the health facilities are with functional infectious waste disposal pits and 80% of health centres (four out of five health centres) are with functional incinerators and placenta pits. (2003 EFY Woreda health report)

Out of 59 schools in the woreda only 17 schools (29 %) are with improved ventilated pit latrine facilities shared among males and females students in the proportion of 1 : 282 (94 holes for a total of 26,459 students) and 16 Schools (27%) have water supply service in their premises. Out of 59 schools only 34 schools (58%) established School WaSH clubs. (EFY Woreda education report)

In regard to Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) towards hygiene and sanitation of the woreda, progressively there is much better improvement in the community though still it requires more efforts by all actors in this sector.

4 INSTITUTIONAL & WASH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

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

To implement WaSH program successfully, capacity of WaSH stakeholders should be strengthened.

4.1.1 VISION & OBJECTIVE OF THE WOREDA

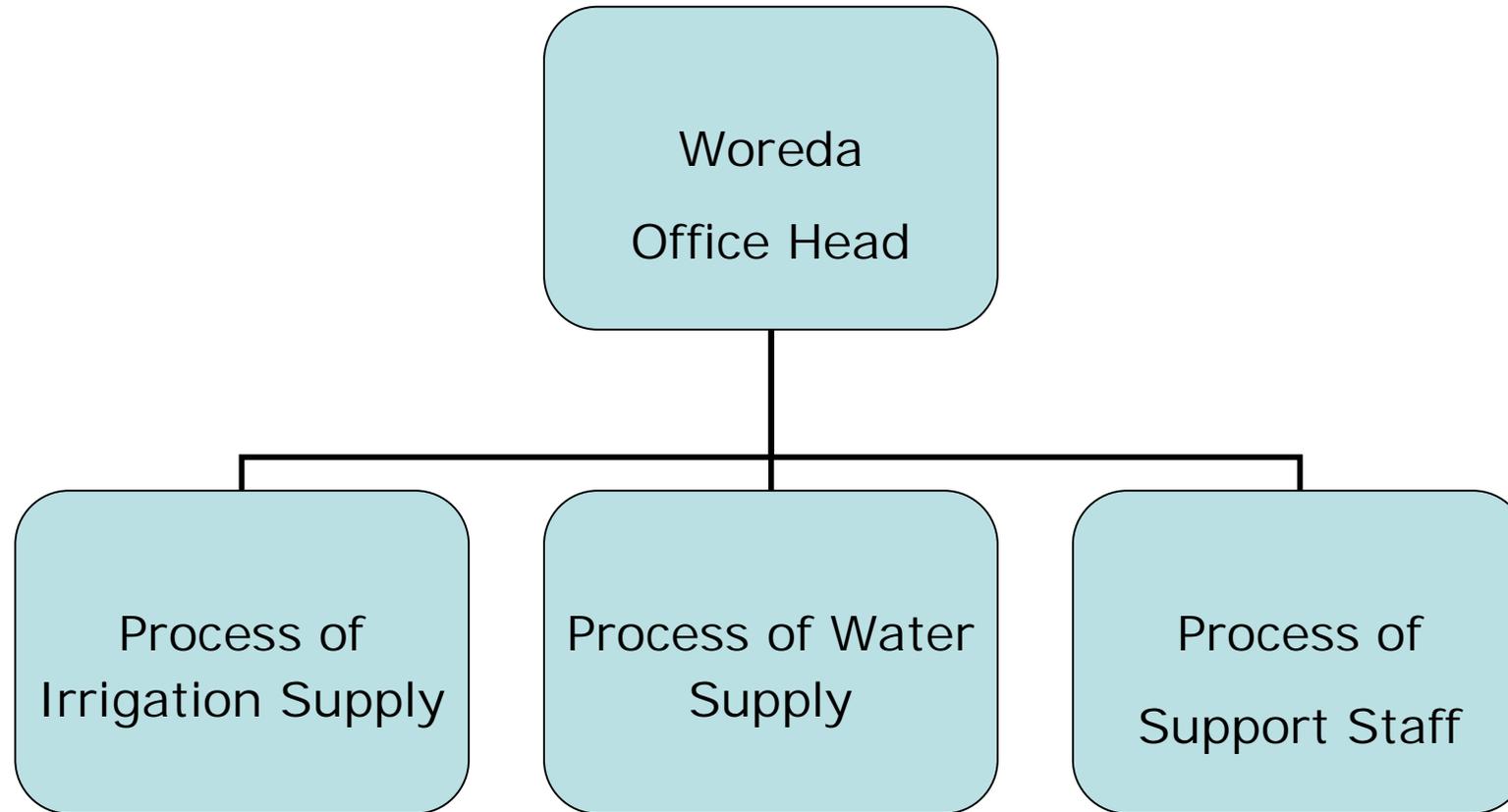
Vision: To improve the health & quality of life of the rural community through provision of water & sanitation services on a sustainable basis.

Objectives of the woreda in implementing WaSH Program

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

4.1.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR WATER, MINES & ENERGY OFFICE, WATER SECTION ONLY

Fig.2 Organizational Structure for Water, Mines & Energy, Water Section Only



Roles and Responsibilities of the Water Office at Woreda Level

- Undertake identification of water sources
- Study and design of small micro dams
- Study and design for HDW construction, spring development
- Undertake shallow well and deep well studies
- Support WaSHCOs on the provision of spare parts availability
- Support WaSHCOs on operational works
- Undertake electromechanical maintenance
- Undertake rehabilitation of HDW and SP sources which are beyond the capacity of WaSHCOs
- Undertake training of WaSHCOs on operation, maintenance and financial management.

4.1.3 HUMAN RESOURCE FOR SECTORS

The recognition, organization and strengthening of the woreda WaSH sectors is an important step for bringing the service closer to the beneficiaries. Reasonable number of staff should exist at woreda offices. However, compared to their responsibility the woreda offices need to be strengthened with the necessary human resource.

Table 3 Water, Mines & Energy Office Human Resource, Only Water Section

No	Name	Sex	Age	Position	Education Level	Salary	WaSH Experience in years	Trained on R-WaSH Y/N
1	Ataklti Fikre	M	26	Department head	Degree	3269	4	N
2	Tsegay Birhanu	M	28	Wash Coord.	"	2571	4.5	N
3	Desalgn Hadush	M	26	Design Engineer	"	2771	2.6	N
4	Kiros Abera	F	28	Supervisor engineer	Diploma	1499	5	N
5	Tekle Tesfay	F	22	WS Engineer	Degree	2771	2 month	N
6	Semahal Tadese	F	23	H/geologist	"	2771	"	N
7	Dawit Hadera	M	22	Irrgn Engineer	"	2771	"	N
8	Solomon Tesfay	M	28	Electromechanical	Diploma	1499	5	N
9	Angesom G/medhine	M	23	Environemnt	Degree	1719	2.6	N
10	Haftom G/meskel	M	23	H/geologist	"	2771	1 month	N

Table 4 Water Office Human Resource, Only Water Section

Level	Approved Post	Existing Man power
Degree	14	2
Diploma	11	8
Others	4	4

Table 5 Health Office Manpower

Level	Approved Post	Existing Man power
Degree	17	3
Diploma	14	8
Others	8	6

Table 6 Education Office Manpower

Level	Approved Post	Existing Man power
Degree	9	9
Diploma	4	2
Others	8	1

Table 7 Plan & Finance Office Manpower

Level	Approved Post	Existing Man power
Degree	17	9
Diploma	14	13
Others	8	5

Human resources are not sufficient at the woreda level. The number of posts is small and posts are not filled with required manpower. The staff has limited experience & needs updating their knowledge & skills in technical matters as well as in promoting WaSH program at community level. The woreda staffs are not also providing good support for O & M. The hygiene & sanitation experts at woreda level also lack training to promote hygiene & sanitation.

The newly employed staffs for WaSH stakeholders need updates & training on the national WaSH objectives, policies, arrangements, etc. Once they have received adequate training, they will play a significant role in the implementation of the WaSH program.

The institutional structure of the woreda water office focuses mainly in the study, design, contracting out construction, supervision and maintenance of water supply schemes.

4.1.4 OFFICE FACILITIES FOR SECTORS

Table 8 Water Office Equipments

Equipment Type	Total No.	No. of functional	No. of Non-functional
Desk top Computer	4	3	1
Lap top Computer	-	-	-
Printer	3	1	2
Photocopy machine	1	-	1
File cabinet	2	2	-
GPS	4	2	2
Surveying equipment	-	-	-
Mold	-	-	-
Dewatering pump	1	1	-

Table 9 Woreda Health Office Equipment

Equipment Type	Total No.	No. of Functional	No. of Non-Functional
Computer	4	1	3
Printer	4	1	3
Photocopy	1	-	1

Table 10 Health Office Vehicles

Vehicle/motor	Total	No. of	No. of Non-	primary	Who authorizes
---------------	-------	--------	-------------	---------	----------------

bicycles	No.	Functional	Functional	user	the usage?
Car	1	1		staffs	Office Head
motorbike	7	1	6		

Table 11 Education Office Equipment

Equipment Type	Total No.	No. of Functional	No. of Non-Functional
Computer	5	2	3
Printer	4	2	2
Photocopy	2	-	2

Table 12 Plan & Finance Office Equipment

Equipment Type	Total No.	No. of Functional	No. of Non-Functional
Computer	9	7	2
Printer	3	3	-
Photocopy	1	-	1
File cabinet	10	9	1

4.2 WASH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

4.2.1 SITUATION OF WASH PROGRAM

The Woreda is World Bank supported WaSH woreda since 2007. From the total of 22 tabias in the woreda, only six tabias are getting support from World Bank. List of tabias supported are Adi Azmera, Emna nkelalu, Adilal, Adi Walka, Arebay & Hadnet. The woreda has established WWTs from different sectors responsible for the program & recruited CFTs who will assist selected user communities for R-WaSH program. The woreda used to work by integrating water supply and sanitation through establishment of tabia WaSH team and WaSHCos.

The WWT has regular meeting and evaluates the program at different stages. The WaSH project cycle starts at coordinating communities to appeal formal request

about their need on WaSH aspects. The WWT undertakes community selection through CFT, project management, and monitoring and evaluation tasks. Communities can submit their request either through tabia administration to woreda cabinet or through the civic societies. The WWT evaluates the appeal from different perspectives and gives final decision on the request based on the selection criteria.

WaSHCOs are elected by direct community participation after sensitization is done by CFT members. Each selected user communities select five people /50% and above women/ for WaSHCO member. The selected WaSHCO members are trained and know well their roles and responsibilities at all WaSH project cycles; planning, implementation/construction and O & M phases. The selected beneficiary community contributes 5% for capital cost in cash & 100% for O & M. The amount to be contributed is decided by WaSHCO with the participation of the user communities.

Community WaSH plan is prepared after the establishment of WaSHCO and clear identification of their real problem is done with the help of CFT. The support given by CFT is indispensable. They assist communities on everyday operational activities of the WaSH projects with WaSHCO. The role of CFT is assisting communities to formulate their formal request, assist in fulfilling the requirements of the program, monitors WaSHCOs closely and they serve as bridge among WWT and the communities. Therefore, their presence is highly recommendable.

The woreda follows government procurement and tendering system though the WB has its own procurement guideline. The woreda WaSH team gives priority to local contractors to compete among themselves. The woreda administration gives final approval on the selection proposal made by the woreda WaSH team.

4.2.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR WASH PROGRAM

The woreda WaSH team/WWT/ is established at the woreda level so as to plan, manage & monitor WaSH program activities. The following figure shows the WaSH coordination structure established at the woreda level.

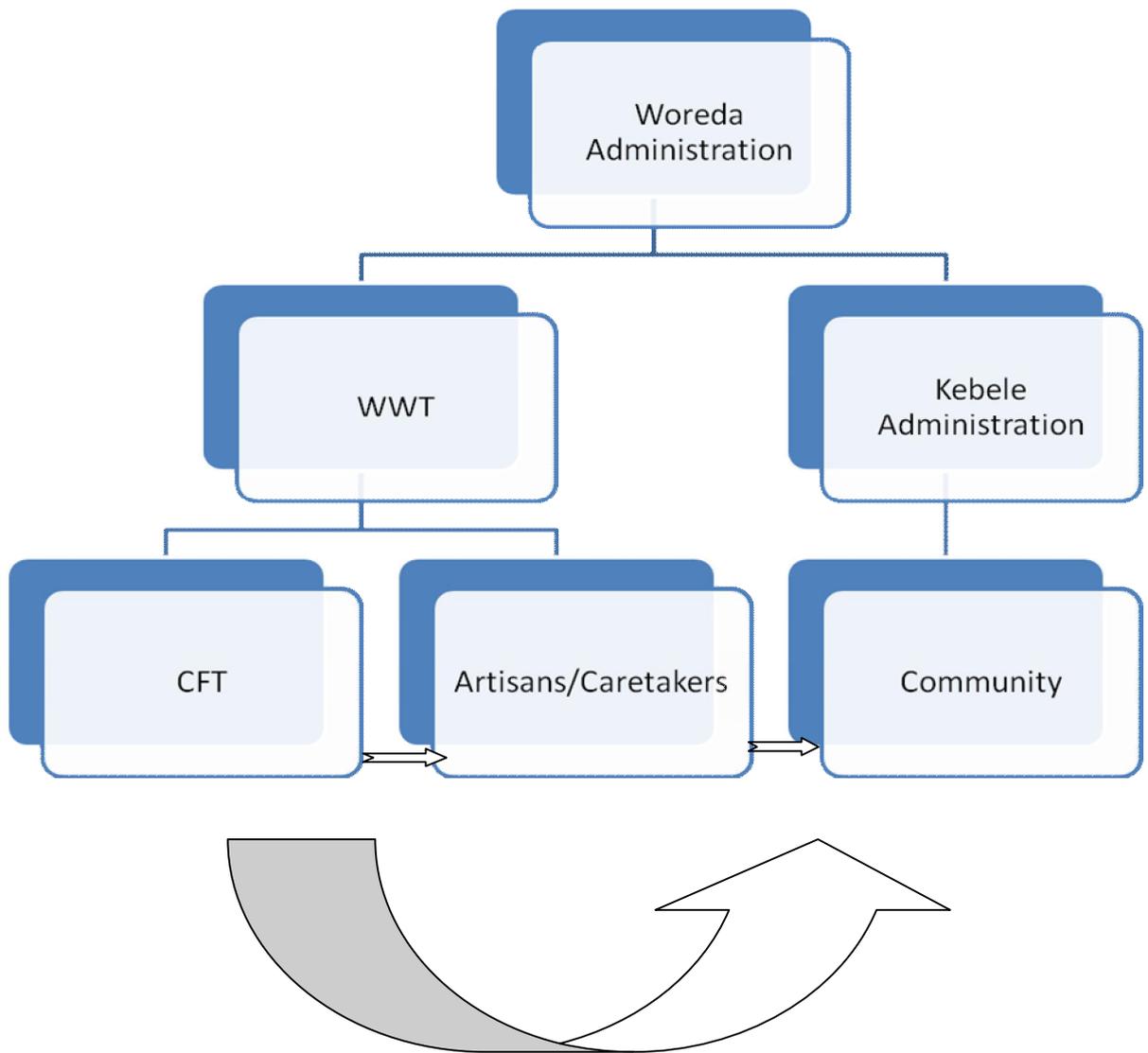


Fig.3 Woreda WaSH Structure

4.2.3 HUMAN RESOURCE FOR WASH PROGRAM

Table 13 WWT Members

No	Name	Sex	Age	Position	Education Level	Salary	Membership Experience in years	Trained on R-WaSH Yes/No
1	Hadush Abebe	M		Woreda Admin	Degree	4050	5	N
2	Goitom Tafere	M		Education head	"	3763	3	Y
3	Ataklti Fikre	M		Water head	"	3263	2	N
4	Tsegay Biru	M		WaSH focal person	"	2570	4	N
5	Mengistu W/gerima	M		Finance head	"	3358	5	Y
6	Adanech G/Michael	F		Women Affairs	"	3578	3	N
7	Zewde Atsbeha	M		Health head	"	2570	5	Y

Table 14 CFT Members

No	Name	Sex	Age	Position	Education Level	Salary	WaSH Experience in years	Trained on R-WaSH Yes/No
1	Kindehafti Tekele	F	34	Secretary	Diploma	1200	1.6	N
2	G/tsadkan Mebrahtu	M	28	Comm. Part.	"	1000	5	Y
3	Hagos G/her	M	24	Sanitation	"	1000	5	Y
4	Alembirhan Abreha	F	27	Sanitation	"	1000	5	Y
5	Tsegay Gemechu	M	27	Technical	"	1000	5	Y
6	Fiseha H/silasie	M	26	Mobilization	"	1000	5	Y
7	Tekeste Belay	M	26	Sanitation	"	1000	5	Y

4.2.4 OFFICE FACILITIES FOR WASH PROGRAM

Table 15 WWT Office Equipments

Equipment Type	Total No.	No. of functional	No. of Non-functional
Desk top Computer	1	1	-
Lap top Computer	-	-	-
Printer	1	-	1
Photocopy machine	-	-	-
File cabinet	1	1	-

Table 16 WWT Vehicles

Vehicle/motor bicycles	Total No.	No. of Functional	No. of Non-Functional	Primary user	Who authorizes the usage?
Car	-	-	-	-	-
Motorbike	1	-	-	Water Office	Office Head

4.2.5 STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS IN WASH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

- Strengths
 - ✓ Existence of WWT, CFTs, health extension workers & artisans.
 - ✓ Allocation of woreda budget for water supply, sanitation & hygiene projects.
 - ✓ Utilization of simple technologies for water supply projects
 - ✓ Bottom up planning system
 - ✓ Regional WaSH inventory

✓ Existence of WaSHCO manuals for community mobilization which can go in line with CMP approach & participation of communities at planning & implementation stages of WaSH projects.

- Weaknesses

- ✓ Technical experts of WaSH sectors, WWT, CFTs & artisans have not taken proper training on R-WaSH program.
- ✓ Local contractors/artisans lack capacity to perform their activities
- ✓ WWT lacks capacity to coordinate WaSH stakeholders.
- ✓ Limited capacity on office equipment and furniture
- ✓ Lack of transport support such as motor cycle and if possible car
- ✓ Less attention in budget allocation for sanitation & hygiene
- ✓ Delay in IDA/WB fund release from region for WaSH activities & delay in settlement of released budget at the woreda level due to poor performance of artisans
- ✓ All rural tabias in the woreda are not covered in WaSH program supported by WB/IDA
- ✓ Fund transferred from region for school latrines & health institutions latrines is not according to the Woreda specification needed for construction.
- ✓ Poor system in collection of community cash contribution
- ✓ Absence of integrated strategic WaSH plan
- ✓ Lack of effectiveness in WaSH program implementation
- ✓ Lack of updated WaSH database
- ✓ Poor system for community participation
- ✓ Weak M & E system at all levels;

- Opportunities

- ✓ Mobilization of existing human resource
- ✓ Existence of high demand for WaSH service at community level
- ✓ Availability of labor & local materials like stone and sand for construction of WaSH facilities
- ✓ Availability of water resource potential/surface and ground water/
- ✓ Existence of good government structure for WaSH program implementation
- ✓ Stable environment for people participation

- Threats

- ✓ WWT capacity to manage WaSH program
- ✓ Artisans capacity to construct water supply projects
- ✓ Availability of well qualified & experienced staff in WaSH sectors
- ✓ Availability of transport facility considering the geographical topography
- ✓ Delay in fund disbursement, utilization & settlement
- ✓ Delay in completion of water supply projects by local contractors/artisans
- ✓ Doubt in CFTs working stability
- ✓ Weak community participation in some areas

4.2.6 WASH PLAN FOR 2003-2007 EFY

As the woreda is WaSH program woreda financed by World Bank/IDA, the woreda prepared integrated woreda WaSH strategic plan for 1997-2002 EFY. The woreda water sector & health sector strategic plans for 2003-2007 EFY was prepared independently by each sector & submitted to WOFED. The WOFED has consolidated sectors' strategic plan and produced one woreda development strategic plan. The woreda planning is constrained by limited technical skill, lack of information on available resource for investment and limited understanding of the WaSH program.

The woreda 2003-2007 EFY WaSH plan shows that in 2007 EFY the rural water supply coverage reaches 100% by constructing 109 HDWs, 20 on spot springs, 52 shallow wells & 10 boreholes/deep wells.

4.2.7 PARTNER ORGANIZATION IN WASH

There are many stakeholders working in WaSH program in the woreda. Organizations active in WASH program are WB (IDA), UNICEF & REST.

4.2.8 PARTICIPATION & COORDINATION

The guiding principles of the water policy focus on decentralized service delivery, participation and community management. Promotion of the participation and community management of all stakeholders and user communities, particularly women's participation in the relevant aspects of water resources management is essential.

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

To implement all water supply and sanitation projects in a coordinated way, the WWT has been formed at the woreda level. The chairperson of WWT is the woreda administrator. The woreda Water Office head is serving as secretary in the woreda WaSH team. This WWT coordinates all WASH projects at the woreda level.

Although there is clear mandate in the implementation of the water supply, sanitation & hygiene education activities, the woreda water, health & education offices lack coordination in WaSH activities at the community level. The committee is found to be inactive. There is a need to mobilize the committee effectively to achieve objectives.

4.2.9 ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARENCY

Transparency and accountability is vital for just and equitable delivery of services by public institutions. The woreda WaSH plan and the community WaSH plan, which is prepared annually, could be considered a living example of transparency at the woreda & community level.

Like any other projects or regular program each WWT member is accountable for program implementation. In depth discussion is conducted in planning and budget allocation process. If any member of the WWT is not participating actively, the sector office is obliged to change its representative.

Citizens may have to contribute financially and in other ways to ensure the realization of their rights to water. They may have to pay an affordable fee for connection to safe water.

4.2.10 CITIZEN VOICE

The woreda administration has given high priority to incorporate citizens' voice in planning, implementing and monitoring & evaluation of development activities in the woreda. Community level organizations are formed at tabia & Gott level. These organizations are empowered for voicing their development needs. Besides this, formation of WaSHCO could be considered as efforts in establishing mechanism for listening to citizens' voice.

The WaSHCO on behalf of the community appeal the community needs to the Woreda WaSH Team. Usually the WWT & CFT conduct discussion with community members at planning, implementation and O & M phases of the project cycle.

5 BUDGET UTILIZATION

The water sector policy and strategy clearly put high priority in resource allocation to water supply and sanitation for human, livestock and industrial needs. The policy and strategy envisions a move towards partial cost sharing and full O & M cost recovery for rural water supply schemes as well as promotion of domestic commercial and micro finance institutions in financing water investments.

From the table below we can understand that from 2001-2003 EFY, the allocated capital budget for water sector from the total woreda capital budget was 22.7%. In 2002 EFY, the utilized budget for WB was higher than the allocated due to balance brought forward.

5.1 GOVERNMENT BUDGET ALLOCATED TO WOREDA FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

Table 17 GOVERNMENT BUDGET ALLOCATED FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

Years/Sector	Capital	Recurrent
	Allocated Birr	Allocated Birr
2003	1,081,658	28,768,027
2002	1,809,411	21,009,954
2001	843,677	18,902,909

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

Table 18 GOVERNMENT BUDGET ALLOCATED TO WATER SECTOR

Years/Sector	Capital		Recurrent	
	Allocated Birr	Utilized Birr	Allocated Birr	Utilized Birr
2003	200,000	200,000	604,136	604,136
2002	300,000	299,968	348,570	348,570
2001	350,000	350,000	325,670	314,950

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

Table 19 WORLD BANK BUDGET ALLOCATED TO WASH

Year	Allocated Birr	Utilized Birr
2003	592,750	501,161
2002	181,907	402,870
2001	499,343	-

6 MONITORING & EVALUATION

The woreda WaSH team prepares plan for follow up & monitoring of program activities. Every quarter the WWT members meet to review overall performance based on the action plan. They work closely with CFTs, WaSHCOs and user communities to make evaluation on performances of the project.

Monitoring and evaluation system in the woreda is inadequate. The woreda water office produces consolidated report for the sector which does not incorporate reports on sanitation and school WASH progress reports from health and education offices.

7 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY GAP

Indicator	Standard	Situation of Woreda	Capacity Gap
WaSH vision and objectives	Clearly defined vision and objectives of organization and communicated properly to stakeholders;	Strategic plan of the Water Office clearly shows vision & objectives of the organization.	The WWT did not prepare strategic WaSH plan, only sector strategic plan prepared. The WWT has less attention for the WaSH program.
Situation of WASH	Have data to understand situation by updating periodically	35 % rural water supply coverage 84 %of rural HHs have latrine facilities	Lack of WaSH related database & no system for updating, decision makers lack awareness on WaSH issues
Organizational capacity and staffing for WASH service	Have defined organizational structure based on the WaSH objectives. Ensure adequate number of right staff with right skill in right time at minimum cost to fulfill objectives. Adequate physical capacity and mobility to implement WaSH programs.	The Water Office has defined organizational structure. There are 17 qualified professionals in water, sanitation & hygiene.	The water sector lacks qualified & well experienced water supply professionals. The WWT lacks information on WaSH program. The WWT lacks coordination. The WWT lacks office equipment & vehicles for supervision.
Implementing WASH program	Effective discharging of WASH related service to the end users; Monitoring of the WASH project	WaSH database is being prepared. There is no clear procedure with stakes and conducting joint follow up	lack of technical knowhow regarding WaSH, poor database, poor monitoring system of WaSH projects

		to projects;	
Plans and programs on WASH	Database planning system; integrated sectoral planning system; feasibility study; peoples participation at all stage; plan based on demand	Water Supply, Hygiene & sanitation plan done by Woreda Water & Health Offices.	Lack of integrated WaSH plan. Lack of WaSH database. Lack of coordination in planning.
WaSH capacity development efforts	Developed individual, organizational, sectoral capacity as per need; support to create enabling environment	Different trainings have been given.	Less attention for capacity development.
Participation and coordination	Ensured all levels of participation; Effective and functional district level coordination committees related to WaSH	Woreda Water, Health & REST offices are working in WaSH program. The WWT, CFT & WaSHCOs are the main stakeholders working in WaSH program.	Lack of technical and coordination capacity of WWT, lack of logistic and capacity development program for WWT, lack of focal person for WaSH program, poor coordination WaSH stakeholders, no MOU between the woreda administration and WaSHCO for WaSH program, between woreda administration & Region for WaSH program, poor support, weak integration of sectoral planning & monitoring system.
Gender and social inclusion and citizen voice	More than 33% women participation in user committees; Gender sensitive and inclusive staffing. Information	50% and above women are in WaSHCO. There is fee waiver for poor people to	Poor women participation in WaSHCO, no fast action in responses for citizen voice

	about services and service providers, feedback mechanisms, formal complaints processes	use water. The community appeal problems through WaSHCO, CFT & kebele administration.	
Service delivery protocol	Clear protocol for implementation process of water supply projects, sanitation projects and hygiene program	There is service delivery protocol to implement WaSH projects.	poor awareness of WaSHCO members on service delivery protocol.
Monitoring and evaluation	Periodic monitoring of ongoing and completed program by mobilizing committees concerned; established monitoring and evaluation system Information utilized for managerial decision making purpose	Progress reports are prepared monthly, quarterly & annually; periodic review meetings are done.	Lack of training for staffs on M & E system, no organized plan for field supervision, lack of vehicles for close follow up and supportive supervision regularly..

8 RECOMMENDATION FOR THE NEW CMP PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

- The CMP program shall give priority for *tabias* where there is no other donor intervention
- WWT should develop integrated sectoral WaSH strategic plan by incorporating WaSH sectors strategic plan prepared individually
- Annual WaSH plan should be developed
- Develop system to update database
- Recruit full time WaSH coordinator/focal person & qualified water supply professionals
- Capacity development in office & transport facilities should be strengthened
- Provide training for WaSH stakes to plan, implement & follow up WaSH program.
- WWT should be strengthened
- Human resource in WaSH sector should be trained & capacitated
- Technical backstopping in WaSH sector should be increased
- Attention in budget allocation for sanitation & hygiene should be given
- Program implementation guideline should be distributed & orientation should be provided for program implementers
- Monitoring system should be established
- Monitoring plan should be developed for planned projects