

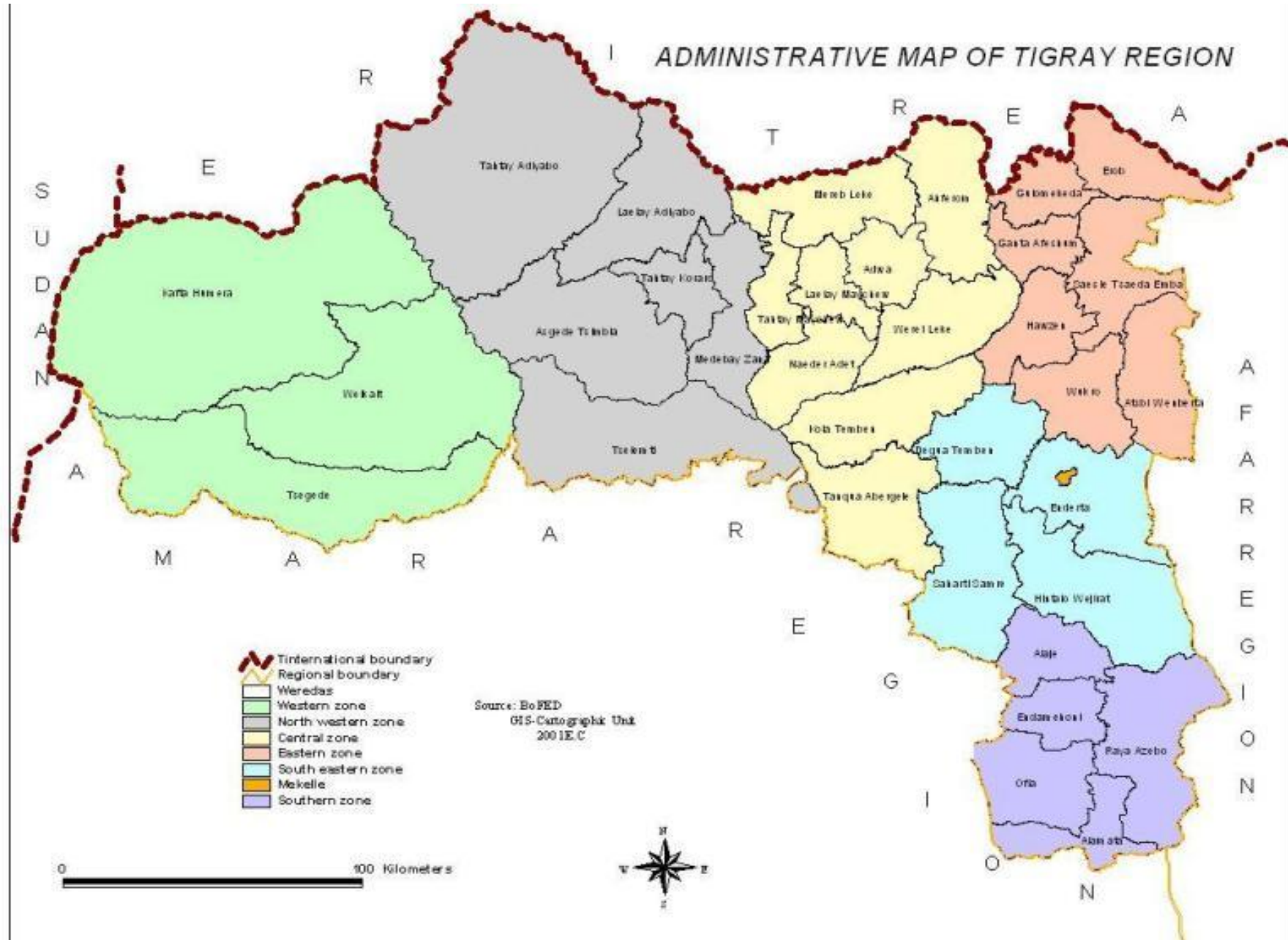
# BASELINE SURVEY OF SEHARTI SAMRI WOREDA OF TIGRAY REGION

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Date: December, 2011-12-29

# ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF TIGRAY REGION



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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
WWO	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

Seharti Samri is one of the four rural woredas in South Eastern Zone of Tigray region that has 23 *tabias*: 21 rural *tabias* & 2 urban *tabias*. It is bordered with Degua Tembien woreda in the North, Alaje woreda in the South, Hintalo Wajirat woreda in the East & Hintalo Wajirat woreda in the West. The woreda capital is called Samre & is located 57 km from regional capital. Its area is approximately 1716.74 sqkm. The land use pattern of the woreda shows that 36728 ha is cultivated land, 3526 ha is covered with forest, 37075 ha is covered with bush & shrubs.

According to 2007 census, the woreda has 136767 (125676 in rural & 11091 in urban) population in 2010. The total population in 2010 can be disaggregated by gender as follows, Rural: Male 62844, Female, Urban: Male 5183, Female 5908. Other than the woreda capital Gijjet is small town inhabited by urban population. The total number of HHs & villages in the woreda is 31,071 & 73 respectively. The woreda's climatic zones are lowland/kola/, temperate/weina dega/ & highland/dega/ with proportion of 47%, 50% & 3% of the woreda's area respectively. The altitude of the woreda capital is 2017 meter above sea level. The daily weather condition runs from 21°C to 27°C. The annual amount of rainfall ranges from 350 – 700 mm. The main rivers in the woreda are Ariga, Zamra & Gijjet.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy in the woreda. The internal revenue of the woreda in 2003 EFY was Birr 5,109,000. With regard to communication, the woreda has one post office, automatic telephone, mobile telephone, internet & fax services in the woreda capital & 21 satellite telephones in the rural *tabias*. The woreda capital has 24hrs electric service from hydropower source of energy. The number of towns & rural *tabias* which have electric service from the national grid hydropower source of energy is 2 & 6 respectively. As accessibility of the woreda capital is all weather roads, there is public transport facility to the woreda capital. Dedebit Credit & Saving Institution is the main micro finance institution in the woreda. Its branch offices are located at Samri, Gijet & Adiala.

The number of health institutions in the woreda is 5 health centres & 16 health posts. The total number of elementary schools & students in the woreda in 2003 EFY was 40 & 25456 respectively. Out of these schools 30 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 currently (end of 2003 EFY) 222 hand dug wells equipped with hand pumps, 186 shallow wells

equipped with hand pumps, 4 motorized boreholes and 33 gravity springs, from which 36 hand dug wells, 58 shallow wells, and 16 springs are non functional schemes (*Source: Woreda water office*). The current water supply coverage of the woreda is mostly from hand dug wells and shallow wells. The total rural water supply coverage of the woreda is about 65% as reported from the Woreda Water supply and Energy Office.

From the total schemes in the woreda 24.7% of the schemes are non functional at the end of 2003 EFY. The woreda has the highest non functionality rate from the seven woredas under the survey. This shows the woreda and the WaSHCO maintenance capacity is poor. The major reasons for the non functionality of the schemes are lack of spare parts and maintenance tools, poor construction work and the user communities do not contribute enough money to cover maintenance cost of the schemes as most of the communities contribute only for guard. It has to be noted also the woreda is not included in the WB/AfDB WaSH project. There are no CFTs & WWT. Therefore, this might have also contributed for the highest rate of the non functionality of the schemes.

However, there are specific *tabias* in the woreda with critical shortage of potable water, which are believed to be unable to provide potable water using common the traditional practices as the woreda has reported to the survey group. These *tabias* lack shallow groundwater either through hand dug wells or shallow boreholes which might need other interventions like deep well drilling. There are some spring sources in the woreda which have multi use like Amdi Woyane, Wonberet-Adi keala, Geralo, Waza and Mai Tekli springs which uses for domestic water supply and irrigation purposes.

All water schemes have WaSHCOs who are trained at the time of WaSHCO establishment. The woreda has conducted training for WaSHCOs at the time of WaSHCO establishment and project handover. 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.

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. However, it is well known the exact data how much of the user communities are contributing for operation and maintenance. The contribution modality is reported to be 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 25 minutes with 30 to 60 minutes waiting time at queue. There are schemes in the woreda with very low yielding capacity. Communities are obliged to make long queue in such low yield schemes. The average water consumption is about 15 liters/day/capita as reported from 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 criteria for selection are the availability of shallow ground water and availability of springs.

The woreda is well known in its water scarcity. Many shallow boreholes have been dried specially in the western and south western *tabias* as we are informed during discussion. During the discussion conducted with water office experts the future possible domestic water supply source of the remaining villages is prioritized as Deep Well Drilling, Hand dug well, shallow well drilling and Spring development as 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> priorities for future interventions. 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 woredas' top priority is solving the water problem for most of the *tabias*. After briefing about the objective of the project, they have agreed to work on the possible *tabia* localities wishing the program may consider also the majority of the *tabias* in the future. Hence, the most applicable *tabias* for CMP purpose are proposed as below.

The following table shows *tabias* which are the most feasible intervention areas for CMP in the woreda.

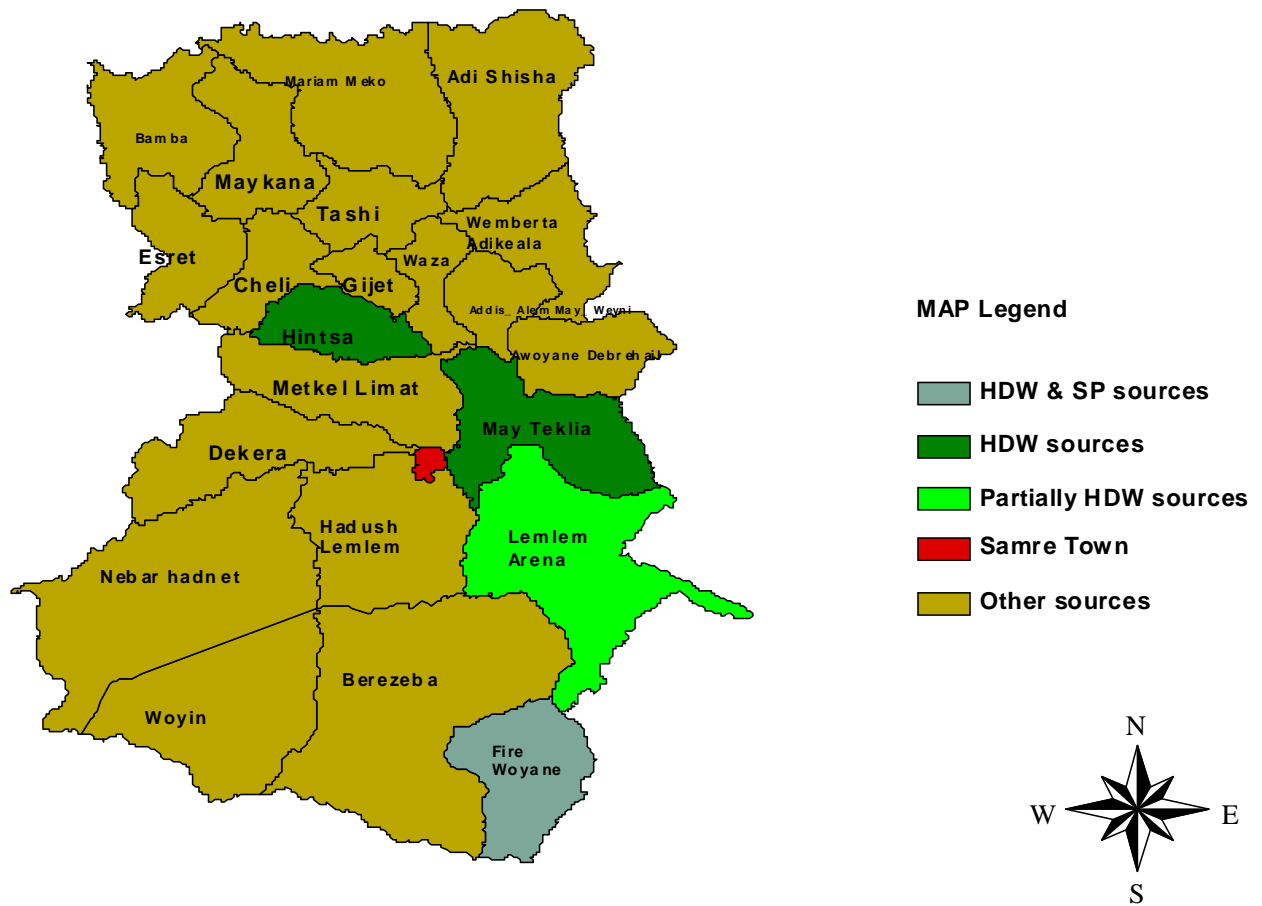
Table 1 Possible intervention *tabias* for CMP

No.	<i>Tabias</i>	Possible source for CMP	Remark
1	Fre Woyane	HDW +SW	Partial
2	Lemlem Arena	HDW	
3	Mai Tekli	HDW	
4	Hintsa	HDW	

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 mentioned *tabias* may not be only limited to the above mentioned sources. There might be also some villages, with deep groundwater occurrence which needs other interventions within the *tabia* itself 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 individual private artisans in the woreda who can work on the construction of small scale water supply projects. The available 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 comprises 10 to 15 members; members of the association might be from different disciplines. There are water related experts with in 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 Seharti Samre Woreda (*Source: Woreda Water Resources, mines & Energy Office*).

Table 2 List of Artisans

No	Name of Cooperative Association	Are they trained in WaSH(Y/N)	Training Period/Days
1	Smart construction Cooperative association	No	-

Unlike any other woredas included in the survey, Seharti Samre is the only woreda with only one association. The reason could be due to lack of small water supply projects constructed under woreda. Most projects are being constructed by either the funding organizations or regional bureau.

The estimated average cost of hand dug well construction, spring development and shallow well drilling 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. The construction association was not trained at all, since the woreda was not included in the World Bank/AfDB WaSH program. There are no private spare dealers, consultants & drilling companies in the woreda.

### 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 31,071 rural HHs in the woreda, 29,711 HHs (96% of rural HHs) have latrine facilities regardless of its quality and proper management at the end of 2003 EFY. So far there is no indicative open defecation free (ODF) declared *tabias* or villages out of 21 *tabias* or 73 villages available in the Woreda.

From the total number of rural HHs accessed to latrine facilities in the woreda, 18,747 HHs (63 % of HHs accessed to latrine facilities) reached at proper utilization. From the total number of rural HHs, 8837 HHs (28%) 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 HHs, a total of 23,145 HHs (74% of HHs) are graduated, by completing health extension program of 16 packages and out of these graduated HHs, 18516 HHs (80% of graduated HHs) are confirmed with proper safe water supply storage and use treatment practice.

Health institutions found in the Woreda are 21 (five Health centres and 16 Health posts). From the total health institutions in the woreda, only 2 health centres (9%) have water supply service in its compound and owned by the health centre. From the total health institutions in the woreda, 20 health institutions (95%) have functional improved ventilated pit latrines with separated rooms for males and females. Only two health facilities have staff latrine facilities. In regard to hand washing facilities, only 11 health facilities (52% of health facilities) are accessed to hand washing facilities. All health facilities have functional infectious waste disposal pits, 33% with functional incinerators and with 57% functional placenta pits in their compound.

In regard to school sanitation of the Woreda, 75% of Schools (30 schools out of 40 schools) have improved ventilated pit latrine facilities. From the total schools in the woreda, 10 schools have established WaSH clubs.

Like other Woredas in the Region, there is progressive improvement in Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) towards hygiene and sanitation in the woreda.

## 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.

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#### 4.1.1 VISION & OBJECTIVE OF THE WOREDA

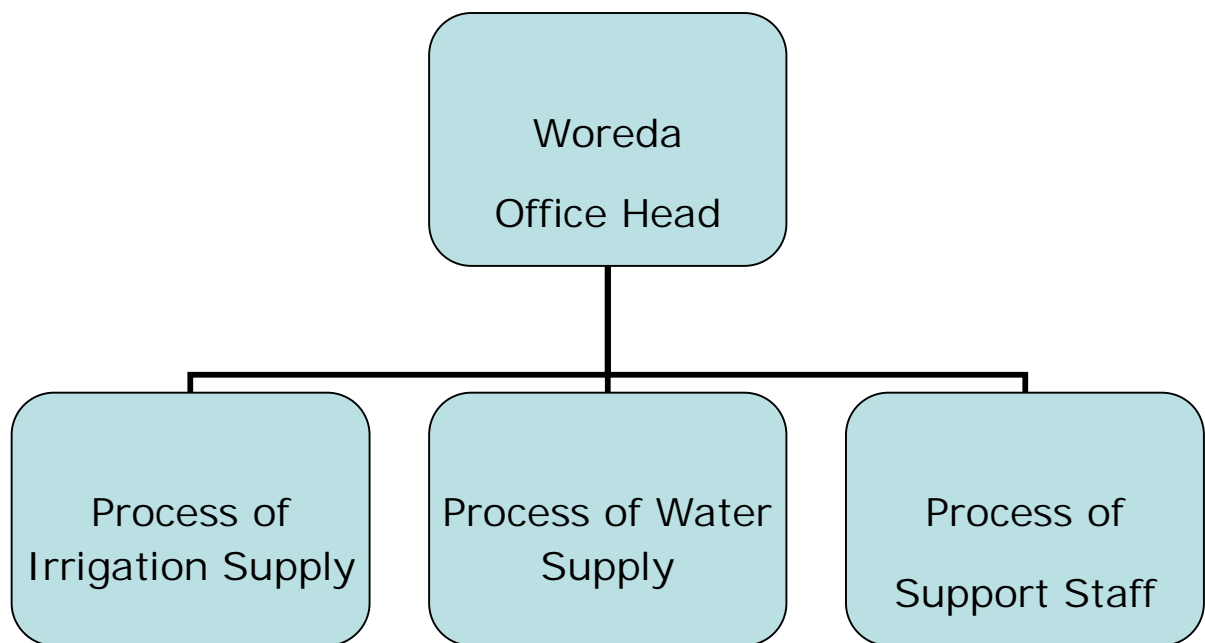
Vision: To improve the health & quality of life of the rural community through provision of water & sanitation services on a sustainable basis.

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 Office/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.

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#### 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 resources.

Table 3 Water Office Manpower /Only Professionals Involved in Related to Water Supply and Resource Management/

No	Name	Sex	Age	Position	Education Level	Salary	WaSH Experience in years	Trained on R-WaSH Y/N
1	Hailay G/tinsae	M		Head	Degree	3557	1	N
2	Tekebach T/gerima	F		Agronomy	"	3263	3	N
3	Redae Mehari	M		Hydrogeologist	"	2771	8 month	N
4	Aregay Kidanu	F		"	"	2771	1.4	N
5	Abrha Fentaw	M		Design Engineer	"	2016	2	N
6	Kiflom Tekeste	M		Environment	"	1719	2	N
7	Temesgen W/gerima	M		Socio Economist	"	1968	9 month	N
8	Mihret Mulu	F		Supervision Eng.	Diploma	1719	5	N
9	Hermon Girmay	M		"	"	1499	4	N
10	Berihu Eyasu	M		Electromechanic	"	1968	19	N
11	Getachew Lebasi	M		Tabia Irrg. Expert	"	1499	4	N
12	Woldu G/hiwot	M		"	"	1719	7 month	N
13	Girmay Amare	M		"	"	1499	1	N
14	Kahsu Beye	M		Water mgnt	Diploma	1499	4	N

Table 4 Water Section Only Manpower

Level	Approved Post	Existing Man power
Degree	14	7
Diploma	11	7
Others	4	4

Table 5 Health Office Manpower

Level	Approved Post	Existing Man power
Degree	5	3
Diploma	11	10
Others	7	2

Table 6 Education Office Manpower

Level	Approved Post	Existing Man power
Degree	9	7
Diploma	4	1
Others	8	5

Table 7 Finance Office Manpower

Level	Approved Post	Existing Man power
Degree	17	9
Diploma	14	10
Others	8	4

#### 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	2	2
Lap top Computer	-	-	-
Printer	2	2	-
Photocopy machine	1	1	1
File cabinet	3	3	-
GPS	4	3	1
Mold	-	-	-
Dewatering pump	2	-	2

Table 9 Water Office Vehicles

Vehicle/motor bicycles	Total No.	No. of Functional	No. of Non-Functional	primary user	Who authorizes the usage?
Car	1		1	Expert	head
Motorbike	5	4	1	Expert	Head

Table 10 Woreda Health Office Equipment

Equipment Type	Total No.	No. of Functional	No. of Non-Functional
Computer	5	5	
Printer	5	1	4
Photocopy	1	1	
File cabinet	-		

Table 11 Woreda Health Vehicles

Vehicle/motor bicycles	Total No.	No. of Functional	No. of Non-Functional	primary user	Who authorizes the usage?
Car	1	1		staffs	Head
motorbike	10	3	7	staffs	user

Table 12 Woreda Education Office Equipment

Equipment Type	Total No.	No. of Functional	No. of Non-Functional
Computer	6	6	
Printer	4	2	2
Photocopy	1		1
File cabinet	0		

Table 13 Woreda Finance Office Equipment

Equipment Type	Total No.	No. of Functional	No. of Non-Functional
Computer	6	5	1
Printer	4	4	
Photocopy	1	1	
File cabinet	2	1	1

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 staff 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.

## 4.2 WASH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

### 4.2.1 SITUATION OF WASH PROGRAM

Saharti-Samere Woreda is UNICEF supported woreda for sanitation & hygiene. All of the rural kebeles in the woreda are getting support from UNICEF for sanitation & hygiene. As there is no Woreda WaSH team (WWT) like other WaSH supported woredas, woreda sectors such as Water and Health work independently though the sector heads have meetings for development activities at woreda cabinet level. We have seen significant difference in program performance in water supply and sanitation improvement and management where it is very much better in WWT supported woredas.

The woreda follows government procurement and tendering system and they give priority given directly to local contractors through competition each other through discussion and decision by the WWT and approved by Woreda administration.

### 4.2.2 STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS IN WASH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

➤ Strengths

- Allocation of woreda budget for water supply, sanitation & hygiene projects.
- Bottom up planning system
- Regional WaSH inventory

➤ Weaknesses

- Technical experts of WaSH sectors & artisans do not have sufficient skills to perform their activities
- Limited capacity on office equipment and furniture
- Lack of transport support such as motor cycle and if possible car
- 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 labour & local materials for construction of WaSH facilities
  - Stable environment for people participation
- Threats
- 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 completion of water supply projects by local contractors/artisans

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#### 4.2.3 WASH PLAN FOR 2003-2007 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 water sector strategic plan for 2003-2007 EFY shows that in 2007 EFY the rural water supply coverage reaches 100% by constructing 57 HDWs, 7 on spot springs, 59 shallow wells & 5 boreholes/deep wells.

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#### 4.2.4 PARTNER ORGANIZATION IN WASH

Organizations active in WaSH program are UNICEF and REST.

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#### 4.2.5 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.

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.

#### 4.2.6 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. 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.

#### 4.2.7 CITIZEN VOICE

The woreda administration has given high priority to incorporating citizens' voice in planning, implementing and monitoring & evaluation of development activities in the woreda. Community level organizations are formed at kebele & Gott level. These organizations are empowered for voicing their development needs.

### 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 11.5%.

#### 5.1 GOVERNMENT BUDGET ALLOCATED TO WOREDA FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

Table 14 GOVERNMENT BUDGET ALLOCATED TO WOREDA

Years/Sector	Capital	Recurrent
	Allocated Birr	Allocated Birr
2003	3,890,599	26,687,644
2002	1,849,682	20,243,092
2001	296,750	20,134,181

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

Table 15 GOVERNMENT BUDGET ALLOCATED TO WATER SECTOR



Years/Sector	Capital		Recurrent	
	Allocated Birr	Utilized Birr	Allocated Birr	Utilized Birr
2003	300,000	300,000	771,602	771,602
2002	400,000	400,000	NA	NA
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA

### 5.3 UNICEF BUDGET ALLOCATED AND UTILIZED FOR WASH FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

Table 16 UNICEF BUDGET ALLOCATED TO HYGIENE & SANITATION

Year	Allocated Birr	Utilized Birr
2003	357,006	357,006
2002	-	-
2001	-	-

### 5.4 FOOD SECURITY BUDGET ALLOCATED AND UTILIZED FOR WASH FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

Table 17 FOOD SECURITY BUDGET ALLOCATED TO WASH

Year	Allocated Birr	Utilized Birr
2003	297,875	297,875
2002	NA	NA
2001	225,093	225,093

## 6 MONITORING & EVALUATION

The Woreda Cabinet as a whole took responsibility for supporting WaSH program while going to Kebeles for development follow up and support. 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 reports.

## 7 INSTITUTIONAL GAP ASSESSMENT

Indicator	Standard	Situation of Woreda	Ca
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.	Th str se .
Situation of WASH	Have data to understand situation by updating periodically	65 % rural water supply coverage  96 %of rural HHs have latrine facilities	La & r de aw
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 and professionals in water, sanitation & hygiene.	Th & v su Wa an ve
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 to projects;	lac reg da sy
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.	La La of
WaSH capacity development efforts	Developed individual, organizational, sectoral capacity as per need; support to create enabling environment	Different trainings have been given.	Le de
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 stakes working in	La co sta an pro we

		WaSH program.	pla
Gender and social inclusion and citizen voice	More than 33% women participation in user committees; Gender sensitive and inclusive staffing. Information about services and service providers, feedback mechanisms, formal complaints processes	50% and above women are in WaSHCO. There is fee waiver for poor people to use water. The community appeal problems through WaSHCO, CFT & kebele administration.	po co in
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.	po me pro
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.	La & l for ve an req

## 8 RECOMMENDATION FOR THE NEW CMP PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

- WWT should develop integrated sectoral WaSH plan by including 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