Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy

Community-Led Accelerated WASH (COWASH) Project

Report on CR-WSP and SECRSM Review Workshop

January 2018

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Table of Content

List of Tables

1. Introduction

Climate change and weather variability; and environmental degradation presents several challenges to drinking water supply and sanitation. These include increased frequency and duration of droughts, floods associated with intense precipitation events, degraded water quality, reduced ground water recharge, water infrastructure damage by flood water associated with intense precipitation events and environmental degradation, and subsequent changes in demand for services. Climate change and variability aggravates the impact of environmental degradation on water supply and sanitation services.

In rural Ethiopia, environmental degradation is one of the main environmental problem. Ethiopia is vulnerable to the impact of climate change and variability. The water sector including the water supply subsector is highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change and variability; and environmental/watershed degradation.

A healthy watersheds provide numerous essential ecosystem services including water for both urban and rural population. The main watershed services provided by a healthy watershed related to water includes freshwater storage, recharges groundwater reservoirs, water supply for domestic, agriculture, and others; flood control; water purification; flow regulation; erosion and sedimentation control, etc.... The progressive loss of these services risks harm to human health through lowered drinking water quality, higher water costs that may burden poorer populations in particular and reduced water yield especially during the dry-season. Again, climate change and variability is posing an additional impact in the provision of safe and adequate water supply service in a sustainable manner.

One of the concerns in the water supply subsector in the country is the quality/safety of water that the community is getting from the constructed water supply schemes. Water supply from improved sources does not always guarantee that the water is safe. The protection of the catchment where the source of water is embedded is one factor and has a significant influence on the quality and quantity of the water produced. A climate change impact on the water supply system is being a crucial issue that demands great attentions and now we are facing problems mainly declining the water yield, water quality problem and damage of water supply infrastructure by flood.

2. Background

To avoid or at least minimize the above mentioned risks on the sustainable provision of safe and adequate water to the needy community, COWASH has been implementing to sustainability tools. These tools are Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Screening and Management (SECRSM), and Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan (CR-WSP) as indicated below. The former is mainly used for new water schemes to be constructed and used during the field appraisal, and the later one is used for the existing water supply system.

To ensure that COWASH projects activities do not cause due harm on the society and the environment, and make the COWASH project activities resilient to the above stated impact of climate change and variability, and environmental degradation, COWASH has developed SECRSM guideline, and has been implementing it. This guideline helps to ensure the sustainability of WASH services especially the provision of safe and adequate water supply

to the community. It gives emphasis on the impacts of watershed degradation on the sustainable provision of water supply in terms of quality and quantity, and also protecting the water infrastructures/schemes from flood damage. This guideline is used by Woredas to proactively screen the WASH projects against social, environmental and climate risks related to WASH projects.

In 2009EFY trainers training on SECRSM was given to regional relevant experts from different sectors such as water bureau (water engineers and hydro-geologists), Bureau of Agriculture, Bureau of Health, RSU staffs, FTAT members and one NGO experts. Then the training was cascaded to zone, woreda and kebele relevant experts from same sectors indicated at the region level in all the five COWASH project region woredas. This is because the SECRSM work is done by team of experts from these sectors. SECRSM is implemented by all regions for each new water points constructed and rehabilitated, whereas CR-WSP is implemented at catchment/sub-catchment/micro-watershade ?? level.

Again the poor quality and low quantity status of drinking water initiated government, mainly Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE), and WASH development partners to bring the water safety issue upfront for discussion on the fifth Multi-Stakeholders Forum (MSF-5) and reached consensus to develop national strategic framework and guideline for water safety plans so as to address the above mentioned challenges. Based on this, CR-WSP strategic framework, implementation guidelines for both rural and urban were developed. CR-WSP training manual was also prepared with technical and financial support from COWASH and other development partners. Following this, trainings were given at all levels including federal, region, zone and woredas, kebele and community by the government (MoWIE), COWASH and other WASH partners. Piloting of CR-WSP implementation is also started on selected woredas and sites.

COWASH has started implementing Climate-Resilient Water Safety Plan (CR-WSP) 2006EFY in Yilmana Densa woreda of Amhara region. Currently COWASH has been implementing CR-WSP in 20 woredas of the five project regions, in 38 micro-watersheds consisting of 153 water schemes within them (taken from regions' report on the review workshop). It is under implementation in 3 woredas of Amhara region (Yilmana Densa, Dejen and Basona Worana), 5 woredas in Tigray region (Ofla, Endamehoni, Tahtay Maichew, D/Temben and S/Samri), 5 woredas of BG (Pawi, Bambasi, Mandura, Bullen and Oda), 5 woreda in SNNPR (Duna, A/Minch Zoria, Arbegona, Esera and Tocha), and 2 woredas in Oromia region (Kersa and Gumay). All these 145 water schemes are benefiting an estimated 71,219 beneficiaries.

There are woredas performing good and there also woredas not doing well. To review the implementation status of SECRSM and CR-WSP, COWASH organized annual performance review workshop of CR-WSP and SECRSM implementation on November 15 & 16, 2018 in Addis Ababa, at Queen of Sheba Hotel.

The objective of the workshop was to review the implementation status of CR-WSP and SECRSM, share experience among regions and woredas, take lesson for future implementation, identify challenges of implementation, and put action points and recommendations.

The participants of the workshops were experts from MoWIE (Hydrology and Water Quality Directorate, and Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate), Federal COWASH staffs, Water Bureau relevant director (from directorate which is related to CR-WSP & SECRSM implementation) and regional CR-WSP focal person, COWASH relevant RSU staffs, woreda water office head and CMP specialist from selected CR-WSP implementation/pilot woredas. See annex 3 for the detail of the participants of this workshop.

3. Summary of the presentations

Presentations were made by FTAT and all the five regions on both CR-WSP and SECRSM performance. Here the presentation of FTAT and 5 regions is summarized below. The detail of each region's presentation are found in annex 1 &2.

3.1. CR-WSP performance presentation

The presentation includes introduction and background information about CR-WSP, implementation status, challenges and recommendations for future implementation.

3.1.1. Introduction

Addressing water quality issues by conducting water quality analysis and chlorination or other control strategies is not sustainable and is not technically and financially feasible especially in developing countries like Ethiopia. This is because:

- *challenges in getting trained water quality experts in all woredas,*
- *availability and cost of water quality test kit and reagents,*
- *availability of chlorine for disinfection,*
- *Disinfection of water sources especially ground water in rural context has also technical and financial challenges*, and
- *Other drawbacks of control strategies (timing to address & where and when contaminated)*

Besides the water quality issues, providing adequate and reliable water supply service throughout the year in a sustainable manner is also a challenge for Ethiopia due to environmental degradation exacerbated by climate variability and change. Some figures about water quality is presented in the table 1 below.

Table 1: Sample bacteriological water quality monitoring data from the 4 COWASH project regions

Water points (WP) type	Number of WPs tested	# of WPs found +ve (not potable)
HDW	78	40 (51.3%)
SPD	17	17 (100%)
SW	93	52 (55.4%)
DW	39	11 (28.2%)
Total	227	120 (52.9%)

Some figures about water quality status are indicated below.

- ✓ From 155 samples tested from households and public fountains, 109 (70.32%) found positive (*Source: from 4 COWASH project regions data*).
- ✓ Only 11% of the population have access to safely managed water supplies (UNICEF/WHO, 2017). *Source: Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment , MoWIE.*
- ✓ Over 85% of the rural water sources were contaminated. *Source: WB (2017), WASH (Poverty Diagnostic Report) – FDRE MOWIE Sustainable WASH for Drought prone areas*
- ✓ About one-third of 1,602 tested water samples (32%) from improved sources did not comply the national and WHO standards for microbiological quality (WHO/UNICEF 2010, *FDRE CR-WSP Strategic Framework*).

Main water safety risks

- ✓ Microbial contamination from (mainly OD, nearby latrines, cow dung, other environmental health problems),
- ✓ Agrochemical contamination,
- ✓ Direct environmental impacts (flood, gully, landslides),
- ✓ Indirect environmental impacts (reduced yield related to reduced recharge),
- ✓ Climate variability and change (drought and flood),
- ✓ O&M related, and
- ✓ Others…

3.1.2. Background

Recognizing the aforementioned challenges in the provision of safe and adequate water supply service to the community, the GoE in collaboration with DPs working in the WASH sector: Developed CR-water safety strategic framework (2014), Guidelines prepared, Training manual prepared and training given, and Piloting started. COWASH, as part of the WASH implementing partner, has started implementing CR-WSP.

Why Climate resilient water safety plan (CR-WSP)?

- ***It is preventive*** *strategy to assess and manage safety risks proactively throughout the water supply chain (****catchment to point of use****). Water quality monitoring and surveillance is integral part of the water safety plan.*

Institutional Arrangement

- ➢ Federal: Task Force (MoWIE, MoH, MoEFCC, MoANR, Universities, DPs),
- ➢ Regional: Task force (BoW, RHB, BoANR, regional EPLAUA, BoFED, DPs),

- Woreda: Team (Woreda Adm, WoW, WoH, WoEd, WoWA, WoANR, EPLAUA, WpFED),,
- Kebele: Team (KET + Religious leaders, school directors,…), and
- Scheme specific: (WASHCO, village leaders, HAD leaders, HEW, religious leaders).

3.1.3. Implementation status

This section shows the summary of the five regions and FTAT in terms of CR-WSP implementation status, challenges faced and recommendation to be considered for future improvement.

Table 2: Implementation status of CR-WSP in the five COWASH regions

Region	Woreda	# of micro-watersheds where CR-WSP is implemented	# of water schemes found in the micro-watersheds
Oromia	2	6	18
Amhara	3	5	24
SNNPR	5	5	16
Tigray	5	7	72
BGRS	5	15	23
Total	**20**	**38**	**153**

3.1.4. Challenges

Based on the field supervision and discussion made at region and woreda level, and also from the regions presentations made by the regions for this workshop, the following are the challenges faced during the implementation of the CR-WSP.

- *Regional CR-WSP level Task force is not existing to support woredas,*
- CR-WSP is not ***institutionalized*** by Water Bureau and woreda water office (no plan, no budget, not monitored and reported),
- *Woreda CR-WSP teams are not functioning properly. In some woredas the technical team is doing well and not in another woredas. In most cases, they are not working together and have no regular meeting time. There is also limited integration of sectors which are relevant for the implementation of CR-WSP as per the CR-WSP strategic framework and guidelines.*
- *The top management is not managing CR-WSP implementation,*
- *Poor coordination among the members of the Kebele water safety plan team. The beneficiary community also is not serious in managing their water point.*
- *Limited support from RSU, region and zones to Woredas,*
- *Water bureaus do not follow up the implementation of CR-WSP by other WASH implementers like COWASH,*
- *High staff turnover both the technical team members and top management members (WWT),*

- *Land use decision in the immediate water source demands political intervention,*
- *Construction of risk mitigation measures for instances diversion ditches, drainage ditches, etc demands additional cost (affects the unit cost of project activities). Budget constraint to fence the surrounding water points, procurement of gabion, cement, spare parts.*
  This issue is commented under the discussion section of this report (section 3.1.6 below under #2) that the cost of these actions should be covered by the beneficiary community.
- *Some of the mitigation measures demand behavioral change that takes longer timeframe and continuous agitation.*
- *Poor environmental hygiene management and CLTSH implementation. The attention given to this thematic area is low and is one challenge to ensure the safety of water supply,*
- *Lack of water quality test kit in the woredas made difficult to monitor the status of the safety of water points included in the CR-WSP implementation,*
- *Absence of incentive and specific operational budget for monitoring CR-WSP implementation*
- *The task is taken as an additional work. It is not included in any one's job description in the water office. Therefore, less attention is given by Region, Zone, Woreda & Kebele for Water safety plan activities.*
- No plan exists for the operations and management practices including operational monitoring plan such as sanitary inspections, water quality monitoring, compliance monitoring plan, consumer satisfaction monitoring, standard operating procedures, emergency response plan, operator or caretaker training programs, consumer education/training programs, and equipment maintenance/calibration schedules.

- Poor documentation of file related to CR-WSP which is important for the monitoring and reporting, and future scaling up of CR-WSP.

- *In most cases no water quality monitoring were done for the monitoring and verification of CR-WSP.* To monitor the baseline water safety status of water points and to verify that CR-WSP is effective in ensuring water safety, water quality monitoring is essential component of CR-WSP implementation.

- Land ownership issues (Pawi Ali spring) in the upstream of the source is becoming a big issue. In relation to this there is farmland replacement to the community located upstream of the Ali Spring source for the watershed management intervention to protect the source. Related to Ali Spring, there are also additional challenges for effective CR-WSP implementation. These include absence of modern ship for Algae removal from Ali spring source, and absence of standard guard house at Ali spring.

3.1.5. Recommendations

Again based on the field supervision and discussion made at region and woreda level, and also from the regions presentations made by the regions for this workshop, the following recommendations are proposed to address the challenges indicated above.

- ✓ *All relevant CR-WSP implementing sectors/stakeholders, as indicated on the CR-WSP strategic framework and guideline shall **work together** and committed for CR-WSP implementation. Especially woreda level CR-WSP top management team and technical team should work together in terms of planning CR-WSP, implementing, monitoring, reviewing and reporting.*

- ✓ *Regional CR-WSP task force should be strengthened/revitalized/established as per the CR-WSP strategic framework and guidelines. For this water bureau should take the lead in this regard. The relevant directorate in water bureau should facilitate to make it successful. Once it is revitalized/established, it should support woredas in strengthening the woreda CR-WSP team. As per the strategic framework and guidelines of CR-WSP, it is the woreda administrator to lead the woreda CR-WSP team. Therefore, the woreda administrator together with team members of CR-WSP support the woreda CR-WSP technical team in the course of CR-WSP implementation.*

- ✓ *COWASH project RSU should take the initiative together with water bureau to revitalize the regional CR-WSP. RSU should communicate the strategic framework and guidelines to regional task force members, experts and institutions.*

- ✓ *Top management especially at woreda level should follow up the implementation of CR-WSP. They should ensure that CR-WSP as water safety management tool included in the annual government work plan, monitor and review the implementation and ensure that its implementation is included in the report of WASH performance. This should be similarly done at regional level especially at water bureau. The relevant directorate in the water bureau should ensure that CR-WSP is included in the bureau's/directorate's work plan, properly implemented as planned, monitor its implementation and ensure reported as part of the WASH performance report.*

- ✓ *The MoWIE should **communicate** regional water bureaus for the successful implementation of CR-WSP in terms of institutionalizing CR-WSP through plan, implementation, monitoring and reporting, and technical support.*

- ✓ CR-WSP has to be **institutionalized** by water bureau and water office. All relevant sectors especially at woreda level should support water office. Water bureaus and water offices should **lead** the process in this regard.

- ✓ Clear understanding of the benefits of CR-WSP should be created *at all levels especially region, woreda, Keble and the community though continuous capacity building training and workshop, advocacy, community sensitization, and technical support for the successful implementation of CR-WSP to get the desired result. This helps the top management to support CR-WSP implementation to the technical team.*

- ✓ The integration between sectors specially Water, Agriculture, Health and Environment should be enhanced as these are the main technical sector bureaus and

offices to implement CR-WSP as indicated in the CR-WSP strategic framework and guidelines.

- ✓ Mainstream CR-WSP into the WASH sector plans as indicated in the CR-WSP strategic framework objectives, and GTP-II section 3, under goal 2.6 & 3.4. (***planned, budgeted, monitored, reviewed and reported***). It should be planned, implemented, monitored, reviewed and monitored.

- ✓ *Region, RSU, and Zone should provide **continuous technical support** for woredas, and woredas to Kebele and the community.*

- ✓ CR-WSP task should be taken as one part of water supply service provision by water sector from federal to Kebele level with the objective to give safe and adequate water supply service to the community in a sustainable manner. Increasing water supply access coverage by constructing water point is one important thing but the water supply should ensure that the water they are providing the community is safe and adequate throughout the year in a sustainable manner taking into account demand increase from population increase, environmental degradation and climate change induced impacts in the water sector.

- ✓ In RSU responsibility should be given to one person for the implementation of CR-WSP. And in water bureau, the responsibility should be given to the responsible directorate and process with clear responsibility and accountability.

- ✓ *Sufficient budget should be allocated for the implementation of CR-WSP. However, based on the challenges mentioned by regions in the challenge section above, the following comments are given below. The challenges, as indicated above, are budget constraint to fence the surrounding. Lack of budget and other materials such as gabion, cement, spare parts, construction of diversion ditches and drainage ditches.*

These points are commented that water point fencing is the responsibility of the community and the practice is that the community fence by themselves, and no need budget for this. The cost for spare part is a regular water office activity and WASHCO/community are responsible for the O&M activities/works. The cost for cement, if it is minor maintenance, it should be covered by the community as it is the direction from the government. If it is major rehabilitation work, the cost of cement and other is included in the water point rehabilitation. For gabion cost, if gabion work is required as water point protection structure like retaining wall and other flood protection structures, it should be part of the investment cost covered by the water office. Woreda office of agriculture may support gabion for this purpose. If the gabion is for gully rehabilitation nearby the water point, it is the responsibility of woreda office of agriculture to provide the gabion. CR-WSP does bring new thing. It is the approach new to ensure the safety of water as a preventive strategy. Otherwise all the risk management activities/control measures are being implemented by different sectors separately. For example watershed based natural resource management activities are being implemented by Agriculture and Natural Resource, environmental health related activities are implemented by health sector, and operation and maintenance part is

being implemented by water sector, and even the community managing its water points with respect to fencing, keeping clean, and minor water scheme maintenance. Anyhow, if there is resource needed for CR-WSP implementation, it is good to bring the issue to woreda CR-WSP team which is led by Woreda administrator and get solution.

- ✓ Experience sharing including field visit should be organized at all levels especially for woredas and Kebeles. This helps for the scaling up of CR-WSP within woreda and across woredas in the region, and even across regions.
- ✓ Organize annual CR-WSP performance review meeting/workshop with relevant stakeholders to review the performance of the CR-WSP at both woreda and region level.
- ✓ Attention should be given to environmental sanitation and hygiene works.
- ✓ In the case of CR-WSP at Ali Spring in Pawe Woreda of Benishangul Region, Region, zone and woreda should work hard to resolve the land ownership issue upstream of Ali Spring.

- ✓ Scaling up the implementation of CR-WSP within woreda and across woredas in the region, and even across regions. ***Best practices*** *in the result obtained from CR-WSP implementation should be* ***documented and shared for scaling up****.*

- ✓ Water quality analysis should be done for water points included in the micro-watershed where the CR-WSP is being implemented. This is first during the risk assessment time as a base line information, and also after starting CR-WSP implementation to verify whether CR-WSP is effective in addressing the safety issue.

- ✓ When implementing CR-WSP, Woredas implement ***watershed management*** activities in the wider catchment with the objective of:

    - *improved recharge & hence improved and sustained yield,*
    - *flood protection, and*
    - *prevention of contamination of the source due to flood loaded contaminants from the upper catchment.*

3.1.6. Reflection of Participants Based on Selected Discussion Points

After all the regions did their presentations, the participants of the workshop were grouped in to three and discussed on selected questions related to CR-WSP implementation. The groups presented their group works and discussion made on what they presented. The following are the discussion questions. The summary of the responses for each question is presented below.

1. **Why the commitment for CR-WSP implementation is poor?**

    - ✓ Why CR-Task force at region and CR-WSP team at woreda level commitment and integration low?

- ✓ Why the top management commitment to support the implementation is low?

Response for question #1:

- Leaving the CR-WSP related activities only to the project.
- Focusing on the number of water schemes planned and constructed, but the water safety issue is not getting attention. There is limited commitment for CR-WSP both by the top management and technical team though it is a proactive tool to ensure sustainable provision of safe and adequate water supply service to the needy community.
- Poor integration among different sectors which are relevant for the implementation of CR-WSP both at region and woreda level. These sectors are indicated in the CR-WSP strategic frameworks and guidelines.
- Low level of understanding of CR-WSP importance by both technical team and top management at woreda and region level
- Since CR-WSP is not included in the regular government plan the implementation is not monitored, reviewed and reported by water bureau and office and other relevance sectors.
- CR-WSP has no ownership at all level. It is being implemented by the good will of experts in some regions and woredas, and also at utility level.
- In all the five regions and in most of the woredas, CR-WSP is left only to CR-WSP focal persons and woreda CMP supervisors respectively.
- Limited/weak supportive supervision and technical support from region, Zones and RSU to woredas, and woredas to CR-WSP implementation sites.
- The result of CR-WSP is time taking and does not interest technical team and top management. This thinking is actually wrong. Since water safety is the main element of water supply to safeguard the public health, and CR-WSP is one tool to ensure this and should be a day to day activity with that objective.
- Lack of budget for CR-WSP implementation mainly for the regular monitoring of CR-WSP implementation, and also for some investment such as flood protection structure, gully rehabilitation and water point rehabilitation works.

Regarding the budget for the investment related to CR-WSP, it is commented that cost related to water schemes rehabilitation and water schemes protection structures from flood should be planned by the water office, and gully rehabilitation and other natural resources management works should be implemented by the office of Agriculture and the community. In this regard, woreda water office should take the lead to communicate with woreda office of agriculture and Kebele for the mobilization of resource for natural resource management (soil and water conservation activities).

2. **How to institutionalize/mainstream CR-WSP in the government regular plan?**

Response for question number 2:

- ✓ Allocate sufficient operational budget for the regular monitoring and technical support for the implementation of CR-WSP. The budget for some investment related to CR-WSP is commented under question number 1 above.
- ✓ Continuous awareness creation should be done for the top management both at region and woreda as there is high staff turnover.
- ✓ CR-WSP should be included in the water sector strategic plan and detail plan.
- ✓ The group which worked on this question proposed that there should be CR-WSP expert both at region and woreda level. However, it is commented that instead of creating new structure, for the time being it is good to include CR-WSP related activities into the water quality expert job description & BSC of the water quality expert, and change the title of the expert as water quality and CR-WSP expert instead of only water quality expert. In the RSU there should be one responsible expert/person. CMP specialist/hydro-geologist is appropriate, and if CMP specialist is not available, sanitation and hygiene specialist can handle it.
- ✓ It was also commented that since CR-WSP is a multidisciplinary activity and need experts of different discipline, having one CR-WSP expert or giving CR-WSP activities to water quality experts may not be a solution. Let use the experts in water bureau/office (water engineer, hydro-geologist, environmentalist and others), and the activity be included in the regular water sector plan, implemented, monitored, and reported. The water quality and CR-WSP expert is responsible for the implementation of CR-WSP, and the existing experts contribute for the implementation of the plan.
- ✓ There should be experience sharing program planned and implemented for the successful implementation of CR-WSP. Best practices should be compiled and shared.
- ✓ The participants of this workshop should work hard to advocate the benefits of CR-WSP in any events/forums. The main thing is recognizing CR-WSP is important, and go back and make it institutionalized by doing the above mentioned actions.

3. ***Which directorate/process is appropriate for the implementation of CR-WSP (planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting)? Why?***

Response

Since each region has different structure with regard to water quality, schemes administration, operation and maintenance, and water resource management, it is difficult to say CR-WSP should be in this directorate. So it is agreed that each region to decide which

directorate is most relevant for the implementation of CR-WSP and do its level best for the successful implementation of CR-WSP.

4. ***Why RSU, region and zone support to woredas (follow up and technical support) is low and how to improve it?***

The problem is commitment problem, and is not included in the regular system and plan, not monitored and reported. No one is accountable and has no ownership. To improve the situation, the following action should be taken.

- Improve the planning to include CR-WSP in the appropriate directorate at region level and in the woreda water office plan.
- Assign responsible person with clear responsibility, mandate and accountability.
- Prepare monitoring and technical support plan at all level (region, RSU, Zone and woreda) to support woredas, Kebele and community in the implementation of CR-WSP.
- Continuous awareness raising activity for CR-WSP technical team, woreda CR-WSP team, kebele, the community and other stakeholders.
- Improve the integration of sector offices and bureaus relevant for the implementation of CR-WSP. The lead should be taken by water bureaus and water offices.

5. ***How the CR-WSP training manual translated into local language, and by whom and when?***

The group who worked on this question proposed that since the CR-WSP training is prepared by the MoWIE, the translation to other local language is to be done by the same institution as soon as possible. The issue is translating into Afan Oromo. Tigray region has no problem in using the manual.

6. ***How woredas are using the woreda level CR-WSP review workshop?***

Participants from 5 woredas from 5 regions mentioned that they organized the review workshop in their respective woredas was helpful to review the performance of CR-WSP, performance of region, and the challenges faced during the implementation period. It is commented that it is good forum to aware also new staffs of both technical team and top management as there is high staff turnover.

7. ***How to compile CR-WSP best practices for scale up?***

The following actions were mentioned as a strategy for this activity.

- ✓ Form committee from different stakeholders with different professions. If properly works, the woreda and regional CR-WSP team with various profession can do instead of establishing new committee.

- ✓ Develop data collection format and checklist for CR-WSP
- ✓ Document review/plan review
- ✓ Field work visit to collect data supported with audiovisual before and after the implementation of CR-WSP and the result obtained.
- ✓ Doing analysis, documentation and review.

8. How to scale up CR-WSP implementation?

- ➢ Select new woreda, kebele and micro-watershed
- ➢ Provide training for responsible body, and organize experience sharing visit to the best perforating woreda and site
- ➢ Follow up and review

9. Why is water quality monitoring and reporting related activities are low? And How to improve?

- The main problem is knowledge and skill gap to conduct water quality monitoring
- Limited political commitment for water quality monitoring
- Turnover of trained skilled manpower
- Limited integration between water and health sector especially at woreda level.

3.2. SECRSM Performance presentations

Similar to CR-WSP, the presentation of FTAT and 5 regions is summarized below. The details of each region's presentation are found in annex 2. The presentation has introduction, background information, implementation, challenges faced and recommendations to address the challenges.

3.2.1 Introduction

The water sector including the water supply subsector is highly vulnerable to the impact of *climate change and variability; and environmental/watershed degradation*. This is manifested by:

- ✓ *increased frequency and duration of droughts,*
- ✓ *floods associated with intense precipitation events,*
- ✓ *degraded water quality,*
- ✓ *reduced ground water recharge,*
- ✓ *water infrastructure damage by flood water associated with intense precipitation events and environmental degradation, and*

- ✓ *subsequent changes in demand for services.*

The quality and quantity of water available to downstream users in a watershed depends on *the particular types and distribution of vegetation, the underlying geology, and the soil types present and the way that land is used and managed.*

A healthy water watersheds provide numerous essential ecosystem services including water for both urban and rural population. Watershed services are the benefits that people obtain from ecosystems in a watershed. The main watershed services provided by a healthy watershed related to water includes freshwater storage, recharges groundwater reservoirs, water supply for domestic, agriculture, and others; flood control; water purification; flow regulation; erosion and sedimentation control, etc...

If the watershed where our water scheme constructed is not healthy (degraded), we will not get the above benefits/services, and the sustainability of our water supply system in terms of providing safe and adequate water supply service to the community is highly affected.

There are very specific policy and legal frameworks related to watershed management get the above stated ecosystem/watershed services for the sustainable provision of safe and adequate water supply service to the target community. Few of the most important ones which are relevant to the water resource management are mentioned below in brief.

1. Water Resources Management Policy (1999) and Water Sector Strategy (2001)

- The **Policy** under its section 2.2.2B emphasises the promotion of practices of ***efficient*** *and* ***appropriate watershed management*** *to maximize water yield and quality*.
  - ✓ ***Policy*** *aims to ensure that* ***watershed management practices*** *constitutes an integral part of the overall water resource management.*
- **The Sstrategy** under its section 4.1.2, #2, emphasizes the implementation of appropriate ***watershed management*** practices to:
  - ✓ *promote* ***water conservation****,*
  - ✓ ***maximise water yields****,*
  - ✓ *improve water quality, and*
  - ✓ *reduce reservoir siltation and flooding.*

2. Environmental policy of Ethiopia

The policy under the **water resources section** (section 3.4) state that the policy is to:

- promote, to the extent possible, viable measures to artificially recharge ground and surface water resources; and

- recognize that natural ecosystems, particularly wetlands and upstream forests, are fundamental in ***regulating water quality and quantity*** and to integrate their rehabilitation and protection into the conservation, development and management of water resources.

3. **Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework (ASPIF-2010) of Ethiopia**

- ❑ The policy states ***conservation and efficient use*** *of water resources through* ***watershed management*** *initiatives to ensure* ***availability and sustainable*** *supply of water for agricultural production.*

4. **The National climate change Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA 2007) of FDRE**

- ✓ identified that agriculture, ***water*** and health sectors are mostly vulnerable to climate change variability mainly by flood and drought.
- ✓ Recurrent ***drought, flood***, and ***water pollution***, in general, are identified being one of the problems that affect millions of people in Ethiopia year after year.
- ✓ to ensure quality and quantities of water is introduction of ***integrated watershed management*** to abate erosion and siltation of water bodies and also to address climate extremes such as flood and drought.

Given all these policies and legal frameworks, there is limited attention by the water sector in taking into account the integration of watershed management and climate change and variability when it is implementing water supply project. Consideration of watershed management and climate change and variability is integral part of water resource management and hydrology. Not considering these issues may cost the country as the water sector is highly vulnerable to the impact of climate variability and change, and watershed/environmental degradation.

3.2.2. Background information

To ensure that COWASH project activities *do not cause due harm on the* ***society and the environment****, and make the COWASH project activities are resilient to the above stated impact of* ***climate change and variability, and environmental degradation****, COWASH has developed SECRSM guideline, trainings were given at all level (since 2008EFY), and SECRSM implementation started since 2009.*

3.2.3. Implementation status

Table 3. Number of water schemes where SECRSM plan prepared and implementation started (2009 & 2010EFY data)

Project region	# of water points (WPs) constructed	# of WPs planned to be screened using SECRSM format	# of WPs screened	# of SECRSM plan prepared (% from screened)	# of SECRSM plan implementation started, (% from plan prepared)
Oromia	**569**	**545**	**553 (102%)**	**352 (63.7%)**	**169 (48%)**
Amhara	2306	1810	2883 (159%)	978 (33.92%)	237 (24.23%)
SNNPR	**498**	**645**	**225 (35%)**	**170 (75.6%)**	**0**
Tigray	232	397	56 (14%)	23 (41%)	11 (47.8%)
BG	**47**	**92**	**54 (59%)**	**54 (100%)**	**19 (35.2%)**
Total	**3635**	**3489 (95.98%)**	**3771 (108%)**		**436 (27.6%)**

Source: 2009EFY & 2010EFY official report from region.

However, the figure found from the regions presentation is different from these figures. We stick on the figures indicated in this table as it is taken from the regions official reports. See annex 2 for the figures from the regions presentation.

3.2.4. Challenges

Challenges faced during the implementation of SECRSM in the two years implementation years of COWAS III are summarized below.

- *No attention is given for the **sustainability** of the water supply system, and the focus is in increasing access by constructing new water schemes. This may cost the country in general and the water sector in particular.*
- *Woreda SECRSM technical team does not **work together** except some woreda such as Endamehoni & Ofla Woredas of Tigray region. And WWT is not also giving support to the technical team though finance, logistic and management support.*
- *Continuous WWT members and trained technical team members turnover.*
- *No and or limited technical support from region especially RSU, and Zone to woredas. There is also poor integration between water and environment offices especially in supporting water office in the course of SECRSM implementation.*
- *There is attitude that SECRSM is very important tool for sustainability but it is new intervention and need time to be familiarized by partners at all levels.*
- *Budget constraints for operational monitoring of SECRSM implementation.*
- ***Wider catchment management** has got less focus in SECRSM implementation. There is misunderstanding on catchment management where water point is constructed. The understanding in catchment management is that they are*

managing the area around the water point. But this does not bring the desired result for the sustainable provision of water supply.

3.2.5. Recommendations

- Woreda technical team should **work together**, **monitor SECRSM implementation, and report.** WWT should also provide the woreda **technical team management and political support** in the implementation of SECRSM. WWT, in addition to reviewing the plan and construction of water schemes, should ensure that SECRSM is properly included in the implementation of water schemes construction. They have to ensure that SECRSM is included in the government regular plan, implemented, monitored, reviewed and reported.

- Woreda water office should ***institutionalize*** SECRSM implementation to ensure a sustainable provision of safe and adequate water supply to the community.

- The SECRSM implementation should be given to relevant directorate/process in the water bureau such as either ***schemes administration unit at region and woreda level or water resource management.***

- FTAT, Region, RSU and Zone should provide technical support to woreda regularly. At region level, from RSU, CMP specialist should follow up the SECRSM implementation.

- In the case of Oromia region, the SECRSM guideline and revised field appraisal template should be translated into Afan Oromo and communicated to woredas timely before the 2011EFY appraisal time come.

- There is a need for more awareness raising interventions to the government partners about SECRSM and it should be promoted well as it is very important tool to ensure sustainability of safe and adequate water supply to the community.

- Both adequate and continuous capacity building and operational budget need to be allocated.

- In the planning and reporting templates, SECRSM and field appraisal need to be merged.

- The cost related to water point/source protection from flood water should be part of the investment budget for the construction of water schemes.

- Not only risks around the water schemes but also risks in the ***wider catchment*** must be identified and managed.

3.2.6. Discussion points and responses of the participants on the discussion points

1. Why is the commitment for SECRSM implementation is poor though it is appraisal/sustainability tool? Why sector integration is poor? Why the top management commitment to support the implementation is low? Why water bureau/office take

SECRSM and institutionalize it to ensure the sustainability of water schemes constructed?

Similar to CR-WSP mentioned in section 3.1.6 above, there is low attention and commitment towards the sustainability of water schemes constructed in terms of giving safe and adequate water supply service to the community. The effort at all level is to access water to the community. The indicator to monitor is number of water schemes planned to be constructed and what is achieved. How long the water schemes constructed give safe and adequate water service is not monitored.

Participants of the workshop discussed and concluded that *low technologies including HDW, SPD, and shallow wells can also be resilient to the impact of climate variability and change, and environmental degradation if we enhance the recharge to ground water by integrating watershed management work with water schemes construction*.

On the other way round, *if the watershed is degraded that means the recharge is minimum, deep well cannot also be resilient*. Shift from low technology to low technology is not by its own a solution to make climate resilient. In whatever the case, the source is the recharge. The water resource management aspect should be taken seriously. The focus at all level is abstraction/withdrawal of water from the ground water reserve without giving attention in replenishing the reserve. If we continue like this, our reserve will diminish and we cannot get water even at the deep well. So deep well is not a solution by its own. It is a mean to get water from the deep aquifer.

There is also clear gap in understanding the country' policy and legal frameworks (mentioned under section 3.2.1 above) by both the top management and technical team at all levels. Knowing the policy and legal frameworks is the first and important step in this regard.

Therefore, SECRSM is one tool to make our water schemes even low technologies resilient to the impact of climate variability and change, and environmental degradation.

The other related factors for the poor performance of SECRSM especially at woreda level are high staff turnover of trained manpower; poor coordination among relevant sector offices; budget problem for follow up; absence of environmentalist at woreda water office that facilitate and support SECRSM implementation; mix up/confusion of appraisal template between World Bank screening checklist and COWASH SECRSM; and limited technical support and follow up from region, RSU and zone to woredas.

During the discussion time, it is commented that SECRSM replace the COWASH field appraisal, and it is SECRSM template we use when we appraise each water point at field level. WWT should ensure in the same way check that the SECRSM is well treated in the appraisal and submitted for approval of the application. Since SECRSM is done by team of experts and training is given for this purpose, it is not good to depend on the environmentalist at woreda water office. If there is environmentalist, it is good support. Otherwise, it is possible to work in the absence of the environmentalist.

The other issue indicated for the low performance of SECRSM is that woredas got the SECRSM template after woredas completed the field appraisal. However, SECRSM is implemented at any stage of the project implementation. Of course, using SECRSM at the time of field appraisal is the best. Therefore, woredas can use SECRSM at any stage of project implementation.

Language barrier is also one issue raised especially in Oromia region. Technical experts in visited Woreda reported that they could not understand the English version of SECRSM. Hence there is a need for translating into Afan Oromo, and RSU staffs from Oromia committed to resolve the problem.

It is also mentioned that all the COWASH work is left to woreda CMP supervisor, it is difficult for her/him to do the SECRSM by herself/himself. But the training is given for team of woreda experts from different sectors mainly agriculture, environment, health, water (engineer and hydro-geologist), and is expected that these team of experts participate for the SECRSM implementation. There may be turnover of trained experts, and in that case use any events and forums both at regional and woreda level to aware the important of SECRSM and also to share SECRSM guideline for new staffs.

The other issue for low level of SECRSM implementation especially in Tigray region and some woredas in Amhara region is that the woreda environment office does not approve SECRSM unless it is done by environmentalist in the water office. In most cases woreda water offices have no environmentalist. Due to this reason SECRSM implementation is performing low. In this regard the environment offices were not included in the SECRSM implementation arrangement in the SECRSM guideline. This is because the impact of COWASH implemented WASH facilities are low, and our main intention in the SECRSM is to ensure the sustainability of COWASH implemented water supply schemes resilient to the impact of climate variability and change, and environmental degradation. It is different from the environmental and social safeguard instrument which the government is using especially for the World Bank financed projects. It is the more detailed version of the previous field appraisal tool. It was assumed that it will be done by water office experts (water engineer, hydro-geologist), natural resources expert from woreda office of agriculture, and environmental health expert from woreda health office. It does not need necessarily environmentalist.

If the woreda environment office think it is mandatory to make clearance for the SECRSM document, it is good to approve the document prepared by the woreda team. Otherwise it is difficult to get environmentalist at each woreda water office. This may need discussion at region and woreda level with water bureau/office and environment bureau/office.

2. *Which directorate/process is appropriate for the implementation of SECRSM (planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting)? why?*

Similar to CR-WSP, it various with each region and it is the region to decide to which directorate this activity be included. However, it is highly related to water resource management directorate.

3. *Why RSU, region and zone support to woredas (follow up and technical support) is low and how to improve it? How to improve the follow up and technical support to woredas?*

This is similar to CR-WSP under question # 4. Hence the response given there is also applicable to SECRSM.

4. *How woredas are using the woreda level SECRSM review workshop?*

5. *How the SECRSM guideline and appraisal template translated into local language, and by whom and when?*

As mentioned under question number 1 above, the problem is only in Oromia region, and RSU of Oromia has promised to resolve the problem to translate the SECRSM template.

6. *How to improve the implementation of SECRSM in the future (including ensuring the SECRSM template reach at woreda and they are using it properly)?*

- Continuous supervision and technical support from mainly RSU, region, and zone to woredas, and woredas to kebele.
- Continuous awareness raising works to WWT and woreda technical team on the important of SECRSM on the sustainable provision of safe and adequate water supply service to the community.
- Assigning one responsible person in the RSU responsible for the implementation of SECRSM (communication with woreda, technical support, reporting, and other related activities)
- WWT should ensure that SECRSM is treated/included in the field appraisal when woreda approve the community application.

Table 4: General action points for both CR-WSP and SECRSM implementation

No	Actions points	Responsible body/organization	Schedule
1	Revitalize the woreda technical team (for both CR-WSP and SECRSM implementation)	RSU, water bureau, woreda water office	Immediately
2	Include SECRSM and CR-WSP in the CMP management and appraisal training, and also other forums to aware WWT, and technical team as there is staff turnover. This also help to review CR-WSP and SECRSM performance.	RSU, Water Bureau	During the trainings and forums/events
3	Aware WWT on CR-WSP and SECRSM importance and their support when RSU goes to woredas by preparing leaflet on CR-WSP & SECRSM	RSU, Water Bureau	Whenever RSU and water bureau go to woredas
4	Translate the SECRSM guideline, field appraisal template which include SECRSM, and CR-WSP template (Risk Assessment Matrix, incremental Improvement plan, Monitoring Plan Template)	RSU, Water Bureau	Before the WASH facilities appraisal time
5	Send the translated SECRSM/appraisal template to woredas before field appraisal time reached	RSU, water Bureau	Before the WASH facilities appraisal time
6	Ensure that all water schemes to be constructed in 2011EFY apply SECRSM during field appraisal and documented properly	RSU, water Bureau	Field appraisal time
7	Do follow up and technical support to woredas continuously	RSU, water Bureau, FTAT	Continuously
8	Do water quality monitoring for the CR-WSP as a baseline information, and for the other existing water points	Water bureau	

Annex 1: Summary of Regional CR-WSP Performance Presentations

1. Oromia Region Presentation

- The region has started implementing CR-WSP since 2008 EFY. It is implementing in two woredas (Kersa and Gumay woredas) in 6 micro-watersheds consisting of 18 water points within it.

- The micro-watersheds where the CR-WSP under implementation in Gummay woreda are Toba Dage watershed in Gurbo Dage kebele, Gindabali & Asheto micro-watershed in Hawusa Bulo Kebele, and Sisino Micro-watershed in Guda Qunaco kebele. Similarly in Kersa woreda they are Daidi micro-watershed in Kitimbille kebele, Balto micro-watershed in Tuku Balto kebele, and Mamadi micro-watershed in Babo Kebele.

The implementation of CR-WSP in Gumay woreda is going well especially in Toba Dage and Sisino micro-watersheds. However, it is not the case in Kersa woreda. In Gummay woreda, the plan is prepared for the three micro-watersheds, and the implementation is started in Tobba Dage and Sisino micro-watersheds. However, in Kersa woreda, implementation started in Daidi micro-watershed, and training is given for the other two micro-watersheds.

Major results achieved in implementing CR-WSP are:

- ✓ Water quality improved (Open Defecation in the immediate forest and in general reduced, household latrine rehabilitated, cattle interference reduced due to the construction of cattle trough and fencing). This is confirmed by the beneficiary community.
- ✓ Turbidity reduced (waste water drained, terracing and planting of elephant grass reduced erosion, diversion ditches) except during the rainy season.
- ✓ Adequacy of water improved due to the construction of collection chamber and soil and water conservation in the watershed which enhanced recharge.
- ✓ Vegetation cover improved due to terracing and planting of elephant grass.

Challenges

- Officials turn over and inadequate attention by top officials
- Land use decision in the immediate water source demands political intervention
- Construction of risk mitigation measures for instances diversion ditches, drainage ditches, etc demands additional cost (affects the unit cost of project activities)
- Some of the mitigation measures demand behavioral change that takes longer timeframe and continuous agitation.

Recommendations

- Continuous supervision and technical support to woredas
- Harnessing leadership commitment through continuous advocacy, promotion,
- One woreda focal person assigned in Kersa woreda to do the CR-WSP activities.

2. Amhara Region Presentation

The region has started implementing CR-WSP since 2006 EFY in Yilmana Densa Woreda. Currently it has been implemented in Yilmana Densa, Dejen and Basona Worana woredas.

- Yilmana Densa: In Debremawi Kebele, Kuyo micro-watershed consisting of 8 water points (6 HDW & 2 SPD) within it.
- Dejen: Started since 2009 EFY in Sebshengo kebele, Graraam micro-watershed consisting of 6 water points (all HDWs) within it.
- Basona Worena: Tach Amba and Cherechere (Loyo Ager got) micro-watersheds consisting of 10 water points within it. Lay Amba RPS, Cherechere spring and Kilkil hand dug well are where the water safety plan has been practiced.

In general, in Amhara, the number of micro-watershed where CR-WSP is implemented are 5, and there are 24 within it. Though Yilmana Densa woreda started implementing CR-WSP, it is not going well. From the three pilot woredas of Amhara region, Dejen woreda is doing relatively better.

Challenges

- Staff turnover at Woreda & Kebele after taking training
- Budget constraint to fence the surrounding
- Less attention and integration especially among woreda relevant sector experts from concerned offices
- Less awareness of woreda cabinet about CR-WSP
- Less attention of Zonal and Regional concerned bodies to CR-WSP
- Absence of incentive and specified operational budget for monitoring
- The task is taken as an additional work. It is not included in any one's job description. Therefore, Less attention by Region, Zone, Woreda & kebele for Water safety plan activities
- Limited participation from Agriculture office
- Letting animals for open grazing from non users of the water points
- Poor coordination among the members of the kebele water safety plan team
- Carelessness of the beneficiaries for their water points
- To minimize or avoid the contamination of water points from different pollutants (farming, animal grazing, dwellings…), it is difficult to make area closure at a reasonable distance.

Recommendations

- CR-WSP task should be taken as one part of water supply development by water sector from federal to kebele level
- The integration between sectors specially water and agriculture should be enhanced
- The awareness of the community about CR-WSP should be raised continuously.
- Budget for monitoring should be allocated separately
- Refresher training to new members of woreda & Kebele CR-WSP team is needed
- The woreda WaSH team should give attention to CR-WSP like other tasks
- The awareness of the community about CR-WSP should be raised and sense of ownership for wash facilities increased.

- Experience sharing including field visit should be organized
- The micro-watershed management and area closure shall be done very well
- The Lay Amba RPS water safety plan shall be reconsidered by the WASHCO and kebele water safety team
- The kebele water safety plan teams shall be strengthened
- The Lay Amba WASHCO should be supported by the woreda water safety team

3. SNNPR Presentation

The COWASH has started implementing CR-WSP in Duna Woreda since 2008 GC. Though it is started in 2008EFY in Duna woreda, it is not going well mainly commitment problem at all level. Now it is implementing in 5 COWASH project Woredas in 5 micro-watersheds.

Challenges

The challenges faced during the implementation of the CR-WSP are:

- No plan exists as to operations and management practices including operational monitoring plan such as sanitary inspections, water quality monitoring, compliance monitoring plan, consumer satisfaction monitoring, standard operating procedures, emergency response plan, operator or caretaker training programs, consumer education/training programs, and equipment maintenance/calibration schedules.

- Poor documentation of file related to CR-WSP.

Recommendations

The following are the recommendations to be considered for the future implementation:

- To create a clear understanding of the benefits of CR-WSP and to provide management support for the its successful implementation.
- Provide continuous supportive supervision to woredas and kebeles
- Organize annual CR-WSP performance review meeting with relevant stakeholders to review the performance of the CR-WSP
- Undertake experience sharing between Zones and Woredas.
- Including CR-WSP activities in the regular government plan at all level. The implementation of CR-WSP should be included in the plan at all level, implemented, monitored, and reported.
- Continuous capacity building training for experts at Zonal, woreda and Kebele level is needed.
- Continuous Community level Sensitization is needed.
- Water quality analysis should be done for those water points included in the CR-WSP piloting micro-watersheds
- Scaling up the implementation of CR-WSP within woreda and across woredas in the region, and even across regions.

4. Tigray Region Presentation

The region has started implementing CR-WSP since 2007 EFY in Tihtay Maichew woreda. Now it is implementing in five woredas (T/Michew, Endamehoni, Ofla, D/Temben, and S/Samri) in seven micro-watersheds consisting of 72 water points within it benefiting about 18,000 people.

Challenges

The main challenges faced during the implementation of the CR-WSP are:

- Lack of follow up and support by WWT and CR-WSP teams regional, woreda, Kebele
- Regional CR-WSP team is not established yet
- Lack of strong integration among relevant implementing sectors
- Lack of budget and other materials such as gabion, cement , spare parts
- Poor environmental hygiene management and CLTSH implementation
- Turnover and lack of skilled manpower
- Lack of water quality test kit in the woredas so that it is difficult to monitor the status of the safety of water points included in the CR-WSP.

Recommendations

The following are the recommendations to be considered for the future implementation

- Creating strong integration between implementing bodies
- Strong follow up system needed
- More attention be given to environmental hygiene
- Budget support to woredas for the implementation of CR-WSP

5. BGRS Region Presentation

The region has started implementing CR-WSP since (2008 EFY) by giving training to regions, zones, Woredas, Kebeles and the community, and piloting CR-WSP implementation in selected woredas. CR-WSP is a proactive risk assessment and management strategy for water safety related risks from catchment/source to point of use. Currently COWASH is implementing CR-WSP in five woredas in 15 micro-watersheds consisting of 23 water points within it.

Challenges

- ❑ Land ownership issues (Pawi Ali spring) in the upstream of the source. In relation to this there is farm land replacement for the watershed management to protect the source
- ❑ Absence of modern ship for Algae removal from Ali spring source
- ❑ Absence of standard guard house at Ali spring
- ❑ Absence of first aids materials (Ali spring)

- Lack of O &M on time

Recommendations

- Procure water quality test kit
- Attention and priority to be given to the CR-WSP than Construction of water schemes
- Give attention to O & M management
- Region, zone and woreda should work hard to resolve the land ownership issue upstream of Ali Spring.

Annex 2: Summary of Regions' SECRSM Implementation Presentation

1. Oromia Region Presentation

SECRSM implementation was started in Oromia region COWASH project woredas in 2009EFY. Training was given in 2008EFY for 46 (3F) zone and woreda participants.

The total number of water points screened using SECRSM, plan prepared and SECRSM implementation started are respectively 578, 352 (61% from screened), and 169 (48% from the prepared SECRSM plan). This is the achievement of 2009 & 2010EFY. Actually these figures are different from what the region reported to Federal COWASH officially.

Challenges

Challenges faced by the region during the implementation of SECRSM are summarized below.

- *Challenging attitudes and inadequate attention by project woredas due to continuous official and technical staffs turnover*
- *Inadequate follow-up and technical support from region, zone, woreda, and kebele*
- *Inadequate integration of relevant sectors at all levels.*

Recommendations

- Translate the appraisal formats in to Afan Oromo
- Close monitoring and follow-up
- Harnessing leadership commitment at woreda level

2. Amhara Region Presentation

SECRSM ToT was given in 2009 EFY for 10 zones experts and gave to 24 Zone experts. And in 2010 EFY Zones gave SECRSM training to 40 Woredas experts. The number of woreda participants who took the SECRSM training were 464.

The total number of water points screened using SECRSM, plan prepared and SECRSM implementation started are respectively 1010, 978 (96.83% from screened), and 237 (24.23% from the prepared SECRSM plan). This is the 2010EFY performance only, and did not implement in 2009EFY. Actually these figures are different from what the region reported to Federal COWASH officially.

Challenges

- ✓ SESRSM is very important tool for sustainability but it is new intervention and need time to be familiarized by partners at all levels.
- ✓ Partners at all levels focus more in the construction of new water points than giving attention to sustainability tools.

- ✓ Poor coordination among partners to work as a team
- ✓ Budget constraints for operational monitoring.

Recommendations

- There need to be more awareness raising to the government partners about SESRSM and it should be promoted well as it is very important tool for sustainability.
- Coordination among partners should be strengthened to work as a team
- Both adequate and continuous capacity building and operational budget need to be allocated.
- In the planning and reporting templates, SECRSM and field appraisal need to be merged.

3. Tigray Region Presentation

The region gave training in 2008EFY, and also gave refresher in 2009EFY for 30 woreda experts This training was also given by Consolidated WASH Account (CWA). The region also translated SECRSM formats into Tigrigna and distributed to woredas.

The total number of water points screened using SECRSM, plan prepared and SECRSM implementation started are respectively 23, 23 (100% from screened), and none (0% from the prepared SECRSM plan). This is the achievement of 2009 & 2010EFY. Actually these figures are different from what the region reported to Federal COWASH officially.

Challenges

- Poor integration between water and environment offices
- Turnover of experts and officials
- Lack of commitment both at technical and top management level
- Lack of follow up and technical support

4. BG Region Presentation

Training on SECRSM was given to 137 region, zone and woreda experts from all WASH implementing sectors. In 2009 & 2010EFY, a total of 47 water points were constructed. All are screened and SECRSM plans were prepared for all of them. However, SECRSM implementation was started only for 36 water points (77% from the plan prepared).

Challenges faced

The main challenges that the region has faced during SECRSM implementation were limited commitment from both technical and top management for the implementation of SECRSM.

Recommendation

- Awareness raising for stakeholders at all level for more commitment.

5. SNNPR SECRSM presentation

Training on SECRSM given to at regional level for Woreda team. The number of woreda CR-WSP and Kebele CR-WSP teams participated on the training are 55 and 38 respectively.

In 2009 & 2010EFY, a total of 645 water points were constructed. All are screened and SECRSM plans were prepared for all of them. However, SECRSM implementation was started only for 225 water points (35% from the plan prepared).

The following are challenges during implementation: low Performance of SECRSM, poor documentation, lack of commitment among woredas and Zones, and lack of integration among WASH sector offices and agriculture offices at Woreda level.

Annex 3: List of participants of CR-WSP and SECRSM Review Workshop

No	Name	Region	Organization	Responsibility
1	Arto Suominen	Addis Ababa	Federal COWASH	CTA
2	Yohannes Melaku	Addis Ababa	Federal COWASH	CMP specialist
3	Melaku Worku	Addis Ababa	Federal COWASH	CD specialist
4	Mussie Hailegeorgis	Addis Ababa	Federal COWASH	CERWS specialist
5	Eyob Abebe	Addis Ababa	MoWIE, Hydrology & water quality directorate	Water quality expert
6	Zebider Alemneh	Addis Ababa	MoWIE, WSS directorate	Environmental and social safeguards specialist
7	Million Bekele	Oromia	Oromia RSU	CMP specialist
8	Malkamu Dalju	Oromia	Oromia RSU	Team Leader
9	Dereje Paulos	Oromia	Oromia RSU	M&E specialist
10	Mulu Hika	Oromia	Water Bureau, WSS directorate	Water quality expert
11	Nejash Siraj	Oromia	Gummay Woreda Water Office	Office Head
12	Abrakie	Oromia	Gummay Woreda Water Office	CMP supervisor
13	Mamo Yalew	Amhara	Water Bureau	WRM directorate Director
14	Abraham Kebede	Amhara	Amhara RSU	Team Leader
15	Yilikal Missikir	Amhara	Water Bureau	Water quality team leader
16	Muluneh Abeje	Amhara	Amhara RSU	Zone Advisor
17	Mulatu Ferede	Amhara	Amhara RSU	Zone Advisor
18	Addisu Fente	Amhara	Amhara RSU	Zone Advisor
19	Habtie Teshome	Amhara	Dejen woreda Water Office	CMP supervisor
20	Melkamu Worku	SNNPR	Water bureau, WRM directorate	Director
21	Letta Yetamo	SNNPR	SNNPR RSU	Team leader
22	Habtemariam tilahun	SNNPR	Water bureau, WRM directorate	CR-WSP focal person
23	Wassie Shiferw	SNNPR	SNNPR RSU	S&H specialist
24	Birhanu Debiso	SNNPR	SNNPR RSU	CMP specialist
25	Teferi Ekile	SNNPR	SNNPR RSU	CD specialist
26	Doeleso Kashamo	SNNPR	Duna Woreda water office	Office head
27	Amanuel Handiso	SNNPR	Duna Woreda water office	Woreda advisor
28	Solomon G/Tsadik	Tigray	RSU	Team Leader

No	Name	Region	Organization	Responsibility
29	Desalegn Kiros	Tigray	RSU	CMP specialist
30	Abebba Asegede	Tigray	RSU	CMP specialist
31	Ghermai Tesfai	Tigray	RSU	CD specialist
32	Haftu Berhe	Tigray	Ofla woreda Water Office	Office head
33	Mebrhatu Kidane	Tigray	Ofla woreda Water Office	CMP supervisor
34	Debebe Tefera	BGRS	Water bureau, WRM	Team leader
35	Lake Dires	BGRS	Water bureau, WRM	Water quality expert
36	Mohamodnur babeker	BGRS	RSU	Team leader
37	Melkamu Gemeda	BGRS	RSU	CD specialist
38	Feyera Kebede	BGRS	RSU	S&H specialist
39	Baki Washu	BGRS	Mandura woreda water office	Office head
40	Tariku Mengistu	BGRS	Mandura woreda water office	CMP supervisor