

2. The Kebele WSP team

Water is very important for families living in the community, but they may have important problems in terms of quantity and quality, but also in operation and maintenance, (financial) management and safe water handling and use

To overcome these problems a Kebele WSP team is established (different actors eg WASHCOs, HEW, school teacher etc.) that will make an assessment of the situation with support of staff from the Woreda Desk and together with the community and particularly the actors directly involved in the management and operation of systems identify actions to improve upon the situation



Why do we need sufficient safe water?

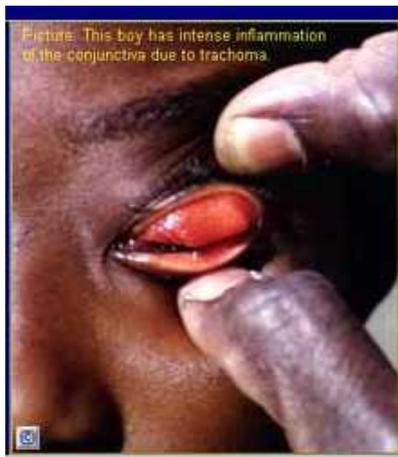
- People need enough water for drinking, cooking, washing, bathing but also watering animals and gardening;
- Part of this water (particularly for drinking and cooking) needs to be of very good quality, whereas for other uses a lower quality is sufficient



Even if this water is from a safe source it may not be safe to drink as the cloth may be dirty

Daily water use (WHO)
Drinking/cooking 5 l/p/d
Other uses 15 l/p/d

Enough water for personal hygiene is essential to avoid diarrhoea and for example eye disease

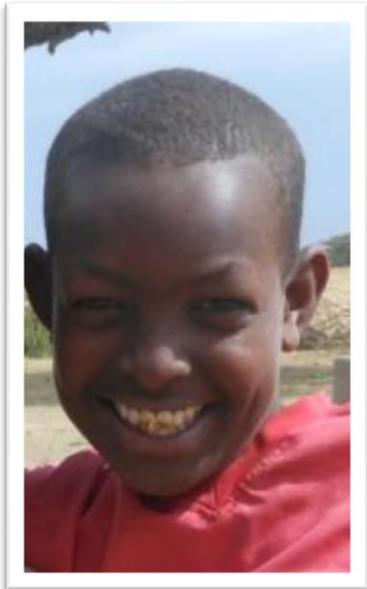


Picture: This boy has intense inflammation of the conjunctiva due to trachoma.

Rural water supply in Ethiopia:
15 l/p/d from an improved water source within 1.5 km
(4 jerrycans/family of 5/day)

Can water contamination cause disease?

- Bacteria (related to human and animal feces) may be ingested by drinking water or eating poorly washed vegetables and this may cause for example diarrhea
- Chemicals (Fluoride), but also dangerous products used against plagues in agriculture

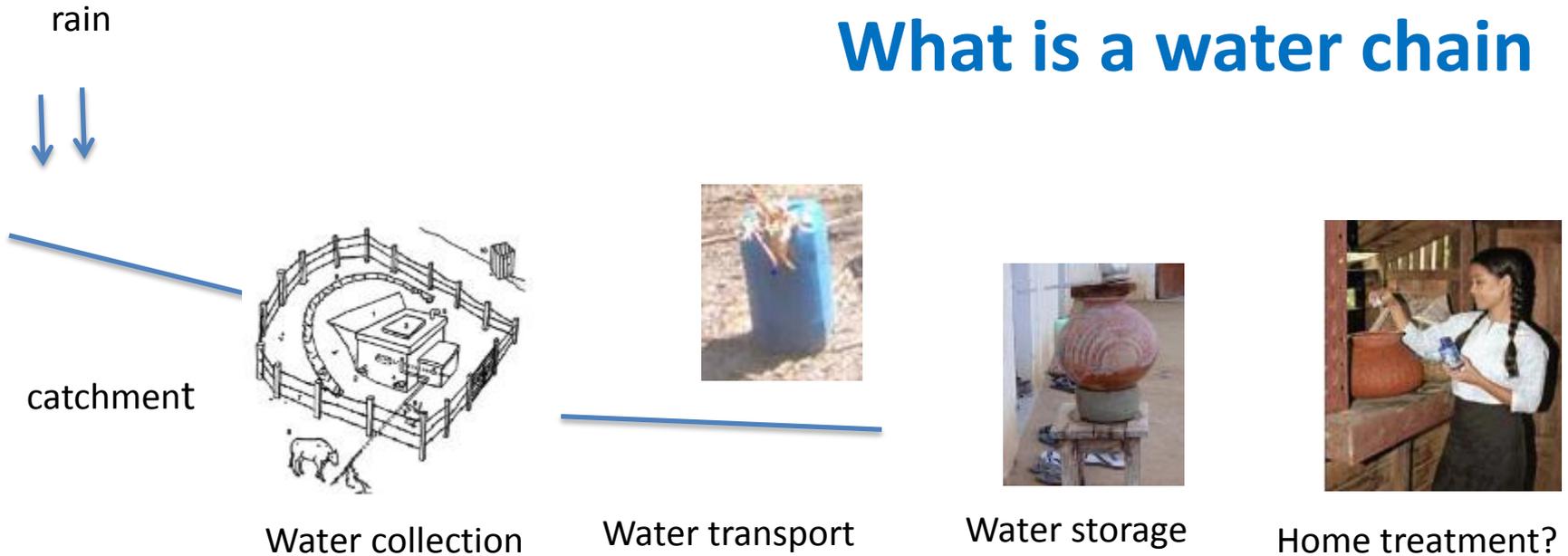


Dental Fluorosis
Caused by excess
Fluoride

**On average 38,500 children
under five die every year in
Ethiopia because of
diarrhoea**

(Unicef, 2013)

What is a water chain



- Water may be polluted at any part of the water chain (from catchment to consumption) and quantity may also be affected
- Hence we need to look for problems in all parts of the water chain

Role of the Kebele WSP team

- Assess the water supply situation together with Woreda Desk office staff and identify main risks (can be done in phases by using micro catchment areas)
- Develop a brief report on the different systems and the problems that are involved
- Use the report to discuss risks with users and WASHCOs and identify and agree upon actions to improve the situation
- Complete the report and discuss with Kebele WASH committee and agree on specific actions for Kebele level
- Monitor and facilitate the implementation of the actions that were agreed upon



Lets look at the map and choose area



Lets also look at the data we have

Item	Information
Name	Fayoo Kebele (Mieso Woreda)
Population size	2695 (estimated)
Main occupation (s)	Agro-pastoralist
Type of water supply systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Borehole (motorized) with 3 WP• Three seasonal ponds (four month)
Water access (% with 15 litres < 1.5 km)	22% (many have to walk > 1.5 km; hence no official access)
% population using improved water sources	100% use scheme during dry season less during wet season
Schools	No water facilities

Now we need information on the systems

Name Kebele / group of communities / micro catchment	
Specific information on each water supply	Details of system, technical quality, water quality & quantity, continuity, cost
Specific information on each water supply	Technical problems, management and financial problems,
What are risk in water use	Water collection, transport and storage
<i>We will use this information to make a brief report and use that to identify and agree upon the necessary actions with users, HEWs, WASHCO etc.</i>	
What are important actions to take	What actions are needed, who will take the action and when

Main steps of KWSP team (1)

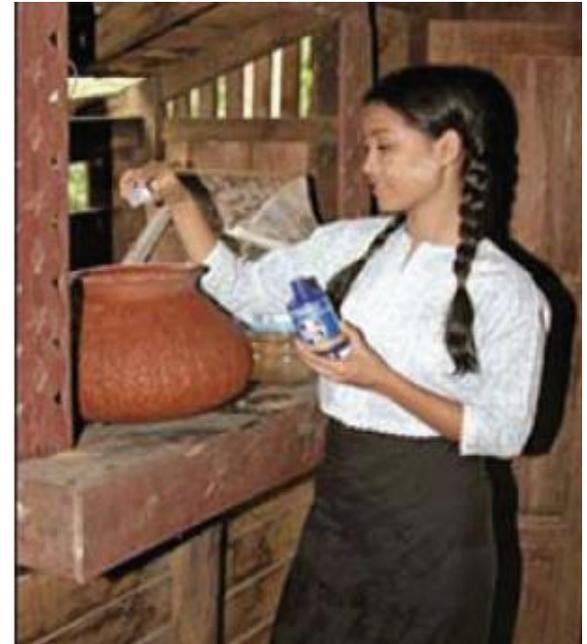
- Ensure that we have listed all the water sources used by communities in the micro catchment (Name, location, type of system, supply hours, type of use in wet and dry season)
- Assess systems (technical quality, water quantity & quality) and identify potential risks of: contamination, breakdown, flooding, user conflicts, management and financial problems
- Prepare report to discuss with WASHCOs, users etc.

Main steps of KWSP team (2)

- Identify for each system the main remedial actions (system repair, preventive maintenance, strengthen management, training, informing users about water handling or about household water treatment)
- Establish priorities to ensure that access to safe and sufficient water is guaranteed (in consultation with Woreda)
- Develop action plan for the systems and for the Kebele that indicates the (priority) actions, the actors, other collaborators, the required resources and the date of completion)
- Discuss the plan with Kebele leaders and the Woreda Desk and
- Initiate the plan and monitor its implementation

Relation with users

- Users may have important information for the KWSP
- Users are clients (they pay) and their satisfaction needs checking
- Users need to be informed in a transparent way
- If a water source is not (no longer) safe users need to know about household water treatment options



User complaints are very important information to improve system performance

External support

For the development of the KWSP external support is available from the Woreda Desk



For the implementation of the KWSP and the WSPs for the different systems many improvements can be made by WASHCOs / community members but for others external support may also be needed