



Inter Aide Ethiopia

TERMINAL EVALUATION REPORT ACP-EU Water Facility Project

**Sustainable Access to Safe Water and Basic Sanitation Services
Through Improved Capacities of the Community Based
and Local Institutional Actors
SNNP Region**

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**January, 2013
Addis Ababa**

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Acronyms

| | |
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| ACP-EU | African Caribbean and Pacific – European Union |
| CSO | Civil society organization |
| CLTSH | Community Lead Total Sanitation and Hygiene |
| EU | European Union |
| FDRE | Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia |
| FGD | Focus group discussion |
| GA | General Assembly |
| GO | Government Organization |
| GTP | Growth and Transformation Plan |
| GSS | Gravity Spring Supply |
| HDW | Hand Dug Well |
| HEW | Health Extension Worker |
| HH | Household |
| IA | Inter Aide |
| Km | Kilo Meters |
| l | liter |
| LFA | Logical Framework Analysis |
| pdpc | per day per capita |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| M&E | Monitoring and evaluation |
| MoA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoFED | Ministry of Finance and Economic Development |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MoWR | Ministry of Water Resources |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| ODF | Open Defecation Free |
| PASDEP | Ethiopia’s Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty |
| PHAST | Participatory Hygiene & Sanitation Transformation |
| SAP | Strategic Action Plan (for the National hygiene and sanitation) |
| SLOT | Strengths, limitations, opportunities and threats |
| SNNPR | Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| TPL | Traditional Pit Latrine |
| UAP | Universal Access Plan |
| VIPL | Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines |
| WaSH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WHOs | Woreda Health Offices |
| WIF | WaSH Implementation Framework |

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 Evaluation Objectives and Methodology

The objective of the evaluation is to make an assessment of the performance of the program in relation to its objectives. The major issues addressed during the evaluation include, among others, the performance of the program in respect of its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability. The methodology used for the evaluation comprises of documents review and participatory tools that included field visits.

2 Program Background

The program area is located in four zones and eight woredas of SNNP Region as follows.

- Wolayta Zone: Ofa and Kindo Didaye woredas;
- Dawro Zone: Loma, Gena, and Mareka woredas;
- Kembata Zone: Kachabira and Angacha Woredas; and
- Gamo Gofa Zone: Daramalo Woreda.

The total present population of the eight woredas is 868,870 with an average density of 208 persons per km². Agriculture is the main source of livelihood. The overall objectives of the program are to contribute to sustainable development, poverty reduction, livelihood improvement, improved governance in water and sanitation, and management of water resources at local and district/woreda levels. The specific objective is increased access to sustainable water and sanitation services for the rural poor through improved capacities of the community based and local institutional actors of six (now eight) vulnerable districts/woredas of Southern Ethiopia. ACP-EU Water Facility and AFD supported the program financially, and Inter Aide, through its field offices, implemented it over a period of five years: November 2007 to October 2012.

3 Program Relevance

Poverty level is high in the program area, with some parts facing recurrent droughts and food shortages from time to time. The WaSH and health conditions are poor with low water supply and sanitation coverage. The program had the objective of assisting in the improvement of this situation. The various WaSH activities planned and implemented and the approaches adopted are consistent with the objectives set for the program, as well as the policies and plans of Inter Aide, the funding organizations and the government of Ethiopia. In view of the above, it can be concluded that the program and its objectives are relevant.

4 Program Management (Efficiency)

The main program components were water supply, sanitation & hygiene, and capacity building. The plan for the water supply component included the construction of 240 water supply points and to benefit 84,000 direct users and about 24,000 animals. The hygiene and sanitation activities included the promotion of proper hygiene and sanitation practices to 24,000 families, the construction of own pit latrines by 14,000 families, and the construction of latrine facilities &

sanitation education for 25 schools with 25,000 students. The capacity building component included the setting up of 240 WaSH committees, training in the management and O & M of water supply schemes, and support to woreda level GO partners. Inter Aide had set up field offices for the implementation of these activities. According to information obtained from the program office and woreda GO partners, program work plans (particularly the hardware in water supply and sanitation) had been over accomplished. User communities and line partner governmental offices had expressed their overall satisfaction in the performance of the program in providing quality services according to plan and in reaching out communities in the remote and the inaccessible corners of the eight woredas. The project was implemented with the participation of communities and partner woreda GO offices. The estimate for overall budget utilization until the end of July 2012 is 96.55%.

5 Program Benefits, Impacts and Sustainability

5.1 Benefits: - The various benefits obtained by the program are outlined as follows.

Benefits from water supply: - Distance/time needed for fetching water from the former unsafe water sources reduced from an average of 40 minutes to an average of 13 minutes; this represents a 67.5% saving. Water collection has become more convenient and orderly. Communities' water consumption increased from an average of about 5 liters to 10 liters per day per person. According to data obtained from the Inter Aide, the average number of user households per water point is 71.5. The water supply level at the water points generally meets the UAP criteria of 15 liters per day per capita. Water quality test results & discussions indicate that safe water is supplied to user communities. The contribution made by the program to safe water supply coverage in the program area, as calculated based on the current population, is 12%, which is quite substantial. Cattle parasite/leech (blood sucking worm) has reduced, and the animals are healthier.

Benefits from sanitation and hygiene: - The attitude and behavior of communities is improving as a result of hygiene and sanitation education. Latrine access and use is fast increasing towards total coverage. Water born and related diseases have decreased as a result of improved WaSH services. HEWs will however need to make a continued effort to further improve and sustain the facilities, practices and benefits in H & San.

Benefits from capacity building: - Community organizations (WaSH committees) were created, and are managing WaSH facilities handed over to them. The training of WaSH committees and water technicians (hydraulic agents) has helped communities in handling the O&M of water supply facilities. Woreda GOs have benefited from training and equipment provided by the program. There is still support needed by WWOs and other GOs to improve further community capacity and to promote self reliance. While the program had addressed the practical needs of women, their strategic needs largely remain unaddressed.

5.2 Impacts: - The program has impacted the lives of users in various ways as follows.

Health Impacts: - Health improvement is unanimously reported by all visited WaSH user communities to be the most important benefit obtained (impact created) as a result of the WaSH program. This includes reduction in the prevalence of diarrhea among children less

than five years of age. The improvement in health was not brought about by one or another component of the program alone, but is the integrated effect of all WaSH activities combined together.

Social Impacts: - The various impacts the WaSH Program include the following.

- Improved quality of life through the use of safe & adequate water, clean personal hygiene, use of latrines, better home management, and generally improved social and economic conditions.
- Relief from the drudgery of fetching water from distant sources has given women more time for other household, communal and economic activities, and even to rest when they are tired.
- Improved WaSH as well meant improved teaching and learning environment in schools. Young girls and children arrive at school in time in the morning. There is regular school attendance, less dropouts, and better enrolment of particularly young girls. Even KG enrolment among children under the age of five was reported to have increased. School teachers said that these impacts are not necessarily the results of the WaSH services alone, but the combined effect of improvement in all such social services. As a result, it is no surprise that girl students have already outnumbered boys in so many schools.
- Kebele level GO staff such as school teachers, health and agricultural staff benefit from program built WaSH facilities, just like other community members. The impact in this regard is that this has contributed to their stability and willingness to stay; staff turnover is low where there is safe water nearby.
- The responsibility for fetching water still remains to be that of women and young girls, even in communities with improved water supplies. The WaSH committees are nearly all lead by men, with women as ordinary and passive members responsible for the cleaning of the sites with water facilities. There is therefore no shift in gender roles as a result of the program.
- The program has shown equity and inclusiveness in the sense that it has at least been able to address the practical needs of women. Children have also been able to enjoy the most out of the health and other benefits. Members of the marginalized segments of the communities that are poor are as well exempted from paying for the water they use from the improved sources. It would also be useful to note that passer by travelers as well benefit from water points located along foot paths.

Economic Impacts: - Improvement in health conditions meant that the costs of households in getting treatment and medication have reduced. The costs of renting animals/donkeys to transport water from distant sources, including the costs of buying water from vendors have as well reduced among more urbanized centers. The quality of public services/businesses, such as those of tea and coffee houses, has improved as a result of improved WaSH services. The availability of water has also encouraged some rural women to engage in the preparation and sale of local beverages. The improved WaSH facilities and practices and the resulting improvement in health conditions has meant that users have become more productive in their economic activities such as agriculture. Improved livestock health resulting from improved water supply at the cattle toughs was also reported to have improved their health conditions including the prices for their sale in the local markets.

Environmental Impacts: - There is no reported negative environmental impact created by the program. The design of the systems takes in to account downstream users if there are any. The vegetation cover upstream of springs and in the catchments as whole is generally good to cause a decrease in the discharge of springs (ground water level). Users are encouraged by program staff to take soil and water conservation measure immediately upstream of protected springs. The government as well pays special attention to the protection and development of natural resources.

In general the program has contributed in its own way towards the attainment of the overall objectives in terms of poverty reduction, improved livelihood & food security, and sustainable development. It has as well contributed to the attainment of international and national targets such as the UAP, GTP, and the MDGs.

5.3 Sustainability:-

Technical Sustainability: - The technological factors that will contribute positively to the sustainability of the program are the following.

- The type of water supply technology used is simple and cost effective to operate and maintain. The program gave priority to the development of GSS (gravity spring systems) that made use of PVC pipes, and does not involve pumps. The water supplied does not need treatment under normal circumstances.
- The pit latrines built at household level and in schools are simple and cost effective. Household latrines make use of local construction material. The CLTSH approach leading to ODF communities greatly enhances sustainability. HEWs are present in all kebeles to help sustain the use of latrines and other proper hygiene & sanitation practices.
- Inter Aide has been making arrangements for a sustainable acquisition of tools and spare parts to reduce the external dependency water committees. Hydraulic agents (water technicians) are also trained for the purposes of O&M.

Community management Structures: - The positive factors favoring sustainability include the following.

- WaSH interventions carried out in each community are all based on felt needs; they are as well demand driven. Which means that each individual community made a written application to the WWO in its woreda; the WWO then sorted, prioritized and transferred the applications to Inter Aide for implementation. The program was participatory in its nature. A demand driven and participatory program is likely to create a sense of ownership and to sustain better.
- A community management structure (WaSH committee) had been created (with bylaw) for each water point, and trained in management and finance. Hydraulic agents (water technicians) were also selected and trained in the O&M of water supply schemes.
- The fact that Inter Aide had stayed long enough in many parts of the program area over the last several years would have as well have an impact on program users in a manner that would motivate them sustain the WaSH outputs and benefits.
- The WaSH benefits obtained from the program have reached a point of no return, for communities to go back to their former conditions. The WaSH benefits themselves therefore have the power to enhance sustainability as well as to improve coverage.

There are however certain issues that need to be cautiously handled in connection with community management structures of particularly the GSS water supply systems as follows.

- The current arrangement for community management is based on WaSH committees established for users at each water point. In addition, tool bank committees are established at kebele level. Furthermore, two to three community members are selected from each kebele and trained to be water technicians, known in the program as hydraulic agents. Spare parts for the water supply systems are presently mostly obtained/bought from WWOs. Local private traders are not interested in the business; this is the reason why WWOs are involved. Inter Aide as well provides spare parts to WaSH committees established at schemes built by itself; and has a plan to set up spare parts shops at woreda level to be owned and run by WWOs on a revolving fund basis. So far, it was reported that there have been no major breakdowns encountered in the GSS water supply systems. The organizational & O&M arrangement used for the water supply schemes reportedly works well so far. The efficiency and voluntary nature of the work by committee members and hydraulic agents has however been an issue. For these and other such reasons, it may be useful to consider related options for community management structures. An option is provided under the recommendation section.
- The WaSH committees established by the program are linked to and registered with their respective WWOs. This is good, as it facilitates GO support on matters that are beyond their capacities, such as spare parts supply, heavier repairs and financial audit services. The strength and performance of the water committees as observed during the field visits is mixed. It would be important for WWOs to identify and support the strong once and get replaced those that are weak.
- The number of members of WaSH committees is five, normally three men and two women. Men generally hold the leadership positions of chairmanship, secretary and treasurer/cashier. Women are passive ordinary members, made responsible mainly for cleaning the sites for water facilities; there are of course a few cases where women hold secretary and cashier positions. The overall situation is however unfair and not useful, particularly in view of the fact that women are responsible for the collection and management of domestic water at home. Their right to participate and have access and control over resources needs to be respected.
- The management of latrines is the responsibility of the individual households that use them. The fact that communities appreciate the benefits of latrines ensures their sustainability. Nevertheless, the superstructures of the facilities in most cases are weak and they wear away easily. It is important that HEWs make regular follow ups on sanitation facilities, hygienic practices and benefits, in order to protect users from sliding back to their former conditions, and to help make the use of durable latrines a norm/culture.
- It would finally be important to note that there are many water supply systems that are not yet transferred/handed over to WaSH committees by the program, due to procedural reasons that requires the WaSH committees to develop adequate strength and capacity first. It is hoped that the transfers will be done in due time.

Cost Recovery and Tariff System: - The Water Sector Policy states that water is not a free good. The policy pursued for rural water supply schemes is partial cost recovery; which means

that users will have the obligation to pay at least for the operation and maintenance of schemes. One good thing about the WaSH committees in the program area is that they are aware of this, and thus have put a system in place that enables them collect and save water charges. This is a good start to build upon. The various issues needing attention are the following.

- Most water supply user households in the visited schemes pay Birr 12 per year; some pay Birr 24. There are still others that pay other than the indicated amounts. There are households that cannot pay for the water they use due to poverty; they are exempted by their respective GAs from the obligation. This is good as it reflects fairness to those that cannot afford. Certain WaSH committees however have problems collecting the charges from all users that are supposed to pay.
- The average number of HH users per water point is 45. It can therefore be easily calculated that the fees collected each year cannot cover major O&M costs. Most WaSH committees reported that they realize the contributions are small, and that they have to increase the charges from time to time.
- All visited WaSH committees have opened saving accounts with Omo Micro-Financing Institution. The money is deposited in the name of the treasurers/cashiers. The initial deposits and all withdrawals of money are done only with the approval of WWOs. WWOs also carry out financial audits from time to time; but owing to capacity limitations, this is sometimes limited to situations where there are problems identified or there are substantial amounts of money saved. WaSH committees have problems preparing financial statements and making themselves ready for auditing. The average amount of money saved by WaSH committees of visited water points is Birr 556.
- In spite of the various limitations however, there are no pronounced issues relating to WaSH committees handling the contributions collected from users. Timely support of WWO is however important to prevent misappropriations before they happen. As it is said a gram of prevention is better than a kilo of cure.

Woreda GOs Support: - The most important thing in the sustainability of water supply schemes is that communities (through their committees) have the necessary capacity and motivation to manage their own schemes. The reality is however that in many cases, it is difficult for WaSH committees to build capacities to the required level. That is the reason why the support of local GOs becomes indispensable. It is an opportunity for WaSH committees that WWOs at woreda level and HEWs at kebele level exist (they were inexistent just a few years back). Woreda and kebele level GOs (especially WWOs and HEWs) have been actively participating in the program since the beginning, and therefore are best positioned to assist in the sustainability of the WaSH schemes. The advantage of HEWs is that they are even closer to communities than WWOs. The capacities and main limitations of particularly WWOs are discussed as follows.

- The program has created links between WaSH committees and WWOs. The program hands over the O&M of completed water supply schemes to WaSH committees. Simultaneously, it hands over to WWOs the responsibility for closer follow up and support to WaSH committees. WWOs have registered the WaSH committees individually and support them to the extent their capacities permit. The main support expected of WWOs is regular inspection of WaSH committees performance, support in the repair of schemes beyond the capacity of hydraulic agents and regular financial

audits. The performance of WWOs in this regard is mixed, and there are capacity limitations that need to be addressed, particularly in view of the fact that the number of schemes needing their assistance is fast increasing as a result of the implementation of the UAP (National WaSH Program) that aims at universal coverage by 2015.

- According to the recent woreda administrative arrangements, heads of WWOs are members of woreda cabinets. This provides them with a better access/opportunity to present their cases at cabinet meetings and defend budgetary and other WaSH related matters. WaSH is as well among the top priorities of the government at all levels. Therefore the issue here is not whether WWOs can appropriately defend their budgets, but rather whether the required financial resources are available at woreda level. There are therefore budgetary constraints due to the limited financial resources (block budgets) allocated for the woredas themselves. The problem of resources however is not limited to budgetary allocations but also the related transportation facilities.

6 Program Challenges

The main challenges faced during the implementation of the Program are outlined as follows.

- The soft aspects (H & San and community capacity building) of the program were not easily attainable and needed a persistent effort.
- The limited accessibility (particularly during the rainy seasons) and the difficult terrain in many kebeles has been a challenge. Staff had to walk long distances to reach remote communities, while the communities themselves had to transport construction material over the same distance.
- Inflation was high over the years resulting in price rises of both material and labor.
- Staff turnover both in partner GOs and the program office itself has been a problem; the situation is expected to worsen in the program office. The challenge in this regard includes the limited availability of professionals willing to work in remote rural parts of the program area.
- GO & NGO projects have been inconsistent in their approaches towards community participation. Some provide payment for work, while Inter Aide's Program policy is free labor contribution. In relation with this, community education and experience sharing work had to be done in Dawro woredas, as demand driven participatory approaches were not familiar there owing to the fact that they were mostly used to cash for work.
- Dawro woredas as well had the problem of sand not available at closer distances, thus becoming expensive. Daramalo woreda faced problems of land slide in the mountainous areas, as well as flood damage on pipe lines.

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Inter Aide had on the whole implemented the program according to plan and in a participatory manner. The program was able to benefit communities in a number of ways. It was able to impact the lives of users positively in various ways. The practical needs of women related to water and sanitation had been well addressed. The strategic needs however have some way to go before their attainment. The program had a considerable contribution to the significant improvement of water supply and sanitation coverage of the woreda. It would therefore be reasonable to conclude that the program has on the whole performed successfully. Support to community management structures will however need to be pursued in order to enhance

sustainability. The main recommendations in respect of the program are outlined as follows. They are aimed at providing suggestions that will hopefully help in enhancing the effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of the program, and also in the planning and implementation of similar future interventions. They are addressed mainly to Inter Aide, woreda partner GOs, and community WaSH management structures.

General Recommendations: -

- A main general recommendation for Inter Aide is to continue with its WaSH endeavors and to contribute to the attainment of UAP, GTP, and MDG targets in its geographic woredas of operation (and beyond) to the extent its resources allow. The targets include universal WaSH coverage and capacity building for sustainability.
- There has generally been a commendable sense of partnership and collaboration between the program and GO offices of relevance in the woreda, particularly WWOs and kebele level HEWs. Although partnership with WHO and WEOs has been growing in recent years, it has not been yet to the level of WWOs. It could as well be said that partnership with woreda women and children's offices is inexistent. This would need to be put right; Inter Aide would perform better by bringing on board relevant local GO stakeholders to the required level.

Water Supply Recommendations: -

- GSS is an ideal source of rural water supply, and should always be given priority whenever feasible. Inter Aide however needs to consider other technologies such as hand dug wells, shallow wells, etc as well. The recommendation here is therefore that it should be community felt needs/demand, rather than the availability of springs that should guide the operations of Inter Aide.
- Water committees need to make sure that water facility sites are at all times clean, tidy as well as well fenced. They should also make sure that the supply is orderly and to the satisfaction of users. There are some irregularities observed in this regard; WWOs need to inspect that the water facility sites are well taken care of by the committees. WWOs as well need to make sure that water qualities are appropriately tested from time to time
- Soddo workshop participant had indicated that Inter Aide's projects need to extend beyond communities and embrace schools and health institutions for assistance in their water supply. In relation with this, it is strongly recommended that Inter Aide pursues working with schools and school clubs related to WaSH. Working with and supporting school clubs (that involves school children) has a far reaching and sustainable positive impact not limited to schools but the wider community as well.

Sanitation and Hygiene Recommendations: -

- The CLTSH has been a very useful and powerful approach in promoting proper hygiene and sanitation practices. Inter Aide is strongly recommended to pursue with this approach and to work closely with HEWs in all its integrated WaSH endeavors. It would as well be useful if Inter Aide considers promoting the use of solid & liquid waste disposal sites, as well as the other H&San messages of relevance in the health extension package promoted by HEWs.
- Woreda health offices and HEWs, are recommended to take the opportunity created by the safe water supply of the program and make efforts (with the CLTSH approach) that all households that could not be fully covered by sanitation facilities during the life span

of the program are fully covered. They also need to pursue with promoting and sustaining the sanitation and hygiene benefits including, but not limited to, the availability and use of hand washing facilities near latrines.

- Some schools visited during field work had proposed the construction of ventilated improved pit latrines (VIPL) in the future, instead of the simple pit latrines built for them by the program. This is owing to the fact that such institutions need to have better standard facilities.
- It had been observed during the field work that humans and livestock dwell under the same roof/the same house. It is apparent that this is a risky practice because of sanitary reasons and the easy transmission of communicable diseases from the animals to humans. During the field visit, it was reported that it has been difficult to separate shelter arrangements, due to fear of attack by wild animals, burglary/robbery and also poverty. Nevertheless, there should be a way out in resolving the dilemma or otherwise risk the attainment of a healthy and tidy living environment through proper sanitary practices.

Capacity Building Recommendations: -

- The organization of community WaSH management structures needs to consider various related options for better sustainability of operational WaSH schemes. The main current arrangement is that WaSH committees are established and hydraulic agents trained with tool bank committees established at kebele level. It may be useful to consider the introduction of GAs (of water point level WaSH Committee representatives), water management boards to be elected by GAs, and water administration offices (WAOs) to be set up by boards. Such organizational arrangement is recommended particularly for large rural GSS systems individually; and may also be useful for smaller water supply systems that can be clustered together at kebele (or equivalent) level. If this organizational arrangement is to be considered, the WAOs will need to have full/part time paid technical and admin & finance staff to be employed for the routine daily work. WAOs get income from the sale of water, either on a monthly contribution basis or users paying fees based on the quantity of water they collect each time (say per jerry can); the rates should in any case be able to cover the costs of running WAOs. Such experiences exist in SNNP and other regions. And there is already some start/experience in Inter Aide's WaSH program itself (Gocho GSS Network). The details for this however need to be discussed and worked out. Zonal level participants of the debriefing workshop held in Soddo, upon completion of the evaluation field work, had provided the information that the SNNP regional water bureau had very recently issued a guideline/directive as to how community water supply management structures have to be organized. They have indicated that it is similar to the one proposed above. It would therefore be necessary to have a look into and comply with it as an official requirement.
- It is good that women are members of the various WaSH committees; they are however by and large only ordinary passive members playing no leadership roles. This is not enough in addressing the strategic needs of women. They need to play leading roles and have access & control over the WaSH resources and benefits. It however does not appear that gender issues are adequately addressed by the program. As indicated earlier, woreda women and children's offices were as well not involved in a program that

was mainly meant to addressing the particular needs of women and children. Inter Aide will therefore need to properly take into account this aspect of its WaSH work in the future.

- Many of the water supply systems (including Gocho GSS Network) have not yet been transferred/handed over for community management, owing to certain procedural reasons. It would however be important to make sure that this task is done in due time, as it is vital for sustainability.
- One of the weaknesses of certain WaSH committees is that they do not collect water charges from all users that are supposed to pay. WWOs need to make sure, during their audits that all users pay for the services, except those exempted by the communities from such duties. It would as well be necessary to note that regular financial audits are important, to make sure that the WaSH resources are managed properly. It was reported that there are WWOs' capacity limitations in this regard; it is however as well important to realize that "a gram of prevention is better than a kilo of cure".
- The capacities of WWOs are reportedly limited to provide the necessary technical and audit support that the WaSH management structures need. It had however been noted that the capacities of WWOs are as well steadily improving in order to cope with the plan for universal water supply coverage, as well as the increasing need for supporting the flourishing new water supply systems/committees. It is recommended that Inter Aide pursues its support in the process of building WWOs' capacities.
- In relation with the above, one of the limitations of woreda GO staff is that many are not fully familiar with the various national and regional WaSH related policy documents. This has a number of disadvantages, such as limited effectiveness and team spirit/motivation for work. It was one of the recommendations of the Soddo workshop for Inter Aide to assist in the capacity building of staff (of both GOs and its own) in the training (and distribution of material/documents) in respect of WaSH related government policies, strategies, legislations, programs and guidelines.
- The training of local artisans and assistance in their licensing as contractors will have an impact in building woreda/community level private sector capacities in the construction and O&M of sustainable WaSH facilities.
- Inter Aide staff themselves need capacity building both in the technical and soft aspects of WaSH programs/projects. Training in soft aspects would include subjects related to participatory approaches (e.g. PRA), monitoring & evaluation and gender analysis. All capacity building/training to be given to own staff and partners will of course have to be based on needs. Experience sharing to other community managed WaSH schemes would as well be an important aspect of capacity building.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Country and Sector Contextual Background

Social and economic contexts: A projection made based on data from FDRE Population Census Commission (2008) indicates that the population of Ethiopia in 2012 is a little over 84 million, making it the second populous country in Africa. Women constitute 49.7%, rural population 84%, and children (0-14 years of age) 45%. Population density is 72.3 persons per km². Poverty is rampant in Ethiopia; for this reason the main development agenda of the Ethiopian government is poverty eradication. All the country's development policies and strategies are therefore geared towards this end. The government as well intends to achieve MDGs at the end of the implementation of the Growth and Transformation Plan, GTP (developed for implementation over the period 2010/11-2014/15). Official documents state that Ethiopia has a vision of becoming a middle income country by year 2025. The GTP promotes the participation of NGOs, CSOs, CBOs and the private sector during implementation. It should however be noted that the recent NGO legislation/proclamation, and a subsequent directive issued by the Charities and Societies Agency on NGO expenditures are viewed by many to have created a constraining environment to the operation of NGOs.

Agriculture: The great variation in the altitude of Ethiopia accounts for the wide range of climatic conditions and consequent variation in agro-ecology and biodiversity. Agriculture provides employment to 83% of the population and 85% of its export earnings. The country is endowed with untapped land and water resources base for agricultural development; nevertheless, food self sufficiency and household food security have always remained to be among the country's main challenges. According to the GTP, the broad objective of agriculture and rural development over the five-years is to achieve accelerated and sustained growth that contributes to poverty eradication and achievement of the MDGs. During the GTP period, agriculture will continue to be the major source of economic growth while small holder farming will be the major source of agricultural growth.

Natural resources management: The natural resources base of Ethiopia has been deteriorating and degrading over the last several decades of the 20th century. The consequences of improper NRM practices have been enormous rates of soil erosion, loss of rainwater resource in the form of unchecked runoff, and perpetual flood damage. The Ethiopian Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework, ESIF (MoA, 2008) provides with a holistic and integrated strategic planning framework under which government and civil society stake-holders can work together to remove the barriers, and overcome the bottlenecks, to promoting and scaling up sustainable land management (SLM) within Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian Water Resources: Various policy documents issued by the government in respect of water and related sectors acknowledge the key role that could be played by the development of the water sector. The 2006 Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) states that "Ethiopia possesses substantial untapped water resources that could play significant roles in reducing poverty and accelerating growth, if utilized adequately". The long term average annual rainfall of Ethiopia is reportedly more than

a thousand billion m³ of rainwater a year. This rain is the source of water for all agriculture, the vegetation cover, and the surface and groundwater resources of the country. The Ethiopian rainfall (and water resources in general) however has challenges relating to its geographic and seasonal/monthly distribution. The development objectives, during the GTP period, are to develop and utilize water resources to fulfill social and economic priorities, sustainably and equitably, by increasing water supply coverage, and developing irrigation schemes that ensure food security.

Water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH): The Ethiopian Water Sector Policy (MoWR, 2001) is the main policy framework guiding all endeavors in the sector. The policy has given water and sanitation the top most priority in the allocation of available water resources. There have been various WaSH programmes/plans in the country; the most recent is what is referred to as the “National WaSH Programme”. The programme is aligned with the GTP and scheduled to be implemented over the period 2011-15. There are four core documents that constitute the programme as follows.

1. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between MoWE, MoH, MoE, and MoFED on Integrated Implementation of Water Supply, Hygiene and Sanitation (WaSH) Program in Ethiopia (2011).
2. National WaSH Implementation Framework, WIF (MoWE, 2011);
3. The revised Universal Access Plan (referred to as UAP-2, for rural water supply), (MoWE, 2011); and
4. National Hygiene & Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for Ethiopia, (MoH, 2011).

The MoU is the foundation for the development and implementation of the other three (the WaSH Programme), where as WIF is the umbrella framework for UAP-2 and SAP.

According to the GTP and UAP-2, the national water supply access for the baseline year 2010 was 65.8%, 91.5 % and 68.5 % for rural, urban and combined rural & urban settings respectively; the target to be achieved by UAP-2 in 2015 will be 98%, 100% and 98.5% respectively. The strategic objectives and indicators of SAP include the following

- Improve access to, and use of, sanitation and hygiene facilities.
 - ✓ Increased proportion of HHs **using** improved sanitation facility (toilet utilization) from 60% to 84%.
 - ✓ Increased proportion of households **practice** hand washing with soap (a substitute) at critical times from 7% to 77%.
 - ✓ Increased proportion of villages (kebeles) **free** of open defecation 15% to 80%.
 - ✓ Increased proportion of household water treatment and safe storage **practices** from 8% to 77%.
- Expand community ownership of improved sanitation and hygiene.
- Improve institutional sanitation and hygiene access and use.

SAP states that there is a gathering momentum and determination in Ethiopia to become the first country in Africa to declare itself open defecation free (ODF) by 2015.

Community Empowerment and Gender: The government of Ethiopia has progressively developed its approaches to gender equity in all sectors of development: education, health, water & sanitation, agriculture, etc. It has sought to address gender imbalances through the creation of an enabling environment through legal instruments and sector specific policies. The

main legal frameworks addressing gender equity include of the Constitution of Ethiopia, 1994, and the 1993 Policy on Ethiopian Women. The Ethiopian Water Resources Management Policy as well promotes the sustainable development of water resources for equitable social and economic benefits through the direct involvement of communities, particularly women. The participation of user communities and other stakeholders in water resources management is recognized to be among the key strategies that help in the attainment of community empowerment and program sustainability. The policy considers gender as one of its cross cutting issues and states that it seeks to “promote the full involvement of women in the planning, implementation, decision making and training as well as empower them to play a leading role in self-reliance initiatives”. It is therefore apparent that the government and MoWR have recognized and adopted policies and approaches that allow communities and women to participate and play their due roles in the development of the country in general and the WaSH sector in particular.

1.2 Terminal Evaluation Objectives and Methodology

1.2.1 Evaluation Objectives

Inter Aide has been implementing the SNNP WaSH Program over the last five years, with a financial grant obtained from ACP-EU Water Facility. The program encompasses various activities that include the provision of water and sanitation facilities, the promotion of hygiene practices, and the capacity building of communities and local partners. The terminal evaluation has been carried out following the completion of program implementation in October 2012.

The purpose of the evaluation is to make an assessment of the performance of the program in relation to its objectives. The major issues addressed during the evaluation include, among others, the performance of the program in respect of its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability.

1.2.2 Approaches and Methodology

The evaluation was conducted mainly in a qualitative manner, and also with the participation of beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders. The methods/tools that were used in the evaluation were the following.

1.2.2.1 Secondary data and information collection;

1.2.2.2 Primary Information Collection, this included:

- Discussions with Inter Aide and the program office;
- Discussions with stakeholder organizations;
- Group discussions with WaSH committees and beneficiaries (women and men);
- Individual and key informants interviews; and
- Program sites visits and direct observation.

1.2.2.3 A workshop organized in Soddo for stakeholders.

In the process of using the variety of methods listed above, the evaluator has ensured the triangulation of the data collected. Comprehensive checklists and forms had been developed

to guide and facilitate the primary and secondary data and information collection processes. The checklists are available in Annex-6.2 of this report.

The field level evaluation was carried out in program woredas and WaSH sites purposively selected for the work. The five woredas selected for the evaluation (in consultation with Inter Aide) were Ofa, Kindo Didaye, Mareka, Kachabira and Daramalo. The WaSH sites were selected during the field work together with program staff. The details on evaluation approaches & methodology are available in Annex-6.1.



Pic-1 Group discussion with a user community (left) and discussion with woreda GO partners (Mareka Woreda)

The evaluation was carried out in 33 days over the period of 31 October – 03 January 2012. The opinions expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect those of the local authorities in the program area.

1.2.3 Participants of the Terminal Evaluation

It would be important to emphasize and note again that the evaluation was a “**participatory evaluation**”. The external evaluator played a lead and facilitating role in the process; he was also responsible for the preparation of the report. The various participants of the evaluation along with the stages of their participation are presented in the table below. The forms of their participation include the following.

- The provision/collection of data & information, interpretation and analysis;
- The provision of views and opinion on program performance; and
- The provision of recommendations for use in the same program and other similar future interventions.

Table-1 List of Evaluation Participants

| No | Participant | Stage of Participation |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | Group and individual community WaSH users and WaSH committee members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Group discussions ▪ Individual interviews ▪ WaSH site visits ▪ Workshop in Soddo |
| 2 | HEWs, health staff and school teachers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key informants' interviews ▪ WaSH site visits |
| 3 | Woreda and zonal GOs of relevance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint discussions with GOs ▪ WWOs' representatives participated in site visits ▪ Workshop in Soddo |
| 4 | The Program Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Throughout the field work ▪ Workshop in Soddo |
| 5 | Inter Aide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Throughout the evaluation |
| 6 | The external Evaluator (Girma Mengistu) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lead and facilitation role throughout the evaluation |



Pic-2 Individual user interview, Daramalo (let), and key informant interview with a HEW, Kindo Didaye, (right)



Pic-3 Key informants interviews with school teachers, Ofa (let), and Kachabira, (right)



2 THE PROGRAM AND ITS RELEVANCE

2.1 The Program Area

Program Location:

SNNP Region is one of the national regional states of Ethiopia, located in the southern part of the country. The program covers eight woredas of four zonal administrative areas of the region as follows.

- Wolayta Zone: Ofa and Kindo Didaye woredas;
- Dawro Zone: Loma, Gena, and Mareka woredas;
- Kembata Zone: Kachabira and Angacha Woredas; and
- Gamo Gofa Zone: Daramalo Woreda.

The location map of the program woredas is available in Annex-2. The names of the woreda capital towns and the number of rural and urban kebeles are presented in Table-2.

Population and livelihood:

Table-2 provides with woreda population and related figurative data. Accordingly, total population in the eight woredas is 883,245 persons, constituting a total of 140,171 households. The proportion of women and men is 50% each. The total land area of the woreda is 4,374 km², indicating the population density to be 202 persons per km²; this is close to three times that of the average for the country. Angacha woreda has the largest population density. These figures indicate that the program area is relatively densely populated. The average household size as revealed by the data in Table-2 is six persons.

Table-2 Woreda Population and Kebele Figures

| No. | Woreda | Zone | Name of woreda capital | Total number of woreda kebeles | | | Total woreda population | | | Total no. of HH | Woreda Land area (Km ²) | Population density (person/Km ²) |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Rural | Urban | Tot | M | F | Tot | | | |
| 1 | Ofa | Wolayta | Gesuba | 17 | 1 | 18 | 55518 | 57674 | 113,192 | 23,033 | 385 | 294 |
| 2 | Kindo Didaye | Wolaita | Halale | 17 | 1 | 18 | 52046 | 54040 | 106,086 | 21,586 | 381 | 278 |
| 3 | Daramalo | Gamo Gofa | Wacha | 23 | 1 | 24 | 47848 | 45986 | 93,834 | 12,048 | 370 | 254 |
| 4 | Loma | Dawro | Gasa Chare | 36 | 1 | 37 | 60123 | 58759 | 118,882 | 24,190 | 1172 | 101 |
| 5 | Gena | Dawro | Wolde Hane | 34 | 1 | 35 | 47212 | 46921 | 94,133 | 19,154 | 1078 | 87 |
| 6 | Mareka | Dawro | Waka | 32 | 2 | 34 | 65770 | 61913 | 127,683 | 25,981 | 467 | 273 |
| 7 | Kacha Bira | Kambata | Shinshicho | 21 | 5 | 26 | 65494 | 67809 | 133,303 | 18,808 | 368 | 362 |
| 8 | Angacha | Kambata | Angacha | 17 | 1 | 18 | 48088 | 48044 | 96,132 | 19,561 | 153 | 628 |
| Total | | | | 197 | 13 | 210 | 442099 | 441146 | 883,245 | 140,171 | 4374 | 202 |

Source: Inter Aide

The eight program woredas have a total of 197 rural and 13 urban kebeles. The settlement pattern of households is such that they are largely dispersed and there are no appreciably sizable village centers. The main economic base is agriculture, with mixed crop & livestock production as the means of livelihood. Available data from Inter Aide indicate that at least Daramalo and Kachabira are food insecure woredas.

Topography, climate and water resources:

The program area is mostly mountainous and undulating with a challenging terrain for development work. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that accessibility by vehicle is impossible in many areas. It would also be useful to note that the program area (except some parts of Angacha Woreda) makes part of the Omo River Basin, and the land is sloping towards Omo and Gojeb rivers.



Pic-4 A view of the terrain in Daramalo Woreda

Table-3 shows that the program area lies mainly in the *woinadega*/midland agro-climatic zone of the country; with year round mild temperatures. The relatively high rainfall amounts, indicated in the table, as well account for the availability of reasonable ground and surface water resources in the form of springs and rivers/streams. The water resources of the area are therefore good, particularly when compared with the arid north eastern, eastern and southern parts of the country. Indeed, various program documents as well indicate that the water resource of the program area on the whole is reasonable, apart from certain challenges that may exist as a result of variation in the spatial and temporal distribution of the resource. It should however be noted that the land terrain, the distribution of the water resource, limited

accessibility and high population density make water supply a challenging task, especially during dry seasons.

Table-3 Woreda Agro-Climatic Conditions

| No | Woreda | Main agro climatic zone (Dega, Woinadega, Kola) | | | | Average annual rainfall (mm) | Mean annual Temp (°C) |
|----|--------------|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Elevation range (masl) | %age Dega | %age Woinadega | %age Kola | | |
| 1 | Ofa | 501-3000 | 22.22 | 55.56 | 22.22 | 1401-1600 | 12.6-25 |
| 2 | Kindo Didaye | 500-2500 | 22.22 | 44.44 | 33.33 | 1401-1600 | 15.1-27.5 |
| 3 | Daramalo | 1001-3500 | 37.50 | 41.6 | 20.83 | 966 | 10.1-25 |
| 4 | Loma | 501-2500 | 37.84 | 40.54 | 21.62 | 1401-1800 | 15.1-27.5 |
| 5 | Gena | 501-2500 | | | | 1201-1600 | 15.1-27.5 |
| 6 | Mareka | 1001-2500 | | | | 1401-1800 | 15.1-25 |
| 7 | Kacha Bira | 1001-3000 | 16.67 | 70.83 | 12.50 | 1200 | 15.1-22.5 |
| 8 | Angacha | 1501-3000 | 16.67 | 66.67 | 16.67 | 1001-1400 | 12.6-20 |

Source: Inter Aide

2.2 The Proposed Program

2.2.1 Brief Program Background

Inter Aide is a France based NGO established with the objective of assisting the most disadvantaged families in developing nations by helping them to build the capacities to fulfill their fundamental development needs. It operates among both rural and urban communities. Its operations in rural areas include water supply & sanitation, agriculture, community health care, school health & sanitation, tuberculosis & AIDS prevention and primary education. Inter Aide plans and implements its development programmes in partnership with local NGOs, community based organizations or beneficiaries' committees.

Inter Aide started its operation in Wolayta Zone of SNNP Region in 1988. Its various interventions included health, water supply, and agriculture. Among the most notable of its early years operations include water supply projects in Bele (Kind Koysha Woreda) and Geshuba (Ofa Woreda).

Since then the geographic operational area of Inter Aide has been expanding to include other woredas of Wolayta and neighboring zones/woredas of SNNPR. Prior to the commencement of the current program, Inter Aide had been able to build 420 water points over a period of 15 years, and to provide safe water to 200,000 users in Wolaita zone alone. 96% of these water points were reportedly operational, as a result of a sustainable management of the schemes by water committees established by the projects. The promotional strategy focusing on homemade pit-latrines had as well generated an unexpected positive response.

The many years of experience had enabled Inter Aide's project staff to gain a good experience, particularly in areas of gravity fed water supply systems and in inducing institutional and community based WaSH management structures that have enhanced the sustainability of projects. The achievements and confidence built among Inter Aide and its local partners had led to the initiation of the WaSH program supported by ACP-EU Water Facility and under implementation over the period 2007-2012. The program covers needy communities inhabiting eight woredas of four zones in SNNP Region. The main objectives and activities of this program, as proposed by Inter Aide to ACP-EU Water Facility, are summarized under the next headings.

2.2.2 Program objectives

Annex-3 provides with the LFA of the program as developed by Inter Aide for submission to ACP-EU Water Facility. Accordingly, the overall objectives of the program were the following.

- Contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development through the achievement of the MDGs and PRSP targets on water and sanitation in Ethiopia.
- Contribute to enhanced livelihood through an increased access to safe water and basic sanitation services for an increasing number of rural poor in southern Ethiopia
- Contribute to improved governance in water and sanitation, and management of water resources at local and district level in southern Ethiopia.

The specific objective is:

- Increased access to sustainable water and sanitation services for the rural poor through improved capacities of the community based and local institutional actors of six vulnerable districts of Southern Ethiopia

The results expected from the program are the following.

- Sustainable access to safe water supply is increased
- Hygiene practices and access to basic sanitation are durably improved
- Community based organizations and local institutional actors' capacities to implement,
- Manage, and sustain water supply and sanitation facilities and services are reinforced and linked.

2.2.3 Proposed Program Components/Activities

The major components/categories of activities of the program are the provision of sustainable access to safe water supply, the improvement of hygiene practices and access to basic sanitation, and reinforcing and link the capacities of the Community Based Organizations and local institutional actors.

Consequently, the main activities of the program are:

- Co-implement the agreement and the construction of the water supply systems
- Promote the constitution of water committees and train water technicians
- Promote safer water use, sanitation and hygiene practices with PHAST methodology
- Support the construction and rehabilitation of individual latrines
- Collect and analyze data on sanitation indicators and water analysis in a participatory way

- Establish with the woreda water offices complete documentation of the woreda water supply and sanitation situation
- Develop and strengthen the capacities of the water offices
- Increase and facilitate interactions between water committees, water offices and other actors at the kebele and woreda level (other CBOs, institutional staff, microfinance institution, etc.)
-

The program has been implemented over the period November 2007 to October 2012, with a total budget of EUR 2,167,767. The findings of the terminal evaluation of the program are presented in subsequent chapters and sections of this report.

2.3 Relevance of the Program

Poverty level is high in the program area, with some parts facing recurrent drought and food shortages from time to time. The WaSH and health conditions are poor with low water supply and sanitation coverage. For example, coverage with safe water supply was limited to a range of 7.3% to 30.7% for the various woredas at the beginning of program implementation in 2007. This can be compared with the GTP/UAP coverage plan of 100% for SNNP by 2015. The time and energy women spend in collecting water from distant, unprotected and contaminated water sources is so great that households are obliged to use inadequate amounts of water for drinking, cooking, sanitation and hygiene. This combined with low latrine coverage has meant that WaSH related diseases are still wide spread in the kebeles where the problems are not yet been tackled. Diarrheal diseases are among the top most direct causes of mortality among children that are below five years of age.

Communities suffering from these problems do not have the required resources, organization and capacity to improve their situation. Local governmental water and health organizations responsible to solve the problem as well suffer from limited resources and capacity. As a matter of fact, it was only over the last few years that water offices were opened at woreda level. As a result, the WaSH situation remains to be a challenge for the communities and the government without external assistance from donors and NGOs. This is the main reason why the government has been seeking the participation of NGOs in its endeavors aimed at meeting the targets set in the GTP, the National WaSH Program and the MDGs.

Inter Aide has been the main WaSH actor in many of the woredas covered by the program over the last several years. The program supported by ACP-EU Water Facility had the same objective of improving the WaSH situation in that part of the region, and has been able to address some of the challenges. It has been able to reduce the vulnerability of communities to WaSH related diseases; and has reduced the time and energy wasted in fetching unprotected water. It has improved the sanitation and hygiene conditions. These in turn have resulted in the improvement of health conditions, productivity and effectiveness in economic and social activities. The program has particularly been effective in addressing the needs of women and children who have been most affected by WaSH related problems. It has as well enabled the creation of community organizations (WaSH committees) and to build their capacities to manage WaSH facilities built with their participation.

The activities planned and implemented by the program and the approaches adopted are consistent with the objectives of the program, as well as the policies and plans of Inter Aide, the funding organizations (ACP-EU Water Facility & AFD) and the government of Ethiopia.

The partnership and demand driven approaches adopted by Inter Aide, along with the management structure put in place for implementation were as well appropriate to the community based nature of the WaSH Program. The program was designed in such a way that it integrated hygiene and sanitation with water supply. It aimed at transferring completed water supply systems for community management. It used simple and affordable technologies for the WaSH facilities, easy to manage, maintain, repair and replicate. Community development and capacity building activities were as well integrated with the other components of the program.

In view of all these, there is no doubt in the relevance of the program and its objectives, and the appropriateness of its design and approaches. Program user beneficiaries and local partner government offices of relevance had as well confirmed that the program has been relevant.



Pic-5 Queue at a water point in a non-program rural town, Mareka

3 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT [EFFICIENCY]

3.1 Work Plans and Accomplishments

3.1.1 Overall Accomplishments

It had been indicated earlier that the three components of the program were water supply, sanitation & hygiene, and capacity building. The main activities included the following.

- The construction of 240 water supply points (with WaSH committees);
- The construction of latrines for 12,000 families by the user households themselves;
- Hygiene & sanitation education for 14,000 families;
- The provision of latrine facilities and sanitation & hygiene education for 25 schools with 25,000 students; and
- The setting up and capacity building for 240 WaSH committees, and support to woreda GOs (WWOs)

The program has been implemented in various kebeles of the eight woredas over a period of five years, November 2007 to October 2012.

According to information data/obtained from the program office and woreda GO partners, program work plans (particularly the hardware in water supply and sanitation) had overall been over accomplished.

User communities and line partner governmental offices have expressed their satisfaction in the performance of the program in providing quality services according to plan and in reaching out communities in the remote and the inaccessible corners of the eight woredas.

3.1.2 Water Supply

Annex-4 provides with the list of all water supply systems built by the program. Table-4 below is a summary of the totals in the annex, compared with program plans.

Table-4 Program Plans (Components/Outputs/Activities) and Accomplishments

| No. | Output/Activity | Unit | Total plan for the program. | Accomplishment | |
|-----|---|------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Qty | % to total plan |
| 1 | The protection/capping of perennial springs | No. | 100 | 174 | 174 |
| 2 | Water distribution pipe laying | m | 175,000 | 169,649 | 96.94 |
| 3 | The construction of water point/fountains | No. | 240 | 290 | 120.83 |
| 4 | The construction of washing basins | No. | - | 258 | - |
| 5 | The construction of cattle troughs | No. | - | 250 | - |

It can be seen in the tables 4 & 5 that that the number of water points built by the program exceeds the plan by 21%. It will be seen later in Section 4.1.1.4 that this has enabled the supply of safe water to 123% of planned beneficiaries. In addition to communal water points the program was able to provide safe water to four schools and six health institutions.

Table-5 No of Water Points Built by the Program

| No. | Woreda | No of water points/fountains built by the program |
|--------------|--------------|---|
| 1 | Mareka | 48 |
| 2 | Loma | 34 |
| 3 | Gena | 31 |
| 4 | Ofa | 20 |
| 5 | Daramalo | 54 |
| 6 | Kindo Didaye | 35 |
| 7 | Angacha | 28 |
| 8 | Kachabira | 40 |
| Total | | 290 |

Source: Inter Aide

Table-4 shows that a pipe network of 169,649 meters (97%) has been laid, with a GSS in Ofa waiting for the supply of pipes. Annex-4 and year-4 program progress report indicates that the longest gravity-flow pipelines are found in Ofa, Kindo Didaye, Kacha Bira and Loma, where the capping of springs in higher altitudes allow to supply communities in mid and low lands. These communities are the most affected by the scarcity of water and water related diseases (human and cattle) during the dry season. Please, also note that the program has built 258 cloth washing basins and 250 cattle troughs at communal water points.

The program planned to develop and cap 100 springs, nevertheless the number of springs developed is 174. The discharges of springs are reportedly measured before design and construction. There is fluctuation of discharges during the rainy and dry seasons, there is however no shortage of water supply reported during the field visits.



Pic-6 A spring capping structure, Daramalo

The program woredas have a potential for gravity spring water supply systems referred to as GSS by Inter Aide. For this reason, Inter aide gave priority to the construction of GSS water supply systems in the area, and as a result all water supply systems of the program are GSS. There are but few schemes that are more of on spot spring development. GSS is known to have many advantages over other water supply technologies. These include, among others, relatively low per capita costs of construction, as well as easy and cost effective community management of the schemes during O & M that make them more sustainable. For this reason, stakeholders in the program area are in support of the technology choice made by Inter Aide. It is however necessary to mention that there is also concerns that Inter Aide's operations should not be guided by the availability of springs for GSS alone, but rather by the needs of communities (particularly in the lowlands) whose problems may not be easily solved by GSS. In which case other options such as hand dug wells, shallow wells and other such sources of water need to be considered. This concern is important in consideration of the 100% improved regional water supply coverage target of the GTP.



Pic-7 A typical arrangement for a water point & cloths washing basin at a water facilitv. Mareka

A GSS built by the program normally consists of a spring capping structure, distribution boxes, and a pipe network conveying water to one or more water points. Few GSS also consist of reservoirs in their network. Excess water from the taps at the water points is drained through a pipe to cattle troughs for use by livestock. In addition, there are cloths washing basins built near the water points, but they are not connected to the pipe system. The water points and washing basins are fenced with pavements and drainage facilities are

provided as may be appropriate. The fences are well maintained at some water points and not so well in others.

Each water point (built out of concrete) in most cases has an open ended 24 hours free flow pipe to allow water to be drawn off at any time of the day. There are however some fitted with faucets that close automatically. User communities had informed the evaluators that the

location of water points were chosen by themselves, with program staff only checking technical feasibility such as convenience to gravity flow. The design of the water points is well suited for the rounded water pots; nowadays however women normally use jerry cans to collect water. Most of the water points visited during the evaluation have discharges of 0.25 l/s or more, which is enough to meet the 15 liters pcpd UAP criteria.

The water supply at the water points had generally been found to be satisfactory. There are however certain comments provided by stakeholders for future consideration. The excess free flowing water could have been used to benefit other nearby communities with a proper initial planning and design. The introduction of reservoirs (with faucets fitted at the water points) would also have allowed to balance demand and supply, as well as to provide night storage particularly for schemes with low discharging springs. Water points in schools that are supplied with safe water, are as well recommended to have a number of taps, as there are many students that use water simultaneously. There is also a need for regular inspections to be made by WWOs to make sure that the water supply systems are functioning properly with a reasonable level of O&M by user communities.

3.1.3 Sanitation and Hygiene

Inter Aide started the integration of hygiene & sanitation with water supply in the EU assisted WaSH program. It has been indicated in Section 3.1.1 that it had planned to carry out activities in H & San education and the construction of latrines for households and schools. There is however no compiled data yet on the extent of accomplishment. It however appears that the CLTSH approach (aiming at total coverage) and working with HEWs meant that there is a lot of work done in this regard. There were a total of 71 latrines and households visited during the field work indicating that there were an extensive work done in respect of hygiene and sanitation.

Discussions and field visits revealed that the level of effectiveness in this component is relatively lower than that of water supply. The reasons for this are the soft and difficult nature of the work, the more attention paid to water supply, and the fact that it is a recently integrated component resulting in limited experience. Still then however, there is a reasonable level of awareness and attitudinal change created by the program. One of the reasons for this was that program animators worked in tandem with kebele level health extension workers (HEWs). HEWs as well benefited from the program in various ways including a higher level acceptance of their extension messages because of the safe water made available. They also got health extension promotional materials from the program.



Program user households made use of their own resources and labor to build own traditional pit latrines. The program and HEWs provided only education and technical support, and there was no subsidy involved. The success obtained in the promotion of pit latrines was the result of the CLTSH approach that promoted total sanitation coverage with the available local material. This however also meant that the quality of the latrines, particularly the superstructures was poor; but still, they have the pits in place, the most important thing. The standard of the latrines will hopefully improve with time; as the use of sanitation facilities becomes the norm and culture of user communities.



Pic-8 HH built program latrines: well built with hand washing facility (above); poorly built with nearly no superstructure (right)

The program had as well built pit latrines for schools. Some teaching staff have however suggested that it would have been good if the program built ventilated improved latrines (VIPL), because of the need to maintain certain standard for such institutions.

3.1.4 Capacity Building

The program had carried out a number of capacity building activities as follows.

- Water committees established mainly at each communal water point, but also in schools. Systems have been put in place for community management structures to be able to manage their work including the water charges they collect from users.
- The training of water committee members in the management of schemes and finance.

- The training of water technicians (hydraulic agents) in the operation and maintenance of schemes. The trainees are selected by and from among community members; they were trained by the masons (working for the project during implementation). there are at least two local hydraulic agents in each Kebele.
- The program had as well organized training programs for WWO staff in the use of water quality testing tool kits. The program itself has bought the tool kits to WWOs that do not have it.

Capacity building will be discussed in more details later in Sections 4.1.3 & 4.3.

3.2 Program Financing and Budget Utilization

The total budget for the program, including about 10% community and Inter Aide contribution was EUR 2,167,767. The break down for this is shown in Table-6. Please, note that 75% of the budget was provided by the ACP-EU Water Facility and about 15% by AFD. Inter Aide has yet to compile and work on the expenditures for the whole program; however the estimate until July 2012 was that the level of budget utilization (of donors budget) was 96.55%, indicating a good progress in this regard.

Table-6 Program Budget and Utilization

| No | Fund Source | Program budget | | % utilization until July 2012 (estimate) | Remark |
|--------------|---|------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | | Amount (EUR) | % Contribution | | |
| 1 | ACP-EU Water Facility | 1,625,820 | 75.00 | - | Details yet to be compiled and prepared by Inter Aide |
| 2 | Agence Française de Development (AFD) | 325,000 | 14.99 | | |
| 3 | Applicant's (Inter Aide) financial contribution | 4,497 | 0.21 | | |
| 4 | Beneficiary labor contribution | 212,450 | 9.8 | | |
| Total | | 2,167,767 | 100 | 96.55 | % includes utilization level of non-beneficiary sources only |

Source: Inter Aide

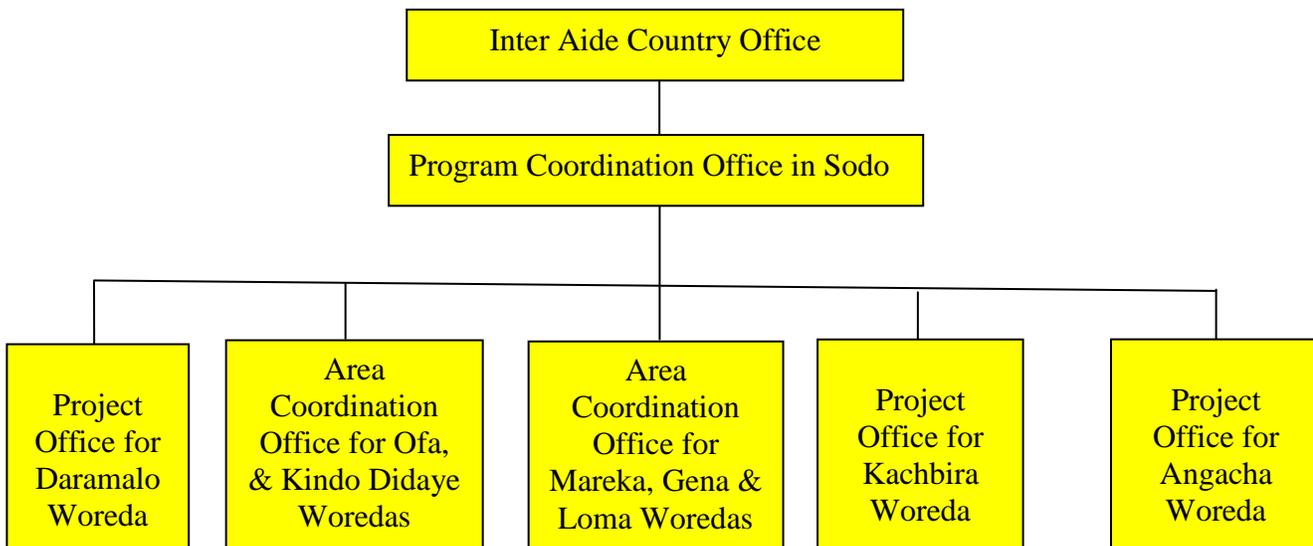
3.3 Program organization

Figure-1 provides with the current overall organizational chart of Inter Aide in the program area. The Program Coordination Office shown in the chart is recently introduced to facilitate an administratively closer coordination of the various activities of Inter Aide in the area. It can be

seen in the chart that there are three separate project offices for Daramalo, Kachabira and Angacha woredas; they are each headed by project officers. In addition, there are two area coordination offices, one for the three woredas of Dawro and the other for Ofa and Kindo Didaye woredas of Wolayta; each is headed by an area manager.

The organizational arrangement that allowed separate management units for the activities carried out in different woredas is considered to be appropriate.

Figure-1 Organizational Chart of the Program Office



Staffing in the various woreda based work units mainly includes WaSH supervisors and animators in each; there are as well staff responsible for administrative & financial matters. WaSH supervisors are responsible for the implementation and supervision of all WaSH activities, including WaSH construction, in their respective areas. All WaSH Animators are based at kebele level; one animator assigned for 1-3 kebeles. Their responsibilities include the implementation and follow up of all program WaSH activities, including H & San, in their respective kebeles. The construction of the water supply systems is carried out by site level foremen, masons, plumbers and other such skilled labor employed for the work. User communities provide unskilled labor.

The Program Coordination office and each of the five branches have office space and other facilities they need for their work, including at least one field 4WD single cabin pick up vehicle for the transport of material and staff. Program management staff have indicated that the situation in respect of staffing and facilities is reasonable for the responsibilities entrusted to them. The only challenge in this regard is noted to be the recent NGO legislation, referred to as “Charities and Societies Proclamation” and a subsequent directive issued by Charities and Societies Agency of the Ministry of Justice on the allocation of NGO expenditures between administrative and direct program costs. Still then however, the fact that program expenditures are mainly made for construction as direct costs meant that the proportion of administrative

costs are generally low, implying that the Agency's Directive can somehow be accommodated when compared with other NGOs whose work does not involve construction.

3.4 Stakeholders/Partners Participation

The key stakeholders participating in the WaSH Program were funding partners (ACP-EU Water Facility and AFD), Inter Aide & the program office, Government organizations (relevant regional, zonal and woreda level GO offices), beneficiary communities and community management structures. Other stakeholders include NGOs, CBOs and artisans operating in the program area.

Table-7 provides with the list of key stakeholders/partners of the program. Program staff had indicated that smooth relationship exists among partnering stakeholders. Participants of the Soddo workshop had as well confirmed the same.

User communities have made important contributions during program implementation as outlined in the table. Furthermore, community management structures/WaSH committees take over completed schemes for their ownership and management during O&M stages. Women are however mostly limited to passive participation. Although the program has done a lot in addressing the practical needs of women, their strategic needs in respect of the roles they play in the management of WaSH schemes and access and control of resources and benefits still remains to be low.

Inter Aide has had a relatively strong partnership with WWOs. It has also been working with kebele based HEWs in hygiene and sanitation since the start of the program. Its partnership with WHO's is however very recent and limited; its relations with woreda level education offices is even more limited. There has as well been no reported partnership with woreda women and children's offices. It is hoped that Inter Aide will play a proactive role in strengthening its partnership with these offices.

Woreda level WWOs and HEWs had reported that the program has been supporting them in various ways that included the provision of water quality testing tool kits and training in their use, promotional material for hygiene and sanitation and logistical support as in transportation facilities. Inter Aide had as well been supporting a local NGO called RCBDI in the provision of spare parts to WaSH committees/hydraulic agents for maintenance and repair of operating water supply schemes.

Table-7 Stakeholders participation in the program

| No | Stakeholder | Type of participation |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | Funding partners (ACP-EU Water Facility and AFD) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program funding • Program monitoring and technical advice |
| 2 | Inter Aide and the Program Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of program proposal • Agreement signing with government and funding partners • Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the program • Ensure a proper utilization of program resources • Employment and discharge of program staff • Preparation and submission of program plans and reports as per agreements |
| 3 | Beneficiary communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the program • Unskilled labor contribution for construction and materials transport • Provision of locally available building materials, such as stone and wood • Provision of stores and land for construction • Access road construction where appropriate (e.g. Ambaza village, Gocho kebele) • Women provided food for construction crews and community participants as appropriate • Build household pit latrines on own cost and labor for own use • Establish and elect members of WaSH committees |
| 4 | WaSH committees/ Community management structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize communities for program work • Take over and manage completed water supply systems, collect fees from water users • Promote proper hygiene and sanitation practices in their respective communities |
| 5 | Regional government bureaus and zonal departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign program agreement with Inter Aide • Provide technical support as in training • Monitor and evaluate the program |
| 6 | Woreda GO Offices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the program • Education and trainings of community members • Mobilize communities for program work • Facilitates handing over processes of program outputs • Provide support to community management structures during O&M |
| 7 | Omo Micro-Financing Institution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides saving and credit services to WaSH Committees |

4 PROGRAM BENEFITS, IMPACTS AND SUSTAINABILITY

4.1 Benefits/Effectiveness

In this report benefits/effectiveness refers more to the effects of the program in relation to the specific objectives WaSH programs/projects are expected to meet.

It would first be necessary to note that program user communities and partner governmental organizations have expressed their overall satisfaction on the outputs created and the benefits obtained as a result of the program.

User communities when asked to identify the most important benefit they got from the program, their unanimous response was that it has been the reduction of WaSH related diseases and the improvement of their health conditions. This was noteworthy, because there are many communities who used to travel long distances in rugged terrains to fetch water and saved a lot of the time and energy as a result of the GSS water supply systems. They too said that health improvement is still the more important benefit they got from the WaSH Program.

Indeed, the program has benefited users in a number of important ways. The main beneficiaries of the various WaSH activities are women and children. The reasons for this are that women bear the main WaSH responsibilities and burdens, while children are the most affected by unsafe water and poor sanitation & hygiene practices. The details for these are discussed in subsequent sections for each component.

4.1.1 Water Supply

The main indicators considered to assess the benefits obtained from the water supply component are the following.

- Time and energy saving;
- Adequacy of water and increase in consumption rates;
- The quality of water supplied; and
- Program users and contribution to woreda water supply coverage.

It would also be useful to note a few national guidelines in respect the above indicators.

- The UAP standard for the provision of improved water in rural areas is the supply of at least 15 liters per day per capita safe water within a distance of 1.5 km.
- The UAP aims at nearly universal improved rural water supply coverage of the country by 2015. The figure is 100% coverage for SNNPR and many other regions. CSOs/NGOs are expected to contribute to the attainment of this plan.
- The MDG plans to halve by 2015 (from the levels of 1990) the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water.

We will see the attainments of the program from the perspectives of these plans as well.

4.1.1.1 Time and Energy Saving

Program users used to fetch water from distant sources mainly unprotected springs and rivers/streams. The GSS systems have now reduced the time needed to fetch water by providing water at water points built at closer distances. The location of the water points is selected by the users themselves. During the field work, visited communities were asked to give estimates of the time they needed for a round trip to collect water from the former sources and the new sources (water points). The results show that the time is reduced from an average of 40 minutes to an average of 13 minutes. This is indeed a significant improvement which is within the standard set for rural communities in the Universal Access Plan (UAP) and representing a 67.5% time saving.



Pic-9 Users collecting water from water points, Daramalo (left) and Ofa (right)

It would be necessary to note that there is variation in the reduction of time among communities. There are communities who used to spend more than two hours earlier and now the time is reduced to just a few minutes. They say that the new water points are like getting the water source right at home. There are also communities for whom the nearby springs (from which they used to collect water) were developed, and there was no appreciable benefit in time saving. The main benefit for such users is that they got safer water with a more convenient and orderly/organized supply. There are no animals polluting the water and no disputes resulting from queues. Women mainly use jerry cans of different sizes (but mostly 10 liters) to collect water; but also use clay pots especially in former days. Jerry cans are much lighter contributing to energy saving by women.

4.1.1.2 Adequacy of Water and Increase in Consumption

In the former days, the long distances (in some cases compounded by difficult terrain) did not allow women to collect as much water as they needed. The amount has however now improved mainly due to the proximity of the newly built water points. Communities were asked to give estimates on the amount of water collected and utilized from the former unimproved and the improved new sources. The results show that there is an increase from about 5 liters per day per capita (pdpc) to about 10 liters pdpc. This is a near double increase in water

consumption. The reason for this is that the water sources are closer and cleaner and households are motivated to collect water as many times as they need.

It would however be necessary to note that water consumption in the visited sites is still below the UAP envisaged minimum of 15 liters pdpc. The reason for this however does not appear to be shortage of water, as most of the water points visited have measured discharges of more than 0.25 l/s. This is far more than the minimum UAP supply/access criteria of 15 liters pdpc (for an average of 71/45 users HH per visited water point). The explanation for water consumption lower than supply level may be the fact that households wash cloths at the washing basins built near water points, livestock are watered at the cattle troughs built downstream of water points, smaller jerry cans used to collect water, and communities needing more education to use more water for better H & San. Most visited water users had indicated that they can collect as much water as they want; but they do not do so, because it would be more than what they were used to. Water consumption is then expected to increase, with improved hygiene and sanitation practices, provided the new sources sustain their yields.

It would be interesting to note that a survey carried out by the program office had revealed the following.

- there is an increasing trend in the water use/consumption of program users;
- Water consumption increases with decreasing distance of water source;
- Water consumption is higher in the lowlands than in the highlands; and
- When hand washing habit increases, water consumption is likely to increase.

The water collected from former sources was mostly used for drinking and cooking purposes. This has now extended to include, depending upon site, other domestic uses. During the field visits, water users said that they were very mindful of the amounts and purposes for which they used water from the former sources. Now with the improved water sources, every household gets water for purposes other than drinking and cooking.

Water provided in schools is mainly used by students and teachers (if they live in the school compound). Moreover, the water is used to clean classrooms and latrines. This has helped them in having a clean environment favoring better teaching and learning processes. Health institutions use the water to wash offices, facilities, cloths/gowns, latrines, etc., and also for staff if they reside in the same compound. This has helped them in improving the quality of the health services they give to patients and the communities at large.



Pic-10 A student drinking water from a water point, Ofa

Users had reported that there is variation in the discharges at water points depending on the season of the year. The water is however is still adequate regardless of the variations.

4.1.1.3 The Quality of Water Supplied

It had been indicated earlier that communities used to fetch water from polluted unprotected spring and river water sources. Few even used stagnated pond water. Livestock and other animals shared the same water sources, polluting the water even further with their wastes. The program has been able to provide safe water that meets the Ethiopian water quality standards (which is very similar to that of WHO). The program carries out bacteriological water quality tests upon completion of schemes.

WWOs take over the responsibility for testing water quality during the O&M stages of the water supply systems. The tests are carried out on samples taken from capped springs, water points and from home. According to WWOs, the quality of water is within the standards at the sources. There are however problems with water handling at home, particularly in hotels and such other service givers in more urbanized areas. Nearly all water users visited during the field work had reported that the water is clean from their perspective; they liken the water with drinking fresh milk. One site (at Ambaza Village, Gocho Network, Kindo Didaye) had however reported the presence of worms in the water from the water point; and another reported flood water changing its color and level of turbidity. This is therefore a message for the need to be watchful of water quality, including education that needs to be pursued regarding water handling at home. The health impacts of safe water supply and other WaSH outputs are discussed in Section 4.2.1.

4.1.1.4 Contribution to Woreda Water Supply Coverage

The program plan is to provide safe water to 84,000 direct users in eight woredas; and that the final beneficiaries will be the rural poor inhabitants. In addition, a further 15,000 occasional users were planned to benefit.

It can be seen in Table-8 (derived/summarized from Annex-4) that a total of 103,684 people benefit from all the water points/fountains built by the program. This represents a 123% accomplishment of the plan. As can be seen in the table, this means that the program has been able to contribute to woreda water supply coverage by 11.7 % increase (calculated based on the current population). The percentage increase would however be 15%, if the population at the start of the program is considered, which again indicates that the program has been able to attain its plan. Please, note in Table-8, the contribution made to coverage in Daramalo is the highest, followed by Angacha, Kindo Didaye and Kachabira.

The average number of users/persons per water point is 357.5; this is equivalent to 60 HH as calculated based on a household size of six persons in the program area. The average number of user HHs for the water points visited during the field work was 45.

Table-8 Users of Program Built Water Points and Contribution to Woreda Coverage

| No. | Woreda | Total Population | Improved water supply coverage at the beginning of the program (%) | No of program built water point users | Coverage contribution by the program (%) |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Mareka | 127,683 | 7.3 | 10,726 | 8.4 |
| 2 | Loma | 118,882 | 23.7 | 9,958 | 8.4 |
| 3 | Gena | 94,133 | 19.3 | 7,968 | 8.5 |
| 4 | Ofa | 113,192 | 30.1 | 5,975 | 5.3 |
| 5 | Daramalo | 93,834 | 8.0 | 19,079 | 20.3 |
| 6 | Kindo Didaye | 106,086 | 28.2 | 15,439 | 14.6 |
| 7 | Angacha | 96,132 | 27.3 | 16,302 | 17.0 |
| 8 | Kachabira | 133,303 | 41.8 | 18,237 | 13.7 |
| Total | | 883,245 | - | 103,684 | 11.7 |

Source: Inter Aide



Pic-11 It would also be useful to note that passer by travelers as well use water points along foot paths, Daramalo (left)

4.1.1.5 Livestock Watering Benefits

One of the plans for the program was to provide 24,000 animals with water from cattle troughs built alongside water points. It should be noted that the design of the systems is such that livestock make use of safe water that is in excess of human consumption, which presently appears to be plentiful at most visited sites. The program has been able to construct a total of

250 cattle troughs, there is however no figure obtained on the actual number of cattle that use them. It has however been noted during the field visit that there are many livestock use the troughs.

Communities say that they used to travel long distances to water their animals, this has now reduced to a great extent. The cattle troughs are particularly appreciated when *belg* rains (short rain seasons) are delayed. The more important benefit however is that the water is free from a bloodsucker parasite worm called leech. This parasite attacks not only animals but also humans; the difference is that humans can protect and treat themselves, but still not immune. The parasite is life threatening (a killer) unless removed from the throats of animals/humans in time. The benefits obtained from the cattle troughs are that the animals have better health, look and reduced mortality rates, and thus better prices in the market.



Pic-12 Livestock making use of a cattle trough at a water facility, Kachabira

4.1.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

4.1.2.1 Latrine construction

The program planned to provide sanitation education and technical support for 12,000 households, to build pit latrines with their own resources. It also planned to benefit 25 schools through the construction of improved pit latrines.

The promotion of pit latrines was carried out jointly with kebele based health extension workers (HEWs) of woreda health offices (WHOs). The CLTSH approach was used to facilitate total coverage. One important acknowledgement to make here is that a great success has been attained (in the region and the country) through the more recently introduced health extension program (making use of the CLTSH approach) by the government, with HEWs trained and deployed for the work. The removal of subsidies in the construction of household pit latrines has as well facilitated a speedy total coverage through the use of local construction materials. In the program area, the fact that applications for improved water supply facilities were accepted only for those communities with ODF, had encouraged beneficiaries to build the pit latrines even faster. As a result progress in respect of latrine construction has been remarkable.

The various benefits obtained from latrine construction and use include: the reduction of filthy smell and flies resulting from open defecation made near houses and along foot paths, and the reduction of sanitation related diseases. It would be interesting to note the result of a survey made by the program, and included in year-4 progress report, showed that the individual

access to a latrine does not necessarily work as a protective factor against diarrhea, whereas the level of collective coverage does, at least from a certain threshold (above 70 and 80%). This clearly demonstrates the importance of the CLTSH approach in the promotion of latrine construction and other H & San practices.

There are however a few issues to be dealt with as well.

- HEWS will still need to make a continued effort to ensure total access, and to improve & sustain the utilization of latrines.
- The superstructures and conditions of latrines need to be improved. They need to be clean and the walls at least do need to provide privacy for women and young girls.
- Field visits revealed that hand washing facilities near latrines are inexistent in most cases. Hand washing at such critical time is however an important part of the message to be conveyed to latrine users.

4.1.2.2 Hygiene & Sanitation Behaviors

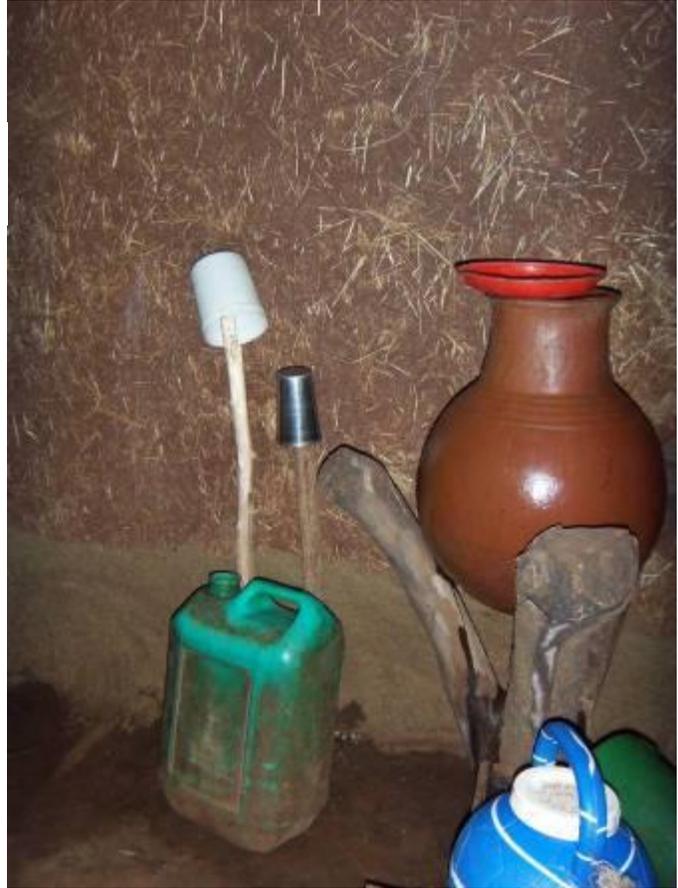
The program office had reported that a joint planning and implementation/promotion of proper hygiene and sanitation practices is done with HEWs. This in itself is an important achievement; many such WaSH projects are unable do this effectively; and more often than not, each goes in own separate way with confusing extension messages conveyed to communities.

HEWs as well benefited from the program in various ways. The health extension package promoted by HEWs includes hygiene and sanitation messages relating to latrine construction and use, safe disposal of solid & liquid wastes, water handling at home, personal hygiene, clean food, etc. None of these messages can be effective without the complementary provision of adequate and safe water. The program provides the water helping HEWs achieve the shared objective of improved health. HEWs have also been able to obtain hygiene and sanitation promotional material and guidelines from the program. The more important benefit for HEWs was however that they got better acceptance by the communities they serve, because of the attachment they have with a program that provides safe water and adopts more participatory approaches. The mutually reinforcing work done by program staff/animators and HEWs has been able to improve the attitudes and behaviors of program user communities.

The practice of traditional water handling at home used to be such that pots were placed at hollowed spots on the earthen floor and they were often left uncovered. Users drew water from pots by dipping unclean cups into them. Cups, like other utensils, are often kept on the ground, and left exposed to contamination. Furthermore, the little amount of water collected did not generally allow washing cups, dishes and other utensils. This meant that water handling at home was poor. This practice is changing now as a result of the education given. The pots are elevated and kept above ground, and a two cup system is used, one for drawing water from the pots and the other for drinking. The cups are as well stored clean above ground. Nowadays, households mostly use jerry cans to store water at home, and there is no way of dipping into them.

Pic-13 Education on water handling at home well received, Ofa (right)

All program built water facilities consist of cloths washing basins. This has encouraged users to wash cloths more often. The relative abundance of water, together with education in WaSH has also meant that the practice of personal hygiene is improving. Still then however, there are certain predicaments. A typical example in this regard would be that hand washing at critical times, such as after defecation does not appear to have widely been adopted.



Pic-14 Users washing clothes, Daramalo (left) and Mareka (right)

The attainment of changes in hygiene and sanitation are difficult, they are as well difficult to measure. Nevertheless on the whole, it appears that there are visible improvements in this

regard, and this is reflected by the reduction of disease incidences and the improvement of health. There are of course also a few points to note for follow up as follows.

- There were no household solid and liquid waste disposal sites seen during the field visit, but they are important and make part of the health extension package promoted. Households simply dump their wastes at the base of backyard root crops. The promotion of pits and composting practices would undoubtedly contribute to better health.
- In the program area, cattle and humans dwell under the same roof/in the same house. This is no commendable practice because of sanitary reasons and the easy transmission of communicable diseases from the animals to humans. During the field visit, it was reported that it has been difficult to separate shelter arrangements, due to fear of attack by wild animals, burglary/robbery and also poverty prohibiting the construction of separate shelters. Nevertheless, there should be a way out in resolving the dilemma or otherwise risk the attainment of a healthy and tidy living environment through proper sanitary practices.



Pic-15 Livestock dwelling in the same house with humans, Mareka

4.1.3 Capacity Building

The Ethiopian government defines/describes capacity building to be a systematic combination of human resources, working systems and institutions that would enable a country/development program to achieve its development objectives. The government stresses that every development program must consider ways of developing all the three together in an integrated and holistic manner; and do away with the trap of looking at these constitutive elements of capacity building separately.

This description of capacity building when interpreted in the context of the program essentially means the organization of community management structures (mainly WaSH committees), the development of management/work systems for and with them, and the training and support of program users (WaSH committees and water technicians/hydraulic agents) and GO partner staff in subjects of relevance to the objectives of the program.

It had been indicated in Chapter-3 that the program has established WaSH committees for user communities at each water point. Furthermore, tool bank committees had been established at kebele level for the purpose managing tools to be used in the O&M of the water supply facilities. In a certain specific case, a network committee had been established to manage a large gravity water supply system called Gocho (in Kindo Didaye). Basic

administrative and financial systems had been instituted to help the committees manage their schemes in a systematic manner.

The program had trained members of WaSH committees in the management and financial aspects of the water supply systems. It had as well trained selected community members in the technical O&M of the water supply systems; they are called hydraulic agents (water technicians). The program has been providing tools and spare parts, (including arrangements being made for their sustainable supply) for the O&M of water supply systems, and to strengthen communities' self reliance.

The program had as well provided/arranged training to WWOs in the use of water quality testing tool kits; this is in addition to material support that it extended in the form of water quality testing tool kits and chemicals. It had as well provided HEWs with technical promotional material for use in H & San education.

The benefits obtained from capacity building activities include the creation of ownership to the WaSH facilities, the development of capacity for a sustained O&M of the WaSH facilities, as well as improving the capacities of local GO partners in providing support to the community management structures. There are however issues relating to the strength/capacity and motivation of WaSH committees, the empowerment aspects of women in community management structures, and the adequacy of the capacity of local partner GOs in providing support community management. The details for these and other related issues will be dealt with in Section 4.3 under sustainability.

4.2 Impacts

Impacts in the context of this report refer to changes/effects produced by a by the program, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended and in relation to higher level objectives. The findings as synthesized from various discussions and observations are presented as follows.

4.2.1 Health Impacts

It had been indicated earlier that the health benefits obtained from the program stand out to be the most prominent impact of the program. The attainment in this regard was not brought about by one or another component of the program alone, but is the integrated effect of all WaSH activities combined together.

All program users and stakeholders had indicated that there have been decreases in the prevalence WaSH related diseases. This includes reduction in the prevalence of diarrhea among children less than five years of age. The improvement in health conditions has helped users in engaging more productively in various social and economic activities. Some users say that they do not drink the water in villages they happen to visit unless they have improved sources. A user said that even his animals have forgotten the former sources, and their health has improved as a result of drinking safe water free from leech.

It was difficult to verify this impact quantitatively making use of woreda level data on top ten morbidity cases. The reason for this is that program users are about 12% of the total population of the woredas covered, and thus woreda level figurative data cannot reliably be indicative of program health impacts. It is however an established fact that WaSH related diseases constitute the biggest health problem among rural communities that do not have improved WaSH facilities and practices.

4.2.2 Social and Economic Impacts

4.2.2.1 Social Impacts

The WaSH program has improved the quality of life of users in various ways including the use of safe and adequate water, clean personal hygiene and environment, better home management, and generally improved social and economic conditions. The availability and use of latrines was particularly important to women and young girls in terms of privacy and access at any time of the day (not having to wait for the dark). Children are healthier and happier. A community member said that even the look of people has changed to the better, and have become more attractive

Relief from the drudgery of fetching water from distant sources has given women more time for other household, communal and economic activities and even to rest when they are tired. In the mornings, they got time to prepare breakfast to their children and husbands that have to go to school or farming in time. Young girls and women are free from fear of abuse/harassment, abduction and rape resulting from fetching water from former sources.

Improved WaSH as well meant improved teaching and learning environment in schools. In the former days, young girls had to fetch water for the family before the go to school. This resulted in late arrival, irregular attendance, dropouts and even low enrolment. Children used to bring to school water from home, or to look for water when thirsty outside of school compounds; both of which are difficult for children. They used to miss classes because of this; and in certain cases, they used water as an excuse to be late or forfeit classes and to get into conflict with teachers.

Nowadays, things have changed as a result of water points built within the communities. Young girls and children arrive at school in time in the morning. There is regular school attendance, less dropouts, and better enrolment. Even KG enrolment among children under the age of five was reported to have increased. Schools with whom discussion were held said that they do not have figurative data on these improvements, but the effects are visible. They said that these impacts are not necessarily the results of the WaSH services alone, but the integrated effect of improvement in all such social services. As a result, it is no surprise that girl students have already outnumbered boys in so many schools.

Schools have health/water clubs that also serve as water committees in situations where they are provided with improved water. The schools and the clubs give education in WaSH to fellow students and the wider community around. Question and answer sessions are organized and prizes awarded to winners. Such school activities and support by Inter Aide are very important, because attention paid given to school children in WaSH probably has the most far reaching

impact and contributes to long term sustainability. In schools where program water is provided, students use it for own consumption (drinking and washing) and a more frequent cleaning of classrooms & latrines; and in situations where there is adequate water, they also use it to grow seedlings and vegetables. In schools where the program built improved sanitation facilities, girls get the opportunity to have their own separate latrines; this has helped them in handling own special needs better and in avoiding harassment by boys.

Kebele level GO staff such as school teachers, health and agricultural staff benefit from program built WaSH facilities just like other community members. The impact in this regard is that this has contributed to their stability and willingness to stay; staff turnover is low where there is water. In fact it was reported that staff serving in non-WaSH facility kebeles request transfers to kebeles with water points.

The responsibility for fetching water still remains to be that of women and young girls, even in communities with improved water supplies. The WaSH committees are nearly all lead by men, with women as ordinary and passive members responsible for the cleaning of the sites with water facilities. There is therefore no shift in gender roles as a result of the program. This really needs to change.

The program has shown equity and inclusiveness in the sense that it has at least been able to address the practical needs of women. Children have also been able to enjoy the most out of the health and other benefits. Members of the marginalized segments of the communities that are poor are as well exempted from paying for the water they use from the improved sources. It would also be useful to note that passer by travelers as well benefit from the water points.

4.2.2.1 Economic Impacts

Improvement in WaSH services and practices has resulted in the improvement of health conditions meant that the costs of households in getting treatment and medication have reduced. The costs of renting animals/donkeys to transport water from distant sources, including the costs of buying water from vendors have as well reduced among more urbanized centers. The quality of public services/businesses, such as those of tea and coffee houses, has improved as a result of improved WaSH services.

The availability of water has also encouraged some rural women to engage in the preparation and sale of local beverages. Some women with good water supplies also reported that this has helped them in growing backyard vegetables and earn incomes which they use for buying kerosene for cooking food and in paying the annual water bills/contributions.

The improved WaSH facilities and practices and the resulting improvement in health conditions has meant that users have become more productive in their economic activities such as agriculture. Improved livestock health resulting from improved water supply at the cattle toughs was also reported to have improved their health & conditions including the prices of their sale in the local markets.

In general the program has contributed in its own way towards the attainment of the overall objectives in terms of poverty reduction, improved livelihood & food security, and sustainable development. It has as well contributed to the attainment of international and national targets such as the UAP, GTP, and the MDGs.

4.2.3 Environmental Impacts

Discussion with the program management staff and observation during site visits had revealed that there is no environmental impact that is created by the program. Program staff have indicated that the design of the water supply systems takes in to account downstream users if there are any. There are so far no complaints reported to Inter Aide as regards with environmental impacts.

The vegetation cover upstream of springs and in the catchments as whole is generally good to cause a decrease in the discharge of springs through rainfall disproportionately lost in surface runoff and floods (i.e. without recharging the ground water). Users are encouraged by program staff to take soil and water conservation measure immediately upstream of protected springs. The government as well pays special attention to the protection and development of natural resources.

4.3 Sustainability

By sustainability, we mean here the continuity of the operation & maintenance of the physical WaSH outputs, and the benefits and positive impacts already attained by the program. In this regard there are certain factors that affect sustainability both positively and negatively. These are discussed in subsequent sections.

4.3.1 Technological Sustainability

The technological factors that will contribute positively to the sustainability of the program are the following.

- The type of water supply technology used is simple and cost effective to operate and maintain. The program gave priority to the development of gravity spring systems that makes use of PVC pipes, and does not involve pumps. The water supplied does not need treatment under normal circumstances.
- The pit latrines built at household level and in schools are simple and cost effective. Household latrines make use of local construction material. The CLTSH approach leading to ODF communities greatly enhances sustainability. HEWs are present in all kebeles to help sustain the use of latrines and other proper hygiene & sanitation practices.
- Inter Aide has been making arrangements for a sustainable acquisition of tools and spare parts to reduce the external dependency water committees. Hydraulic agents (water technicians) are also trained for the purposes of O&M.

The sustainability of the schemes built and the benefits obtained however ultimately depends on how competent, committed and effective the community management structures are. This is discussed in the next section.

4.3.2 Community Management Structures

There are some positive factors relating to the community management of schemes that will contribute to sustainability; and there are certainly some issues that have to be dealt with.

The positive factors include the following.

- WaSH interventions carried out in each community are all based on felt needs; they are as well demand driven. Which means that each individual community made a written application to the WWO in its woreda; the WWO then sorted, prioritized and transferred the applications to Inter Aide for implementation. Demand driven intervention is indicative of communities' commitments for a proper management of schemes. Furthermore, the approach (procedure for application) as adopted by Inter Aide enhances the involvement of WWOs at all stages of the program cycle including support to be provided to community management structures during O&M.
- The program was participatory in its nature. A participatory program is likely to create a sense of ownership and to sustain better. Users say that they have labored during implementation and that they would not let their WaSH schemes fail them.
- Community management structures (WaSH committees) have been created (with bylaws) for each water point, and trained in management and finance. Hydraulic agents (water technicians) were also selected and trained in the O&M of water supply schemes. The basic function of the WaSH committees is to take over completed WaSH schemes and manage them on behalf of the communities they represent. The existence of such ownership and management structure is apparently the foundation for sustainability.
- The fact that Inter Aide had stayed long enough in many parts of the program area over the last several years would have an impact on program users in a manner that would motivate them sustain the WaSH outputs and benefits. Furthermore, Inter Aide has a plan to pursue its WaSH operations in the program area for some time to come; it will therefore have the opportunity to keep an eye on the WaSH schemes built by the program and to assist in sustainability.
- The WaSH benefits obtained from the program have reached a point of no return, for communities to go back to their former conditions, unless of course something beyond their control capacities happen. More and more households are reported to make new membership requests to the water committees, indicating that the WaSH schemes are really beneficial. The WaSH benefits themselves therefore have the power to enhance sustainability as well as to improve coverage.

There are however certain issues that need to be cautiously handled in connection with community management structures of the GSS water supply systems as follows.

The current arrangement for community management is based on WaSH committees established for users at each water point. In addition, tool bank committees are established at

kebele level. The committees have three members each, drawn from WaSH committees of water points in each kebele. Furthermore, two to three community members are selected from each kebele and trained to be water technicians, known in the program as hydraulic agents; they are accountable to tool bank committees and are responsible for the O&M of the water schemes. The tool bank committees are responsible for the management and provision/renting of tools to hydraulic agents, for use at the water points. The tools were bought (for each kebele tool bank committee) by Inter Aide and the WaSH committees with contributions made 50% each. The renting of the tools to hydraulic agents helps in revolving the initial fund (used for tools purchase) and to replace the tools when necessary. The rents are paid by the WaSH committees for whom the tools are used. The whole object here is to make communities self reliant in matters relating to the O&M of their water supply systems.

Spare parts for the water supply systems are presently mostly obtained/bought from WWOs. PVC pipes & fittings are available in Addis Ababa, but local private traders are not interested in the business. This is the reason why WWOs are involved. Inter Aide as well provides spare parts to WaSH committees established at schemes built by itself; and has a plan to set up spare parts shops at woreda level to be owned and run by WWOs on a revolving fund basis. Nevertheless, the manner in which the fund is to be revolved (without bureaucratic procedural hurdles) is yet to be worked out. Inter Aide and WWOs have in principle agreed on the setting up of the WWO run shops with seed money to be obtained from Inter Aide, the locations of the shops, are yet to be decided in consultation with WaSH committees. So far however, it was reported that there have been no major breakdowns encountered in the GSS water supply systems.

The organizational & O&M arrangement used for the water supply schemes built by Inter Aide prior to the ACP EU Water Facility funded program is similar, and reportedly works well so far. The efficiency and voluntary nature of the work by committee members and hydraulic agents has however been an issue. For these and other such reasons, it may be useful to consider related alternative options for community management structures as follows.

In bigger GSS water supply networks that cover more than a kebele, representatives coming from the various water points/committees form general assemblies (GAs). Each GA elects a water management board of its own, to be entrusted with the task of managing the respective GSS water supply system. The board employs full/part time paid workers for the O&M of the system and the collection and management of fees from users. If the system is big enough to justify it, the board may alternatively establish a water administration office (WAO) with full time employees, office space and other facilities. This organizational arrangement is as well suitable to small water supply systems that can be clustered together at kebele (or equivalent) level, and to form GAs and boards for a bigger scale management of the various water supply schemes within a kebele. This would as well facilitate an easier follow up and support by WWOs. The budget needed for the management of the water supply systems in all cases, is to be generated from the sale of water either on a monthly contribution basis or users paying fees based on the quantity of water they collect each time (say per jerry can). The rates in any case should be able to cover the costs of managing/running the systems.

This arrangement for community management structures if considered appears to be more efficient and effective. The experience exists in SNNPR and other regions, and can be shared with through visits. There is as well some start/experience within the presently evaluated Inter Aide WaSH Program itself. Gecho Water Supply Network, Kindo Didaye Woreda, is a GSS with a pipe network of 31 km and 17 water points serving communities in three kebeles. Gecho network is managed with organizational arrangement proposed in the preceding paragraph; there are of course certain steps that need to be taken in order to strengthen it further.



Pic-16 Discussion with Gocho Network water management board, Kindo Didaye

The details on how the proposed management arrangement works however need to be discussed and elaborated further before adopting it in practice. Furthermore, zonal level participants of the debriefing workshop held in Soddo, upon completion of the evaluation field work, had provided the information that the SNNP regional water bureau had very recently issued a guideline/directive as to how community water supply management structures have to be organized. They have indicated that it is similar to the one proposed here. It would therefore be necessary to have a look into and comply with it as an official requirement.

The WaSH committees established by the program are linked to and registered with their respective WWOs. This is good, as it facilitates GO support on matters that are beyond their capacities, such as spare parts supply, heavier repairs and financial audit services. The strength of the water committees as observed during the field visits is mixed. There are some who understand & do their jobs and are linked with WWOs properly. There are also others whose chair persons or members do not even know the number of their members, collect water charges from all members, know the cash balance at their bank/micro-financing institution, have proper links with their WWOs, or keep their water points clean, tidy and properly fenced; they generally do not appear to be competent, motivated and empowered enough. It would be useful for WWOs to identify and support the strong once and get replaced those that are weak.

The number of members of WaSH committees is five, normally three men and two women. Men generally hold the leadership positions of chairmanship, secretary and treasurer/cashier. Women are ordinary members, made responsible for cleaning water facility sites and related hygiene and sanitary tasks; there are of course a few cases where women hold secretary and cashier positions. Some women members appeared to know nothing about what is going on in their committees. The overall situation is unfair and not useful, particularly in view of the fact that women are responsible for the collection and management of domestic water at home.

They are likely to be more concerned with the sustainability of their improved water sources if they play the leadership roles, and adequately supported by WWOs and others in charge such as woreda women's offices. Their right to participate and have access and control over resources needs to be respected.

The management of latrines is the responsibility of the individual households that use them. The fact that communities appreciate the benefits of latrines ensures their sustainability. Nevertheless, the superstructures of the facilities in most cases are weak and wear away easily. It is important that HEWs pursue regular follow ups on sanitation facilities, hygienic practices and benefits, in order to protect users from sliding back to their former conditions, and to help make the use of latrines a norm/culture.

It would finally be important to note that there are many water supply systems that are not yet transferred/handed over to WaSH committees by the program, due to procedural reasons that requires the WaSH committees to develop adequate strength and capacity first. It is hoped that the transfer will be done in due time.

4.3.3 Cost Recovery and Tariff System

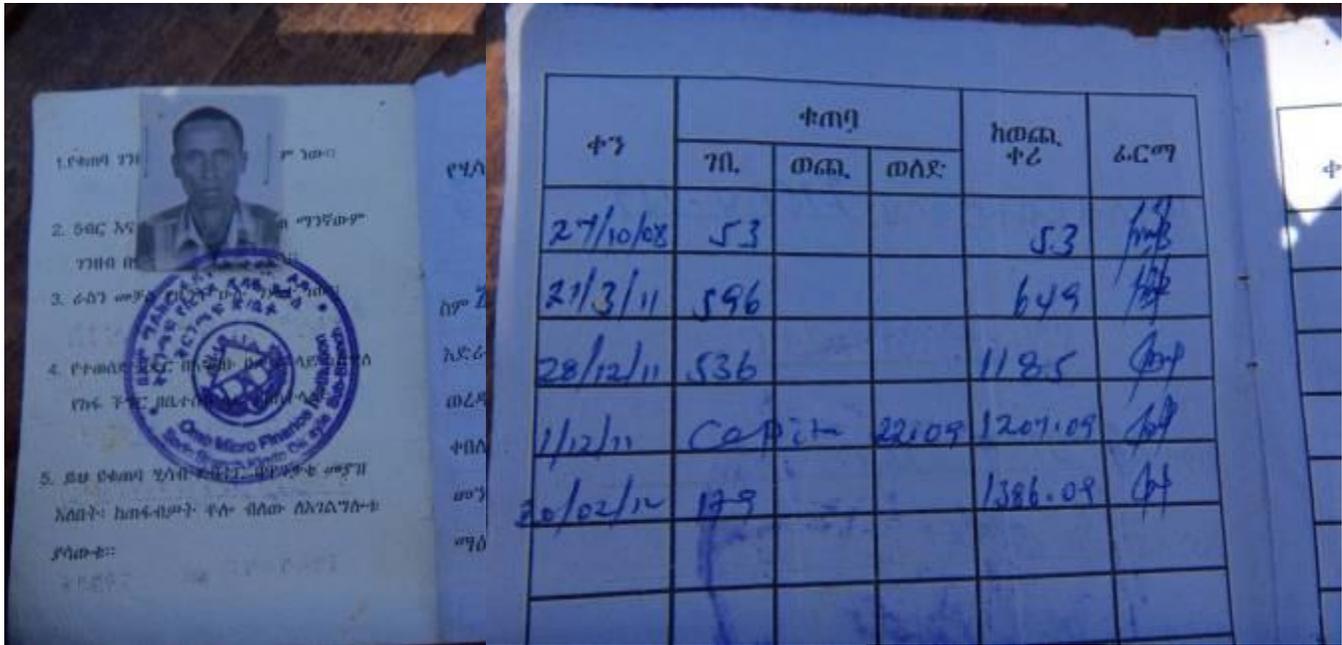
The Water Sector Policy states that water is not a free good, and that users have the obligation to recover the investments made in the setting up and running of water supply systems. The policy pursued for rural water supply schemes is partial cost recovery; which means that users will have the obligation to pay at least for the operation and maintenance of schemes. One good thing about the WaSH committees in the program area is that they are aware of this, and thus have put a system in place that enables them collect and save water fees. This is a good start to build upon.

Most water supply user households in the visited schemes pay Birr 12 per year; some pay Birr 24. There are also others that pay other than the indicated amounts. There are households that cannot pay the indicated amounts because they cannot afford to do so for various reasons; they are exempted by their respective GAs from payments. This is good as it reflects fairness to those that cannot afford. Discussions held with visited WaSH committees indicate that there are in certain cases problems collecting water charges from all users that are supposed to pay; Kindo Didaye WWO had as well reported that their financial audits indicate a similar problem. Students in schools where improved water is provided by the program pay very small amounts; teachers on the other hand do not pay for the water they use, this needs to be corrected.

The average number of HH users per water point is 45. It can therefore be easily calculated that the fees collected each year cannot cover any major O&M cost; the good thing is that they have not faced any such major breakdown yet. Most WaSH committees reported that they realize the contributions are small, and that they have to increase the charges from time to time.

All visited WaSH committees have opened saving accounts with Omo Micro-Financing Institution. The money is deposited in the name of the treasurers/cashiers. The initial deposits

and all withdrawals of money are done only with the approval of WWOs. The reason for approval is to minimize the risk of embezzlement. WWOs also carry out financial audits from time to time; but owing to capacity limitations, this is sometimes limited to situations where there are problems identified or there are substantial amounts of money saved. WaSH committees have problems preparing financial statements (income & expenditure, balance sheet & cash flow) and making themselves ready for auditing. The average amount of money saved by WaSH committees of visited water points is Birr 556.



Pic-17 MFI saving book of a water committee, Daramalo (right)

In spite of the various limitations however, there are no pronounced issues relating to WaSH committees handling the contributions collected from users. Timely support of WWO is however crucial to prevent misappropriations before they happen. As it is said a gram of prevention is better than a kilo of cure.

4.3.4 Woreda GO’s Support

The most important thing in the sustainability of water supply schemes is that communities (through their committees) have the necessary capacity and motivation to manage their own schemes. The reality is however that in most cases, it is difficult for WaSH committees to build capacities to the required level. That is the reason why the support of local GOs becomes indispensable. It is therefore an opportunity for WaSH committees that WWOs at woreda level and HEWs at kebele level exist (they were inexistent just a few years back). Woreda and kebele level GOs (especially WWOs and HEWs) have been participating in the program since the beginning and therefore are best positioned to assist in the sustainability of the WaSH

schemes. The advantage of HEWs is that they are even closer to communities than WWOs. The capacities and limitations of particularly WWOs are discussed as follows.

The program has created links between WaSH committees and WWOs. The program hands over the O&M of completed water supply schemes to WaSH committees. Simultaneously, it hands over to WWOs the responsibility for closer follow up and support to WaSH committees. WWOs have registered the WaSH committees individually and support them to the extent their capacities permit. The main support expected of WWOs is regular inspection of WaSH committees performance, support in the repair of schemes beyond the capacity of hydraulic agents and regular financial audits. The performance of WWOs in this regard is mixed, and there are issues and limitations that need to be addressed, particularly in view of the fact that the number of schemes needing their assistance is fast increasing as a result of the UAP (National WaSH Program) that aims at universal coverage by 2015.

All WWOs have limited number of technical staff with the capacity to provide regular inspection of schemes and to carry out repair activities that are beyond hydraulic agents. WWOs do relatively better in non technical matters. One has however to be optimistic in this regard, WWOs were not even there a few years ago. Now they are established at woreda level and are fast developing in terms of increasing the number and quality of their staffing situation. The question would rather be to what extent do they have to grow, and whether they in turn have to build the capacities of local private contractors (such as trained artisans) to the level they can contract out part of their work to them. The option of placing own capable water technicians at kebele level, just like HEWS and DAs, may as well need to be considered. Upgrading the capacities of hydraulic agents is still a third and may be best option for better self reliance of communities on technical matters. A mix of all the strategies is also an option in its own right. It would be part of the capacity building efforts for Inter Aide, if it extends support to WWOs in making appropriate combination of choices.

The water supply systems in most woredas are clustered and divided among the existing WWO experts for support. It also appears that, in many cases, there is a shared recognition and relation between the WWOs/their experts and the WaSH committees. In practice however WWO capacity again becomes a limitation to conduct a yearly technical diagnostics at each scheme. Same holds true for yearly audit of WaSH committees' accounts.

The program carries out bacteriological water quality tests upon completion/inauguration of each scheme. According to information obtained, the quality meets the Ethiopian standards. WWOs supposedly take over the task and carry out quality tests from time to time at springs, water points and at home. Some WWOs have water quality testing tool kits which they obtained from Inter Aide or other sources and are trained. Inter Aide has a plan to provide the kits (and train) to those that did not get them yet. Those WWOs who own the kits do have budgetary constraints for the purchase of the chemicals needed for the tests; Inter Aide has been providing support in this regard. WWOs have reported that so far there are no worrisome water quality problems observed.

Most WWOs said that they maintain separate files for the water supply schemes they support. Inter Aide has been transferring the database for each scheme to WWOs, and will continue to do so. Some WWOs said that they create monitoring plans and make efforts to carryout preventive maintenance, instead of waiting for applications to be submitted when breakdown occur. WWOs have as well obtained woreda maps that consist of program built water points.



Pic-18 Woreda map of water points handed over to WWO, Daramalo Woreda

According to the recent woreda administrative arrangements, heads of WWOs are members of woreda cabinets. This provides them with a better access/opportunity to present their cases at cabinet meetings and defend budgetary and other WaSH related matters. WaSH is as well among the top priorities of the government at all levels. Therefore the issue here is not whether WWOs can appropriately defend their budgets, but rather whether the required financial resources are available at woreda level. There are therefore budgetary constraints due to the limited financial resources (block budgets) allocated for the woredas as a whole. The problem of resources however is not limited to budgetary allocations but also transportation facilities.

Hydraulic agents are available at kebele level, to handle the O&M of their respective water supply schemes. They obtain tools from tool bank committees and spare parts from woreda WWOs (issues relating to tools and spare parts are discussed earlier in Section 4.3.2). WWOs can access hydraulic agents easily and deploy them to the extent of their capacities as required. The issue here is that hydraulic agents are generally not paid for their work; this may limit their interest and motivation. There are as well trained artisans (numbers and adequacy varying from woreda to woreda) that are legally registered and are capable of working as local level contractors. Both WWOs and the program have used them in the construction of new schemes; they can as well be used for repair works of existing water supply systems.

4.3.5 Environmental Sustainability

The issue relating to environmental sustainability had been discussed in Section 4.2.3 under the heading “Environmental Impact”. The detail is therefore omitted here to do away with duplication. It would however be useful to note that there are no environmental damages to be caused by the program, and that the natural resources condition upstream of springs and in the catchments as whole is generally good to cause a decrease in the discharges of springs

5 MUTUAL REINFORCEMENT/COHERENCE, EC VALUE ADDED AND VISIBILITY**5.1 Mutual Reinforcement (Coherence)**

According to an EU website (<http://europa.eu/pol/dev/i>), the primary and overarching objective of EU development policy is to eradicate poverty using a sustainable approach. The UN's eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are key to this. They were adopted by world leaders in 2000 with a 2015 deadline. The website indicates that more than half the money spent on helping poor countries comes from the EU and its member countries, making it the world's biggest aid donor.

The ACP-EU Water Facility was set up in 2004, with the principal objective of providing water and basic sanitation to the poor, and to improve water management governance in African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. The objectives of the Water Facility include:

- to help achieve the water and sanitation Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, key prerequisites for reducing child and maternal mortality and combating diseases; and
- to contribute to improving water governance and management of water resources and to the sustainable development and maintenance of water infrastructure

As indicated in Chapter-1 of this report, the Ethiopian Water Sector Policy is the main policy framework guiding all endeavors in the water sector. The policy has given water and sanitation the top most priority in the allocation of available water resources. The most recent WaSH program in Ethiopia is known as the “National WaSH Program”, scheduled to be implemented over the period 2011-15; the targets are as outlined in Chapter-1. The National WaSH Implementation Framework (WIF) indicates that there are four most significant features of the Program as follows.

- i. Integration: Integration of water supply, hygiene & sanitation, and WaSH in schools & health facilities; and integration of WaSH implementation structure designed to build synergy;
- ii. Harmonization: A shift from piece meal program/project work to one comprehensive national WaSH plan, fund/budget and report. Simply put one National WaSH Program;
- iii. Alignment: Alignment with government policies priorities, strategies, administrative systems, standards and procedures; and
- iv. Partnership: The scope of partnership has been enlarged to include the four Ministries (that signed the WaSH MoU) and the commitment has been increased to engage with Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector as significant partners.

The federal and regional governments carry out various WaSH activities, based on, and in line with the National WaSH Program. The efforts are however constrained mainly by capacity and financial limitations. For this reason, the government has always been seeking the support of funding partners and other actors in the sector such as CSOs/NGOs.

The ACP-EU Water Facility supported, SNNP WaSH program implemented by Inter Aide, is in complete conformity with the policies of the EU and the Water Facility, and complementary with the Ethiopian Water Sector Policy, the National WaSH Program and the four features of the program outlined in the preceding paragraph.

In addition to the governmental and the EU supported Inter Aide activities; there have as well been other donors and actors in the WaSH sector in the program area. These include, among others, the ADB funded WaSH program, UNICEF, NGOs & Church based organizations such as Action Aid & World Vision, and zone based development associations. As far as the evaluation is concerned, their activities and results are all complementary with Inter Aide's WaSH Program and thus there is no duplication of effort or conflicting situations. As a matter of fact, the WaSH needs of the program area are so huge such that the resources made available by these organizations and the work they do on the ground is limited.

Inter Adie has been the main WaSH actor in the program area over the last some years. In implementing the Water Facility assisted program, it has been instrumental in contributing to the realization of EU's development and poverty eradication policies & objectives and in assisting the Ethiopian government in the implementation of the National WaSH Program. Regional line WaSH offices, who have as well been Inter Adie's partners acknowledge and appreciate the contributions made by the EU funded program.

5.2 EC Value Added

A number of member states of the EU provide financial assistance to various GO & NGO WaSH operations in Ethiopia. They all share the development and poverty eradication policies of the EU and the Ethiopian Government. The WaSH support provided by the EU and its member states are all connected in the sense that they form part of the Ethiopian National WaSH Program. It is therefore apparent that the EU assisted WaSH program of Inter Aide is coordinated and complementary to the interventions of EU member states in Ethiopia. The national WaSH Implementation Framework (WIF) facilitates that these various interventions made by the EU Water Facility, member states and other WaSH actors create synergies rather than duplication in the country. Therefore the EU assisted WaSH program of Inter Aide adds value to the ongoing concerted national WaSH effort.

5.3 Visibility

The communication and visibility strategy of Inter Aide as adopted and implemented during the implementation of ACP-EU Water Facility assisted WaSH Program included the following.

- Systematic use of the EU & AFD logos on publications (as in the cover page of this report);
- Display of one program panel at each office;
- Display of one plate at each water system;
- Use of a sticker on each vehicle used by the program;
- Publication and edition of a technical reference book for the regional, zonal and woreda water resources development offices;
- Creation of maps at woreda level;

- Creation of a web page to share information on the program;
- Visibility throughout hygiene and sanitation activities;
- Creation of a leaflet on the program; and
- Media



Pic-19 Examples of visibility panels: Kindo Diadaye Program Office (left) and a water point in Kachabira

The audience and target groups of the visibility actions were partner governmental offices, communities and other partners and stakeholders in the WaSH sector. The wider public was also targeted through field visits, publications and Inter Aide website.

The results obtained from visibility actions included awareness created on the contributions made by ACP-EU Water Facility and AFD through the SNNP WaSH Program, and a sense of partnership built among the funding partners, Inter Aide and the visibility target groups in addressing the shared objectives of development, poverty alleviation and WaSH services.

There were however concerns expressed during the evaluation field work, as to whether visibility actions may erode the sense of ownership and empowerment of communities and local partners. Inter Aide has however developed and implemented the visibility strategy in a manner that paid attention to its principle of “appropriation of the project activities by the beneficiaries”.

6 PROGRAM CHALLENGES AND SLOT ANALYSIS

Many of the items raised in this chapter have already been discussed in earlier parts of the report. The aim here is therefore not to deal with them in detail, but to group and summarize them under the subsequent sections. The issues had been raised by and/or discussed with the program office, user community members and partner GOs.

6.1 Program Challenges

The main challenges faced during the implementation of the Program are outlined as follows.

- The soft aspects (H & San and community capacity building) of the program were not easily attainable and needed a continued effort.
- The limited accessibility (particularly during the rainy seasons) and the difficult terrain in many kebeles has been a challenge. Staff had to walk long distances to reach such communities, while the communities themselves had to transport construction material over the same distance.
- Inflation was high over the years resulting in price rises of both material and labor.
- Staff turnover both in partner GOs and the program office itself has been a problem; the situation is expected to worsen in the program office. The challenge in this regard includes the limited availability of professionals willing to work in remote rural parts of the program area.
- GO & NGO projects have been inconsistent in their approaches towards community participation. Some provide payment for work, while Inter Aide's Program policy is free labor contribution. In relation with this, community education and experience sharing work had to be done in Dawro woredas, as demand driven participatory approaches were not familiar there owing to the fact that they were mostly used to cash for work.
- Dawro woredas as well had the problem of sand not available at closer distances, thus becoming expensive.
- Daramalo woreda faced problems of land slide in the mountainous areas, as well as flood damage on pipe lines.

6.2 SLOT Analysis

The SLOT analysis presented here is the synthesis and summary of program strengths, limitations/weaknesses, opportunities and threats gathered from different sources but mainly the Program management staff.

Strengths

- The WaSH program has been addressing one of the most felt needs of communities.
- The program was able to reach and work in remote and inaccessible communities with difficult terrains.
- The program has adopted demand driven and participatory approaches.
- Program staff have commendable team spirit and commitment for the work; they are also well qualified and experienced.
- Program work was accomplished as planned. To the extent possible, local materials were used for the construction of WaSH facilities. As a result quality services have been delivered to needy communities.

- The program coordination and woreda offices have good working relations and sense of partnership, especially with WWOs, who have been very supportive all along.
- The program has a commendable tradition of data collection, record keeping, and analysis, unlike many other such projects who are mainly preoccupied with implementation/construction.

Limitations

- The partnership relations with woreda level health and education offices were relatively recent and still not strong enough. Program staff however have been working with kebele level health extension workers in the promotion of proper hygiene and sanitation practices. In relation with this, work in hygiene & sanitation and in schools have not been as successful as the provision of water supply.
- Woreda women and children's affairs offices have not been involved in the program. Women's strategic needs are as well not well addressed.
- Focus has been given only to GSS water supply systems and not other types of technologies such as hand dug and shallow wells that have the potential of addressing the needs/demands of communities especially in the lowlands.
- There was no adequate visibility, networking, and promotion of program work among other NGOs, government offices and donors. In relation with this Inter Aide is recommended to resume its CCRDA membership.
- Some water committees are not strong and self reliant enough to manage their water supply schemes.

Opportunities

- There is an enabling WaSH policy environment. The government has demonstrated its commitment to WaSH through the "National WaSH Program" under implementation.
- Relevant woreda level WaSH related offices are available to work with in partnership. The heads of WWOs are members of woreda level cabinets. The presence of HEWs at kebele level with an extension package consisting of WaSH and the CLTSH approach is a real opportunity.
- The high level of acceptance of Inter Aide and its work among communities and partner GOs in the program area is an asset to rely on.
- Water resources are available in the program area that would help address the safe water supply needs of communities in the program area.

Threats

- Qualified and experienced program staff are leaving in search of greener pastures. This appears to worsen in the foreseeable future.
- Inflation and price rises will continue to be a threat.
- Land terrain and inaccessibility in some woredas is increasingly becoming difficult with new interventions.
- Limited capacity of woreda GOs, particularly the woreda water office, to extend adequate support to completed and community managed schemes.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

The program had the overall objectives of contributing to sustainable development, poverty reduction, enhanced rural livelihood, and improved community & local institutional actors WaSH management capacities. It also had the specific objective of increased access to sustainable water and sanitation services for the rural poor. The various activities and outputs planned and implemented by the program were consistent with these objectives, as well as the policies of Inter Aide, funding organizations and the government. In view of the above, it can be concluded that the program, its objectives and activities were relevant.

Inter Aide, in collaboration with user communities and partner GOs, had on the whole implemented the program according to plan and in a participatory manner, and had utilized the funds according to budget. The evaluation appreciates the efforts and the hard work put by program staff into the attainment of the program outputs. The staff had to struggle and operate under hostile terrains and tough rural working conditions to accomplish these tasks.

The program has been able to benefit communities in a number of ways in spite of the various challenges faced. These include the improvement of health conditions of communities, reduction in the drudgery of fetching water on women and young girls, building the capacity of communities in the O&M of WaSH facilities, and assistance to woreda water and health offices in improving woreda coverage with water supply and sanitation. The program was as well able to impact the lives of WaSH users in various ways including the improvement of the quality of their lives. The practical needs of women related to water and sanitation had been well addressed. The strategic needs relating to equality, access and control over resources however have some way to go before their attainment. Community management structures as well need further reinforcement and support.

There are various factors that will contribute to the sustainability of the program: its physical outputs and benefits, both positively and negatively. It is however necessary to note that the longer term sustainability of the program will depend mainly on the support to be extended by the woreda and kebele level GOs of relevance to community management structures, and their capacities and resources to do so. It is hoped that Inter Aide will as well have opportunities to keep an eye on and contribute to the sustainability of the program as long as its operation continues in the program woredas.

The recommendations provided in the next section are hoped to contribute to a better performance of the program that has phased out, as well as the improvement of the performance of Inter Aide and partners in similar future WaSH programs.

7.2 Recommendations

The recommendations here have already been discussed in various parts of the report; it is therefore only the main points that are summarized and presented here. They are aimed at providing suggestions that will hopefully help in enhancing the effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of the program, and also in the planning and implementation of similar future interventions. They are addressed mainly to Inter Aide, woreda partner GOs, and community WaSH management structures, all of who have stake in the successes of the program.

7.2.1 General Recommendations

A main general recommendation for Inter Aide is to continue with its WaSH endeavors and to contribute to the attainment of UAP, GTP, and MDG targets in its geographic woredas of operation (and beyond) to the extent its resources allow. The targets include universal WaSH coverage and capacity building for sustainability.

There has generally been a commendable sense of partnership and collaboration between the program and GO offices of relevance in the woredas, particularly WWOs and kebele level HEWs. Although partnership with WHOs and WEOs has been growing in recent years, it has not been yet to the level of WWOs. It could as well be said that partnership with woreda women's and children's offices is inexistent. This would need to be put right; Inter Aide would perform better by bringing on board relevant local GO partners/stakeholders to the required level.

7.2.2 Specific Recommendations

7.2.2.1 Water Supply

GSS is an ideal source of rural water supply, and should always be given priority whenever feasible. Inter Aide however needs to consider other technologies such as hand dug wells, shallow wells, etc as well. The approach needs to be such that once a community need/demand is identified, then, this should be followed by an assessment of feasible water sources in the area. If there are multiple feasible sources available, then they should be prioritized based on certain criteria. It could be that GSS would be given number one priority, on spot spring development number two, hand dug wells number three, and so on. If priority number one is available, then, that would be the best option to be taken on; if not it would be necessary to go for number two and so on. In brief the recommendation here is that it should be community felt needs/demand, rather than the availability of springs that should guide the operations of Inter Aide.

The Ethiopian Water Sector Policy states that it aims to “ensure that water allocation gives highest priority to water supply and sanitation while apportioning the rest for uses and users that result in highest socio-economic benefits”. The term water supply, under rural circumstances refers to water supply for human as well as animal consumption. It would therefore be necessary to make sure that all the water supply systems built by the program are

essentially primarily used for human and animal consumption in the targeted communities. It is only when there is any excess that the water can be used for other purposes such as nurseries, vegetable gardening, etc.

Water committees need to make sure that water supply sites are at all times clean, tidy as well as well fenced. They should also make sure that the supply is orderly and to the satisfaction of users. There are some irregularities observed in this regard; WWOs need to inspect that the water supply sites are well taken care of by the committees. WWOs as well need to make sure that water qualities are appropriately tested from time to time. For example, Ambaza Village, part of the big Gocho GSS Network had reported the presence of worms in the water supplied. It would however be necessary to note that no such report was obtained from other visited water supply sites/users.

Soddo workshop participant had indicated that Inter Aide's projects need to extend beyond communities and embrace schools and health institutions for assistance in their water supply. They also indicated that it would be useful to consider the construction of reservoirs, with closed systems (no free flow) particularly in low discharging spring water supply systems. In relation with this, it is strongly recommended that Inter Aide pursues working with schools and school clubs related to WaSH. Working with and supporting school clubs (that involves school children) has a far reaching and sustainable positive impact not limited to schools but the wider community as well.

7.2.2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

The CLTSH has been a very useful and powerful approach in promoting proper hygiene and sanitation practices. Inter Aide is strongly recommended to pursue with this approach and to work closely with HEWs in all its integrated WaSH endeavors. It would as well be useful if Inter Aide considers promoting the use of solid & liquid waste disposal sites, as well as the other H&San messages of relevance in the health extension package promoted by HEWs.

Woreda health offices and HEWs, are recommended to take the opportunity created by the safe water supply of the program and make efforts (with the CLTSH approach) that all households that could not be fully covered by sanitation facilities during the life span of the program are fully covered. They also need to pursue with promoting and sustaining the sanitation and hygiene benefits including, but not limited to, the availability and use of hand washing facilities near latrines.

Some schools visited during field work had proposed the construction of ventilated improved pit latrines (VIPL) in the future, instead of the simple pit latrines built for them by the program. This is owing to the fact that such institutions need to have better standard facilities.

It had been observed during the field work that humans and livestock dwell under the same roof/the same house. It is apparent that this is a risky practice because of sanitary reasons and the easy transmission of communicable diseases from the animals to humans. During the field visit, it was reported that it has been difficult to separate shelter arrangements, due to fear of attack by wild animals, burglary/robbery and also poverty. Nevertheless, there should be a way

out in resolving the dilemma or otherwise risk the attainment of a healthy and tidy living environment through proper sanitary practices.

7.2.2.3 Capacity Building

The organization of community WaSH management structures needs to consider various related options for better sustainability of operational WaSH schemes. The main current arrangement is that WaSH committees are established and hydraulic agents trained with tool bank committees established at kebele level. It may be useful to consider the introduction of GAs (of water point level WaSH Committee representatives), water management boards to be elected by GAs, and water administration offices (WAOs) to be set up by boards. Such organizational arrangement is recommended particularly for large rural GSS systems individually; and may also be useful for smaller water supply systems that can be clustered together at kebele (or equivalent) level. If this organizational arrangement is to be considered, the WAOs will need to have full/part time paid technical and admin & finance staff to be employed for the routine daily work. WAOs get income from the sale of water, either on a monthly contribution basis or users paying fees based on the quantity of water they collect each time (say per jerry can); the rates should in any case be able to cover the costs of running WAOs. Such experiences exist in SNNP and other regions. And there is already some start/experience in Inter Aide's WaSH program itself (Gocho GSS Network). The details for this however need to be discussed and worked out. Zonal level participants of the debriefing workshop held in Soddo, upon completion of the evaluation field work, had provided the information that the SNNP regional water bureau had very recently issued a guideline/directive as to how community water supply management structures have to be organized. They have indicated that it is similar to the one proposed above. It would therefore be necessary to have a look into and comply with it as an official requirement.

It is good that women are members of the various WaSH committees; they are however by and large only ordinary passive members playing no leadership roles. This is not enough in addressing the strategic needs of women. They need to play leading roles and have access & control over WaSH resources and benefits. It however does not appear that gender issues are adequately addressed by the program. As indicated earlier, woreda women and children's offices were as well not involved in a program that was mainly meant to addressing the particular needs of women and children. Inter Aide will therefore need to take properly this aspect of its WaSH work in the future.

Many of the water supply systems (including Gocho GSS Network) have not yet been transferred/ handed over for community management, owing to certain procedural reasons. It would however be important to make sure that this task is done in due course, as it is vital for sustainability.

One of the weaknesses of certain WaSH committees is that they do not collect water charges from all users that are supposed to pay. WWOs need to make sure, during their audits, that all users, including school teachers (who are reported not paying presently) pay for the services, except those exempted by the communities from such duties. It would as well be necessary to note that regular financial audits are important to make sure that the WaSH resources are

managed properly. It was reported that there are WWOs' capacity limitations in this regard; it is however as well important to realize that "a gram of prevention is better than a kilo of cure".

The capacities of WWOs are reportedly limited to provide the necessary technical and audit support that the WaSH management structures need. It had been noted that the capacities of WWOs are as well steadily improving in order to cope with the plan for universal water supply coverage as well as the increasing need for supporting the flourishing new water supply systems/committees. It is recommended that Inter Aide pursues its support in the process of building WWOs' capacities. Incidentally, it may be useful to note that WWOs have requested during the Soddo Workshop that it would be helpful if Inter Aide as well considers mitigating WWOs' transport problems through the provision of motor bikes.

In relation with the above, one of the limitations of woreda GO staff is that many are not fully familiar with the various national and regional WaSH related policy documents. This has a number of disadvantages, such as limited effectiveness & team spirit/motivation for work. It was reported WWOs, WHOs and other WaSH related GOs do not adequately work with and read one another; they do not fully understand the roles and duties of NGOs, etc. It was therefore one of the recommendations of the Soddo workshop for Inter Aide to assist in the capacity building of staff (of both GOs and its own) in the training (and distribution of material/documents) in respect of WaSH related government policies, strategies, legislations, programs and guidelines.

The training of local artisans and assistance in their licensing as contractors will have an impact in building woreda/community level private sector capacities in the construction and O&M of sustainable WaSH facilities.

Inter Aide staff themselves need capacity building both in the technical and soft aspects of WaSH programs/projects. Training in soft aspects would include subjects related to participatory approaches (e.g. PRA), monitoring & evaluation and gender analysis. All capacity building/training to be given to own staff and partners will of course have to be based on needs. Experience sharing to other community managed WaSH schemes would as well be an important aspect of capacity building.

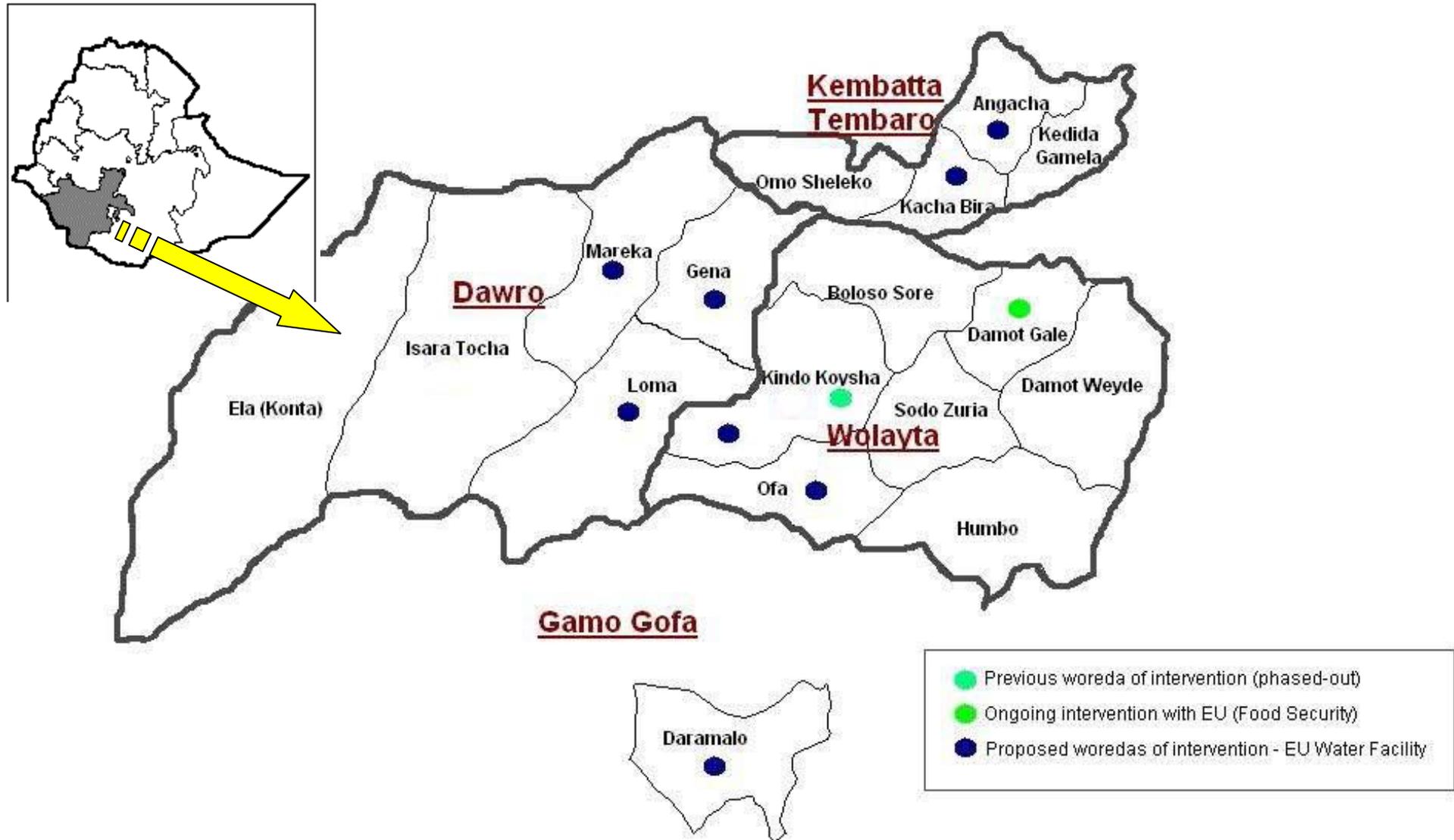
Finally, it may be useful to note to Inter Aide that it would be more convenient to have shorter names of programs/projects. The name of this program, as can be seen on the cover page, is rather long for an easy reference.

ANNEXES

Annex-1 List of Reference Material

1. Inter Aide (2006). ACP-EU Water Facility Actions in ACP Countries, Annex A1, Grant Application Form for non-state actors (ACP and EU), EU State actors and international organizations, Reference: EuropeAid/122979/C/ACT/ACP, 9th European Development Fund.
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6. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, FDRE (2006). Ethiopia: Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty [PASDEP, Draft].
7. Ministry of Finance & Economic Development (2011). Annual Report on Macroeconomic Developments EFY 2002 (2009/10).
8. Ministry of Water Resources (2001).Ethiopian Water Sector Policy
9. Ministry of Water Resources (2001).Ethiopian Water Sector Strategy
10. Ministry of Water Resources (2002). Ethiopian Water Sector Development Program
11. Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources Management Directorate (2011). Small- Scale Irrigation Capacity Building Strategy for Ethiopia.
12. Memorandum of Understanding Signed between Ministry of Water & Energy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development on Integrated Implementation of Water Supply, Hygiene and Sanitation Program in Ethiopia (2011, final draft)
13. Ministry of Water Resources (2011).National WaSH Implementation Framework (WIF, draft)
14. Ministry of Water Resources (2011). The revised Universal Access Plan (UAP-2, for rural water supply), Final Report
15. MoH (2011) National Hygiene & Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for Ethiopia, final draft (MoH, 2011)
16. Ministry of Water Resources (2001).Gender Mainstreaming Guideline
17. Ethiopia Food Security Strategies, 1996 and 2002.
18. FDRE Population Census Commission (2008). Summary and Statistical Report of the 2007 Population and Housing Census.
19. The web-site of Inter Aid (www.interaide.org), EU (<http://europa.eu/pol/dev/i>) and ACP-EU Websites

Annex-2 Program Location Map



Source: Inter Aide Grant Application to ACP-EU Water Facility

Annex-3 Program Logical Framework Analysis (LFA)

| Intervention Logic | Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions |
|--|---|--|--|
| OVERALL OBJECTIVE | | | |
| <p>Contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development through the achievement of the MDGs and PRSP targets on water and sanitation in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Contribute to enhanced livelihood through an increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation services for an increasing number of rural poor of southern Ethiopia</p> <p>Contribute to improved governance in water and sanitation, and management of water resources at local and district level in southern Ethiopia.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in the valued cumulated time gained - Increase in the cumulated reduction of health related expenditure - Increase in the level of satisfaction of the users on water service delivery from WWO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interviews from water users (women) ▪ KAP surveys | |
| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE | | | |
| Increased access to sustainable water and sanitation services for the rural poor through improved capacities of the community based and local institutional actors of six vulnerable districts of Southern Ethiopia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safe Water Supply access in the targeted area increased by 15 to 28% in the 6 targeted district at the end of the project - Instant prevalence of diarrhoeas for U5 decreased by 30% from original value by the end of the project - Access to basic sanitation increased from 6% to 16% in the targeted area by the end of the project - Reduction of cattle mortality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ex-post evaluation ▪ Baseline survey ▪ Woreda Water Offices statistics ▪ Administrative maps on WS&S coverage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decentralisation process toward regions, zones and Woreda maintained ▪ Absence of major political crisis |
| EXPECTED RESULTS | | | |
| 1. Sustainable access to safe water supply is increased | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 84.000 persons have a permanent access to safe water at the project end, so as 24 000 cattle heads. 15 000 more people on an occasional basis during market days. - 100 perennial springs are protected; gravity flow distribution schemes are co-implemented (175 km of pipes) with community voluntary workers. - 240 low cost water points are built in the 6 districts (woredas) covered by the project. - Water points are situated at less than 1km from the water user households. - Water points deliver more than 20 l/capita/day. - Water delivered meets with national standards on drinking water quality; 80% of the water point's quality tests show less than 5CFU/100ml (Thermo tolerant faecal coliform). - 240 Water Committees are constituted and trained. Community based Local Water Technicians (at least one per Kebele) are trained and have capacity to maintain the systems regularly. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final and mid term evaluation ▪ Project and partner's annual reports ▪ Follow-up and evaluation visits reports ▪ Surveys data ▪ Water quality analysis tests' reports ▪ Kap surveys | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional stability allowing adequate programming ▪ No exceptional climatic disorder (extended drought) ▪ No major interference from different strategies carried out by other development or emergency actors |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p>2. Hygiene practices and access to basic sanitation are durably improved</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14.000 families have received messages on hygiene and sanitation. 240 communities have conducted the complete PHAST process. 10.000 new latrines are built by users (pit latrines) and 2000 pit latrines rehabilitated. Furthermore, 25 schools have rehabilitated or constructed latrines for the benefit of approximately 25 000 children. - Low cost hand washing facilities are installed nearby the latrines. - The water consumption at household level increases by 50% from its original value (assessed between 4 and 6,5 litres per capita per day in the absence of water point). - Comparative studies show a 30% decrease of the prevalence of diarrhoea among under 5 in target areas. - Water quality analysis (bacteriological tests) have been done jointly with Woreda Water Offices for all the 240 water points for at least 2 rounds (each round composed of 1 test at WP level + 10 tests at HH level randomly selected), representing a total of 5.280 water quality tests. Results have systematically been conveyed to the assembly of water users. 70% of the second round results show improvement. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KAP surveys in 2007 - 2009 and 2010 ▪ Baseline data and progress reports ▪ Instant diarrhoeas prevalence U5 surveys ▪ Woreda Health Desk & clinics statistics ▪ Water quality analysis tests' reports ▪ Mid-term evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No excessive turn over (more than 50% during project period) of Government Health Staff | |
| <p>3. Community Based Organisations and local institutional actors capacities to implement, manage and sustain WS&S facilities and services are reinforced and linked.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70% of 240 Water Committees are organizationally and financially autonomous 2 years after their creation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ they have access to a bank account (where micro finance facilities are operating) and a tool bank ▪ they have adequate capacities in water users' fees collection, accounting, registration, book keeping ▪ their water points are protected, clean and preserved ▪ they are able to identify and solve 95% of the technical problems. - Women play an important role in each water committees. - 75% of the Water Committees are collecting on more than 1% of the total system material value each year -- 90% of the water committees are making expenses showing they are maintaining their water system - Plans and technical data of each water system are available in the corresponding Water Office. - Each Water Office disposes of a comprehensive cartography (A0 topographic map) of the situation of their district regarding water resources. - The Water Offices are capable to deliver maintenance operations, run a stock of material - Each Water Office practices water analysis and communicate results to the water users. - At the end of the project, the supervision of 50% of the water points has officially been handed over to the W WO. Water Committees are linked with the DA's and Woreda Water Office as a referral agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project progress report ▪ Mid-term evaluation ▪ MFI bank reports ▪ Water Committees accountings and reports ▪ Woreda topographic and administrative maps ▪ WWO activity reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No long term shortage in materials and supplies ▪ No irreparable degradation of access roads | |
| <p>ACTIVITIES</p> | | <p><u>Human resources</u></p> | <p><u>Action costs</u></p> | <p><u>Pre-conditions required before the project starts:</u></p> |
| <p>1.1 Execution of Water Supply & Sanitation (WS&S) baseline surveys / - 1.2 Pre-selection and prioritisation of potential sites of intervention / - 1.3 Carry out a diagnosis on water access and sanitation situation with pre-selected communities</p> <p>1.4 Record communities' request for technical support</p> <p>1.5 Recruit project staff / - 1.6 Organise training for project staff and institutional actors</p> <p>1.7 Conduct technical and social feasibility surveys involving the beneficiary communities for each eligible request.</p> <p>1.8 Prepare the conditions for a planned, concerted and participatory intervention / - 1.9 Conduct a technical study</p> <p>1.10 Elaborate and sign a "collaboration agreement"</p> <p>1.11 Co-implement the agreement and the construction of the water supply system</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 Ethiopian Project Officers (year 1 & 2) and 3 (from year 3 to 5) - 1 Expatriate Project Officer (2 years) - 4 Ethiopian Project Assistants - 5 Technical Supervisors - 6 IEC supervisors - 9 site foremen - 15 masons - 6 mason assistants - 4 plumbers - 23 field facilitators - 3 administrative assistants | <p>2 167 767</p> <p>EUR</p> <p>Human Resources* 859 450 EUR</p> <p>Travel 33 600 EUR</p> <p>Equipment 743 100 EUR</p> <p>Local office/action costs 328 800 EUR</p> | <p>Project Agreement signed with Regional Authorities</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>2.1 Plan and coordinate the hygiene and sanitation program / - 2.2 Train field facilitators and Water Officers on participative approach and PHAST methodology</p> <p>2.3 Promote safer water use, sanitation and hygiene practices in the targeted communities / - 2.4 Promote the construction and rehabilitation of individual latrines</p> <p>2.5 Conduct PHAST methodology in targeted communities</p> <p>2.6 Conduct regular and systematic water analysis, feedback the results and encourage simple measures./ - 2.7 Take regular and systematic pictures of sanitation indicators</p> | <p>- 16 unqualified staff - 1 Country Representative</p> <p><u>Training and follow-up</u> - Training for partners, staff and direct beneficiaries - Workshops and review meetings - Monthly supervision by C.R. - 2 missions per year from France - Regional Director - evaluation and programming - External mid-term evaluation</p> <p><u>Equipment and supplies</u> Construction materials for Water Supply (cement, pipes, fittings...) Various tools and instruments (including water test kits). Training materials - PHAST toolkits Furniture and office equipment</p> | <p>Other costs, services 61 000 EUR Administrative costs 141 817 EUR <i>* Note: Including labour contribution</i></p> | |
| <p>3.1 Organise a general preliminary workshop / - 3.2 Link Water Committees and local Micro Finance Institution to secure water users' fee deposits</p> <p>3.3 Provide follow up, decreasing in intensity during a period of 2 years / - 3.4 Promote the set-up of tool banks at Kebele level / - 3.5 Elaborate and sign "hand over agreements"</p> <p>3.6 Include a maintenance clause in the "hand over agreement"/ - 3.7 Support the development of an institutional service for water users</p> <p>3.8 Strengthen the capacities of the Water Office to make water quality analysis and to convey results to the communities of users</p> <p>3.9 Support the Water Offices to set up a maintenance unit / - 3.10 Develop the capacities of the Water Offices to train and supervise Local Water Agents / - 3.11 Establish and update with the Water Office a complete documentation</p> <p>3.12 Increase and facilitate interactions between Water Committees, Water Offices and other actors</p> <p>3.13 Conduct mid-term external evaluation / -3.14 Conduct annual review meeting with involved actors. / 3.15 Organise final workshops - assess the capacities of WWO to operate autonomously and the reproducibility of</p> | | | |

Source: Inter Aide Grant Application Form to ACP-EU Water Facility

Annex-4 List of All Schemes Built by the Program

| Woreda | Year | Water point | Spring box | Fountain | Wash tub | Cattle Trough | Pipes (m) | Benef. | Remark |
|--------|------|-------------------|------------|----------|----------|---------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Mareka | 1 | Mada kuliye 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 169 | 150 | |
| | 1 | Mada kuliye 2.1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | |
| | 1 | Mada kuliye 2.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 861 | 170 | |
| | 1 | Mada kuliye 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 220 | |
| | 1 | Gobo shamana 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 150 | 100 | |
| | 1 | Gozu Bamushi | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 192 | 160 | |
| | 2 | Arusi Mogjise 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 202 | 192 | |
| | 2 | Bato kalibo 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 210 | |
| | 2 | Bato kalibo 1.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1483 | 300 | |
| | 2 | Yemala meso 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 202 | 156 | |
| | 2 | Yemala meso 2.1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1663 | 90 | |
| | 2 | Yemala meso 2.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 174 | |
| | 2 | Yemala meso 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 341 | 150 | |
| | 2 | Yemala meso 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 121 | 132 | |
| | 2 | Gozo shashwo 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 238 | 336 | |
| | 2 | Gozo shashwo 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 133 | 204 | |
| | 2 | Mada kuylie 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 278 | 186 | |
| | 2 | Arisi mogiesa 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 266 | 174 | |
| | 3 | Bato Kalibo 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 83 | 108 | |
| | 3 | Bato Kalibo 2:2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 604 | 228 | |
| | 3 | Bato Kalibo 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 422 | 330 | |
| | 3 | Bato Kalibo 4:1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2777 | 282 | |
| | 3 | Gobo shamana 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 307 | 108 | |
| | 3 | Gozo shashwo 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 60 | 96 | |
| | 3 | Mada Kuylie 5.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 498 | 204 | |
| | 4 | Gozo shashwo 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 144 | 128 | |
| | 4 | Bato Kalibo 2:3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 288 | 400 | |
| | 4 | Saba Yoyo 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 120 | 203 | |
| | 4 | Yamala Gabara 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2400 | 96 | |
| | 4 | Yamala Gabara 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 246 | 227 | |
| | 4 | Gendo 3.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 420 | |
| | 4 | Gendo 3.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1128 | 144 | |
| | 4 | Shina Gaburi 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 109 | 312 | |
| | 4 | Yamala meso 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 401 | 306 | |
| | 4 | Yamala Gabar 1;2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 300 | |
| | 4 | Yamala Gabar 1;3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2800 | 306 | |
| | 4 | Yamala Gabar 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 145 | 276 | |
| | 4 | Mada Kuylie 6.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 467 | 306 | |
| | 5 | Genddo bacho 4,1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 108 | |
| | 5 | Genddo bacho 4,2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4000 | 276 | |
| | 5 | Genddo bacho 4,3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 276 | |
| | 5 | Genddo bacho 4,4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 420 | |
| | 5 | Mandida 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 192 | 306 | |
| | 5 | Yamala Gabara 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 145 | 276 | |
| | 5 | Mandida Kuyli 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 467 | 306 | |
| | 5 | Gobo Shamena 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 144 | 258 | |
| | 5 | Gozo Bamusi 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 114 | 252 | |
| | 5 | Mada Kuyli 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 74 | 264 | 48 |
| Loma | 2 | Bero yamala 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 434 | 318 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------|-------------------|---|---|---|-----|------|-----|--|
| | 2 | Bero yamala 5.1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 378 | |
| | 2 | Bero yamala 5.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1473 | 144 | |
| | 2 | Fulasa Buezi 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 291 | 192 | |
| | 2 | Subo tulama 5.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 262 | 330 | |
| | 2 | Disa Kerra 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 180 | 210 | |
| | 2 | Disa Kerra 2.1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 276 | |
| | 2 | Disa Kerra 2.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 874 | 420 | |
| | 2 | Disa Kerra 3.1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 606 | |
| | 2 | Disa Kerra 3.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 957 | 270 | |
| | 2 | Disa Kerra 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 266 | 324 | |
| | 3 | Ariga Bachow 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 425 | 360 | |
| | 3 | Ariga Bachow 1.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 897 | 120 | |
| | 3 | Ariga Bachow 1.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1131 | 306 | |
| | 3 | Ariga Bachow 1.4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2819 | 312 | |
| | 3 | Disa Kerra 5:1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 533 | 450 | |
| | 3 | Disa Kerra 6:1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 318 | 150 | |
| | 3 | Fulassa Bale 7.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 302 | 120 | |
| | 3 | Wasara talo 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 325 | 96 | |
| | 4 | Arga Bacho 2.1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 150 | |
| | 4 | Arga Bacho 2.2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3232 | 222 | |
| | 4 | Wasara talo 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1520 | 318 | |
| | 4 | Wasara talo 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 200 | 198 | |
| | 4 | Wasara talo 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 246 | |
| | 5 | Kae Gerera 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 162 | 390 | |
| | 5 | Koisha Gorta 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1596 | 780 | |
| | 5 | Kae Gerera 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1350 | 340 | |
| 5 | Kae Gerera 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 384 | | |
| 5 | Kae Gerera 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 180 | 420 | | |
| 5 | Dissa kera 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 174 | 264 | | |
| 5 | Fulasa Burzi 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 150 | 264 | | |
| 5 | Koisha Gorta 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 156 | 336 | | |
| 5 | Kae Gerera 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 694 | 264 | 34 | |
| Gena | 2 | Amba woyide 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 116 | 126 | |
| | 2 | Amba woyide 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 157 | 138 | |
| | 2 | Bossa shoga 5.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 226 | 162 | |
| | 2 | Bossa Tadaffa 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 226 | 126 | |
| | 2 | Sere bala 1.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 126 | 60 | |
| | 3 | Arusi ocha 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 180 | 390 | |
| | 3 | Arusi Ocha 4:1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 180 | 420 | |
| | 3 | Bara 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 60 | |
| | 3 | Bara 1.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 202 | 228 | |
| | 3 | Bossa Tadaffa 5.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 324 | 114 | |
| | 3 | Dasha aja 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 308 | 600 | |
| | 3 | Dilamo Marka 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 70 | 150 | |
| | 3 | Dita 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 284 | 180 | |
| | 3 | Gonga Guta 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 342 | 240 | |
| | 3 | Gonga Guta 2-1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 64 | 384 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------------------|---|---|---|-----|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 3 | Wold Hana Gono 3:1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 859 | 186 | |
| | 3 | Wolde Hani Gono 3.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2288 | 216 | |
| | 3 | Baza Shota 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 226 | 360 | |
| | 4 | Asho Dalecha 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 254 | |
| | 4 | Asho Dalecha 1.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 859 | 286 | |
| | 5 | Denba Gena 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2760 | 312 | |
| | 5 | Wozo Haylata | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2406 | 1026 | |
| | 5 | Dilam mareka 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1596 | 210 | |
| | 5 | Arusi Offa 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2166 | 570 | |
| | 5 | Asho Dalache 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1824 | 552 | |
| | 5 | Bossa Tadafa 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 708 | 360 | |
| | 5 | Bossa Tadafa 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 504 | 258 | 31 |
| Ofa | 1 | Yakima 6.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 288 | |
| | 1 | Yakima 6.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1416 | 240 | |
| | 1 | Mancha 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 313 | |
| | 1 | Wareza 3.5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 918 | 372 | |
| | 1 | Wareza 3.6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2229 | 372 | |
| | 2 | Mancha 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 260 | 204 | |
| | 2 | Wareza 3:7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 679 | 372 | |
| | 3 | Wareza 3.8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2500 | 372 | |
| | 4 | waraza 3.9 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1850 | 360 | |
| | 4 | Waraza 3.10 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1605 | 612 | school |
| | 4 | Waraza 3.11 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1379 | 143 | Health center |
| | 4 | Okoto sere 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 54 | |
| | 4 | Geleda 5.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 129 | 134 | Health center |
| | 4 | Geleda 5.2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1228 | 282 | |
| | 4 | Geleda 4.5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 978 | 766 | school |
| | 4 | Geleda 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1537 | 222 | |
| | 4 | Waraza 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 221 | 270 | |
| 4 | Yakema 7 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 143 | Health center | |
| | 5 | Okotosere 7:1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | waiting for pipe | 252 | |
| | 5 | Okotosere 7:2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | waiting for pipe | 204 | |
| Daramalo | 1 | Malo Ezo 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 270 | |
| | 1 | Malo Ezo 3.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 294 | |
| | 1 | Malo Ezo 3.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 252 | |
| | 1 | Malo Ezo 3.4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1937 | 288 | |
| | 1 | Guge Boyre 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 405 | 480 | |
| | 1 | Shela Deda 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 348 | |
| | 1 | Shela Deda 1.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1884 | 480 | |
| | 1 | Lefe 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 402 | |
| | 2 | Shela Deda 1:3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2000 | 510 | |
| | 2 | Guge Boyre 1:3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 264 | |
| | 2 | Guge Boyre 1:2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2842 | 270 | |
| | 2 | Shela Telo 1:1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 261 | |
| | 2 | Lefe 1:2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 481 | 423 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|-------|------|--------|--|
| 2 | Lefe 1:3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 325 | | |
| 2 | Malo Mache 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 230 | | |
| 2 | Malo Mache 1.2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 421 | 370 | | |
| 2 | Malo Mache 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 332 | | |
| 2 | Malo Mache 2.2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 189 | 429 | | |
| 3 | Elli Kodo 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 82 | 444 | | |
| 3 | Malo Ezo 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 437 | 240 | | |
| 3 | Malo Ezo 4.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 473 | 228 | | |
| 3 | Malo Mache 1.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1206 | 600 | | |
| 3 | Menana Abaye 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 217 | 291 | | |
| 3 | Menana Abaye 3.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 788 | 420 | | |
| 3 | Menana Abaye 3.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1343 | 360 | | |
| 3 | Manana Abaya 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 619 | 348 | | |
| 3 | Shela Subo 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 128 | 426 | | |
| 3 | Dera Dime 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 317 | 456 | | |
| 4 | Menena Selo 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 174 | 315 | | |
| 4 | Menena Selo 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 59 | 386 | | |
| 4 | Menena Selo 3.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 988 | 339 | | |
| 4 | Malo Ezo 4.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1250 | 378 | | |
| 4 | Dera Dime 2.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 920 | 529 | | |
| 4 | Dera Dime 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 130 | 386 | | |
| 4 | Dera Dime 3.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1200 | 390 | | |
| 4 | Malo Mache 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 70 | 420 | | |
| 4 | Eli Kodo 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 293 | 390 | | |
| 4 | Eli Kodo 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 231 | 480 | | |
| 4 | Shela Subo 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 126 | 458 | | |
| 4 | Shela Subo 5.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 120 | 454 | | |
| 4 | Shela Tello 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 375 | | |
| 4 | Shela Tello 2.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1300 | 460 | | |
| 4 | Eli Kodo 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 224 | 420 | | |
| 4 | Malo Ezo 1.3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 182 | | |
| 4 | Shela Deda 1.4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 636 | 500 | clinic | |
| 5 | Shela Subo 2.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 527 | 271 | | |
| 5 | Guge Boyre 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 124 | 90 | | |
| 5 | Guge Boyre 2.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 505.5 | 312 | | |
| 5 | Menena Abaya 5.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 545 | 244 | | |
| 5 | Dera Dime 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 249 | | |
| 5 | Dera Dime 5.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 128 | 257 | | |
| 5 | Dera Dime 5.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 369 | 236 | | |
| 5 | Eli Kodo 2.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 505.5 | 288 | | |
| 5 | Eli Kodo 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 388 | 229 | | |
| Kindo Didaye | 1 | Wam. Borkoshe 3.1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 252 | |
| | 1 | Wam. Borkoshe 3.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 532 | 252 | |
| | 1 | Zaro 1.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 432 | |
| | 1 | Zaro 1.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 467 | 444 | |
| | 1 | Gocho 2.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 312 | |
| | 1 | Gocho 2.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2632 | 432 | |

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|----------------|-------------|----------------------|---|---|---|------|-------|------|---------------|
| | 1 | Gocho 2.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 480 | |
| | 1 | Gocho 2.4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 750 | |
| | 1 | Gocho 2.5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 750 | |
| | 1 | Bereda 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 977 | 258 | |
| | 2 | Gocho 2:6 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 528 | |
| | 2 | Gocho 2:7 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 468 | |
| | 2 | Gocho 2:8 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2876 | 552 | |
| | 2 | Zaro 1:3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 420 | |
| | 2 | Zaro 1:4 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 696 | |
| | 2 | Zaro 1:5 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 630 | |
| | 2 | Zaro 1:6 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 720 | |
| | 2 | Zaro 1:7 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6104 | 450 | |
| | 2 | Bosa Manara 4:1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 342 | |
| | 2 | Koysha Wamura 2:1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 240 | |
| | 2 | Koysha Wamura 2:2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 360 | |
| | 2 | Koysha Wamura 2:3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 384 | |
| | 2 | Koysha Wamura 2:4 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4253 | 324 | |
| | 2 | Zaro 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 472 | 366 | |
| | 2 | Zaro 2.2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1037 | 630 | |
| | 2 | Bossa Manara 4.3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 233 | 360 | |
| | 3 | Bosa Manara 4:2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 904 | 318 | |
| | 3 | Gocho 2:9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 676 | 456 | |
| | 3 | Kindo Halale 6.1 | 1 | 1 | | | 316 | 300 | |
| | 3 | Kindo Halale 1:5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 921 | 358 | |
| | 3 | Kindo Halale 1:6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 501 | 308 | |
| | 4 | Bossa Borto 4.4 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 522 | 282 | |
| | 4 | Bossa Borto 1.6 | | 1 | 0 | | 110 | 812 | school |
| | 4 | Gocho 2.10 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 387 | 462 | |
| | 4 | Gocho 2.11 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 233 | 311 | Health center |
| Angacha | 1 | Amb. Wasera 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 294 | |
| | 1 | Amb. Wasera 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 474 | |
| | 1 | Amb. Wasera 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 336 | |
| | 2 | Gubena 1 (Onkochamo) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 133.4 | 600 | |
| | 2 | Gubena 2 (Kalona) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 145 | 498 | |
| | 2 | Kerekitcho 1 (& 2) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 90 | 522 | |
| | 3 | Gerba Fandide 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 215 | 504 | |
| | 3 | Gubena 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 188 | 720 | |
| | 3 | Jeba Dodoba 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 232 | 600 | |
| | 3 | Jeba Dodoba 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 99 | 762 | |
| | 3 | Masana 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 180 | 1536 | |
| | 3 | Ambaricho Wasera 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 128 | 894 | |
| | 3 | Ambaricho Wasera 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 68 | 444 | |
| | 3 | Donkoricho 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 167 | 396 | |
| | 4 | Mesena 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 237 | 2358 | |
| | 4 | Kelama 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 58 | 906 | |
| | 4 | Adancho 1:1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1144 | 348 | |
| | 4 | Adancho 1:2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 615 | 354 | |
| | 4 | Adancho 1:3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 500 | 258 | |
| 4 | Adancho 1:4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1475 | 300 | | |

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| | 4 | Adancho 1:5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 480 | 324 | |
| | 4 | Bucha 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 481 | 384 | from Adancho spring |
| | 4 | Bucha 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 399 | 372 | from Adancho spring |
| | 5 | Kelama 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 588 | 282 | |
| | 5 | Messena 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 179 | 216 | |
| | 5 | Jeba Bodoba 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 209 | 720 | |
| | 5 | Angacha 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 900 | |
| Kacha Bira | 1 | Lalo 1.7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2651 | 564 | |
| | 1 | Lalo 1.8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 665 | |
| | 1 | Lalo 1.9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 768 | |
| | 2 | Burchana 1.1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 275 | 264 | |
| | 2 | Burchana 1.2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 387 | 120 | |
| | 2 | Burchana 1.3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1222.5 | 102 | |
| | 2 | Itta 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 70 | 510 | |
| | 2 | Hoda 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 420 | |
| | 2 | Mesafe 1.1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 176 | 102 | |
| | 2 | Mesafe 1.2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 488 | 948 | |
| | 2 | Mesafe 1.3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1261 | 660 | |
| | 3 | Burchana 1.4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 867 | 210 | |
| | 3 | Hoda 3.1 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1501 | 360 | |
| | 3 | Hobcheke 1.1 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 372 | |
| | 3 | Hobcheke 1.2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 390 | |
| | 3 | Hoda 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 38 | 378 | |
| | 3 | Itta 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2259 | 1422 | |
| | 3 | Leini 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 192 | |
| | 3 | Mesafe 1.4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2311 | 660 | |
| | 3 | Lalo 4.1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4577 | 444 | |
| | 3 | Lalo 4.2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 450 | |
| | 3 | Misraklesho 4.3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 660 | |
| | 3 | Lalo 5.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 127 | 210 | |
| | 4 | Itta 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 59 | 558 | |
| | 4 | Misraklesho 4.10 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2241 | 390 | |
| | 4 | Misraklesho 4.11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2480 | 1350 | SCHOOL |
| | 4 | Misraklesho 4.12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 412 | |
| | 4 | Misraklesho 4.13 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 420 | |
| | 4 | Misrak lesho 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 479 | 390 | |
| | 5 | Hobicheka 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 480 | |
| | 5 | Hobicheka 1.3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 105 | Health Center |
| | 5 | Walana 3.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2006 | 426 | |
| 5 | Zogoba 1.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 420 | | |
| 5 | Zogoba 1.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 450 | | |
| 5 | Zogoba 1.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 390 | | |
| 5 | Zogoba 1.4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 753 | 402 | | |
| 5 | Misrak lesho 2.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 957 | 330 | | |
| 5 | Lesho 2.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 300 | | |
| 5 | Lesho 2.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 941 | 438 | | |
| 5 | Lesho 4.14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 105 | | |
| | Total | | 174 | 290 | 258 | 250 | 169649 | 103684 | |

Source: Inter Aide

Annex-5 Terms of Reference for the Terminal Evaluation

INTRODUCTION

Present in Ethiopia since 1988 on the field of water supply, Inter Aide has developed a strong expertise in the set-up of gravity-flow systems as well as in the support and training of the communities to ensure the durability of their systems. Bringing access to potable water was a first step, which was progressively coupled with education and sensitization on essential basic measures to improve the hygiene and sanitary conditions of the families, generating by the way a real impact on the families' situation.

In 2003-04, the creation of Water Offices at Woreda level offered a real opportunity to complete the scheme by developing local public services complementing the communities in the management of their water resources. Since the beginning of their creation, these institutional partners have systematically been included in the intervention's scope with the aim to develop their expertise in the provision of quality water service to the users. Accompanying the decentralization process was also highly recommended by an external evaluation conducted on Inter Aide's water supply projects in 2003¹.

In this context, the project under the EU Water Facility to be evaluated takes place in 8 Woredas of the Southern Region (SNNPRS) and ambitions to provide a durable access to potable water for 14.000 families by the construction of 240 water systems. In line with the MDGs, it aims at improving the coverage of the rural people having access to safe water with a central objective to develop the expertise of the Woreda Water Resource Development Office (WRDO) to ensure the maintenance of their water resources and to provide a service of quality to the users.

QUESTIONS TO BE COVERED BY THE EVALUATION

The evaluation will be organized around three main topics that are presented here below

- In assessing project **relevance** -What are the bases for and how was the program designed? Are there any indications for water supply and sanitation coverage improving attributed to project intervention? Is the health status of the community improving as the result of the project intervention? Is the number of children who attend school increasing as the result of the project intervention (verify if girls enrolment is increased in comparison to that of boys)? Does the traveling distance to collect water decrease as the result of the project intervention? Does this assist women to participate in community development programs? Does this contribute for involvement of other community members (men, boys) in water fetching activities (gender role shift)? Does this have any indication on reduction of gender-based violence associated with fetching water? Does the natural resource management activity improve the degrading situation as the result of the project intervention? Do capacity building activities address the capacity gaps of communities? Were the trainings relevant to the community? Were the sanitation and hygiene promotion education and advocacy properly given to the community? Do the communities bring behavior change and uses the constructed Traditional Pit latrine and waste Disposal Pit? Do the projects reflect the basic felt needs of the community in the project areas? Do the projects correctly identify and target the direct and indirect beneficiaries? Are the project sites based on the felt needs of the beneficiaries' location and distance? Is the intervention inline with the government's policy and the countries need? Was the community participation encouraging?

In addition, the evaluator will also compile, during his/her visit, testimonies from users as regard **changes induced by the project on the families' livelihood**. The question of the impact of the systems constructed and of the hygiene and sanitation promotion measures has already been largely addressed by different external evaluations². Therefore, focusing on the effects and impacts would certainly not bring new elements on that matter.

¹ http://www.interaide.org/pratiques/sites/default/files/Rapenglish_154Ev.pdf

² see Water Facility mid-term evaluation report or http://www.interaide.org/pratiques/sites/default/files/Rapenglish_154Ev.pdf

- In assessing the **effectiveness** of the program- what were the planned activities and the results achieved under the three expected result areas (outputs, outcomes and preliminary impacts)? Do the project implementation according to project proposal? Do the indicators formulated reflect the actual seen during implementation? Did the assumptions and risks envisaged were realized? What were the roles of the community particularly women, local authorities and other stakeholders during the specific projects and capacity building activities planning, implementation and monitoring? What were the mechanisms designed to ensure the active participation of the partners, community particularly women through out the program cycle? Were the community mobilization efforts adequate at the project level? Did women participate actively and have a say in decision making in determination of the location of water points and water sources. Assess the adequacy of the mechanisms that are in place to ensure construction works are done properly to agreed designs? Assess the adequacy of so far started capacity building intervention in pursuant of hoped outcomes under the project document? Assess the existence of any indication/readiness from the side of government line offices to takeover / support big water supply system after the end of the project period (idea of exit strategy)?

In addition we would like to more particularly focus on the following points:

Validation and evaluation of the physical accomplishments

The first part of the evaluation will assess, qualitatively and quantitatively, the water systems constructed within the frame of the projects co-financed by the European Union and the French Agency for Development (AFD). It will concentrate on the validation of the physical achievements (water points), a diagnosis of their state/condition and a confirmation that the proposed outcomes planned in the project document have been fulfilled. The project planned the construction of 240 water points in 8 districts of 4 administrative zones in order to supply potable water to 84.000 people.

It also include the promotion of family latrines, with the objective set at 10.000 new pit latrines built and 2.000 existing latrines rehabilitated and the construction of improved latrines in 25 schools.

- Examining the program **efficiency** – Is the use of financial, human and material resources efficient? Was there different cost saving mechanisms considered? Was there other cost effective way to undertake the program as a missed opportunity? Is there collaboration and coordination with relevant bodies to use resources efficiently? Does the implementation of the specific projects adhere to the agreement reached with the European Union and Implementing NGO and was it proactive and flexible?
- Examining the SLOT: What were the strength, limitations /challenges, opportunities and treats of the program? What other interventions were there that contributed to the success of aims and objectives of the program? If any either from other NGOs or / and government projects? Are there unintended positive and negative results from the program? What are the best lessons that would make **implementing NGOs'** implementation strategic in the future? Validate the risk and assumptions indicated in the proposal are still relevant or need revision and amendment.
- Examining the program achievement of wider effects (**Impact**). The term impact denotes the relationship between the project's specific and overall objectives.
At Impact level the final or ex-post evaluation will make an analysis of the following aspects: Extent to which the objectives of the project have been achieved as intended in particular the project planned overall objective.
Whether the effects of the project: have been facilitated/constrained by external factors, have produced any unintended or unexpected impacts, and if so how have these affected the overall impact, have been facilitated/constrained by project/programme management, by co-ordination arrangements, by the participation of relevant stakeholders, have contributed to economic and social development, have contributed to poverty reduction, have made a difference in terms of cross-cutting issues like gender equality, environment, good governance, conflict prevention etc, were spread between economic growth, salaries and wages, foreign exchange, and budget.
- Examining the **sustainability** -Are the program outcomes and impacts seem sustainable? – Is there sense of ownership of the project by major stakeholders? Did the implementation process give adequate room for

genuine participation of stakeholders particularly women? To what extent are the stakeholders institutionally connected to influence policy and managerial challenges? Are their enabling policy and development strategies that ensure sustainable access? Was there clearly defined role and responsibility of beneficiaries and regional authorities? Is the institutional capacity of the implementing, supervisory body and the community sufficient to sustain the results? Is the technical aspect of the project that ensures the sustainability and quality of the project fulfilled? Is there any mechanism established to ensure the achievement of the financial sustainability of the projects? Is the environmental impact assessed and treated properly? Is there any bylaws internal regulation in place to manage water points? Assess the adequacy of the started fee system to manage minor repair after the end of the project and explore possible ideas. Assess the relevance of the technology used by the project (availability of spare part, skill and knowledge for repair and management) beyond the project period and explore possible idea.

In addition we would like to more particularly focus on the following points:

An analysis of the community autonomy in the management of their water supply system

For the management and sustainability of the constructed water supply systems, the project built on linkages, synergies and complementarities between different actors, and especially the Committee of Users and the Woreda Water Office. *It is requested to the evaluator to evaluate the capacity of the community actors (represented by the Users' Committee) to play their role, as regard to the following tasks and responsibilities:*

- The capacity to collect and manage the community contributions, to deposit them in a bank account and to report its proper use to the assembly of users and the local institutions. The adequacy of the pricing system and collected amount with projected maintenance costs will be considered.
- The capacity to regularly make a basic review of their system and to perform the majority of the daily maintenance operations, with the support of a local hydraulic agent. The evaluation should focus on the role of these agents in the overall maintenance system and propose a retrospective and prospective analysis of the modes of compensation for their interventions, the definition of their operational scope, type of relationship with the WWO, desirable number of active agents.... It includes the ability to access the needed tools through a local tool bank to do the operations.
- The aptitude of the Users' Committee to call upon external competences in their environment, and especially the Woreda Water Office, for problems that are beyond their skills.

The evaluator will also assess how users and Committees of Users perceive the involvement of the Woreda Water Office, the quality and the adequacy of their services as well as their reactivity.

An evaluation of the institutional capacities to sustain the project outcomes

Different measures have been implemented by the project to reinforce the capacities of the local institutions. It mainly concerns the Woreda Water Offices for the maintenance of the systems, and the Woreda Health Office, through the Health Extension Workers, for the questions related to hygiene & sanitation and especially the use of latrines.

The evaluator is requested to make an inventory of the measures that have been taken during this 5 years project and to assess the changes induced on the capacities of these actors.

a. For the WWO, although non exhaustive, the following elements have been identified as necessary conditions to ensure the sustainability of the existing water supply systems on the long term. It depicts an ideal situation considered as offering the best institutional environment to ensure sustainability, and therefore corresponds to the direction that the project tried to orientate, considering of course that the situation varies between the Woredas. In very isolated places such as in Dawro, where the number of existing systems was initially very low, fulfilling all criteria in these Woreda will require time and overall practice.

- The WWO experts have the required skills to conduct technical diagnostics and support the implementation of the maintenance operations (to prevent or to repair breakdowns)
- Experts are organised per cluster to ensure operational effectiveness as well as relational proximity with the communities. There is a mutual knowledge and shared recognition between the WWO and each community as an entity..
- A yearly diagnostic of each system is operated

- A yearly financial audit of the Users' Committees' accounts is conducted
- Water quality analyses are performed when necessary (systematically at the inauguration of new systems and selectively on older systems)
- A documentation of the existing systems is available at the office with a map and a system of archiving + monitoring tool for the maintenance follow-up
- The Head of the WWO has the organisational capacity to plan and supervise the work of his/her team.
- The WWO is able to draw up and defend appropriate budgets for providing the framework for the maintenance of the existing systems
- The WWO can rely on a network of hydraulic agents recognised by the WWO and available for each Kebele
- The WWO can rely on the presence of licensed qualified local contractors at Woreda level for more complex operations
- The WWO can facilitate the access to required spare parts that are not accessible directly by the Users' Committee on the local market.

→ *The evaluation will therefore assess the relevance of the direction given by the project in the particular context of intervention. It will also measure the progresses made as regard to these elements in the different Woredas targeted.*

As regard access to spare parts, Inter Aide and RCBDIA (associate in the project) have been testing and developing appropriate mechanisms in "older" sites (policy, management and renewal of stocks, revolving mechanisms, responsibilities...). Assessing these experiences and the relevance of the proposed option also pertains to the scope of the evaluation mission as a central focus.

b. As regard to WHO, it mainly concerns the capacity of the HEW to adapt to the community and transmit the key basic sanitation messages (use of latrine, drinking potable water and hand washing after defecation).

Considering the recent contextual changes, especially as regard the mobilization of diverse actors such as the HEW on hygiene and sanitation, the project has made a significant work to mobilize the HEW on latrines' promotion. Specific tools and training have then been organized for the HEW to help them in their daily work. It includes making a diagnostic of the sanitation situation in a village, conveying education in an adapted way, measuring the achievement (individually and collectively) and deciding the necessary actions to reach defecation free area.

→ *It is requested from the evaluator to bring out the different measures that have been implemented by the project, to assess the pertinence of the tools, media and training modules as well as the perception by the concerned actors.*

- Lessons and recommendations-What lessons can be drawn from the interventions? What are the major recommendations of the assessment? How can the project office be more strategic and efficient in implementing the project and ensuring the sustainability?
- Finally, the evaluation report will be completed by questions and opinions that the evaluator will consider relevant to raise in the course of his/her mission, in particular in the field of the technical, socio-cultural, institutional and organizational innovations which would deserved to be considered in the methodological evolutions or to be subject to a further capitalization. The appreciation of the local actors as regard to the project outcomes will also be part of the evaluation.
- **Mutual reinforcement (coherence)**

The extent to which activities undertaken allow the European Commission to achieve its development policy objectives without internal contradiction or without contradiction with other Community policies. Extent to which they complement partner country's policies and other donors' interventions.

Considering other related activities undertaken by Government or other donors, at the same level or at a higher level: likelihood that results and impacts will mutually reinforce one another, likelihood that results and impacts will duplicate or conflict with one another

- Connection to higher level policies (**coherence**)

Extent to which the project/programme (its objectives, targeted beneficiaries, timing, etc.): is likely to contribute to / contradict other EC policies, is in line with evolving strategies of the EC and its partners

- **EC value added**

Connection to the interventions of Member States. Extent to which the project/programme (its objectives, targeted beneficiaries, timing, etc.) , is complementary to the intervention of EU Member States in the region/country/area, is coordinated with the intervention of EU Member States in the region/country/area, is creating actual synergy (or duplication) with the intervention of EU Member States, involves concerted efforts by EU Member States and the EC to optimize synergies and avoid duplication.

- **Visibility**

The consultants will make an assessment of the project's strategy and activities in the field of visibility, information and communication, the results obtained and the impact achieved with these actions in both the beneficiary country and the European Union countries.

METHODOLOGY

The consultant is expected to conduct the evaluation through three phases: a Desk Phase, a field phase and synthesis phase

For the mission of evaluation

Different documents can be used as a source for the evaluation: yearly technical report, a set of data collected by the project (physical accomplishments, financial situation of the Water Committees, technical studies, water quality analyses results ...), surveys, the internal evaluations' report and exchanges, and more globally, the whole system of documentation built in the information frame of the project. The evaluation will concentrate on the targeted Woredas by the Water Facility project intervention.

It will be based on interviews with the different stakeholders: the direct beneficiaries, the representatives the Water Committees, the Woreda Water Offices, the local authorities and institutions involved in the project.

It will finally rely on observations and elements collected during the field visits carried out on sample basis among the list of the water points constructed with the support of the Water Facility in the targeted Woredas.

1) Desk phase – Inception that includes the collection and review of all relevant documentation concerning the programme (e.g.: financing decision, project proposals, activity reports, monitoring reports etc.). On the basis of the information collected the evaluation team should Comment on the logical framework. Comment on the issues/ evaluation questions suggested (see annex 2; section 3) or when relevant, propose an alternative or complementary set of evaluation questions justifying their relevance. Develop the evaluation into sub questions identify provisional indicators and their verification means, and describe the analysis strategy; Propose the work plan for the finalization of the first phase; Confirm the final time schedule. During the inception stage an inception report shall be prepared and submitted to Implementing NGO

2) Field Phase After the approval of Desk- phase the evaluation team should submit its detailed work plan with an indicative list of people to be interviewed, surveys to be undertaken, dates of visit, itinerary, and name of team members in charge. This plan has to be applied in a way that is flexible enough to accommodate for any last-minute difficulties in the field. If any significant deviation from the agreed work plan or schedule is perceived as creating a risk for the quality of the evaluation, these should be immediately discussed with the evaluation

manager. Hold an independent briefing meeting with the appropriate staffs at LOCAL PARTNER, Implementing NGO and EC. Ensure adequate contact and consultation with, and involvement of, the different stakeholders; working closely with the relevant government authorities and agencies during their entire assignment. Use the most reliable and appropriate sources of information and will harmonize data from different sources to allow ready interpretation. Summarize the findings of the fieldwork, discuss the reliability and coverage of data collection and present it in a meeting with partner organization, stakeholders (sector offices involved in the project) and Implementing NGO.

3) Synthesis phase: This phase is mainly devoted to the preparation of the draft final report. The consultants will make sure that: Their assessments are objective and balanced, affirmations accurate and verifiable, and recommendations realistic. When drafting the report, they will acknowledge clearly where changes in the desired direction are known to be already taking place, in order to avoid misleading readers and causing unnecessary irritation or offence. If Implementing IA considers the draft report of sufficient quality, they will circulate it for comments to EC and other stakeholders, and convene a meeting in the presence of the evaluation team. On the basis of comments expressed by the reference group members, and collected by the evaluation manager, the evaluation team has to amend and revise the draft report. Comments requesting methodological quality improvements should be taken into account, except where there is a demonstrated impossibility, in which case full justification should be provided by the evaluation team. Comments on the substance of the report may be either accepted or rejected. In the latter instance, the evaluation team is to motivate and explain the reasons in writing

4) Discussion seminar (De-briefing): A Seminar will be organized locally (Soddo town) for the different stakeholders including, representatives of Water Committees, representatives of the Woreda, Zonal and Regional Water Offices, other actors present in the area (Omo Micro Finance, Catholic Mission...), representatives of the EC Delegation to Ethiopia and of the French Agency for Development, as well as other actors involved in the field of water supply, hygiene and sanitation.

The purpose of the seminar is to present the draft final report to the main stakeholders, to check the factual basis of the evaluation, and to discuss the draft findings, conclusions and recommendations. On the basis of comments made by participants, and collected by the focal person at Implementing NGO, the evaluation team has to write the final version of the report, in which the rules applying to the integration of comments are those stated in the previous section.

5. Deliverables

1) Inception report of maximum 12 pages to be produced after 5 days from the start of the consultant services. In the report the consultant shall describe the first finding of the study, the foreseen decree of difficulties in collecting data, other encountered and/or foreseen difficulties in addition to his programme of work and staff mobilization.

Structure of the Inception Report

1. *The background/context (political, economic, social, etc).*
2. *The intervention logic of the project.*
3. *The validated evaluation questions and criteria for judgment.*
4. *A proposal containing suitable working methods to collect data and information in the offices of NGOs*
5. *the data collection tools to be used, the target groups to be contacted for data collection*
6. *A first outline of the strategy and the methods used to analyze the collected data and information indicating any limitations.*
7. *A detailed work plan and schedule for the next stages.*
8. *The final composition of the evaluation team with clear roles and responsibilities.*

2) A draft report in English with 2 hard copies and electronic copy no later than 15 days after the end of the field mission. The findings and recommendations need to take in to account the outcomes of the workshop with stakeholders.

- 3) **A final report** with 2 hard copies including all annexes and 1 electronically copy, taking into account the comments of Inter Aide to Ethiopia within 10 days of receiving the comments. The final report should include an executive summary synthesizing the key findings and recommendations in the report and should also include the sources of all data and material provided.

A final evaluation report in English including the major observations, conclusions and recommendations will be provided to Inter Aide, to EC Delegation to Ethiopia,, the French Agency for Development, and to the representatives of the Woreda, Zonal and Regional Water Offices.

Evaluators are asked to include in their proposals information regarding the evaluation methodology that they propose using (evaluation steps, sampling elements, tools used, etc.) and possibly making other considered methodological proposals.

PROFILE, SCHEDULE AND PRICE

The evaluation will be conducted by an Ethiopian expert having a good knowledge of English, Amharic and local language of the targeted Zones (wished but not required). A certain technical expertise in evaluation constitutes a prerequisite, more specifically concerning the domains of efficiency (results and means), sustainability (technical, institutional and economical).

The evaluator will have a good experience with the Ethiopian institutions, project evaluation and notably in the domain of water supply, hygiene and sanitation in Ethiopia.

Evaluation indicative schedule

The whole duration of the evaluation mission will be 30 days with:

- 2 days for transportation between Addis-Sodo
- 1 day of preparation (reading project documents and meeting with the country representative)
- 2 days per targeted Woreda = 16 days (Loma, Gena, Mareka, Daramalo, Ofa, Kindo Didaye, Kacha Bira and Angacha)
- 1 day for meeting the Regional Institutional representatives
- 7 days for the report writing
- 1 day for the restitution (workshop)
- 2 days for the production of the final report

The evaluation mission will be carried out in October 2012 the final report will have to be provided by the end of November 2012 at the latest.

The transportation and accommodation (in remote areas) on the site can be provided by Inter Aide. **The evaluator will provide a detailed schedule and a total budget in his/her proposal.**

All the related Taxes should be mentioned in the financial proposal.

Annex II: Layout, structure of the Final Report the main sections of the evaluation report are as follows :

- 1 Executive Summary
- 2 Introduction
- 3 Answered questions/ Findings
 - 3.1 Problems and needs (Relevance)
 - 3.2 Achievement of purpose (Effectiveness)
 - 3.3 Sound management and value for money (Efficiency)
 - 3.4 Achievement of wider effects (Impact)
 - 3.5 Likely continuation of achieved results (Sustainability)
 - 3.6 Mutual reinforcement (coherence)
 - 3.7 EC value added
- 4 Visibility
- 5 Overall assessment
- 6 Conclusions and Recommendations
 - 6.1 Conclusions
 - 6.2 Recommendations

Annexes o the report

The report should include the following annexes:

- The Terms of Reference of the evaluation
- The names of the evaluators and their companies (CVs should be shown, but summarised and limited to one page per person)
- Detailed evaluation method including: options taken, difficulties encountered and limitations. Detail of tools and analyses.
- Logical Framework matrices (original and improved/updated)
- Map of project area, if relevant
- List of persons/organisations consulted
- Literature and documentation consulted
- Other technical annexes (e.g. statistical analyses, tables of contents and figures)

The consultant will include as an Annex the DAC Format for Evaluation Report Summaries

For methodological guidance, structure of the report the consultant should refer to the EuropeAid's Evaluation methodology website http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/evaluation/intr_page/methods.htm

Annex-6 Evaluation Methodology and Checklists

Annex-6.1 Approaches and Methodology

6.1.1 Approaches and steps

For the terminal evaluation to accomplish its tasks successfully and to meet the objectives set for it, the following approaches and steps were followed. It would be necessary to note here that although the evaluator had the primary responsibility for the accomplishment of the evaluation as per the TOR, the work was however done with the participation and involvement of Inter Aide, the program office, the beneficiary communities and line/woreda GOs.

1. Work started with the review of relevant documents, including government policies/strategies, the program proposals, mid-term evaluation, progress and other such reports, with the aim of having a deeper insight and understanding of the program. Simultaneously, discussions were held with the country office of Inter Aide on matters related to methodology, evaluation instruments, schedule of work, logistical arrangements, and such other items.
2. A set of data and information collection instruments were then developed based on the approach outlined here and the methodology discussed separately in Section 6.1.2 of this annex. The instruments included checklists for interviews/discussions and site visits, and forms to be completed mainly by the Inter Aide/the program office.
3. An inception report was prepared, mainly to summarize the results in 1 & 2 above.
4. Following the preparation and submission of the inception report, data and information was collected from relevant sources. The data collected included both quantitative (mainly on activities, outputs, finance, etc.); and qualitative data mainly focusing on information and views of the various stakeholders on program performance in respect of program relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Data was collected from various secondary and primary sources such as program related documents; field visits, beneficiaries, the implementing NGO /program office and other stakeholders.
5. The collected data/information was processed and analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The analysis was disaggregated by woreda, sex and other categories whenever opportunities permitted. The analysis was the basis for interpretation, conclusions and recommendations that followed.
6. Upon completion of the field work, a half day debriefing workshop was organized in Soddo town for various stakeholders including, representatives of water committees, representatives of woreda and zonal water offices, as well as management staff of the WaSH Program. The purpose of the seminar was to present and discuss preliminary evaluation findings with the main stakeholders.
7. Following this, all the processes; findings and recommendations of the evaluation were compiled into a draft report. The draft was submitted to Inter Aide for discussion and comments together with partners. The draft report was in the end finalized, incorporating all relevant comments obtained from Inter Aide and partners.

6.1.2 Methodology

As indicated earlier, the evaluation was conducted mainly in a qualitative manner, and also with the involvement of beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders. The tools used are listed and discussed in adequate details as follows.

6.1.2.1 Secondary data and information collection;

6.1.2.2 Primary Information Collection, this included:

- Discussions with Inter Aide and the program office;
- Discussion with stakeholder organizations;
- Group discussions with WaSH committees and beneficiaries (women and men);
- Individual and key informants interviews; and
- Program sites visits and direct observation.

6.1.2.3 A seminar/workshop organized in Soddo for stakeholders.

In the process of using the variety of methods listed above, the evaluator ensured the triangulation of the data collected. Moreover, comprehensive checklists and forms had been developed to guide and facilitate the primary and secondary data and information collection processes. Before proceeding with elaborating on the various tools however, it would be useful to discuss how program woredas and WaSH sites were selected for the various evaluation activities that were undertaken at field level.

There are about 290 water points built in eight program woredas. It was neither possible nor necessary to cover all WaSH sites and woredas. The evaluation was therefore carried out in purposively selected sample woredas and WaSH sites as follows.

- Five woredas were selected based mainly on the criteria of representativeness of programme performance. Three days were spent in each woreda, a total of fifteen days in the five woredas. The woredas selected for the evaluation were Ofa, Kindo Didaye, Mareka, Kachabira and Daramalo.
- A representative kebele/WaSH site was purposively selected in each of the five woredas for the purpose of a group discussion (with WaSH committees and users) at each of the selected sites. That constituted a total of five group discussions during field work.
- A total of 42 water supply and 71 households (for H&San) sites were selected and visited during the field work. The site visits/observations were combined with the interview of numerous individual beneficiaries and a number of key informant interviews.

The field work itinerary presented in Annex-7 provides with more details. The purposive selection of woredas was done with Inter Aide. The selection of WaSH sites was however done together with program staff working with the evaluator.

6.1.2.1 Secondary data and information collection

This activity helped in reviewing relevant EU, ACP-EU Water Facility and government policies/strategies, the program proposal, the mid-term evaluation & progress reports, and other such sources of information in order to be able to:

- Understand program contexts, goals, objectives, components, outputs/activities, and implementation management;
- Understand the extent of program performance in respect of its relevance, efficiency effectiveness, impacts and sustainability; and
- Assess issues related to program organization and performance. Such issues included SLOT, challenges faced, and suggestions for improvement.

In addition, data collection forms were prepared by the evaluator to be completed mainly by IA/the program office. This enabled the collection of particularly quantitative data on program activities/outputs and finance.

6.1.2.2 Primary data and information collection

The various participatory data and information collection tools used in this regard are discussed as follows. Appropriate checklists had been prepared (available in Annex-6.2 of this report) to help the evaluator and other participants in carrying out the various discussions, interviews and field visits outlined as follows.

Discussions with Inter Aide and Programme Office

Initial discussions were held in Addis Ababa with Inter Aide. The discussion, held prior to the field visit, focused mainly on evaluation expectations & processes.

A similar discussion was held with management of the program office upon arrival for field work. The discussion however focused more on the planning of the field work, as well as the various aspects of program performance over the five years. A SLOT analysis and wind up discussion was as well held on the last day of the field work.

Discussion with stakeholder organizations

The main stakeholder organizations considered relevant to the evaluation were woreda level governmental offices that have been involved in the program. The discussions with woreda GOs was mostly done jointly/in group in each woreda owing to time constraint. Individual discussions were also held with woreda GO representatives that participated in site visits in rural kebeles. The list of stakeholder organizations and their staff with whom discussions were held is available in Annex-8.

Group discussion with WaSH committees and beneficiaries

As indicated earlier, five separate group discussions were held in five selected woredas of the program area, with purposively selected women & men beneficiary community members. The number of participants in each group was about 20; efforts were made to include the youth, adults, elders and the poor in the mixed women & men group discussions. During the discussions participants were given adequate opportunities to provide information and to express views in respect of program relevance, efficiency, effectiveness/benefits, impacts and sustainability. They also provided recommendations for use in own and other such future WaSH programs.

Individual and key informants' interviews

There were two types of interviews held, individual beneficiary and key informants. Individual interviews were conducted with direct beneficiaries of the program; key informants interviews were conducted with kebele level health extension workers and school teachers. Individual & key informants interviews were held in conjunction with WaSH sites visits & direct observation (discussed below). Individual interviews were as well held with WaSH committee members and hydraulic agents whenever opportunities permitted. It would also be necessary to note that appropriate gender balance were maintained here as well.

Program sites visits and direct observation

All evaluation methods discussed so far were complemented and accompanied by direct observation of program performance at WaSH sites. This included, among others, visits made to water supply and sanitation facilities. Water handling at home and hygiene practices/conditions were also assessed to have an indication of attitudinal and behavioral changes made by the program. As indicated earlier, a total of 42 water supply and 71 households (for H&San) sites were visited during the field work

6.1.2.3 A seminar/workshop organized for stakeholders.

It had been indicated in Section 6.1.1 that a half day seminar/workshop was organized in Soddo town for the various stakeholders. The forum was used to present and discuss preliminary findings of the field work.

6.1.3 Challenges Faced during the Evaluation

There were a few challenges faced during the evaluation as dicussed below.

- Inter Aide and the program office were not able to complete all the evaluation forms prepared by the evaluator. The reason for this was that the fifth year program progress data was not yet compiled to provide a complete five years figurative picture of the program.
- There were difficulties obtaining figurative data on school drop outs, and enrolment. There were similar difficulties relating to data on top ten morbidity cases separately for program users.
- It was not possible to hold a discussion with the Regional Water Bureau representative that was expected to participate in the Soddo debriefing workshop as scheduled; the regional bureau was unable to send anyone.
-

Annex-6.2 Evaluation Checklists

Note: This is the main checklist developed for the purpose of data and information collection; it is comprehensive and follows the sequence of the table of contents of this evaluation report. The checklist was thus used selectively as may be pertinent to the particular source of information, and efforts were made to gather as much information as possible. The checklist does not include figurative data that was obtained making use of the forms developed for the purpose.

- 1 Introduction:** Provide brief introductory information on the terminal evaluation of the program
 - ✓ mainly evaluation objective and methodology
- 2 The Program and its Relevance**
 - 2.1 The Program Area**
 - ✓ Program history: how & why the Program was initiated/started, any Program phases and time frame
 - ✓ Overview of Program area population & livelihood, topography, climate, and water resources
 - 2.2 The Proposed Program**
 - ✓ 2.2 Program contexts, objectives, beneficiaries (direct & indirect), outputs, components/activities
 - ✓ Beneficiary targeting/inclusiveness: women, rural/remote, the poor, the disabled, HIV/AIDS patients, etc
 - 2.3 Program Relevance**
 - Relevance of the Program to the felt needs of the area/beneficiaries. Did the program do the right thing (goal, objectives, activities, technologies, approaches)?
 - To what extent are planned activities & outputs consistent with the intended outcomes and impacts?
 - What are the major differences between the time when the program was designed and today?
 - Does the implementation of the specific programs adhere to the agreement reached with the European Union and Implementing NGO.
- 3 Program Management (Efficiency)**
 - 3.1 Work plans and Accomplishments** (quantitative data from forms)
 - Efficiency of implementation: Whether activities/outputs/structures were implemented on schedule, and with the expected quality, status of implementation. Any issues related to implementation
 - The level of integration of sanitation & hygiene and community empowerment/capacity building with water supply
 - Satisfaction of GOs & beneficiaries on work plans and accomplishments in each component
 - 3.2 Program Financing and budget utilization** (quantitative data from forms)
 - Sources of Program budget/financing and amounts
 - Efficiency of budget utilization, whether implementation is commensurate with utilized budget
 - Timeliness of Program inputs: fund, procurement of material
 - 3.3 Program Organization**
 - Program organizational arrangement, staffing (including women) and facilities
 - Relevance and effectiveness of the existing implementation arrangement
 - 3.4 Stakeholders/partners participation**
 - Who are the key stakeholders & forms of participation for each stakeholder
 - ✓ Whether a steering committee exists, compositions, roles, effectiveness
 - ✓ Support extended to stakeholders/partners (as in training, experience exchange)
 - Forms and level of community (including women) participation at each stage of the Program cycle (decision making, cash, labor, material, etc)
 - Community management structure of WASH schemes (committees, caretakers). Gender mix of committees, sense of ownership & interest, capacity, facilities (tools and spare parts), collection of water fees, support from relevant GO offices, effectiveness of community management
 - Capacity building activities done for community management/beneficiaries

4 Program benefits, impacts and sustainability**4.1 Benefits/Effectiveness****Water supply**

- Situation before and after the construction of improved water supply systems
 - ✓ Sources of water used in the various seasons (springs, rivers, traditional HDW, ponds, etc)
 - ✓ Responsibility for fetching water (gender role shift)
 - ✓ Average distance, and return travel & queue time
 - ✓ Type of container/vessel used, weight, capacity (liters)
 - ✓ Amount of water collected in one trip, number of trips per day, average amount of water collected and used per day
 - ✓ Means of transport: human, animal
 - ✓ Purposes for which collected water is used: drinking, cooking & washing utensil, personal hygiene, cloths washing, animal watering, gardening, etc
- Benefits from improved water supply
 - ✓ Reduction in travel (and queue) time and distance
 - ✓ Adequacy of the water provided
 - ✓ Increase in the level of water consumption per capita per day
 - ✓ What time of the day and for how long is the service given
 - ✓ Level of Program contribution (in %) to woreda water supply coverage
 - ✓ Benefits obtained from cattle troughs

Sanitation, hygiene and health

- Benefits obtained from the WaSH activities
 - ✓ Types of latrines built by households and the program (TPL, VIPL, ...)
 - ✓ Level of Program contribution (in %) to woreda sanitation/latrine coverage
 - ✓ Hand washing at critical times: before preparing food, before meal, after using toilet, after managing children's feces. Availability of hand washing facilities with soap/ash near latrines.
 - ✓ Water handling at home. Any treatment for water drinking, how
 - ✓ Attitudinal and behavioral changes in sanitation and hygiene practices
 - ✓ The participation of hygiene promoters/health extension agents and effectiveness
 - ✓ Water quality test results (if any) for improved sources, any systematic/regular disinfection practices how & who
 - ✓ Health improvement (reduction in the prevalence of WaSH related diseases). Whether comparison of top ten morbidity cases from health institutions provide information on measurable health benefits

Capacity building benefits

- Benefits obtained from the Program
 - ✓ Benefits from community and gender empowerment, and capacity building
 - ✓ Types of awareness raising and training provided, participants, relevance & impacts

4.2 Impacts**Social impacts**

- ✓ Any improvement in the quality of life, how
- ✓ Better school attendance of young girls/children
- ✓ Women time increase in HH & community activities, rest
- ✓ reduction of gender-based violence associated with fetching water
- ✓ Any community groups/members not benefiting from improved water sources (e.g. the poor, HIV victims, the disabled), if so why

Economic Impacts

- ✓ Any improvement in livelihoods/poverty situation, how
- ✓ Improved productivity due to improved health
- ✓ Any contribution to food security, how
- ✓ Women time increase for income generating, agricultural, other activities

Environmental Impacts

- ✓ Positive impacts
- ✓ Negative impacts (e.g. waste water ponding at water points favoring disease vector breeding)

Any unintended program results (benefits/impacts and positive/negative)**4.3 Program sustainability**

- Factors affecting Program sustainability both positively and negatively
- **Technological sustainability**
 - ✓ Appropriateness of the location of the new water points/schemes
 - ✓ Simplicity, functionality/operationality and replicability of improved water and sanitation facilities
 - ✓ Suitability of WaSH designs for women
 - ✓ Reliability over dry seasons
 - ✓ Sustainability of health benefits and attitudinal & behavioral changes in hygiene & sanitation
- **Institutional sustainability of community water committees**
 - ✓ Handing over of WaSH facilities to users/committees
 - ✓ Community management structure, legal registration, training/capacity, sense of ownership, motivation, effectiveness
 - ✓ Training/capacity of caretakers, issues scheme maintenance/repair: how is it planned to be done. Any arrangement for tools and spares
 - ✓ The roles of women as committee members and caretakers/technicians
 - ✓ Percentage of Water supply and latrines facilities currently operational/functional
 - ✓ Link with and support from woreda offices for water, health, etc.
- **Cost recovery and tariff system**
 - ✓ Issues of partial (for O&M) cost recovery.
 - ✓ Whether there are water charges/fees, amount/rate, affordability, willingness
 - ✓ Adequacy/self sufficiency for O&M (for caretaker, tools, spares, etc)
 - ✓ Financial accounts, bank/micro-finance accounts, annual audits
 - ✓ Incomes, expenditures and savings to date
- **Woreda Water Offices institutional capacities**
 - ✓ WWO staff capacity/skills to provide technical support in the O&M of schemes. Are experts organized per cluster of water supply facilities
 - ✓ Existence of annual WaSH facilities technical inspection and financial audit of WaSH committees
 - ✓ Can WWOs facilitate access to spare parts that are not available in local markets
 - ✓ Any systematic water quality analysis for both new and old schemes, how
 - ✓ Any documentation of WaSH facilities and map? Any monitoring tool/plan for maintenance follow up
 - ✓ Organizational capacity of heads of WWOs to plan and supervise staff work
 - ✓ Are WWOs able plan and defend budgets for support to existing WaSH systems
 - ✓ Are there Water agents recognized by WWOs at kebele level? Are they reliable
 - ✓ Are there reliable and licensed local contractors at woreda level for more complex operations
- **Environmental sustainability**
 - ✓ Groundwater recharge (rainfall, catchment treatment, etc)
- Do you think the Program/WASH systems will be sustainable

5 Mutual Reinforcement/Coherence, EC Value added and Visibility

5.1 Mutual Reinforcement (Coherence)

- Program contribution to and coherence with EU, donors and Ethiopian/community policy objectives and interventions
- What other programs/projects do exist in the program area? Who are the donors and implementers?
- Any complementarity, conflicts or duplication of effort

5.2 EC Value Added

- Same questions as in 5.1 but in relation with EU member states interventions

5.3 Visibility

- What are the program's strategies and activities in relation with the visibility, information & communication? Any results and impacts within Ethiopia and in EU countries? Any limitations?

6 Program Challenges and SLOT Analysis

6.1 Challenges faced during implementation with possible solutions given

6.2 SLOT analysis

- Main points on Program strengths, limitations/weaknesses, opportunities and threats

7 Conclusions and recommendations

- Any conclusions on the performance of all Program components
- General and specific recommendations for the Program by component

Checklist for Selected Program Site Visits

Water Supply

- Appropriateness of technology choice
- Suitability of location, in relation to the villages
- Whether operational at the time of the visit (functionality)
- Conditions of water supply systems, and suitability of designs/construction for women
- Fencing, provision of drainage facilities and soak away pits, water logging
- Any caretaker, water collecting users, queues
- Container type, capacity, means of transport

Sanitation, Hygiene

- Sanitation/latrines facilities at households/institutions: Type, quality, conditions, utilization, cleanliness, hand washing facilities
- Sanitary conditions of household/institutional compounds. The use and condition of waste disposal pits
- Sanitation/latrines coverage at targeted villages, success, effectiveness, impacts
- Water collection at water points, transport and handling at home
- Personal hygiene of beneficiaries

Visit schools and health institutions

- Check for data availability on the increase of children/girls school enrolment and attendance
- Check for data availability on top ten diseases and improvement of health
- Conditions of WaSH/latrines facilities built for schools/institutions

Individual and key informants interviews

Annex-7 Field Work Itinerary

| Date and Time | | Activity |
|--|-----------|---|
| 05 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to Soddo and settle |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing by the evaluator on evaluation objectives, methodology, schedule & instruments Joint discussion with program management staff on field work organization and schedule Discussion on program performance |
| Ofa Woreda, Wolayta Zone | | |
| 06 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group discussion with beneficiary and water committee members at Tede Bola village WaSH site, Bola Wareza Kebele, Ofa woreda Visits to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited WaSH sites |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to water points at Wareza Genet Elementary School and Health Station, Ofa Woreda Key informants interview with School director and health station staff Discussion with program staff |
| 07 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Gamo Demba village, Gelda Kebele, Ofa Woreda Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited WaSH sites Visit to a water point and latrine at Gelda Elementary School Key informants interview with School director and teachers |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Lebo village, Yekima Kebele, Ofa Woreda Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Ome village, Sadoye Kebele, Ofa Woreda Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited WaSH sites |
| 08 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion with Ofa woreda GOs on the performance of the program |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to a water source/spring capping site of a gravity water supply system and a water point at Bechara Village, Okoto Sore Kebele, Ofa Woreda Visits to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Mure Village, Gelda Kebele, Ofa Woreda Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited WaSH sites Visit to a water point and latrine at Gelda Health Station Key informants interviews with Okote Sore Health Post HEW, and Gelda Health Station staff |
| Kindo Didaye Woreda, Wolayta Zone | | |
| 09 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion with Kindo Didaye woreda GOs on the performance of the program |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to a water point at Borto Village, Bosa Borto Kebele, Kindo Didaye Woreda Individual interviews with water users at all visited WaSH sites Visit to a water point and latrine at Gera Borto Elementary School Key informants interviews with school Director and teachers |
| 10 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group discussion with beneficiary and water committee members at ambaza village WaSH site, Gocho Kebele, Kindo Didaye woreda Visits to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited WaSH sites |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion with Gocho Water Supply Network Board leaders, Kindo Didaye woreda Visits to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Orokore village, Zero Kebele Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited WaSH sites Visit to a latrine at Halale Secondary School Key informants interviews with HEW of Bocho Kebele, school Director and teachers |
| 11 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visits to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Belese village, Bosa Manara Kebele, Kindo Didaye woreda Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited WaSH sites Key informants interviews with HEW of Bosa Borto Kebele |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visits to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Buzo village, Koysha Chewkere Kebele ▪ Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited WaSH sites ▪ Travel to Mareka Woreda |
| Mareka Woreda, Dawro Zone | | |
| 12 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Group discussion with beneficiary and water committee members at Bachu village, Gendo Bachu Kebele, Mareka Woreda ▪ Visits to water points, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Bachu and Maygona villages, Gendo Bachu Kebele, Mareka woreda ▪ Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited WaSH sites ▪ Key informants interviews with HEW of Gendo Bachu Kebele |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visits to water points, latrine facilities and water handling at home at in two villages both named Gezo, Meda Kuyili and Gobo Shamene kebeles, Mareka woreda ▪ Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited WaSH sites |
| 13 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visits to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Zala village, Arusi Mogisi Kebele, Mareka woreda ▪ Visits to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Demba Shamena village, Gobo Shamena Kebele ▪ Visits to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Weyda village, Gozo Bamushi Kebele ▪ Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited WaSH sites |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visits to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Arada and Wasera villages, Arusi Mogisi Kebele, Mareka woreda ▪ Visit to a latrine facility at Kulasa Burze Elementary School, Loma Woreda ▪ Individual and key informants interviews with water and latrine users ▪ Discussion with the Area Coordinator |
| 14 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion with Mareka woreda GOs on the performance of the program |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Travel to Wolayta Sodo |
| Kachabira Woreda, Kembata Zone | | |
| 15 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Group discussion with beneficiary and water committee members at Hobicheka 01 Kebele, Hobicheka rural town, Kachabira Woreda ▪ Visit to a water point in Hobicheka 01 Kebele, Hobicheka rural town ▪ Visit to the water supply of Hobicheka Health Station, Hobicheka rural town ▪ Key informants interview with a staff of the health station |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Andegna Borkosha village, Misrak Lesho Kebele, Kachabira woreda ▪ Individual interviews with water and latrine users ▪ Visit to a water point and latrine facilities of Lesho elementary School, Misrak Lesho Kebele ▪ Key informant interview with a school teacher |
| 16 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion with Kachabira woreda GOs on the performance of the program |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Megagamo village, Durchana Kebele, Kachabira woreda ▪ Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Gembelale village, Durchana Kebele ▪ Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited sites |
| 17 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Wishokicho village, Hoda Kebele, Kachabira woreda |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Harencho village, Uta Kebele ▪ Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited sites |

| Daramalo Woreda, Gamo Gofa Zone | | |
|--|-----------|--|
| 18 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to Daramalo Woreda |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Docate and Welesa villages, Shelatelo Kebele, Daramalo woreda Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Chaba village, Shelasubo Kebele Individual interviews with water and latrine users at all visited sites |
| 19 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Tsela and Sodo villages, Maloezo Kebele Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Kele village, Malomeche Kebele Individual interviews with water and latrine users, and key informant interview with a HEW of Daradume Kebele |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group discussion with beneficiary and water committee members at Amara village WaSH site, Elikoda Kebele Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Amara village, Elikoda Kebele Individual interviews with water and latrine users, and key informant interview with a HEW of Elikoda Kebele |
| 20 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Achate village, Menena Abeya Kebele Visit to a water point, latrine facilities and water handling at home at Tubeta village, Menena Selo Kebele Individual interviews with water and latrine users, and key informant interview with a Menena Selo Elementary School Director |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion with Daramalo woreda GOs on the performance of the program Travel to Sodo Town |
| Debriefing workshop and windup activities | | |
| 21 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation for debriefing workshop |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion with the Program Coordination Office on workshop organization and windup activities Preparation for the debriefing workshop continued |
| 22 Nov | Morning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debriefing workshop held |
| | Afternoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion with Program management staff on SLOT and other outstanding matters |
| 23 Nov | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to Addis Ababa |

NB The evening times during the field work were used for various evaluation related tasks such as data/information compilation & analysis, documents review and preparation for the next day's work.

Annex-8 List of Persons/Organizations with Who Discussions were Held**8.1 Inter Aide (IA) and Program Staff**

| No. | Name | Organization | Position |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Mr. Christophe Humbert | Inter Aide - Ethiopia | Country Representative |
| 2 | Ato Akalu Kassa | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Program Coordinator |
| 3 | Ato Chalew Tadesse | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Ofa Kindo Didaye PO |
| 4 | Ato Asrat Lera | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Dawro Woredas PO |
| 5 | Ato Terefe Simon | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Kachabira PO |
| 6 | Ato Sebsibe Paulos | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Daramalo PO |
| 7 | Ato Dache Jumu | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Angacha PO |
| 8 | Ato Mohammed Adema | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Ofa & Didaye Area Manager |
| 9 | Ato Fikre Yigezu | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Technical Supervisor |
| 10 | Ato Genanaw Feleke | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Technical Supervisor |

8.2 Partner Governmental Organizations and Staff

| No. | Name | Organization | Position |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Ofa Woreda, Wolayta Zone | | | |
| 1 | Ato Mesfin Mashalo | Ofa Woreda Water Office | Head |
| 2 | Ato Ermias Wabeto | Ofa Woreda Health Office | Public Health Emergency Management Coordinator |
| 3 | Ato Zeleke Ukule | Ofa Woreda Education Office | Planner |
| 4 | Ato Gebre Medhin Tifashi | Ofa Woreda Water Office | Water Supply Coordinator |
| 5 | Ato Belete Petros | Ofa Woreda Water Office | Water Engineer |
| 6 | Ato Belete Bafa | Wareza Genet Elementary School | Director |
| 7 | Ato Merduches Mena | Gelda Elementary School | Director |
| Kindo Didaye Woreda, Wolayta Zone | | | |
| 1 | Ato Teshome Tantu | Kindo Didaye Woreda Water Office | Water Supply Coordinator |
| 2 | Ato Damene Dawit | Kindo Didaye Woreda Health Office | Disease Prevention and Health Prevention Coordinator |
| 3 | Ato Merdekios Maja | Kindo Didaye Woreda Education Office | Education Quality Coordinator |
| 4 | Ato Seba Seifu | Bosa Borto Elementary School | Director |
| 5 | Ato Hanjello Dessie | Halale Secondary School | Director |
| 6 | Ato Eyasu Chemasa | Halale Secondary School | Teacher |
| Mareka Woreda, Dawro Zone | | | |
| 1 | Ato Menlaku Meshesha | Mareka Woreda Administration | Woreda Administrator |
| 2 | Ato Argaw Tekle | Mareka Woreda Water Office | Head |
| 3 | Ato Zewdu Jebero | Mareka Woreda Health Office | Head |
| 4 | Ato Kebede Bedru | Kulasa Burze Elementary School | Teacher |
| Kachabira Woreda, Kembata Zone | | | |
| 1 | Ato Dawit Tefera | Kachabira Woreda Water Office | Officer |
| 2 | Ms. Ejigayehu Markos | Kachabira Woreda Health Office | Public Health Emergency Management Coordinator |
| 3 | Ato Abayneh Achisew | Hobicheka Rural Town Municipality | Manager |
| 4 | Ato Tafesse Hankure | Lesho Elementary School | Teacher |
| Daramalo Woreda, Gamo Gofa Zone | | | |
| 1 | Ato Kuno Anis | Daramalo Woreda Administration | Representative |
| 2 | Ato Tewodros Alemu | Daramalo Woreda Water Office | Representative of the Head |
| 3 | Ato Dagnachew Demissie | Woreda Health Office | Representative |
| 4 | Ato Zemachu G/Mariam | Daramalo Woreda Water Office | - |
| 5 | Ato Wondimu Kusa | Daramalo Woreda Water Office | Officer |
| 6 | Ato Bogale Bizuneh | Menena Selo Elementary School | Director |

8.3 Participants of the Evaluation Debriefing/Validation Workshop

| No. | Name | Organization | Position |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Ato Lolemo Solamo | Kembata Tembaro Zone W/M/E Dept | Head |
| 2 | Ato Ashenafi Shibire | Dawro Tembaro Zone W/M/E Dept | Head |
| 3 | Ato Yohannes Retta | Gamo Gofa Zone W/M/E Dept. | Hydrogeologist |
| 4 | Ato Nassir Betela | Dawro Tembaro Zone W/M/E Dept | Implementor |
| 5 | Ato Mesfin Nifershalo | Ofa Woreda Water Office | Head |
| 6 | Ato Tewodros Alemu | Daramalo Woreda Water Office | Representative of the Head |
| 7 | Ato Wondimu Kusa | Daramalo Woreda Water Office | Officer |
| 8 | Ato Dawit Tefera | Kachabira Woreda Water Office | Officer |
| 9 | Ato Matewos Desta | Kachabira Woreda Water Office | - |
| 10 | Ato Merdekios Maja | Kindo Didaye Woreda Education Office | Education Quality Coordinator |
| 11 | Ato Esayas Amde | Kindo Didaye Woreda Water Office | - |
| 12 | Ato Ermias Wabeto | Kindo Didaye Woreda Health Office | Public Health Emergency Management Coordinator |
| 13 | Ato Tessema Bale | Daramalo | Program Beneficiary |
| 14 | Ato Akalu Kassa | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Program Coordinator |
| 15 | Ato Chalew Tadesse | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Ofa Kindo Didaye PO |
| 16 | Ato Asrat Lera | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Dawro Woredas PO |
| 17 | Ato Terefe Simon | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Kachabira PO |
| 18 | Ato Sebsibe Paulos | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Daramalo PO |
| 19 | Ato Dache Jumu | IA SNNP WaSH Program | Angacha PO |
| 20 | Ato Girma Mengistu | T.G.M. Consultancy | Program Evaluator |



Pic- 20 Evaluation debriefing workshop being held in Wolayta Soddo Town

Annex-9 Curriculum Vitae of the Evaluator

I. PERSONAL DETAILS

Name : **Girma Mengistu Gebre Tsadik**
Date of Birth : 18 Feb, 1960
Place of Birth : Harar, Ethiopia
Marital Status : Married
Address :
Telephone : **011 439 26 56, 0911 14 34 22**
Postal : **P.O. Box 93, Kaliti, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**
e-mail : **tgmgirma@yahoo.com**

II. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

MSc Irrigation Engineering, University of Southampton, United Kingdom/Great Britain,
 Graduation year, 1987
BSc Agricultural Engineering, Alemaya College of Agriculture, Addis Ababa University,
 Graduation year, 1980

Short and medium term courses:

- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).
- Gender Analysis.
- Strategic Planning.
- Organisational Development and Strategic Management.
- Outcome and Impact Orientation
- Objective Oriented Project Planning.
- Advocacy: Methods and Principles.
- Computer Training/Skills in DOS, MS-Windows, MS-Word, MS-Excel, MS-Power Point, SPSS, and AutoCAD
- Agricultural Management.
- Board Development.
- Fund Raising.
- Small-Scale Irrigation
- On Farm Irrigation Design and Evaluation.
- Cooperatives Management.
- Road Maintenance Planning and Management

III. EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND

01 May 2003 – To date Private Consultant and Director of T.G.M. Consultancy.
 T.G.M. Consultancy is a private consulting firm established and licensed in Year 2003. It is established with the aim of participating in the development of the country through the provision of consultancy services in development studies and management.

Sept 15, 1998-Apr. 30, 2003 Executive Director, Water Action
 Water Action is an Ethiopian NGO established with the objective of assisting in the alleviation of poverty in Ethiopia with a focus in:

1. Water supply and hygiene & sanitation
2. Natural Resources/environmental Management
3. Irrigation Development
4. Community capacity building and advocacy

- Jan 1, 1996- Sept. 14, 1998 Manager, Project Preparation and Fund Raising Division, Water Action (NGO)
Responsibilities included: formulation and development of the programmes and projects of Water Action, and raising funds from various sources for their implementation.
- Apr. 1994-Dec. 31, 1995 Ass. Water Co-ordinator, EOC-Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (NGO).
- April 1992-Apr. 1994 Member Public Works Program Task Force, The Prime Minister's Office
During the same period Ato Girma was serving as a "Senior Irrigation Engineer" in the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Jan 1988-April 1992 Head, Rural Infrastructure Development Department for South Eastern Ethiopia, Ministry of Agriculture
The Department was responsible for the planning, design and implementation of projects in the areas of irrigation Development, water supply & sanitation, rural roads construction & maintenance, buildings construction, and rural technology promotion.
- April 1985-Aug 1986 Head, Irrigation and Water Development Division, South Eastern Agricultural Development Zone, Ministry of Agriculture
- Nov. 1984-March 1985 Soil and water conservation expert, South Eastern Agricultural Development Zone, Ministry of Agriculture
- July 1983- Nov. 1984 Lecturer and Academic Program Co-ordinator, Ardayta Co-operative Institute, Ministry of Agriculture
- Nov, 1981- July, 1983 Assistant Lecturer Alemaya College of Agriculture Addis Ababa University
- Nov. 1980- Nov. 1981 Graduate Assistant, Alemaya College of Agriculture Addis Ababa University

IV OTHER QUALIFICATIONS /EXPERIENCES

- Year 2003 Professional competence certificate for management consultancy work from the Ethiopian Management Institute (EMI)
- February. 2012 – to date Board member, the Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Association (ERHA)
- Dec. 2000 - Apr. 2003 Vice Chairperson, the Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Association (ERHA)
- Dec. 1999 - Dec. 2000 Secretary, the Interim Committee for the establishment of the Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Association (ERHA)
- Dec. 2000 – To date Member, Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Association (ERHA)
- July 2010 –To date Member, Sustainable Natural Resources Management Association (SUNARMA)

Ato Girma as well has an extensive experience in development studies and consultancy services, as a result of which he has produced (or has been playing leading roles) in the production of 55 documents and study reports.