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To CISP Ethiopia

Mootummaa Naannoo Oromiyaatti Waajjira Maallaqaa fi Misooma Dinagdee G/Booranaa
Borena Zone Finance & Economic Dev't Office

RECEIVED 09 OCT 2013 I/A/13/128

Subject: Sending Terminal Evaluation report and Feedback

It's recalled that the Terminal Evaluation of your project Entitled "Action for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project" implemented in Dirre, Dhas, Miyo, and Dugda dawa weredas of Borena zone of Oromia national Regional State has been conducted by a team experts drawn from zonal and wereda during month of September 2013.

As could be understood from the evaluation Report, the effort that has been exerted to contribute to the increment of water and sanitation coverage was appreciating. Regarding to budget utilization of the project, the total budget allocated for the project for the project implementation was ETB 4234,726. The organization utilized ETB 4,018,469.11which accounts to 95% of the total budget allocated.

Our office, your good stakeholders, our zone communities would like to appreciate and say tanks your organization for what your projects fill our communities gaps and eagerly need your organization new huge projects might be implemented in our zone for next years in regard to drought recovery and development gaps of our zone have.

Thus, thanking for this wonderful achievement and we would like to maximize to your effort for the coming projects.

With Best Regards

Addisu Waaree Tuukkaa

CC

Oromia Bureau of Finance and Economy Development

Oromia Bureau of Water, Minerals and Energy Office

Finfinne

Borena Zone Administration Office

Borena Zone Finance and Economy Development Office Head

Borena Zone Water, Minerals and Energy Office

Yabello

08/10/03

9/10/13

Terminal Evaluation Report

On

Action for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project

Implemented in Dire, Dhas, Miyo and Dugdadawa Districts of Borana zone

Implemented by: CISP-Ethiopia

September 2013

Yabello

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), or International Committee for the Development of Peoples, is a European Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) set up in 1982 and formally established in 1983 in Rome, Italy. CISP has been operating in Ethiopia since 1986 making it one of the most well established NGO's in its areas of operation. In addition, it has been implementing different projects since 2005 in Borena Zone. CISP's continued commitment and constant presence has ensured a relationship of trust and mutual respect with the communities it served and continues to serve. The long-term presence of CISP in Ethiopia has ensured close collaboration with the existing decentralized administrative bodies such as the Regional, Zonal and Woreda offices. CISP has adopted the rights based approach and innovative participatory techniques, in order to ensure beneficiaries participation and representation of the most vulnerable groups of society.

Accordingly, the project entitled 'Action for water accessibility and health education' agreement was signed with Oromia National Region Finance and Economy Development and Water, Mineral and Energy Bureaus and has been implemented in Dugdadawa, Dire, Miyo and Dhas districts of Borena zone, Oromia national regional state. It was intended to mitigate water shortage problem of 11,950 human and 8,200 livestock living in Chame, Sororo, Hidhababo and Gayo kebeles of Dugdadawa, Dhokole, Miyo and Dhas districts respectively. The project was aiming at enhancing access to water supply through the rehabilitation and upgrading four existing water supply schemes.

As usual, CISP adopted a partnership approach with all concerned parties (stakeholders) in the whole process of the project cycle. The project has been implemented by government partner offices and CISP played a facilitation role. The major project activities included were pipe lining, construction of generator houses, pioneer tank construction/installation, water distribution points, and supply and installation of electro mechanical equipments. In addition, training has been conducted for people who were selected from water and sanitation committees as well as 240 community sanitation promoters on sanitation and hygiene educ[illegible] trained.

Totally 4,018,469.11, 95%, ETH has been utilized of the total allocated budget 4,234,726.00 (four million fifteen thousand and two hundred fifty) Ethiopian Birr within the implementation period of September 2012 to February 2013. As the organization's report shows International Rescue Committee (IRC Ethiopia) supported the project with finance obtained from USAID/OFDA. The project has been successfully implemented and benefited 11,068 human and 8,014 livestock populations. The participatory project preparation and implementation approach, appropriateness of the envisage activities as well as the stakeholder capacity building activities supposed to ensure sustainability of the project output.

1.2. Objective of the Evaluation

- To assess whether the intended activities of the project have been accomplished as per the project agreement or not.
- To assess the extent to which the project met its overall goals and objectives,
- To check whether the project inputs (financial, material, human and others) have been timely availed and effectively and efficiently utilized for the project purpose or not
- To assess if the co-signing parties have effectively discharged their responsibilities as stipulated in the agreement.
- To assess the degree of participation of all the stockholders in the project implementation, monitoring, evaluation and ensuring sustainability,
- To identify the impacts of the project on the targeted beneficiaries
- To forward recommendations based on findings of the evaluations.

1.3. Purpose of the Evaluation

The terminal evaluation was intended mainly to assess accomplishment of the project versus the plan and procedural and technical issues of the project and agreement and then to provide the outcome of the evaluation to the government authorities and the implementing agency.

1.4. Evaluation Methodology

The following methods were exercised for gathering information pertinent to the evaluation:

- Reviewed the appropriate documents (project agreement Document and the terminal report),
- Detail discussion and consultations with the field office staff,
- Conducted Discussion with concerned stakeholders, all intervened Weredas signatories offices,
- Observation of different water structures
- Interview and discuss with randomly selected beneficiaries

1.5. The Evaluation Team

The evaluation was carried out by experts drawn from signatory offices namely, Borena Zone Water, Minerals and Energy Office, Finance and Economy Development, and all woredas Relevant Offices as well as CISP. It was conducted in the period from October 6 to 17, 2013 (including report write up).

1.6. Duration of the Evaluation

The evaluation activity was conducted in the period from October 6 to 17, 2012 for field visit and up to October 17 finalization of the terminal evaluation report.

Table 1: Team Composition

S.no	Name of the participant	Organization/ Sector Office	Remark
1	Fitsum Degemu	Borena Zone FEDO	
2	Wario Halake	Borena Zone FEDO	
3	Jilo Dida	Borena Zone Education Office	
4	Wako Liban	Borena Zone WMEO	
5	Bule Boru	CISP-Borena project Coordinator	
5	All Signatories at woreda Level	Relevant offices at woreda level	

2. Project Descriptions

2.1. Project Objectives

2.1.1. General Objective

The overall objective of the project was to reduce the suffering of vulnerable population living in the operational areas from displacement and diseases associated with lack of access to clean and safe water and sanitation.

2.1.2. Specific Objectives

In line with overall objective, this emergency intervention was anticipated to meet the following specific objectives:

1. Created better access to safe drinking water for 11,068 human and 8,014 livestock populations in the target Kebeles.
2. Enhanced community based sustainable water scheme management system.
3. Promote hygiene and sanitation condition of the target communities.

2.2 Target Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this project were comprised the close to Gaya, Sororo/Dhokole, Hidhababu and Chame PAs of Dhas, Dire, Miyo and Dugda Dawa districts' Community respectively. The groups targeted would be included both men and women (**11,068**) in the intervention area would be given for ensuring women participation as the main beneficiary of the project. In addition to this **8,014** livestock would be Benefited in these intervened area.

2.3. Project Inputs

2.3.1. Financial Inputs

The total budget allocated for the project was ETB. **4,234,726.00** of which 3,409,867.58 Birr, 81% of the budget is direct program cost while administrative cost was 824,858.42 Birr represent only 19% of the budget. The donor of this project was IRC-Sub Grant from USAID/OFDA

2.3.2. Human Resource

In the following table, the list of proposed personnel for the project is presented

Table 2: Program staff personnel Costs

No	Position	No	Qualification	Experience	National/ Expatriate	Monthly salary& benefits
Technical and Administrative Staff at Project Level						
1	Project Coordinator	1	BA Geography and Ped. Science	12 years	Ethiopian	14,000.0
2	Water Expert	1	Diploma in Water Engineering	35 years	Ethiopian	12,204.0
3	Finance and Administration	1	BA Management	12 years	Ethiopian	10,798.9
4	Social worker	1	Diploma in community mobilization	5 years	Ethiopian	5,773.6
5	Driver	1	12th grade complete & 4th level driving license	13 years	Ethiopian	3,760.0
6	Store keeper	1	Certificate	7 years	Ethiopian	3,724.3
7	Secretary/Cashier	1	BA in Secretary science	4 years	Ethiopian	5,215.0
8	Office attendant	1	10th grade complete	17 years	Ethiopian	3,653.1
9	Guards	4	Read & Write	7 years	Ethiopian	3,964.9

2.4. Major planned Activities According to the Agreement

2.4.1. Chame Water Supply Scheme Expanded

- Supplying and lining up 5.8 km 2½"to 3/4" HDPE (High Density Polytiline). Excavation of trench of similar distance and back fill.
- Supply and installation of 18.5 Kw submersible pump and 42 KVA generator sets.
- Construction of 1.2 m elevated masonry pioneer stand,
- Supply and installation of 50 m^3 pioneer reservoir
- Construct anchor blocks
- Connecting water network to school and health post, and
- Construction of one water distribution point with six faucets.

2.4.2. Gayo solar pump expanded and changed to motorized water supply system

- Supply and install 7.5 k.w submersible pump and 20 KVA generator sets,
- Construction of corrugated iron sheet walled generator house,
- Construction of water distribution point with six faucets.
- Supply and lined up 990 meters 2" to 1" HDPE pipe. Excavate similar length of trench and back fill works,
- Construction of 1.8 m elevated masonry pioneer tanker stand,
- Supply 12,000 litters capacity pioneer tanker.
- Connecting water network to school and health center
- Conduct pump test

2.4.3. Reactivation of Sororo/Dhokole Borehole

- Install generator set that will transferred from Chame site,
- Transferred and install Pump set,
- Supply different size pipe and fittings

2.4.4. Hidhababu hand pump upgraded to motorized scheme

- Supply and install 20 kVA diesel generator set
- Supply and install 10 kw submersible pump set
- Construct Corrugated iron sheet walled generator house
- Supply 10 m3 roto tank
- Construct water distribution point
- Maintain 50 m3 school reservoir
- Supply and line up 1,400 m different size HDPE pipe
- Supply different size fittings

3. Activities planned Versus Accomplishment

To evaluate the construction activities, outputs and organizations of the project, the team performed a number of tasks through the following techniques;

- Review Project Documents and agreement
- Review project action plans
- Review project Progress reports
- Analysis Project Evaluation Terminal Report
- Field Visit to four project sites to observe and visit Water supply Schemes
- Discussion made with Miyo, Dhas, and Dire and Dugda dawa beneficiary communities and with Water, Mineral and Energy Offices.

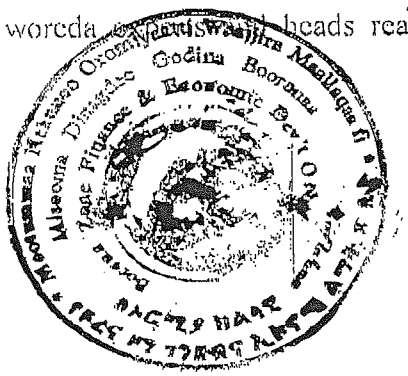
3.1. Ways of Findings (methodology)

3.1.1. Field visits to Four Water Schemes

The team conducted field visits to four project sites (Water Schemes), which were maintained, Constructed (new reservoirs, water distribution points, generator house), pipe lined up and upgraded systems by CISP. Specifically, Gay Solar water system changed into motorized, Chame Water Supply scheme Expanded, Hidhababu Water Supply Scheme Expanded and Sororo/Dhokole water supply scheme maintained. During the field visits, the team examined the project areas, the Project facilities, and interviewed the beneficiaries and concerned local governor officials and experts.

3.1.2. Discussion made with Woredas' Water, Mineral and Energy Offices

The evaluation team conducted four meetings in the course of the evaluation. The first meeting was held at CISP Borana filed Office. During the session, documents exchange, briefing on the projects and field visit schedule arrangement conducted. Second meeting held at Zonal and District level, which involves concerned experts (NGO Affair Coordinators, woreda Finance and Economy Development heads and officers). Third meeting held at community level involving users, water management committee, health experts, teachers and DAs working in the locality. Finally discussion held at district office level to let woreda [illegible] heads react on the debriefing and filed feedbacks.



3.2. Findings of the Evaluation

3.2.1. Chame water supply scheme expanded:

The activities accomplished are;

- 5.8 km 2 ½"to 3/4" HDPE (High Density Polytiline) supplied and lined up. Trench of similar distance excavated and back fill conducted
- 18.5 Kw submersible pump and 42 KVA generator sets supplied and installed,
- 1.2 m elevated masonry pioneer stand constructed.
- 50 m^3 pioneer reservoir supplied and installation has accomplished.
- water network connected to school and health post
- One water distribution point with six faucets constructed
- Mechanical tool set provided to water management committee

The evaluation team confirmed that construction of water structure completed as per plan and the new scheme is providing service to over 3,200 human populations

3.2.2. Gayo solar pump expanded and changed to motorized water supply system

Gayo solar pump system, which was not functioning before intervention, changed to motorized water supply scheme. The detail activities accomplished include;

- 7.5 k.w submersible pump and 20 KVA generator sets supplied and installed.
- Corrugated iron sheet walled generator house constructed
- Water distribution point with six faucets constructed
- 990 meters 2" to 1" HDPE pipe supplied lined up. Similar length trench excavation and back fill conducted
- 1.8 m elevated masonry pioneer roto stand constructed
- 12,00 litters capacity roto pioneer tank supplied
- Water network connected to school and health center
- Mechanical tool set provided to water management committee

The project has already benefited about 2,500 human and 3,700 animals

3.2.3. Hidhababo scheme expansion underway

The following expansion activities have been accomplished

- 1.4 km different size HDPE (High Density Polytiline) supplied and lined up and corresponding amount of trench excavation and back fill conducted.
- 11 Kw submersible pump and 20 KVA generator supplied and installed.
- Corrigated iron sheet walled generator house constructed,
- 1.2 m elevated roto stand constructed.
- 10,000 litter roto supplied,
- Water point with six faucets constructed.
- 50 litters capacity reservoir maintained.
- Water line connected to the school and health post

However, the scheme was not functioning due to small water yield that indicates need to develop well with compressor (service rig) or propose other technical solution to reactive water supply system.

3.2.4. Sororo/Dhokole Water Supply Scheme Maintained

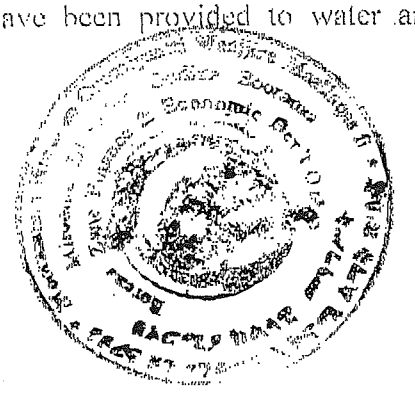
Sororo/Dhokole water supply scheme has been fully reactivated through installation of pump and generator sets that transferred from Chame water supply scheme.

- 36 KVA generator set installed
- 9.2 k.w submersible pump installed at the borehole and
- Pipe line maintained

Currently the system is providing service to 2,750 human and 0ver 3,400 animal populations.

3.2.5. Water Schemes Management System

- Community based water scheme management system established. Four wash committees and 240 community sanitation promoters selected and trained at the project sites. Both Selection and training conducted by CISP in collaboration with water office. During the visit, we found that wash committees are active and working hard. The witness support and trainings provided in the framework of the project.
- Mechanical tools sets and start up fuel have been provided to water and sanitation committees.



- Four water and sanitation committees established and trained
- 8 community generator operators selected and trained
- 1,000 litter start up fuel provided to each scheme management committees and
- Four mechanical tools box provided to water and management committees
- 240 sanitation and hygiene education promoters trained
- Two environmental sanitation campaigns involving school children and local community conducted

4. Project Outputs

In line with the general and specific objectives the project outputs are;

- Over 8,400 humans have got access to safe and adequate water for their daily consumption.
- Water borne diseases in the area reduced.
- Work load of targeted women and children on water fetching reduced.
- 8,200 livestock got access to water in their vicinity, (check latter)
- Hygiene and sanitation of the target community improved.
- Water storage facilities of the targeted households improved,
- Community based sustainable water management system adopted at the targeted area.

5. Target groups:

Generally the water users communities have been the domain of the project beneficiaries, within this group women and disable peoples benefiting more due to the availability of potable water within their vicinity and the also the project has focused on women and women head households and people living with disability in the training. Totally the project is intended to serve 11,068 human and 8,400 livestock population.

6. A Case Study

Dialogue with Kabale Godana- Beneficiary at Gayo water point

Kabale Godana is 52 age resident of Gayo kebele. close to water point. We asked her to express her feeling about the upgraded new water supply system. The question has triggered the following response.

'In the past we solely rely on traditional wells, which are inaccessible and getting water was a tiresome task. We remember death because of sudden collapse of wall while people were fetching water. Construction of solar system relieved us to some extent from suffering because it is more accessible than well though quantity of water produced was less than community's demand.

The current motorized water supply scheme design is quit important from many perspectives. To mention some, its function is never ceased because of absence of sun light. Deploying diesel generator, we can harvest water through both dry and wet seasons. In addition, the new motorized water supply system produces enough water that met daily water requirements for people and partially for animals.

On top of that, the water distribution point is in our village and hence we easily get water every time throughout the day. We are taking this advantage to frequently take bath and wash clothes. This is a big benefit and we are lucky to have such kind of interesting project in middle of our village she said'. She concluded her speech thanking all partners including line offices and CISP for financial and technical support rendered to realize the project.

Group Discussion at Chame site with wash committee

The Evaluation team paused question to wash committee concerning benefits of the project and the following reaction and reflections gathered.

'We were looking for the development partner that expand Chame water supply scheme to our village for three years. Many partners come and simply go overwhelmed by fear of 5.8 km pipe line and related water structures to be constructed in Chame village. When CISP came for the assessment, we did not trust considering past trend and efforts that did not support the community. With reluctance and less trust, we collaborated with CISP and experts come to our village to conduct feasibility study.

Contrary to our expectation, we observed electro mechanical equipments and pipe delivered. Then surprisingly, all activities were simultaneously undertaken and CISP fulfilled its promises within three months. Now we have water storage facility in middle of our village. School and health posts are accessed to water. This is big privilege and support. We thank CISP and the government for the water service and we will commit our self for the sustainability and continuation of the scheme'.

Discussion with Dhas woreda water, mineral and energy office Head and experts

The question was pause concerning effectiveness, efficiency, relevancy and sustainability of the Gayo water supply project. The following area response obtained.

"We do not hesitate to sat the project is efficient, relevant, effective and sustainable. The planned activities were implemented within framework of schedule set at the project commencement period. The activities are relevant and hence solved community's wash problem. CISP coordination and collaboration with community and zonal water, mineral and energy office was very nice. However, the contact with District needs some improvement. In general, we conclude that the project is useful to the community. They recommended CISP to scale up similar intervention into the remaining kebeles in the district. Finally, they thank CISP and other partners for implementing project that solved community problem in the district".

7. Resource Utilization

The total project budget planned by the organization was ETB 4,234,726 and utilized ETB 4,018,469.10 (95%) of the total project budget. The utilized budget was for 7 main activities out of the planned activities. The detail of this accomplishment is attached in this document in annex

8. Project Impact, Benefit and Sustainability

8.1 Project Impacts

A lot of positive impacts achieved. Some of the concrete impacts include:

- Community and animals access to clean water source improved. The upgraded and expanded water points were proving service. Water consumption at HH level increased
- Traveling distance to the water points decreased. In line with this, time management and productivity of women improved
- Prevalence of water born disease decreased
- Physical access to water facility improved

8.2 Project Benefit

The Project is useful to the community as it already resolved problems related to community access to water, enhanced community water supply scheme management skill and promoted sanitation and hygiene status of the community.

8.3 Project Sustainability

There are some basic elements that contribute for the sustainability of the projects. The involvement of partner offices and user community in all steps of the project formulation and implementation is worth to develop feeling of ownership and sustain project outputs. Training, mechanical tools and start up fuel support injected to the project are also preconditions that lead to sustainability. Finally, CISP has extended its support in maintenance after project exit considering introduction of HDPE pipe as potential threat to the sustainability. Because of active role of water management committee and Borana zone water, mineral and energy office in maintenance and close follow up, there is no hesitation in continuation of service.

9 Problems Encountered

- There was no adequate knowledge about HDPE pipe in the area and hence pipe lying work particularly for the water supply scheme with long pressure line was not an easy task.
- Time constraint was a major problem both for gathering enough data about the wells and for the implementation of the project.
- Availability of service rig when needed was created a pressure on timeliness of the project implementation,
- Shortage of manpower in the zonal water office was one of the challenges faced,
- Unavailability of database about the schemes in the zonal government offices was also a big challenge.

10.Conclusions and Recommendations

10.1 Conclusions

All planned activities have been carried out as per plan with exception of Ifidhababo scheme that needs further diagnosis. The upgraded and maintained Gayo, Chame and Soror\sororo water supply schemes are providing service to 11,950 human and animal beneficiaries. This shows accomplishment of targets and fulfillment of objective set at the project formulation time. In line with this, there are positive outcomes such as better access to clean water, reduction in traveling distance to water point, decrease of water born diseases, decreased workload for women.
The activities have been implemented through coordinated efforts of CISP, Borana zone and Districts water, mineral, energy offices as well as communities. Early involvement of concerned institutions and user communities coupled with training, fuel and mechanical tools set supports provided to water and management committee ensure sustainability of the project service.

Generally review of the project documents show that the project is efficient, effective, relevant and sustainable.

10.2 Recommendations

- The intervention has solved water supply and sanitation problems in the targeted community and hence we recommend CISP and IRC (donor) to scale up the similar intervention into new area in the zone/districts.
- Even though water development is capital intensive work, deploying own force (staff) and working in collaboration with line offices is feasible strategy to successfully implemented huge structures/projects with small budget and reach significant number of beneficiaries.
- The project is relevant, efficient, effective and sustainable. In line with this, we recommend CISP (implementing Agency) to maintain such quality and commitment in the future plan
- Training, fuel and mechanical tool support provided to wash committee and close collaboration with partners promoted atmosphere of mutual trust and team work fostered sustainability of the projects.

- The activity implementation schedule was tight. The tight schedule coupled with scattered site imposed burden on staff committed to the project implementation. So in the future better to set feasible schedule considering nature of water work and sustainability
- NGOs, Zonal and district water, mineral and energy offices are advised to maintain profile of productive boreholes unless expansion and upgrading based on invalid data leads to failure of projects.
- When water supply project expansion is planned, there is need to consider project impacts on the water sellers at the existing source. Either wise, some community member may work against the project (Example Chame project).