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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During this reporting period, Millenium Water Program Partners implement water and sanitation projects under funds obtained from USAID Ethiopia, Conrad Hilton Foundation, and USAID Washington and Coca-Cola Company under Global Environmental Technology Foundation (GETF) for the Water and Development Alliance (WADA) formerly known Amhara Community Watershed Partnership Program (ACWPP).

This report constitutes the activities undertaken in three regions namely, Amhara, Oromia and Southern region. The projects implemented in Amhara region are, Simada and Achefer Woredas by Food for the Hungry, Bure Woreda by Catholic Relief Service and Dera Woreda by World Vision. Bedawacho Woreda in Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region and Tole Woreda in Oromia Regional State are the other areas where Water and sanitation Schemes are implemented by CRS and Hope 2020, respectively.

The total target population under these projects is 107,556 out of which 62,506 people are the direct beneficiaries from the three Water and Sanitation projects namely, Bedawacho, Simada and Tole from USAID fund. The remaining three are the ACWPP projects implemented in Achefer, Bure and Dera Woreda and benefit a target population of 45,050.

These projects are implemented directly by the MWP partner organizations like World Vision, Food for Hungry and Hope 2020. Where as CRS is implementing through local implementing partners in case of CRS (Ethiopian Catholic Church-Social Development Coordinating Office of Soddo Hoassana, ECC-SDCOSH, in Bedawacho and Water Action in Bure Woredas).

1 BACKGROUND

The inhabitants of the project areas are predominantly rural, and face critical challenges in terms of access to safe water supply and hygiene and sanitation. Government employees assigned to work in the communities, including health workers, primary school teachers and development staff also experiences the same problems, particularly during the seasonal dry periods. This in turn has significantly affected the quality and quantity of government public services to the rural communities. For example, absence of safe water sources and sanitary facilities (particularly for girls) at schools results in low attendance and retention. While at health posts, the lack of water and poor sanitary conditions exacerbates incidences of disease.

In these Woredas, as in many rural areas of Ethiopia, the burden of fetching water for domestic and livestock consumption from distance sources is a time and labour consuming activity performed by women and school-aged children, usually girls. School enrolment rates for students, particularly girls, are critically hampered. Older school children, primarily girls, are required by their parents to shorten school attendance so that they can collect the family's water from distant sources.

Moreover, residents have no choice but to use water from any source, regardless of its poor quality and unsafe sanitary conditions around the source. Ponds, puddles and rivers are often the only water sources for many households. Awareness of the linkage between water quality and health is quite low. The lack of water has had a dramatic impact on the health status of the communities. Families face the increased risk of water-related and water-borne diseases from unsafe water sources. Low awareness of personal hygiene and sanitation practices coupled with poor environmental health and a lack of water have worsened and complicated their health status, particularly on children.

The major stakeholders in this program are government respective offices of Water, Health, Education, Woreda and kebele Administration, women and youth groups and Water and Sanitation committee.

2 Program GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The program goals and objectives of the current project are a subset of MWP's overall goals and objectives which are as follows:

MWP Goal:

Improve sustainable access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation for poor children, women and men in Ethiopia through a partnership for advocacy, and direct action reaching 1 million people.

MWP Objectives:

- Increasing the level of access to sustainable, safe water and sanitation services among poor and vulnerable populations in rural and peri-urban areas;
- Decreasing the prevalence of water and sanitation-related diseases increasing time available for economic development, education, etc.;
- Promoting integrated water (resources) management at the local level with a focus on maintaining the quantity and quality of drinking water;

- Developing an efficient, effective and replicable partnership model for service delivery and advocacy

3 STATUS AGAINST WORK PLAN

3.1 Statement on Operation Work-Plan Schedule

The project implemented in *Bedawacho Woreda by CRS* has accomplished the procurement and installation of 3000 meters long pipe line, which is 43% of the plan, Supply and transportation of three fibreglass water tanks were made as per the plan (100%) and construction of stand for the water tanks are 30% complete. Other activities like rehabilitation of three Boreholes and water supply system planned for the quarter are 30% completed. There is a delay in this activity of the rehabilitation work for it required a rig to perform the task. Moreover, purchase and installation of one set pumps and generators was planned, and the design of was completed and supplier identified.

Software activities like promotion of household sanitation facilities are accomplished 233% than the plan for the same period. This was achieved due to good coordination between the project and the government line offices. Government Health Extension Agents have contributed a great deal in promoting sanitation facilities to the households.

Food for the Hungry has accomplished about 80% of *Simada Woreda's project* physical activities due to the fact that the period between April and June is optimum for construction activities in the area. Most of the water schemes planned have been accomplished excepting one spring development work which was not completed due to contractor's problem. The project so far completed 14 springs development out of the planned 15, which is 93% accomplishment. The remaining one spring will be accomplished with in the extension period. The annual plan of 15 Hand dug well construction is 100% completed.

Pit latrine excavation of 138 households was completed with the roofing and wall construction. Capacity building activity has not been fully undertaken excepting some training activities due to the fact that this period is a peak farming season and it was not possible to organize the planned training for the water committee.

Hope 2020 has been implementing Water and Sanitation projects in *Tole Woreda of Oromia* Regional State. Construction of 25m³ reservoir is 100% complete, four out of the planned six water points, which is 67% of the plan was completed and 960 meter pipe line construction is 100% laid. Construction of VIP latrines and generator house was not undertaken due to rainy season and late release of fund from the donor that pledged to provide a matching fund.

Amhara Community Watershed Partnership Program(ACWPP), is a project planned to be undertaken within the reporting period under the funding from USAID -Washington, Coca Cola Company and USAID Ethiopia. These projects are implemented in 12 Kokeb kebeles' of Amhara Region Bure Woreda by CRS and Water action (local partner), Achefer Woreda by FH and Dera Woreda by World Vision. The project targets a total population 40,050 with a total of \$750,000.

During this Quarter, the major activities performed focused on project start-up such as securing the official agreement with local implementing partner, familiarization with local stakeholders (Zonal and Woreda level) on the planned activities, and staff recruitment. Delays in signing agreements among the different stakeholders including the donor have resulted in project implementation falling in the main rainy season which is creating implementation difficulties.

MWA is also implementing projects with the support of Conard Hilton Foundation (CHF). These projects are implemented by CARE Ethiopia in South Gondar Zone of Amhara Region, Arsi Zone, Ticho Woreda of Oromia Region by WaterAid, and Benishangul Gumuz and Oromia Region by World Vision.

CARE Ethiopia - CHF project: this projects target two Woredas (Farta and Estie) in South Gondar Zone of Amhara Regional State. At the end of the project life, it is expected to benefit 22,036 households through creating access to water supply and hygiene and sanitation promotion. The project has a plan to construct 70 water schemes in year one. Out of the planned Spot Spring Development and Hand Dug Wells construction within the reporting period ((October 2006- March 2007), the actual accomplishment was 108 which is 154%. Other accomplishments are 105% for training of local Artisans, 133% for VIP latrine construction, 106% for health extension training, 102% DA training, and 150% for nursery management.

As it can be seen above, accomplishment of CARE within the reporting period was higher than the plan and this success was attained due to close collaboration of the government line offices, beneficiary community's contribution both in labour and local materials, trained artisans created availability of skilled labour inside the community. Government Health Extension Agents trained are contributing significantly in promoting hygiene and sanitation.

World Vision –CHF project: This project targets eight Area Development Programs (ADPs) located in three National Regional States of Ethiopia; Oromia, Benshangul-Gumuz and Southern Nations, Nationalists and Peoples Regional States. The ADPs are Nono, Wonchi , Abote , Lalo Asabi and Jeju in Oromiya Regiona, Shenkola in SNNPR and Mao Komo and Homosha in Benishangul Region. The project targeted to benefit 110,000 community members, at the end of the project.

World vision has completed the construction of the planned two shallow wells 100%, five spring capping are 50% complete, material supply for two reservoir construction, pump and generator supply for the completed deep well drilling is on process and trench excavation for pipe laying is underway. Sanitation facilities are under construction and six ventilated improved pits, four communal latrines and five refuse pits are completed more than 50%.

Water Aid- CHF project: This project is implemented in Tena Woreda, Arsi Zone of Oromia Regional State. The project design incorporates projected population growth for the coming 20 years with a total targeted base population of 20,540. The main partners of this project are local communities, government line departments like Oromia Water Resources and Health Bureaus, Arsi Zone Water Resources and Health Offices and Woreda line departments.

Generally, information obtained from the quarter report shows that, construction of the water supply scheme has been delayed. The delays in the construction progress are due to local private contractor and heavy rains in the area. Water Aid has a plan to maximize construction works during dry period to overcome delays due to rain, clear the access road and thereby making the

spring accessible by the beneficiary communities on time, implement the project by the sub-office staff, stakeholders with backstopping support from WaterAid Ethiopia main office in Addis Ababa and encourage community participation on work like pipe trench excavation and materials supply on time.

In contrast, the sanitation and hygiene promotion works including software works like capacity building have progressed well and are progressing ahead of plans.

3.2 Key Lessons Learned

- Working with government line offices closely is effective in community mobilization mainly in the areas of promotion of sanitation facilities. Health extension agents have contributed significantly to the achievement (excess of target) of latrine construction. The health extension agents work with communities mainly awareness creation in the area of preventive health through health education in public gatherings, house to house visits using health. Applying PHAST tools with other methodologies such as locally appropriate IEC material and other also contributed to high success.
- During construction of water points, there are cases where sufficient quantity of water could not be obtained after excavation of the hand dug wells. Excavation work may be abandoned due to difficulty of excavation of hard formation or collapsible nature of the soil formation. As a result, there might be a need to change location of the site and thus train new committee of the newly selected sites. The lesson learnt here was that training of water committee needs to be made after sufficient quantity of water is obtained.
- Community development through training and community dialogue facilitates development interventions;
- It is paramount to know the nature of the area well including rainfall patterns for proper planning and whether the ground is suitable for latrine construction. Collapsible soil conditions or hard rock formations may hinder progress toward achieving the planned objectives.

3.3 Challenges Encountered

- Inadequacy of contractors in the area and the inflation of current labor market to find daily workers. In some cases, this challenge was overcome by engaging project staff in the masonry works and also increasing the daily wage rate as the capacity and working area permits.
- Overlapping of agricultural activities of the beneficiary community had impacted on the progress of construction. This was considered for the next planning period that labor contribution from beneficiaries needs to be arranged in such a way that it doesn't overlap with the agricultural activity.
- Construction works underway by contractors was seriously affected by the price escalation of some construction materials like cement and reinforcement bars. As a result, there were cases where the contract was terminated and the work was completed using own forces to compensate the benefit margins of the contractor for the price increments. Moreover, discussion with the implementing partners on the problem of the increasing prices of construction materials with the communities and government partners helped to make necessary arrangement like contribution of more labor and provision of local materials so that the price escalation was compensated

- User communities have challenged the design of the water supply systems prepared by CRS and Government partner at Bedawacho. I.e., CRS and Government partner office have a plan to extend the water source to adjacent Kebeles and communities preferred adding another distribution point in the project kebele than extending the system. After a series of discussion, finally agreement was reached between the project and the communities to add one distribution point instead of extending it. This process has delayed the execution of the project work as per the plan.

3.4 Recommendation for Future Follow up Activities

More coordination in the sector among the different stakeholders is of paramount importance in successfully implementing this project. Integrating the project work with other on going programs in different organizations, e.g, Safety Net Programs in Simada Woreda is helpful for scale up hygiene and sanitation promotion.

Local community capacity building activity should be given due consideration. There were cases where some partner organizations have taken the initiative of training local artisans to create capacity inside the communities. As this initiative has solved the lack of contractors in the implementation areas, it is good to work on adopting this lesson for future success.

One of the challenges faced was the overlapping of construction activities with the peak season for agricultural activities which reduced labour/material contribution form the community. It is necessary to take this problem into account this in future planning.

4 PROJECT PROGRESS

The progress on each project has been summarised under section 3 and moreover, detailed organizational reports are attached in Annex A.

Complete the *Summary of Activities Successively Completed Project-To-Date* matrix below. Include remarks that will help understand and clarify the information.

Intervention / Activity	No. Planned	No. Completed	No. of Direct Beneficiaries	No. of Indirect Beneficiaries	Location / Remarks
Deep Boreholes					
Rehabilitation of Boreholes	3	1			Bedawacho
Shallow Boreholes (Machine drilled)					
Improved Hand dug wells	15	15	4500		Simada
Construction of springs	15	14			Simada, one spring will be completed in the next quarter
Shallow Wells Rehabilitated					
Spring maintenance	7	5	1750		Simada
Hand dug well maintenance	5	7	2100		Simada

Intervention / Activity	No. Planned	No. Completed	No. of Direct Beneficiaries	No. of Indirect Beneficiaries	Location / Remarks
Hand Pump Repairs Training					
Construction of Water Tanks	3	1			Bedawacho (construction of tank stand is 30% completed and Water tank supplied to the site)
Household Water Filtration (Biosand)					
Construction of demonstrational Latrines	2	2			Bedawacho (90% of the work completed)
VIP latrine construction	5	7			Simada
House hold pit latrine construction	400	338	1660		Simada
Health and Hygiene ToT Training	-	28			Simada
Sanitation Training and promotion	200	466			Bedawacho
Community members training on hygiene and sanitation	750	875			Simada
Water and sanitation community users training					
Community score cards					

5 OUTPUT AND IMPACT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Following discussions at the Partners meeting in the recent April, 2007 PMG and an acknowledgement that the current data being collected by partners is inconsistent and incomplete, it was agreed to prepare standards for quantitative data monitoring and a guideline is developed on minimum standards. The data on these minimum standards will be collected in terms of percentage coverage at kebele and Woreda level which are official administrative units in order to engage with government on coverage issues and to ensure harmonized approaches. Partners have committed themselves to collect baseline data and activity reports using these standards at kebele level where they implement their projects. They are also committing to working with the Woreda to improve the accuracy of the official Woreda data, to ensure that their figures are in line with the Universal Access Plan and National Sanitation Strategy.

Monitoring and Evaluation framework is prepared for the USAID-Coca Cola WADA project. This monitoring and evaluation plan is prepared to provide all partners of the project and other stakeholders with continuous feedback on the project implementation and identify actual or potential successes and problems as early as possible to facilitate timely adjustments to project operation.

With the aim of streamlining MWP paper based reporting system and systematizing information flow, the development of reporting format was made recently through active participation of the

MWP partners. The secretariat held a one day workshop with MWP partners and discussed the different reporting needs of donors and PMG meetings. In this workshop, partners identified indicators to report on, got common understanding, identified the data elements that will be collected to obtain the commonly agreed on indicators, and identified anticipated challenges. Hence, the reporting format which incorporated the partners' agreement and donors' requirement was consolidated and shared to all MWP partners and concerned bodies.

Badawacho Woreda Progress Q2 2007

Description of All Activities per Operational Work Plan	Activity/Quarter / Plan		Actual Accomplishment			Remark
	Unit	Qty	This quarter		To date	
			Qty	% of plan		
	NO	3	1	30	1	
Purchase and transport 1 10 m ³ fiber glass water tank	NO	3	3	100	3	
Construction of water tank stand	NO	3	2	60	2	
Rehabilitation of boreholes	NO	3	1	30		Delayed as rig required
Rehabilitation of water supply system	NO	3	1	30	1	Delayed as drilling rig required
Purchase and install pumps and generators	Set	1	0			Design completed and supplier identified.
Promotion of household sanitation facilities	NO	200	466	233	539	
Promotion of school sanitation facilities	NO	2	2	90%	2	Plat form completed and superstructure on going
Enhance capacity building	NO	1	1	100	2	Training PHAST
Monitoring	NO	1	1	100	2	
Quarterly Reporting and PMG Meeting	NO	1	1	100	2	

Bure Woreda Progress Q2 2007

Description of All Activities per Operational Work Plan	Activity/Quarter/Plan		Actual Accomplishments		Project-to-Date Accomplishments (Quantitative)	Project-to-Date Beneficiaries			Remarks	Measures to address delay
	Unit	Qty	Qty	% of plan		Male	Female	Children		
Data collection and compilation	Set	1	1	100						
Pre-feasibility study	NO	20	20	100						

Simada Woreda Progress Q2 2007

Description of All Activities per Operational Work Plan	Activity/Quarter/Plan		Actual Accomplishments		Project-to-Date Accomplishments (Quantitative)	Project-to-Date Beneficiaries			Remarks	Measures to address delay
	Unit	Qty	Qty	% of plan		Male	Female	Children		
Preliminary Activities										
Staff recruitment	No				4					
Office furniture and stationary procurement	USD				1609.74					
Reconnaissance survey of construction sites	Site				30					
Feasibility study	Site				30					
Motor Cycle Purchase	No	2	-	-	-				Lengthy importation process	It is on the pipeline to procure 2 MB in the next quarter
Computer purchase	No				1					
Activity 1: Potable water supply										
Construction of hand dug wells	No	2	2	100	15					
Construction of springs	No	3	2	66	14				The contractor has failed timely commencement	1 spring will be finalized during the extension period
Spring maintenance	No	0	3	0	5				The annual plan was targeted in the 2 nd qrt.	
Hand dug well maintenance	No	0	2	0	7				We had planned in 2 nd qrt.	
Afri-dev. Pump supply	No	0	0	0	15					
1 km GIS 11/2" Pipe supply	No	0	0	0	3					
Activity 2: Sanitation facilities and services										
Household Level Pit latrine construction	No	0	138	50	338				The busy farm season makes the delay	62 HH
VIP Latrine Construction	No	0	0	0	7					

IEC material Production	\$	0	0	0	-					Draft educational materials took more time but now they are ready and on the process of awarding to bidders	\$2000 will be utilized and the IEC materials will be distributed during next quarter
Activity 3: Capacity Building											
Water committee training	No	0	0	0	0						
Water technician training	No	0	0	0	-						
Staff ,spring care takers ,pump attendants and animators training	No	0	0	0	-					The best time of training was during slack period	84 people will gain the necessary training during the coming quarter
Community health Agents Training	NO.	0	28	0	28					It was planned last quarter and we make 0 to avoid double counting of plan	
Community members training on sanitation	NO	750	875	116	875						125 will be trained next qrt
Periodic Reporting and Evaluation											
Preparation of Quarter report	No	1	1	100	3						
Preparation of Annual Reports	No				-						
Quarterly evaluation of the schemes by stakeholders	No	1	1	100	1						
Focus group discussion with users(end of each year)	No										
Annual Result report in line with log frame	No										

Tole Woreda

Description of All Activities per Operational Work Plan	Activity / Quarter Plan		Actual Accomplishments		Project-to-Date Accomplishments (Quantitative)	Beneficiaries			Measures to address delay
	Unit	Qty	Qty	% of plan		Male	Female	Children	
Construction of 25m ³ reservoir	no	1	1	100	1	Under investigation	Under investigation	Under investigation	
Water point	no	6	4	66.67	4				
VIP	no	2	-	-	-				
Generator House	no	1	-	-	-				
Pipe laying	m	960	960	100	960				
Watsan training	person	5	-	-	-				
VHC training	person	3	-	-	-				
Technicians training	person	5	-	-	-				

6 PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO WATER QUALITY

Partners have been informed on attaching the water quality test results and they have agreed to do so very soon.

7 TOTAL EXPENDITURES GRANT AND COST SHARE

This part covers the summary of the financial reports of the actively progressing projects, Simada Project by FH and Bedawacho project by CRS.

Simada Project: The financial expenditure of Simada project in this quarter is 15% of the total budget for the project and 39% expenditure to date out of the total project budget. The budget performance generally shows under spending which varies from budget lines to budget lines. The general explanation for the under spending is a) the difference between planned expenditure and actual b) lapse of the first quarter with preparatory works which did not engender any expenditure; c) committed expenses which were not included in the third quarter report; d) postponed activities for the favorable time, especially training. The variance explanation by major line items is as follows.

Bedawacho Project: The financial expenditure in this quarter is 30% of the total budget allocated to the project. Moreover, the total expenditure to date is 48% of the total budget allocated to the project.