

PD-ABX-003

REHABILITATION PROJECT IN WESTERN TIGRAY

LALAY ADIABO WEREDA

Award no. HDA-G-00-01-00091-00

FINAL REPORT

**CISP ETHIOPIA
SEPTEMBER 2002
ADDIS ABABA**

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Abbreviation and Definition of Terms

- **Kushet:** Village, usually 100 to 150 households with average household size 5.2, population ranging from 500 to 1000.
- **Tabia:** Lowest level of administrative unit, consisting of a cluster of 3 to 5 kushets, population ranging from 1500 to 5000.
- **Baito:** Local leadership at tabia level.
- **Wereda:** District, administrative unit
- **Zone:** Geographic administrative unit
- **Region:** Regional State
- **IDP** Internally displaced population
- **CISP** Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli
- **REST** Relief Society of Tigray

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Organization:	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP)
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Program Title: Water, Sanitation and Agriculture rehabilitation project in Western Tigray.
Award No.: HDA-G-00-01-00091-00
Country, Region: Ethiopia, Tigray
Hazard: Ethiopia Eritrea post-war rehabilitation
Time period covered by this report June 20, 2001 to July 20, 2002

Summary of Activities by project Objective

Objective #1: To rehabilitate the Zone of Western Tigray in terms of essential water and sanitation services at household level.

A) Construction and Rehabilitation of Water points

Rehabilitation works: The rehabilitation work of three productive shallow wells has been carried out as per plan for the displaced population.

Construction works: The construction of three new hand dug wells completed and equipped and fitted with hand pumps. Unfortunately one of the wells (the third well) is found to be not productive, although it was dug up to 16 meters of depth.

All the water points have been handed over to the community and Wereda representative of the bureau of water resources for future follow up.

Assessment on communities' utilization of water points has been carried out.

Indicator and Current Measure:	No. of well sites confirmed	100%
	No. of wells rehabilitated	100%
	No. of wells dug	100%
	No. of productive wells	66%
	No. of beneficiaries reached	83%

B) Sanitation Activities

The beneficiary households for the construction household V.I.P. latrines (ventilated Immersed Pipe) had been identified and supplied with SANPLAT flat forms and other construction materials after they have dug the pits. In the project it was planned to rehabilitate 60 V.I.P. latrines for 60 households with an average of six members each (totally 360 beneficiaries). Nevertheless, with a saving gained from the budget it was possible to construct 70 V.I.P. latrines, and increase the beneficiary households to 70 (total beneficiaries becoming 420).

Training on hygiene and sanitation promotion also provided for beneficiary households, community health workers and for health staff from the woreda health department.

Objective #2: To facilitate the resumption of agriculture activities in the Western Tigray.

Progress:

In the resumption of agricultural activities 975 destitute beneficiaries selected among the displaced population residing in ten tabias received different agricultural tools in kind and also cash for the purchase of ploughshares and other tools from the local market. The agricultural tools are expected to enable the households to resume their farming activities and able to maintain production activity and feed their households, and make them to continue normal life. The agricultural tools supplied to the destitute households include:

- Farm tools such as sickle and slasher.
- Provision of cash input for the purchase of specific agricultural tools (traditional farm tools such as plough shares) according to their specific needs.

Beneficiary selection process: A committee that was established from tabia leadership, woreda administration and the IDPs carried out the selection of beneficiary households, for the supply of agricultural tools.

Consequently, almost one month was needed to consolidate and to coordinate the established committee, and finally after proper screening and selection of beneficiaries, each beneficiary was provided with Birr 300 (three hundred) for the purchase of ploughshares, and also the other farm tools in kind.

At the end of the cash distribution an assessment was carried out to verify:

- The quality of the rehabilitation program undertaken and the appropriateness of cash distributed for ploughshare;
- Beneficiaries perceptions and reaction to rehabilitation program activities;
- The major problems, which can affect program implementation.

The assessment of course revealed that:

- The distribution of the cash and farm tools was carried out on time
- The committee was able to select the needy and destitute households
- The distribution of the cash and farm tools was made on the appropriate time.

Indicator and Current Measure:	No. of actual selected beneficiaries	100%
(Cash distribution)	No. of households served	100%
	Appropriateness and timeliness of the tools	100%

Objective #3: To resume basic household activities in terms of water collection tools such as jerry cans and jugs and kitchen utensils.

Progress: Distribution of water collection materials and kitchen utensils have been made to 2000 IDPs (or beneficiary households) residing in 10 tabias of Layaly Adiabo woreda.

The materials distributed include:

- Set of kitchen utensils for 2000 households
- Blankets for 2000 households
- 2100 jerry cans and 2100 Jugs for water collection.

Indicator and Current Measure:	No. of actual selected beneficiaries	100%
	No. of households served	100%
	Appropriateness and timeliness of the tools	100%

II. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

A. Program Goal and Objective

The goal of the program is to improve access to water and sanitation for vulnerable households and to increase agricultural production as well as provision of basic and essential non-food items at household level in *the Wereda of Lalay Adiabo, in Western Tigray Zone*.

The end of the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the signing of the peace agreement between the two countries ought to build the conditions for alleviating the hardship of the more than 300,000 internal displaced (IDPs) in Tigray. This goal should be achieved by setting an institutional environment that would hopefully lead the IDPs to go back to their normal life after more than two years of severe disruption.

While in the past food and sheltering have been the priority needs of the IDPs, the results of the rapid need assessment executed by CISP before the implementation of the current project, have showed that rehabilitation and resuming of normal activities in the productive domain like agriculture is the most crucial need to be promptly satisfied. Likewise, the rehabilitation of the social sectors such as Water and Sanitation is also of paramount importance and it is felt by those IDPs who were able to reach their home places as a very critical step in resuming their normal life particularly as far as the vulnerable groups are concerned. Another very essential step to be taken is the restocking of agriculture assets at household's level to enable the households themselves to resume an acceptable level of food production.

In February 2001, CISP undertook an evaluation *ad hoc* mission in Western Tigray in order to better define the project activities as well as the most appropriate area for the intervention. During this mission (done in collaboration with our partner NGO REST and with the local Administration), the Wereda of Lalay Adiabo has been selected for the following reasons:

- The Wereda did not obtain any financial support for the returnees by any donor and from the beginning and so it was fair to include it in a future plan of assistance¹.
- For reasons unknown to us the Wereda is not included in the World Bank list of Weredas to be assisted up the time this assessment was made.
- There is no other NGO or agency working any rehabilitation activity in the area.

Therefore, it was based on the above justification and reason that CISP decided to carry out rehabilitation work in the area of non food items (rehabilitation water points, provision of agricultural inputs, and household materials), in partnership with local NGO (REST) in Layalay Adiabo woreda of Western Tigray Zone.

B. Program duration

The original duration of the program was for the period from June 20, 2001 to April 20, 2002, however, with the request made by CISP on 15th March 2002 to USAID/OFDA for three months no-cost extension, and approval was also received to extend the project up to July 20, 2002.

C. Profile of Target Population

The profile of the target population is quite homogenous in terms of their social and economic conditions as well as their culture and religion. In fact they all belong to the same tribe and are mostly Orthodox Christian. All these IDPs had to evacuate the area immediately after the beginning of the occupation by Eritrean forces late 1998 and were able only very recently to go back to their homes.

Specifically, the number of indirect beneficiaries that CISP aims at reaching with its interventions is 27,175 (see table 2 below).

¹ The reason for being neglected is perhaps due to its remoteness.

Table 1: Target Population Profile

Wereda	Wereda overall population	No. of direct beneficiaries Households	No. of direct beneficiaries -
Lalay Adiabo	95,300	5,975	27,175

Table 2: Stems Directly from the Following Beneficiaries per Objective:

Objective	Beneficiaries /individuals	Beneficiaries / households
Objective n. 1	12,300	3,000
Objective n. 2	4,875	975
Objective n. 3	10,000	2,000
Totals	27,175	5,975

D. Geo Referencing Data

Organization: CISP
 Date: September, 2002
 Country: Ethiopia

Table 3: Geographic Locations of All Major Program Activities

National state	Zone	Woreda	Sector/activity	Implementation		Target population
				Start	End	
Tigray	Western Tigray	Lalay Adiabo	Water/well 3 Wells rehabilitation	15 th November	30 th December 2001	3,500
Tigray	Western Tigray	Lalay Adiabo	Water/well 3 Wells construction	15 th December 2001	30 th April 2002	8,800
Tigray	Western Tigray	Lalay Adiabo	Sanitation V.I.P. latrine site selection	4 th February	28 th February 2002	360
Tigray	Western Tigray	Lalay Adiabo	Sanitation V.I.P. latrine construction	28 th February	31 st May 2002	360
Tigray	Western Tigray	Lalay Adiabo	Hygiene promotion training	1 st March	30 th April 2002	70 household heads
Tigray	Western Tigray	Lalay Adiabo	Agriculture Beneficiaries Registration	1 st December 2001	30 January 2002	4,875
Tigray	Western Tigray	Lalay Adiabo	Cash distribution for purchase of plough shares	11 th March	8 th April 2002	4,875
Tigray	Western Tigray	Lalay Adiabo	Beneficiaries Registration	1 st December 2001	30 January 2002	10,000
Tigray	Western Tigray	Lalay Adiabo	Tendering for the purchase of kitchen utensils and agricultural inputs	May 1, 2002	May 15, 2002	3000

Tigray	Western Tigray	Lalay Adiabo	Purchase and transportation of agricultural inputs and kitchen utensils	May 16, 2002	May 30, 2002	3000
Tigray	Western Tigray	Lalay Adiabo	Selection of beneficiaries and distribution kitchen utensils and agricultural inputs	June 1, 2002	July 15, 2002	3000

III Program Performance

Rehabilitation of Water Points

a. Rehabilitation of Shallow Wells

In the woreda, out 6 wells that are already out of use, the rehabilitation of 3 shallow wells is carried out after the water points to be maintained were selected in consultation and discussions with the beneficiary community. Zonal water resources department and the Wereda administration.

The water points that were maintained are all shallow wells fitted with hand pumps. Prior to the rehabilitation of the water points all necessary data and information was collected through REST's water department and also from the Zonal water resources department. The information collected specifically is about its depth, yield, and static water level, community management system in the past, number of beneficiaries, etc. It was after such information collection process that the damaged parts of the hand pumps were assessed and finally maintenance crew is sent with necessary tools and spare parts to carry out the rehabilitation work.

In order to analyze either the objectives are achieved or not as per the plan, the following monitoring and evaluation techniques and approaches were used.

- Discussion with communities was conducted.
- Discussion with Wereda bureau of water resources, administration bodies were undertaken.
- Discussion was held with Western Zone and Wereda emergency coordination committees.

b. Construction of Hand dug Wells

Selection of well sites

In the construction of hand dug wells, the selection of the well sites is made by using aerial photo interpretation, through hydro geological investigation, Paleo hydrogeological environment and also additional information collected through community consultation processes.

Information was also collected on other variables such as population density, proximity of the well sites from villages and other social factors were also considered in addition to technical matters. After the relevant information was collected criteria was developed for the selection of the specific villages to develop the water points.

Criteria for the selection of the villages (or kushets) for the water points

- Number of displaced population residing in the area
- Distance of existing water points from settlement areas
- Quality and availability of water in the area
- The nature of trail and water sources and relative prevalence of water borne diseases
- Existence of land mine in the locality
- The waiting time at existing traditional water points and yield of the water source

Finally, the construction of the hand-dug wells was made after such thorough assessment and selection process had been carried out.

Table 4: Location and number of hand-dug wells constructed

No	woreda	Tabia	Kushet	Total drilled depth in Meters	Recovery per night	No. of beneficiary households	Remark
1	Laelay Adiabo	Adi Million	Adi Million	14	3 m ³	500	Hand dug installed and operational
2	Laelay Adiabo	Adi Million	Adi Mitsray	16	0.2 m ³	1000	This well has been abandoned since it was found to be unproductive.
3	Laelay Adiabo	Midre Felasi	Mai Korar	15	4 m ³	750	Hand pump installed and operational

Note: The unproductive well was abandoned since there was no water stricken until 16 meters of depth. The climatic condition of the area, which is highly humid, also did not allow continuing the digging after 16 meters of depth.

Hygiene and Sanitation Activities

Hygiene and Sanitation activities are also part of the rehabilitation components that is related to water rehabilitation at community level and also at household level to be used as demonstration mainly.

In the hygiene and sanitation program SANPLAT latrine was provided for 70 beneficiary households, and the beneficiaries' households also received training on the following topics.

- ❑ On environmental health issues (solid waste disposal, personal hygiene, water borne diseases, water washed diseases, vector borne diseases, communicable diseases, construction and proper utilization of latrines) and
- ❑ On HIV/AIDS and the impact it may create on the society.

Community Management

A water and sanitation committee (WATSAN) that has six members at each water point is established to mobilize, manage, coordinate and execute the day-to-day activity of the water points.

Training of water and sanitation committee and caretaker is the nucleus of community management in all community based water supply activities. Hence, in order to properly manage and handle each water point responsibility was given to water and sanitation committees (WATSAN) that are formed at each water point. The water and sanitation committees are formed in a gender balanced way so that proper representation is made from all sectors of the community. The committee members are composed of six members, 3 women and 3 men, elected by the community. Training was also provided to water and sanitation committee members that focus on installation and maintenance of hand pumps, on proper handling and management, on hygiene and sanitation education. The committee members are responsible to mobilize, manage, coordinate and execute the day-to-day activity of the water points.

Training for WATSAN committee and caretakers: Training on the installation and maintenance of hand pumps has been provided to care takers and also to WATSAN committee members.

Community Participation

The beneficiary communities participated in the planning process and selection of the sites for the water points, and fully participated by providing free labor during the maintenance and construction activities of the structures (water points and latrines). The community representatives (baitos) were responsible to coordinate and mobilize the community in the specific locality during construction or maintenance activities. Local construction materials such as sand and stone are transported to the site by the intended beneficiaries and free labor was provided during the process. Moreover, after the water points are maintained community has also fenced them in order to prevent them from any future damage and pollution.

Positive of effects of the Program

- The communities had faced difficulties by using unsafe water, which was to be transported from distant places. But now after the rehabilitation of the water points they were able to have access to safe and comparatively adequate water supply from 5 lit/day in the past to 12 lit/day currently and also close to their homesteads.
- Walking time to and from water points, and also the waiting time at the water points is now effectively reduced and generally, the workload of women is at the same time reduced. The reduction of time from traveling and waiting is expected to bring change in the life of women household members, who are responsible for water collection.
- Incidences of water borne diseases are expected reduced due to improved water supply system.

Handing over

All the rehabilitated and constructed water points were handed over to each water committee and the zonal water department. The zonal water committee is responsible for all technical and supervision matters and the water committees at each water point are also responsible for its day-to-day management and minor maintenance.

Agricultural Rehabilitation

i. Distribution of Cash Input

In agricultural rehabilitation activity 975 needy beneficiary households received support in a form of cash distribution and material assistance. The beneficiary households were selected through a committee established from the communities, tabia and kushet leadership, and wereda administration.

Agricultural tools (sickle, slasher and others) were bought on the interest and willingness of the beneficiary households and distributed accordingly. In addition to the distribution of tools beneficiary households were also supplied with cash for the purchase of ploughshares from the local market in their own vicinity. The ploughshares were only available in the local market and with small quantity at a time. Hence, to avoid the difficulty in the purchase process beneficiaries were supplied with cash so that they could select the quality and buy for themselves.

Table 5: Households who received Cash and agricultural tools

No	Name of Tabia	Number of beneficiaries households	Amount of Birr distributed per households	Total amount of Birr distributed	Remark
1	Adikilte	130	300	39,000	
2	Deguale	50	300	15,000	
3	Fithi	56	300	16,800	
4	Egube	135	300	40,500	
5	Godifey	70	300	21,000	
6	Adi Nebried	80	300	24,000	
7	Midre Felasie	130	300	39,000	
8	Adi Millone	72	300	21,600	
9	Adi Nigisti	52	300	15,600	
10	Medebaye Terer	200	300	60,000	
	Total	975	300	292,500	

Procedures of the distribution: The distribution of the cash and the agricultural tools was carried in the presence of a representative from the wereda administration office, Tabia representative, representatives from REST and CISP.

ii. Distribution of household utensils and other non food items

The following table shows the distribution of household utensils and other non food items such as Jerry cans and jugs for water collection purpose made to the beneficiary households at each tabia.

	Tabias	Total number of IDP households	Items distributed & household who received the items			
			Households who received set of kitchen utensil	Households who received Blanket	Households who received Jerry can	Households who received Jug
1	Adi Kilte	449	266	266	276	276
2	Deguale	132	106	106	106	106
3	Egub	573	276	276	276	276
4	Midri Felasi	554	266	266	266	266
5	Medebay Terara	942	406	406	406	406
6	Adi Nebried	658	164	164	164	164
7	Gudafay	421	144	144	144	144
8	Adi Million	456	148	148	148	148
9	Fithi	334	116	116	116	116
10	Adi Nigisty	310	108	108	108	108
	Total	4829	2000	2000	2100	2100

iii. Problems encountered

It is worth to report that the schedule for the cash distribution had to be postponed due to some constraints forced during the implementation.

Since this is a community based project it is entirely dependent on the schedule of the community. This dependence has caused some delay in the implementation of the project particularly on timely completion and fulfilling the planned time.