



# Woreda Level Self-supply Sensitization Workshop

May 24-25, 2016

At Woreta, Ethiopia

Organized by Implementing Partner  
CARE for Dera, Este & Farta Woredas,  
South Gondar Zone Amhara Region

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**Number of Participants:** 28 participants

**Workshop Facilitator:** Wube Taye, CARE

**Workshop Presenters:**

- 1) Mr. Musie Tezazu, MWA
- 2) Mr. Lemessa Mekonta, IRC WaSH
- 3) Mr. Bekele Damte, Aqua for All
- 4) Bethel Terefe, IRC WaSH
- 5) Mr. Wube Taye, CARE

**Goal**

That the Self-supply approach significantly contributes to increasing access to sustainable improved water supplies in Ethiopia for drinking, sanitation and hygiene and small-scale productive uses, with adequate inclusion of the poorest people.

**Project Objectives**

- Accelerate uptake of household level investment in water supply.
- Increase access to credit for WASH.
- Improve management and governance for sustainable WASH service delivery.
- Generate collective impact for sector wide learning and advocacy.

**Link to national (and international) priorities and plans:**

The SSAP is contributing to goals and targets set out in Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Programme 2 (GTP 2) Universal Access Plan II, Health Sector Development Plan IV and the One WASH National Programme (OWNP).

**Objectives of SSA Sensitization Workshop**

- Create common understanding among actors on the basic notion of self-supply;
- Internalize the Woreda self-supply acceleration plan and speed-up the implementation process;
- Maintain collective momentum to address the challenges and meet deliverables set for SSA.

**When**

2014-2017

**Welcoming Speech**

**By Mr. Abebaw Kebede, CARE**

I would like to welcome you all for the self-supply acceleration (SSA) sensitization workshop. On top of the training on self-supply acceleration, we are here today to discuss on the challenges we have faced so far. Moreover, we will discuss on what has been done so far, how much we can progress in the remaining time and whose support we need to accomplish the plan. I hope by the end of this workshop we will own the woreda SSA plan and commit to the realization of self-supply acceleration by contributing our part in our respective sector.

## First Presentation

Self-Supply Pilot Project

By Musie Tezazu, from MWA

### MWA-E Members and Partners for Self Supply Pilot Project



TTT

### Introduction

- MWA/EP and its partners have been implementing various WASH projects in different regions of Ethiopia since 2004.
- The current CNHF grant (2014 - 2017) is aimed at reaching 300,000 rural populations.
- It is planned to address about 55,000 people through self-supply (both HH led and group led).
- Adequate emphasis is given to building the capacity of communities and local government structures to create ownership and ensure sustainability of water schemes.

### Project Objectives

- Accelerate uptake of household level investment in water supply.
- Increase access to credit for WASH.
- Improve management and governance for sustainable WASH service delivery.
- Generate collective impact for sector wide learning and advocacy.

### Self-supply target areas

| S/No | IPs  | Region | Zone     | Woreda   |
|------|------|--------|----------|--|
| 1    | CARE | Amhara | S.Gondar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dera</li><li>• Farta</li><li>• Estie</li></ul> |
| 2    | CRS  | Amhara | S.Wollo  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kalu</li><li>• Kelela</li></ul>                |
|      |      | Oromia | E.Shewa  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dugda</li></ul>                                |
| 3    | WV   | Oromia | Jimma    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Omonada</li></ul>                              |

### Summary of activities

- Create enabling environment for self-supply
- Develop/update guidelines with the involvement of key stakeholders
- Strengthen SS implementation capacity (trainings, visits, retreats)

- Establish inter-sectoral linkage/networking
- Demand creation at household and community levels
- Conduct consultative meetings with MFIs and the private sector
- MFIs provide loans to households and groups for SSA
- Establish supply chain in high potential areas
- Introduce improved technologies
- Establish and train groups of local artisans
- Conduct baseline and end line surveys
- Facilitate for the preparation of SSA plans at woreda level
- Implement SSA activities in targeted woredas
- Capture, document and share best practices with WASH actors
- Facilitate national and local level learning

### Progress/ Achievements

#### Capacity building, coordination and networking:

- The revitalization of National Self Supply Task Force (SSTF), maintain regular meeting, issuing self-supply newsletter on regular basis, training provided to regional self-supply focal persons
- Wider alliance /partnership built for self-supply acceleration in the country. Partnership between MFIs and water.org to access water loans

#### Baseline survey:

- Baseline survey conducted in 7 Woredas to capture bench marks which would enable to measure project attributes.
- Different tools used for the baseline survey

#### Group-led self-supply piloting:

- CARE and CRS have implemented group-led self-supply

#### Joint woreda SSA plan:

- 7 Woreda plans prepared

### Challenges

- High preference to group-led self-supply among partners and government stakeholders: to meet ambitious targets set in the water sector the soonest possible.
- High demand for capacity building at local levels to create awareness about self-supply acceleration took unexpected time since most efforts have been exerted at National and Regional levels.
- Disparity in approaches of self-supply acceleration implementation: subsidy vs non-subsidy.
- Staff turnover among implementing partners and government stakeholders.
- Mismatch between baseline Kebeles and potential Kebeles (Kalu)

### Objectives of SSA sensitization meeting

- Create common understanding among actors on the basic notion of self-supply;
- Internalize the Woreda self-supply acceleration plan and speed-up the implementation process;
- Maintain collective momentum to address the challenges and meet deliverables set for SSA.

## Second Presentation

Self-supply: Basic Concept

By Lemessa Mekonta, from IRC WaSH

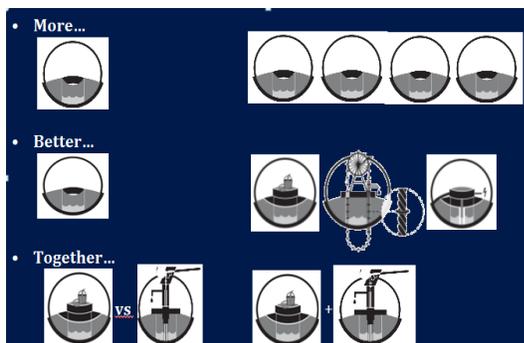
### What Self-supply is?

- User invested: resources (Time, cash, Materials, labor, knowledge) in developing new or upgrading own water supply
  - Great or equal to 50% of the total facility cost
  - It is a package of technologies:
    - Water supply sources development
    - Lifting devices
    - Treatment
    - Conveyance
    - Storage
  - Not limited to technology



### Self-supply Acceleration

Better, More users/HHs in shorter time/better facility at a scale in shorter time



### What Self-supply is not:

- Competing for community water supply but complements
- Overall users' contribution with <50%
- "Zero" budget activities:

- Remember software component
- Group approach

### Why self-supply is needed?

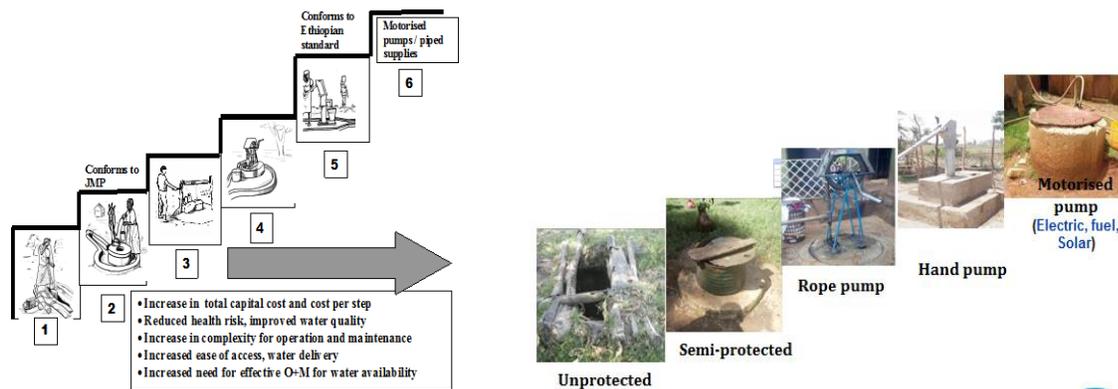
- **Gov't & NGOs:**
  - Leverage resources to increase access to water supply (issue of budget)
  - Sustainability: strong ownership, management practices
- **Users:**
  - Convenience, more water, time, etc.
  - Opportunity for incremental improvement
- **Private sectors:**
  - Job opportunity through providing services/products

### Where does it fit best?

- Scattered settlement
- High WS coverage but the last 10- 20%
- Poor water supply services
- More water for multiple use
- Topography/rugged terrain

### Specific features of self-supply:

- Incremental improvement/ladder
- Resource leverage capacity from users



### Key stakeholders & their roles

#### Government

- Research, capacity building, demonstration, promotion, marketing, information sharing, facilitating access to finance, and certifying service providers and products

#### NGOs

- All activities that government does at lowest level if they are engaged in by government

#### Private sectors

- Technical service providers & Local service providers

#### End users/Households

- Plan, invest and manage

### Third Presentation

Self-supply Acceleration Planning guidelines

By Lemessa Mekonta, from IRC WaSH

## 8 Parts of self-supply acceleration planning GL

- Part 1: Assessing potential
- Part 2: Creating demand
- Part 3: Supporting technology choices
- Part 4: Promoting private sector engagement
- Part 5: Supporting access to finance
- Part 6: Coordination, innovation and learning
- Part 7: Developing an Action Plan
- Part 8: Monitoring implementation

### Part 1. Potential Assessment

Self-supply may not work everywhere or may not be required at equal degree/prioritization!

- Technology/Water availability
- Need

Potential goes beyond Water Resources!

- Existing practice
- Degree of gaps in coverage
- Users interest for productive use
- Availability of local markets to initiate water users

#### Steps in Potential Assessment:

- Identify SS activities
- Potential for introduction or scaling up

#### Questions to start potential assessment:

- Are there Self-supply practices already in my area that can be built on?
- Can Self-supply contribute to providing improved water supplies?
- What are the main challenges to Self-supply acceleration?

#### Water resources potential

- Developed water supply infrastructure
  - Cost: Investment, Operation, Maintenance & replacement
  - Access: Very low, High coverage (80- 90%), Challenges: Reliability, Accessibility, WQ and Quantity
  - Demand: Quantity & proximity

|   | Descriptions of areas with different potential for Self-supply   | The following areas in my region/ zone/ wards are like this | Main Self-supply acceleration challenges in these locations | Decisions regarding where to focus in the short and medium term |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| A. Areas with low Self-supply potential         | Areas where Self-supply is currently not required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Areas with 100% coverage, sustainable water supplies, and low demand for productive uses.</li> </ul>   |   |   |   |
|   | Areas where Self-supply is not an option. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Areas without accessible groundwater, inadequate rain for rain water harvesting, or small, shallow ground water.</li> </ul>   |   |   |   |
| B. Areas with medium Self-supply potential      | Areas with community-based water supply, but <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Challenges with functionality and reliability of the community water supply, or</li> <li>▪ High coverage and reliable services, but difficult to reach the last 10-20% of households.</li> </ul>   |   |   |   |
|   | Areas with low coverage  |   |   |   |
| C. Areas where Self-supply is already practical | Areas with Self-supply potential, where households have a high demand for water, close to their home (to use for agriculture, livestock, small industry etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Areas where community-based water supply is not a viable option.</li> <li>▪ Areas with scattered households, or</li> <li>▪ Inaccessible areas, or</li> <li>▪ Areas with socio-cultural or other constraints related to community water supply.</li> </ul> |   |   |   |

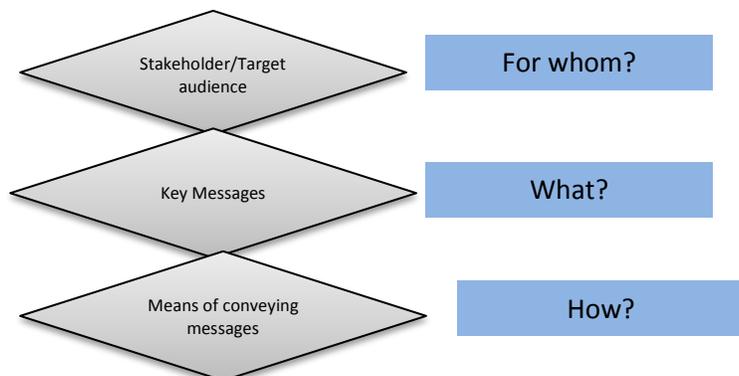
### Part 2. Demand creation

**Objective:** For in-depth understanding & recognition of SS importance among stakeholders

- New construction, upgrading service provision

- Identify where the users & service providers are in terms of water supply- Self-supply ladder & knowledge

### Demand creation



#### For whom:

- End users
- Service providers: technical, suppliers (materials, goods)
  - Private sectors,
- NGOs, sectors of Gov't (overcome perception of professional)
- Policy makers
- Donors/financers

### Part 3. Supporting Technology introduction & choices

- Identifying what is working & what is not working in the context of the local area
- Use Technology applicability Framework (TAF)
  - Water supply sources
  - Source construction/Development
  - Lifting mechanism wherever required
  - Water safety plan
  - Source disinfection
  - HWTS
  - Safety measures

**Note:** Parts 4-6 and 8-9 are presented by the next presenters

### Part 7- Developing Self-supply Acceleration Action Plan

#### Objective:

- Bring together results of your assessment and planning for Self-supply acceleration into a comprehensive, realistic plan for Self-supply acceleration in your area

#### Resources/reference:

- Content of the 'SSA Implementation and Planning Guideline, Module 1- 6 and module 8

**Tools:** Worksheet 7.1- 7.3

#### A Self-supply acceleration plan needs to be:

- Linked to your annual WASH plans
- Well-balanced with full range of Self-supply acceleration activities needed

- Match activities to the roles and responsibilities of Organizations, Departments and Individuals
- Budgeted properly with sources of funding clearly identified
- Reviewed during implementation which revisions made to add missing activities or
- Changing some activities to make them more successful

**Part 1:** Current situation in the area related to self-supply (worksheet 1)

**Part 2:** Self-supply potential in the area (worksheet 1)

**Part 3:** Self-supply vision (what will be achieved by when)

**Part 4:** Self-supply acceleration activities (worksheet 2-6: demand; technology; private sector involvement; access to finance; strengthen coordination, innovation and learning)

**Part 5:** Workplan for the proposed Self-supply activities (worksheet 7.2.)

**Part 6:** Budget for the proposed Self-supply activities (worksheet 7.2)

**Part 8:** Monitoring implementation (worksheet 8)

#### **Fourth Presentation**

*Promoting Private Sector Engagement*

**By Bekele Damte, from Aqua for All**

#### **Objectives**

- A key role of government (woreda, zonal and regional levels), NGOs and donor partners is to motivate and support the involvement of private the sector sector to deliver the products and services needed for safe and sustainable Self-supply.
- Part 4 will guide you and your colleagues in taking steps to support local private sector involvement.

#### **Introduction**

As demand for Self-supply options is built up, supplies need to step in and meet this demand. This is basic economics: the law of supply and demand. The local private sector, in particular, has a key role to play in providing the goods and services that households need for the construction, upgrading and maintenance of their household level water supplies.

#### **The following are important issues to get right:**

1. Increase in demand for products and services must be matched by increase in supply (i.e., a supply chain must exist or be built).
2. It may be necessary to support businesses to be successful.
3. Self-supply interventions must not interrupt or break down existing supply chains.
4. In order to understand a business you need to 'think' like a business.

#### **What characterises a good entrepreneur?**

- Guts
- Brains
- Creativity
- Capital
- Experience
- Dedication
- Persistence

## The Local WaSH Market



### Why is WASH (not yet) a business?

- Enough proven business concepts and viable businesses that provide access to sanitation for the BoP, yet not enough access to capital to grow.
- “Sleeping” demand: the billion \$ BoP market opportunity is not fully realized.
- Population unaware of options, costs and advantages.
- Insufficient supply: failing supply chains: fragmentation, capability and distribution challenges, weak enterprises.

### How to overcome constraints:

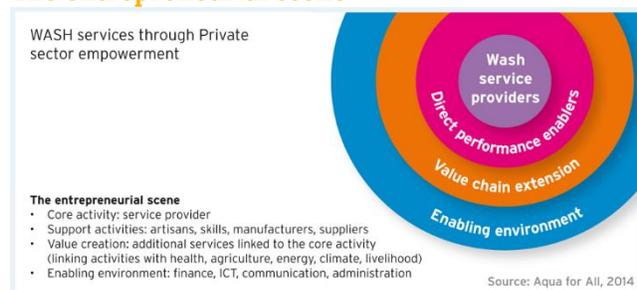
- Private sector strengthened
- Scale is the solution
- Access to finance
- Demand creation / marketing

=> Combine scale, demand creation, marketing and training with local business development support and access to finance

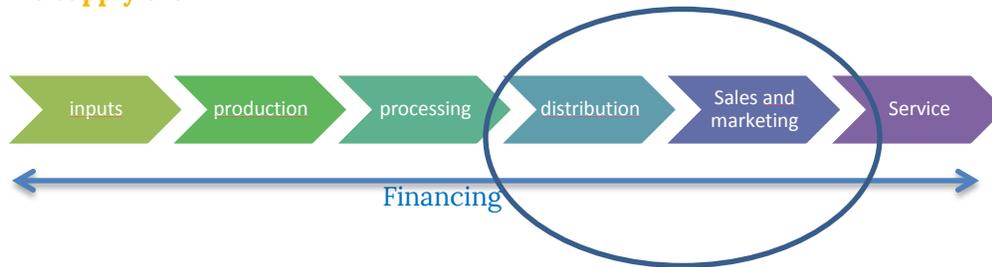
- 3 Ts for Quality (training..)
- Only install if users will pay also repairs (Life cycle cost)
- Install pump at a family

They benefit,.... so will maintain it

### The entrepreneurial scene



## The supply chain



## WASH value chain: business opportunities

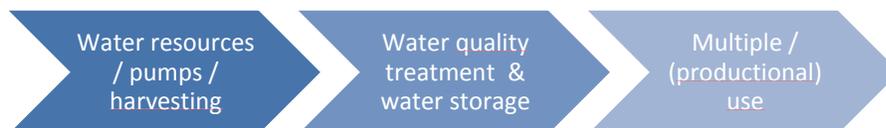
### Sanitation



### Water & HWTS



## Example supply chain self-supply, products and services



- (manual) drillers / diggers
- Masonry, carpenters, plumbers, contractors
- Pump manufacturers (Rope pump – other)
- Other technologies? Distributors / retail
- Filter / chlorination producer
- Shops/retailers with filters / chlorine / tabs
- Storage container producer / distributor / retailer
- Agricultural water supply techs (small scale irrigation etc)
- Other?

### Enabling environment:

Sampler takers, administrators, ICT specialists, automation, financiers, communication, information, mobile telephone or chipcard payment system, etc.

### Why would you stimulate & support private sector?

- For there will be created demand (service or product), there has to be supply with well-established supply chain
- To have sustainable services and products in local market
- SS is a business and train business person on SS acceleration approach

### What to do?

#### Selecting most successful business

- More than one product
- Experience in business
- Willing to up-front investment
- Try new products and promotional techniques

#### Considering business as a business

- Business must take risk and make investment
- Profit is an award for taking risk
- Quality service is as important as product quality

### Who are the Private sectors?

- Artisans
- manufacturers
- distributors
- suppliers
- technical service providers, etc. at different levels

### Private sector players

Table 3: Private sector role players and the services they provide

| Level                               | Role player  | Self-supply service  |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Community level                     | WASHCO caretakers: individuals identified and trained for maintaining communal schemes | - Maintenance services to households and their water sources   |
| Kebele (and sometimes woreda) level | Artisans and masons<br>Small retail shop   | - Construction of Self-supply options (digging wells, well lining, masonry, construction of well heads, installation of pumps, manufacturing of rope pumps and other lifting devices etc.)<br>- Maintenance services to households and their water sources<br>- Availability of maintenance materials and spare parts availability, such as ropes and oil<br>- Supply of household water treatment products (including de-fluoridisation), storage containers etc. |
| Woreda (and sometimes kebele) level | Small and micro enterprises<br>Hardware retailers                                      | - Technical assistance/ advice, consulting services (study, design etc.)<br>- Maintenance and repair service beyond the capacity of the local artisans<br>- Supply of household water treatment products (including de-fluoridisation), storage containers, etc.<br>- Supply of materials (ropes, cement, spare parts, tools for excavation of hand-dug wells etc.)  |

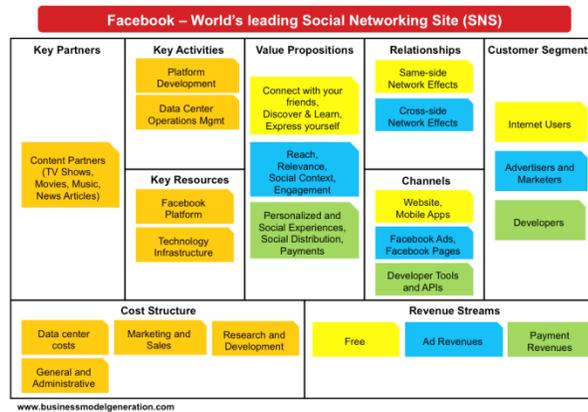
### Think like a business

- Profit is sales minus costs
- Profit is reward for taking risks
- Making profit is not bad

## Tips to think like a business:

- Quality customer service is as important as quality of products/services
- Understand the costs when selling the self-supply acceleration vision
- Businesses must take risks and make investments
- Businesses may fail

Self-supply acceleration will try to lower risks and take away barriers (but some risks will remain necessary).



## Do's and Don'ts in scaling SS Business

### Do's

- Encourage innovation and competition
- Take a hands-off approach
- Learn from other sectors
- Consider certifying, accrediting and rewarding good partners
- Consider mentorship and peer

### Don'ts

- Provide 'free' seed money
- Set geographic limitations
- Set up new businesses
- Attempt to set prices
- Rush into training events (no one-off training events – take time)

## Challenges

- Past experience of free hand out
- Availability of water source & quality.
- Absence proper supply chain
- Hardware; Non updated models, materials, installation
- Soft ware; Lack of training usersm local care takers, loans
- Market distortion; Woredas, NGOs, distorted market. Sales, installation, repairs is role private sector
- High prices- cat copies - bad quality,
- Centralised production; Producers far from users
- Few examples of good quality pumps
- Little marketing on economic benefits
- Affordability & lack of choice
- Lack of users friendly user financing mechanism

### Challenges and Possible Actions

- There is no or little demand for private sector services  
Possible action - Create demand (see Part 2)
- There is limited private sector - Stimulate and organize private sector (look for people who will stay in the business)  
Possible Action - Provide micro-credit facilities for starting up private sector
- Private sector is there, but is not interested in providing Self-supply related services  
Possible action - Promote interest of private sector in Self-supply through advocacy materials, exchange visits etc.  
- Bundle services (encourage private sector actors to expand product and service package)

### Key questions for this module:

**What can I do** to promote the development of a private sector that can provide products/ services to support self-supply acceleration?

### Find out the following:

1. What private sector? What services/products? Where in the supply chain?
2. What is missing?
3. What demand?
4. What barriers?

### Worksheets

| Position in supply chain  | Name enterprise + product/service | Level (national, woreda, kebele) | Challenges for private sector | How to find out, how to overcome? | Who + when |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Source development + water supply (eg well digging, drilling service, rope/treadle/other pump,artisans) |                                   |                                  |                               |                                   |            |
| Water quality treatment & water storage   |                                   |                                  |                               |                                   |            |
| Multiple (productional) use (agri, domestic, other purposes)  |                                   |                                  |                               |                                   |            |
| other   |                                   |                                  |                               |                                   |            |

## Work sheet – Private sector engagement activities

| Activity | Who | By when/How often? |
|----------|-----|--------------------|
|          |     |                    |
|          |     |                    |
|          |     |                    |
|          |     |                    |
|          |     |                    |

### Fifth Presentation

Part 5: Supporting access to Finance

**By Bekele Damte, from Aqua for All**

### Guidelines page 50 – supporting access to finance

- Costs for households vary (see ‘A hidden resource’)
  - access to finance = acceleration of self-supply
- No hardware subsidies
- HH & SME’s: also support businesses to access finance
- What options does an entrepreneur have to access finance?
- Access to money through:
  - Encouraging saving schemes of all kinds
  - Increased lending by MFI’s

### Some remarks:

- Need to create an enabling environment to increase financial access to SME’s and households  
(e.g. supportive legal and regulatory framework, build reliable data sources, building capacity, etc)
- Be aware of market distortion: no free loans!
- Capacitate and support MFI’s -> MFIs to lead implementation

### Key questions for this module:

What can my colleagues and I do in our area to support access to finance by households and small businesses to support Self-supply acceleration?

- How did/do households pay with existing Self-supply?
- How to cover further costs of upgrading?
- Demand for financing mechanisms?
- What financings institutions / mechanisms in your area?
- What are barriers for financing Self-supply?

### Financing examples in your area

What examples for individuals and entrepreneurs?

- Monetary or otherwise
- Formal or informal

Make a list

### Include advantages and disadvantages

| Type of financing mechanism | Advantage | Disadvantage |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------|
|                             |           |              |
|                             |           |              |
|                             |           |              |
|                             |           |              |
|                             |           |              |

### About MFI's

MFI's main mission is to provide financial services such as loan and savings to people living in poverty.

Key clients include:

- Households
- Local businesses (retail and manufacturing)

Lending models:

- Individual loans ( security/collateral required)
- Group lending (group guarantee, individual collateral not required).

### Experience from ACSI

- Clients
- Products
- Terms / criteria
- How to retrieve loans

### Type of products provided by MFI

- Business loans
- Agriculture loans
- Education loans
- Solar loans
- Asset loans
- Savings
- Other products?

### Process of developing products



## Water Credit Loan Products

### Water

- Connections to water pipes
- Shallow wells
- Boreholes
- Pumps for wells
- Rainwater harvesting tanks

### Sanitation

- Connections to sewage
- Pit & VIP Latrines
- Toilet with septic tank
- Biogas digesters
- Sanitation/bathroom renovations

## Why this works for the MFIs?



## Understanding the roles of different stakeholders

| Key stakeholders              | Roles  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| MFIs (Private and Government) | Providing loans  |
| CBOs                          | Promotion of the Self supply approach (good reputation among community) - mobilisation   |
| NGOs                          | Connecting end users and MFIs<br>Guarantee for MFIs to access loans..  |
| Woreda Agriculture Office     | Promotion of savings by washcos..<br>Advising market / market oriented products<br>Providing tech advise on users<br>Support on business plans to get the loan<br>Taking lead in convincing the MFI that wash Business is feasible + where business is feasible<br>Coordination / networking<br>Scale up |
| Woreda water office           | Technology selection<br>Technical advise - advising on options, policy<br>Taking lead in convincing the MFI that wash Business is feasible + where business is feasible<br>Coordination / networking   |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
|                                  | Scale up  |
| Woreda Health Office             | Ensuring water wells are treated and households are using safe water  |
| Woreda – Women and Child affairs | Awareness creation amongst users– informing user where to get and how to repay<br>Follow up with ACSI (mainstreamed or not) |
| Household/user                   |   |
| Artisans and suppliers           | End user  |

### Exercise worksheet no. 5

Identify activities to understand:

- Existing financing mechanisms – MFI's active?
- Demand for finance for Self-supply?
- Challenges for households / businesses – what are financing needs?
- Challenges for finance institutes

Identify activities to address those challenges

### How to increase access to finance

| Possible challenge  | Possible action   |
|---|---|
| Little demand for micro financing mechanisms for Self-supply          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create demand (part 2)</li> <li>• Discuss financing mechanisms for self-supply in kebele and community meetings</li> </ul>   |
| Limited microfinancing mechanisms available                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide seed money to MFIs to develop new loan products</li> <li>• Check if there are MFIs in neighboring areas interested to lend in your area</li> </ul>   |
| MFIs are available but not interested in self supply related services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share self-supply acceleration plan &amp; convince them that there will be a market</li> <li>• Show MFIs how they can support self-supply and how they can benefit</li> <li>• Disseminate advocacy materials (film etc)</li> </ul> |
| MFIs lack knowledge   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train MFIs</li> <li>• Disseminate info and advocacy materials</li> </ul>   |
| MFIs are not well linked to households                                | License and register MFIs in your area  |
| Etc.  |   |

## Worksheet 5: Activities to support AF

| Activity | who | By When OR How Often |
|----------|-----|----------------------|
|          |     |                      |
|          |     |                      |
|          |     |                      |
|          |     |                      |
|          |     |                      |
|          |     |                      |
|          |     |                      |

### Discussion

**Question:** Can self-supply be considered as a clean drinking water coverage?

**Answer:** Water harvesting work had been implemented for more than ten years but after some time it stopped. There was a debate whether it should be included in clean water coverage and it was decided that it cannot be included. Then a study was conducted to identify the gap and the gap identified was lack of proper monitoring and evaluation system that takes the water harvesting all the way to the stage where it can be considered as clean drinking water. After this, a bigger study was conducted at the national level on self-supply and the study is now published. Following this study the government has designed a policy on self-supply. The study in short shows that some self-supply sources are on the stage to be considered clean water and some are not so self-supply should be supplemented by safe storage and water treatment. Also, there is a stage where self-supply can be included the safe water coverage but most of the self-supply has not reached that level yet.

**Question:** Self-supply requires a strong promotion work so do we have adequate tools for that?

**Answer:** Demand creation is core to self-supply and appropriate tools are included in the guide line. Moreover, we are preparing materials like brochures and posters for the promotion work.

**Question:** After demand is created and people have started using self-supply it is not included in the clean water coverage why is that?

**Answer:** The 55,000 includes households who already have wells and upgrade it and households that dig new wells, however to be counted in the 55,000 they should climb on the ladder where it fulfills the criteria for safe water coverage. So, if they have not reached the safe water ladder they will not be part of the 55,000 but it will be recorded as the project output.

The baseline indicates that in most of the areas there are existing wells so it would be good to focus more on upgrading the existing ones.

**Question:** A very short period of time is left and given self-supply needs demand creation by making the people believe that they need it, how can we accomplish the plan?

**Answer:** Group self-supply is going well, however, house hold self-supply is not going as planned. So, it would be good to focus on the house hold and also on the households that have already started

at least digging wells. We should also have households dig new wells and it is okay if they can't go to the expected level in the project duration. They can continue upgrading it after the project once we have them start.

**Question:** How do we do the promotion work given that the stakeholders are heterogeneous? Are we doing it individually or in mass?

**Answer:** You can classify the stakeholders based on their sex, age, education level, HHs with wells, HHs with no wells, etc. There is no one way of doing this so you should do that based on the practical situation of the areas.

**Question:** After we do the promotion work and created the demand, if the HHs dig wells subsidized by another NGO or the government who is the owner of this output?

**Answer:** It doesn't mean that the Woreda will not implement self-supply without this project. Self-supply can be implemented through different means. However, we will conduct an end line survey and in that we'll collect data such as how did they hear about it, how did they build it, how they financed it etc, which will give us the answer at least percentage wise.

**Question:** After we do the promotion work and create the demand, if the HHs dig wells subsidized by another NGO or the government who is the owner of this output?

**Answer:** It doesn't mean that the Woreda will not implement self-supply without this project. Self-supply can be implemented through different means. However, we will conduct an end line survey and in that we'll collect data such as how did they hear about it, how did they build it, how they financed it etc, which will give us the answer at least percentage wise.

**Question:** How ready are the micro-finance institutions to give loan to households? And what is the interest rate?

**Answer:** Regarding loans Water.org has signed an agreement with ACSI Micro-finance Institute. Further discussions will be made with partners to have a clear answer as per the way forward. The interest rate however is the normal rate that is 18% and this cannot be reduced.

**Question:** How ready are the micro-finance institutions to give loan to households? And what is the interest rate?

**Answer:** Regarding loans Water.org has signed an agreement with ACSI Micro-finance Institute. Further discussions will be made with partners to have a clear answer as per the way forward. The interest rate however is the normal rate that is 18% and this cannot be reduced.

**Answer from ACSI:** We have already started giving loans for self-supply. We have given 3 individuals so far one from urban and two from rural. Individuals can take a loan up to 50,000 birr but collateral is mandatory.

### Group Discussion

The participants were divided into three groups, Este woreda, Dera woreda and Farta woreda. The discussion was on how to approach the house holds to use self-supply.

### Este Woreda presented the discussion as follows:

Our target audience will be mostly women. First we will explain to them the importance of having a self-supply in terms of the health benefits, the distance and other multi-purposes related to gardening and others. We will also explain to them the advantage of house hold self-supply over the group self-supply. We will then locate the pioneers and let them share their experience with others. This experience sharing will also be conducted among different kebeles. We will also brief them on how they can work with micro finance institutes in case of taking a loan.

### Farta Woreda presented the discussion as follows:

We will select people that are influential in the community to use them for promotion. We will explain to them the benefits of having a household self-supply by making a demonstration at the center of the kebeles. We will also explain the advantage of house hold self-supply over group self-supply.

### Dera Woreda presented the discussion as follows:

We will do awareness creation on the importance of self-supply such as reduced distance, better health and multi-purpose. We will also conduct experience sharing visits. We will also use religious leaders and students as promoters. Moreover, we will have demonstration sites. Posters will also be displayed in places where many people gather.

## Day 2 - June 25, 2016

### Brief on the Joint SSA Woreda Action Plan outputs, outcomes and activities

**By Wube Taye, from CARE**



Este-Checklist  
template for woreda



Farta-Checklist  
template for woreda



Dera- Checklist  
template for woreda

### Sixth Presentation

*Coordination, Innovation and Learning*

**By Musie Tezazu, from MWA**

#### Is it worth the effort?

##### **Coordination:**

Why? Multiple sectors e.g. Water, Health, Agriculture should collaborate and engage in self-supply, go further, faster, avoid confusion, more effective;

##### **Innovation:**

Why? do better, cheaper

##### **Learning?**

Why? SSA is new, untested as package, reach wider community, and improve

#### Coordination: How?

- Dedicated coordinator/ facilitator (with ToR/budget)
- Up to date records (stakeholder analysis, profile)

- Use existing platforms (at different levels)
- Set up a working group or dedicated platform
- Ensure participation and sharing at other meetings
- Different priorities, needs leadership, build consensus
- Convince decision makers
- Create ownership from the beginning (e.g. in development of the plan)
- Continuous communications (meetings, phone, email)
- Organise events/ meetings

#### **Innovation: how?**

- Look for innovators within our areas, and support
- Introduce innovations from outside (technologies, financing mechanisms etc)
- Exchange visits
- Do research especially action research
- Look into other sectors

#### **Learning: how?**

- Conduct action research
- Document findings
- Disseminate results
- Make sure meetings are well prepared with new information
- Coordinate and link
- Create learning context

### **Seventh Presentation**

*Monitoring and Evaluation in Self-Supply*

**By Musie Tezazu, MWA**

#### **The Need for M & E**

- Projects are amongst the major tools of materializing development policies and development plans.
- Given that resources are becoming increasingly scarce, meeting an ever increasing societal needs remains to be a challenge. Thus, formulation and implementation of projects have to be based on optimal use of scarce resources.
- To this end, monitoring and evaluation plays pivotal role in improving efficiency and effectiveness of projects.

#### **Monitoring**

- Monitoring is a systematic and continuous process of collecting, analyzing and using information for the purpose of project management and decision-making.
- It is an activity, which assesses whether project inputs are being delivered, are being used as intended (to create outputs), and are having the initial effects as planned.

#### **What does monitoring involve?**

1. Establishing indicators and means of verification
2. Setting up systems to collect information
3. Collecting and recording information
4. Analyzing the information
5. Using the information

### Salient features of monitoring

1. Internal function
2. Continuous process
3. Dynamic
4. Forward looking
5. Enforces clear thinking and constant alertness
6. All-encompassing

### Evaluation

Evaluation can be defined as a process that attempts to determine, as systematically and objectively as possible, the achievement of project results in light of:

- Relevance
- Efficiency
- Effectiveness
- Impact
- Sustainability
- Replicability

### What does evaluation involve?

- Examining relevance of the project
- Assessing its progress
- Looking at the strategy of the project
- Looking at how it worked
- Assessing sustainability
- Drawing lesson

### Consideration in M&E

- Inputs
- Activities
- Outputs
- Outcomes
- Impacts
- Indicator
- Means of verification
- Data collection tools
- Data analysis and reporting

### Types of indicators

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Impact Indicator  | Measures the indirect and longer term     |
| Outcome Indicator | Measures the direct and immediate impact  |
| Output Indicator  | Measures what is accomplished with inputs |
| Input Indicator   | Measures the actual use of resources      |

## Examples of indicators for community and self-supply

| Type of Indicator | Community water supply                 | Self-supply  |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Inputs            | Money invested (capital costs)         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGO facilitator</li> <li>• SSA woreda team</li> </ul> |
| Output            | # of wells drilled                     | SSA plan prepared (as part of woreda WASH plan)  |
| Outcomes          | #of HHs with access to improved source | Level of investment by households  |
| Impact            | Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea <5 | # of wells constructed or upgraded   |

### Eighth Presentation

*Self-supply acceleration: preliminary results of a baseline survey in Kalu woreda, Amhara*

**By Bethel Terefe, from IRC**

#### Objectives of the baseline survey

- To make it possible to assess the impact of SSA activities
- To provide input for woreda SSA planning

#### Baseline survey in Kalu

- 25 November 2015 to 08 December 2015
- Data collection by woreda government staffs
- Kebeles surveyed: Ketetya (Kebele 24) and Kedida (Kebele 07)
- Household/Self-supply facilities surveyed: **500 family ponds** (25 for water quality test)
- Enterprises surveyed: 3
- Financial institutions surveyed: 1(ACSI)
- Key informants surveyed: 5

#### Background information to self-supply in Kalu woreda

- Self-supply in Kalu woreda mainly refers to family rainwater harvesting ponds; family wells are not common; particularly in the surveyed kebeles (Kedida & Ketetya) there was no family wells. However, different data sources including existing community water supply and information from the woreda show atleast some potential kebeles of shallow groundwater in the woreda despite the absence of the practice
- The motive behind having family pond is the productive use, irrigation.
- Woreda Agriculture, with ultimate goal of securing household level food, is the lead promoter of the pond construction; hence products required for pond lining such as geo-membrane is supplied by the Agriculture Office
- Both CRS and Water Action (IPs in Kalu woreda) are not working on rainwater harvesting, but IWRM, Natural resources conservation, irrigation and WASH (community level)
- However, household level HHWT products such as filters is promoted in the woreda by the IPs

### Key findings about facility owners

- Respondents: Male 81.5%, Female 18.5%.
- Literacy: No formal education for 80% of the most senior male members of Self-supply facility owners; need alternatives to text for promotion (images etc.)
- Wealth: 94% households in middle, 4% richest; need to target poorer households and support
- Average family size: 5

### Key findings about facility investment:

- 40% facilities were constructed during 2000 & 2004 EC.
- Use of family labour & neighbours without payment (93%) & bartering system (5%) are means of facility construction.
- 98% of the households have paid for at least one product or service, mainly the pond liner (geomembrane).
- Almost all the services and products were available within the woreda.
- Woreda agriculture office/DAs provided about 71% of the supplied products; 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the services/products were provided/supplied by formal businesses.
- 99.6% had no any financial support for their facility construction.

### Key findings about wells

- Almost all ponds were lined with geo-membrane
- Sharing is not common; only < 1% of the ponds are shared
- Only about 5% of the ponds use engine pump
- while 77% use gravity system to take water from the pond
- 15% use both gravity and mechanical pump (mainly Treadle pump)
- 83% of the ponds have depth of 3meters; while 16% have 4 meters depth

### Key findings about wells (continued)

- Collapsing is not an issue as 94% of the ponds have never collapsed
- 40% of the ponds function throughout the year; while 52% were not functional for 10- 90 days a year; and 6% had functionality problem for 10 days and less a year; note that families are not using pond during rainy season; this might have confused the response with functionality
- Enough water for family all year round for about 92%. Information from the woreda shows that ponds have trapezoidal shape with the design dimension of the pond in the woreda is 8m x8m at top, 5m x 5m at bottom, and 3m total depth; total volume 133m<sup>3</sup>
- About 96% of the pond owners are satisfied to very satisfied with their facility
- About 40% of the ponds were not maintained within the last one year; while 57% were maintained (geo-membrane and cleaning)

### Key findings about wells (continued)

- 17% have made improvements to their pond; of which 83% on geomembrane, &15% on head works.
- Hired labor of specialist constitute 83% and own family labor 15% for the Self supply improvements.
- Almost all ponds are used for irrigation; the motive to have it, followed by livestock watering and washing; none for drinking.
- Major irrigated crops: khat (99%), coffee (38%), fruits (32%), vegetables (4%), and their combination.
- Average annual income from irrigation is ETB 8164.

### Key findings and recommendations based on facility survey results

- Technology is monotonous: geo-membrane lined pond, & mainly gravity flow (water taking from pond).
- About 29% of the pond owners do not have plan to improve their ponds; while about 71% intends to improve at least some component: geomembrane, storage size or headwork.
- About 94% of the pond owners do have their own latrine.
- About 55% of the households practice at least one method of water treatment; use of chlorine product constitute 15%; while 45% are not practicing.

### Key findings based on enterprise survey results

- Pond improvement/maintenances rather than new construction can be the opportunity for private businesses.
- Some metal workshops can easily switch to water supply technologies manufacturing such as lifting devices as they have manufacturing &/or installation of treadle pumps.

### Key findings based on financial institution surveys

- ACSI is the only MFI in the woreda.
- Currently only provide loans for irrigation.

### Overall impression about the woreda

- Family based pond construction in Kalu woreda begun under safety net program during which plastic pond liners/geo-membrane were introduced too.
- The promotion of the ponds is by Agriculture sector; Water sector has no much involvement in its promotion.
- Similar approach of promotion can be used in promoting.
  - How to purify the pond water for drinking through different methods such as HHWT.
  - New construction family wells in kebeles where the shallow groundwater potential is available.
- The approach of geo-membrane introduction was:
  - At the beginning fully subsidized and only ETB 150 was paid for transportation for some households as promotion, while pond was constructed under safety net program
  - Free provision if households dug pond by themselves
  - At full cost (50% upfront payment & the remaining gradually; the total cost was ETB 4000
  - 100% payment; & the cost of one pond geo-membrane currently reach ETB 4000 excluding other cost like transport, hose etc.
- The need to identify and promote new family wells construction; and also how to improve water quality of the ponds for drinking
- About 17% of the households have more than one pond

### Some Self-supply technologies (Rainwater harvesting ponds) in Kalu woreda





| S/N | Name                | Woreda      | Institution                        | Mobile     | Remark                           |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1   | Yeshewahareg Feyisa | Addis Ababa | CRS                                | 0911444570 | WASH project officer             |
| 2   | Wondiyifraw Tadesse |             | CRS                                | 0913211735 | Project Officer                  |
| 3   | Samuel Admasu       | Kalu        | Water Action                       | 0914717532 | Project manager                  |
| 4   | Alemnesh Abebe      | Kalu        | Water Action                       | 0913038727 | Sanitation and Hygiene officer   |
| 5   | Fantaw Baynes       | Kalu        | Woreda Agriculture                 | 0922897987 | Rain water harvesting officer    |
| 6   | Seyoum W/Michael    | Kalu        | Health Office                      | 0920482319 | Sanitation and Hygiene officer   |
| 7   | Yimam Kebede        | Kalu        | Water, Mine and Energy office      | 0921048082 | Geologist                        |
| 8   | Eshetu Ahimed       | Kalu        | Water, Mine and Energy office      | 0925036203 | Water facility officer           |
| 9   | Mersha Shiferaw     | Kalu        | Water office                       | 0914080390 | Key Informant/WS PT head         |
| 10  | Ahimed Tiku         | Kalu        | Technical & Vocational Ente.Office | 0920479946 | Job opportunity creation Officer |
| 11  | Hassen Kebede       | Kalu        | Health Office                      | 0914062760 | “/Head                           |
| 12  | Ayalew Abera        | Kalu        | Agriculture Office                 | 0913770491 | “/NRM coordination PT head       |
| 13  | Mohamed Yimer       | Kalu        | Finance & Economic Dev't           | 0920795157 | “/Dev't & planning Officer       |

## **Ninth Presentation**

*Self-supply acceleration: preliminary results of a baseline survey in Kelela woreda, Amhara*

**By Bethel Terefe, from IRC**

### **Objectives of the baseline survey**

- To make it possible to assess the impact of SSA activities.
- To provide input for woreda SSA planning.

### **Baseline survey in Dugda**

- 01 to 03 December 2015
- Data collection by woreda government staffs
- Kebeles surveyed: Sembo (03), Aleltu(04) Guyem (030), and Gumuro (032)
- Household/Self-supply facilities surveyed: 15 hand dug wells, 5 rainwater harvesting ponds (3 for water quality test)
- Enterprises surveyed: 3
- Financial institutions surveyed: 1
- Key informants surveyed: 6

### **Background information to Kelela SS Baseline survey**

- Local implementing partner in Kelela woreda is Team Today & Tomorrow (TT & T).
- The intervention kebeles of TT & T in the woreda were not potential for self-supply acceleration (SSA) implementation; hence other four potential kebeles for SSA were selected by the woreda and IP where the baseline was conducted.
- The kebeles where the baseline was conducted are supposed to be where TT & T is going to implement SSA.

### **Key findings about facility owners**

- Respondents: Male 90%, Female 10%.
- Literacy: No formal education for 65% of both the most senior male and female members of SS facility owners; need alternatives to text for promotion (images etc.)
- Wealth: 70% households in middle, need to target poorer households and support (30%)  
Average family size: 7

### **Key findings about facility investment**

- 80% facilities were constructed in two years, during 2006 - 2007 EC
- Use of family labour & neighbours without payment (70%) & the remaining (30%) are through different means of payment (bartering, specialists, etc.)?
- 75% of the households haven't paid any for the product or service
- 45% had no financial support for their facility, the remaining 55% received support from woreda Agriculture and Water Offices

### **Key findings about wells**

- All the wells have sealed pump unit (installed with rope pumps; and well mouth above the surrounding ground level.
- Only 16% of the wells have secured apron against contamination.
- No wells have both drainage and soak way.
- Being all the wells are installed with rope pump, hygienic handling of the lifting device is not an issue like that of rope and bucket.
- Three water samples analysed for faecal coliform from rope pump installed wells showed 0 fecal coliform (low risk/safe).
- Average depth of the wells in the surveyed areas is 5m

- Well collapse is not an issue in the area based on the information from the surveyed wells; but sample size is not much to confirm it
- 85% of the facilities function throughout the year; impetus for advocacy and promotion
- Enough water for family and neighbours all year round for about 35%
- 95% of the respondents haven't made improvement to their facilities
- For 15% families, Self-supply facility is main sources of drinking water
- About 60% of the facilities are shared among 13 households on average excluding the facility owner
- 85% well owners are happy with facility (satisfied to very satisfied)

#### Key findings and recommendations based on facility survey results

- Though sample size is not much, technology for the family levels are all middle ladder (rope pump)
- Financial support from woreda sector (Agriculture and Water is high)
- Both new construction and upgrading should be targeted

#### Key findings based on enterprise survey results

- WASH related Business Enterprise development is looks at infant stage in the woreda that needs
- Three business enterprises were surveyed, and none of them have WASH related services or products
- New construction of family wells should be the major focus in the woreda

#### Key findings based on financial institution surveys

- Only One government affiliated MFI (ACSI)
- Has experience of providing loan for irrigation with 13% interest rate and 3 years loan repayment duration

#### Some Self-supply technologies (Rainwater harvesting ponds) in Kelela woreda



| S/N | Name                | Woreda      | Institution | Mobile     | Remark               |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1   | Yeshewahareg Feyisa | Addis Ababa | CRS         | 0911444570 | WASH project officer |
| 2   | Wondiyifraw         |             | CRS         | 0913211735 | Project Officer      |

|    |                 |        |                              |            |                          |
|----|-----------------|--------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
|    | Tadesse         |        |                              |            |                          |
| 3  | Demissew Abebe  | Kelela | TT & T                       | 0912728007 | Site project coordinator |
| 4  | Jemal Hasen     | “      | Water office                 |            | Enumerator               |
| 5  | Hasen Yimam     | “      | Health office                |            | Enumerator               |
| 6  | Seid Jemal      | “      | Agriculture                  |            | Enumerator               |
| 7  | Nuru Beshir     | “      | Woreda Administration        |            | Enumerator               |
| 8  | Arega Dawid     | “      | Finance & economic Dev't     | 0913750022 | Key Informant/Head       |
| 9  | Sindew Hassen   | “      | Cooperative                  | 0927384200 | “/PT head                |
| 10 | Alemu Afework   | “      | Health                       | 0912383884 | “/Deputy head            |
| 11 | Saladin Ayalew  | “      | Agriculture                  | 0914061127 | “                        |
| 12 | Alebachew Dawid | “      | Technical & Vocational Ente. | 0914062393 | “/Head                   |
| 13 | Mustefa Umer    | “      | Water Office                 | 0921035763 | “/OWNP coordinator       |

### Group Discussion

The participants were divided into three groups, Dera woreda, Este Woreda and Farta Woreda. The discussion was on the Joint Woreda SSA Plan.

**At the end of the group discussion, the woredas presented a revised time frame of the plan and put the way forward.**

### Discussion

**Question IRC:** Do you have the joint project plan at the woreda offices?

**Answer Woredas:** We have the plan at the woreda water office.

**Question IRC:** Is self-supply acceleration part of the Woreda's 2009 plan?

**Answer Woredas:** *The 2009 plan is generated from the national five years strategic plan so the plan in a way comes from the higher level. Thus, you need to discuss with the Ministry of water in order to make it part of the plan.*

**Question IRC:** *Have you started working on demand creation and if so what challenges have you encountered?*

**Answer Woredas:** *No significant work has been done so far except for two households who have installed rope pump on their own.*

**Question IRC:** *Have you discussed self-supply with the steering committee?*

**Answer Woredas:** *We haven't met with the steering committee on self-supply so far. A sensitization needs to be given to the steering committee as well. Self-supply can be our agenda only if the core administration believes in it and gives it priority so it will be good if you can have a discussion with the core administration as soon as possible so that we can give it a priority in implementation.*

**Answer Care:** *We always invite the core administration to this kind of sensitization workshops, however, they haven't been able to make it due to overlapping work. We have also had discussions with hem before and we can do that again if needed. Also, we believe that the Woreda can include it in the 2009 plan instead of waiting for it to come from the higher level.*

**Answer Woreda:** *I want to stress the fact that the self-supply acceleration plan will be implemented successfully only if the higher level officials believe in it and give it priority because we put our efforts on tasks that are given attention by the higher officials. Thus, I urge you to gather the core administrators and the steering committee and reach consensus.*

**Question IRC:** *How do we know that we won't be where we are today on the planning stage the next time we meet and what can we do to overcome our challenges and make some progress?*

**Answer Woreda:** *We will do our part but this project can go forward only if the core administration makes it a priority because we mobilize on the direction given from the higher level. We don't give orders to the administration we follow orders and implement accordingly. Also, we would like our effort to be recognized; if not counted in the coverage at least measured in some way.*

### **Comments**

#### **By Woreda participant**

It is a failure that we gathered here today without attempting anything. But, there is still time to accomplish our plan if we collaborate and get the issue to the attention of the core administration. Moreover, there should be a responsible body to monitor the progress. One focal person on CARE's side is also vital.

#### **By Mr. Wube Taye, CARE**

We have had discussions with the core administration on different occasions and we believe that we are on the same page regarding the self-supply acceleration. Regarding the inclusion of self-supply

in the 2009 plan we believe there is nothing that prohibits the woreda to make it part of the plan; in fact it will be implemented successfully if the plan emerges at the woreda level. Even if the self-supply implementation the stage that makes it to be considered as a clean water coverage it is still commendable and can be regarded as an output of the project.

**By Mr. Lemessa Mekonta, IRC**

The national five years strategic plan is developed from the inputs gathered from the different woredas nationwide. So, it is not right to consider it as a plan that comes from above, it is in a way the consolidated plan of all the woredas. However, on the reporting format self-supply was not included and the gap is recognized and amended. The National self-supply task force will soon discuss on the coverage issue and come up with the solution as to how to recognize the effort made even if it has not reached the clean water coverage stage.

The national five years strategic plan is developed from the inputs gathered from the different woredas nationwide. So, it is not right to consider it as a plan that comes from above, it is in a way the consolidated plan of all the woredas. However, on the reporting format self-supply was not included and the gap is recognized and amended. The National self-supply task force will soon discuss on the coverage issue and come up with the solution as to how to recognize the effort made even if it has not reached the clean water coverage stage.

### **Closing Remarks**

**By Mr. Lemessa Mekonta, IRC**

Plan cannot be perfect, there will be some minor gaps. However, the plan that we have now is sufficient to start the work. As per the responsible body to follow up, it is clearly indicated on the plan that it is the Woreda Water Office. However, when it comes to coordination, the core administration, the technic committee and the steering committee should be able to work together. The technic as well as the steering committees need to have a ToR and an action plan. There should also be a meeting minute from the scheduled permanent meetings of the committees.

A self-supply task force is established in each woreda and in your woredas the agreement if for the existing steering committee to work as the self-supply task force. The chair person is the woreda Administrator and the Secretary is the woreda Water Office. Our agreement was for the technical committee to meet every month to discuss on the progress. CARE will also hire a focal person responsible for self-supply very soon.

We will distribute the revised plan as per our discussion today to the zone and woreda offices. So, what is left is to start implementing as urgently as possible with the existing plan at hand. There might be challenges but we need to work hard and overcome the challenges by owning this project.

### **Summary**

A Self-supply Acceleration Sensitization Workshop was organized 24-25 June, 2016 by CARE for Dera, Este and Farta woredas of South Gondar Zone, Amhara Region. Twenty eight people from different sectors; the agriculture, water, health, education, TVET and cooperatives participated on the workshop. Presentations on self-supply pilot project, the basic concept, self-supply acceleration planning guidelines, promoting private sector engagement, supporting access to finance, coordination innovation and learning, monitoring and evaluation and preliminary results of a baseline survey were presented. Group discussion was also conducted where by the joint woreda self-supply acceleration plan was reviewed and commented. The workshop was concluded with an agreement to start the implementation urgently through the collaboration effort of each sector.

## Pictures



## Annexes

### Presentations



MWA\_SSA Project -  
1st presentation.ppb



Self supply Basic  
concept-2nd present



Policy & planning GL  
Lemessa-3rd present



Part 4 Private sector  
devpt and involveme



Part 5 Supporting  
access to finance by



Part 6 Coordination  
innovation and learni



part 7 & 8 Monitoring  
self supply - 7th pres



SSBL survey  
Summary Kalu.pptx



SSBL survey  
SummaryKelela.pptx

### Attendance



Attendance.pdf