

# **Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)**

**School of Continuing Education**

**Thesis Project Report**

**On**

**Community Participation in the Rural Water Supply Program: the Case of Berber Locality in Metekel Zone of Benishangul Gumz Regional State.**

**By**

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**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts**

**In Rural Development**

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**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the Dissertation entitled:

Community Participation in the Rural Water Supply Program: the Case of Berber Locality in Metekel Zone of Benishangul Gumz Regional State.

Submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the M.A. in Rural Development to Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier either to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any course of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

Place: Addis Ababa

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## CIRTIIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. Addis Temteme Dubale student of M.A (RD) from Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, was working under my supervision and guidance for his project work for the course MRDP - 001.

His project work entitled

Community Participation in the Rural Water Supply Program: the Case of Berber Locality in Metekel Zone of Benishangul Gumz Regional State,

which he is submitting, is his genuine and original work.

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Date: May, 2013

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## **Abbreviations**

BGRS Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State

CDF Community Development Fund

Finn WASH-BG Finland Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program in Benishangul-Gumuz Region

HEW Health Extension Worker

Rural Water Supply and Environmental Program

UAP Universal Access Program

WASH Water, sanitation and hygiene

WASHCO Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee

WMERDB Water, Mines and Energy Resources Development Bureau

WUA Water User Association



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. BACKGROUND

Involvement or community participation has become one of the important conditions and is essential for the implementation of programs and projects and also a fundamental condition to attract projects and programs (Oldfield, 2009:39). In any program, typically water and sanitation program, it is a must to incorporate societies to ensure sustainability of it. Community participation is vital for continuing rural development in any areas (United Nations Economic, and Social Council Report of the Secretary-General on rural development 2008:3);

- it involves participation in rural development planning;
- For effective local participation, both the community and the action agency must be committed to it from the start;

The concepts of participation and development have become catchwords both in the developed and developing countries all over the world including Ethiopia.

Unsafe water and inadequate sanitation and hygiene in small rural communities throughout the developing world are some of the world's most important, timely challenges.

Ethiopia is committed through its Universal Access Plan (UAP), to achieving full coverage of water, sanitation and hygiene services by 2012 (Ministry of Water Resources 2009:3). The goals in the UAP are intended to be achieved in parallel with, and based upon a process of people participation.

Participation explained as experience shared by individuals and groups who live in some specific economic and social relations to each other in a society. It has a distinguished mark of an evolving process.

Studies conducted with wider areas of coverage depict that there is a problem of community involvement in water, sanitation and hygiene program and because of absence of participation, the success of the program is in question (Water for the World 2006:3). The development of good water and sanitation systems involves many factors. The technical, environmental, economic and cultural aspects of such projects must be well coordinated in the community

participation if the programs are to succeed (2006:4). Therefore, community involvement in a water project is an important way for people to become aware of and select solutions to their own water and sanitation problem. It is essential that a community itself believes in the importance of improved water supply and sanitation systems. It is equally important that the governing agency recognize the importance of community involvement so that effective cooperation is developed. This is true for the case in Ethiopia, particularly in Benishangul Gumuz Region at Berber kebele. Therefore, the study report reveals the participation of the rural communities for Rural Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene program, at Berber community in Metekel Zone in Benishangul Gumuz Regional State. All the data were collected from respondents and institutions residing in Berber Kebele, which was believed to ensure feasibility of the study.

The report pointed out some basic facts of the village both from Kebele authorities and the respondents and also from my observation. Berber Kebele lies 29 km south east of Dibatie town, the Woreda capital and 96 km south east of Gilgel Beles, the Zonal capital. It is about 490km north east of Assosa, the regional capital.

The surrounding area is characterized by fertile farming land producing teff, dagussa, sesame and ground nuts. There are a surprising number of well-built houses in the village owned by merchants and farmers.

The village has a development plan. The planned water supply system is in line with that plan. The town has been surveyed and plots demarcated.

According to the Berber Kebele manager, on 2011, the total population reaches about 2,022 and there are 337 households residing in Berber. The households are performing different activities for their livelihood; Government employee; Farming; Small and medium scale merchants. In the village there are one Elementary school who has 1100 students and one secondary school students 450.

## 1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Unsafe water and inadequate sanitation and hygiene in small rural communities throughout the developing world are some of the world's most important, timely challenges. The study area represents an underserved community in terms of the level of access to social services in general and the status of clean water supply, sanitation and hygiene in particular.

According to the assessment report on rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene in Benishangul Gumuz, there is lack of capacity to “plan and manage the WASH<sup>1</sup> program for the achievement of Universal Access Plan (UAP)<sup>2</sup> goals” (Halonon, Nikula, Pathan, & Rinne 2009:30). There is a high prevalence rate of giardiasis and cryptosporidiosis among children in the study area. A study conducted in selected localities of Pawie special district asserts that such problem is associated to drinking water, where out of the study samples, 26.6% and 8.1% of the children found tested positive for *G. lamblia* and *C.parvum* infection, respectively (Tigabu, Petros & Endeshaw 2010:205).

In addition to the limited access to clean water supply and the wider gap regarding status of sanitation and hygiene at the research area, there is also lack of targeted and properly generated study document that shows an in-depth understanding on issues of: the achievements and drawbacks as to the hitherto interventions; the level and approaches employed in participating and/or involving the local community; as well as the higher level efforts of institutionalizing programs for sustainable and long term impacts. Therefore, the proposed research will generally attempts to fill the aforementioned gaps, whereby the study will particularly: assess the magnitude and/or status of the research area in clean water supply, sanitation and hygiene as compared to the minimum standards set universally; assess the strengths and drawbacks of WASH programs in recent three years focusing on community participation; and point out workable strategies and feasible areas of intervention in line with the context of Berber locality. Moreover, the proposed research will come up with study

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1 WASH stands for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

2 In 2005, the government of Ethiopia produced a Universal Access Program (UAP), focusing only on water supply and sanitation, which redefines the concept of access to basic water supply and sanitation as the availability of at least 15 liters per person per day (lpcd) from a source within one and half a kilometer of the dwelling in rural areas & 20 liters in urban areas.

findings that would positively influence concerned stakeholders, mainly government agencies at all levels, interested scholars and other development partners in informing local oriented and workable approaches to materialize WASH programs and in initiating further areas of research inquiry. As a result, the proposed research can be categorized as an analytical research with descriptive purpose.

### 1.3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The study generally aims at elucidating on the existing households and key informants based responses at all level to gather important socio-economic data and establish the rural communities' willingness to actively participate in the program.

The study is particularly conducted with the specific objectives:

- To establish communities attitude to safe water supply.
- To study the attitude of people towards participation in water supply program.
- To gather information on decision making within households and from a representative sample of households and key informants, analyze it and come up with tariff and management recommendations for the scheme.

### 1.4. DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

#### Community

Here, my explanation for the term 'community' is not as such different from internationally accepted definition. I used it to indicate the rural people of the Berber village; which include men and women, young and old. Each new water and sanitation facility will be applied for, planned, developed, and managed by a group of potential water users. So we can refer to this group of people as a community. There may be a number of water user communities within a village. A community will consist of households who live in the area around a water and sanitation facility and are the primary users of these facilities.

#### Program /Rural Water supply Program

In the present study, I use the term 'Rural Water supply Program' for those, which are connected with water facilities construction. Rural Water supply program initiated in the UAP strategy to improve waters supply, sanitation and hygiene in rural areas.

Totally, Rural Water supply will help rural communities to develop communal water supplies and improve sanitation facilities and hygiene practices.

Community Development Fund.

Community Development Fund (CDF) is an approach in support of community initiated, implemented and managed water supply and sanitation activities.

The main idea in the CDF process is that the user community takes full responsibility in the construction, management and maintenance of the water point planned and manages the funds needed for the implementation by itself.

Participation

Generally, participation is understood as citizens and/or water users playing a significant role within a program 'structure'. This can vary along a spectrum between passive participation and self mobilization. In the present study 'participation' indicates a process by which an individual who group of people at that community, starts taking active interest in them and pools his/their resources with those of his co-residents, to bring about improvements and set up needed services.

Participation in this sense is a broad concept, which ranges from informing actors involved or targeted in a development process, to having the actors identifying problems themselves and taking active part in the whole planning process. Participation is never a one-time deal and may come in varying intensities. Effective participation means that citizens deepen involvement to the extent that demands are translated into tangible outputs and outcomes (e.g. improved service delivery, redress of grievances, new policies). Participation, thus, cannot be divorced from citizens' engagement with government structures and processes. Several analysts of participation have described it as a 'ladder' with several different kinds of engagement that represent different intensities of participation.

## Development

The term 'development' is to signify the process of development as well as a goal at rural area in general and at Berber village in particular. When I say that a community is developing I mean that it progresses from a state of underdevelopment to a state of development. Development is a deliberately planned change, which is always in progression. In other words, an individual or society may in some respects be developed and in some others be in a state of underdevelopment and hence of continuous development.

The survey report could be organized into six major chapters.

Chapter I: included the introduction parts which have background of the study, the study area and organization of the study, statement of the problem, its objectives and definition of key terms.

Chapter II: I reviewed relevant literature, primarily online. The literatures address the paramount of community participation on rural water, sanitation, and hygiene for the sustenance the scheme and program. So, my study will review the related literature of the subject of the study.

Chapter III: deals with the study methods which built on primary sources of information through interviews (Household, key informants), group discussion and direct observation.

Fourthly, results and discussion of the study would be elaborated.

Chapter V: is the final part of the report which deals about conclusion and recommendation of the study.

## 2. LITREATURE REVIEW

The study was conducted among the rural communities of Berber Kebele<sup>3</sup>, which is located in Dibatie woreda<sup>4</sup> under the Metekel Zonal Administration of the Benishangul Gumuz Regional State. Berber locality is about 490kms Northeast of Assosa town, the regional capital 630 kms away from Addis Ababa (Rural household based socio-economic survey of Benishangul Gumuz Regional State 2006:7). The village has 337 Households with a total population of 2,022 during 2011 (Finn WASH-BG Implementation Year Report 2010:27). There are four hand dug wells and one shallow well fitted with an Afridev hand pump, where Two of the wells dug for institutions while the rest three for the community. However, only the shallow well has all the year round supply of water; whereas the other four dried-up due to poor sit selection of the well and lowering of the ground water table (2010:29).

The other concern in the long term linked to clean water supply interventions in the region is “climate change and variability”, which poses challenges in implementing such projects on the one hand and potential societal threat (Halonen et al 2009:31). For instance, the rising temperature might result in a danger of water shortage at certain areas in the future. The problem of climate change is also potentially associated with possible conflicts with in local communities and, more seriously involving, neighboring countries of the lower riparian in the Nile basin. Hence, Ethiopia is considered as “a potential hotspot for conflicts” with risks because of climate change, where perhaps the country is vulnerable to “increased drought and extreme precipitation” (2009:48). Food security also remains a challenge exacerbated by drought risk where the community highly relies on natural resources and rain. Hence, over utilization and damage to the ecosystem would be an additional threat (2009:49).

Community empowerment is an underlined area of intervention for the Finish WASH program, which mainly suggests a strategy of Community Development Funding (CDF). The imperatively noted and essential intervention represents to work upon capacity building at all levels, with

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<sup>3</sup> Kebele refers to the smallest administrative unit in Ethiopia, which is part of a ‘woreda’.

<sup>4</sup> Wereda is the equivalent term for districts in Ethiopia, where aggregate of weredas constitute zonal administration.

particular focus on grass roots level engagements, such as: 1) ensuring ownership in running clean water supply activity, and materialize sustainable practices in use of relevant technologies and behavioral changes as to sanitation and hygiene, 2) promoting local resource oriented and/or self reliant WASH programs, and 3) strengthening technical capacity of relevant institutions ranging from Weredas up to the regional levels so as to help local communities as deemed necessary and scaling up of the program as well (Halonon, et al 2009:31-32). It is also possible to reduce the high problem of giardiasis and cryptosporidiosis among children through availing well protected and treated drinking water (Tigabu et al 2010:205).

The experience from community-based water projects in Indonesia and Togo, for instance, shows that an effective water project in community involvement is attributed to strong partnership interventions. Such active community participation entails significant contributions in terms of time, finance, and technical aspects among others from both the community and external stakeholders, which include program planning, implementation up to sustenance phases. Otherwise, the desired goals of ensuring sustainable water supply and related other motives through community ownership will be short lived or cannot be long lasting (Eng, Briscoe & Cunningham 1990:1349).



### **3. METHODOLOGY**

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative data was gathered. Household interviews (HHDI) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) have been undertaken to collect relevant information. FGD session was among people believed to be knowledgeable about the different issues of interest that the study has been focused on. The interview would be administered only after the full consent of the interviewee was acquired. Community leaders, teachers, health extension workers, Development agents, religious leaders, elderly people, and young people, Kebele Administrator and water and sanitation committee chairperson, health centre head were people who was interviewed.

#### **3.1. Research Design and sampling Technique**

The research method was designed to collect firsthand information for an in-depth understanding of the research problem. This research represents a descriptive cross-sectional study.

#### **3.2. Sampling Techniques**

I used purposive sampling technique to select primary informants. Well-experienced study subjects with the expertise on the research problem were enumerated to collect qualitative data. I drew them from institutions known in providing services to water, sanitation and hygiene and/or strongly linked to the work in relation to the problem of willingness and participation.

Therefore, I had 63 householders, with closer work experience and knowledge on the research problem participated. I.e. those who have been particularly engaged in water supply program

#### **3.3. Data Sources and Units of Analysis**

In my study, both primary and secondary data were collected. Sources of primary data mainly comprised of Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee at the village, Teachers, Development Agents and Health Extension Workers and concerned personnel working closely on issues of Water Supply. In collecting secondary data, I had a proper consultation of available

and recent service statistics, study materials and reports produced by Ministry of Water Resource, Regional bureau of Health and other concerned expertise.

Enumeration of the study subjects and secondary data collection was taken from respective public institutions such as water offices and health facilities.

### **3.4. Data Collection Techniques**

#### **3.4.1. Household Interview and Focus Group Discussion**

Firsthand information gathered through interviews and focus group discussion with study subjects/member of the communities.

The household survey interviewed 63 household heads that represents more than 5% of all households in Berber Kebele which is generally regarded as being statistically significant. These households were selected in a way that rich, medium and poor households are represented evenly. Enumerators were instructed to select on equal number of poor, medium and rich households to get a good cross section of society. Interviews were conduct in five gotts/grass root level authority/ that constitute the areas of Berber that would be served by the planned water scheme.

One Focus Group Discussion was held with a group of about 25 people on 31st March 2012 facilitated by me. See annex 2 for FGD guidelines.

The focus group discussion was an open discussion among a cross section of people on water supply, sanitation and hygiene issues related to the planned piped water supply scheme.

The emphasis was on a free of exchange of opinions and ideas. The role of the facilitator was to stimulate the discussion by asking provocative questions and to ensure that everyone could express his or her opinion. Participants came from various socio- economic backgrounds, with different ages, gender and ethnic diversity represented. Elders, the youth, women, government employees, the private sector and WASHCO<sup>5</sup> members were represented.

An interpreter from the community was used to interpret from Amharic to Oromifa.

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<sup>5</sup> WASHCO stands for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee for that specific locality and the committee has an authority for managing and supervising the water scheme of the village.

Necessary prearrangements and schedules were set aside for permission of respective authorities ahead of time and to facilitate in-depth interview with respondents. Appropriate and convenient appointments were made with respondents on the time and place for interview. All interviews were recorded and transcribed in to English. The in-depth interview has been held to the level of the collection of information sufficient to the purpose of the study and/or to the level of exhaustion i.e. up to the collection of redundant information.

#### **3.4.2. Review of Secondary Data**

Review of secondary data undertaken to enrich the study with data that show the nature and magnitude of the research problem of participation of the community in water supply program. I reviewed periodic reports; analyze statistical abstracts, and other relevant documents produced by those institutions mentioned above in the section of data sources and units of analysis.

#### **3.5. Data Analysis and interpretation**

Qualitative data was organized through careful review of transcripts, notes and memoings. Due attention given to the proper transcription and consideration of data collected through tape recording and notes from the in-depth interviews. After proper cleaning or editorial of collected information, as well as labeling of the data, the coding framework determined and thereby coding of the data would be undertaken with the help of appropriate computer software, namely Open Code Version 3.4 / 2007.

Using the computer software and designed framework, data entry of the collected and organized information was undertaken. Then, descriptive analysis was followed by identifying range of replies in categories and recurrent themes.

## **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **4.1. Focus Group Discussions**

One Focus Group Discussion was held with a group of about 25 people on 31st March 2012 facilitated by me. See annex B for FGD guidelines.

The focus group discussion was an open discussion among a cross section of people on water supply, sanitation and hygiene issues related to the planned piped water supply scheme.

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An interpreter from the community was used to interpret from Amharic to Oromifa.

Topics discussed and recorded by the facilitator included distance to water sources, time taken to travel to water sources, willingness and ability to pay for water from a protected source, related health hazards, defecation practices, hand washing habits and disposal of solid waste. The knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) of the community especially with regard to hygiene and sanitation (latrine use, hand washing, water management etc) have also been observed and recorded.

The lessons learnt from this Focus Group Discussion, particularly on the communities WASH awareness, will be used as an input for the general knowledge of the scheme implementers, the TA team, the WUA and all stakeholders.

It was with this understanding that the FGD was undertaken according to the outlined topics/issues listed below:

- Awareness of community members about water supply, hygiene and sanitation issues
- The value people give to water supply, sanitation and hygiene
- Affordability and willingness to pay for a safe and convenient water supply

- Household decision making and gender roles in the study area.

#### **4.1.1. Outcome of the Focus Group Discussions**

The results of the aforementioned Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were as follows:

- Everyone was very enthusiastic about having a piped water supply.
- Every household was reported to have a latrine but hand washing facilities are rare.
- Everyone was willing to pay for clean safe water
- Most people prefer to pay monthly
- All participants said they were prepared to pay for safe water after it was explained to them what the money would be used for i.e. operation and maintenance of the system. They said they had already contributed 20,000 birr by levying a charge on each household depending on their wealth ranking.

The project will have significant positive impacts by stimulating the economy and improving the social and health status of women and children in particular and the target beneficiaries in general.

- All participants are very enthusiastic to have piped water system. Their main concern is that the drilling rig should arrive before the rainy season starts.

The HEWs need support from Dibatie Health Office in creating awareness on the importance of hand washing WITH SOAP!

The poor, the old, women, children and other vulnerable members of the community needs due attention in the course of implementing WaSH facilities.

There is no Water User Association/WUA/ yet; therefore, a WUA needs to be formed. The Dibatie Woreda Water Office will need to help the WUA to develop its bye laws (using the Gochar model) and then they should apply to the Regional Water Mines and Energy Resource Development Bureau to be officially registered and recognized as a legal entity after which they will be allowed to collect water tariff from members. Illegal groups are not allowed to collect money from households, according to Ethiopian law.

The Executive Water and Sanitation Committee of the WUA will need to be trained on their roles and responsibilities.

- Employees of the WUA will need to be trained in how to maintain a piped water supply system.
- An operation and maintenance manual is required for the employees to use, in Amharic making maximum use of illustrations.

#### 4.2. Key Informant Interviews

The second method for getting information from the community was Key Informant interviews. This was done by using a key informant questionnaire (see Annex C) and selecting 12 key informants from the community. Key Informants were interviewed in each of the following gotts/grassroots level/ which form Berber village:

**Table 1: Gotts of Berber village and number of key informants.**

Name of key informants Gotts	No. of key informants
Ketena 3	2
Ketena 1 (Mender 1)	4
Tach Witse	1
Ketena 2	4
Lay Witse	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

These gotts are going to benefit from the planned scheme. Most people live in Ketena 1 and 2.

#### Table 2: Key Informants occupation

Key Informants were selected as shown in Table 2 below.

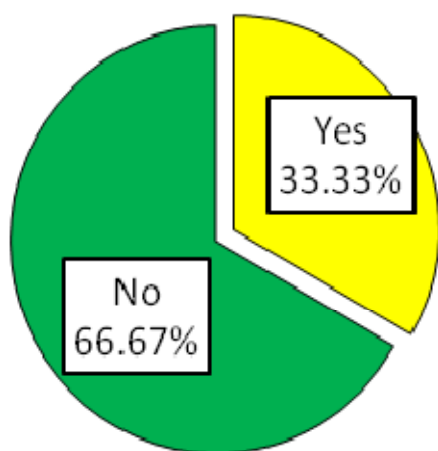
Occupation of key informants	Count	Percent (%)
Development agent	1	8.33%
Elderly	1	8.33%
Health extension worker	1	8.33%
Kebele Administrator	1	8.33%
Teacher	3	25.00%
WaSHCO Supervisor	1	8.33%
Youth council member	1	8.33%
Farmer	1	8.33%
Merchant	1	8.33%
Student	1	8.33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Seventy five percent of informants were men and 25% women. Average age of respondents was 32 years old. The interviews were conducted on 30th and 31st March 2012. See Annex c for the Key Informant questionnaire.

#### 4.2.1. Key findings from the Key Informants interviews

##### 4.2.1.1. Use of clean water sources

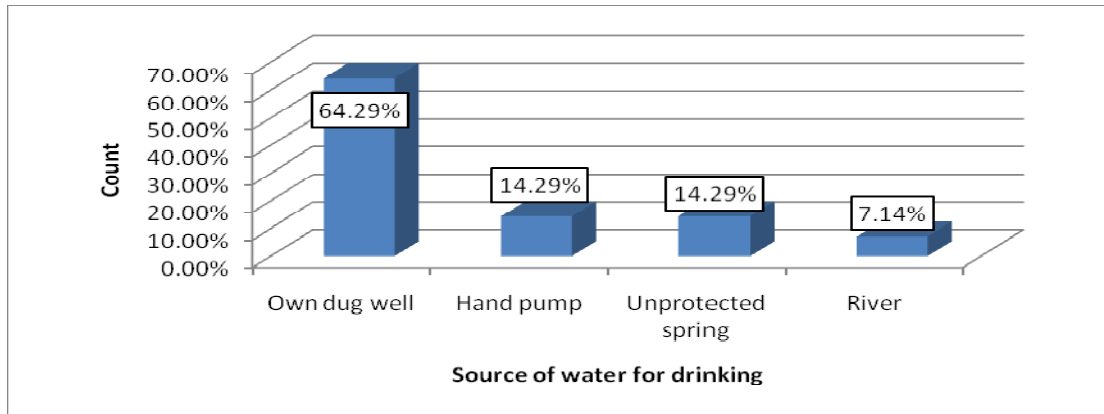
Only one third of respondents said they were using an existing clean water source. The other two thirds are using sources which they do not consider to be clean, see Figure 1 below.



**Figure1: Key informants using clean water supply**

##### 4.2.1.2. Main water sources for drinking

According to respondents, 64% use private wells as the main source of water for drinking. Only 14% use the hand pump (See Figure 2). When the response to the previous question is considered, this implies that key informants do not consider private wells to be a clean source of drinking water.



**Figure 2: Sources of drinking water**

4.2.1.3. Willingness to pay

All key informants said they were willing to pay for water from a protected source.

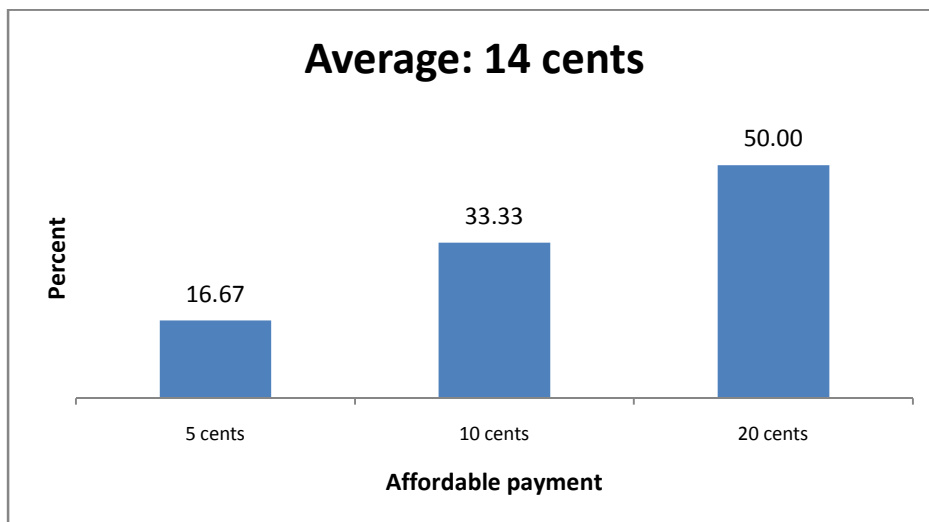
4.2.1.4. Ability to pay

All key informants said they could afford to pay for water from a protected source and 50% said they could afford to pay 20 cents per 22 lt jerry can which is 7 cents more than the national tariff for piped water supplies. The average is 14 cents/jerry can. See Table 3 and Figure 3:

**Table 3: How much can you afford to pay for 20 liters of water?**

Affordable payment	Count	Percent
5 cents	2	16.67
10 cents	4	33.33
20 cents	6	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.14</b>	



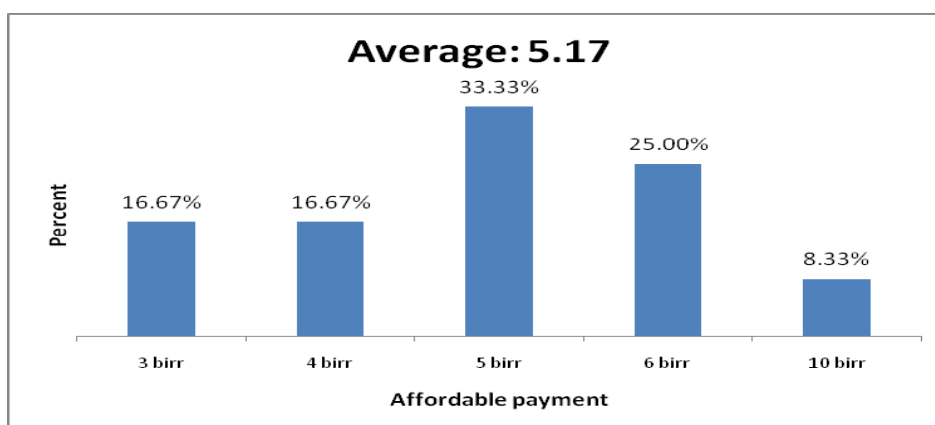


**Figure 3: Affordable payment**

All respondents said they preferred to pay monthly.

#### 4.2.1.5. Affordability of monthly payments

One third said they could afford to pay 5 birr per household per month, 25% said 6 birr and only 8% said 10 birr/hh/month. For a scheme of this type involving electro mechanical pump, generator, pipelines, reservoir and several public taps, the monthly tariff will probably be nearer to 10 birr/hh/month. See section on operation and maintenance costs. See Figure 4.



**Figure 4: Affordability of monthly payments**

### ***Household expenditure as a proxy for income***

When estimating peoples' ability to afford to pay for services like water supply, it is useful to know household income. The World Bank has stated that households should not pay more than 5% of their disposable income on water and this can be taken as a guide. However, asking people about their income is a sensitive subject because they think it may have tax implications. Therefore, typically people will not tell enumerators their real income. But if they are asked for their monthly expenditure people will usually tell enumerators close to the real figures. From expenditure one can extrapolate what people's incomes are. The following table shows key informants household expenditure.

**Table 4: Average household expenditure of key informants**

<b>Average household expenditure of key informants</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Average</b>
Water	0.5	20	9.7
Food	250	1500	660
Clothing	10	2000	533
House rent	70	150	97
Idir contribution	1	10	3.75
School	15	2500	482
Transport	50	700	197
Household items	60	800	303
Medical reasons	50	800	266
Saving	10	2000	595
Miscellaneous	50	230	157.5
<b>Total</b>			<b>3303.95</b>

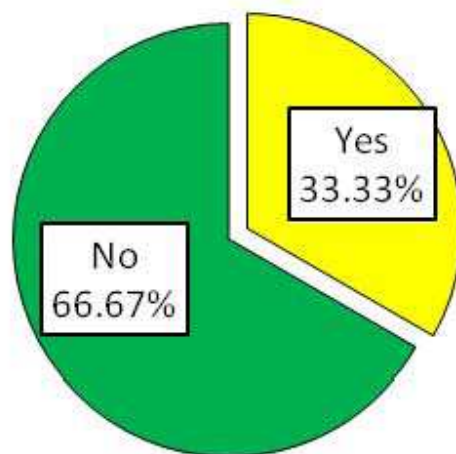
Five percent of 3,304 birr is 165 birr. Therefore the upper limit for payment for water is 165 birr/hh/month for a household with an average income of 3304 birr. However, this appears to be a high figure and may not represent the average household income of Berber.

### **Availability of water scheme administrators and technicians**

Ten of the 12 respondents said there were individuals in the Kebele who can manage a piped water system. Half of respondents said there were water scheme mechanics in the Kebele.

#### 4.2.1.6. Household Latrine Status

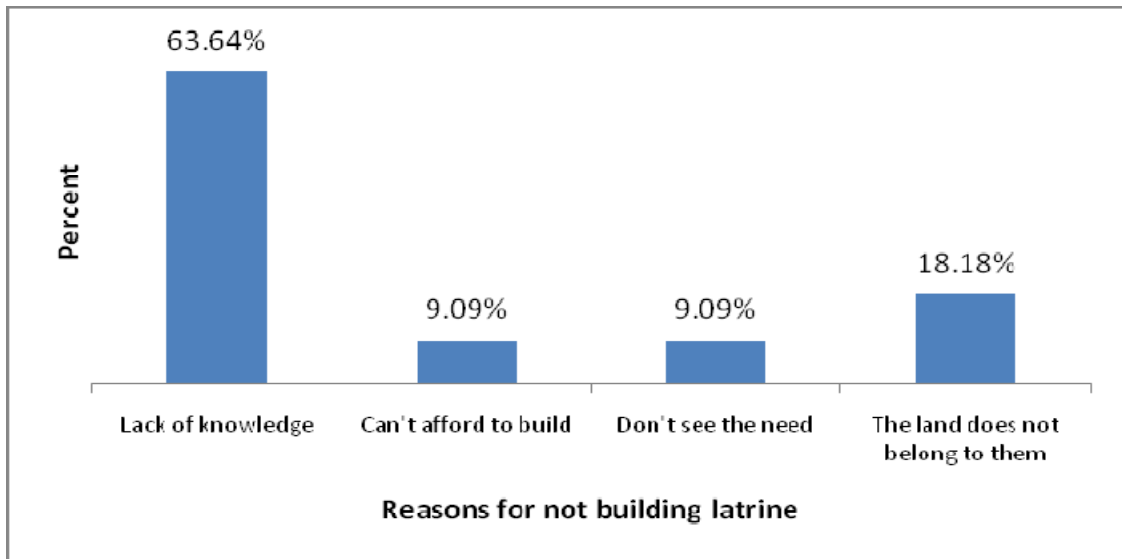
All key respondents have a latrine at their house. Most of them (92%) had been advised by HEWs to build one. However, in response to the question, “Do households in the village own a latrine?” one third said yes but two thirds said no as shown in Figure 5. This contradicts what the HEW said in the FGD that all households had a latrine.



**Figure 5: Household latrine status**

#### 4.2.1.7. Reasons for households not building a latrine

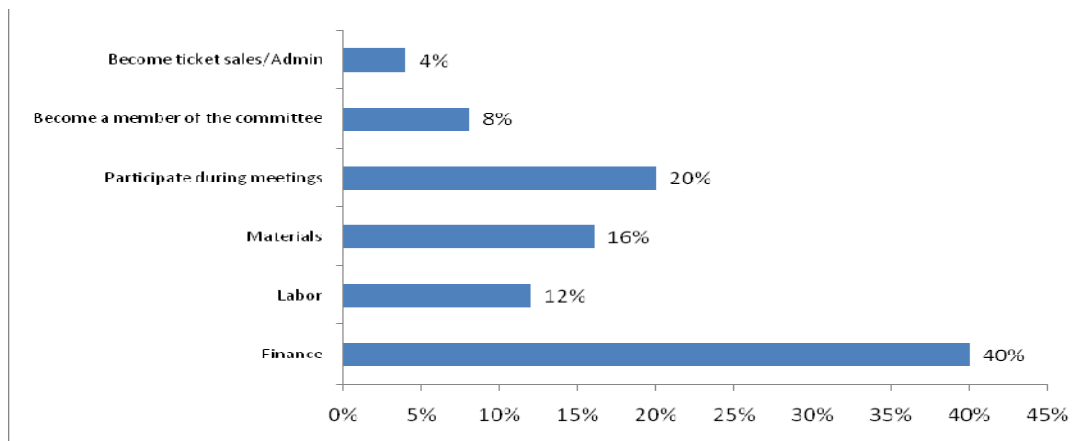
More than 60% of respondents cited lack of knowledge as the main reason why some households have not built latrines. See Figure 6. This indicates that HEWs are not doing their job properly. The next most common reason is that the land does not belong to them. In this case landlords should build latrines for their tenants which also require them to realize the value of having a latrine on their property. This is also the work of the HEW.



**Figure 6: Reasons for not building a latrine**

#### 4.2.1.8. Contributing to the planned water scheme

In response to the question: “How can you contribute to the planned water supply scheme?” respondents replied as shown in Figure 7 Forty percent can contribute financially.



**Figure 7: Method of contributing for the water scheme**

Having solicited the opinions of key informants, the enumerators then turned their attention to individual households.

### 4.3. Household survey

#### 4.3.1. Selection of households

The household survey took place from 30<sup>th</sup> March to 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012. For a copy of the household questionnaire, see annex A. The actual questionnaires were in Amharic and were completed in Amharic. The enumerators spoke Oromiffa and Amharic. 3 enumerators interviewed 10 household heads and the others 3 interviewed 13 household heads so 63 household heads were interviewed. This represents about more than 7% of all households in Berber Kebelle which is generally regarded as being statistically significant. These households are selected in a way that rich, medium and poor households would be represented evenly. Enumerators were instructed to select 21 poor households, 21 medium income households and 21 rich households so as to get a good cross section of society and this is what they did. Interviews were conducted in five gotts that constitute the areas of Berber that will be served by the planned water scheme. Details are shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: Data collection distribution per gott/Community**

(Gott)	No. of households interviewed
Ketena 1 (Mender 1)	19
Ketena 2	20
Tach Witse	7
Lay Witse	7
Ketena 3	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>

#### 4.3.2. Gender and average age of respondents

Seventy three percent of household respondents were male and 27% female. The average age of respondents was 43.6 years old.

Regarding the gender of family members, 48% were female and 52% male. See Table 6 below.

**Table 6: Gender Distribution**

Sex	Count	Percentage
Female	17	26.98%
Male	46	73.02%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**4.3.3. Water supply situation**

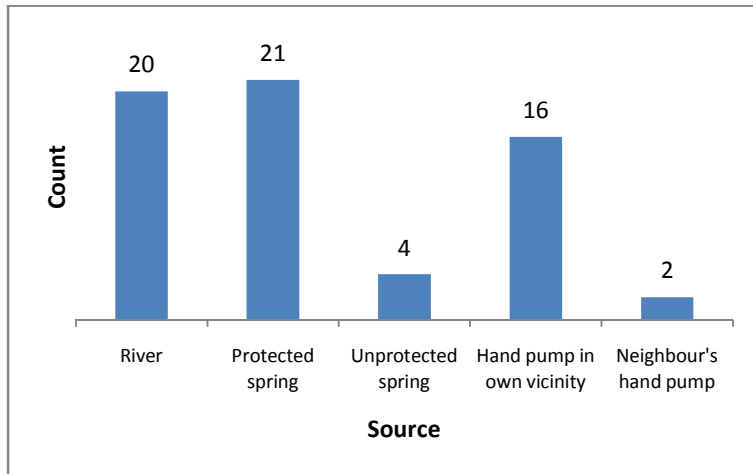
The table (Table 7) shows that more than half of respondents are not using water from the hand pump which is the main source of safe water in the village. Therefore, more than half of respondents are using drinking water from unprotected sources.

The study also revealed that most poor families get water from unprotected sources and most rich families get water from the hand pump where they have to pay 10 cents/jerry can.

It is better to suggest for the Dibatie Woreda Water Office to educate people, particularly poor households, in Berber to use water from protected sources for drinking (for more see Figure 8).

**Table 7: Source of drinking water (Total households)**

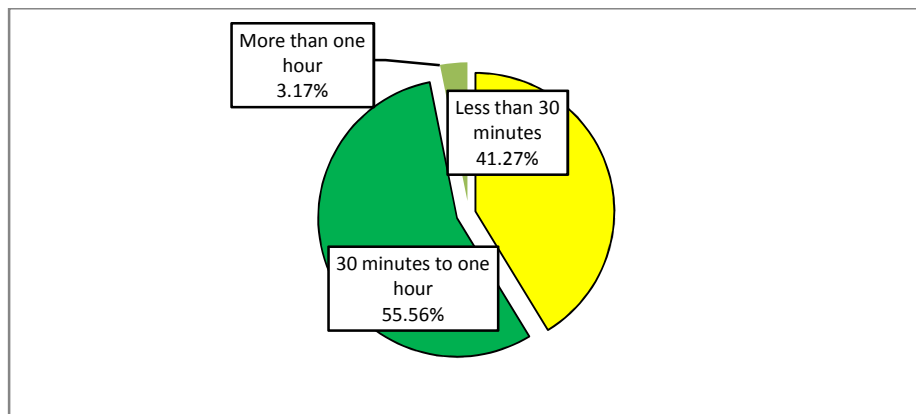
Source	Count	Percent
River	20	31.75%
Protected spring	21	33.33%
Unprotected spring	4	6.35%
Hand pump in own vicinity	16	25.40%
Neighbor's hand pump	2	3.17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



**Figure 8: Sources of drinking water**

#### 4.3.4. Distance to water source

Figure 9 shows that almost 41% of households are within a 30 minute walk of their water source, however, 56% of respondents say they have to walk from 30 minutes to one hour to their water source which appears to be beyond the government's recommended distance of 1.5km, see Figure 9.



**Figure 9: Distance to water source**

This shows that more water points are needed closer to peoples' homes.

With the advent of the piped scheme, public taps will be placed nearer to people's homes thus reducing travel time to fetch water.

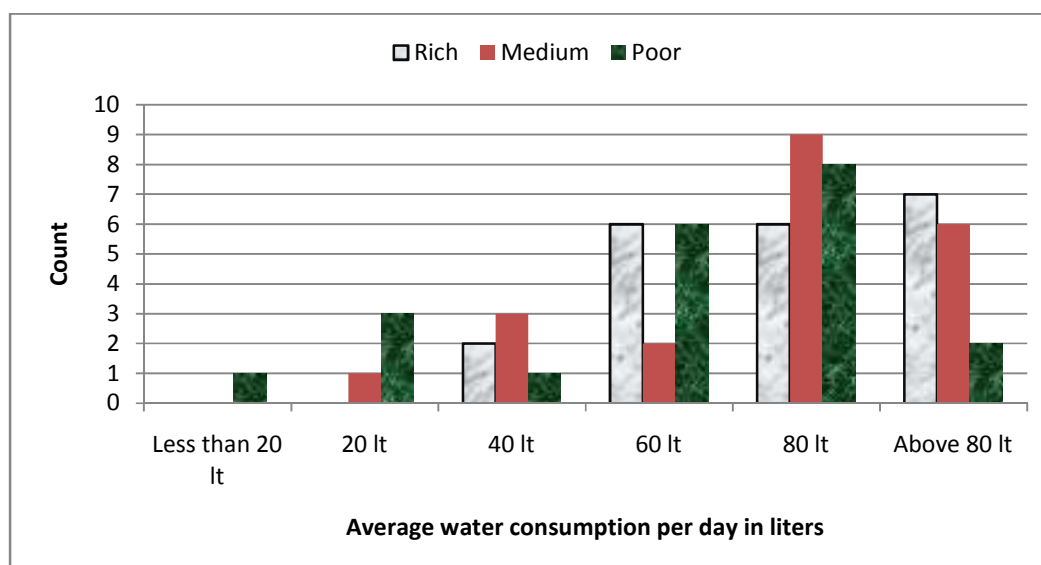
#### 4.3.5. Water consumption

Average daily water consumption per household is shown in Table 8.

**Table 8: Average water consumption per day in liters (Total households)**

Average water consumption	Count	Percent (%)
Less than 20 lt	1	1.59
20 lt	4	6.35
40 lt	6	9.52
60 lt	14	22.22
80 lt	23	36.51
Above 80 lt	15	23.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	100.00

This shows that almost half of households surveyed are using more than 60 lt/day and 36% are using more than 80 lt/day. Regarding wealth ranking, it is shown that poorer households use less water than rich ones, see Figure10 below.



**Figure 10: Average water consumption per day by wealth ranking**



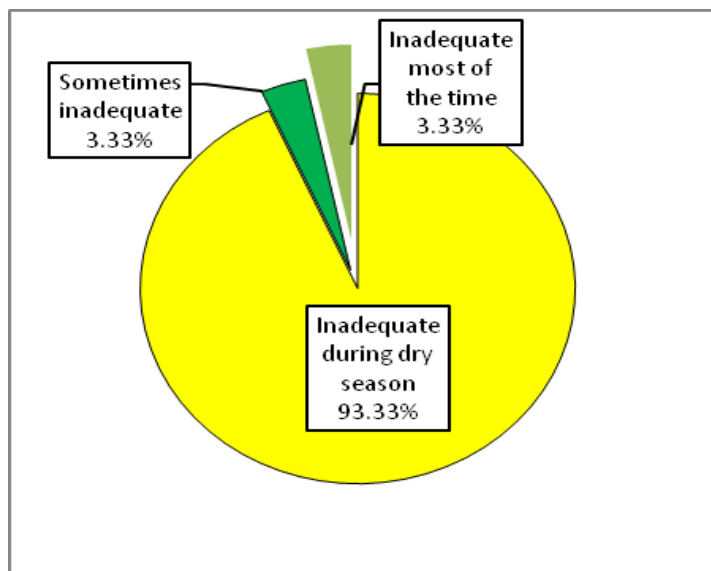
**Table 9: Average consumption according to wealth rank**

Financial Status	Average water consumption per day in liters					
	Less than 20 lt	20 lt	40 lt	60 lt	80 lt	Above 80 lt
Rich	0	0	2	6	6	7
Medium	0	1	3	2	9	6
Poor	1	3	1	6	8	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>

This means that if a flat rate monthly tariff was applied, poorer households would end up subsidizing the medium and rich households who use double as much water as the poor households.

**4.3.6. Adequacy of water supply**

Over 93% of respondents said their water supply was inadequate during the dry season. This justifies the construction of a piped water supply which will give people enough good quality water year round at an affordable price. See Figure 11 below.



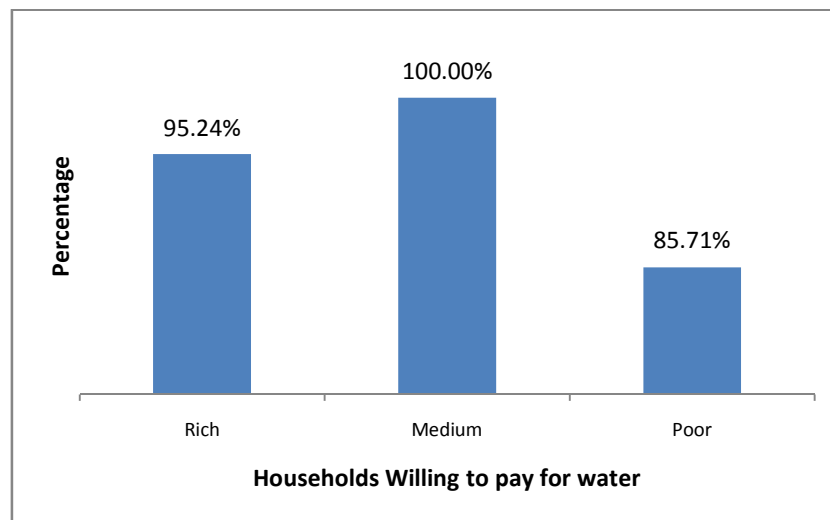
**Figure 11: Adequacy of existing water supply**

#### 4.3.7. Quality of water

Half of households interviewed think the quality of their drinking water is good while the other half think it is poor. Most households who use the hand pump are satisfied with the water quality while those who use local wells or the river are not satisfied with the quality of the water.

#### 4.3.8. Willingness to pay for water

Ninety three percent of households surveyed are willing to pay for a safe, convenient water supply. Seven percent who are not willing are the poorer households surveyed, and the main reason is they can't afford to pay and few of the respondents think that water from protected source should be free, see Figure 12.

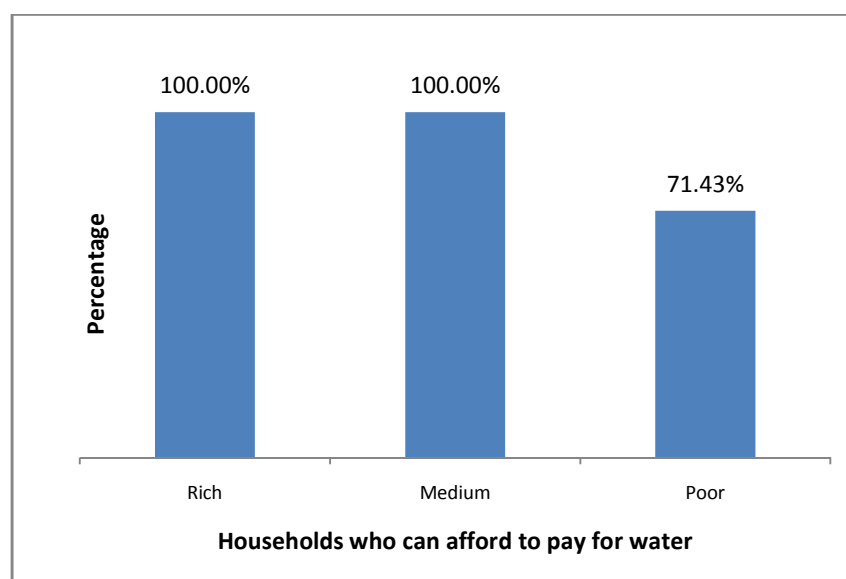


**Figure 12: Households willing to pay for water**

**Recommendation:** There is need for Dibatie Water Office/the province/ to assist the WUA to come up with a lower tariff for poor households.

#### 4.3.9. Affordability

According to those interviewed, all rich and medium income households said they can afford to pay for safe water which is nearer to their homes. However, only 70% of poor households said they could afford to pay for safe water. See Figure 13.



**Figure 13: Households who can afford to pay for water**

#### 4.3.10. Affordability by wealth ranking

As can be seen from the table below, it is the medium and rich households who say they can afford to pay 20 cents per jerry can for safe water although some poor households say they can also afford to pay 20 cents which is an indication of the strong need for safe water even among poor households. Details are shown on Table 10 below.

**Table 10: Affordability of water by financial status**

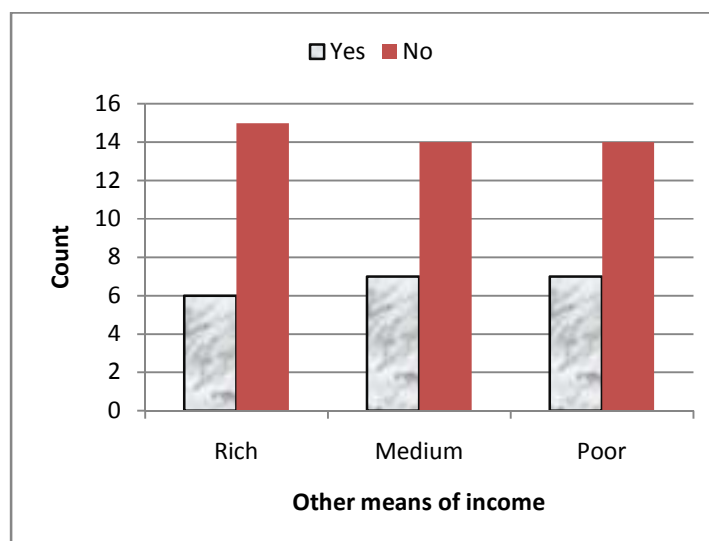
Financial Status	How much can you afford to pay for 20 liters of water					Total
	5 cents	10 cents	20 cents	25 cents	More than 25 cents	
Rich	9.52%	9.52%	38.10%	4.76%	38.10%	100.00%
Medium	0.00%	14.29%	52.38%	0.00%	33.33%	100.00%
Poor	0.00%	40.00%	33.33%	6.67%	20.00%	100.00%

#### 4.3.11. Means of livelihood Means by financial status

The following table shows how people from different economic levels get their living. More rich people are involved in trade than in farming and the poor have different ways of earning a living. See Table 11 and Figure 14.

**Table 11: Means of livelihood (By financial status)**

Financial Status	Means of livelihood						Government Employee	Private Employee	Total
	Agriculture /Farming	Trade	Daily laborer	Unemployed	Fetching fuel wood for sale	Housewife			
Rich	7	12	-	-	-	-		2	21
Medium	12	8	-	-	-	-	1		21
Poor	12	-	2	3	1	1	1	1	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>63</b>



**Figure 14: Other means of income**

#### 4.3.12. Household income

In order to establish how much people can afford to pay for services like water supply it is useful to know what their monthly income is. Table 12 shows the average monthly income of households interviewed in Berber. However, people are usually reluctant to tell you their actual monthly income because they might think it has something to do with tax and they want to keep their taxable amount as low as possible for obvious reasons.

**Table 12: Average monthly income (Total households)**

<b>Income</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less that 500 birr	16	25.40%
500 - 1000 birr	13	20.63%
1000 - 1500 birr	9	14.29%
1500 - 2000 birr	1	1.59%
More than 2000 birr	24	38.10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

#### 4.3.13. Household expenditure

In order to check the accuracy of household's reported monthly incomes enumerators also asked householders to estimate their monthly expenditures on various items as shown in the following table (Table 13). Normally, people are more willing to tell you their monthly expenditure than they are to tell you their monthly income.

**Table 13: Household monthly expenditure-all households<sup>6</sup>**

Description	Expenditure		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Water	0.5	1500	82.40
Food	30	2100	679.63
Clothing	10	2000	284.85
House rent	20	200	84.55
Edeir contribution	1	10	2.68
School	5	1600	239.75
Transport	40	1000	182.63
Household items	10	1777	263.21
Medical reasons	15	700	170.72
Saving	10	5600	1326.58
Miscellaneous	20	400	123.79

So the average expenditure per household is 3,434.95 but only one third of households interviewed said they had an income of over 2,000 birr. Almost 60% of households said their income was less than 1,000 birr. Therefore, income figures given to enumerators are unreliable and it is advisable to concentrate on expenditure figures as a proxy for income.

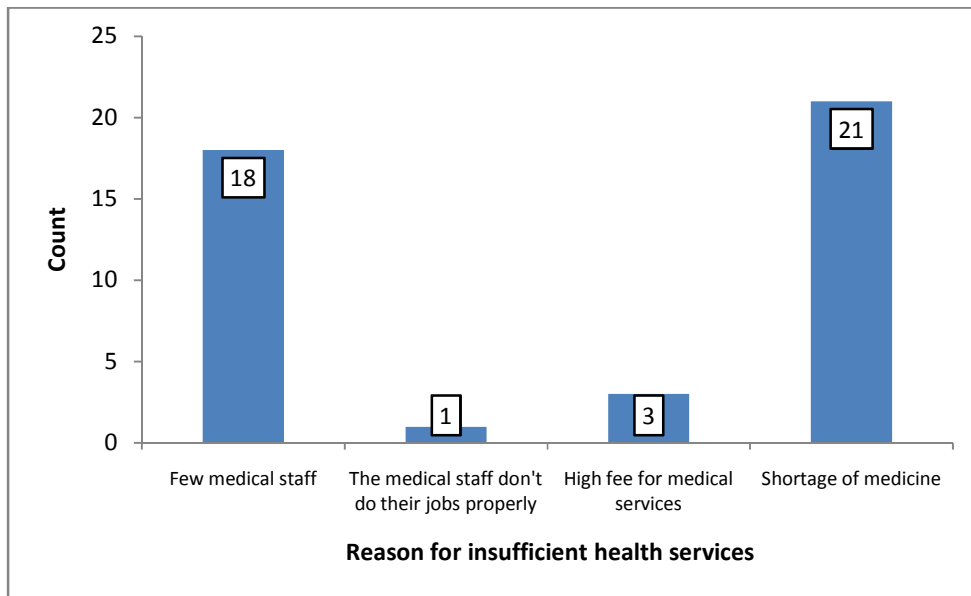
The research revealed that poor households interviewed spend an average of 667 birr/month on all household expenses including 5.67 birr/month on water. The World Bank has stated that households in developing countries should not pay more than 5% of their income on water supply. Therefore, 5% of 667 birr is 33 birr. According to these criteria poor households can afford to spend 33 birr/hh/month on water. In some villages in Metekel Zone e.g. Senkora in Wombera Woreda, some households are paying 1 birr per 20 lt jerry can for water from vendors. For an average family of 5.5 who consume 15 lt/c/day this equates to 82.5 lt or four jerry cans per day. At 1 birr/jerry can this is 4 birr/day or 120 birr/month. Therefore, the 33 birr/month figure is reasonable and apparently affordable.

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<sup>6</sup> The average is taken from the sum of the figures recorded in the questionnaires divided by the number of respondents.

#### 4.3.14. Health Services

Most respondents also consistently pointed out that the health service was sufficient but 43% said it was not sufficient. The reasons for saying the health service is insufficient are shown in Figure 15.



**Figure 15: Reasons for insufficient health services**

I suggested to the Woreda Health Office to tackle the problem of shortage of medicine.

#### 4.3.15. Reasons for not sending girls to school

There is an elementary school and a high school in Berber. Finn WASH-BG Program constructed a hand dug well/hand pump for the elementary school in 2010 while the high school has a hand pump done by CPAR which has not functioned for a year.

Most respondents strongly said that more boys than girls attend school. The government supported by UNICEF is promoting education of girls. To better understand why girls don't attend school, respondents were asked the reasons why girls don't attend school as much as boys. The results are shown in Table 14. The most common reasons are: girls are needed for chores at home and poor families can't afford to send girls to school.

**Table 14: Reasons for not sending girls to school (Total households)**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Girls are raped or harassed at school or on road	2	3.77%
They are needed for chores at home	32	60.38%
They are obliged to marry at young age	5	9.43%
Fear of abduction	0	0.00%
Negative attitude of the community towards female education	3	5.66%
Financial incapability of parents	7	13.21%
I don't know	4	7.55%
Total	53	100.00%



#### **4.4. Management of the scheme**

In a community based management system, users have a great interest to see the system continues to supply safe water in adequate quantities for years to come.

##### **4.4.1. Water and Sanitation Committee**

In an effort to strengthen the community based management/ or to strengthen community participation, it was noted that village level institutions have been established to manage the water points. From these institutions, Water and Sanitation Committee/WASHCO/ is the main.

During the focus group discussions it was mentioned that, this WASHCO is formed. The Berber scheme can be managed by the existing WASHCO<sup>7</sup> who have shown they are active in generating the upfront contribution and they also assisted during the study of this research.

The scheme committee members said that they are preparing themselves to take full responsibility of the water schemes once the project has phased out. They however raised concern that without proper institutional systems and procedures, the scheme committee members will face an uphill task to manage the scheme. The scheme committee members and government officers at Berber Kebelle believe that there is need for a lot of training of the scheme committees in order to strengthen the governance of the water scheme. The effective governance of the schemes will depend on how well the WASHCO members have been empowered.

They had a meeting with the whole community for participation and promotion of the WaSH program. During their advocacy work, WaSCHO tried to generate and build awareness of importance of community participation while the community contributes capital and kind contribution. They will operate according to the CDF<sup>8</sup> Guidelines and the WASHCO Financial Management and Materials Management Manual.

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<sup>7</sup> WASHCO stands for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee for that specific locality and the committee has an authority for managing and supervising the water scheme of the village.

<sup>8</sup> The Community Development Fund is a financing mechanism for community initiatives in rural development. In the case of FinnWASH-BG it is used to fund the WASH investments.

CDF is a direct funding mechanism whereby funds are channeled to user groups via a semi-private microcredit institution. CDF supports a community-centered approach, is purely demand-driven and highly cost-efficient with relatively flexible disbursements as experiences from Amhara region show.

The WASHCO will run the scheme on a day to day basis and will meet monthly. They will set the tariff which will be approved by the Woreda Finance Office.

## **5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS**

### **5.1. Conclusions**

The research has revealed that the community participation approach to rural water supply will strengthen ownership and sustainability of the water projects in the rural area.

My research recognized that all participants are very enthusiastic to have piped water system. And their representatives, WASCHCO members said that they are preparing themselves to take full responsibility of the water schemes once the project has phased out. They however raised concern that without proper institutional systems and procedures, the scheme committee members will face an uphill task to manage the scheme. The scheme committee members and government officers at Berber Kebelle believe that there is need for a lot of training of the scheme committees in order to strengthen the governance of the water scheme.

It is acknowledged that the effective governance of the schemes will depend on how well the WASHCO members have been empowered.

Besides, this research reached on the following points; Communities have the experience and an interest of involvement in development activities and rural WASH programs. Their participation is mostly focus on providing labor, local materials and cash. It is found that communities have high involvement in preparation and implementation of development projects.

Regarding their willingness to pay, almost all community members are willing to pay for water and its management because they believe that water is something to pay for it. This is because it has costs to make it clean and available.

It is found that, the average monthly amount that community members are willing to pay for water is 33 birr per month. Communities have the ability to pay for water. They prioritize water compare to other problems.

## 5.2. Recommendations

Based on the research findings, the research team makes the following recommendations:

- There is need to evaluate and document as well as promote the good traditional practices that relate to the community participation and ownership of water resources.
- The Berber Kebelle Water experts with support from the Dibatie Woreda should assist the WASHCO, to develop by-laws to govern use and management of the water facilities.
- The government, donors and the NGO community need to deliberately focus on strengthening the capacity of the local government authority in order to facilitate the community based management of water resources.
- Empowerment of the water institutions in rural areas will strengthen the performance and sustainability of the water schemes. Continued training of the
- WASHCO is very essential if the piped water schemes are going to continue providing water to people after the donor support is phased out.
- The Health Extension Workers need support from Dibatie Health Office in creating awareness on the importance of hand washing WITH SOAP!
- The poor, the old, women, children and other vulnerable members of the community needs due attention in the course of implementing WaSH facilities.
- There is no Water User Association yet; therefore, a WUA needs to be formed. The Dibatie Woreda Water Office will need to help the WUA to develop its bye laws.
- Project management and ownership including financial management should be decentralized as much as possible;
- Communities, particularly women better access to social services such as education and health is a pre condition for any development intervention including rural WaSH to be successful. Thus, the implementation of WaSH programs in the treated woredas is better to be integrated with other social service delivery interventions.
- Communities and woredas should participate in the implementation of R-WaSH programs. However, care should be taken to involve the community in planning, implementation , monitoring and evaluation and WaSH facilities management

- It is important to improve the awareness level of the community on sanitation and hygiene practice i.e. to build and use latrines properly, the advantages of washing hands at critical times.
- A holistic approach to health and sanitation should be taken by the program.
- Intensive community awareness and mobilization activities are needed
- Capacity building activities such as training, orientation or meetings outside their area with women will be difficult. So such activities have to be organized within their activities.

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<sup>9</sup> E. Tigabu, Beyene Petros and T. Endeshaw are an Ethiopian well known scholars and the paper was done at the western part of Ethiopia, where my research place has been done.

## **Household Questionnaire**

### **Introduction**

- ❖ First of all the enumerator should welcome the participant then introduce her/himself and state the objective of this Household Questionnaire as part of a of Kebele/village related to the planned water supply system under Water Supply Program.
- ❖ The Household Questionnaire for the the Study is prepared for both male & female headed households.
- ❖ Besides interviewing the Household Heads and/or family members who are knowledgeable about the household to give information, the enumerator's personal observations and insights are of paramount importance and should be noted down, accordingly.
- ❖ Please, Make sure to collect and write down, any socio-economic data/information that is related to Water Supply.

### **1. General Information**

- 1.1. Interview Date: Day \_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ (European Calendar)
- 1.2. Interviewee Name: \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.3. Sex a) male -----b) female-----
- 1.4. Age: \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.5. Woreda: \_\_\_\_\_ Kebele: \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.6. Community (gott) \_\_\_\_\_

### **2. Socio-demographic data**

- 2.1. Number of families in the household \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.2. Marital Status: a) Married b) Single c) Widowed d) Separated e) Divorced
- 2.3. Religion: a) Christian b) Muslim c) Other (specify)
- 2.4. Mother tongue: \_\_\_\_\_

### **3. Economic Situation**

- 3.1. Means of livelihood: a) agriculture/farming b) trade c) cattle-keeping d)  
Government employee e) daily labourer f) unemployed g) private  
employee h) Other (specify)
- 3.2. Do you have another means of income other than agriculture? a) Yes b) no



- 3.3. If yes, what are they a) small business b) daily labour c) teacher  
d) Government employee e) rental income
- 3.4. Have you applied for credit from BSG Saving and Credit Institute or bank? a) yes b) no
- 3.5. If not, why? a) Limited knowledge on the use of micro finance b) High interest rate c) Demands collateral d) High bureaucracy e) Long distance to bank f) other (specify)
- 3.6. The reason for asking the next question is to help the WaSHCO to come up with a tariff system for the planned water supply scheme.

Please estimate your monthly expenditure on the following items.

No.	Description	Expenditure	No.	Description	Expenditure
3.6.1.	Water		3.6.7.	Transport/bus	
3.6.2.	Food		3.6.8.	Housing equipment /cooking utensils	
3.6.3.	Clothes and shoes		3.6.9.	Medical treatment	
3.6.4.	House rent		3.6.10.	family saving account /equip	
3.6.5.	Idir		3.6.11.	Others/drinks and cigarettes	
3.6.6.	Education /school fees and books		3.6.12.	<b>Total</b>	

- 3.7. What is the average total monthly income of the household- including all income earners?
- a) 50-300 birr
  - b) 300-500 birr
  - c) 500-1000 birr
  - d) 1000-1500 birr
  - e) More than 1500 birr

#### 4. Social Situation

- 4.1. Do you think that the health service in your Kebele is serving the needs of the community? a) yes b) no
- 4.2. If not why?
- a) Not enough medical staff
  - b) Staff do not work properly
  - c) Costs of treatment is too high
  - d) Lack of medicines/drugs
- 4.3. Assuming that fewer girls attend school, what are the major reasons?
- a) Girls may be raped or harassed at school
  - b) High demand of their labor at home
  - c) They are obliged to marry at an early age
  - d) Fear of abduction
  - e) Negative attitude of the parents towards girl's education
  - f) Limited capacity of parents to send their daughters to schools
  - g) If other, specify---

#### 5. Water Supply Situation

- 5.1. From where do you fetch drinking water? a) river b) unprotected spring c) hand pump d) protected spring e) well in your compound f) Other (specify)
- 5.2. Average distance from the source (one way from house to source)
- 1) Less than half an hour
  - 2) Half an hour to one hour
  - 3) Over one hour
- 5.3. On the average, how much water does your household use in a day? a) 20 lt b) 40lt c) 60 lt d) 80 lt e) more than 80 lt f) specify
- 5.4. Is your water supply adequate? a) Sufficient through out the year
- b) Insufficient during dry season
  - c) during the rainy season insufficient
  - d) Insufficient most of the time
- 5.5. What do you think of the quality of water available from the hand pump?

- a. Taste :( 1) Good 2) Average 3) Bad
- b. Smell :( 1) Good 2) Average 3) Bad
- c. Colour :( 1) Good 2) Average 3) Bad

Payment for Water

Enumerator should explain: The reason for paying for water is in order for your WASHCO or Water Users Association to have enough money in a savings account to repair the water supply system when it breaks down or when it needs maintenance from time to time so that you will continue to have a regular supply of good quality water in the coming years for you and your children and your children's children.

- 5.6. Are you willing to pay for water from public taps? – a) yes b) no
- 5.7. If not, what are the reasons? a) Can't afford to pay..... b) think that water from protected source should be free..... c)thinks the government should supply water free .....d)other reason (state) -----
- 5.8. Can you afford to pay for water from public taps? a) yes b) no
- 5.9. If yes, how much can you afford to pay, for example, for 20 liter jerrycan? a) 5 cents b) 10 cents c) 20 cents d) 25 cents e) more than 25 cents
- 5.10. Would you prefer to pay each time you collect water from the tap OR would you prefer to pay monthly at a flat rate? a) each time .....b) monthly.....
- 5.11. If you would prefer to pay monthly, how much would you be prepared to pay per month?
  - a) Three birr
  - b) Four birr
  - c) Five birr
  - d) Six birr
  - e) Ten birr
- 5.12. How much did you contribute to the WaSHCO for the new piped system?
  - a) 20 birr b) 30 birr c) 40 birr d) 50 birr de)More than 50- specify
- 5.13. Are you prepared to pay for tap in your compound? a) yes—b) no----

- 5.14. If yes, how much would you be prepared to pay? ( you will have to pay for the pipe, meter and tap and labor)
- a) 600 birr
  - b) 800 birr
  - c) 1000 birr

## 6. SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- 6.1. Do you have a latrine: a)yes b) no  
If yes, the enumerator should ask to see it and tick here-----
- 6.2. If Yes, What kind of latrine do you have? a)Traditional Pit Latrine b) latrine with vent pipe c) latrine with sanplat ( concrete slab)
- 6.3. If there is a latrine, who constructed it? a) the owner b) Hired laborer c) NGOs d) others, specify-----
- 6.4. If no latrine, where do you go for defecation? a) Bush/garden b) Neighbors latrine c) Dug hole d) other
- 6.5. How satisfied are you with the latrine you have? a) Very satisfied b) Satisfied c) Not at all satisfied
- 6.6. If not satisfied, why? a) too far from house b) Too many people use it c) Too smelly d) Roof leaks e) Floor cracked f) Too dangerous g) Other reasons (specify) -----
- 6.7. Do you clean your latrine regularly? a) yes b) no
- 6.8. What kind of bathing facility do you have? a) Bath room b) bathing shelter c) veranda/yard d) Other, Specify \_\_\_\_\_ f) non
- 6.9. When do you wash your hands? a) Before meals b) After meal c)After visiting/using the latrine d) After handling or cleaning babies e)Before handling/preparing food f) When hands are dirty f) Other times, specify
- 6.10. Why do you wash on the above occasions? a) To remove germs b) To remove dirt c) It is customary d) that is how I was taught by my parents e) I was told by a health worker f) Other reasons, specify-----

**Use of soap.** Note for enumerators: Washing hands without soap is meaningless as the bacteria will stay on the hands. It is soap, which removes bacteria from hands.

- 6.11. Do you always use soap? A) yes      b) no
- 6.12. If no, why not? A) soap is too expensive      b) soap is not available to buy      c) Don't understand the use of soap
- 6.13. Do you have a waste disposal pit? A) Yes      b) no      c) what's a waste disposal pit?
- 6.14. If yes, the enumerator has to go and check and tick here.....
- 6.15. In the last month how many times has the Health Extension Worker visited you? a) Once.....  
b) twice.....      c) Never
- 6.16. Are you satisfied with the work of the HEW? A) yes      b) no
- 6.17. If no, why? A) She never visits my house      b) she does not give me good advice      c) her advice is not practical      d) she is not helpful regarding health/hygiene issues      e) Other reasons (specify):

**Thank you very much**

**Remarks by enumerators (Please, note down any additional information concerning WaSH related social, and economic observations and/or opinion of the household.)Try and be specific.....**

Name of enumerator -----

Signature of enumerator -----Date -----

## Key Informant's Questionnaire

**Socio-Economic study at Berber kebele in Dibatie woreda.**

### Notes on the questionnaire

The enumerator's members should introduce themselves to the individuals or groups and explain the purpose and objectives of gathering the Socio-economic information. This guide will be used to gather information from people believed to be knowledgeable about the different issues of interest that the study has focused on. The interview will be administered only after the full consent of the interviewee is acquired.

Note that when asking the questions the questions should be adapted for women and men where necessary

In addition key informants include: - **community leaders, teachers, health extension workers, Development agents, religious leaders, elderly people, and young people, Kebele Administrator and WaSHCO Chairperson, health centre head**

### General information

Date of data collection \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the interviewee \_\_\_\_\_

Sex a) male\_\_\_ b) female\_\_

Age \_\_\_ Job title \_\_\_\_\_

Got \_\_\_\_\_ kebele \_\_\_\_\_ Woreda \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. Questions related to Water supply

- 1.1. Can you tell me about the water supply situation of the Kebele? What proportion of the population living in the Kebele has access to clean water supply? -----
- 1.2. On the average how many households use the existing protected water sources? -----
- 1.3. What are the main sources of water for drinking?  
a) ----- b)----- c)-----
- 1.4. Are these sources adequate for all households? -----
- 1.5. If no, what are the reasons? -----

- 1.6. What are the main water sources for clothes washing?  
a)----- b)----- c)-----
- 1.7. What is average distance from households to main drinking water source?  
a) Less than 500m b)500m to 1 km c)More than 1km
- 1.8. Do you believe that the existing drinking water supply sources are reasonably well utilized? ----- If not, what the reasons? -----
- 1.9. How well did community members participate in the development of existing water supply sources? Tell this from past experience in this regard. a) very well-----b) not very well-----c) not at all-----
- 1.10. Are all householders willing to pay for improved water supply services? --
- 1.11. If they are not willing to pay, what are the reasons? -----
- 1.12. Do you believe that all householders can afford to pay for water from a protected source?
- 1.13. If yes, how much do you believe each household can afford to pay, for example for 20 liter jerrycan?  
a) 5 cents b) 10 cents c) 25 cents d) 50 cents.
- 1.14. Would households prefer to pay each time they collect water from the tap or would the majority of households prefer to pay monthly at a flat rate?-----
- 1.15. If they would prefer to pay monthly, how much do you think they would be prepared to pay per household per month?  
a) One birr  
b) Two birr  
c) Five birr  
d) If other please specify
- 1.16. How do you evaluate the sustainability of the existing water supply sources?  
a) They are sustainable  
b) They are not sustainable

## 2. Questions related to sanitation

- 2.1. What is the common sanitation practice (this is to say where people commonly defecate?)
- 2.2. If the answer to 2.1 is open air defecation, why using open air defecation -----

- 2.3. What percentages of households have a latrine? .....
- a) 0%-----      b) 10%-----      c)20%-----      d)50%-----
- 2.4. Why do some households NOT have a latrine?
- a) They don't see the need----- b) too expensive to make a latrine-----
- c) other-----
- 2.5. Do you have a latrine? a)YES      b)NO
- 2.6. If you do have a latrine, why did you build it?
- 2.7. If you do not have a latrine, why not?
- 2.8. How many Health Extension Workers are working in this kebele?-----
- 2.9. Have they told you to make a latrine?
- a) Yes---
- b) No----
- 2.10. If you have a latrine, do you have hand washing facilities with soap near the latrine?
- a) Yes—
- b) No--

### 3. Household decision making process and gender role

- 3.1. Could you please explain to me the common household decision making process in the locality? (I want this to include, who decide based on the sex of the member of the household, particularly between husband and wife). -
- 3.2. How are the roles of male and female determined in the society? -----
- 3.3. Which roles are given to female and which are identified as male's role? --
- 3.4. What are the determining factors for the roles given to each sex? ( this is to refer to religion, wealth, social status etc) -----

**Thank You Very Much for Your Participation!!**

**Name of the enumerator/ data collector**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



**FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS**

**Notes on the questionnaire**

- The study crewmembers should introduce theme selves to the individuals or groups and should explain their objectives of gathering the information.
- Note that the question should be adapted for women and men where necessary.
- Group discussions will be held with groups coming from various socio- economic and cultural backgrounds, with different age, gender and ethnic diversity.
- In addition, FGD members include: - community leaders, religious leaders, elderly people, and young people, Kebele Administrator and all WaSHCO members.

**Introduction:**

Hello! My name is \_\_\_\_\_ . I am working for Finn WaSH BG Rural Water and sanitation project which is working on Berber water supply scheme. I am in need of your ideas, comments and suggestions about this scheme. In this FGD session, there are no right or wrong answers and it is okay if any of you have feelings or opinions that are different from others. Please feel free to give frank and honest opinions. I would like to kindly ask you to speak one after another and to avoid interruption while the others speaking. As it is a group discussion, you will not wait for me to call on you to speak.

How does every one feel about this? Does anyone have any questions about what I have just tried to introduce?

## **General information**

Date of data collection \_\_\_\_\_

Woreda \_\_\_\_\_ kebele \_\_\_\_\_ Village/community/Got \_\_\_\_\_

Distance of the village from Woreda center (KM) \_\_\_\_\_

Is this a resettlement village \_\_\_\_\_?

Names of ethnic groups in this village?

### **FGD Guiding Topics**

**1. Let us discuss issues regarding what would, possibly concern you as community members focusing on the water supply, hygiene and sanitation situation of this village.**

- 1.1. How do you get water for domestic use (Probe: whether it is through fetching from river basin, borehole, wellspring, pipeline ...)
- 1.2. How often do you fetch water [Probe: whether it is daily, twice a day, weekly, bi-weekly...]
- 1.3. How many hours per day do it takes a household to fetch water?
- 1.4. How much water do you take at a time?
- 1.5. Ask the common sanitation practice of the community and/or where people commonly defecate. [Probe: why people make use of the place for defecation; particularly if they replied open-air defecation, whether there are specific places, how far from the area they reside].
- 1.6. Does every household in your village have a latrine? [Probe: If not, how many people in the village have a latrine in their yard? If participants failed to mention the figure ask for participants estimate and take the average. Also, ask the reason why households do not have a latrine.)

**2. Let us discuss on more interesting issues as to the value of community members on water supply, sanitation, hygiene and other relevant concerns.**

- 2.1. What are the traditional beliefs about water (Probe: understand the traditional values attached to water such as whether there is a time set to fetch, prohibited time to go near water sources, other restrictions or practices )

- 2.2. Do you believe that clean water is something to pay for? (Probe: Why for both yes and No answers) Does clean water have economic value?
- 2.3. Have you ever been asked to pay for water? (For 'yes' answers ask who requested them to pay, when was it and whether they had paid or not. If one or more participants answered that, they were asked to pay some amount of money but they did not pay, ask the reason why they did not pay).
- 2.4. In this village, are there any households that cannot afford to pay for clean water? If so, estimate how many.
- 2.5. Would other households be willing to subsidies for poor households?

**3. Now we will discuss on the other important issues related to household decision making process gender role in your society**

3.1. Can you tell me who is responsible to decide on the following issues:

- 3.1.1. where to live,
- 3.1.2. On sending children to school, when and who (the boy or the girl)
- 3.1.3. What kind of materials/ household items to procure or sale.
- 3.1.4. Who is doing what?
- 3.1.5. Who should marry whom, etc).

(Probe: whether there is variation among the rich and poor on the above issues)

3.2. What are the activities strictly limited to male and female? Are there any activities that are allowed to be performed by both male and female members of your community? (Explain: tell the cases in many parts of Ethiopia plauging is mainly the responsibility of men, while baking enjera is strictly defined role of women)

***Thank You Very Much for Your Participation!!***

### **Enumerators and Interpreter**

The enumerators<sup>10</sup> were as follows:

Tariku Hirpa

Abbi Jogora Teacher

Lemessa Ensurmu

Fikadu Haffa (Kebelle Agriculture Office)

Gelanesh Moroda

Desatu Wirtu

The interpreter at the FGD was:

Mulalem Iticha Berber Kebelle Manager

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<sup>10</sup> I hired these enumerators from that typical place and they knew the communities' tradition, custom and language well.