A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON WOREDA MANAGED AND COMMUNITY MANAGED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS, WITH RESPECT TO THEIR PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, FUNCTIONALITY AND UTILIZATION

THE CASE OF AMHARA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE,

ETHIOPIA

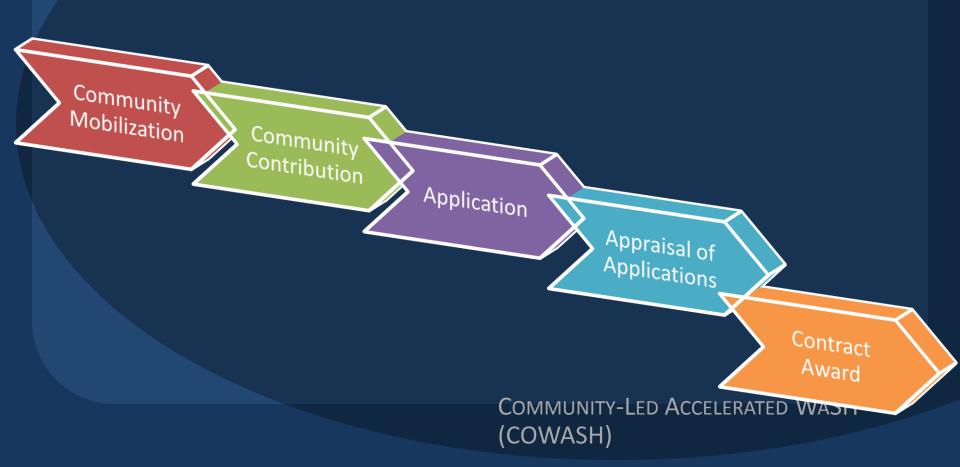
I. Research Objectives

- To oversee the impact of increased community participation in the planning and implementation of rural water supply projects
- To provide rural water supply project financers with a precise scientific view as to which implementation modality best serves the needs of the local community.
- To contribute for the framework of knowledge available to the sector

II. Methodology

- Methods and Tools
 - Site Visits
 - FGD
 - Discussions
 - Secondary data review

Demand Driven

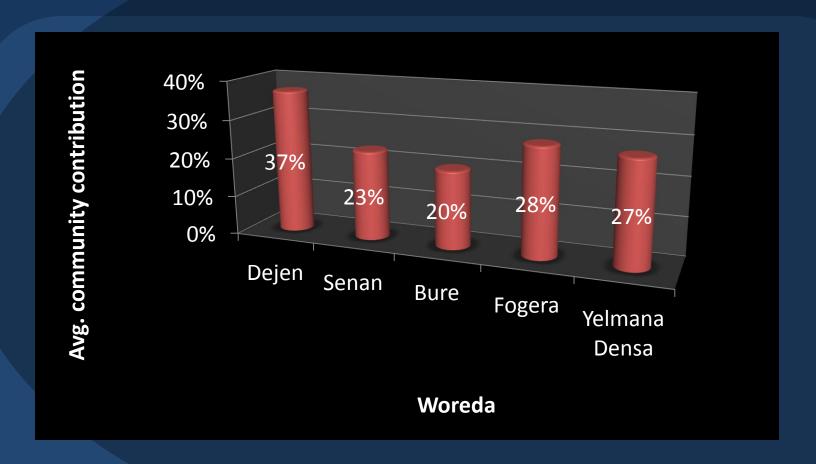


- Challenges
 - **OWMP** Woredas
 - Delay of field appraisal in WMP Woredas
 - Planning is not fully participatory





- ChallengesCMP Woredas
 - Form Administration Problem





Implementation Rate

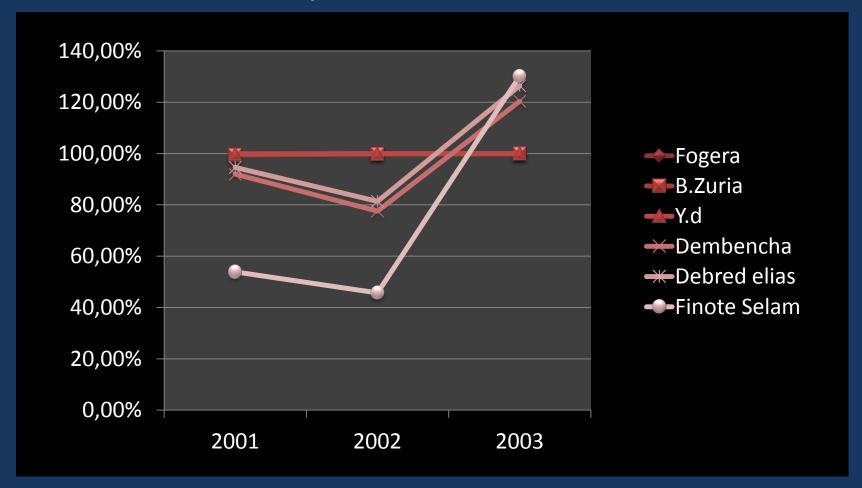
No. of schemes constructed / No. of schemes Planned



CMP 95.9%

WMP 79.25%

Fund utilization performance of Woredas



Functionality

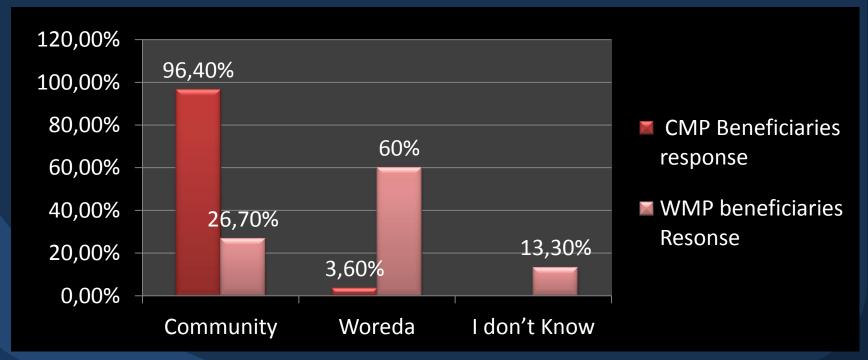
CMP

- Fogera = 94.6%
- Yilmana Densa = 98.25%
- Average = 96.7%

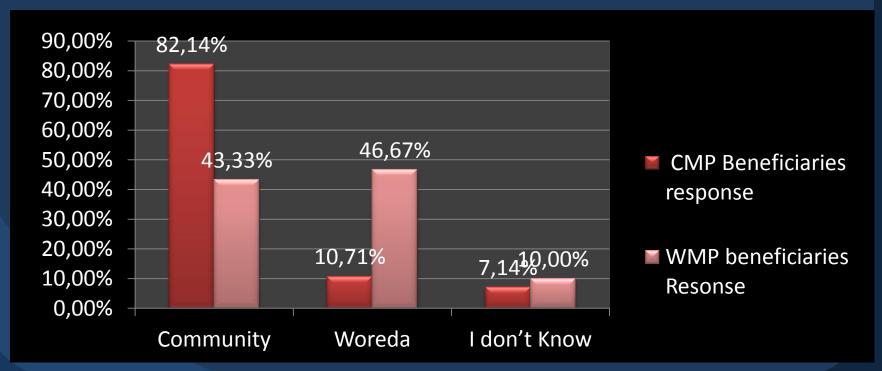
WMP

- Debre Elias = 89.6%
- Finote Selam = 84%
- Dembecha = 92.6%
- Average = 88.4%

Beneficiaries' view on who was responsible for the construction of the water supply schemes



Beneficiaries View of who was responsible for the management of the water supply schemes



- Management Challenges
 - Lack of regular meetings
 - > Low amount of contributions
 - Lack of regular contributions
 - > Deteriorating maintenance skills

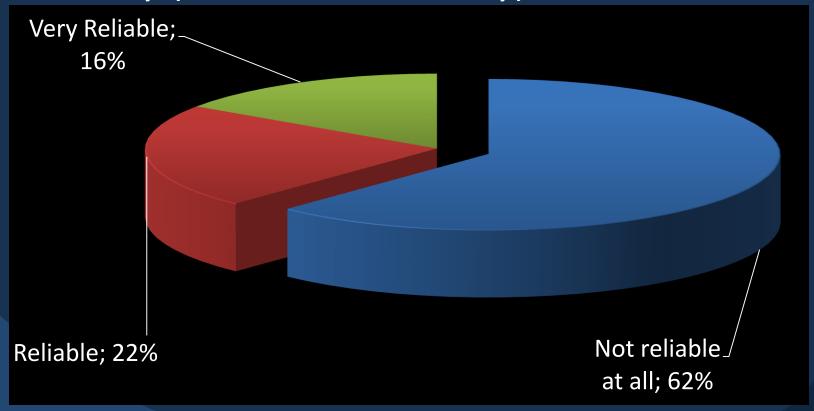
III. Results/Utilization

Utilization of water supply schemes

CMP 34.4% 98 % Additional Users **WMP** 134 %

III. Results/Utilization

Reliability (Seasonal Reliability)



III. Results/Utilization

Water Quality

- Lack of test kits and capacity at the Woreda level
- Lack of effective timely chlorination
- No persistent examination for bacteriological testing

III. Conclusions

CMP Vs. WMP

- 1. Planning
- 2. Implementation
- 3. Higher Functionality rates
- 4. Optimum utilization

III. Conclusions

Challenges

- -0&M
- Seasonal Reliability
- Water quality

Operation and Maintenance

- Under both modalities management trainings should consider the concept of asset management rather than scheme management.
- Implementing authorities should consider making
 O&M trainings more practical and participatory.

- Operation and Maintenance
 - Increased Woreda Support (Post Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation)
 - The Woreda Water Office should conduct frequent situation analysis, and should identify areas requiring training and support.

- Operation and Maintenance
 - Increased Woreda Support (Post Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation)
 - Once such areas of weaknesses are identified, the Woreda Water Office should make sure that both WMP and CMP WASHCOS get the necessary extended support.

 More depth of wells, and integration of environmental management in the programs so as to ensure seasonal reliability.

- Active and Harmonized fund transfer and capacity building mechanism for implementing agencies at all level
 - Both CMP and WMP are not 100% exclusive modalities because they have a number of similar approaches.

- Active and Harmonized fund transfer and capacity building mechanism for implementing agencies at all level
 - Both modalities should more extensively use existing government structures in order to sustain results.

THANK YOU!