

Reflections on Beneficiary Assessments of WASH projects in Nepal and Ethiopia



Capitalisation of experience
workshop Beneficiary
Assessment
Bern, Switzerland

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Water Resources Management Programme (WARM-P), Nepal

Goal: Establish sustainable water resources management & sanitation systems devised by local communities (especially women and Dalit and Janjati)

Objectives:

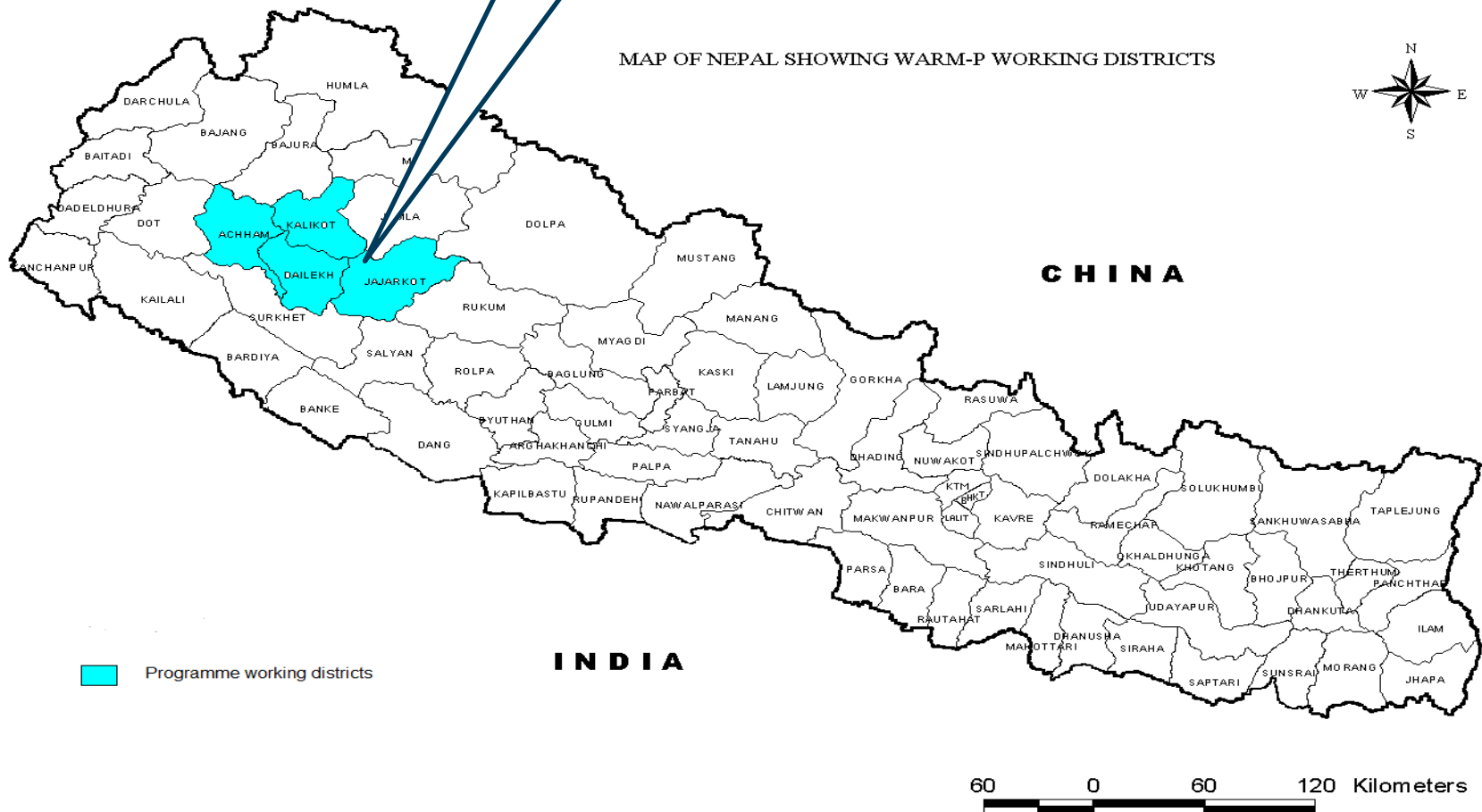
Improved access to water and sanitation through sustained community managed water resources for the poor and excluded.

Strengthened capacity of local service providers, local organizations and local bodies to sustain demand driven service delivery mechanisms.

Present working districts, WARM-P

BA: Jajarkot &
Dailekh Districts

MAP OF NEPAL SHOWING WARM-P WORKING DISTRICTS



Main features of WARM-P

- Support preparation of Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs - 17 step process)
- Support implementation of WUMP prioritized drinking water and sanitation schemes
 - Gravity Flow Systems (GFS), Rainwater Harvesting Systems (RWH), Multiple Use Systems (MUS)
 - Hygiene and Sanitation are integral elements of all drinking water schemes
- Support capacity building at local level
- Implement Public Audit and Community Monitoring to ensure downward accountability

Objectives of the WARM-P BA

- Community perspectives on changes in water, sanitation and hygiene at household & community levels
- Community views on the process of WARM-P implementation; and
- Test the validity of the BA in field situations



Assessment areas WARM-P BA

- Views on roles & usefulness of WUMP planning
- Access to adequate water & sanitation services (WASH). By whom, social changes due to access.
- Perceived effects of project on:
 - behaviour
 - illness (i.e. diarrhoea) due to better sanitation and hygiene,
 - saved time for fetching water and resulting effects



Assessment areas WARM-P BA (II)

- User satisfaction on:
 - Quality of local services (LSPs)
 - Performance, composition and role of Management Committees (VWASHCCs) and User Committees
- LSP and User Committee satisfaction on role & performance of partner organizations & technical consultants:
 - Training
 - Awareness building,
 - Skills development of local LSPs



WARM-P BA – Household Level

Households			Population
Total	Marginalized	Non-Marginalised	
671	250	421	4144
Interviewed (11%)			
72	30	42	

WARM-P BA – Focus Group & Community Levels

Focus Group Discussions

Total	Marginalized	Non-Marginalised
24	12	12
Participants		
178	88	90

Community Meetings: 12 (one per water scheme)

Community Voices – WUMP Awareness

“We discussed about which water source is to be allocated to a particular cluster”

“WUMP effort is like entering in a house from the main gate but not from the window”

“We do not know about the master plan and we were not involved in its preparation”

WARM-P BA Results – WUMP Awareness

- HHs: About 50% in Dailekh and more than 85% in Jajarkot
- FGDs: 9 out of 10 Male FGs and 4 out of 10 Female FGs were found to be aware of WUMPs. No WUMPs in 4 FGs

Community Voices – Access to Water Services

“Rainwater is not enough for whole year. Some families use it for three months and some for four months and for the rest of the period we have to go to the traditional water sources”

“Saved time is used in washing, bathing, caring children and so on”

WARM-P BA – Access to Water Services

Time Saved Fetching Water

Amount	RWH	GFS
> 2 hours	70%	25%
1-2 hours		60%
Up to 1 hour	30%	15%

Community Voices – Access to Sanitation Svcs

“Before the project, children used to clean their anus with pebbles after defecation whereas now they go to toilets and wash their hands with soap”

“In the past when we used to go to forest to collect fodder we encountered everywhere human excrement, but these days those forests have become clean as every household in the village has a toilet”

WARM-P BA Results – Access to Sanitation Svcs

HH Results

- **Awareness of proper sanitary practice** (acceptable level): 100% both in RWH and GFS schemes
- **HHs with and using toilets**: Dailekh 100% RWH & 88% GFS ; Jajarkot 83%
- **Hand washing with soap practiced**: 75% in RWH & 83% GFS in Dailekh and 77% in Jajarkot ---Rest no response
- **Interval of bathing and washing clothes** (average once a week): 100% (before it used to be once in a month)

Community Voices – Equity of Access to Water

“There are 16 taps and 16 ponds in our village with 60 households. Dalits and Chhetris are sharing water from these water points and so far we have no conflict about the use of water in our village”

“We, Dalit and non-Dalit, in our village are sharing water equally to meet our needs. There is no discrimination based on caste and creed in our village”

WARM-P BA Results – Equity of Access to Water

Issues of equity	Dailekh						Jajarkot		
	RWH			GFS			GFS		
	M FGD	F FGD	%	M FGD	F FGD	%	M FGD	F FGD	%
All the members of community have equal access to water	2	2	100	4	4	100	6	6*	100
Water taps are shared among different ethnic groups with no problem	-	-	-	4	4	100	6	6	100
Discrimination based on castes have been reduced	2	2	100	4	4	100	6	6	100
Total FGDs	2	2		4	4		6	6	

* One participant of one Marginalized Female FGD complained that she did not have equal access.

WARM-P BA Results – Effectiveness of Services

HH Results:

- **WTCT are doing good job:** 75% in Dailekh and 64% in Jajarkot
- **No knowledge on where about of VMW:** 37% in Dailekh and 14% in Jajarkot
- **Trained LLBs/local Toilet Mistris working satisfactorily:** About 70% active in both districts
- **RW Mistris not trained:** 84% in RWH Scheme area in Dailekh

WARM-P BA Results – Functioning of WUSC

HH Results:

- **Satisfactory functioning of WUSC:** (75% RWH, 71% GFS) in Dailekh & 89% GFS in Jajarkot
- **Knowledge of O&M fund collection** (including tariff): 79% and 89% in Dailekh and Jajarkot respectively
- **Knowledge on collected fund size and uses:** 25% and 14% in Dailekh and Jajarkot respectively

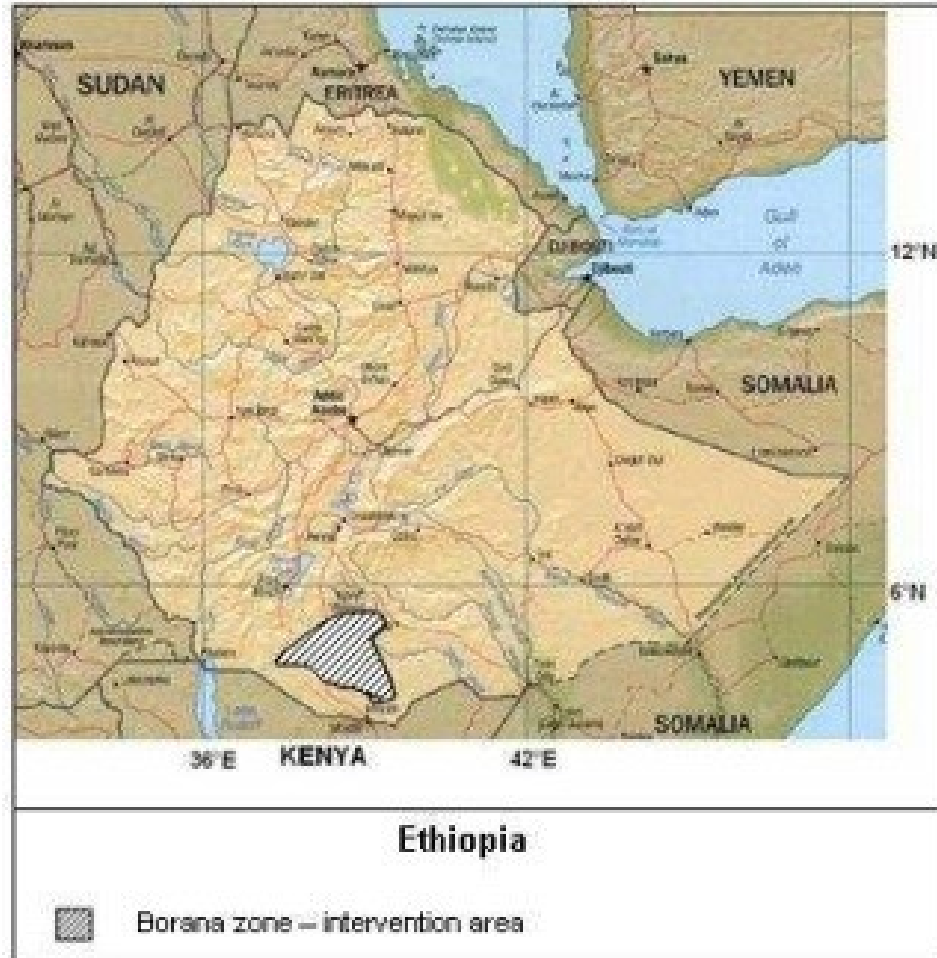
Rehabilitation & Improvement of Water Sources in Borana, Ethiopia

Goals:

Communities & livestock have improved access to clean water through rehabilitation, improvement & construction of water sources.

Appropriate sanitary measures & hygiene practices prevent risk of water borne diseases, whilst physical/biological soil & water conservation measures provide protection against pollution & erosion.

Borana, Ethiopia



HEKS/OSHO Borana project approach

- Community participation over the entire project cycle is a key element to ensure sustainability.

This includes:

Needs assessment

Planning

Site selection

Free labor contribution in excavation,

Construction of access roads to sites,

Collection of local materials

Water committee election

Fencing, maintenance, and overall management of the schemes

HEKS/OSHO Borana main infrastructure focus

- Traditional wells
- Cisterns
- Ponds
- Hand pumps
- Watershed rehabilitation



Gombisa well before intervention



Gombisa well after Implementation



Miyo twin wells before intervention



Miyo Wells after implementation



Melbana Pond before implementation



Communities excavating Melbana Pond



Completed Melbana Pond





Borana BA Objectives

- Community perspectives on changes in water, sanitation and hygiene at household & community levels
- Community views on the process of WARM-P implementation; and
- Test the validity of the BA in field situations

Borana BA Assessment Framework

- Involvement in community planning
- Availability of water (quantity & access)
- Water quality
- Water management
- Resilience to drought
- General impact

BA Process – WARM-P and Borana

- **Creation of concept note** (project leads, facilitators, backstoppers)
- **Facilitator and Citizen Observer (CO) training workshop**
 - Creation of BA assessment framework & tools
 - Design of field testing and BA implementation
- **Conducting of BA**
- **Analysis of BA**
- **Validation workshop (representatives of key stakeholders)**
- **Finalisation of BA report**

Learning Results So Far (I)

Planning process

- Important to keep planning team small

CO group composition

- Gender balance
- Literacy levels – representative vs. compatible with gathering of results

Length of training

- Could be beneficial to revisit main elements after training

Learning Results So Far (II)

Driver(s) of BA

- Importance of co-development of assessment framework
- Judicious building on past experience

Training methods

- Role-playing exercises seem to provide good basis for 'live' interviews/meetings
- Use of photographs/video can help surface performance issues

Whose learning?

- Community leaders, project partners, community members

Reflections on BA principles (I)

Participation & ownership

- Maximize co-development of BA (e.g. assessment framework)

Inclusion

- Importance of having clear understanding of social groups
- Gender and literacy balance in COs

Representativeness

- Use of stratified random sampling (ie. selection by type of site, 'old' vs. 'new' scheme, exclusion of service providers)

Reflections on BA principles (II)

Differentiation

- FGD composition based on social categories
- Differentiation of questions (water-fetching for women, herding for men)

Self-critical quality of analysis

- Attempts to sensitize COs to power dynamics in HHs and FGDs
- Engagement of COs in analysis of results

Responsiveness

- WARM-P project incorporated early results into planning of new phase (e.g. attention on sanitation, inclusion in WUMP process)

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And.....**YOU** 😊

