SEZNAM ZKRATEK

AFD	Agence Française de Développement (French bilateral aid agency) Francouzská rozvojová agentura
AfDB	African Development Bank Africká rozvojová baka
AfT	Aid for Trade Program na podporu obchodu
AHC	Alaba Health Centre Zdravotní centrum Alaba
ASW	Alaba Special Woreda Speciální woreda (okres) Alaba
AWO	Alaba Water Office Vodní úřad Alaba
ASW PIN	Project Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda Projekt Dlouhodobý přístup k vodě v okrese Alaba, Etiopie
BOE	Bureau of Education Úřad pro vzdělávání
BOFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development Úřad pro finance a ekonomický rozvoj
BOH	Bureau of Health Úřad pro zdraví
BOQ	Bill of Quantities Výkaz výměr
BWM&E	Bureau for Water Mines and Energy Úřad pro vodu, těžbu a energie
CMP	Community Managed Project Komunitně řízený projekt
COWASH	Community-Led Accelerated WASH Komunitami řízený zrychlený WASH
ČR	Česká republika
ČRA	Česká rozvojová agentura
ČvT	Člověk v tísni, obecně prospěšná společnost
CZDA	Czech Development Agency
CZDC	Czech Development Cooperation
CZMOE	Czech Republic – Ministry of Environment
CZMOIT	Czech Republic – Ministry of trade and Industry
DAG	Development Assistance Group Rozvojová asistenční skupina
DALY	Disability-Adjusted Life Year Ukazatel zkrácení očekávané délky života v důsledku nemocí, trvalých následků a smrti
DFID	Department for International Development Ministerstvo Spojeného Království zodpovědné za podporu rozvoje a snížení chudoby
DPP	Disaster prevention and preparadness Prevence katastrof a připravenost na jejich řešení
DPPA	Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency Agentura pro prevenci katastrof a připravenost na jejich řešení
DWM&E	Department for Water Mines and Energy Oddělení pro vodu, těžbu a energie
EEPCO	Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation Etiopská společnost pro výrobu a distribuci elektrické energie

FEDR	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Etiopská federativní demokratická republika
EG	Engineering Geological Inženýrsko geologický
EU	European Union Evropská Unie
FINNIDA	Finnish International Development Agency Finská mezinárodní rozvojová agentura
GOE	Government of Ethiopia Vláda Etiopie
GSE	Geological Survey of Ethiopia Geologický průzkum Etiopie
GSE Mapping	Project Capacity Development in the Field of Engineering Geology and Hydrogeology in Ethiopia Projekt Rozvoj kapacit v oblasti inženýrské geologie a hydrogeologie v Etiopii
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan Plán růstu a transformace
HEW	Health Extension Worker Terénní zdravotnický pracovník
HH	Households Domácnosti
IDA	International Development Association Mezinárodní rozvojová asociace – fond Světové banky pro chudé země
IDC	Italian Development Cooperation Italská rozvojová spolupráce
IDEAS	International Development Evaluation Association Mezinárodní rozvojová evaluační asociace
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency Japonská agentura pro mezinárodní spolupráci
LFA	Logical Framework Approach Přístup prostřednictvím logického rámce
LFM	Logical Framework Matrix Matice logického rámce
LVIA	Lay Volunteers International Association (Associazione Internazionale Volontari Laici) Asociace mezinárodních laických dobrovolníků
MENDELU	Project Sustainable Management of Soil, Forest and Water Resources as a Pilot Model for Community Development in Southern Ethiopia; Mendel University in Brno Projekt Trvale udržitelné hospodaření s půdními, lesními a vodními zdroji jako pilotní model pro rozvoj komunit jižní Etiopie; Mendelova Univerzita v Brně
MFA	Czech Republic – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIS	Management Information Systém Manažerský informační systém
MOE	Ministry of Education Ministerstvo vzdělávání
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Ministerstvo financí a ekonomického rozvoje
MOH	Ministry of Health Ministerstvo zdraví
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding Memorandum o porozumění
MOWI&E	Ministry of Water Irrigation and Energy Ministerstvo vody, zavlažování a energie

MPO	Ministerstvo průmysu a obchodu České republiky
MZV	Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí České republiky
MŽP	Ministerstvo životního prostředí České republiky
NCU	National Coordination Unit Národní koordinační jednotka
NGO	Non-governmental organisation Nevládní organizace
NRW	Non-revenue water Objem vody, který není hrazen odběrateli (technické a ekonomické ztráty vody, chyby měření, odběry záchrannými sbory ad.)
O&M	Operation and Maintenance Provoz a údržba
OECD DAC	Development Assistance Committee, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Výbor pro rozvojovou pomoc, Organizace pro hospodářskou spolupráci a rozvoj
OWNP	One WASH National Programme Národní program Jeden WASH
OŽP	Ochrana životního prostředí
PIN	Člověk v tísni, o.p.s.
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit Regionální koordinační jednotka
SCF	Save the Children Federation Federace Zachraňte děti
Sidama I	Project Establishment of a Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia Projekt Zavedení udržitelného systémů zásobování pitnou vodou v malých městech zóny Sidama, SNNPR, Etiopie I
Sidama II	Project Establishment of a Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, II Projekt Zavedení udržitelného systémů zásobování pitnou vodou v malých městech zóny Sidama, SNNPR, Etiopie II, Geofyzikální průzkum oblasti Sidama
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region Region jižních národů, národností a lidu
SNV	Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (Netherlands Development Organization) Nizozemská rozvojová organizace
TOR	Terms of Reference Zadávací dokumentace
Thermal	Project Resources Survey of Thermal and Mineral Waters in Southern Ethiopia Projekt Průzkum zdrojů termálních a minerálních vod v oblasti jižní Etiopie
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Technické a odborné vzdělávání a příprava
TWG	Thematic Working Group Tematická pracovní skupina
UAP	Universal Access Plan Plán pro univerzální přístup
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme Rozvojový program Organizace spojených národů
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund Dětský fond Organizace spojených národů
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Úřad Organizace spojených národů pro koordinaci humanitárních záležitostí
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

	Agentura Spojených států pro mezinárodní rozvoj
VES	Vertical Electrical Sounding Vertikální elektrické sondování
VHP	Voluntary Health Promoter Dobrovolný propagátor zdraví
VTC	Vocational Training Centre Centrum odborné přípravy
WAO	Woreda Administration Office Správní úřad woredy (okresu)
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Voda, sanitace a hygiena
WASHCO	WASH Committee Výbor pro správu systému zásobování pitnou vodou
WB	World Bank Světová banka
WCU	WASH Coordination Unit Koordinační jednotka pro vodu, sanitaci a hygienu
WOFED	Woreda Office for Finance and Economic Development Úřad woredy (okresu) pro finance a ekonomický rozvoj
WRM	Water Resource Management Správa vodních zdrojů
WSSA	Water Supply Sewage Authority Úřad pro vodovody a kanalizace
WSS	Water Supply System Systém zásobování vodou
WSSE	Water Supply System Enterprise Společnost pro provoz vodovodní systému (zásobování pitnou vodou)
WWM&EO	Woreda Water Mines and Energy Office (or WWO) Úřad woredy (okresu) pro vodu, těžbu a energie
WWO	Woreda Water Office Vodní úřad woredy (okresu)
ZDFED	Zonal Department for Finance and Economic Development Krajské/oblastní oddělení pro finance a ekonomický rozvoj
ZRS ČR	Zahraniční rozvojová spolupráce České republiky
ZÚ	Zastupitelský úřad České republiky

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Dodatek č. 2 Smlouvy k veřejné zakázce číslo CzDA- ET-2010-3-14010 s názvem „Rozvoj kapacit v oblasti inženýrské geologie a hydrogeologie v Etiopii“

Projektový dokument Rozvoj kapacit v oblasti inženýrské geologie a hydrogeologie v Etiopii 2010-2012, Aquatest a.s., 3.5.2010

Roční zpráva o realizaci projektu ZRS Rozvoj kapacit v oblasti inženýrské geologie a hydrogeologie v Etiopii, Aquatest a.s., 11/2010

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Průběžná zpráva o realizaci projektu ZRS Rozvoj kapacit v oblasti inženýrské geologie a hydrogeologie v Etiopii 2010-2012, Aquatest a.s., 6/2011

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Průběžná zpráva o realizaci projektu ZRS Rozvoj kapacit v oblasti inženýrské geologie a hydrogeologie v Etiopii 2010-2012, Aquatest a.s., 6/2012

Vyjádření k dokumentu Průběžná zpráva o realizaci projektu ZRS Rozvoj kapacit v oblasti inženýrské geologie a hydrogeologie v Etiopii 2010-2012, Aquatest a.s., 6/2012, M.Hrubeš, MŽP, email, nedatováno

Průběžná zpráva o realizaci projektu ZRS Rozvoj kapacit v oblasti inženýrské geologie a hydrogeologie v Etiopii 2010-2012, Aquatest a.s., 11/2012

Posouzení závěrečné zprávy projektu ZRS – etapa VI, listopad 2012, „Rozvoj kapacit v oblasti inženýrské geologie a hydrogeologie v Etiopii“, M.Hrubeš, MŽP, 29.11.2012

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Vyjádření zastupitelského úřadu k realizaci projektu ZRS ČR, hodnocené období květen – listopad 2010, Mgr. Jana Korbelová, ZÚ, 17.3.2011

Vyjádření zastupitelského úřadu k realizaci projektu ZRS ČR, hodnocené období leden – prosinec 2011, Ing. Tea Tihounová, ZÚ

Zápis ze schůzky 1.2.2011 (MŽP, AQUATEST, ČRA), vypořádání připomínek MŽP k projektu

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Memorandum of Understanding between the CZDA and the MOFED concerning the implementation of the project “Capacity building in the field of hyrogeology and engineering geology“

CD s mapovými přílohami

Různé

Zadávací dokumentace na „Komplexní vyhodnocení zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce České republiky v sektoru vody a sanitace v Etiopii“, MZV ČR, březen 2014

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Economic Development of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Concerning Development Cooperation, 4th October 2011

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One WASH National Program A Multi-Sectoral SAp, Program Document, Final, FDRoE, 8/2013,

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Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy Water Sector Working Group Secretariat, Proceeding of the Water Sector Working Group Kick Off Meeting, 1.4.2014

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Understanding the institutional context for Water Supply in SNNPR Region, Ethiopia, InterAid

Další dokumenty a listiny, mapy a dopisy

DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
	Czech Republic			
16 April 1300	MK, JP	Prague	**MFA CZ**	Dita Villaseca B. Kubíková, Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid; tel.: +420 224 18 2872; email:dita_kubikova@mzv.cz Hana Volna, Deputy Director, Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, hana_volna@mzv.cz
13 May 1400	JP	Prague	**CZDA**	Andrea Miková, CZDA, Desk Officer for Angola, Ethiopia, Zambia, +420 251 108 170, +420 725 277 922, email: mikova@czda.cz
20 May 1400	JP	Prague	**PIN**	Jan Faltus, jan.faltus@peopleinneed.cz; Relief and Development Department Dana Plavcová, Regional Desk Officer, Africa, Relief and Development Department, +420226200445, +420777787698; skype dana.plavcova; dana.plavcova@peopleinneed.cz
20 May 1200	JP	Prague	**IRCON**	Mgr. Jan Pavelka, +420734331254, pavelka@ircon.cz
22 May 1000	JP	Prague	**CZDA**	Andrea Miková, CZDA, Desk Officer for Angola, Ethiopia, Zambia, +420 251 108 170, +420 725 277 922, email: mikova@czda.cz Barbora Ludvíková, CZDA, +420 725 277 928, email: ludvikova@czda.cz
30 May 0830	JP, MK	Prague	**CZMOIT**	Vilém Pardubský, pardubsky@mpo.cz
1000	JP, MK	Prague	**Reference Group**	Zuzana Hlavičková, Director, Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid; zuzana_hlavickova@mzv.cz Hana Volna, Deputy Director, Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid; hana_volna@mzv.cz Dita Villaseca B. Kubíková, Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid; tel.: +420 224 18 2872; email:dita_kubikova@mzv.cz Zdeněk Beránek, Middle East and North Africa Department, tel. +420 2 2418 2721; zdenek_beranek@mzv.cz Václav Kuželka, vaclav_kuzelka@mzv.cz, Zastupitelský úřad České republiky v Addis Abebě Martin Hrubeš, Ministerstvo životního prostředí, tel. +420 267 122 520;martin.hrubes@mzp.cz Jan Novák, Ministerstvo životního prostředí, email: jan.novak@mzp.cz Marin Náprstek, CZDA, Deputy Director, email:naprstek@czda.cz Barbora Ludvíková, CZDA, Oddělení formulace projektů, voda a sanitace, ochrana životního prostředí, energetika, +420 251 108 132, email: ludvikova@czda.cz Daniel Svoboda, Czech Evaluation Society, tel. +420 222 513 123, svoboda@dww.cz Vilém Pardubský, Mnisterstvo průmyslu a obchodu, pardubsky@mpo.cz
1400	JP, MK	Prague	**AQUATEST a.s.**	Jiří Šíma, AQUATEST a.s., tel: +420234607111, sima@aquatest.cz

DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
				Ondřej Nol, AQUATEST a.s, tel: +420739589868, nol@aquatest.cz,
Ethiopia				
Addis Ababa				
5 June **R** 1000	MK, JP, AT, YY	Addis Ababa		Arrival, team meeting
1400	MK, JP, AT, YY	Addis Ababa	**Embassy of the Czech Republic** Briefing	Václav Kuželka, Deputy Head of Mission, vaclav_kuzelka@mzv.cz; addisabeba@embassy.mzv.cz Tel.: +251 (0) 11 55 16 382; +251911222401 (emergency); www.mzv.cz/addisababaVáclav Kuželka; Fax: +251 (0) 11 55 13 471
1500	JP, YY	Addis Ababa	**Hela**	Wondesen Ayalew Operation Manager and Dr. Muhammed, AA,Bole Subcity, Addis Ababa 13304 Ethiopia E- mail: helaconstruction@yahoo.com; Telephone: +251 116 62 95 38 ; +251 911 52 52 52/ 53 /54
1600	MK, JP, AT	Addis Ababa	**WASH NCU**	WASH National Coordination Unit Abiy Girma National Wash Coordination Office, Girma_abiy@yahoo.com; 0911 32 02 82 Tamiru Gedefa
1800	MK, JP, AT, YY	Addis Ababa	**PIN** **Briefing**	Petra Matulova, Country Representative, +251 (0) 916 828 852; petra.matulova@peopleinneed.cz Camilla Garbutt (Head of Programmes)- camila.garbutt@peopleinneed.cz, tel: +251910149903
6 June **Fr** 0930	JP, YY, AT, MK	Addis Ababa	**MOWI&E**	Nuredine Mohammed, Director, Water Supply and Sanitation, +251912205583; nuredinmohammed@yahoo.com Mesfin Mulugeta, Coordinator, Water Sector Working Group, Secretariat, Office # 313; mesfinmlgt@gmail.com; +251 930097703
1500	MK, JP, AT, YY	Addis Ababa	**GSE, MOM**	Hundie Melka Yadete, Chief Geologist; +251 116463321; +251 911199963; hundiemelkay@yahoo.com Tigist Wagan, Geologist, Head, Mineral Exploitation Directorate Leta Alemayehu Megerssa, Geo-hazards Investigation Director, Geological Survey of Ethiopia; Tel: +251-116-45-7586 ; Fax: +251-116-46-3326; Mob: +251-923-78-8865; Email: LETAL05@yahoo.com / MEGERSSA21182@itc.nl; Geological Survey of Ethiopia (GSE), Ministry of Mines, P.O.Box 2302, Addis Ababa , Ethiopia, geology.institute@ethionet.et; www:geology.gov.et
7 June **Sa**	MK, JP	Addis Ababa	**YGRY Consulting (Ex-Director,**	Yohannes Gebremedhin, General Manager(Ex- Director, Water Supply and Sanitation ; Ministry of Water and Energy), +251 911231163; yohannesg8@gmail.com; ygry14@gmail.com

DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
1800			**MOW&E)**	Getachew Abdi Zerefu, Chief Engineer, +251 911865054; zerefuaw1@yahoo.com
08 June Su 1000	MK, AT, YY, JP	Travel to Awassa	**Thermal**	Travel from AA to Awassa, site visit at Shalla Lake
SNNPR				
1700	MK, JP, AT, YY		**Evaluation Team**	Team Meeting: itinerary, report
9 June Mo 1330	MK, JP, AT, YY	Awassa	**DWM&E**	Sidama Zone Water Bureau, Awassa, Abirru Dekamo (Head of Sidama Zone Water, Mines and Energy Department)- abirudakamo@gmail.com, abirudakamo@yahoo.com, tel: +251926309580; +251 (0) 462 208 338 Eshetu Cheru, Hydraulic Engineer, eshetucheru@yahoo.com, tel: +251912051007;
1430	MK, JP, AT, YY	Awassa	**BWM&E**	Tesfaye Yigezeu Kelkay, Head, +251935400552; +251 462206364; yigezeutesfaye2@gmail.com Bekele Kahsay, Acting Head, Water Supply Department, 0911552555
1730	MK, JP, AT, YY	Awassa	**DWM&E**	Sidama Zone Water Bureau, Awassa, Abirru Dekamo (Head of Sidama Zone Water, Mines and Energy Department)- abirudakamo@gmail.com, abirudakamo@yahoo.com, tel: +251926309580; +251 (0) 462 208 338
1800	MK, JP, AT, YY	Awassa	**IRCON**	Agere Tilahun, IRCON, Community facilitator, agertila@yahoo.com, 0911827507 Genene Tilahun, IRCON, resident engineer, genenee.tilahun812@gmail.com, 0911911476
10 June Tu 1000	MK, JP, AT, YY	Hula Hageresalam	**Woreda**	Kalaa Belayineh Marino Gunfaaro, Head, Woreda Administration Tamiru Buche, Head, Water Mines & Energy Office, +251913197810 Legese Bogale, Head, Water Supply Service Enterprise, +251916134442
1400	JP, AT	Hula Hageresalam	**Observation**	New wells, town WSS
1400	YY, MK	Hula Hageresalam	**HO**	Adane Maheteu, Public Health Officer, Woreda Health Office
1500	YY, MK	Hula Hageresalam	**Observation**	Distribution point, protected spring
1500	JP, AT	Hula Hageresalam	**WSSE**	Legese Bogale, Head, Water Supply Service Enterprise (WSSE), +251916134442
1600	YY, MK	Hula	**HEW**	Adanech Yirga, Health Extension Worker (nurse)

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DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
		Hageresalam		
11 June We 0930	JP, AT	Malga Woreda Guguma	**WASHCO Guguma**	Duressa Tiro - municipality, Mieso Naneso - chairperson, Alemayehu Gebre Kidane - Secretary
1100	JP, AT	Malga Woreda Guguma	**Guguma Observation**	Amare Alanbo Deputy Woreda Administrator, Eshetu Elias Woreda Water Office Head, Ato Amalo Woreda water technician
1300	JP, AT	Malga Woreda Guguma	**Town administration**	Duressa Tiro - municipality
1500	JP, AT,	Malga Woreda Guguma	**WWO**	Amare Alanbo Deputy Woreda administrator, Eshetu Elias Woreda water office head, Ato Amalo Woreda water technician
0900	MK, YY	Awassa		Consolidating findings, report drafting
1500	MK, YY	Awassa	**BOFED**	Haile Berhanu, Head Zeinab, Assistant, 0462209740
1600	MK, JP, AT, YY	Awassa	**PIN**	Getachew Wondimu, WASH Program Manager, getachew.wondimu@peopleinneed.cz, cell phone: 0911942500 Semalegn Desalegn, Project Manager, ASW, +251911313139
12 June R 1000	MK, JP, AT, YY	ASW	**WWO**	Sultan Juher Sulmane, Head Mohammed Haruna, Assistant Engineer, 0912351093 Ahmed Abdurqadir, Controler Semalegn Desalegn, Project Manager, PIN, ASW project +251911313139
1230	YY, JP, MK, AT	ASW	**WASHCO Upper Tuka**	Abdulla Imam Ahmed, Chairman; W/ro Kabu Gona, Cashier; Diltata, Operator, Observation of the WSS
1600	MK, YY	ASW	**Woreda Administration**	Bedru Esa Nuneko, Head of Woreda administration
1900	MK	Awassa	**PIN**	Getachew Wondimu, WASH Program Manager, getachew.wondimu@peopleinneed.cz, cell phone: 0911942500
13 June Fri 1000	JP, AT	ASW	**WASHCO 1st Tuka**	Mohammed Haruna, Assistant Engineer, 0912351093 WASHCO Secretary Markos Herano, phone 0934568098, Haji Roba Gutango Chairperson 0926294

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DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
1000	YY	ASW	**Kufe** **Water users and WASHCO**	Kufe Kebele with three WASHCO members (all men members) + 2 operators
1200	JP, AT	ASW	**Hamata Health Post** **Observation**	Roof catchment constructed by MENDELU in 2012
1200	YY	ASW	**Gubashero** **Water users and WASHCO**	Gubashero Kebele Chairman, WASHCO Secretary + Operator, water users
1430	JP, AT, YY	ASW	**WASHCO** **Yeye**	WASHCO Chairman Jemal Haji Muhamed
14 June **Sa** 0900	MK, JP, AT, YY	Awassa	**Evaluation team**	Consolidating findings, drafting report and debriefings
1400	MK	Awassa	**PIN** Sidama projects	Getasaw Ayele, WASH Coordinator for Alaba; +251913731563; getasew.ayalew@peopleinneed.cz
15 June **Su** 0900	MK, JP, AT, YY	Awassa	**Evaluation team**	Consolidating findings, drafting report and debriefings
pm	JP, YY	Awassa	**Thermal**	Awassa, Shalo lake observation
16 June **Mo** 0900	MK, JP, AT, YY	Bensa Woreda	**WWO**	SileshiTesfaye, WWO Deputy Head
1000	MK, AT, YY, JP	Bensa Woreda	**Woreda Administration**	Dawit Oda Wolecha Deputy Woreda Head and Head of Education office
1300	MK, AT	Bensa Woreda	**WSSE**	Dejene Debalkei, WSSE Head. Amsale Hayso, WSSE operator

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DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
				Mathewos Mammo, Pump operator
1400	MK, AT	Daye	**technicians**	2 operators working at the WSSE
1500	MK, AT	Daye	**HO**	Tadesse Mekuria Deputy head, Debebe Degefu Emergency public health management management core process owner, Markos Merasa health control 7 evaluation officer, W/rt Mulu Sida , disease prevention and health promotion core process officer, Zegeye Torba sanitarian
	MK, AT	Daye	**Health Centre**	Observation
1530	MK, AT	Daye	**HEWś**	Masresha Tsegaye, Atp mareshet Tagele disease prevention officer
1600	MK, AT	Daye	**Household**	W/ro Tigist owner of the toilet visited
	YY, JP	Huluka	**Kebele, WU**	Discussion was held at Woreda level with Dawit Oda Wolecha Deputy Woreda Head and Head of Education office
	YY, JP	Huluka	**HC, HP**	Mengesha Yinkurei, operator
17 June Tue 0900	MK, YY, JP, AT	Awassa	**DOFED, Sidama Zone**	Aklilu Tuqela Bekala, Deputy Head, Khenawari@gmail.com
1030	MK, JP, AT, YY	Awassa	**PIN** Debriefing	Getachew Wondimu, WASH Program Manager, getachew.wondimu@peopleinneed.cz, cell phone: 0911942500 Semalegn Desalegn, Project Manager, ASW, +251911313139
1400	MK, JP, AT, YY	Awassa	**BWM&E** Debriefing	Tesfaye Yigezeu Kelkay, Head, +251935409552; +251 462206364; (W/ro Abebu) yigezutesfaye2@gmail.com; Samuel, Deputy Head, 0911713111 Demis Girun, tel. 0926549290 (worked with IRCON) Bekele Kahsay, Acting Head, Water Supply Department, 0911552555
1600	MK, JP, AT, YY	Awassa	**DWM&E**	Sidama Zone Water Bureau, Awassa, Abirru Dekamo (Head of Sidama Zone Water, Mines and Energy Department)- abirudakamo@gmail.com, abirudakamo@yahoo.com, tel: +251926309580 Eshetu Cheru, Hydraulic Engineer, eshetucheru@yahoo.com, tel: +251912051007;
18 June We 1000	MK, JP, AT, YY	Awassa	**BOFED**	Aklilu Tukela, +251916919615 Brahanu Eshetu, Planning Officer, M&E;+251916829393; berhanu100@yahoo.com
1200	MK, JP, AT, YY	Awassa-Addis Ababa		Travel from Awassa to AA Consolidation findings, Recommendations, Debriefing Preparation, Backup time for meetings

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DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
Addis Ababa				
19 June **R** 0900	JP, AT, MK, YY	Addis Ababa	**GSE**	Leta Alemayehu Megerssa, Geo-hazards Investigation Director, Geological Survey of Ethiopia; Tel: +251-116-45-7586 ; Fax: +251-116-46-3326; Mob: +251-923-78-8865; Email: LETAL05@yahoo.com / MEGERSSA21182@itc.nl; • Review documents created by the 2 projects • Establish how many trained staff still working • Interview at least 2 trained staff • Establish number of map sheets completed after Dec 2012, what aspects of the mapping were done and what is still outstanding to cover the whole country • Review equipment or handing over protocols if equipment in the field
1300	JP,AT, YY, MK	Addis Ababa	**Selohe**	Menase Tsegaye, Project Manager, +251 911 208567 Henok Kibru, Henok.Kibru@gmail.com Tenebit Zecanyold, Hydrogeologist
1400	MK, YY, JP, AT	Addis Ababa	**MOFED**	Zewdu Tamrat, bilateral cooperation senior expert, Bilateral Cooperation Directorate. E-mail ztamrat@yahoo.com, telefon (mobil) 0911 89 95 47.
1600	MK, YY	Addis Ababa	**WASH TWG**	Takahashi Itsuro, JICA, Co-chair; takahashi.itsuro@jica.go.jp; +251930097703; Kirkos sub-city, Kebele 02, House No.676/05, (MINA Building, 6 - 7F); Tel : (251)-11-5504755
20 June **Fr** 0830	MK, JP, YY, AT	Addis Ababa	**GSE** Debriefing	Hundie Melka Yadete, Chief Geologist; +251 116463321; +251 911199963; hundiemelkay@yahoo.com Tigist Wagan, Geologist, Head, Mineral Exploitation Directorate Leta Alemayehu Megerssa, Geo-hazards Investigation Director, Geological Survey of Ethiopia; Tel: +251-116-45-7586 ; Fax: +251-116-46-3326; Mob: +251-923-78-8865; Email: LETAL05@yahoo.com / MEGERSSA21182@itc.nl; Geological Survey of Ethiopia (GSE), Ministry of Mines, P.O.Box 2302, Addis Ababa , Ethiopia, geology.institute@ethionet.et; www:geology.gov.et
1100	MK, JP, YY, AT	Addis Ababa	**MOWI&E** Debriefing	Ministry of Water Irrigation and Energy Tamiru Gedefa, Head, Project management Unit Water Supply an Sanitation program, Mesfin Mulugeta, Coordinator, Water Sector Working Group, Secretariat, Office # 313; mesfinmlgt@gmail.com; +251 930097703

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DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
				Abiy Girma National Wash Coordination Office, Girma_abiy@yahoo.com; 0911 32 02 82
1400	MK, JP, YY, AT	Addis Ababa	**Embassy of the Czech Republic** Debriefing	Václav Kuželka, vaclav_kuzelka@mzv.cz, Zastupitelský úřad České republiky v Addis Abebě, addisabeba@embassy.mzv.cz +251911222401
21 June Sa	MK, JP, YY, AT			Consolidating findings, conclusions, draft recommendations, report writing
22 June Su	MK, JP	Addis Ababa	**GSE**	Yohannes Belete, previous Head, Groundwater Resources Directorate; +251911156512; abkjhony@yahoo.com
23 June Mo 0115	JP	Addis Ababa		Departure from Ethiopia
1400 Office of AT	AT, MK	Addis Ababa	**Geophysist**	Gerahegn Lenachew
27 June Fri 0115	MK	Addis Ababa		Departure from Ethiopia
				Czech Republic
2 July We 1300	MK, JP	Prague	**MFA**	Jana Korbelova, previous Deputy Head of Mission in AA jana_korbelova@mzv.cz, tel. 224 182 720.
7 July Mo 1000	MK, JP	Prague	**MoE CR**	Martin Hrubeš, Ministerstvo životního prostředí, tel. +420 267 122 520; martin.hrubes@mzp.cz
22 Aug. Fr 0930	MK	Prague	**PIN**	Jan Faltus, jan.faltus@peopleinneed.cz; Relief and Development Department Camilla Garbutt (Head of Programmes)- camila.garbutt@peopleinneed.cz, tel: +251910149903

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CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD OF ENGINEERING GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY IN ETHIOPIA

2010 - 2012

Major findings and conclusions

Partner country (country of implementation): Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	**Project sites:** Addis Ababa, Central Ethiopia
Project name: Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia (CzDA-ET-2010-3-14010)	**Sectoral focus:** *Water Supply and Sanitation* (According to the CZDA official website) *Environment and Water Resource Management* (According to the Project Document) *Disaster Prevention and Preparedness* (According to the Programme for Development Cooperation, Ethiopia, 2012-2017)
Coordinator: Czech Development Agency	**Implementer:** Aquatest a.s.
Implementation period – month/year of project launch: May 2010	**Month/year of project completion:** November 2012
Total utilisation of Czech development cooperation funds (including VAT) (CZK): 6 769 120	**Total utilisation, including co-financing (CZK):** 6 769 120
Other donors involved in the project: None	**Partner organization in Ethiopia:** Geological Survey of Ethiopia (GSE), Ministry of Mines

Contents

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1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1. The issue addressed in the context of the development of Ethiopia

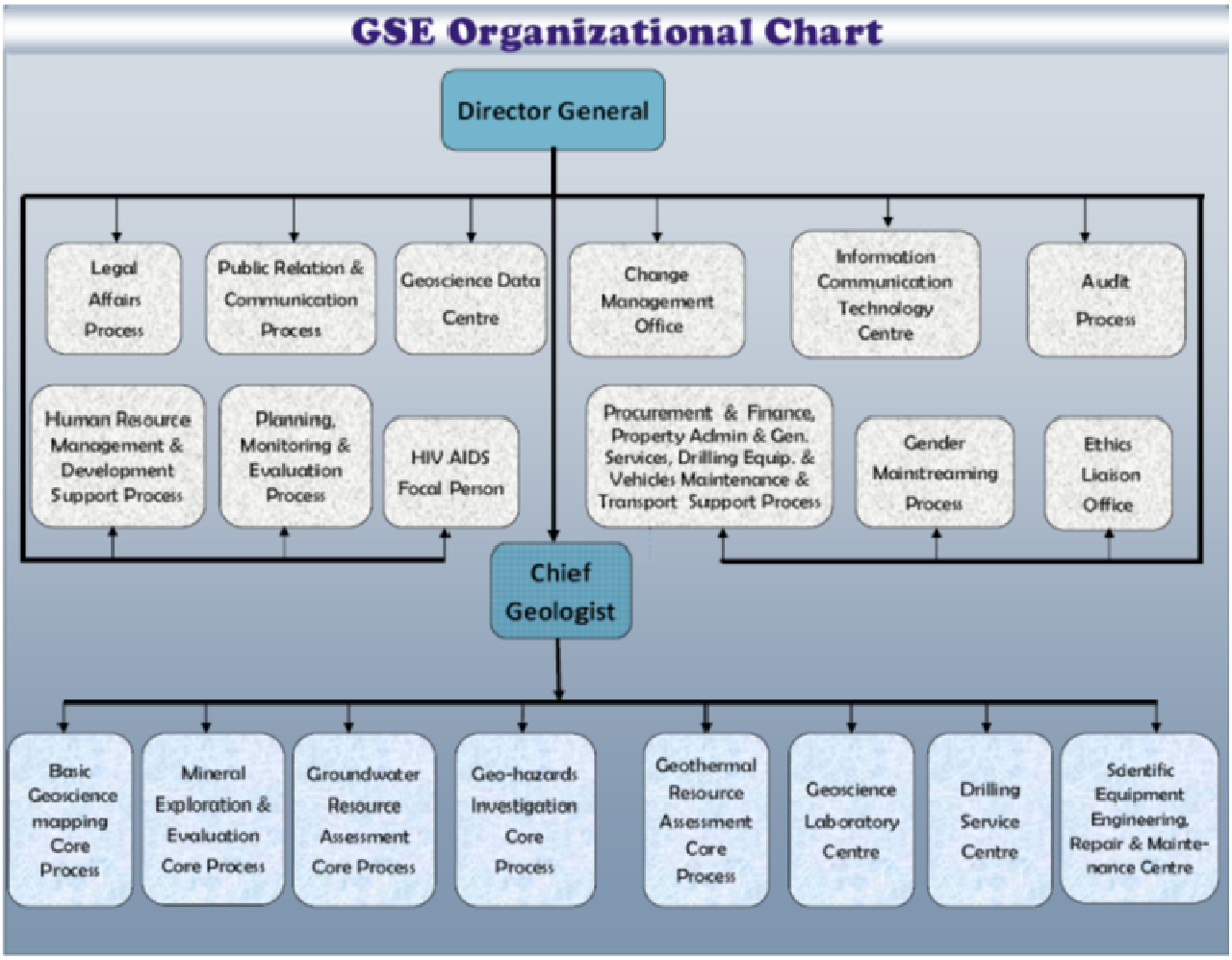
Cooperation with Ethiopian hydrogeologists started in the 1980s and after political changes in both countries began again in 2001 when a Memorandum of Understanding for groundwater resources assessment and mapping was signed by representatives of the respective governments. Long-term cooperation also reflects developments in the art of compilation of hydrogeological maps.

The project Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia aim is to train workers of Geological Service of Ethiopia (GSE) in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology with a focus on the compilation, editing, presentation (using modern IT and other technologies) and practical interpretation of maps of groundwater resources and natural hazards.

GSE is a national organization responsible for mapping of natural resources and providing information on environmental conditions to public authorities at national, regional and local level. Environmental data for them are the basic information inputs for decision-making processes in planning at all levels. This information is also used by different groundwater development organizations in planning and implementing their development projects (for selection of drilling sites contributing to the successfulness of the well drilling etc.). Finally, the outputs of GSE are used in the planning of adaptation measures to mitigate the projected impacts of climate fluctuations in the region. In order to increase productivity and efficiency, and to be closer to the needs of their clients, the GSE went through a recent restructuring process, which included the expansion of new business activities and disciplines which are, inter alia, environmental geology with a focus on the assessment of natural hazards and engineering geology. GSE, however, still does not have enough technical experts in these fields so far, to be able to meet the current increasing demand for environmental information from governmental and nongovernmental organizations. One of the basic requirements of the Government to GSE is to accelerate the mapping of groundwater resources and provide updated information to a wide range of users.

GSE capacity development will focus on the transfer of experience in the areas of editing of geological-engineering and hydrogeological map files, a compilation of individual map sheets in the map series (files), presentation of maps and their interpretation for practical use, so that the trained staff of GSE will be able to perform independent work on other sheets of the national map series.

The project will also include elaboration of a manual for the management of natural geodynamic risks. The goal of this guideline will be to define the general guidelines on the identification, prediction and management of geological risks, the introduction of regular monitoring, establishing a database of geological hazards and interpretation of environmental data, including the formulation of proposals for remedial and preventive measures. The manual will be practically tested on the Tarmaber pilot area (located in the eastern part of the Jemma river basin), which also includes one of the largest geodynamic "hot spots" in the country and a giant landslide in the Debra Sina locality.



1.2. Theory of change

The logical framework matrix included in the Project Document (Technical proposal) has been translated and only slightly modified mainly to

- Streamline the formulation of the overall- and project objectives
- Formulate verifiable indicator for the overall objective
- Include new project objective *GSE Geo-hazards investigation department uses manual for the investigation of natural geo-dynamic hazards*
- Include the risk of fluctuation of GSE staff

Intervention logic		***Indicators***	***Sources of verification***	***Assumptions and risks***
Overall objective	Contribute to environmental protection and sustainable use of national resources	• Deep well drilling planned in areas identified on the 1:250000 maps • Improved measures to mitigate geological hazards	Land use plans Drilling records Local administrations in geo-hazards affected areas	
Objective 1	GSE groundwater resource assessment department capable of and equipped for independent compilation,	Number of GSE experts capable to independently compile, edit, present and practically interpret geo-engineering and hydrogeological	GSE Annual Reports http://onegeo.geology.cz/app/etiopie	*Political stability* *Security situation in mapped/investigated*

Intervention logic		***Indicators***	***Sources of verification***	***Assumptions and risks***
Objective 1	editing, presentation and practical interpretation of engineering-geological and hydrogeological maps	maps increased from 17 to 29. New maps produced independently by GSE	Trained experts Consultants and other users of the GSE library Local administration in areas affected by geological hazards	*areas* *Shortage of funds on the part of the GSE or the CZDA* *Timely transfer of funds to the implementer (can be partly mitigated by advancing funds for some activities)* *+ Fluctuation of GSE trained staff* *+ Ability of the GSE to present the results – maps and explanatory notes to the wider public*
Objective 2	GSE Geo-hazards investigation department uses manual for the investigation of natural geo-dynamic hazards	Studies of geo-dynamic hazards based on manual prepared under the project	New studies of geo-dynamic hazards	*Same as in the PD* *+ interest of the GSE in disseminating information* *+ Interest and capacity of the GSE in preparing studies in geo-hazards*
Output 1.1	12 additional (to 17 existing) GSE experts able to independently compile, edit, present and interpret engineering-geological and hydrogeological maps.	12 GSE experts trained under the project working independently on compiling, editing, presenting and practical interpretation of maps and mapping outcomes 2012	GSE HR section/staffing records http://onegeo.geology.cz/app/etiopie.	*Same as above* + *Staff available for training*
Output 1.2	Hydrological and hydrogeological maps + 200 CDs with their digitalized versions and with the database of documentation points including marked suitable localities for 1-2 drilling of deep wells for each locality. Areas: Gondar, Addis Ketema, Harar, Bedesa, Addis Abeba, Dodola, Negele, Ginnir, Filtu, Magalo and Sede	Maps 1:250000 for the project locations available in hard copies and published on the internet 2012 Digital version of maps available on the internet http://onegeo.geology.cz/app/etiopie. 2012	GSE archive http://onegeo.geology.cz/app/etiopie.	*Same as above*
Output 1.3	1 engineering-geological map 1:50000 including legend for AA area for practical utilization of plots/land	1 engineering-geological map including legend for AA area with the depiction of assessed level of risk and consequences for practical utilization of plots/land. 1x printed map +200 CDs with digital version including legend. (2012)	GSE archive Addis Ababa Water Works Authority	*Same as above*
Output 1.4	GSE equipped to produce digital maps	Groundwater Resources Assessment Directorate equipped with: 6 NTB, 2 GPS, Camera, Measurement Equipment, Projector, 2 Colour printer/copy machine, SW, External HDD, Altimeter	Handing over protocols conforming with Annex 10 of PC methodology 2011	*Same as above*

Intervention logic		***Indicators***	***Sources of verification***	***Assumptions and risks***
Output 2.1	Manual for the management of natural geo-dynamic hazards	50 printed manuals for the management of natural geo-dynamic hazards (2010)	Archive GSE Staff from Geo-hazards investigation core process	*Same as above*
Output 2.2	Study of natural geo-dynamic risks in Debre Sina (Tarmaber)	50 copies of study of natural geo-dynamic risks in Debre Sina (Tarmaber) (2012)	GSE archive Local and regional administration responsible for the hazard area	*Same as above*
	Activities	***Inputs***	***Budget***	
1.1.1	On-the-job training during the implementation of project activities	Staffing and travel expenses, direct expenses in the project area subcontracts and administrative expenses – training of 12 experts	Staffing travel direct expenses, sub-contracts, administration expenses 4 905 120.- Cost of printing 1 430 000.- Procurement of materials 434 000.- Total project cost 6 769 120.-	***Pre-conditions*** *Timely transfer of funds to the implementer and sufficient funds available/transferred by the partner* *Timely completion of mapping by the field mapping teams and submission of partial maps with reports for the final compilation and editing of the maps* *GSE assigns sufficient number of staff for training and organization of workshops*
1.1.2	Organizing workshops on annual results			
1.2.1	Preparing, compiling and editing hydrogeological maps	Staffing travel direct expenses, sub-contracts, administration expenses		
1.2.2	Printing all maps	Printing maps – 10 x 200 pcs		
1.3.1	Preparing, compiling and editing geo-engineering map	Staffing travel direct expenses, sub-contracts, administration expenses		
1.3.2	Printing map (together with hg maps)			
1.4.1	Preparing the manual of risks (2010)	Staffing travel direct expenses, sub-contracts, administration expenses 2x50 pcs of study		
1.4.2	Preparing the Debre Sina study (2012)			
2.1.1	Procurement of materials	4 x Notebook 2 x GPS/ArcPad – Garmin GPSMAP Digital camera Canon IXUS 100 IS PHmeter conductivity meters Water level meter 400m Projector Acer P1270 2 x Colour printer with copying facility Software (slope/W-2007-GEO-SLOPE) External back-up hard disc Digital altimeter ATECH X101 Sample container (for underground water)		
2.1.2	Handing over materials	Staffing travel direct expenses, sub-contracts, administration expenses		

1.3. Key assumptions and risks

In addition to the risks listed in the LFM, the following have been added

- Fluctuation of staff; based on experience, this is one of the major risks to sustainability of project benefits.
- Ability of the GSE to present the results – maps and explanatory notes to the wider public; important for the contribution to environmental protection and sustainable use of national resources
- Interest of the GSE in disseminating information (important for management of geo-hazards in the Tarmaber Woreda)

- Interest and capacity of the GSE in preparing studies in geo-hazards important for the contribution to environmental protection and sustainable use of national resources

2 EVALUATION FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Evaluation criteria		Rate of fulfilment
Relevance		High
Effectiveness		High
Efficiency		Rather high
Sustainability		Rather low
Impacts		Rather high
Cross-cutting principles	Good governance	Rather high
	Human rights and gender	High
	Environment and climate	High
Visibility of CZ DC		High
Sector program context	Link with other evaluated projects	Rather low
	Synergy with other evaluated projects	Low
	Contribution to the Program, WASH sector	Rather low

2.1 Relevance

2.1.1 To what extent was the project consistent with the priorities of the CZDC?

The project was consistent with the overall objective of the Czech Development Cooperation as stipulated in *The Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017.* It also reflects well the focus of the priority sector *Environment* of this *Strategy.* The project contributed to the overall and specific objectives of the *Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017,* sector Disaster Prevention and Preparedness. The link to the Water Supply and Sanitation sector of the Programme is only indirect and less obvious. The project is however not listed in the *2014 Overview of CZDC Projects, Ethiopia*.

2.1.2 To what extent did the project address demonstrated priorities and concepts of Ethiopia, GSE?

The Initial Project Proposal is not available to the evaluation team. GSE advised that they prepared a proposal describing their priority interest, problems and gaps to be filled and submitted it some 3 years ago. A Memorandum of Understanding concerning the implementation of this project was signed between the CZDA and MOFED. The project follows on cooperation between the GSE and CZDC dating back to 2001. The GSE started producing hydrogeological maps using traditional technology (colour pencils) some 50 years ago. Mapping of the Asosa area in western Ethiopia was the first implemented with the support of CZDC/Aquatest in 2001. The main value added by the CZDC is in the use of digital mapping technology. One map 1:250,000 covering 18,000 km2 can be produced in a year as compared to some 2 years with the use of traditional technology. Important is also the provision of additional equipment. Three teams can now be mobilized with the additional equipment provided under the CZDC. The GSE has now the capacity to produce 5 map sheets per year.

Preparation of hydro-geological maps is consistent with the *Ethiopian Water Resource Management Policy* 2002 of identifying the spatial and temporal occurrence and distribution of the country's ground water resources for their sustainable development and proper use. (Section 2.2.6 Ground Water Resources refers.)

2.1.3 Are the project outcomes consistent with the project design?

The activities and results of the project are consistent with the LFA presented in the Project Document/technical proposal and attached to the contract. The map sheets 1:250,000 for the planned locations and a geo-engineering map 1:50,000 for Addis Ababa have been produced jointly with the GSE

staff (on-the-job training). The equipment required for producing digital maps has been received by the GSE. Manual for the management of natural geo-dynamic hazards has been produced and GSE staff trained in its use by preparing a study of natural geo-dynamic risks in Debre Sina (on-the-job training).

2.1.4 To what extent did the project complement other projects and donor activities?

Czech projects

- *Investigation of water resources in Ethiopia with focus on draught affected areas, 2001-2005.* The project with a total budget of 9,600,000 CZK was implemented in Benishangul in the western part of Ethiopia by Aquatest and coordinated by CZMOE. Objective was compiling data for regional planning of development and use of water resources with focus on ground water. Project area: Focus was on using these sources during draught spells and included training of Ethiopian hydrogeologists.
- *Investigation of Water Resources in Ethiopia with focus of draught affected Areas, 2006-2009.* The project with a total budget of 6,872,000 CZK was implemented by Aquatest and coordinated by the CZMOE. Focus was on transfer of knowhow for producing a set of hydro-ecological maps and mapping and preparing a watershed study. Equipment was provided to the GSE (project partner) for independent preparation and publication of maps. The project represents the most complex study including not only mapping of water resources but also an expression of environmental aspects and recommendation for sustainable development and use of natural and human resources of the Jemma basin.
- *Capacity building in environmental geology – mapping of geo-risk including hydrogeological condition in Dila and Hossaina areas, 2012 – 2014* (CzDA-RO-ET-2012-1-74010). The project located in the SNNPR (Hosaina in Hadiya Woreda, Dila in Gedeo Woreda) is implemented by the Czech Geological Survey. Project budget: 12,000,000 CZK, funded from the *Budgetary measure of the Czech Geological Survey*. Project objectives include capacity building of the GSE mainly in the areas of engineering-geological and hydrogeological mapping by on-the-job training and provision of equipment.
- *Strengthening the process of managing environmental information, 2013* (Aid for Trade). The project with a total budget of 800,000 CZK has been requested by the GSE, implemented by Aquatest and coordinated by the CZMOIT. Aquatest prepared draft recommendation for a regulation on managing digitalized environmental data provided by the GSE to the public and other users and a list of equipment required for its implementation. The project included training for GSE staff in the Czech Republic in preparing publications.
- *Improving the quality of University education in the applied earth sciences focused mainly on geohazards and hydrogeology, 2013-2015.* The project with a total budget of 2,222,500 CZK is implemented by the Czech Geological Survey and coordinated by the CZDA. The project aims at increasing professional qualification of staff at the Addis Ababa in the areas of engineering geology, assessment of geo-hazards and hydrogeology. The project will also provide relevant e-training materials.
- *Preparation of guidelines and a database for the identification and assessment of geological hazards for the protecting population and infrastructure, 2014* (Aid for Trade). The project with a total budget of 775,338 CZK was implemented by Aquatest and coordinated by the CZMOIT. Based upon the request from GSE, the implementer will prepare a guideline for the identification and assessment of geo-hazards, formulate a proposal for database of geological and related hazards, provides training to GSE relevant GSE staff and will hand over the results during a closing workshop.

Projects supported by other donors

- *The Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)* has been supporting the GSE with technical and material assistance since 1995, using isotope hydrology to help improve knowledge about the sources and capacity of ground water reserves. Both the Akaki and the Moyal well field projects were undertaken with IAEA's cooperation.
- The *French Ministry of Foreign Affairs* has been supporting *Origin, Genesis and Distribution of Fluoride in the Ethiopian Rift and Development of Defluoridation Technologies* as part of the

Sustainable Management of Water Resources in the Rift Valley (MAWARI) Project. The project was implemented jointly by the GSE and the Addis Ababa and Jimma universities.

- *The Geological Survey of Finland (GTK)* supported in 2010-2012 GSE with capacity building in the production of geo-information, development of modern geological information system (GIS), remote sensing and management of geological information. Main objectives of the project included reworking the already existing data, processing and distributing information, purchasing required hard ware and software and training personnel.

  Under the project *Assessment of soil amendment rock resources and balanced application of fertilizer and soil conditioners in Ethiopia* the GTK is currently supporting capacity building at the GSE and MOA to assess mineral resources, which are suitable for soil amendment, and to increase the counterparts' knowledge of soil conditioners and technical know-how for balanced usage of fertilizers and conditioners.
- *The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA*) cooperates with the Geological Survey of Ethiopia (GSE) on the *Master Plan on the Development of Geothermal Energy* (agreement signed between JICA and the Ethiopian government signed in April 2013).

  JICA supported *Project for Developing Countermeasures against Landslides in the Abay River Gorge / Capacity Development Project for Countermeasure Works for Landslides in Ethiopia* is implemented in 2 phases: 2010-2011 and 2011 – 2016 and builds mainly the capacity of the Geo-hazards Investigation Core Process established in 2009. The first project that started in 2010 aimed to figure out the mechanisms of landslides and to upgrade the technical capability of GSE in landslide investigation and analysis. Kokusai Kogyo's consultants, together with GSE officers, carried out in-depth field surveys, analysed a range of data collected, and defined the causes and stability of landslides. The current project supports the implementation of physical and institutional countermeasures against landslides in cooperation with Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA). The project activities include organizational strengthening of ERA, implementation of emergency countermeasure works, preparation of a landslide handbook and other materials and landslide monitoring to maintain the road condition.

Linkages been identified with projects supported by other donors as well as within projects supported under the CZDC. The evaluated project for example produced a manual on the management of natural geo-dynamic hazards. A guideline for the identification and assessment of geohazards has been prepared under the project *Preparation of guidelines and a database for the identification and assessment of geological hazards for the protecting population and infrastructure.* A landslide handbook and other materials are being developed under the JICA supported *Project for Developing Countermeasures against Landslides in the Abay River Gorge / Capacity Development Project for Countermeasure Works for Landslides in Ethiopia.* While the Final Project Report mentions complementarity with and building upon the previous Czech projects in hydrogeological mapping, on which the evaluated project followed and recommends continuation to complete the edition of hydrogeological maps, linkages and possible complementarities (or overlaps) with projects supported by other donors or under the Aid for Trade facility are not addressed.

2.1.5 To what extent are the project objectives still valid considering the current priorities of partner organizations, direct beneficiary groups and the program of CZDC in Ethiopia?

Beside mapping of geo-hazards and providing for the development of hydrothermal areas for generating electricity, the production and publication of digitalized maps 1:250,000 to cover the whole country remains GSE's high priority. According to the GSE, 70% of the country is now covered. The 27% prepared before digitalization was introduced will be re-done. To complete this task, the GSE needs additional support with compilation and finalization of maps. GSE has neither a graphic studio nor a printing shop and is not used to cooperation with external sub-contractors. GSE is also looking for support with the production of hydrogeological maps of larger scale (1:50,000 or 1:100,000) to be used for water resource assessment and siting of boreholes. Specialist for compiling the required data is not available on their staff. Creating ground water monitoring system and a database is another priority mentioned to the evaluation team.

The *Strategic Framework for Managed Groundwater Development Framework, February 2011* issued by the Ministry of Water Resource, Ethiopia proposes to prepare groundwater management plans in the regions where there is accelerated groundwater development and where overuse or pollution could become an issue. One of the issues recommended for Groundwater management plans is that they contain monitoring arrangements. Monitoring of groundwater quality should help to assess the degree of contamination.

2.1.6. Conclusions on relevance

- *The project was consistent with the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017 and with the overall and specific objectives of the Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-201 and ultimately of the MOU signed between the Czech Embassy and MOFED in October 2011.*
- *The project reflected priorities of the GSE*
- *The project is consistent with the priorities of the relevant Ethiopian policies and strategies*
- *The project outcomes are consistent with the project design*
- *There is complementarity (but also potential overlaps) with other related projects*
- *The project objectives are still valid with respect to the current priorities of the GSE and the CZDC in Ethiopia*

The relevance of this project is considered high.

2.1 Effectiveness

2.1.1 To what extent were the intended objectives (results) achieved?

Objective 1 (modified): *GSE groundwater resource assessment department capable of and equipped for independent compilation, editing, presentation and practical interpretation of engineering-geological and hydrogeological maps.*

- According to the GSE, 12 staff were trained (on job training) as planned, only three are still working with the GSE: Yonas Mulugeta, Bereket Fantau and Tsehay Amarc
- Hydrogeological and hydrochemical maps + 200 CDs with their digitalized versions and with the database of documentation points including marked suitable localities for 1-2 drilling of deep wells for Gondar, Harar, Bedesa, Dodola, Negele, Ginnir, Filtu, Magalo and Sede have been produced and are available in the GSE archive, only on CDs, and on http://onegeo.geology.cz/app/etiopie (5 explanatory notes and online access to maps only, no download of maps available. GSE does not yet have a data policy and the maps are not placed on its web site. The explanatory notes are available in hard copies. Users can copy the documents (copy price: 0,5ETB/A4). Price per document is 80-100 ETB, but the maps, explanatory notes, studies are not sold. Entry to the library is free, symbolic amount can be paid.
- Hydrogeological, hydrochemical engineering geological map with explanatory notes has been prepared for Addis Ababa. EG maps in larger scale – 1:25000, not digitalized, have been produced some 20 years ago. EG map for Jama basin has been prepared under a previous project.
- Equipment and instruments procured under the project have been handed over to the GSE (6 NTB, 2 GPS, Digital camera, Ph meter, Water level meter, altimeter, Data projector Acer, SW, External HDD, Altimeter. Donation lists or letters of receipt are available, handing over protocols are not. The evaluation team verified the availability of notebook, HW key, CHASH 4 and GPS. The remaining equipment has been allocated to field teams and is recorded on the personal cards of the employees. GSE is now sufficiently equipped. GSE confirmed that they have finds for replacement/purchase of up-to-date equipment. Depreciation: 4 years.
- New maps have been compiled independently by GSE

Objective 2 (modified): *GSE Geo-hazards investigation department uses manual for the investigation of natural geo-dynamic hazards.*

- Handbook on geo-hazards completed. Copies are in the GSE archive. Staff trained on-the-job)
- Study on landslide investigation in Tarmaber completed. Copies are available in the GSE archive. The study has not been distributed to the relevant administration authorities (Amhara region,

Tarmaber Woreda)
- There is no evidence of replication of the study in other areas

2.1.2 Appropriateness of technical solutions

- The technologies and methodologies used for the production of maps, explanatory notes, handbook and studies reflect the current international practices and are appropriate.
- On-the job training and 14 days in-class training were according to the GSE not sufficient. Longer stay/input in training of the Czech experts combined with study in the Czech Republic would improve the effectiveness of the training. Moreover, due to fluctuations of staff, training needs to be repeated periodically.

2.1.3 What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the results? How were possible impediments overcome?

Factors contributing to achievement of results
- Professionalism and experience of the implementer/Aquatest

Factors hampering the achievement of results
- Availability of transport for the field work (the project did not buy any cars, JICA did)
- Missing data policy, no Ethiopian server for data. Map sheets have been placed on http://onegeo.geology.cz/app/etiopie (EU AEGOS project lead by Poland and France, now completed). 5 explanatory notes are available, maps download is not functional, online maps link is not functional there is no direct public access to project results
- High turnover of staff; training should be continuous

2.1.4 Conclusions on effectiveness

- *(Modified) Objective 1: Outputs have been generated and objective has been met. The GSE prepared independently maps for Akaki, Asela and Imi and is working on new maps*
- *(Modified) Objective 2: Outputs have been generated, but there is no evidence of the use of the Handbook on geo-hazards by the GSE. Information from the landslide investigation in Tarmaber is not available to the relevant authorities in Tarmaber Woreda or the Amhara region and cannot be used for mitigation of potential risks*
- *The Final Report includes a proposal for follow up on the hydrogeological mapping and acknowledges the problem with publishing the maps and the explanatory notes (hard copies and on the internet).*

Effectiveness has been rated as high

2.3 Efficiency

2.3.1 Could the same result be achieved with lower cost?

The GSE is an autonomous federal government agency accountable to the Ministry of Mines with the mission to carry out geoscientific surveys of Ethiopia so as to produce high quality geodata in a format suitable for easy utilization by end –users. With the introduction of new activities, the GSE has been recently reorganized; It now includes a GSE has been re-organized and a core process on geo-hazard investigation focused on the assessment of natural risk and engineering geology has been introduced. These new activities should also be secured by new branches established by GSE, but it has been recognized that there is not enough experienced staff to satisfy recently increased demand for environmental information required by the government as well as by NGOs and the private sector. Approach to strengthening capacity in engineering geology and hydrogeology was through training of GSE staff in data/information collection, data compiling, editing and presentation of hydrogeological, hydrochemical and engineering-geological maps.

Approach selected by the implementer combining theoretical training in the form of consultations with experts followed by the application of the newly gained knowledge in the practice, during collection and

evaluation of data, with the possibility of feedback is considered optimal and more appropriate than the options listed below.

- Study visits outside of Ethiopia increase the risk of fluctuation of competent specialists and the feedback form the specific geological environment of Ethiopia is missing.
- Increasing the qualification of GSE staff by granting leave of absence and funding university studies (MSc) in Ethiopia misses the important practical application of theoretical knowledge

The proposal submitted by the implementer included itemized budget in accordance with the requirement for public tenders by the contracting authority. The total project budget for funding by the CZDC was set at 6,769,120 CZK including VAT. Additional funding was provided by the partner GSE in the form of in-kind contribution amounting to some 2,500,000 ETB (about 3,475,000 CZK in 2010). These resources were according to information provided by the implementer/GSE used to cover overheads (office space, electricity), local transport and expenses related to field works. The total costs of the project are adequate for the achieved outputs. The costs of individual items correspond with the usual market cost for contracts with similar character and complexity.

2.3.2 Were planned objectives and outputs achieved in accordance with the time plan?

During the project implementation (2010-2012) planned objectives and outputs were achieved in accordance with time frame (included in the project proposal/contract), without any significant changes/modifications in the time schedule. The only exception has been the completion of the Manual of Risks (activity 1.3.1), which has been completed only in 2011 in the context of a new activity 1.4 *Editing and completion of the Manual of Risks.* This partial shift had no negative effect on the implementation of other project activities or on the achievement of project outputs and objectives.

2.3.3 Were the funds utilized in accordance with the approved budget?

All funds were utilized in accordance with approved budget/contract, based on invoices submitted by the implementer twice per year. Partial changes were introduced upon request form the recipient for Activity 3.1.1 *Procurement of materials according to the budget items.* Changes in other items reflected the actual cost of their realization or the adjustment of the scope of implemented activities. In most cases these changes do not exceed 10% of the budgeted cost. Financial Reports and/or accounting documents are included in Annual Reports and in the Final Report.

2.3.4 How was the project managed and monitored during the planning and implementation? (Progress and financial monitoring)

The CZDA monitored the financial aspects of the project and approved partial relocations in the project budget. The Agency has detailed knowledge of the project implementation from project reports and assessment reports of the Czech Embassy which monitored the project during 2010 and 2011. (A representative from the Embassy also participated in the 3 day workshop „Results of engineering geology and hydrogeological mapping in Addis Ababa, Ginnir, Dodola, Negele and Filtu“, at the Geological Survey of Ethiopia). The Embassy has been regularly informed about the activities and results of the project from briefings by the implementer during his visits to Ethiopia and by emails. The CZDA secured Expert assessments of results by RNDr. Martin Hrubes, expert from the Ministry of Environment. Comments by the Expert were discussed with the implementer who followed up on them during further project implementation. The project implementation has also been monitored by the MOFED.

2.3.5 How properly was the intervention logic formulated and how was the LFM used?

The logical framework matrix was included in the Project Document (Technical proposal), see chapter 1.2. The LFM has not been updated, neither has it been used for monitoring.

2.3.6 Has financial management been done according to the relevant procedure?

Yes; the project has been implemented in accordance with the procedures and methodology of the CZDC and in compliance with relevant laws.

2.3.7 Conclusion on efficiency

In view of the above, efficiency has been rated as rather high.

2.4 SUSTAINABILITY

To what extent are the benefits likely to continue after the completion of the project (when donor funding has been withdrawn)?

2.4.1 How has sustainability been planned and monitored by the project?

The main risks to sustainability of benefits (described in section 1.3) or mitigation measures have not been addressed in the Project Document. The final report reflects the weakness in disseminating information to wider public.

2.4.2 To what extent do the benefits from new maps and other project results continue/are likely to continue?

The preparation of hydrogeological and chemical map sheets 1:250,000 has continued and is likely to continue in the future. 5 sheets have been completed in 2013 and 5 are planned to be competed in 2014. Some of the staff who left (mainly to the private sector) sometimes assists with the training of newcomers. However, unless the information is publicly available, the benefits remain limited to the GSE and professionals from Addis Ababa who have access to the library and know what information is available; the catalogue of the library has not been updated (status at the time of the evaluation mission).

GSE has some budget from the GOE from which they are able to replace the equipment procured by the project when needed.

Production of engineering geological maps with explanatory notes is not likely to continue; all staff who took part in preparing the Addis Ababa engineering geological map has left.

There is no evidence on using the handbook on geo-hazards for the preparation of new geo-hazard studies. Geo-hazards Investigation Core process department was established only in 2009 and requires additional capacity building. A guideline for the identification and assessment of geo-hazards has also been prepared under the project *Preparation of guidelines and a database for the identification and assessment of geological hazards for the protecting population and infrastructure.* A landslide handbook and other materials are being developed under the JICA supported *Project for Developing Countermeasures against Landslides in the Abay River Gorge / Capacity Development Project for Countermeasure Works for Landslides in Ethiopia.* The evaluation team has not reviewed these documents/their contents to establish whether the handbook prepared by the evaluated project is obsolete or whether the preparations of new guidelines contribute to its use.

Information from the landslide investigation in Tarmaber is not available to the relevant authorities in Tarmaber Woreda or the Amhara region and cannot be used for mitigation of potential risks. Experts from Debre Sina (for example the Woreda Water Office) have not been involved in the preparation of the study and are not aware of its existence. GSE acknowledged the need to prepare a report for Debre Sina and the Amhara region that could be used for information and prevention of possible hazards from the landslide.

The GSE has the possibility to consult with the universities, Aquatest or the JICA project. This improves the likelihood of sustainability, particularly for the production of hydrogeological map sheets and for the continuation of geo-hazard investigations in the future.

2.4.3 Other factors influencing sustainability of already achieved results?

- Fluctuation of staff requires repeated training and transfer of knowhow. This can be provided by remaining senior staff, staff that left the GSE or by projects. As long as the GSE maintains it current status that would allow higher salaries and participation in tenders/projects, fluctuation of staff will remain a serious risk.
- Ability of the GSE to present the results (publishing hard copes as well as on the internet). Publishing hard copies would require additional equipment and training, or cooperation with

a graphic designer on a sub-contract basis. Publishing on the internet would require formulation of the data policy. *Strengthening the process of managing environmental information, 2013* (Aid for Trade) has addressed this issue. The advantages and disadvantages of the option for subcontracting has not been addressed.

- Interest of the GSE in disseminating information

2.4.4 Conclusions on sustainability

- *Hydrogeological mapping continues and there is a chance of improved accessibility of the information. With repeated training and transfer of knowhow, benefits from this component are likely to continue.*
- *Continuation of benefits from the geo-hazards component depends on additional capacity building which may be provided with additional donor funding*
- *Continuation of engineering geological mapping appears at this stage unlikely*

Considering the number of assumptions that have yet to be met, ***Sustainability has been rated as rather low.***

2.5 Actual and anticipated impacts

2.5.1 What is the impact on end beneficiaries and what is the likely extent of this impact?

The end beneficiaries are the intended users of the information from mapping and studies. Given the relatively low level of accessibility of the information, contribution to environmental protection and sustainable use of national resources remains limited. The EG maps used for planning of urban infrastructure development in Addis Ababa are those produced manually some 20 years ago (scale 1:25,000).

2.5.2 What is the impact on the effectiveness of GSE and GSE staff?

In view of the high turnover, the impact of training activities remains limited. The GSE also mentioned that longer inputs from the Czech experts, possibly study in the Czech Republic would make the training more effective. The evaluation team does not fully support with the study abroad. On-the-job training in the country and more intensive in-class training reach a wider audience. If the trained staff leave, it is most likely to the private sector in Ethiopia, the know-how remains in the country.

The use of the equipment could only be assessed on the basis of statements from the GSE. Verification would require travel to the locations where the teams work; this has not been possible due to time and budgetary constraints.

2.5.3 What other planned or unplanned changes occurred that can be attributed to the project?

Unplanned positive impact of the project is its contribution to the capacities in hydrogeological and engineering geological mapping of the private sector.

2.5.4 Conclusions on impact

- *Impact on end-beneficiaries remains limited unless accessibility of the information from mapping and studies is improved*
- *The project had a positive impact on the effectiveness of the GSE staff, which is however weakened by the high turn-over*
- *Unplanned positive impact is on capacities in the private sector to where the majority of trained staff leaves*

Impact is assessed as rather high

2.6 Cross cutting principles of the CZDC

2.6.1 To what extent did the project contribute to good (democratic) governance?

The local administration in Debre Sina has not been involved in the preparation of the study on Landslide investigation in Tarmaber. Neither the Woreda not the Region have received report on the findings. (This information has been provided by the GSE in response to the request from the evaluation team to visit the location and to discuss with the concerned people.) The Addis Ababa WSA has not been involved in the preparation of the engineering geological maps and was not aware of it, although this information would be rather important in view of the extensive construction works that are currently underway.

GSE has fully participated in all phases of the project and has the ownership of its outputs and the purchased equipment.

Contribution to good governance has been rates as rather high

2.6.2 To what extent did the project incorporate environmental aspects and considerations?

The project contributed indirectly, by knowledge based on information collected in hydrological and chemical maps. Good understanding of geological/hydrogeological conditions and indication of areas where boreholes could be considered, exploitation of ground water that is consistent with good management of water resources is more likely.
Consideration of environmental aspects is rated as high

2.6.3 How did the project respect human rights including gender equity?

Men, women and children equally benefit from environmental protection and sustainable use of national resources.
Consideration of human rights and gender equity are rated as high

2.7 External presentation of the CR as a donor (visibility)

2.7.1 How did the project ensure visibility and information on CZ DC?

- All publications produced under the project bear the logo of the Czech Development Agency on the cover page.
- Programs for the two workshops held for the GSE staff on 25 October 2010, 2-4 November 2011 and for the seminars presenting outcomes of *Czech–Ethiopian cooperation in research of hydrogeology and geological hazards - October 2012* all included the logo of the CZDA
- During the final seminar, representative from the Czech Embassy and the GSE Director have discussed the completed as well as potential future projects.
- Information about the project could not be found in the on the website of the GSE or Aquatest. Press articles about the project are not available.
- Apart from the GSE, stakeholders consulted during the evaluation in Ethiopia were not aware about the project.

External presentation of the CR as a donor is rated as rather high

2.8 The project in the context of the WASH sector program

2.8.1 How was the project linked with the other evaluated projects in the WASH sector?

- *Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda* – no link
- *Resources Survey of Thermal and Mineral Waters in Southern Ethiopia*- Training for staff of GSE – Organizational link: Both projects implemented by Aquatest with different core functions of the GSE.
- *Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, 2011-2013* –no link
- *Geophysical Investigation in Sidama Zone, April - November 2013*– no link. The GSE should also

be capable of conducting the geophysical survey for this project. Administrative procedure however are such that hiring a private contractor was easier

Linkages with other projects are rated as rather low.

2.8.2 What was the value added to each of the projects by the other projects (different or greater results and impact)?

Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda and *Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia,*

- In general, there is a synergy between hydrogeological mapping and Water supply projects using deep wells as sources of water for drinking, agriculture or the production sector. The projects were however implemented in isolation from each other.

Resources Survey of Thermal and Mineral Waters in Southern Ethiopia

- Capacity building project added limited value to Thermal Resource Survey (through trained staff in 2010-2011/2012)

Synergy with other evaluated projects is rated as low.

2.8.3 To what degree did the project contribute to the objectives of Development Cooperation Program, Ethiopia, 2012-2017?

The project contributed to the overall and specific objectives of the *Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017,* sector Disaster Prevention and Preparedness. The link to the Water Supply and Sanitation sector of the Programme is only indirect and less obvious.

Contribution to the Programme, sector Water Supply and Sanitation, is rated as rather low.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER SCHEMES IN ALABA SPECIAL WOREDA

2011-2013

Major findings and conclusions

Partner country (country of implementation): Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	**Project sites:** SNNPR, Alaba Special Woreda
Project name: Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda, 2011-2013	**Sectoral focus:** Water Supply and Sanitation
Coordinator: Czech Development Agency (CZDA)	**Implementer:** People In Need (PIN)
Starting date of the contract April 2011	**Month/year of contract completion:** December 2013
Total utilisation of Czech development cooperation funds for the contract (including VAT) (CZK): 7 096 300	**Total utilisation, including co-financing (CZK):** 7 867 379,23
Other donors involved in the project: **People in Need** 771 079,23 (Co-financing)	**Partner organization in Ethiopia:** Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BOFED), SNNPR Bureau of Water Mines and Energy (BWM&E), SNNPR

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Contents

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 The issue addressed in the context of the development of Ethiopia

Boreholes have been constructed in the area of today's Alaba Special Woreda (ASW) for the past 30 years. Until now, sustainability remains an unresolved issue. The project started in April 2011 with the aim to establish sustainable administrative and technical management of water schemes in the Woreda, with the ultimate aim to decrease the number of non-functional boreholes and the time required for repairs. The project started in April 2011 and was completed in December 2013 (total duration: 42 months).

1.2 Theory of change

A comprehensive logical framework matrix (LFM) was included in the request for grant dated 27.05.2011. The matrix has not been revised to reflect approved modifications or risks identified during implementation. Inconsistencies identified in the project design are addressed below, together with the proposed revised LFM.

The overall objective has been re-defined to reflect contribution to the Program objective. The original matrix did not include indicators. Proposed indicator is included in the revised matrix.

The link between output 3 and the **project objective is unclear. Therefore second objective has been drafted.**
The indicators are defined as percentages, and are not measurable. Measurable values with time frame have been added for one indicator on the basis of information available in the baseline. For the second indicator, no end line data is available; progress cannot be measured.

Outputs: Boreholes in ASW have been rehabilitated under CZDC by PIN and MENDELU, as well as by the government and by other donors and NGOs. **The pilot character of rehabilitations implemented under the project is not clear**.

Activities: ***3.2*** *Information campaign in support of correct hygienic practices, distribution of 2,000 units of IEC materials* – **it is not clear how this activity contributes to the output 3. Additional output has therefore been proposed.**

Inputs: The list has been completed by the evaluation team. Inputs listed in the budget/financial reports but not included in the matrix have been added.

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
Overall objective	~~To contribute to sustainable management of drinking water supply systems in Alaba Special Woreda, SNNPR~~ Improved access to drinking water and hygienic habits in Alaba Social Woreda	Number of people with sustainable access within 1.5 km increased from xxx in April 2011 to xxx in December 2013	Records of the ASW WWO Records of the BWM&E	

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
Project objectives	Establishing functional and sustainable administrative and technical management of water supply systems in ASW including strengthening of administrative and technical capacities for the administration and technical maintenance of water supply systems Increased number of functional boreholes and water points with clean sanitation zone	Average time between breakdown and repair of the WSS (borehole and water points) shortened by 25% From 3 months to ??? Share of nonfunctional water sources decreased by 25% by the end of 2013 From 12 NF in April 2011 to 10 NF in Dec 2013	Comparative analysis at the beginning and at the end of the project Alaba Special Woreda Water Resources Office reports about repairs of WSS	Cooperation of local authorities and partners during implementation of the project No prolonged draughts and significant decrease in the ground water level Fluctuations of staff and members of WASHCO Committees Absorption capacity of the WWO and WASHCOs Availability of funds from tariffs and government budget WSSs are owned and managed by entities with legal status Commitment of the WWO and WASHCOs
Outputs	1. Alaba Special Woreda Water Resources Office has administrative and technical capacity necessary for proper management of WSS 2. Stakeholders at community level (WASHCOs, technicians and others) ensure proper management of WSS 3. WSS for 2-Kebeles rehabilitated as pilot implemented by relevant institutions 4. Safe handling of drinking water between the source and the households	System for management of WSS in ASW applied with written records 70% out of 40 trained WASHCOs apply improved system for management and maintenance of WSS WASHCOs in 70% out of 40 target Kebeles operate on the basis of an economically functional model Technical and administrative equipment for repairs and management of WSS handed over to AWS and WASHCOs 2 rehabilitated WSS rehabilitated ~~7 nonfunctional WSS rehabilitated~~ Number of functional water points increased from ??? to ???	Regular reports on the status of WSS from Kebeles and Woreda Evaluation and monitoring reports Photo documentation Handing over protocols and donation agreements	Commitment of partners to the implementation and results of the project remains at least at the current level Accessibility of the project area and absence of local conflicts Stable political and security situation in the region Stable inflation rate and exchange rate (fluctuation during implementation within 10%) WWO cooperates and adheres to the agreed support for the project – technical support
Activities	1.1 Baseline study – inventarization of WSS and mapping of their utilization 1.2 Participatory proposal for improving the system 1.3 Establishing and setting up a database and communication system between the Kebeles and the Woreda 1.4 Technical and administrative training for Woreda employees 1.5 Provision of equipment to the Woreda 2.1 Study of the existing management system of WSS at	**Resources** 1 Program Manager (2011 expatriate, 2012 and 2013 local) 1 local Project Manager 1 local Coordinator for Software Activities 1 local Water Engineer 3 local Field Officers 2 local field workers Support staff Travel expenses Equipment and supplies 1 4x4 vehicle (depreciations)	**Budget** The total project budget for 2011, 2012 and 2013 is 7,870,000 CZK CZDC 7,150,000 CZK co-financing by PIN 720,000 CZK Total utilization 7,867,379 CZK CZDA 7,096,300 (90%) PIN 771,079 (10%)	

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
	the level of WASHCOs 2.2 Detail proposal for improvement of the system, re-organizing the structure of non-functional WASHCOs and introduction of participatory monitoring 2.3 Establishing a stakeholder Coordination forum 2.4 Training of 40 WASHCOs – technical, administrative and financial 2.5 Sharing of experience with other WASHCOs 2.6 Introduction of a revised model in 40 WASHCOs 2.7 Training for local technicians and linking the management with other entities 3.1 Rehabilitation of 2 nonfunctional boreholes 3.2, 4.1 Information campaign in support of correct hygienic practices, distribution of 2,000 units of IEC materials Cross-cutting activity: ongoing monitoring, internal mid-term evaluation and final assessment of the project results	Miscellaneous Sub-contracts Support to target groups Other direct cost Administrative (indirect) cost	2011 2,304,388 CZK CZDA 2,000,000 PIN 304,388 2012 2,300,000 CZK CZDA 2,000,000 PIN 300,000 2013 3,262,991 CZK CZDA 3,096,300 PIN 166,691	
				Baseline conditions Stable security situation Government institutions are supportive of the work of international NGOs Timely approval of the project by relevant Ethiopian institutions

1.3 Key assumptions and risks

The Project Proposal includes a detailed and comprehensive analysis of sustainability factors:

- Participation and ownership by the beneficiaries (involvement of project partners in the planning and implementation of project activities, handing over of all project materials and outputs to partners)
- Social and cultural factors (reflection of cultural and social factors during implementation)
- Gender equity (Involvement of women in all phases of the project preparation and implementation, minimum 2 women on each WASHCO, women as the main recipients of hygiene education); application of the „Guidelines for integration of gender issues into humanitarian and development projects of PIN“
- Appropriate technologies (using local suppliers and technicians)
- Impacts on the environment (will be reflected by the project interventions)
- Economic and financial sustainability (*Assumption:* Funds available at the Woreda from the regional and state budgets for rehabilitation of boreholes)
- Management and organization

The identified risk factors are reflected in the LFM. Additional risks identified during the evaluation include:

- Fluctuations of staff and members of WASHCO Committees
- Absorption capacity of the WWO and WASHCOs
- Commitment of the WWO and WASHCOs
- Availability of funds from tariffs to cover rehabilitations
- The WSS are owned and managed by entities with legal status
- Members of WASHCOs are willing to volunteer their time on continued basis without pay

2 EVALUATION FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of major conclusions is provided below. The **evaluation criteria** assess the projects relevance and performance, whereby relevance should be ensured by the contracting authority; the remaining criteria are largely an assessment of performance by the implementer and partners. Assessment of the **sector program context** provides information about planning and monitoring at the program level, on which the implementer has only limited or no influence.

Evaluation criteria		**Rate of fulfilment**
Relevance		High
Effectiveness		Rather high
Efficiency		High
Sustainability		Rather low
Impacts		Rather high
Cross-cutting principles	Good governance	High
	Human rights and gender	High
	Environment and climate	High
Visibility of CZ DC		Rather high
Sector program context		
Link with other projects		Rather high
Synergy with other evaluated projects		Rather high
Contribution to the Program, WASH sector		High

2.1 RELEVANCE

2.1.1 To what extent was the project consistent with the priorities of the CZDC?

The project was consistent with the overall objective of the Czech Development Cooperation as stipulated in the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017. It is also consistent with the Principles of Development Cooperation and the sectoral priorities stipulated in this document. The project contributed to the overall objective of the *Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017*[1], sector water supply and sanitation, and to the Programme objective 1, *Putting in place functional and sustainable administrative and technical management of drinking water sources in Alaba Special Woreda and other Woredas of the Sidama and Kembata Temboro Zones identified in cooperation with the Ethiopian institutions on the basis of a preliminary assessment.*

The project proposal has been submitted as part of the grant proposal at the end of May 2011. The funding has been approved retrospectively from April 2011. How is that possible? The approval of the proposal with the budget for the first project year is available only in draft form, without any date.

[1] www.mzv.cz/aid

2.1.2 To what extent did the project address demonstrated priorities and concepts of Ethiopia, SNNPR and ASW?

Initial Project Proposal Form (IPP) signed by the ASW WWO on 31 October 2013 for the rehabilitation of two boreholes (Besheno and Sorgedorgosa) is the only available IPP. The documentation for the project proposal (concept note) has been prepared in consultation with the WWO and NGOs working in the ASW (ActionAid and Water Aid), on the basis of general requirements of ASW, PIN recommendations, and CZDA information from the field, collected during monitoring visits.

The water users and members of the WASHCO in *Gubashero* advised that the project was of high importance. Before SCF drilled a borehole and constructed a WSS some 10 years ago, they used water from the river and a pond. They experienced severe water shortages before the borehole was rehabilitated under the evaluated project in 2012 after being out of order for some 42 months. High relevance for improved access was expressed by the water users and WASHCO in *Kufe.* Before the expansion of the scheme (implemented by LVIA), they had to walk for 2-3 hours to reach a water distribution point. The same priority was expressed by the WASHCO in *Upper Tuka* where the borehole and distribution system constructed by the Government stopped functioning in 2008, were rehabilitated by UNOCHA as an emergency project and broke down again in April 2014. In *Yeye*, the WASHCO appreciated the rehabilitation of the water system as well as the capacity building activities.

The Alaba Woreda administration is well acquainted with the project and its activities. The Head of the Woreda Administration confirmed that the ASW has its own 5-years strategic plan and a 1-year action plan. The project is consistent with these plans and in line with their targets. Of particular importance were the rehabilitations of the WSSs and scheme management. The Woreda Administration attaches high priority to improving the sustainability of the WSSs. The WWO participated in the inventory of WSSs together with the BWM&E. Based on this inventory, the BWM&E formulated proposal for rehabilitation of the first 2 boreholes. The IPP for the last 2 boreholes (Sorge Dorogosa, Besheno) was submitted to PIN by the WWO on 31 October 2013. Remaining 3 boreholes were identified using improved access as the main criteria.

The Head, BWM&E confirmed that ASW is a priority Woreda for improved access to drinking water and the project is thus consistent with the plans of the Bureau. He advised that he was not aware of the project until the visit of the evaluation team (this is probably due to the fact that he has resumed his position only recently). He was also not aware of the projects *Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology* or *Resources Survey of Thermal and Mineral Waters in Southern Ethiopia,* although both projects were implemented also in SNNPR and emphasized good communication with other bilateral partners such as Finland, Korea or Japan.

Enhancing expansion and quality of infrastructure development including better access to safe water and sanitation, building capacities to strengthen implementation capacities and deepening good governance are among the strategic pillars of the *Growth and transformation Plan 2010/11 - 2014/15.* Section 5.5.5 of this plan, *Potable Water Supply and Irrigation Development*, includes increased access for rural population as well as the reduction of non-functional rural WSSs. Implementation strategies for potable water supply should ensure dependable and sustainable water supply based on demand and efficiency measures, with active management and operational mechanism and capacity building of local WSSs management. This provides a clear indication of the GOE priority for sustainable management of drinking WSSs which a pre-requisite for increased access for growing numbers of population.

Universal Access Plan (UAP), December 2011. The UAP document aligned with the GTP is made to incorporate community led approaches such as self-supply in the case of water supply. Self-supply is a priority in areas with water potential to increase coverage.

2.1.3 Are the project outcomes consistent with the project design?

The project outcomes are consistent with the project design as presented in the revised LFM and in the grant proposal. The changes introduced during implementation (mainly rehabilitation of additional five boreholes) contributed to the achievement of project objectives. There are however inconsistencies in the project logic.

The causal relation between activity *information campaign on hygiene,* outputs and project objective is missing. This has been addressed in section 1.2 *Theory of change* above.

2.1.4 To what extent did the project complement other projects and donor activities?

Related Czech project include:

- *Establishment of a Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, 2011-2013.* Implementer: Sidama Water Supply (Ircon, Aquatest, GEOTest). Budget: 27,578,544 CZK. Coordinator: CZDA. The project aims to improve drinking water supply, management of water resources, and hygiene and sanitation practices in three Woredas in the Sidama Zone. Outputs include construction of new boreholes and related distribution networks, capacity building for operation and maintenance as well as awareness raising campaign on health hygiene and sanitation implemented by PIN.
- The recently tendered *Introduction of sustainable water supply systems in the small towns of Sidama, SNNPR, Ethiopia, II 2014-2016.* The new project will construct three new boreholes sited by the evaluated project and rehabilitate one borehole for which feasibility has been prepared. In its design the project is similar to the *Establishment of a Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, 2011-2013.*
- *Capacity building in environmental geology – mapping of geo-risk including hydrogeological condition in Dila and Hossaina areas, 2012 – 2014* (CzDA-RO-ET-2012-1-74010). The project located in the SNNPR (Hosaina in Hadiya Woreda, Dila in Gedeo Woreda) is implemented by the Czech Geological Survey. Project budget: 12,000,000 CZK, funded from the Budgetary measure of the Czech Geological Survey. Project objectives include capacity building of the GSE mainly in the areas of engineering-geological and hydrogeological mapping (1:250,000) by on-the-job training and provision of equipment. Information from the mapping may have some use for the rehabilitation of boreholes.
- *Sustainable Management of Soil, Forest and Water Resources as a Pilot Model for Community Development in Southern Ethiopia, 2010 – 2012*, implemented by MENDELU/VHS-GEOtest and coordinated by the CZDA. The project was comprised of two components: One focused on Soil and Water Conservation, the other one on Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). The respective development objectives were (i) Contribute to decreased soil degradation and increased protection of biodiversity in the surrounds of the Awassa Lake by continuing anti-erosion activities started by the preceding project in Awassa Zuryia Woreda. (ii) Contribute to improved access to drinking water and sanitation in Alaba Special Woreda. Focus of the WASH component was the rehabilitation of three drilled wells and establishment of additional distribution points, construction of roof catchments and simple latrines in 1st Tuka, Qobochobare a Rokenne Teffo Kebeles. PIN provided capacity building to all three WASHCOs under the evaluated project.
- *Improved access to drinking water in Alaba Special Woreda, 2007*. The project was implemented by PIN and coordinated by the Ministry of Environment. Budget: 162,000 CZK. The objective of the project was to provide long-term access to drinking water for the inhabitants of Bedene Alemtena and to strengthen basic hygienic practices of the community.
- *Improved access to drinking water in south-western areas of Ethiopia, 2003 - 2004*. The project was implemented by PIN and coordinated by the Ministry of Environment. Total budget: 5,790,000 CZK. The project aimed at improved access to drinking water for some 12,000 inhabitants, improving long-term management of the new WSSs and training in basic hygiene.

Other related project and donor activities in ASW

- *Save the Children Federation* has been working on deep well construction
- *Save the Children Finland* drilling new wells and constructing WSSs, with co-financing the ASW.
- *The COWASH Project* is to support the establishment of the Community Managed Project (CMP)

funding mechanism in water supply, sanitation and hygiene to accelerate the implementation of universal access to water in Ethiopia. Project duration: May 2011 – June 2016 (at the moment agreed up to 2014). Funding: Government of Finland original agreement: 22 M EUR, Government of Ethiopia: 9 M EUR. Finland is working on deep borehole construction, supplying school material for schools and kindergarten development

- Large *spring development project from Silte zone is being considered by the BWM&E*. Multi village scheme of about 70l/s is being planned to be developed to supply water for about 13-15 Kebeles with part of the scheme requiring pumping. Distribution line is yet to be designed. This is a project financed by the GOE but donors are expected to provide both technical and financial support. Progress depends on availability of funds. Regional Council may allocate some budget.
- *LVIA* works on rehabilitation and extension of WSSs, provides training and capacity building to the WASHCOs. Rehabilitated the system in Besheno, ASW in 2006.
- *UNICEF* supports borehole rehabilitation, extension of systems. Works thru Woreda Water Mine & Energy office under the ONE WASH NATIONAL PROGRAM Phase I from July 2013 to June 2015 and Phase II from July 2015 to June 2020. Works currently in 17 Woredas of the SNNPR including ASW.
- *Water Action* – rehabilitation of borehole and distribution network, construction of new boreholes
- *IRC* (International Rescue Committee) –Rehabilitation, extension, capacity building. Where PIN and IRC work in the same Kebele: rehabilitation by IRC, PIN capacity building of WASHCOs

Other major donors in SNNPR

- Action Aid
- International Medical Corps (IMC)
- The World Bank
- The African Development Bank
- JICA

The Government of Ethiopia/BWM&E

- Construction and rehabilitation of boreholes, support to the WWO

The ASW Planning office organizes quarterly meetings with all donors working in the WASH sector in the Woreda. It ensures that there are no duplications. The projects may be complementary. The NGOs may not have direct linkages with each other, but all are linked with the Woreda administration. The Woreda Water Office divides areas and defines priorities.

PIN supports capacity building of WASHCOs and of the WWO. Hygiene and sanitation interventions are done by others. There are complementarities between the evaluated project and other projects implemented in ASW/SNNPR:

- *Sustainable Management of Soil, Forest and Water Resources as a Pilot Model for Community Development in Southern Ethiopia, 2010 – 2012*: established and trained 3 WASHCOs. The camera for investigating boreholes procured under the project and handed over to the BWM&E has however not been used by PIN for investigation of boreholes rehabilitated under the evaluated project.
- *IRC* and PIN work in the same Kebele: IRC rehabilitates the WSSs, PIN focuses on capacity building of WASHCOs
- *Establishment of a Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, 2011-2013.* Awareness raising campaign on health hygiene and sanitation implemented by PIN.

2.1.5 To what extent are the project objectives still valid considering the current priorities of partner organizations, direct beneficiary groups and the program of CZDC in Ethiopia?

Current priorities of the direct beneficiary group

- In *Kufe* Woreda, some water users expressed the interest in having water connected to their houses. They are willing to pay up to 3 ETB/day. Priorities of WASHCO include maintenance of their scheme, electricity supply for powering the pump and a larger storage tank. The pump is currently switched off and on about 5 times a day which will decrease its lifetime.
- *WASHCO in Yeye* needs a stand-by generator (about 69,000 ETB) to be used during power failures (large power failure in February lasted for 21 days).They plan to construct a toilet, shower and snack service for customers queuing for a long time. They have already constructed a guard house, office, archive, meeting room and veterinary service point.
- WASHCO in *Upper Tuka* is eager to get their pump repaired. They have written a letter to the WWO on 30 April. The BWM&E has been informed. They are now waiting for an expert from the Bureau. Meanwhile they have to cross large distances to get water.
- *WASHCO 1st Tuka* needs repair of the leaking reservoir, and a water meter. The reservoir has been leaking since the system has been constructed).

Current priorities of the WWO:

- Implementation of gravity and pumped scheme from spring source located in Silti Woreda in Wolbareg area to 16 Kebeles which are not currently connected to water supply system (50km; estimate cost 100 million ETB).
- Drilling of new boreholes in 4 Kebeles
- Procurement of 10 submersible pumps as standby for replacement
- Training and monitoring of WASHCOs is of paramount importance for sustainability of the planned and existing schemes

Current priorities of the ASW Administration:

- Health, agriculture and education sectors are now in quite good condition. Water supply remains a big problem, beyond the capacity of the Regional Government. At times water has been sold for 25 ETB per Jerry can (25 litre container) by water vendors. Development of water supply schemes (new + rehabilitation) is a priority
- Facilitating involvement of the private sector (WASHCOs could buy spare parts, hire technicians using their own funds)
- Consider advantages linking WASHCOs with the VTC in Alaba
- Capacity building for the management of schemes (operation + maintenance)
- Tariff based on cost analysis of schemes

Current priorities of the BWM&E

- Self-supply is a priority with areas with water potential. In Alaba, water from the river may be treated. Water could also be brought from Awassa. (JICA is working on self-supply in the SNNPR)
- The Bureau has now 17 drilling rigs. Two rigs have the capacity to drill up to 600 m deep. About 17 drillers are trained and 10,000 submersible pumps purchased. Maintenance workshop is also to be established. JICA will continue to train drillers.
- WSS from gravity spring (70 l/s) for 13-15 Kebeles. The Bureau may have funds for the construction of the main line. Connection for Kebeles is not yet solved, waiting for funds from donors, NGOs
- Important to treat water with high content of fluoride
- Support with training and capacity building for technical repair, tariff setting, supply of materials and equipment, organizing groups, creating awareness on health and hygiene and sanitation. Increasing free defecation areas is also a priority

Current priorities of the Ethiopian Government (remain unchanged):

- Enhancing expansion and quality of infrastructure development including better access to safe water and sanitation, building capacities to strengthen implementation capacities and deepening good governance (strategic pillars of the *Growth and transformation Plan 2010/11 - 2014/15).*

- Self-supply is a priority with areas with water potential. (*Universal Access Plan 2011*)

Current priorities of the CZDC

- The sector priorities and objectives of the *Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017*[2] remain unchanged.

Current priorities of PIN

- Greater involvement of the private sector for operational and maintenance support
- Enhanced use of a database system for reporting, monitoring
- Ensuring the accountability over the technical quality of repairs (e.g. using a camera for borehole investigation, pumping tests used to avoid over-exploitation of the water source)
- Improving organizational stability of WASHCOs (this could be done by reducing their number to minimum 3 and introducing remuneration from tariffs)
- Improving financial management (evaluators comment: intensive training and continued mentoring required)
- Improving transparency. The general assembly should be provided with clear accounts for all money received and itemized expenditure account
- Improving system for communication with the WWO (E-reporting with mobile phones).
- Safe water handling to minimise the risk of contamination at the point of consumption ("from source to mouth").

2.1.6 Conclusions on relevance

- *The project was and remains consistent with the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017, with the overall and specific objectives of the Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017 and ultimately of the MOU signed between the Czech Embassy and MOFED in October 2011.*
- *The project was and remains consistent with the priorities, targets and strategies of the "Growth and Transformation Plan" (GTP) 2010/11 – 2024/15 of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.*
- *The project (mainly rehabilitation of the WSSs) reflected the priorities of the direct beneficiaries.*
- *The project largely reflected the past and current priorities of the ASW and the BWM&E*
- *The WWO considers training and monitoring of WASHCOs of paramount importance for sustainability.*
- *Project outcomes are consistent with the (revised) project design*
- *The project complemented several ongoing activities of the CZDC and other donors. There were no duplications. The camera for investigating boreholes procured under the project Sustainable Management of Soil, Forest and Water Resources as a Pilot Model for Community Development in Southern Ethiopia, and handed over to the BWM&E has not been used during the rehabilitation of wells under the current project.*

The priority for the water users and for most WASHCOs is sustainable availability of drinking water.. The Woreda Administration and BWM&E fully appreciate the importance of organizational strengthening and capacity building in technical, financial and administrative management for sustainable improvement of access. Options to boreholes, cheaper in operation and maintenance and less demanding on external support and thus likely to be more sustainable are being explored by the regional and Woreda authorities. Treatment of water from wells with high content of fluoride is one of the priorities.

Relevance of this project for sustainable increase in access to drinking water has been assessed as high.

[2] www.mzv.cz/aid

2.2 EFFECTIVENESS

Interventions were planned on the basis of a thorough and methodologically sound baseline survey implemented between October and December 2011 in the first 10 target Kebeles. Subsequent baseline surveys were implemented for the 10 Kebeles included in 2012 and for the 20 Kebeles included in 2013. The purpose of the baselines was to investigate and examine the functionality and service level and factors that are affecting sustainability. This included and assessment of the capacity and willingness of the communities to improve management practices and to move from ad-hoc problem solving to systematic monitoring and planning of maintenance and mapping of resources for external services. The 2011 survey established that from the 23 non-functional WSSs, 10 were closed by the WWO due to insufficient management by WASHCOs and 5 by the WASHCOs themselves to save on payments to attendants. Main constraints identified in the baselines included:

- Lack of resources for effective management of all 39 boreholes
- Lack of communication and inability of local institutions to solve problems
- Work of WASHCOs is not based on economic principles

2.2.1 To what extent were the intended objectives (results) achieved?

Output 1: Alaba Special Woreda Water Resources Office has administrative and technical capacity necessary for proper management of WSS

The WASHCOs, particularly 18 of those included in 2011 and in 2012, can do minor routine maintenance themselves. Major maintenance continues posing a serious problem and is usually beyond the financial and technical capacity of the WASHCOs as well as of the WWO.

Guidelines for the management of WSS in ASW, based on the National guidelines, have been prepared by the project in close consultation with the Region, Woreda and the WASHCOs themselves and are followed by the WWO for establishing the Committees but less for their management.

An Excel database of WASHCOs has been set up for the WWO. Every employee has his/her own area of responsibility. Information includes technical, administrative and financial aspects to be updated on a monthly basis and entered from reports prepared by Kebeles with a borehole. The database, established for improved, joint monitoring, reporting and planning is functional but not completed and updated. According to the WWO, only one third of WASHCOs trained in 2011/2012 and very few of those trained in the last year of the project submit completed forms. There are also delays and inaccuracies with entering data on the part of the WWO although all nine trained WWO staff members continue working at the Office. For example the income and expenditure of 1st Tuka in the same in February and in April; the expenditure exceeds the income. The database includes 35 Kebeles. For April, some information is available for 14 Kebeles, information on income only for 11. In February information on income is entered for 13 Kebeles. Overall, the database is considered too complex given the capacities and priorities of the WWO. Also the WASCO reporting format needs to be simplified. Most WASHCOs continue contacting the WWO ad-hoc, mainly for repairs when their systems break down. Currently, the main sources of knowledge about the current status of the WSSs are the frequently changing employees of the WWO. A complete, updated database would be useful tool for improving the institutional memory of the WWO and for providing information to the Government as well as to NGOs and donors.

The project procured maintenance tools and equipment as well as office equipment requested by the WWO on a priority basis. These have been handed over in 2013 to increase the Woreda's technical capacity and are used.

Output 2: Stakeholders at community level (WASHCOs, technicians and others) ensure proper management of WSS

Several efforts have been made over the past years mainly by NGOs to strengthen the organization and the managerial capacities of entities managing WSSs in the rural areas of ASW. Most projects however have been focusing on infrastructure, with training in operation and maintenance of the new or rehabilitated systems. However, as the baseline survey evidenced, while technical skills are important, major threats to sustainability are the organization of management, communication and economic aspects. The project's was

the first effort to address these issues in the whole Woreda and in a systematic manner, linking the WASHCOs with the Woreda and involving the BWM&E. The approach included several steps: Community facilitation, baseline, community meeting, electing WASHCOs, participatory formulation of a plan of action and establishing a Water Council. Networking during trainings has been complemented by a visit to Dalocha Woreda in Silti Zone to a well-managed gravity scheme. The 10 WASHCOs included in the project in 2011 received three trainings (one in each project year), WASHCOs included in 2012 two trainings. The 18 WASHCOs included in 2013 were trained only once. Monitoring and upgrading of skills took place in all target Woredas throughout the project.

The baseline studies revealed that most WASHCOs did not function according to the guideline issued for rural water supplies by the MOWI&E. The existing WASHCOs were re-organized or new created in consultation with the WWO. 100 members from 18 WASHCOs targeted in 2011 and 2012 received repeated trainings by the project. The project also provided information about where to get spare parts, and made some progress in linking suppliers with the Woreda and the Region. Members 19 included in 2013 were trained only once. The WWO was supposed to continue with the training and capacity building activities after the completion of the project. Technical training was provided to operators and technicians in each target Kebele. 79 operators and 38 technicians have been trained between 2011 and 2013. The trainings also served for the identification of training needs and planning of skills upgrading.

Regular monitoring and capacity building meetings were held with communities and WASHCOs from the first 20 target Kebeles and WWO. The project also facilitated monthly meetings between the communities and WASHCOs. Training on The WASHCOs had the opportunity to share information during trainings. PIN reported improvements in the management of WSSs in most of the first 20 Kebeles.

The team visited five Kebeles: *Gubashero* (batch 2012, WSS rehabilitated under the project in 2012), *Kufe* (batch 2013), *Upper Tuka* (batch 2012), *1st Tuka* (batch 2012, WSS rehabilitated by MENDELU in 2013) and *Yeye* (batch 2011, WSS rehabilitated under the project in 2011).

- *WASHCO Gubashero* now follows the instructions on what to check prior to switching on the pump and when to switch it off. The Committee has been reorganized and is functional, although the position of Chairman remained vacant for the last six months. The Committee reported weekly meetings to monitor income and financial status and to check the sanitation condition around the scheme.
- *WASHCO Kufe* knows the basics about how to operate the pump, when to open and when to switch off.
- In *Upper Tuka* operators were trained by the WWO and experts from the BWM&E; they received last training in 2013. There was no follow up by PIN because the project ended. Both operators were interviewed by the evaluation team. They gave the impression of knowing their job well and are able to do minor repairs. Manual for operating the pump is available. A well maintained log book shows that the pump has broken on 30 April and the scheme has since not been operational. The WASHCO reported bi-weekly meetings and trainings by the WWO.
- *WASHCO 1st Tuka* has not shown any significant improvements since the evaluation in 2013 although it provides monthly reports to the WWO and reported regular meetings with the community.
- The *WASHCO in Yeye* has been established in 1993. The strong and enthusiastic Chairman has been in his position since the beginning. Each member of the Committee (3 men and 2 women) receives a monthly allowance of 300 ETB for six days work as an incentive. The two operators receive 500 ETB/month each. The four guards are paid 300 ETB/month during the rainy season and 400 ETB during the dry season. The water point attendants (5 during the dry, 2-3 during the rainy season) are paid 500 ETB/month. The team is well coordinated and effective. Formats for financial and administrative monitoring and reporting provided after the training are used and up to date. The WASHCO reported accumulated bank savings from proceeds of water sales of 410,000 ETB. Preventive maintenance is done periodically and the WSS is in a good condition. This WASHCO is an excellent example of effective management and coordination.

Output 3: WSS for 2 Kebeles rehabilitated as pilot implemented by relevant institutions

The project Rehabilitated seven instead of two originally planned boreholes using additional funding from the CZDA as well as from own fundraising. All 7 schemes were reported by the WWO to be working during the time of visit.

The works have been implemented by technicians from the BWM&E and the WWO:

- Yeye in 2011
- Gurura Buchu and Gubashero in 2012
- 1st Hansha, Kuncheyeye, Besheno and Sorge Dorgosa in 2013

The rehabilitation included replacement of submersible pumps, as well as the repairs of water points and watering troughs. Results from chemical tests are not available. The camera for investigating boreholes procured under the project *Sustainable Management of Soil, Forest and Water Resources as a Pilot Model for Community Development in Southern Ethiopia,* and handed over to the BWM&E has not been used. The WSS have been handed over to the WWO (Besheno, 1st Hansha, Kuncheyeye, Besheno and Sorge Dorgosa in 2013, Gurura Buch and Gubashero in 2012).Evidence of handing over Yeye is not available. The pumps in Gubashero and Kuncheyeye broke down shortly after their rehabilitation, reportedly due to power fluctuations and mistakes by changing the fuses.

Practical training in safe handling and transportation of drinking water has been implemented in all target Kebeles. The project organized cleaning of the sanitary zone and construction of fence to prevent trespassing and entry to livestock. 15 billboards with simple message on safe handling of drinking water have been placed in the project area.

Information from interviews and observations by the evaluation team:

- The WSS in *Gubashero* has been constructed by SCF in 2009 and rehabilitated by the project in 2012. The WASHCO informed that the system has not been functional for three and half years, which means that is has broken down shortly after its construction. The system is supplied from 350 m deep borehole, includes two 10 m3 reservoirs (one for cattle, one for human use) and two water points. The system has been rehabilitated in 2012.The pump and switch board have been replaced, new cattle trough constructed and the two water points have been rehabilitated. The WASHCO reported an improvement of the pumping rate. They have not received any equipment but a log book has been introduced for registering the time of pumping, hours of operation and reading of the water meter. The system is now functional.
- In *Kufe*, the WSS has been constructed by SCF. LVIA has rehabilitated and expanded the scheme by adding two water points and provided technical and administrative equipment. The system is functioning but they are also buying water from Alaba and from neighbouring Kebeles.
- In *Upper Tuka*, the pump broke on 30 April (records from the log book). The WASHCO reported the problem to the WWO. A technician visited the location but report is not available and the cause of the break down is not clear. The WASHCO does not have sufficient funds to procure a new pump.
- Status of the WSS in *1st Tuka* is described under Output 2 above. Rehabilitation implemented under the *Sustainable Management of Soil, Forest and Water Resources as a Pilot Model for Community Development in Southern Ethiopia* included the construction of an additional distribution point. During the visit, the community has been using only one although the rainy season has just only started, reportedly because the water meter has not been functioning.
- The borehole in *Yeye* has been drilled in 1992 (360 m, Q = 3l/sec). Pump has been replaced by the project in 2011. The transformer has been replaced by EPCO, after long time of complaints by the WASHCO and the community, and intervention by the project supported by the Woreda. No break downs of the pump have been reported – evidence of good quality and proper operation. The operator uses plumbing tools from previous project.

- The *Besheno* WSS constructed by the BWM&E in 2003 has been rehabilitated by LVIA in 2006[3], with co-funding by the WWO and the community. The community and WASHCO received training in technical and administrative management. The tariff has been assessed on the basis of detailed calculation of running expenses. Depreciations and reserve fund were not included in the calculation. The system has been rehabilitated by PIN in 2013.

Objective 1: Establishing functional and sustainable administrative and technical management of water supply systems in ASW including strengthening of administrative and technical capacities for the administration and technical maintenance of water supply systems

The indicator for this project objective is not measurable. Data from Ripple study (2008) indicate an average time for repair of about three months. The current duration has not been established assessed. According to the final report the time between break down and reporting to the WWO has decreased from 10 – 1.2 days. This indicates improvement in the management, but is not related to the time for repair which depends on availability of funds (from own sources, the WWU/BWM&E or a donor).

Objective 2 (revised): Increased number of functional boreholes and water points with clean sanitation zone

The number of functional boreholes has increased from 28 at the beginning of the project (as per the baseline study) or 27 (as per the Final report) to 32 as of January 2014 (Final project report), due to the rehabilitation of 7 WSSs under the project. This is more than has been originally planned. Three WSSs broke down during the implementation. The pump in Upper Tuka stopped functioning in April 2014. No other break downs were reported and it is assumed that 31 boreholes were functional during the visit. If PIN would not exceed the original target of two rehabilitations, the number of functioning boreholes at the end of the project would be 27 and during the evaluation 26. The objective has been achieved and the result is above target. The numbers of functional boreholes however indicate that rehabilitations require external funding and take time if funds are not provided by a donor since both the WWO and the BWM&E have limited budgets.

2.2.2 Appropriateness of technical solutions

Rehabilitation of all seven wells included the replacement of pumps with accessories. The diagnostic borehole camera procured under the MENDELU project and available with the BWM&E has not been used to investigate the condition of the boreholes. Without current information about the condition of the borehole and its outfit there is a danger that after the installation of pumping equipment the pump and/or the fittings of the borehole will break down and the investment will be in vain.

Boreholes repeatedly break down and need to be rehabilitated with government or donor funding. They do not represent sustainable solution, in particular where good organization of management and maintenance (such as in Yeye) does not yet exist. Support to the investigation of optional sources (springs in Silti or near to Kambata Tembaro, the river) can in the future lead to more sustainable technical solutions.

Results from the baseline survey indicate that focus on managerial aspects can achieve greater impact on improved sustainable access then rehabilitations. This is also the experience of the evaluation team. The emphasis on assessing and improving the technical and administrative managerial capacities of WASHCOs and the WWO with the involvement of local authorities (Coordination Forum) and the private sector is a good example of good practice. Effective MIS (database) is required for monitoring and is a pre-requisite for systematic planning. This conclusion is shared by all five visited WASHCOs, the BWM&E, and the Woreda Administration.

[3] Körner, Marie, Pištora Jiří, Cherkos Tefera, Ele Jan Saaf. 30 September 2011. Development Cooperation of the Czech Republic in the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region in Ethiopia. Assessment report. Akses s.r.o., Czech Development Agency. http://www.czda.cz/czda/en_126/en_132/en_799.htm

2.2.3 What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the results? How were possible impediments overcome?

Factors that contributed to achieving results mentioned during meetings with stakeholders include:

- Experienced local project staff
- VEOLIA and other small donors provided some additional funding in response to PIN fundraising activities. CZDA contributed undisbursed funds at the end of the fiscal year (2013). This made possible the rehabilitation of additional 5 boreholes.
- Capacity building provided to the WWO in collaboration with PIN and BWM&E
- Participatory implementation: WA+WWD+WASHCOs and community) WWD staff are being in the area for a longer period and know the background,
- The project was a priority for the ASW and WWM&EO
- The project was a priority for the communities and WASHCOs
- PIN has been working is ASW in close cooperation with the local authorities for the past eight years and there is a mutual trust.

Factors that hampered achievement of results:

- Too many Kebeles covered
- Lack of data for old boreholes
- Insufficient lateral coordination: WASH WCU established in 2009 by UNICEF/SNV. Today functional only in emergencies, not for regular coordination
- Sufficient number of well trained, committed staff and budgetary constraints of the WWO (required to complement the implementation capacities of the project team)
- Lack of cooperation on the part of EPCO
- Poor technical supervision of construction
- Lack of commitment on the part of WWO for updating (filling data) the database
- Government staff expects per diem payments for their work with the project
- The lack of legal status of the WASHCOs[4] prevents among others legal action for misappropriation of funds and an overall improvement of the financial management (WASHCO in Yeye reported that they have legal status)
- The WASHCO management is not reimbursed for the time they work for the community. From experience of the evaluation team, community based committees are usually more effective if paid. Yeye is an example, although other factors contribute to the good management practice.

2.2.4 Conclusions on effectiveness

- *The administrative and technical capacity of the WWO, necessary for proper management of WSS has improved but still remains limited, partly due to high staff turnover and the lack of motivation. Currently, the WWO does not have the capacity to cover 39 WSSs. Sufficient number of well trained, motivated ad committed staff, budgetary constraints and the lack of transport and equipment continue to be a problem, unlikely to be resolved in the near future.*
- *The introduction of a database is an important step towards improved institutional memory, monitoring and planning. Shortening the reporting forms, simplifying the database, and the communication of information would make it easier to manage the database and to demonstrate its practical benefits to the WWO management. Adopting the database as a tool for monitoring and planning depends on the allocation of adequate resources and priorities of the WWO management.*
- *Roles and responsibilities of WASHCOs are defined. Financial status and savings have improved. WASHCOs have own accounts, there is more transparency. Financial mismanagement remains an issue, and most WASHCOs do not submit regular reports.*
- *According to the Government guidelines, WASHCOs should have 7 members; in ASW there are usually five (number supported by the project). The evaluation team considers 3 paid and trained*

[4] WUAs have legal status, the WWO is supposed to issue a proclamation of the respective Regulation. It remains unclear who gives the WUAs legal status. Regional Government, Regional Council?

persons sufficient for effective management of one system.

- *Overuse, improper installation and erratic electricity supply combined with weak technical management lead to break downs of the WSSs and the need for their repeated rehabilitations. Although seven systems have been rehabilitated under the project, the number of functional WSSs increased by four from 27 in April 2011 to 31 in June 2014. More and continued training for operators and the WASHCOs is still needed with individual and intensive facilitation approach over a longer period of time.*
- *The capacities of the implementer and of the WWO were overestimated and the targets set for the period of project duration (42 months) too ambitious. Improvements in the performance of the 20 WASHCOs included in 2013 have not been reported.*
- *Problematic remains the excessive content of fluoride (concentration in 1st Tuka 3.4 – 4.44 mg/l, Qobochobare 7.0 mg/l Rokenne Teffo between 3.4-6.55 mg/l)[5]. According to the WHO standards, maximum allowed is 1.5 mg/l, the Ethiopian standards allow up to 3.0 mg/l. Content of fluoride has not been included in the selection criteria for rehabilitation. Treatment of extracted water or recommendations of appropriate treatment of water for drinking or preparing meals or instructions to breastfeeding mothers have not been included in the project.*

The project achieved the intended results only partly. It did however lay the foundation to a Woreda-wide, inclusive approach to building capacities for improved technical and administrative management of WSSs that will contribute to increasing the access to drinking water in a sustainable manner.

Effectiveness is rated as rather high.

2.3 EFFICIENCY

2.3.1 Could the same result be achieved with lower cost?

The expenditure for rehabilitation of infrastructure is proportionate to the technical results and under the specific limitations for access to drinking water in ASW also useful. In similar situations however, attention should be paid to professional verification of the conditions of the boreholes (inspection with a camera, tests of control samples, pumping test etc.) to eliminate possible break downs of pumps or boreholes and for appropriate dimensioning of the pump and energy sources. Expenses for the "soft" components are also considered proportionate to the outputs. It can be stated that the total cost of the project is adequate in relation to its outputs. The cost if individual items correspond with the usual market prices for contracts of similar nature and complexity.

An option to repeated rehabilitations of boreholes to be considered in the future could be water from springs and the river. The initial investment may be higher but the cost of operation and maintenance lower, operation simpler and the systems more sustainable. (Water Action constructed a gravity system from spring in Silti Zone, Wulbareg Woreda. Yield: 75l/sec. 30l/sec have been diverted to Dalocha Woreda and from there to Sankura Woreda. It could be possible to divert some water from Sankura Woreda to ASW to supply 3-4 Kebeles. The gravity system has been visited by PIN, CZDA and ASW WWO. There is also a spring in ASW that could reportedly supply about 100 households. MOE expert visited the location once and declared that the yield is too low. The potential of this spring and actual yield should be further investigated.)

Rehabilitation of existing/siting of new boreholes should be guided by assessment of these two options (technical and financial feasibility).

2.3.2 Were planned objectives and outputs achieved in accordance with the time plan?

Activities were implemented in accordance with the work plan, without any major deviations that would influence subsequent activities. The initial intent of the project has been widened with the number of rehabilitated boreholes increasing from two to seven (Activity 3.1). The project work plan has been adjusted to reflect the additional boreholes in 2013. No extension of the overall project duration was required.

[5] Etiopie – měření vrtů, zhodnocení terénních prací květen 2011, dokumentační zpráva, VHS Brno a.s, červen 2011

2.3.3 Were the funds utilized in accordance with the approved budget?

Funds allocated to the project have been utilized in accordance with the relevant guidelines: Decision of the CZDA # 02/2011/03 on the provision of a grant from the State budget of the CR for the year 2011 (2,000,000 CZK), Decision # 02/2012/04 on the provision of a grant from the State budget for 2012 (2,000,000 CZK) and Decision # 02/2013/04 on the provision of a grant from the State budget for 2013 (2,000,000 CZK). Following a request from the implementer, the last year's allocation has been increased to 3,150,000 CZK by Decision # 02/2013/04.

Two changes to the project budget were introduced during implementation:

- Request for partial change in the budget without exceeding the total budget amount has been approved by a letter from the CZDA dated 15.11.2012.
- Request dated 15.11.2013 for increasing the amount granted for 2013 by 1,150,000 CZK for the purchase and installation of two pumps (in Sorge Dorgos and Besheno Kebeles), rehabilitation of two watering troughs and compensation of expenses for the Program Manager has been approved by a Decision of the CZDA.

2.3.4 How was the project managed and monitored during the planning and implementation? (Progress and financial monitoring)

- **The ASW Administration** was closely involved in the implementation and are well aware of the project activities and achievements. The ASW was not involved during planning and formulation and reported gap in PIN reporting at the initial stages of implementation. PIN however participated in the quarterly coordination meetings organized by the Woreda and reporting became regular. These meetings include discussion of strengths, weaknesses, issues arising during implementation and the way forward.

- The project was closely supervised by a **PIN** project Manager who visited the locations every two weeks and has been joined by a WWO staff on a monthly basis. PIN implemented and monitored all technical and financial trainings. Trainings in administration have been organized by PIN and implemented by the WWO. PIN advised that BWM&E and BOFED received semi-annual reports from the implementer; this has been confirmed in a meeting with BOFED. In December 2013, PIN conducted an internal evaluation focussed on results and lessons learned.

- The current Head of **BWM&E** was not familiar with the project; he is new in the position.

- **BOFED** is well informed about the project and the procedural requirements. During a meeting with Ato Brahanu Eshetu, Planning Officer, M&E, Ato Brahanu shared with the evaluation team notes from joint evaluation of the project that has just been completed and informed the team that an Agreement has been signed with MOFED for the follow up project 2014-2015. He advised that the Agreement between the Czech Republic and BOFED, including the Project Document and budget is available to both BOFED and the BWM&E. PIN submits regular progress reports and joint mid-term reviews and final evaluation have been conducted. The recent joint evaluation included PIN, BOFED, BWM&E, ASW, and DOFED, visited all project Kebeles and reviewed activities for the past three years. BOFED received the Final Project Report in English at the beginning of June 2014 and is satisfied with the project performance. Below are findings of the joint evaluation as presented to the team by Ato Brahanu. They illustrate good communication and understanding of the project.

Project achievements

The project rehabilitated non-functional wells, shared experience, and provided support to the WWO and WASHCOs. WASHCOs are now in a good shape. The WWO has now database that helps the Woreda with monitoring. WASHCOs can bring the data on a standard format. The joint evaluation team visited some rehabilitated WSS. WASHCOs appreciate support provided by PIN. In some places, 1 scheme is used by more than 1 Kebele. For example, the source in Besheno is used by 8 Kebeles. There is additional demand for rehabilitation. In Yeye, the pump is powered by electricity from the main grid. Due to fluctuations in electricity supply, the community is sometimes without water for 3-5 days; they need a back-up diesel generator. PIN rehabilitated 5 wells in addition to the 2 initially planned. Focus was on 20 Kebeles.

Limitations

Project audit reports are required but the audit report was not ready for the evaluation. The cost of external audit is included in the budget. Auditing one box of documents cost about 1,500 ETB. The maximum cost of an external audit is estimated at 10,000 ETB.

Recommendations

The total number of schemes should be increased to increase access. Additional storage tanks and distribution points are required.

- **CZDA** monitored the implementation of the project by reviewing the outputs and discussing requests for budgetary adjustments with the implementer. Monitoring visits took place in 2012 and 2013. A detailed progress monitoring report has been prepared by the CZDA in 2013, with the assessment of progress for each activity. The report demonstrates a detailed knowledge and understanding of the project.

- The **Czech Embassy** visited the project regularly and reflected findings in regular monitoring reports. The only monitoring report provided to the evaluation team is for April – December 2011, based on a visit to the project area on 20 – 24 February 2012. The content and recommendations in the report show a solid understanding of the project and of the development context. Statements in the report and discussions with the Embassy indicate effective communication on project related issues.

2.3.5 How properly was the intervention logic formulated and how was the LFM used?

The complete LFM has been included in the Grant Request Proposal and in the approved Project Document. In the final LFM attached to the Final Project Report the indicators for number of boreholes has been increased from 2 to 7, but the outputs has not been revised. It has however been reflected in the "Table of Activities". While the Matrix indicated training of 40 WASHCOs, 39 have been included in the project (all WSSs except for one private well) according to the training report and 38 according to the Project Final Report.

The final report addresses the indicators for project objective. Dimensions for output indicators are not properly reflected. The matrix has been originally prepared in English for the benefit of local and international project staff and project partners and translated into Czech. It has not been used for monitoring, possibly because dimensions of some of the indicators were difficult to monitor (such as average time between break down and reporting to the WWO or indicators expressed as percentages, without a baseline). Reporting was based on outputs and activities from the approved Project Document.

2.3.6 Has financial management been done according to the relevant procedure?

Financial management of the project was in accordance with relevant Decisions on the provision of grants from the State budget of the CR for all three project years and reflected the Government Resolutions on funds for development cooperation. The legal conditions for usage of grants anchored in the Law No. 2018/2000, Statute Book on budgetary rules, detailed in relevant decisions and in the Rules for Acceptable Expenditures for a development Cooperation Project of the Czech Republic, were respected throughout the implementation.
Itemized expenditure reports were part of each annual report submitted by the implementer.

2.3.7 Conclusions on efficiency

The expenditure was proportionate to the project results. The planned outputs and activities were accomplished in accordance with the time plan. Funds were utilized in accordance with the approved budget. Relevant procedures were followed with respect to financial management. The local partners were not involved in the planning and design, but were fully involved in monitoring and evaluation during the implementation and evaluation phases. PIN has managed the project well and conducted internal evaluation to assess the results and to draw lessons for future activities. The project was also closely monitored by the CZDA and the Embassy. PIN communicated well with all key stakeholders and submitted regular progress and financial reports. The intervention logic has been formulated but the LFM has not been used for monitoring.

Efficiency of the project is rated as high.

2.4 SUSTAINABILITY

To what extent is the improved administrative and technical management of water supply systems in Alaba Special Woreda likely to continue after the completion of this project?

2.4.1 How has sustainability been planned and monitored by the project?

Although access to drinking water in ASW, particularly in the rural areas is low, ownership and sustainability of the WSSs pose a serious problem in all Kebeles except for Yeye which is situated at the edge of Alaba. The specific social structure of the Alaba society and the fact that the government and donors continue constructing and rehabilitating boreholes are among the reasons for this situation. The implementer has a good understanding of the situation and included sustainability analysis and sustainability plans with identified risk factors and mitigation measures in the project proposal. Exit strategy defines steps for gradual handing over to the project partners (WASHCOs and WWO). Major sustainability factors and mitigation measures are clearly described. Some important sustainability factors relevant for this project have been added by the evaluation team in section 1.3.

During the implementation and evaluation, the project focused on planned activities and outputs. Record of systematic monitoring of the risk factors is not available. Although the project focused on improving sustainability and some of the risk factors are included in the WWO database, analysis and monitoring by the implementer of additional key factors should be included. In-depth monitoring of risk factors and changes in selected WASHCOs (case studies) could lead to adjustment of approaches to capacity building. Institutional analysis of the WWO would help to tailor capacity building to the absorption capacities and to focused identification of complementary resources in the private sector or in other government institutions.

2.4.2 Are the WSS financially sustainable?

Unresolved remains the calculation of tariffs which continue to be based on decision of the Community and WASHCOs rather than on economic principals and cost recovery. Water users pay flat rates per jerry cane and per animal at the collection point (between 0.25 – 0.50 ETB). The WWO confirmed that no one knows the full recovery cost. The cost of operation and maintenance for the individual water points are also not available with the WWO. The average O&M cost for the current year were quoted with 300,000 ETB. There is no comparison between the volume of water produced and the volume of water paid for – the volume of NRW has also not been calculated. Money is collected at the water point and collection rates are high. The current income seems to be sufficient in most cases to cover the cost of the operators, routine maintenance and minor repairs.

- WASHCO in *Kufe* informed that they have enough money (80,000 ETB) in the bank which is sufficient for minor maintenance including electric motor rewinding but need to be assisted by the WWO in the repair of their WSS because they do not have the required equipment and know-how.
- WASHCO *Gubashero* told the evaluation team that they have 27,000 ETB in their bank.

- Upper Tuka reported about 39,500 ETB in the bank and 3,000 ETB in kind (fuel reserve). The tariff is 0.50 ETB, sufficient to cover the cost of fuel, salaries of two operators, 2 water point attendants and one guard.

Yeye and 1st Tuka provided calculation of running expenses.

- *Yeye* manages to cover the cost of operation and maintenance including the remuneration for WASHCO members. Tariff is set in consultation of WASHCO and beneficiaries based on the expenses. In 1993, the tariff was 0.15 ETB/jerry can. Since 2009 0.25 ETB is collected. Every user pays. For those who cannot, someone else from the community pays. The income is 6,000 ETB/month in wet, 10,000 ETB/month in dry season of which half (5,000 ETB) is the cost of electricity. Each member of the Committee (3 men and 2 women) receives a monthly allowance of 300 ETB for six days work as an incentive. The two operators receive 500 ETB/month each. The four guards are paid 300 ETB/month during the rainy season and 400 ETB during the dry season. The water point attendants (5 during the dry, 3 during the rainy season) are paid 500 ETB/month. The team is well coordinated and effective. Formats for financial and administrative monitoring and reporting provided after the training are used and up to date. The WASHCO reported accumulated bank savings from proceeds of water sales of 410,000 ETB

- *1st Tuka* has also accumulated sufficient funds (69,000 ETB) to replace their leaking storage (but asked the Woreda for replacement). They collect 0.25 ETB per jerry can and the same amount for 1 cattle. Their system is now connected to the grid – before they collected 0.50 ETB. The reservoir is filled 3-4 times per day. They have good idea about the cost of operating their system: The cost of electricity is 1,200 ETB per month during the wet season and 6 to 7 hundred during the dry season. (The cost of fuel for the generator was 2.500 ETB per month during the rainy – and 5,000 ETB during the dry season.) Salaries: 1 operator 300/400 wet/dry; 3 water point attendants in dry season 300 ETB/month, in wet only 1, 250 ETB/month. Total cost of O&M about 900/month.

PIN informed that from the seven 7 rehabilitated boreholes, 2 or 3 are connected to electric network. The remaining ones have only generators. The price per jerry can is usually 0.25 ETB. When the pump is connected to electric network, capacity of water is sufficient and the borehole well done, system can be profitable (Yayekebele – 3 years operation of WSS, approximately 1 million ETB on the account of WASHCo). PIN pointed out that nobody knows exact data about money - all numbers are estimates. PIN has developed a format for expenditure and is working on establishing the full cost of O&M. According to the Ethiopian Water Resources Management Policy, section 2.3.1: Water supply sanitation policy, rural tariff settings are based on the objective of recovering operation and maintenance costs while urban tariff structures are based on the basis of full cost recovery. Investments are not supposed to be included in the tariff. PIN agreed that it is necessary to calculate full cost recovery tariffs and that a survey on ability to pay should be conducted.

If the Management Policy is strictly followed, the Woreda would need to pay the difference between the cost of O&M and the full cost recovery tariff into the WASHCO account or into a special fund on a monthly basis. If an agreement is reached that the water users in ASW should pay the full tariff, the ability to pay survey would help to identify households that need support. It is likely that the communities themselves would find solutions for these households (as they did in Yeye). According to the BWM&E, the shadow price for water is currently 5 ETB/20 l (from water vendors). (Some residents from Kufe where the WSS broke down pay currently 3 ETB /jerry can to vendors). People are willing to pay this price if other sources are not available. Otherwise the cost (full or partial) of water used by these families would need to be included in the tariffs or subsidies paid by the Woreda directly to WASHCOs on a monthly basis.

The cost of fuel for generators is increasing and connections to the main grid (where available) not reliable. Some WASHCOs expressed the wish for a back-up generator to use when electricity is not available. Tariffs would need to be reviewed and if necessary revised on an annual basis to reflect the increasing input unit cost and the depreciations of equipment.

The regional and local governments are also exploring options for supply of drinking water from springs (one in Alaba, one in Wulbareg Woreda in Silti Zone) and of using water from the river. The cost of operation and maintenance of WSSs linked to these potential sources would be less than for deep boreholes.

2.4.3 Are the WSS technically sustainable?

There are 79 Kebeles and 40 WASHCOs all trained by PIN. (One WSS can serve 1-5 Kebeles.) From the 40 WSSs, 31 were probably functional in June 2014 (reliable evidence is not available).

The Woreda administration advised that there is a lack of capacity to properly operate motorized pumps in some WASHCOs and pumps break down due to the lack of operational know-how. Improving the capacity in preventive maintenance is very important. The BWM&E informed that the schemes constructed for 5,000 persons. Overuse and over-pumping shortens the life span of the pumps and accessories. Operators lack adequate skills. Service and maintenance are not done regularly.

- *WASHCO Gubashero* informed that the capacity for technical backstopping is sufficient to some extent. They can repair pipe works and do preventive maintenance but the operator needs more training.
- *WASHCO Kufe* informed that capacity for technical maintenance is there to some extent. The WSS has not been working for about five months. The problem has been identified by the WWO who will carry out the maintenance. In the meantime the residents are collecting water from Alaba town or buy it from vendors for 3 ETB /jerry can. (They asked about increasing the capacity of the transformer which they also use for the grinding flour mill)
- *WASHCO Upper Tuka* informed that a crane is needed for pump dismantlement. This is paid by the WASHCO or by the Woreda and implemented by the Woreda technician. Their pump broke on 30 April and the reason is not clear. Someone from the WWO came about three months ago to train them – evidence from such training was not available. The operator informed that he has received training from the WWO last year. They do not know the cost of a new pump.
- The *Yeye* WASHCO informed that they do routine maintenance and small repairs (such as replacement of seals) themselves. They contact the Woreda for bigger repairs, pay the Woreda technician and help him. They accumulated some 400,000 ETB. Their system is connected to the main grid. Because of interruptions in power supply, they often face water shortages and would like to get a diesel generator as a backup source of energy.
- WASHCO in 1st Tuka. The new 10 m3 reservoir has been leaking since installation in May 2013. It has been repaired twice, once by the WASHCO who paid 600 ETB to a private technician (the repair has been facilitated by the WWO in coordination with an NGO). The second repair was done by BROKE free of charge during the construction of the cattle trough. The reservoir is still leaking and the stagnant water continues increasing the risk of malaria. The WASHCO sent a letter to the WWO requesting a new reservoir and a water meter only at the beginning of June 2014.

The WASHCOs and the WWO have access to external technical support. The interviewed WASHCOs advised that they can get external technical help from the WWO, PIN and exceptionally from EPCO (Gubashero once). The WWO named to following sources: WWO professionals, the Alaba town WSS Enterprise, BWM&E, PIN (during implementation). Private technicians and workshops have however not been mentioned.

During an interview, PIN informed that the capacity has increased but is not yet sufficient to ensure sustainable supply of water. The link between WASHCOs and the private sector should be strengthened. Services for maintenance could be contracted for 5 years and paid for by WASHCOs. The potential water source in Alaba Special Woreda is groundwater from deep boreholes. Maintenance rig and a crane for pulling out submersible pumps and for well development are required. The WWO staff needs additional training.

2.4.4 Is the organization of O&M by WASHCOs sustainable?

Most of the WASHCO members trained in 2011, 2012 and 2013 were in their positions.

- Interviewed community members in *Yeye* informed that the water point is properly managed, repaired, clean and they are getting water regularly. WASHCO works hard, forwards requests for major maintenance to the Alaba Water Office and follows up until the repair is properly done. The WASHCO informed that they are now serving eight Kebeles, three in ASW and five in the Oromia region (they served 10 Kebeles before). They have one water point with six taps, one cattle trough and a 30 m^3 reservoir. During the dry season, the system operates 24 hours/day.
- Water users *in Gubashero* informed that the rehabilitated system is functional, well looked after and the members of WASHCO trained in 2012 continue working except for the Chairman who passed away and has not yet been replaced.
- Water users *in Kufe* also confirmed that all trained members of WASHCO (2013) are in place and working, although they could not secure the repair of their system by the WWO in the past five months.
- Members of WASHCO in *Upper Tuka* trained under the project in 2012 are still available. Their pump is broken and they did all the required steps to follow up with the Woreda on whose support they fully depend.
- 1st *Tuka:* All trained members are in place, WASHCO submits reports to the WWO. The recently rehabilitated system is however used only partially and the WASHCO did not show any initiative to maintain the water point in a sanitary condition or to replace the leaking reservoir of the malfunctioning water meter – both within their financial means.

Financial management remains a problem, there are some committees that „eat the money“. This has been confirmed by several sources including the Woreda administration and PIN. Some WASHCOs do not submit the monthly reports/monitoring sheets for the database at all, some with delays or incomplete.

2.4.5 Are the improved capacities of the WWO sustainable?

The WWO is the legal owner of the WSSs and is responsible for their condition. The Woreda has its own plan for repairs of the WSSs. The Bureau assists mainly with the procurement of pumps and provides technical support in the form of skilled technicians or a service rig.

Their current capacities are however not sufficient to manage and to maintain the 39 WSSs. From the staff trained under the project, one has died and two have left the Office. The number of functioning systems has increased from 28 at the beginning of the project to 31 in June 2014, although seven were rehabilitated by the project. Repairing a broken pump can take two months or longer. The pump in Upper Tuka broke down in April, the WASHCO reported to the WWO, but it has not been repaired or replaced in June. The system in Kufe has not been working for about five months by the time of the evaluation team's visit. It is registered as functional in the April version of the database according to which the only non-functional system is in Rokenetefo, rehabilitated by MENDELU in 2013.The WWO informed that the following is required to improve their potential for technical support

- Further training of 9 technicians to mid-level by upgrading courses and long term training for the WWO staff
- Additional equipment: Workshop for the WWO, mobile workshop, plumbing tools, portable welding machine

The WWO does not yet have capacities to continue systematic training of WASHCOs; the 19 WASHCOs trained under the project in 2013 have been trained only once by PIN. The monitoring system (database) introduced by the project is incomplete, not up to date and in some cases incorrect (details are provided in section 2.2.1); the WWO does not have up-to-date information about the conditions of all systems.

PIN explained that the WWO faces shortage of budget, low numbers and fluctuations of staff to maintain major break downs and to properly train the WASHCOs. The evaluation team also noted a lack of motivation by some of the WWO staff.

2.4.6 What other factors influence the sustainability of benefits?

The following factors contributing to improved sustainability have been identified by different stakeholders:

- Training of operators
- Improved feeling of ownership
- Motivation of WASHCO members

The following factors decreasing sustainability have been mentioned:

- Lack of incentives/allowance for the WASHCO members (works well in Yeye)
- Lack of initiative on part of some WASHCOs. Individual approach reflecting the local social environment is needed. This would require more time.

2.4.7 Conclusions on sustainability

- *To improve the sustainability of the WSSs, it is most important to secure financial resources. The funds available with the Woreda and the BWM&E are limited. Calculation and collection of full cost recovery tariffs including losses, depreciation, inflation and reserve fund, as well as further improvements in managing the collected funds are required to decrease the current dependency on donor funding for repeated rehabilitations. Survey of ability to pay would help to calculate tariffs and possible subsidies from the Woreda and Regional budgets.*
- *WASHCOs are not the owners of the systems and (with the exception of Yeye) do not receive any compensation for their work. Most do not contribute to the Woreda monitoring system and their attitude to maintenance is often passive. Even if they have funds in their account they do not always use them for repairs. Further training and remuneration for their services from tariffs decided by the community would increase their accountability to water users and serve as motivation. (PIN informed that this is not possible under the current guidelines but will consider business model for the WSS management in the future). Currently WASHCOs are being replaced by Water User Associations in accordance with the Regulation No. 102/2012. This Regulation fundamentally changes the status of entities managing rural WSS.*
- *The knowledge and com/petence of the operators has increased but the systems continue breaking down due to the lack of professional operation and preventive maintenance; the operators require additional training. Open class in maintenance of WSSs could be introduced at the TVET in Alaba to improve knowledge of the operators and to provide on-the-job training for graduates. TVET would need guidelines/curricula, training materials and training of trainers/TVET teachers. (This has been discussed with the Woreda administration who considers it as an option).*
- *The WASHCOs are not legal entities and cannot take legal action in cases of misappropriation of funds. Financial management and good accounting practices are still weak. Some form of WASH enterprises functioning on the basis of economic principles may be an option to the WASHCOs. Regulation No 102/2012 of the SNNPR on Rural Potable Water and Sanitation Association gazetted in 2012 lays down the principles guiding rural potable water and sanitation association – legal entities that should replace the WASHCOs. In Alaba, this Regulation has not yet been applied, probably because the modalities of its implementation including registration procedures are not fully specified.*
- *The WWO does not have the capacity to provide timely services and capacity building to the WASHCOs. Greater involvement of the private sector would complement the technical capacities of the WWO. Private technicians are available. The BWM&E suggested that self-supply be contracted out to private businesses. They could receive support in the form of maintenance kits.*
- *The database introduced at the WWO could serve as a tool for systematic monitoring and planning and improve the institutional memory if properly managed. Adopting the database as a tool for monitoring and planning depends on the allocation of adequate resources and priorities of the WWO management. Simplified format and communication would facilitate adoption of the system.*
- *The composition of some WASHCOs has changed and will be changing in the future. Assessment of training needs and re-training will also be required after the project completion. Continued capacity*

building of the WWO who will eventually take over training of WASHCOs in administration and financial management is necessary.

- *Institutional analysis of the WWO would help to establish its absorption capacity define realistic targets and prioritize its involvement where it is most necessary. Complementary sources for capacity building of WASHCOs may need to be identified (such as the TVET or other organizations).*

The project achieved good results in improving the technical and administrative management of the WSSs but in most WASHCOs and in the WWO, more resources over a longer period of time are required to reach a level when they could sustain the WSSs without major donor investments in their rehabilitation.

Sustainability is assessed as rather low.

Grant for a follow up project "*Securing sustainable access to drinking water in Alaba Special Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia,*" with a total funding of 6,000,000 has been recently approved for the duration of two years. The project is implemented by PIN and addresses some of the sustainability issues identified by the evaluation.

2.5 ACTUAL AND ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

2.5.1 What is the impact on end beneficiaries and what is the likely extent of this impact?

The project improved access to some 35,000 people by rehabilitating seven wells. Improvements in the management of some WSSs can be expected leading to their improved functioning and improving long-term access for additional population. Information on correct handling of water between the source and household placed on 15 billboards near to the water sources and training of WASHCOs in sanitation around the water source and water points are likely to have some impact on decreased pollution of the supplied water and ultimately on the health of the population.

2.5.2 What is the impact on WASHCOs, local technicians and suppliers?

The project team assessed the shortcomings in the management of WSSs and discussed solutions jointly with the WASHCOs and communities. The community representatives elected the members of the Committees and had the opportunity to prepare guidelines for their coordination. This participatory approach contributed to ownership by the communities and to accountability of WASHCOs. A total of 40 WASHCOs, 79 operators and 38 technicians have been trained between 2011 and 2013. The 20 WASHCOs as well as operators and technicians trained during the first two years have improved their knowledge on operating and administering the systems and applied it to various degrees in practice.

Some of them have acquired the skills before the project. WASHCO in *Kufe* for example claimed that they have improved their administrative capacity from training from LVIA and experience from managing an expanded system with 4 water points. PIN have trained the operator and provided log book. *Yeye* has also managed the system well already before the project. The main contribution has been the replacement of diesel generator by connection to the electricity grid, financial documentation, and water meter. Information about changes in the five visited WASHCOs is provided in section 2.2.1 above. The WWO confirmed that some WASHCOs are now equipped to manage and to monitor the system.

2.5.3 What is the impact on WWO?

The WWO reported improvement in their technical skills and capacity. They are now able to identify problems in the control panel of the pumping system and maintain it. The WWO used camera provided by the MENDELU project only once, in Mekale. Now they planned to use it in the non-functional borehole in Rokenetefo (rehabilitated by MENDELU in 2013).

2.5.4 What is the contribution to sustainable management of WSS in ASW?

The WWO advised that the operation and maintenance of pumps has improved. Before the project, major failures happened every three months, now it is about once a year. Functionality of pumps has increased by

more than 20%. PIN informed that the time for minor repairs has decreased to 2-3 days. Major repairs can still take months.

2.5.5 What other changes occurred that can be attributed to the project?

No other changes have been reported or noted during the evaluation.

2.5.6 Conclusions on impacts

- *The project improved access to drinking water for some 35,000 end beneficiaries and improved the likelihood of sustainable access for some.*
- *20 WASHCOs, operators and technicians have probably improved knowledge about technical and financial management and administration and some of them apply it in practice*
- *The WWO reported only improvements in technical capacity and in the functionality of pumps; nothing has been mentioned about capacity in training WASHCOs or managing the database. This indicates that their priorities remain focused on technical aspects.*

The project contributed to improved access to drinking water and hygiene habits, mainly by rehabilitating seven WSSs and to a lesser degree by capacity building of the WWO and WASHCOs.

***Impact is rated as rather high** mainly because the project laid foundation for improving technical, financial and administrative management of WSS in ASW and contributed to awareness for their importance for sustainable access to drinking water.*

2.6 CROSS CUTTING PRINCIPLES OF THE CZDC

2.6.1 To what extent did the project contribute to good (democratic) governance?

The Woreda Administration and the WWO reported no involvement during the planning phase. Initial Project Proposal is not available. PIN came with their proposal and the Woreda accepted it fully since it addressed their priority need. The Project Agreement was signed in accordance with the procedure by BOFED, BWM&E and PIN. Planning was supported by the ASW and approved by the BWM&E. The BWM&E selected boreholes for rehabilitation based on inventory prepared jointly with the WWO. Financial issues were approved by BOFED. From the beginning of the project, WWO and WASHCOs have been involved and informed about all aspects of the project. PIN supported dialogue between the WASHCOs and water users as well as between the WASHCOs and the Woreda. WWO staff participated with PIN in the rehabilitation and training of WASHCOs. The WWO was also informed about the phasing out of the project. During monthly meetings between the WASHCOs and water users, the beneficiaries had the opportunity to provide feedback to PIN staff who participated in these meetings.

Stakeholder Workshop held with 30 participants representing the community, local leaders, WASHCOs, government officials, Woreda Water Office, Woreda Finance Office, Region Water Bureau and other partners was held at the end of the project, on 30 December 2013. During the workshop the project has been officially handed over to the Woreda and participants were familiarized with the implementation and results.

PIN has translated most of the key documents, fully or in abridged versions, for the benefit of local staff and partners. Planning of implementation activities was done jointly with PIN on monthly basis. ASW decide which boreholes will be rehabilitated. The PIN checked the situation on recommended sites. The communities were not part of the selection process.

2.6.2 Conclusions on good governance

The principles of transparency and accountability have been fully maintained throughout the project implementation and evaluation. Better involvement of the local partners in project planning and design would further improve the ownership of the project by the Woreda.

Good governance has been rated as high.

2.6.3 To what extent did the project incorporate environmental aspects and considerations?

Training of communities included the link between climate changes and ground water resources. During the project, regular cleaning and fencing of the water points has been facilitated and the communities were encouraged to plant trees. Sanitation promotion also focused on clean environment and prevention of stagnant water and billboards with relevant information have been placed near 15 water points. The risk of over-pumping has been considered during selection of pumps. This has been confirmed during interviews with the WASHCOs and the WWO:

- WASHCO *Kufe* informed that waste management (decreased incidence of mosquitoes and the risk of malaria) at the household level has been included in their training.
- Training in WASHCO *Yeye* included draining of stagnant water and keeping their office, watering area and water point clean, planting trees.
- The WWO confirmed training and instructions on draining of stagnant water and cleanliness of water points.

2.6.4 Conclusions on environmental aspects and considerations

Environmental aspects have been well taken into consideration. Where diesel generators are used, some pollution from transporting and handling fuel cannot be avoided. There is also the possibility of oil dripping from transformers where connections to the grid are used. These aspects have not been covered. The main risks – stagnant water and pollution of water sources have been reflected in the capacity building activities.

Consideration of the environment and climate is assessed as high.

2.6.5 How did the project respect human rights including gender equity?

The project encouraged involvement of women in the WASHCOs and at least 2 women are represented on each Committee. Women were the main recipients of hygiene and sanitation education activities. During implementation, PIN followed the „*Guidelines for integration of gender issues into humanitarian and development projects of PIN*“, the main beneficiaries of improved access are women and children who are mainly responsible for providing water in the households. Women are mainly responsible for caring for the sick. In *Gubashero*, two of the five WASHCO members are women. The same applies for *Kufe* and *Yeye*. Women are typically in the positions of accountant and cashier; female WASHCO chairpersons have not been encountered.

The tariff setting mechanism does not consider poverty. In *Gubashero*, *Yeye* and *Kufe*, the community (“neighbours”) helps people who cannot pay. WASHCO *Kufe* informed that they may consider poverty in tariff setting at a later stage, when they are financially sustainable. *Yeye* informed that currently all households are able to pay most of the time, but systematic support could be introduced if there is a problem as per the guideline which indicate subsidy for water collection for those who cannot pay. The WWO informed that the lack of ability to pay has not been encountered in the project area. The WASHCO guidelines have however earmarked supply of water free of charge for those who cannot afford payments.

2.6.6 Conclusions on human rights and gender equity

Gender equity has been considered and mainstreamed in the project activities. Ability to pay survey has not been conducted, but the available information indicates that all households using the water points can afford the payments. The question whether some households do not use them because they cannot afford it to pay has not been addressed, probably because in the dry season the demand still exceeds supply. During the rainy season, many households prefer to take water from nearby sources, irrespective of their economic status.

Consideration of human rights and equity has been rated as high.

2.7 EXTERNAL PRESENTATION OF THE CR AS A DONOR (VISIBILITY)

2.7.1 How did the project ensure visibility and information on CZDC?

PIN advised that they follow the methodological approach for visibility of CZDC. Neither the annual nor the final project reports bear the logo of the CZDC. Documents prepared by the project („Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Halaba Special Woreda Project – Detail Assessments Result" a „Term of Reference for Baseline Study for Sustainable Management of Water Sources and Participatory Planning to Improve Management System of water Schemes in Alaba special Woreda, SNNPR") bear the logos of PIN and the logo of Alliance 2015.

The motorbikes procured by the project for the WWO, sign boards and infrastructure bear the logo of CZDC. The WWO informed that the donor is widely known among the communities. This could not be verified in the meetings held with five communities. The ASW Administration advised that at the grass root level, beneficiaries often know about PIN and not necessarily about the Czech government. In their view, the Czech government has not done enough follow up from on visibility unlike the Finnish where Embassy people come to visit.

2.7.2 Conclusions on external presentation

The Regional and Woreda institutions are well aware of the Czech contribution to the sector. At the local level however, awareness is rather low.

Visibility and external presentation by the implementer have been rated as rather high.

2.8 THE PROJECT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WASH SECTOR PROGRAM

2.8.1 How was the project linked with the other evaluated projects in the WASH sector?

From the six projects included in this evaluation, the current project had linkages with two.

- *Establishment of Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone:* PIN has been subcontracted by the implementer IRCON to implement the health and hygiene information campaign. The link has been developed on a commercial basis, not as a concentrated effort for improved complementarity under the Development Cooperation Programme for Ethiopia.
- *Sustainable Management of Soil, Forest and Water Resources as a Pilot Model for Community Development in Southern Ethiopia:* The project included the rehabilitation of three boreholes in ASW. All three WASHCOs were included under the current project for capacity building in administrative and technical management. All three WSSs are included in the WWO database. This cooperation has not been planned during project identification/tendering and resulted from agreement between PIN and MENDELU.
- *ASW PIN 2011-2013 – ASW PIN 2014-2015: The follow up project builds upon the foundation laid by the first "phase" for improved technical and administrative management of WSSs in ASW.*
- There are no linkages with the remaining three evaluated projects.

2.8.2 Conclusions on linkages

The evaluated project had linkages with two evaluated and one new CZDC projects implemented in the WASH sector in SNNPR. These linkages were not foreseen in the project design or in the country Program but result from the initiatives of implementers.

Link with other evaluated projects is assessed as rather high.

2.8.3 What were the synergies among the evaluated projects?

- *Sustainable Management of Soil, Forest and Water Resources as a Pilot Model for Community Development in Southern Ethiopia.* WASHCOs responsible for the three WSSs rehabilitated under this project benefitted from the experience gained during the first two years of the evaluated project and potentially also from the enhanced capacity of the WWO.

- *Sidama I – ASW PIN:* The formulation of hygiene and sanitation messages was done for both projects; the methods and approach were coordinated. There was a learning effect for both projects
- *ASW PIN 2011-2013 – ASW PIN 2014-2015:* The second "phase" builds upon the results achieved and lessons learnt during the first project and from information provided by this evaluation. It is likely that the results of the new project will be enhanced by experience and lessons learnt by the current project.

2.8.4 Conclusions on synergies with other related projects

The results and impact of two out of six projects included in the sector evaluation were enhanced by a linkage with the evaluated project. The evaluated project is also likely to enhance the results from the next phase that has started this year.

Synergies are rated as rather high.

2.8.5 To what degree did the project contribute to the objectives of Development Cooperation Program, Ethiopia, 2012-2017?

Overall objective	Contribution
Sustainable improvement of access to drinking water and sanitation and hygiene practices	Contribution by rehabilitating WSSs, improving capacities of WASHCOs and WWO for sustainable management and improving hygiene and sanitation habits
Project objectives	Contribution
Functional and sustainable administration and technical management of water supplies identified in ASW and other Woredas in Sidama and Kembata Temboro	Contribution by improving the technical and administrative capacities of WASHCOs which should ultimately lead to decrease in the frequency of breakdowns and improved access in rural areas of ASW
Strengthened administrative and technical capacities for administration and technical maintenance in the program areas	Contribution by strengthening the technical, training and monitoring capacities of the WWO in ASW
Improved access to drinking water in small towns and rural areas in program areas	Contribution by rehabilitation of seven boreholes
Improved public awareness and practices on hygiene in the program areas	Contribution by hygiene and sanitation campaigns
Improved public awareness and practices on economic use of water in the program areas improved	No contribution

2.8.6 Conclusions on contribution of the project to the objectives of the Development Cooperation Program

The project was expected to contribute to four of five intended outputs of the Program and ultimately to the overall objective to improve access to safe water for the population of SNNPR as well as their hygienic habits.

The contribution of this project to the Program is rated as high

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE SYSTEM OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IN SMALL TOWNS OF SIDAMA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

2011 -2014

Major findings and conclusions

Partner country (country of implementation): Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	**Project sites:** SNNPR, Sidama Zone, Bona Zuria Woreda, Hula Woreda and Bensa Woreda
Project name: Establishment of a Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia	**Sectoral focus:** Water Supply and Sanitation
Coordinator: Czech Development Agency	**Implementer:** Association „Sidama Water Supply“ represented by IRCON s.r.o.
Starting date of the contract September 2011	**Month/year of contract completion:** 30 June 2014 (Addendum 3 to the Contract)
Total utilisation of Czech development cooperation funds for the contract (including VAT) (CZK): 27,578,544	**Total utilisation, including co-financing (CZK):** 27,678,544
Other donors involved in the project: None	**Partner organization in Ethiopia:** Department of Water Mines and Energy, Sidama Zone, SNNPR

Contents

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 The issue addressed in the context of the development of Ethiopia

The *Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017* is the basic strategic document for development cooperation coordination in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE). It is attached to and forms and integral part of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia concerning Development Cooperation has been signed in Addis Ababa on 04 October 2011. The Program is based on the *Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic for 2010-2017* approved by the Czech government in May 2010 where the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) is defined as one of the priority (program) countries. In accordance with the *Strategy* and the *Programme*, development cooperation in Ethiopia focuses on the following sectors: Education, Health, Water supply and sanitation (WASH), Agriculture, forestry and fishing, and Disaster prevention and preparedness. The overall objective of the WASH sector is improved access to safe water for the population of the SNNPR as well as their hygienic habits, thus contributing to improved health. The geographical focus of the Czech Development Cooperation (CZDC) is the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State (SNNPR), particularly the Sidama and Kembata Tambaro Zones and the Alaba Special Woreda (ASW).

The project is located in the Sidama Zone of the SNNPR and includes three Woredas: Bona Zuriya, Hula and Bensa. The project aims to contribute to improved water supply, management of water sources, sanitation and the hygienic situation of the populations living in the targeted areas by creating sustainable water supply systems and training in basic practices of hygiene and sanitation. Activities included geophysical investigations for the location of boreholes, drilling and infrastructure works including connections between new and existing distribution networks, sanitation and hygiene awareness campaign and capacity building of partner organizations.

1.2 Theory of change

The Project document provided to the evaluation team does not contain a logical framework matrix (LFM), but describes the overall objective, intended outcomes and outputs. It also includes a list of activities and sub-activities. The components of the project design have been reviewed and the LFM re-constructed on the basis of the draft project document prepared by the CZDA as part of the tender documentation and the description provided in the technical proposal.

The revised LFM is shown below. Red color has been used to indicate changes.

	Project Structure	**Indicators of Achievement**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Risks and Assumptions**
Overall objective	Improving the water supply, the management of water sources, the sanitation and the hygienic situation of the populations living in the targeted areas of the Sidama Zone	- an 80% improvement of the water supply in the targeted region - Improvement of the sanitation and hygienic conditions of the local community (indicator is missing).	- the database of functional water sources of the Sidama Zone water bureau - regional sanitation statistics, provincial health statistics, WHO statistics	
Project objectives	1, ~~Creating a~~ Sustainable system of water supply for the populations living in the targeted areas of the Sidama Zone	- the local community has access to safe (drinking) water - the amount of drinking water is 20 l per day per capita for 80% of the people in the targeted areas	- the database of functional water sources of the Sidama Zone water bureau and local bureaus - the database of	- sufficient underground water capacity and sustainable water quality in the long run - sufficient financial resources on the local level for maintaining water sources, pipelines and generators

	Project Structure	Indicators of Achievement	Means of Verification	Important Risks and Assumptions
			local NGOs following the water supply figures in the region	- the recommendations concerning water sources management and protection are followed - the local community applies the recommended measures of maintenance and protection of water sources in their daily life Availability of funds for operation, maintenance and rehabilitation from tariffs, taxes and subsidies The WSSEs have the capacity to manage and operate the water supply systems
	2. Population in the project areas has knowledge of and applies basic practices of health and sanitation	Enclosures around all water points and sanitary zone at the source are clean 20% of population uses latrines with vent pipe or cover over seat/hole At least 60% of latrines have a hand washing facility Water in 80% of households kept in closed containers Children in all schools use soap/ashes and water for washing hands	Discussions with children Observations of water points and latrines Observations at schools (containers with water available near to the latrines)	People interested in changing their habits Schools and clinics cooperate with the project Communication mechanism (1:5) is effective
Outputs	1. Five drilled wells, a water pipe network, a reservoir network and public water points are to be built in three Woredas of the Sidama Zone. (Revised to 4 in Addendum 1)	- 5 functional bore holes, a functional pipe line network, a sufficient number of water points in each town	- verification of the system in the field - the design proposal, technical documentation, laboratory tests documentation, handover protocols	- participation ~~of local water bureaus~~ WWOs, WWSEs, DWM&E, BWM&E ~~in~~ in the implementation of the project - the competence of local authorities to apply the recommended prevention measures to the system of management of water sources and their interest in doing so - the interest of the local community, mainly women, in participating in the activities of the project and following its recommendations Capacity building measures from WSSE and WWO address
	2. The capacities, service and maintenance of the personnel in the appropriate water bureaus in the domain of management of water sources and the water pipes network ~~are to be~~ enhanced.	- a minimum of 12 representatives of the local water management (personnel of water bureaus) participate in the workshops - the local technicians are capable of an autonomous management of the new system of water supply	- the list of workshop participants - the number and list of unrepaired and repaired breakdowns in the system during the course of the project	

	Project Structure	Indicators of Achievement	Means of Verification	Important Risks and Assumptions
	3. Populations living in the targeted areas of the project trained in basic principles and practices of hygiene and sanitation.	- at least 6000 users of water sources living in the targeted areas are informed about sanitation and hygiene measures during repetitive workshops - at least 3 public meetings are organized in each Woreda	- the list of workshop participants - the list of families who received the information hand outs	identified gaps in knowledge, equipment and materials Management of sub-contracts ensures good quality of surveys and works People motivated for changing hygiene and sanitation practices
Activities	1.1 Collection of data, and interpretation of maps and satellite images of the targeted areas. 1.2 Identification of locations for boreholes in the field. 1.3 A geophysical survey tracing 5 hydro-geological boreholes. 1.4 Drawing up a design solution proposal for the system of water supply for each town, including plans for the optimal use of water sources. 1.5 A drilling of 5 hydro-geological boreholes, hydrodynamic tests, laboratory tests, and developing and providing equipment for the water sources (pumps, generators). Revised to 4 (Addendum 1) 1.6 Analysis of data, interpretation of the results of the survey and laboratory tests, hydro-geological synthesis, and a plan for an optimal exploitation of the source. 1.7 Building a water pipe network infrastructure: pipes, valves, reservoirs, service objects, and public water points. 2.1 Incorporation of new water sources into the general balance of water sources, including their parameters (participation of the Water Bureau of the Sidama Zone).	**Means** *Supplies* *Sub-contracts* • *Hydrogeological survey* • *Drilling – supervision* • *Drilling works* • *Civil works* • *Hygiene and sanitation campaign* • *Overall management and monitoring*	**Budget** 2011 4,500,000 CZK 2012 12,580,000 CZK 2013 9,898,544 CZK 2014 600,000 CZK **Total 27,578,544 CZK**	- The co-operation of local institutions and the local community - All necessary information is provided - Sufficient financial resources from the Czech development cooperation for the project implementation - Local hydrogeological conditions will make the establishment of new water resources possible

	Project Structure	Indicators of Achievement	Means of Verification	Important Risks and Assumptions
	2.2 Organization of workshops for the personnel of the water bureaus in the respective Woredas in the domain of management of water sources and the water pipe network 2.3 Practical workshops for the personnel of the water bureaus in service and maintenance of the system of water supply. 2.4 Control of local technicians' autonomous management of the new system of water supply (after its establishment). 3.1 Entering into contact with representatives of local communities, namely with persons responsible for water supply. 3.2 Implementation of short, repetitive workshops in sanitation and hygiene for users of safe water sources. 3.3 Implementation of edifying talks/lectures for all social levels of the population in the three targeted Woredas, including practical examples of sanitation procedures.			
				Starting Conditions - the project must be approved by the recipient country - the partners must be ready to cooperate - Competent subcontractors can be identified

1.3 Key assumptions and risks

The following **outcome assumptions** for sustainable improved access have been added:

- Availability of funds for operation, maintenance and major repairs from tariffs, taxes and transfers
- The Water Supply Service Enterprises (WSSEs) have the capacity to manage and to operate the water supply systems

The following **output assumptions** have been added:

- Capacity building measures for WSSE and WWO address identified gaps in knowledge, equipment and materials (this would require a baseline assessment of existing capacities in

comparison with the capacities required for effective operation and maintenance of boreholes and related distribution systems)
- Management of sub-contracts ensures good quality of surveys and works (competent site supervision by the implementer)
- People motivated for changing hygiene and sanitation practices (motivation usually increases with improved supply of water and the activities should be well coordinated)

2 EVALUATION FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Evaluation criteria		Rate of fulfillment
Relevance		High
Effectiveness		Rather low
Efficiency		Rather low
Sustainability		Low
Impacts		Rather low
Cross-cutting principles	Good governance	Rather low
	Human rights and gender	Rather high
	Environment and climate	Rather high
Visibility of CZ DC		Rather high
Sector program context	Linkages with other evaluated projects	Low
	Synergy with other evaluated projects	Low
	Consistency of project and Programme objectives	Rather low

2.1 Relevance

2.1.1 To what extent was the project consistent with the priorities of the CZDC?

The project was consistent with the overall objective of the Czech Development Cooperation as stipulated in the *Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017.* It also reflects well the focus of the priority sector Environment of the Strategy. The project contributed to the overall objective of the Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017, sector water supply and sanitation, and to the Programme objective 3, improved access to drinking water in small towns and rural areas in Programme areas.

The project focuses on the construction of new boreholes. Neither the *Development Cooperation Strategy* nor the *Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017,* indicate a priority for new boreholes for improving access to drinking water. In Hageresalam and Bensa for example, there was an opportunity to improve the springs people are using as complementary sources to the existing/new systems. This would improve the impact on improved health – an overall objective of the Programme (and of each intervention aiming at improved access to drinking water).

2.1.2 To what extent did the project address demonstrated priorities and concepts of Ethiopia, SNNPR, Sidama Zone and the three target Woredas?

Initial Project Proposal (IPP) signed by the project partner Department of Water Mines and Energy, Sidama Zone (DWM&E) is not available. The Czech Development Agency (CZDA) advised that basis for the project was a proposal from DWM&E that includes i.a. number of inhabitants, calculation of demand, description of boreholes, ground water level, as well as calculations of the cost for reservoirs and length of pipelines. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) about this project has been signed between the CZDA and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED) on 21 October 2011. MOFED has also been informed about significant changes in the project design by a letter from the CZDA dated 08 January 2012 copied to the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BOFED) and the Bureau of Water Mines and Energy (BWM&E). Operational Agreement with the BWM&E and BOFED is not available.

The DWM&E confirmed to the evaluation team that the Department received several requests from the project communities, channeled thru the respective Woreda administrations. After conducting a preliminary study, the Department prioritized the three Woredas based i.a. on the level of access, community demand demonstrated by written applications or limited options for low-cost coverage and submitted a request to the Embassy. The CZDA followed up by a formulation mission that included discussions with the BWM&E, BOFED and DWM&E. During this mission final agreement on project locations has been reached.

The ***Administration Office of Hula Woreda*** in Hageresalam informed that before the project, the only source for the 15,000 inhabitants (3,000 HHs) of Hageresalam was a borehole with 100 m^3 reservoir that is leaking. There are also leakages in the distribution system. The system broke down sometimes for 2-3 days, but also for 3-4 months, mainly due to overuse. Repairs were done by the Department. People also use four springs (the evaluation mission visited one that was captured). The two new boreholes with 100 m^3 reservoir and 4 distribution points constructed under the project will supply water thru the extended distribution pipeline. Many HHs, commercial enterprises and budget organizations have yard connections and additional distribution points are not required. Responsibility for the O&M rests with the Woreda WSSE. With the construction of two new boreholes, the water supply for the town will be sufficient.

The ***Administration Office, WWO and WSSE of Bensa Woreda (16.6.2014)*** in Daye confirmed that drinking water supply was their priority. About 11,000 people have been using the old scheme (a spring developed in 1991) designed when the population was 5,000 according to the Woreda and WSSE and 8,000 according to the WWO. At present Daye town has about 24,000 inhabitants (28,700 according to the WWO). About 10,000 - 11,000 people now use the old scheme, the remaining use 7 nearby springs. Both the old and the new WSSs constructed under the evaluated project are currently not functional. The spring has not been functioning for 1 month; the DWM&E has been informed. The new system is not used because the –main pressure line–is defect. People were demanding additional water supply systems. According to the WSSE, the two sources, equipped with pumps, a new 100 m^3 reservoir and additional water points should be sufficient for the town, provided the water systems are functional. The proposal has been prepared by the Zone. Study/baseline (feasibility) does not exist.

The project is consistent with the priorities of the Ethiopian Government as formulated in the *Growth and Transformation Plan 2010/11-2014/15* (GTP). It contributes to increased quality and access to safe drinking water within 1.5 km and improved sanitary services (objective for the urban potable water supply).

The Baseline Survey Report prepared by PIN for the hygiene and sanitation component indicates that access to water was good already before the project (around 1 hour fetching time) with an average household use of 58 liters per day. Respondents prioritized quality as the primary reason for selecting their principal source of drinking water.

2.1.3 Are the project outcomes consistent with the project design?

The completion date of the project has been extended until the end of June 2014 and the semi-annual report for January – June 2014 was not available at the time of drafting this report. The outcomes of the project so far have been consistent with the project design as amended several times in Addenda 1, 2 and 3 of the contract. Establishing the project outcomes has been complicated by monitoring/reporting based on activities rather than on outputs/outcomes.

The initial project design did not adequately reflect the situation on the ground and the requirements of the partner. In addition to the modifications introduced during implementation and the extension of the project duration by 6 months, a new project has been tendered for civil works to complete the water supply systems in Daye and Bona.

2.1.4 To what extent did the project complement other projects and donor activities?

Related Czech projects include:

- *Improved access to drinking water in south-western areas of Ethiopia, 2003-2004*. The project implemented by PIN aimed at improving access to drinking water for some 12,000 people, sustainable management of the new water supply systems and training in basic hygiene. Knowhow and experience were used by the implementation of the hygiene and sanitation component of the evaluated project.
- *Improved access to drinking water in Alaba Special Woreda, 2007.* The project implemented by PIN aimed at improved access to drinking water in Bedene Alemtena Kebele and at improved hygiene. PIN used the knowhow and experience from this project for the implementation of the hygiene and sanitation component of the evaluated project.
- *Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda, 2011-2013.* The project implemented by PIN aimed to establish sustainable administrative and technical management of water schemes in Alaba Special Woreda including empowerment of Woreda water resources office in administrative and technical capacities for management and services of water schemes. The project also addressed hygiene practices and placed billboards with illustration of hygienic handling and storage of drinking water in the project area.
- The recently tendered *Introduction of sustainable water supply systems in the small towns of Sidama, SNNPR, Ethiopia, II 2014-2016.* Information from the evaluated project has been used for the formulation of the tender documentation including the project document. The new project will construct three new boreholes sited by the evaluated project and rehabilitate one borehole for which feasibility has been prepared. In its design, the project is similar to the *Establishment of a Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, 2011-2013.*
- *Capacity building in environmental geology – mapping of geo-risk including hydrogeological condition in Dila and Hossaina areas, 2012 – 2014* (CzDA-RO-ET-2012-1-74010). The project located in the SNNPR (Hosaina in Hadiya Woreda, Dila in Gedeo Woreda) is implemented by the Czech Geological Survey. Project budget: 12,000,000 CZK, funded from the Budgetary measure of the Czech Geological Survey. Project objectives include capacity building of the GSE mainly in the areas of engineering-geological and hydrogeological mapping (1:250,000) by on-the-job training and provision of equipment.
- The recently tendered *Access to drinking water in Bona and Daye, Ethiopia, 2014 – 2015.* The project aims at the completion of water supply systems commenced under the evaluated project in Bona (Bona Woreda) and Daye (Bensa Woreda) in Sidama Zone, SNNPR. Under this project, three water points will be constructed and connected to the existing water supply system in Daye. In Bona, the project will connect the new borehole in Bona to the existing water supply system, extend the existing distribution system by adding a new pipeline construct a new reservoir, and construct six additional water points. The project partner – DWM&E, will ensure participation of local experts (water engineer, geologist, hydrogeologists and community facilitator). DWM&E is also responsible for the introduction of water tariffs, operation and maintenance of the new systems by local technicians, training of future maintenance and management staff, and earth works related to the new pipeline in Bona.

Projects supported by other donors

- IRC in Daye (rural water supplies)

Projects implemented by the Government

- Water supply from Malga Woreda from a spring
- ONWP program (Federal taxes -> regional taxes-> Zonal taxes-> Woreda taxes). Allocations of Federal and Regional funds are decided by the Regional parliament. Several donors including UNICEF contribute to this program

DWM&E coordinates donors to avoid duplications.

2.1.5 To what extent are the project objectives still valid considering the current priorities of partner organizations, direct beneficiary groups and the program of CZDC in Ethiopia?

Current priorities stated by the DWM&E include:

- Improved access to drinking water in the Zone. Priority areas are eight woyena dega ('lowlands") Woredas including Guguma, Boricha, Awassa Zuryia and Loka Abaya.
- Training and equipment for geophysical investigations so that future surveys can be implemented locally
- Capacity building in operation and management of water supply systems (boreholes)
- Mixing of water with low fluoride content from springs with water from boreholes (high fluoride content) to make is safe for drinking, in particular in Awassa area
- The Department should be involved in the preparation of contracts with sub-contractors. Local sub-contractors are available and preferred. Contractors from AA such as GOJO may have additional works on hand and other priorities.
- Completing the project in Daye and Bona under the tender floated in December 2013 for:
  - Connecting the new borehole in Bona town to the existing water WSS,
  - Extension of the existing network by a new pipeline, construction of additional water reservoir, construction of 6 new water points
  - Construction of 3 water points connected to the existing water supply network in Daye
  - There is a plan to connect priority areas (Loka Abaya and Borecha Woredas) from a spring originating in Awadi Kebele in Yirga Alem Woreda. The spring has reportedly capacity of 100l/s, is capped and 21 km of transmission. The mains have been laid, serving 12 Kebeles. DWM&E is looking for support with the construction of distribution lines to Loka Abaya and Borecha Woreda towns and rural communities, installing booster station(s) and exploring the potential for underground sources. Appraisal study should include socio-economic feasibility.
- In Awassa Zuriya Woreda ground water potential is high in low land areas but has fluoride content. The Department is seeking help in fluoride treatment technologies and ground water investigation in highland areas.

Current priorities as stated by the WSSE in Hageresalam, Hula Woreda:

- Rehabilitation of the old pipeline (the system should be rehabilitated by the Government in 2014)
- For one of the two new boreholes a generator has been installed. Outstanding is the installation of one transformer, already paid for but not supplied by EEPCO
- Increase access to drinking water in the Woreda to 80%
- Funds for the repair of one of the two non-functional water points constructed under the project and still under maintenance guarantee (they only can get funds for the repair of one WP from the Government)
- Clarification of responsibility for repairs during the retention period (12 months from the date of provisional acceptance in the case of this project, which is in accordance with Ethiopian law). To whom should they turn for repairs of badly done works? What is the retention amount? The implementer is abroad, out of the reach of the Woreda. With whom can they clarify the issue?

Current priorities as stated by the Bensa Woreda administration, WWO, WSSE (Daye)

- The project constructed water supplies but it has not solved the problem of water shortage. People continue taking water from the seven springs. Residents continue using traditional sources because the new systems a week ago. (The implementer later informed that the system was only shut down for 15 days to do repair works) Supply for water remains priority number one.

- The next priority is improved access in Bura (surveyed under Sidama II, not included in the new tender; the problem is accessibility of the site).
- Money required for the replacement of submersible pump in the spring (about 300,000 ETB) is not available with the Woreda. Energy is supplied by electricity. There is a backup generator in Daye. (The tariff is 5 ETB/m^3 for both yard connections and distribution point which is about 0.3 ETB per jerry can.)
- The project (civil works) is not properly done and not fully completed. The local contractor worked on the site for 1,5 years and did not do a good job. There is a problem in the main pressure line due to poor quality of fittings. This is now under repair by the new contractor, Tariku Gebre Meskel.

2.1.6 Conclusions on relevance

- *The project is consistent with the priorities of the CZDC and with the priorities and objectives of the main Ethiopian strategic document, the GTP as well as with the priorities of the local government and communities. The Baseline Survey Report prepared by PIN for the hygiene and sanitation component indicates that access to water was good already before the project. Sources of drinking water exist in both Daye and Hageresalam but need upgrading and rehabilitation. The project design has been modified several times; the initial design did not adequately reflect the situation on the sites.*
- *Current priorities of all local stakeholders include completion of the project and rehabilitation of non-functional WSSs. The DWM&E is looking for support to improve access to drinking water in Loka Abaya, Awassa Zuryia and Boricha Woredas. Other priorities mentioned by the Department include capacity building in geophysical investigations and in the operation and maintenance of boreholes, decreasing fluoride content in drinking water, and complementing geophysical surveys by socio-economic assessments.*

Relevance of this project has been assessed as high.

3 EFFECTIVENESS

3.1 To what extent were the intended objectives (results) achieved?

Objective 1: Creating a Sustainable system of water supply for the populations living in the targeted areas of the Sidama Zone

Output 1: Five drilled wells (revised to four in Addendum 1), a water pipe network, a reservoir network and public water points are to be built in three Woredas of the Sidama Zone.

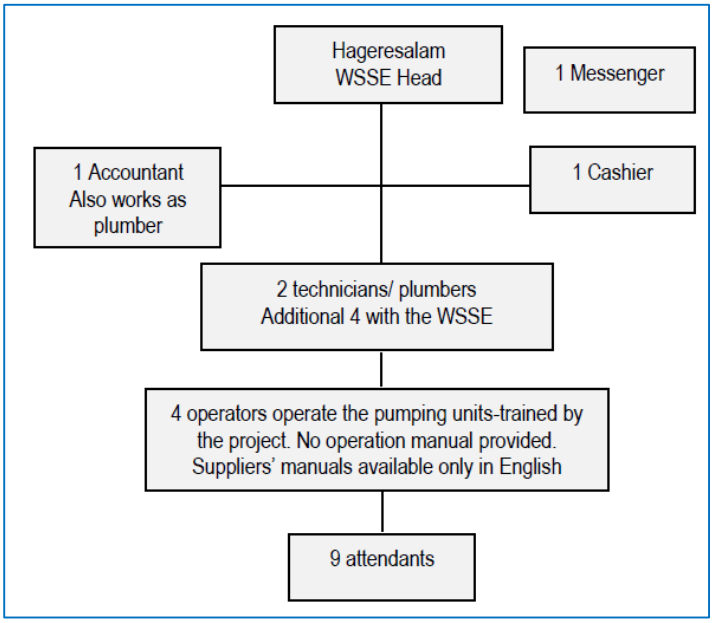
The project outputs in the scope adjusted in Addendum 1 have been implemented in three Woredas. Some outputs were delayed due to repairs, arrears of work and delays in supplies and completed later than planned.

During the evaluation (June 2014), some defects have not yet been repaired. The deadline has obviously exceeded the deadline for project completion in Hageresalam due to delayed supply of a transformer by EEPCO; the system is temporarily operated by back-up generators.

Output 2: The capacities, service and maintenance of the personnel in the appropriate water bureaus in the domain of management of water sources and the water pipes network enhanced

Capacities of pump operators have been strengthened. The operators have been trained to check lubricant oil level, cooling water level in the radiator, the battery for rust at the node, battery water level and in the necessary maintenance. They were also instructed to check the fuel level in the tank to avoid operation at low fuel level as this causes sucking air in the fuel system of the generator and its failures. The operators in Daye requested additional training. The operators in Hagere Salam do not have manuals for the electrical equipment and generator or the required practice and do not always follow the correct procedure such as checking the level of oil or water before starting the generator. They do not have at their disposal fuel or lubricants, which poses limitations to the flexible use of the backup generator. (There is no filing station in Hageresalam and they buy fuel from traders).

Organization of the Hageresalam WSSE



The Daye and Hageresalam WSSEs advised that no training has been provided to local technicians. During the evaluation, three technicians were employed by the WWOs and two by the WSSEs in Daye and Hageresalam. In In Hageresalam the Accountant also works as plumber. The water point attendants receive 65% from every m^3 of water sold. The rest of the staff is on salaries.

Objective 2: Population in the project areas has knowledge of and applies basic practices of health and sanitation

Output 3: Populations living in the targeted areas of the project are to be trained in basic principles and practices of hygiene and sanitation.

KAP baseline survey was completed in April 2012.

Training for DOH, HEWs and school teachers was provided in Awassa. HEWs and teachers trained volunteers from the Health Development Army (previously Health Promoters - HP). One day orientation was provided to the Woreda Offices.

According to information provided by interviewed HEW and HP staff in Hageresalam, four groups have been trained under the guidance of PIN staff posted in Hageresalam in public meetings using the 1:5 approach. 12 leaders/trainers of trainers and 60 members/trainers have been trained. (Each trainer should then extend information to 30 households and these households should extend the information to their neighbors). (The 1:5 training approach is a current standard used by the Government.) The entire population of 2,043 HH (some 10,000 people) living in two Kebeles has been targeted. The work has been demanding – there should be 5 HEWs but only 2 are fielded because it is difficult to find qualified nurses. The training also included one high school, one primary school and one elementary school. In Daye, 3 trainers of trainers trained 150 people in each of the three Kebeles. The one day trainings were completed in March 2013. The Woreda Health Office was not aware of the training activities.

Topics included:

- Hand washing (with soap or ashes and how to was hands properly)
- Handling of drinking water to avoid pollution between source and consumption
- Correct usage of latrines, the need to cover the hole to prevent transmission of pathogens from faces to food

Children were trained in personal hygiene in schools.

Some improvements in sanitation and hygiene practices were reported by the local HEWs and observed by the evaluation team, such as clean sanitation zone around the boreholes. The visited water points were accessible to animals. KAP end line has been postponed until the WSSs constructed under the project become functional and was not available during the evaluation. The training has been conducted; the actual extent of improvements requires a study and could not be established. HEW in Hageresalam reported some improvements by the 30 trained HPs.

3.2 Appropriateness of technical solutions

Infrastructure

The technical solution - construction of hydrogeological boreholes as a source of drinking water for towns has been set according to usual standards and methodologies. Recognizance of the terrain was followed by geophysical investigation (simple geo-electrical methods for detailed location of boreholes) on selected locations. Results from these investigations were used for siting of boreholes. The extent of performed investigations however provides only a basic guidance for optimal siting which consequently decreases the effectiveness of utilized funds (relatively low yields of the boreholes).

Development of comprehensive water supply systems in the selected towns did however not include a feasibility study focused on socio-economic aspects in areas proposed for the construction of WSSs.

Omission of these aspects had negatively affected i.a. the dimensions of the projects. The purpose of the project, as defined in the TOR, was ….*developing of sources with capacity sufficient to provide the population with drinking water at least until 2023 (10 years after the project completion) assuming the current annual population growth of about 3%.* Estimated requirement for the perspective 10 years, based on consumption of 20 l/person/day and considering all sources, amounts for Daye town to a maximum of 600 m^3 per day. The estimated population to be served Hula is 35,000 (contingency for population growth during the coming 10 years), which means 700 m^3 of water per day. Bona Zuriya Woreda will have after the project completion drinking water for 25,000 people, i.e. 500m^3 water per day.

In Hageresalam (Hula Woreda), 2 new boreholes were constructed with the reported capacity (Q) 7.3, and 3.2 l/sec (current borehole Q=9.7 l/s). The distribution network to which both boreholes are connected has numerous leakages and requires repairs. Neither the old part of the distribution system nor the non-functional water points were included in the contract There are currently nine water points, of which four were constructed by the projects. However, four of the five old water points are not functional. In June 2014 (10.6.2014) the system has not yet been fully functional. (Hageresalam has about 15,000 inhabitants, about 40% are reportedly taking water from springs and some are likely to use the springs as primary source of drinking water (water is free and nearby).

Rehabilitation of existing borehole and water supply system, plus one additional borehole would provide each inhabitant with minimum 20 l per day for 30 years to come. *(Assumptions: 12 hours operation, 2.9% population growth).* From the perspective of a complex approach to the concept of drinking water supply for Hageresalam is the scope of project works over-dimensioned. Previous investments in the water supply system have not been appreciated.

A hydrogeological borehole constructed in Daye was, after a short period of operation, shut down due to pump failure. For identical failure was shut down also borehole implemented in 2010 by the Sidama DWM&E fitted out and connected from project funds. The reason for failure of one of the pumps was according to the implementer insufficient information about the condition of the hydrogeological borehole. In similar cases camera tests are usually done before the installation of pumps. These tests verify the condition of the borehole and to a large extent eliminate subsequent break downs of the pumps/borehole. Why such tests have not been done or why has the DWM&E not been requested to implement/arrange them is not clear. (Equipment for camera testing and training in its use has been provided under a CZDC project in 2010-2012.) Incidentally the service pump of the captured spring has also broken down in spring 2014. Funds for its repair are currently not available. Resumption of drinking water supply now depends on the completion of works on the CZDC project.

The town has about 28,000 inhabitants, about one third is supplied from the spring; the boreholes have reportedly capacity Q=5 and Q=7.7 l/s. With only one additional borehole, water sources would be sufficient to provide each inhabitant with minimum 20 l per day for over 20 years to come. (*Assumptions: 12 hours operation, 2.9% population growth).*

The technical solutions for drinking water supply exceed the current capacities of the WSSE for their operation and maintenance. Simple manuals for operation of the equipment are not available. The technicians require additional education and training, for example for the preparation of disinfection

solutions and their dosage. The cost of operation probably exceeds the current capabilities of the operator. The WSSE does not exactly know the anticipated income and expenditure.

The boreholes are not equipped with water meter and pressure gauge that could enable the operator to monitor the amount of water pumped and the pressure attained during pumping. These would help the operator to estimate the time required to fill the reservoir, to avoid over-pumping and to minimize the volume of NRW due to overflow.

Sanitation and hygiene education

The approached used for the hygiene and sanitation campaign reflects the current government guidelines. Key messages were communicated using mainly community conversation during public meetings and posters placed in visible places: schools, health centers, beside latrines. Participants also received jerry cans and soaps. Promotion activities included theatre and music at schools. Jerry cans were placed beside latrines in school compounds.

The approach (training trainers, meetings by HPs etc.) can lead to improved knowledge. Changes of attitudes however require continued and repeated interventions in the same target group. General guideline: two days in each community/group every 6 months over 5 years.

Challenges to the approach in the project area:

- Health hygiene and sanitation program was implemented as per schedule. Construction works and improved supply of drinking water were delayed. The training was thus to a large extent theoretical. For example practical explanation and demonstration of proper handling of water between the source/water point and household to avoid contamination between source and use (drinking) on the newly installed WSSs was not possible. Similarly with washing hands with soap/ashes which is difficult to practice if the amount of water available in the HH is limited.
- The water points were not operational during the health hygiene and sanitation information campaign. Education on environmental safety around the water points could not be implemented. (During the visit of the evaluation team, sheep were grazing in the enclosed area around one of the water points constructed under the project)
- The inhabitants of Hageresalam use also water from nearby springs. It is likely that HHs living near to the springs will continue getting water for free from there rather than paid and from more distant water points. The Coordinator was apparently not aware of the existence and use of the springs. They are also not mentioned in the geophysical survey. The evaluation team believes that proper handling of water could have been demonstrated to the spring users at the sources.

3.3 What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the results? How were possible impediments overcome?

An important factor that helped to achieving results was the support provided by the CZDA and the Embassy, particularly at the initial stages of implementation in Ethiopia, adjustment of the scope of the project and increasing the budget in accordance with the situation in the implementation localities.

Involvement of DWM&E in technical activities (siting of boreholes and water points), cooperation in selecting subcontractors (after the problems with GoJo), supervision of construction works and installation of pumps. WWO participated in the supervision of construction.

The Woreda administrations mobilized communities for the excavation of trenches (community contribution). In Daye however problems with community mobilization and shortage of funds on the part of the Woreda considerably delayed the implementation of civil works.

The project implementation has been significantly influenced by subcontracting GoJo Engineering and ensuing problems with both the quality and timely implementation of civil works.

Other important factors include the lack of information about the existing boreholes, required for their technological fitting and for the installation of pumps as well as the insufficient supervision during

crucial moments in the implementation of boreholes. This factor could have been partially mitigated by using the camera available with the BWM&E from the CZDC funded project *Sustainable Management of Soil, Forest and Water Resources as a Pilot Model for Community Development.*

In the case of break down and following necessary repair of two pumps in Daye, several synergic factors with negative influence on the project implementation can be identified:

(i) Insufficient information about the boreholes,
(ii) No measurements in the borehole (camera),
(iii) Unprofessional installation of pumps due to insufficient supervision by a qualified expert (supervision),
(iv) Quality of supplied equipment (pumps) that has not been checked prior to their installation.
(v) Insufficient coordination between the infrastructure and hygiene and sanitation campaign components.
(vi) Too short time for a visible impact on health and hygiene practices.
(vii) Delayed supply of transformer by EEPCO and connection of the pumping system to the national power grid.

The implementer partially mitigated the above factors by replacing the subcontractor and by professional replacement of the pumps after camera tests. In the case of delayed supply of the transformer by EEPCO, the implementer, supported by the CZDA, made all possible effort to speed up the delivery. (The transformer has been delivered at the beginning of July 2014.)

3.4 Conclusions on effectiveness

*On the basis of the above, **effectiveness has been assessed as rather low**. The recently tendered "Access to drinking water in Bona and Daye, Ethiopia", 2014 – 2015 has been designed to complete the water supply systems commenced under the evaluated project and focuses on civil works of the type sub-contracted to local companies under the evaluated project. The value added by Czech experts is not obvious.*

4 EFFICIENCY

Project budget and introduced changes (in red)

Year	Invitation to tender	Proposal	Contract	Addendum 1 21.03.2012	Addendum 2 27.02.2013	Addendum 3 19.12.2013 (Daye)	TOTAL
2011	4,500,000			4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
2012	8,000,000			12,580,000	12,580,000	12,580,000	12,580,000
2013	10,500,000			10,498,544	10,498,544	9,898,544 10,498,544 As per annual report	9,898,544
2014	0			0	0	600,000	600,000
Total	23,000,000			27,578,544	27,578,544	27,578,544	27,578,544
Difference- actual				*+4,578,544*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Difference- approved				*+4,580,000*			
MOU with MOFED 21.10.2011	*22,998,544*						

Cost of equipment and infrastructure related to WSS (from Addendum 1 dated 21.3.2012)

Location	CZK
Bona	1,658,179
Hageresalam	6,102,363
Daye	12,360,889
TOTAL	20,121,431

These cannot be compared with the budget for the whole project which is based on costed activities

Subcontracts

Activity #	Description	Subcontractor	Amount in CZK
A 1.3.2	Geo-physical investigation	(Selohe)	216,660
A 1.5.1	Hydrogeological drilling and pumping tests	(Hela Construction) =	8,017,083
		(Selohe supervision) =	
A 1.7	Construction works	(GOJO)	13,124,182
A 3.1.1	KAP	PIN	200,000
A 3.1.2	Stakeholder analysis	PIN	
A 3.1.3	IEC	PIN	
A 3.2.1	Campaigns and trainings	PIN	900,000
A 3.2.2	End-line KAP	PIN	
A 3.3	Workshops on sanitation and hygiene	PIN	1,000,000
		TOTAL	**23,457,925**

Estimated total subcontracts implemented by local companies/experts: 23,457,925 or 85% of the contract. (We do not have copies of all sub-contracts).

Reproduced from the Project Document: It was agreed that ***Sidama Zone Water Bureau hydro-geologists*** *will cooperate on implementation of activities 1.1 – 1.3* ***(baseline investigations),*** *1.5* ***(drilling works)*** *and 2.1* ***Incorporation of new water sources into the general balance of water sources****, including their* ***parameters****, bureau´s administrative staff will cooperate on activity 2.2* ***Organization of workshops for the personnel of the water bureaus in the respective Woredas in the domain of management of water sources and the water pipe network*** *and technical specialists (water engineers) will be provided mainly for the activities 2.3* ***Practical workshops for the personnel of the water bureaus in service and maintenance of the system of water supply*** *and 2.4.* ***Control of local technicians' autonomous management of the new system of water supply (after its establishment).*** *Furthermore it was agreed that other bureau´s professionals will be available for any other project activities during the project implementation according to the needs of the project team.*

Budget for activities postponed from 2013 to 2014

Activity	Description	Initial budget	Requested for transfer to 2014
1.7	Distribution system	6,512,525	100,000
2.2	Workshops	300,000	100,000
2.3	Training of WWO in O&M	300,000	300,000
2.4	Supervision after provisional acceptance	300,000	100,000
	TOTAL	7,412,525	600,000

End line KAP has also been delayed – transfer of funds not requested in Addendum 3

4.1 Could the same result be achieved with lower cost?

From the perspective of securing sufficient quantity of drinking water for the population is the applied technical solution – exploitation and distribution of groundwater undoubtedly appropriate. The beneficiary, DWM&E, considers the project as very good and professionally implemented.

The absence of detailed verification of the local situation including socio-economic conditions and the current condition of existing water infrastructure as well as an assessment of technical and financial capacities of the future operator (WSSE) before the project implementation resulted in over dimensioning of the technical works, focused primarily on the construction of new elements of the WSSs (boreholes, distribution system water points). The scope of geophysical investigations was not adequate for optimal siting of boreholes with the consideration of their yields. It can therefore be expected that parts of the system will not be used and the existing, used elements will not be rehabilitated.

Expenses for securing adequate quantity of water to cover the current and anticipated needs of the population by rehabilitating and utilizing the existing components of the WSSs, complemented by the necessary extensions, would be in all probability lower.

4.2 Were planned objectives and outputs achieved in accordance with the time plan?

The works were implemented on the basis of a contract signed on 19.9.2011 with the assumed implementation period 2011-2013. The final date for project completion has been further specified in Addendums # 1 and # 2 as 30.11.2013 with the submission of periodic report on 7.12.2013. Based on the undated request of the implementer, Addendum # 3 has been issued which extended the completion date until 30.06.2014 (submission of Progress report on 15.07.2014). The reason for extending the deadline was the necessity to repair two broken down pumps in Daye (unprofessional installation) as well as repair of the pipelines, damaged due to damage on the supporting structure of a bridge during the rainy season.

After initial delay in the implementation of activities of the first phase in 2011 due to administrative complications and adverse weather conditions (for example activities 1.5 and 1.6 until 30.11.201, the technical conditions of the project have been further modified to reflect the actual situation (Addendum # 1– direct contract award). After that the intermediate deadlines have been kept, without any significant influence on the continuity of project activities. The delay of the final hand over of the project results was more felt in Daye, where by a coincidence the supply from existing source (spring) was interrupted due to a pump failure (in the spring of 2014). Also in Daye in kind contribution by the community and shortage of funds on the part of the Woreda considerably delayed the implementation of civil works. According to Ircon these delays has also significant financial impacts.

The project/project results would benefit from better planning and coordination with hygiene and sanitation activities implemented when the WSSs is becoming functional.

4.3 Were the funds utilized in accordance with the approved budget?

The project scope and budget items/prices of individual activities have been adjusted during the project implementation in reflection of the actual situation. The changes have been initiated by the implementer and approved by the CZDA.

A simplified summary of the scope of selected technical activities and their comparison between the Contract and Addendum 1is provided in the table below. (Addenda 2 and 3 approved only the extension of implementation of deadlines.)

		contract			addendum 1		
	date	19.9.2011			29.3.2012		
		Bona	Hula (HS)	Bensa (D)	Bona	Hula (HS)	Bensa (D)
geophysical research	(No.)	7 VES, RP 10/500	7 VES, RP 10/500	7 VES, RP 10/500	7 VES, RP 10/500	7 VES, RP 10/500	7 VES, RP 10/500
hydrogeological well	(No.)	2	2	1	1	2	1
	(depth)	150	170	190	135	125	110
pump	(No.)	2	2	2	1	2	2
	(kW)	min.10	min.10	min.10	min.10	min.20	min.60
generator	(No.)	2	2	2	1	2	1
	(kW)	min.20	min.20	min.20	min.20	min.40	min.100
generator house	(No.)	2	2	2	0	1	1
electric grid/transformer	(No.)	0	0	0	0	1	1
electric lines	(m)	0	0	0	0	4000	5000
distribution system	(m) 3"	2900	2900	2200	0	3100	14000
	(m) 4"	3400	0	7300	0		
reservoir	(m^3)	100	100	50, 100	0	100	50, 100
	(material)	concrete	concrete	concrete	0		
water point	(No.)	8	8	8	0	4	9
price (CZK)							

		contract			addendum 1		
	date	19.9.2011			29.3.2012		
		Bona	Hula (HS)	Bensa (D)	Bona	Hula (HS)	Bensa (D)
2011		4 500 000					
2012		8 000 000			4 580 000		
2013		10 498 544					
total		22 998 544			27 578 544		

The individual items (except for geophysical investigations) were costed by the implementer in the proposal, submitted in response to the open tender as well as for the direct contract procedure (adjusted in their scope) in the form of "appreciation of technical conditions". The individual prices in Addendum 1 are in several cases different (significantly higher – highlighted in yellow, lower – highlighted in grey, or identical, similar or not compatible – no highlights). Specification of these items is general and does not allow for comparison with market prices.

Funds have been released on the basis of completion of individual activities and in accordance with the approved budget (budget containing prices for individual activities according to the stages of implementation). This method of payments offers only very limited possibilities for financial monitoring, particularly in the case of partial changes in the scope of activities. In the case of this project, this applies for example to Activity 1.3.1 Geophysical investigation for the location of 5 hydrogeological boreholes, where the scope of works has been decreased and the price remained the same. According to the Contract and Addendum 1, the scope of geo-electrical measurements is higher than the scope of implemented works – 5 VES at each locality, RP only in Hageresalam and Daye (see table above). The reasons for this are not obvious.

4.4 How was the project managed and monitored during the planning and implementation?

The project has been managed and monitored throughout its implementation by the implementer, by Czech experts usually in monthly intervals, during the implementation of technical works continuously by local staff. According to the budgetary allocations, subcontractors implemented about 85% of the activities including the supervision of works for major part of the project duration. An exception was the final phase of construction works which was supervised by the implementer's staff from January 2013. Management and control of works has not been always sufficient, as is obvious from the unprofessional installation of pumps in boreholes in Daye without checking the condition of the boreholes and (probably second hand) pumps as well as from problems with the subcontractor for civil works, which have negatively influenced the duration of implementation as well as the quality of works.

The subcontractor for hygiene and sanitation campaign *PIN appointed an on-site Coordinator* who supervised and coordinated the component activities throughout its duration.

The project has been also monitored by the beneficiaries at different levels:

- *DWM&E* – participation in the supervision of works and, according to their own statement, consultation during the selection of implementers. (These were however selected and included already in the proposal of the consortium).
- *WSSE Hageresalam* participated in the supervision of works (Official responsibilities of the WSSE include the disinfection -chlorination, operation and maintenance of the pipeline and distribution points, tariff collection. They report to the WWO and asked WWO for technical support when needed.)
- *Hageresalam - WWO* (responsible for the improvement of urban and rural water services in the Woreda) has been involved in the infrastructure component. WWO Water Engineer was supervising the construction of civil works as well as the drilling works. Pumping test was only 12 hours instead of the 24 hours foreseen in the contract. Cooperation with PIN on the health, hygiene and sanitation component: 1 day orientation workshop on the project for Woreda administration staff by IRCON and PIN. After this workshop there has not been any contact.

- *WSSE in Daye* has not been involved in the project. The WSSE knows neither Selohe nor Hela. Only during discussions about problem with the pipeline, the WSSE complained to IRCON representative Mr. Weinfurt who agreed that the pipeline needs to be maintained.
- *CZDA* monitored the project on the basis of outputs (periodic reports by the implementer), meetings with the implementer, and during monitoring missions in October/November 2012 and February/March 2013. In the 2012 mission participated also Representative from the Embassy and an expert from the CZMOE. Findings and conclusions from the CZDA monitoring are very well documented in the form of progress monitoring sheets dated July 2013 and October 2013 as well as in reports from the monitoring missions.
- The implementer maintained regular contact with the Embassy via E-mails and informed about the progress of the project during visits to Ethiopia. The Embassy fielded a monitoring mission on 19 – 20 February 2012 and has no serious comments on the project progress. Recommendations include stage-wise implementation of the geophysical investigations followed by drilling and construction of the WSSs.

It can be concluded the approach and attitude of the Embassy and CZDA considerably contributed to the implementation and to coordination with local partners. The management and monitoring of the infrastructure component however requires strengthening technical expertise by specialized professional(s) during the project preparation and implementation for improved effectiveness and financial efficiency.

4.5 How properly was the intervention logic formulated and how was the LFM used?

The Project document available to the evaluation team does not contain a logical framework matrix (LFM), but describes the overall objective, intended outcomes and outputs. It also includes a list of activities and sub-activities. The components of the project design have been reviewed and the LFM re-constructed on the basis of the draft project document prepared by the CZDA as part of the tender documentation and the description provided in the technical proposal. The revised LFM is included in section 1.2. The LFM has not been revised after the modification of scope of activities.

The only Project Document available to the evaluation team is in Czech. The local PIN Coordinator was provided with a list of activities/activity plan translated by one of the IRCON staff. PIN was required to implement activities as per schedule. IRCON did not require addressing sustainability risks. Mitigation of risks to results (improved sanitation and hygiene behavior component) was difficult. PIN did not have influence over the construction component and as a sub-contractor was not in the position to harmonize timing.

4.6 Has financial management been done according to the relevant procedure?

The project has been implemented in accordance with the methodology of CZDC. Specialized technical and financial monitoring by experts with relevant qualifications during implementation, particularly during modifications and partial changes in the object of the contract would have been appropriate.

4.7 Conclusions on efficiency

- *Cost of equipment and infrastructure related to WSS (from Addendum 1 dated 21.3.2012) cannot be compared with the budget for the whole project which is based on costed activities*
- *Estimated 85% of the project activities has been implemented by local subcontractors*
- *The individual items (except for geophysical investigations) were costed by the implementer in the proposal, submitted in response to the open tender as well as for the direct contract procedure (adjusted in their scope) in the form of "appreciation of technical conditions". The individual prices in Addendum 1 are in several cases different. Specification of these items is general and does not allow for comparison with market prices.*

- *The CZDA did thorough monitoring of the work plan. The LFM has not been used for monitoring of progress and risk factors.*
- *The project/project results would benefit from better planning and coordination with hygiene and sanitation activities implemented when the WSSs is becoming functional.*
- *End line KAP has been delayed along with the delay of the infrastructure component but transfer of funds was not requested in Addendum 3*
- *Expenses for securing adequate quantity of water to cover the current and anticipated needs of the population by rehabilitating and utilizing the existing components of the WSSs, complemented by the necessary extensions, would be in all probability lower.*
- *The project has been implemented in accordance with the methodology of CZDC.*
- *Specialized technical and financial monitoring by experts with relevant qualifications during implementation, particularly during modifications and partial changes in the object of the contract was missing*
- *The approach and attitude of the Embassy and CZDA considerably contributed to the implementation and to coordination with local partners*

On the basis of the above, efficiency has been assessed as rather low.

5 SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 How has sustainability been planned and monitored by the project?

The Project Document does not include any provision/activities for the monitoring of risks or a sustainability plan. The project reports do not include any reference to sustainability factors.

5.2 Are the WSSs financially sustainable?

Business plans for the WSSEs responsible for the management and operation of WSSs in the three project towns have not been prepared. (This has been verified at the Woreda and Zonal levels.)

Tariffs are based on political decision rather than on cost recovery. The costs of operation, maintenance, depreciation and reserve fund have not been calculated. In both Hageresalam and Daye the previous tariffs are used. WWO Daye advised that the collected tariffs cover only salaries. The DWM&E advised that they or the BWM&E occasionally transfers funds to cover the cost of investment when there is a major pump/generator failure. IRCON Ethiopian staff also mentioned that the Woredas do not have money to buy fuel for the generator, especially after period when pump was connected to the national grid and the tariffs were lower. WSSE Daye advised that there some 3% of poor HHs do not pay the tariff. They take water from unprotected springs. The project did not address this issue.

WSSE Hageresalam

Cost of O&M have not been properly calculated and there was no tariff analysis under the project. IRCON did not implement any technical-economical study, no trainings in tariff calculations (technical-economic study was not part of the IRCON contract, Management of water sources includes in view of the evaluators also financial management of which tariff calculation is a part). They use old tariffs and asked DWM&E for new tariffs- no reply up to date. Tariffs are also subsidizing when it is critical to run the system.

No arrangement for HHs who cannot afford to pay the tariff.

Existing water tariff:

0.30 ETB per 30 liter (Jerry can) at the water points.

For yard connections: 1 - 5m3 = 3birr/m3; 5 - 10 m3 =3 5birr/m3; 10 - 30m3 =3.75birr/m3;>30m3 = 4birr/m3

Estimated cash flow

Cash in: 9,000 ETB per month from collected tariffs

Cash out: about 30,000 – 40,000 ETB per month: salaries 12,000, electricity 9,000 (if available), fuel 8,000, other maintenance 6,000 and stationary 5,000. They cannot cover the cost. During road construction they got compensation from constructing company (damages of pipelines etc. – approx. 7,000 ETB/month); now they get subsidy from Woreda administration – about 3,000 ETB/month. They also receive subsidies from the DWM&E when it is critical to run the system.

5.3 Are the WSS technically sustainable?

The capacity of the WSSEs to operate and manage the WSSs has not been assessed. Evidence from interviews and observations and review of accounting documentation suggests that the WSSEs do not have the capacity required to manage, operate and maintain the new, complex systems.

They can ask the WWO or the DWM&E for technical support. Woreda staff was trained in physical protection of wells but the WWOs informed that they do not have sufficient capacity (staffing, tools, equipment or funds) for technical support. WSSE in Daye advised that the BWM&E sometimes provides technical and financial support for major repairs. The DWM&E told that IRCON conducted good training for operators. No training was provided to the DWM&E staff and more training is required in both hard and soft components. WSSE in Hageresalam advised that they require additional training for operators, manuals in Amharic, training of technicians/plumbers, tools and equipment. (More details are provided in section 3.1 above).

WSSE Daye
We have no workshop. We repair the pipeline ourselves but need to rent plumbing tools from local private workshops. Sub-contracting maintenance is not a good idea, it would be too expensive. Moreover, the local private technicians do not have the competence. IRCON never discussed this or other capacity related issues with the WSSE.

5.4 Will the current level of KAP related to health and hygiene be maintained and increased?

The hygiene and sanitation activities conducted by PIN including proper hand washing, correct construction of latrines (hole covered with a lid to decrease transmission of pathogens) and correct handling of water between source and consumption are all part of the Woreda health education program and should be continued by the HEWs and HPs trained by PIN. The HEWs and HPs conducted these activities under the guidance of the resident Coordinator and interviews confirmed that they have the knowledge and knowhow to continue dissemination. PIN provided posters for schools and health center. Posters were also available in the Hageresalam Woreda Health Office. According to information provided by HEW in Hagersalam, the Woreda focus is now on sanitation/construction of latrines. Time for the other activities is limited.

5.5 Is the organization of O&M sustainable?

The WSSEs are self-managed, permanent structures in the Woreda administration and their staff receives salaries except for the attendants of water points who get shares from the sales of water. All trained operators are still working.

5.6 Other factors influencing sustainability of already achieved results?

- There was no coordination/successiveness between hard and soft component (infrastructure and hygiene & sanitation). (CZDA)
- Some Government staff is lacking commitment to continue all activities under their regular hygiene and sanitation promotion program. (PIN)
- The use of posters for hygiene and sanitation campaign is expensive. Distribution of soap, jerry cans cannot be replicated. Some people attended the training sessions for the tea and coffee they were served, not for the knowledge. (HEW Hageresalam)
- Lack of consistency and continuity of approaches to promoting health hygiene and sanitation. The approaches change often (PHAST has been replaced by 1:5 approach) (PIN)
- Technical deficiencies in the newly constructed systems (details are provided in sections 3.1 and 3.2)
- 40-50% of Hageresalam population uses springs, because they are nearer then the water points. Community asked for spring protection. (HEW Hageresalam)

5.7 Conclusions on sustainability

- *The Project Document did not include a sustainability plan. Risk factors were not monitored.*
- *The cost of operation, maintenance, depreciations and reserve fund were not calculated. The income from tariffs does not cover the cost of O&M. Support to investments is sometimes provided by the DWM&E and the BWM&E but they also have limited budgets.*
- *The WSSEs responsible for the management and operation of the WSSs do not have the capacity (trained staff, tools and equipment, manuals) required to manage, operate and maintain the new, complex systems.*
- *Organization sustainability is good. The WSSEs are part of the Woreda administrative structure and all trained operators (employees of the WSSEs) continue working.*
- *The HEWs and HPs trained by PIN have the capacity to continue the information campaign on health and hygiene but the government commitment is missing; the current priority is on constructing latrines to meet the targets in sanitation coverage.*
- *Significant portion of the population uses unprotected springs and is likely to continue where they are nearer than the water points. They are the only option for poor households who cannot afford payments (estimated 3%).*
- *The infrastructure works have not been completed during the visit of the evaluation team; the quality of civil works in Hageresalam is poor and the distribution network to which both boreholes are connected has numerous leakages and requires repairs.*

Sustainability has been rated as low.

6 ACTUAL AND ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

6.1 What is the impact on end beneficiaries and what is the likely extent of this impact?

The project was supposed to provide water (20l/capita/day within) for 80% of the people living in the project areas. According to IRCON, the current consumption in Days is 10-15 l/person/day, in Hageresalam about 10 l. (The works have not been completed, in Daye also the existing system has broken down).

In Hageresalam (current population about 15,000), two boreholes were constructed. Rehabilitation of existing borehole and water supply system, plus one additional borehole would provide each inhabitant with minimum 20 l per day for 30 years to come. *(Assumptions: 12 hours operation, 2.9% population growth).*

Daye has about 28,000 inhabitants, about one third is supplied from the spring; the new and the existing boreholes have reportedly capacity Q=5 and Q=7.7 l/s. With only one functioning borehole, water sources would be sufficient to provide each inhabitant with minimum 20 l per day for over 20 years to come. (*Assumptions: 12 hours operation, 2.9% population growth).* Currently, the new WSS is out of order and the old WSS from the spring is also not functional. The WWO informed that people now get water from unprotected springs, from water vendor for 25 - 30 ETB/jerry can, rain water or water from the river.

6.2 What is the impact on WWO, WSSEs and suppliers?

The Woreda staff was trained in physical protection of wells. The sanitation areas around the wells was found well protected and clean. Capacity building activities of the WSSEs were not sufficient. The WSSEs are not technically or financially capable of managing the newly established/rehabilitated WSS or to calculate cost recovery tariffs.

6.3 What is the impact of sanitation and hygiene KAP activities on the local population?

The HEW in Daye reportedly improved sanitation and hygiene practices of trainers and the use of jerry cans for hand washing after visiting toilet. The team paid an unannounced visit to the home of one trainer in Daye and found a clean latrine, equipped with inside jerry cane with water and soap. Impact was also reported in schools, jerry cans with water area available beside latrines. Through posters fixed in the walls of schools, health centers and in other visible places, there is a possibility that peoples knowledge will improve.

The HEW in Hageresalam reported increase in knowledge. Practice has somewhat improved by the 30 cooperating trainers (community promoters). In general, practice in hand washing and covering latrines has not really changed. (The latrines are rebuilt after each rainy season, it is not considered worthwhile). People have been before the project and continue to be careful with handling drinking water. They use purification tablets and sun treatment. She herself learnt about using community promoters for information campaign and how to communicate with communities. The HEWs are now also using local media.

PIN reported visible impact in the three schools. The floors and desks are clean. Each school has several clubs including a hygiene and sanitation club. The clubs are headed by teachers trained under the component. The trained teachers are in their positions. PIN also supported the construction of latrines from wood with lids. (One such latrine is located in the compound of the HEW. The lid is there, not sure whether it is also used.) People in the area are however used to constructing simple latrines from branches and felt it unnecessary to use wood.

Finding from the end line survey would be required to properly assess the impact. This survey was not available during the evaluation.

6.4 What other planned or unplanned changes occurred that can be attributed to the project?

The WWO in Daye informed that people were getting water from the two wells for two months. Now the system is not connected and the old system is broken. Their main priority is completing the main pressure line.

6.5 Conclusions on impacts

- *The potential impact on improved access is high, provided all people will use water from the boreholes instead from springs, which is considered unlikely. During the evaluation mission, improvement of access was low.*
- *Impact on WSSEs and suppliers is low. The project did not develop sufficient capacity of the WSSEs to operate and manage the systems or to calculate cost recovery tariffs. There are no business plans.*
- *Some impact of the hygiene and sanitation activities has been reported, mainly on the health promoters and on the local schools. Reported improvements in the levels of knowledge were relatively high, in the changes of practices low. Changing practices requires longer intervention (about five years) and coordination with improvements in water supply.*

In view of the above and the low sustainability, ***impacts have been assessed as rather low****.*

7 CROSS CUTTING PRINCIPLES OF THE CZDC

7.1 To what extent did the project contribute to good (democratic) governance?

Partners at the national level with the exception of MOFED are not aware of the project. Local partners were involved in the implementation nut not in the planning of activities.

- The *DWM&E* reported that they were not involved in the project planning. They were however involved in the selection of sites and reported involvement in technical support when it is found beyond the capacity of the WSSE. This has been confirmed by the WWO Daye.
- *BOFED* informed that they know about the project but were not involved in the formulation and do not receive periodic reports as agreed in MoU No. 280852/2011-ČRA between CZDA and MOFED.
- WWO in Daye participated in deciding on the pipeline route and on locations of water points as well as during preliminary investigation and in the training.
- WSSE Hegeresalam reported that they were not involved at all.
- The Woreda Health Office and HEWs in Hageresalam were fully involved in the implementation of the health and hygiene component, but not in its planning. They however did not challenge the approach of PIN.
- HP in Hageresalam has been involved in the implementation of the hygiene and sanitation component.
- Daye Woreda Health Office was not aware of the program. This could be due to change of staff or lack of communication. No posters were available in the Health Office or in the Woreda Health Center. The HEWs were however involved in monitoring

Partners at the national level with the exception of MOFED are not aware of the project. Partners at the local level were not involved in its planning, but participated to various degrees in the implementation. BOFED informed about problems with reporting. The project document and project reports are in Czech and at least abridged versions would need to be translated into English by the implementer. (Evaluator's comments: The absence of English project documentation poses in general a problem also for the local staff).

Good governance has been assessed as rather low.

7.2 To what extent did the project incorporate environmental aspects and considerations?

The project aimed at improved access to drinking water for the population by constructing new boreholes with the estimated life span of 20-40 years. The standard technologies used during construction do not have any significant primary or secondary environmental impacts.

The hydrogeological objects were however not properly tested. Pumping tests were conducted for 12 instead for 24 hours required in the tender documentation. The proposed extraction volume and the way of using the boreholes do not take into consideration risks of breakdowns due to overworking. The boreholes are not fitted with water meters (cost 1,500 – 2,500 ETB) for monitoring the extracted volume, the filling up of the reservoir and the elimination of problems such as overflowing reservoirs or delayed maintenance of the pump. The boreholes are (or will be) connected to the electricity network. This will eliminate the potential contamination caused by handling of fuel for the generators or emission incurred by their operation or during transportation of fuel.

The generator in Hageresalam is not sufficiently protected from leakages of fuel and oil. No materials that could cause pollution of water are stored in the sanitation zone except for fuel for the generator. The area around the deep wells has been properly protected against infiltration of potentially contaminated surface water as well as against unauthorized handling. The areas are fenced and locked and in some cases (Hageresalam) include a proper drainage for disposal of rainwater. The water points however are not properly protected against contamination (free access to

animals). In Hageresalam, the pipework before the water meter/water point is heavily leaking in two places.

Environmental consideration have been assessed as rather high

7.3 How did the project respect human rights including gender equity?

WSSE Daye informed that there 8 female attendants of water points (the total number of water points is about 20, three are probably not functioning).

Poverty (affordability to pay) has not been considered in the tariff setting. WSSE Daye advised that the estimated 3% of HHs who are probably unable to pay will continue collecting water from unprotected springs. (Evaluator's comment: springs could have been protected for those who use them, tariff structure set so as to consider poverty criteria).

In Daye, tariffs have been se as follows:

- 13 ETB/m^3 at water point (of which 6 goes to the attendant). There is no system for controlling payments at water points
- 5 ETB/yard connection (there are currently none)
- 7 ETB/m^3 planned tariff from new water points. The caretaker should retain 6 ETB.

In Hageresalam, all people who wanted to work as unskilled labor on the project were hired by the Woreda who paid for this contribution. Workers in Daye were selected on the basis of their physical abilities; both men and women were engaged.

Respect to human rights including gender equity has been assessed as rather high

8 EXTERNAL PRESENTATION OF THE CR AS A DONOR (VISIBILITY)

8.1 How did the project ensure visibility and information on CZDC?

Infrastructure constructed under the project Borehole, reservoir and water points) and equipment provided under the project bear the logos of the CZDC. In addition, signboards with logos have been posted in the project area. Information about the CZDC has been provided and the logo used also during orientation workshops. Project reports and technical publication also include the logo. The logos were funded under the project. PIN distributed T-shirts with the CZDC logo during trainings.

The DWM&E, WSSE Hageresalam, WWO Daye and the WSSE Daye interviewed during the field visit are well informed about the donor and pointed at the signboards and stickers in their respective locations.

External presentation of the CR as a donor has been assessed as rather high.

9 THE PROJECT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WASH SECTOR PROGRAM

9.1 How was the project linked with the other evaluated projects in the WASH sector?

The implementer of this project, IRCON, subcontracted PIN for the implementation of the hygiene and sanitation component. The link has been developed on a commercial basis. *Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone II, SNNPR, Ethiopia,2013* .Ideally, all or most projects within a country program should be related to each other for improved effectiveness and efficiency.

Linkages with other projects included in this evaluation are low.

9.2 What was the value added to this project by the other projects (different or greater results and impact)?

Pin formulated hygiene and sanitation for this as well as for the *Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda.* The methods and approach were coordinated and there was

a learning effect for both projects. For example PIN is promoting proper handling of water between the source and consumption in the Alaba water supply project and used the know-how also in Sidama. There was no value added to this project by the remaining four projects.

Synergy with other evaluated projects has been assessed as low.

9.3 To what degree did the project contribute to the objectives of Development Cooperation Program, Ethiopia, 2012-2017?

Consistency between the Programme objective and outputs and (intended) contributions of this project has been assessed on the basis of the existing Programme objectives, which should serve as a basis for the formulation of projects implemented within the Programme. Results of the assessment are presented below.

Overall Programme objective	Assessed contribution of this project
Sustainable improvement of access to drinking water and sanitation and hygiene practices	Contribution by improved infrastructure and improved hygiene and sanitation habits
Programme objectives/outputs	Contribution
Functional and sustainable administration and technical management of water supplies identified in ASW and other Woredas in Sidama and Kembata Temboro	No contribution
Strengthened administrative and technical capacities for administration and technical maintenance in the program areas	No contribution
Improved access to drinking water in small towns and rural areas in program areas	Contribution by constructing new and rehabilitating existing water supply systems in urban areas
Improved public awareness and practices on hygiene in the program areas	Contribution by hygiene and sanitation campaign
Improved public awareness and practices on economic use of water in the program areas improved	No contribution

The project did not include capacity building of WSSs managers and technicians (WSSEs) or of the Woreda Water Offices. Aspects related to functional and sustainable administration and technical management of water supplies have not been addressed. The project focused mainly on the construction of deep wells, which are demanding on funding, operation and maintenance and often stop working within a few years after the project completion.

Consistency of project and Programme objectives is rather low.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE SYSTEM OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IN SMALL TOWNS OF SIDAMA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA, II GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION IN SIDAMA ZONE,

APRIL - NOVEMBER 2013

Major findings and conclusions

Partner country (country of implementation): Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	**Project sites:** SNNPR, Sidama Zones, Woredas: Bensa, Melga, Aleta Wondo, Aleta Chuko, Aerbe Gona
Project name: Establishment of a Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, II: **Name of Contract:** Geophysical Investigation in Sidama Zone	**Sectoral focus:** Water Supply and Sanitation
Coordinator: Czech Development Agency	**Implementer:** Association „Sidama Water Supply II“ represented by AQUATEST a.s.
Starting date of the contract April 2013	**Month/year of contract completion:** October 2013
Total utilisation of Czech development cooperation funds for the contract (including VAT) (CZK): 1,934,000	**Total utilisation, including co-financing (CZK):** 1,934.000
Other donors involved in the project: None	**Partner organization in Ethiopia:** Department of Water Mines and Energy, Sidama Zone, SNNPR

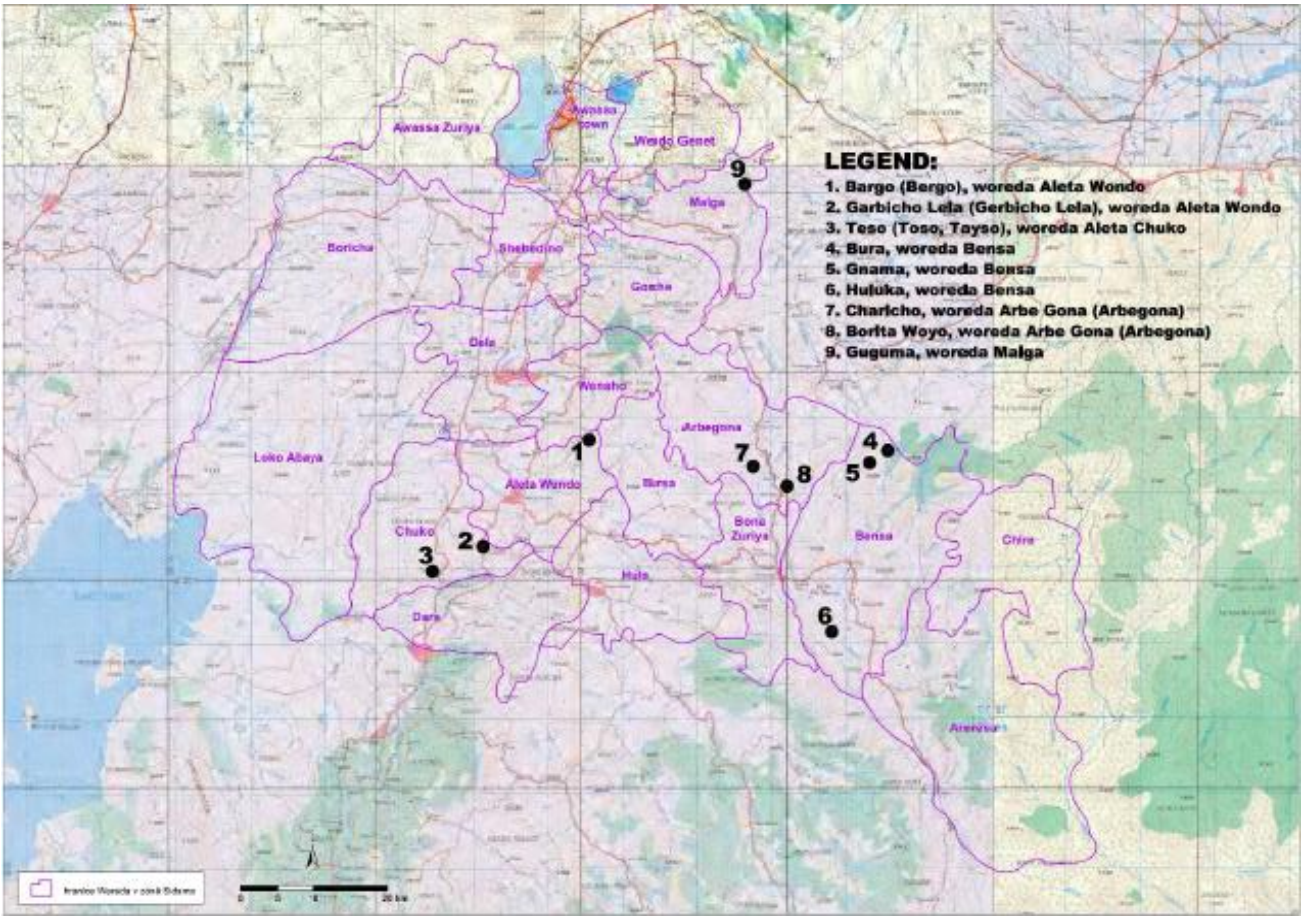
Contents

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 The issue addressed in the context of the development of Ethiopia

The overall objective of the project is to improve the water supply, the management of water sources, the sanitation and the hygienic situation of the populations living in the target areas of the Sidama Zone, SNNPR.

The project follows on previous activities of the CZDC n the region and focuses, in accordance with the requirements of Ethiopian partners on larger towns the Bona Zuriya, Hula and Bensa Woredas. Selection criteria included among others limited access to drinking water and existing sources of surface water and with high levels of contamination - potential source of water borne diseases. The overall objective of the project was providing basic information from nine selected localities on their potential for the construction of boreholes and their connection to distribution networks supplying the towns. For five of the selected localities, the project was expected to prepare preliminary design documentation for the construction of boreholes and distribution networks. This documentation was to be used as part of the tender documentation for follow up implementation/construction phase. The project was implemented by a consortium Aquatest a.s. and Ircon s.r.o. between April – November 2013.



Survey area

Woreda	Location	VES points identified	VES points recommended for drilling by Implementer, Preliminary design prepared	Priority DWM&E	Priority final project report	Included in tender 2014 for *The introduction of sustainable water supply systems in the small towns of Sidama, SNNPR, Ethiopia, II 2014-2016*
Bensa	Huluka	Feasibility for rehabilitation of existing borehole of unknown origin,				Rehabilitation of existing borehole
	Bura	GP 5 VES points	VES 4 150m subject to road construction	3	5	
	Gnamma	GP 2 VES points	Extension of existing well to the health post			
Malga	Guguma	GP 7 VES points	VES 1 160 m, access to be developed, Complementary wells may be required Electricity	5	2	Borehole, WSS
Aleta Wondo	Bargo	GP 3 VES points	VES 3 200m, accessible (VES 1 optional)	1	4	Borehole, WSS
	Seda (Gerbicholela)	Feasibility for transporting water from reservoir of				
Aleta Chuko	Teso	GP 4 VES points	VES 1 200 m, accessible Electricity	2	1	Borehole, WSS
Bona Zuryia	Woyo	GP 3 VES points	VES 1 75 m, accessible	4	3	
Arbe Gona	Charicho	GP 3 VES points	(VES 1) Concern with sustainability (relatively few clients, potential danger, influence springs that people currently use			

1 – First (the most important) priority , 2 – Second priority

1.2 Theory of change

The project document does not include a logical framework matrix. The evaluation team used for its reconstruction description of overall objective, project objectives, outputs and activities described in the project document with the following modifications:

The overall objective has been defined in the project document as follows:

The overall objective of the project is to improve access to drinking water, management of water resources, sanitation and hygienic situation of the population by constructing water supply systems in selected locations. Constructing water supplies is an activity and in itself does not contribute to improved management of water resources or to changes in hygiene. It also does not improve their management. The evaluated project focused on the identification of suitable locations for boreholes to be constructed under a follow up project thus contributing to *Creating sustainable system for supplying drinking water in selected areas of Sidama zone.* This has been defined as **project objective** in the project document. Project objective should however be attainable within the project scope and lifetime. Considering the actual scope of the project, the following formulation is proposed: *Appropriate technical solutions for drinking water supply in selected Woredas in Sidama zone.*

The outputs correspond with outputs defined as results from the project activities. Project **activities** are based on activities listed in the project document. **Inputs** could not be specified – the project budget is not itemized. The project **budget** is based on costed activities rather than on inputs. This is an obstacle to proper assessment of cost efficiency.

	Intervention logic	**Objectively verifiable indicators**	**Sources of verification**	**Assumptions and risks**
Overall objective	Creating sustainable system for supplying drinking water in selected areas of Sidama zone			
Project objectives	Appropriate technical solutions for drinking water supply for nine small towns in Sidama zone. Huluka, Bura, Gnamma (Bensa Woreda); Guguma (Malga Woreda); Bargo, Seda (Aleta Wondo Woreda); Teso (Aleta Chuko Woreda) Woyo (Bona Zuruia Woerda); Charicho (Arbe Goba Woreda)	Preliminary designs of five water supply systems for five selected small towns Feasibility studies for water supply systems for two selected small towns Proposals for technical solutions for two remaining small towns *November 2013*	Project documentation	Information from the project is used for the formulation of a follow up project. Cost of O&M to calculate cost recovery tariffs
Output 1	Description of investigated localities including their hydrogeological potential and scheme for possible drilling	Selected localities for geophysical investigation *May 2013*		Unseasonal rains that would make access to the project sites difficult Project partner will maintain the selection of localities to be investigated Baseline information including maps of appropriate scale
Output 2	Localities for geophysical investigation selected on the basis of hydrogeological conditions, expected yield, distance to consumers, accessibility, protection of the source, ability to pay tariffs, cost of infrastructure	Report from reconnaissance including proposed well siting with maps (1:10,000) with priorities supported by written evidence *May 2013*		
Output 3	Interpreted results from geophysical investigations	Final geophysical report from 7 locations Feasibility study for 2 locations *July 2013*		
Output 4	Recommendations for implementation of boreholes	Report on well siting and design of hydrogeological boreholes for 5 priority locations *August 2013*		

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions and risks
Output 5	Preliminary designs for water supply system for five recommended locations based on demand for access and on technical parameters	Five study designs each including: Geophysical study for each locality Number and estimated depth of boreholes Technical design Proposal for elevation of the reservoir Technical design for electricity supply Assessment of access to the main components of the system *October 2013*		
Activities		**Inputs**	**Budget (CZK)**	
1.1	Collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data	Itemized budget is not available	155,000	**Input assumptions**
1.2	Reconnaissance of terrain and discussions with authorities		342,000	Availability of staff from DWM&E familiar with the localities
1.3	Geophysical investigation for siting of five boreholes		550,000	
1.4	Verification and selection of suitable sites for future boreholes		282,000	
1.5	Formulation of preliminary proposal for water supply- technical design for the construction of WSSs		605,000	
			1,934,000	

1.3 Key assumptions and risks

The assumptions and risks mentioned in the text of the project document were used as the basis for formulating assumptions and risks as well as input assumptions in the LFA. The following assumptions have been included for impact and sustainability:

- Information from the project is used for the formulation of a follow up project.
- Cost of O&M to calculate cost recovery tariffs
- Availability of baseline information including maps of appropriate scale
- Availability of staff from DWM&E familiar with the localities

2 EVALUATION FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Evaluation criteria		Rate of fulfillment
Relevance		High
Effectiveness		High
Efficiency		Rather low
Sustainability		Rather low
Impacts		Rather high
Cross-cutting principles	Good governance	Rather high
	Human rights and gender	Rather high
	Environment and climate	High
Visibility of CZ DC		Rather low
Sector program context	Link with other evaluated projects	Rather low
	Synergies with other evaluated projects	Rather low
	Contribution to the Program	Rather low

2.1 Relevance

2.1.1 To what extent was the project consistent with the priorities of the CZDC?

The project was consistent with the overall objective of the Czech Development Cooperation as stipulated in the *Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017.* It also reflects well the focus of the priority sector Environment of the Strategy. The project is listed in the 2014 Overview of CZDC projects, Ethiopia. The project contributed to the overall objective of the Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017, sector water supply and sanitation, and to the Programme objective 3, improved access to drinking water in small towns and rural areas in program areas.

The project document focuses on the identification of new boreholes. This indicates a priority of CZDA for the construction of new boreholes. The Program does not mention a priority for new boreholes as the only acceptable option. Two locations initially proposed by the DWM&E have been excluded from the project because they have rural character and are not suitable for water supply from boreholes. Need for improved access has been identified in four of the nine locations included in the project (Gnamma, Seda (Gerbicholela), Huluka and Charicho) where the construction of new boreholes has not been found a suitable solution. Proposed technical solutions were included in the investigations by the implementer in compliance with request from the DWM&E and feasibility prepared for two of them. (The follow up project includes construction of three of the five identified boreholes and rehabilitation of existing one for which feasibility has been prepared under the evaluated project).

2.1.2 To what extent did the project address demonstrated priorities and concepts of Ethiopia, SNNPR, DWM&E, Woredas?

Initial Project Proposal Form signed by the project partner (DWM&E) was not available to the evaluation team. Project locations were selected by the ZDWM&E based mainly on population size and distance to water source and were not fully checked by the CZDA.

The evaluation team visited Guguma in Melga Woreda and had a discussion with the WWO and water users. Their priority for improved access to drinking water is high, and the people explained why. Their case is described in the text box below.

Malga Woreda Water Office met with the evaluation team and provided the below information on 11th June 2014
The Guguma (Malga Woreda) has a population of over 10,000 (1,250 households). Improved access to drinking water is the first priority of the community (other priorities: electricity for the households and a road with drainage system).People are currently getting drinking water from hand-dug wells. Some are about 18 m deep and equipped with hand pumps. Each well is managed by its own WASHCO. The wells are opened 2 x per day. Households who use them pay 5 ETB per month, irrespective of the volume of water taken. Poor households pay 1 ETB. Some 10-20% of households do not pay. If there is need for repair, households are asked to pay extra money (2 ETB per family). The monthly cost for O&M is 100 ETB for the guard and 100 ETB for maintenance. Some households have traditional wells (about 9 m deep) from where water is lifted with containers suspended on ropes. During the dry season, the recharge is slow and people take water from a nearby river. The water in the wells is close to the surface and likely to be contaminated, particularly where water is lifted by ropes. There are no other sources and no donors are working in the area. The WWO has forwarded a request to the DWM&E. Now identification of a suitable source was carried out and site selected for development with the support from the Czech Government. The Woreda expects the proposal of the study to be implemented. The tariff for water from the new WSS will be set at 0.3 ETB per jerry cane.

2.1.3 Are the project outcomes consistent with the project design?

The project outcomes are consistent with the project design and include feasibility studies and technical proposal for locations where boreholes are not appropriate but improved access is important.

2.1.4 To what extent did the project complement other projects and donor activities?

Related Czech project include:

- *Establishment of a Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, 2011-2013.* Implementer: Sidama Water Supply (Ircon, Aquatest, GEOTest). Budget: 27,578,544 CZK. Coordinator: CZDA. The project aims to improve drinking water supply, management of water resources, and hygiene and sanitation practices in three Woredas in the Sidama Zone. Outputs include construction of new boreholes and related distribution networks, capacity building for operation and maintenance as well as awareness raising campaign on health hygiene and sanitation.
- The recently tendered *Introduction of sustainable water supply systems in the small towns of Sidama, SNNPR, Ethiopia, II 2014-2016.* Information from the evaluated project has been used for the formulation of the tender documentation including the project document. The new project will construct three new boreholes sited by the evaluated project and rehabilitate one borehole for which feasibility has been prepared. In its design the project is similar to the *Establishment of a Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, 2011-2013.*
- *Capacity building in environmental geology – mapping of geo-risk including hydrogeological condition in Dila and Hossaina areas, 2012 – 2014* (CzDA-RO-ET-2012-1-74010). The project located in the SNNPR (Hosaina in Hadiya Woreda, Dila in Gedeo Woreda) is implemented by the Czech Geological Survey. Project objectives include capacity building of the GSE mainly in the areas of engineering-geological and hydrogeological mapping (1:250,000) by on-the-job training and provision of equipment.

Projects supported by other donors

- IRC has developed a small spring in rural area of Bensa Woreda.
- Mekene Yesus is training communities in Aleta Chuko.
- No other donors or NGOs are working in the remaining Woredas.

Projects implemented by the Government

- Extension of water supply from reservoir of existing protected spring to the town in Seda (Aleta Wondo Woreda) will be reportedly implemented by DWM&E in 2014.

There are strong linkages and complementarity with two Czech projects implemented/planned in the Sidama Zone. Communities in towns where boreholes are not appropriate are likely to continue depending on unsafe sources of drinking water.

2.1.5 To what extent are the project objectives still valid considering the current priorities of partner organizations, direct beneficiary groups and the program of CZDC in Ethiopia?

Priorities of the BWM&E and DWM&E are to increase access to drinking water and sanitation coverage. The Sidama Zone has a target of 80% coverage. Priority Woredas include Loka Abaya, Awassa Zuryia, Boricha. An extension of water supply from a spring in Awada (Daye Woreda) to Loka Abaya and Boricha is currently under construction. During the first phase, 21 km of pipework has been completed. Distribution should start during the second phase. The water may however not be sufficient to reach to all Kebeles. The spring has a yield of 100l/sec. The Feasibility study took into consideration the demographic potential of the area.

Priorities for both the BWM&E and the DWM&E include self-supply for increased access and related support with training and capacity building for technical repair, tariff setting, supply of materials and equipment, organizing groups, creating awareness on health and hygiene and sanitation. Increasing free defecation areas is also a priority.

Capacity building in geo-physical investigations at the regional level would be a desirable follow up on this project (DWM&E). Important issue is to equip the region with geophysical investigation equipment to train hydrogeologist of DWM&E how to use the instruments. Training should include geophysical investigation and data interpretation.

2.1.6 Conclusions on relevance

- *The project was consistent with the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017 and with the overall and specific objectives of the Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-201 and ultimately of the MOU signed between the Czech Embassy and MOFED in October 2011.*
- *The project reflected priorities of the BWM&E, DWM&E, the Woredas and beneficiaries.*
- *The project outcomes are consistent with the project design*
- *There is a complementarity with the ongoing and planned projects of CZDC. No other donors are currently working in the project areas in the WASH sector.*
- *The project objectives are still valid with respect to the current priorities of the CZDC, partners in the SNNPR and beneficiaries in the project area.*
- *Including technical solutions other than boreholes would further improve the relevance of the Programme and contribute to increased access to drinking water in areas where boreholes are not appropriate.*

Relevance of this project is considered high

2.2 Effectiveness

2.2.1 To what extent were the intended objectives (results) achieved?

The project achieved its objective of defining appropriate technical solutions for drinking water supply for the nine selected locations:

- Localities for geophysical investigations were selected
- Report from reconnaissance including proposed well siting with maps (1:10,000) with priorities supported by written evidence is available
- Final geophysical report prepared for seven locations
- Feasibility study completed for two locations
- Report on well siting and design of hydrogeological boreholes prepared for five priority locations
- Five preliminary/conceptual designs have been prepared, one for each of the priority location selected for new boreholes

Socio-economic justification has not been required under this contract.

The geophysical survey has been implemented by an Ethiopian private company *Selohe* under sub-contract, and in consultation with Aquatest. Selohe subcontracted a freelance senior hydrogeologist for the implementation. GSE cannot participate in tenders and does not have the flexibility of a private company to provide inputs as/when required. Moreover, GSE is currently not equipped for geophysical investigationsand there is no specialist with sufficient relevant practice and experience.

The Aquatest expert undertook three visits to Ethiopia during the project implementation:

- During site handover when baseline data including maps (detailed from satellite image etc.) were reviewed. The maps were not sufficient. Additional hydrogeological as well as geophysical investigations were required and the initial proposals were modified to reflect the actual site conditions.
- A visit to Guguma and Teso was undertaken by the freelance Hydrogeologist jointly with hydrogeologists from DWM&E. Guguma (Malga Woreda) Hydro and geo, Tesso (Aleta Chuko Woreda) hydro + geo.
- A report was submitted to Aquatest and the Czech Expert visited second time to discuss the findings with Selohe and the freelance hydrogeologists.
- The third visit took place after the completion of field work by Selohe and DWM&E in Woyo Bargo, Bura, Seda/Garbicho, Gnanna, Huluka, The Aquatest hydrogeologists joined the team after the fieldwork to discuss results.

Main contribution of Aquatest :

- Supported with agreeing on the scope of work with DWM&E. The needs changed since the project identification and modifications to the tasks were required.
- The CZDA required five priority locations. The prioritization has been completed together with Aquatest.
- Preparing base (baseline?) maps
- Preparing options on the basis of maps and secondary data
- Success rate in drilling productive wells increased due to the utilization of geophysical investigation. Czech brought instruments and knowhow that is not available in the region. Such capacities are available at the Federal level with GSE.

2.2.2 Appropriateness of technical solutions

The methodological approach presented in the technical proposal has been appropriate in relation to the expected project results. For primary assessment of the target areas, the implementer used available maps and documentation, reconnaissance of the terrain and local investigations. Where findings indicated that hydrogeological drilling is not a suitable solution (Huluka, Seda) feasibility studies (water distribution systems, cost of rehabilitation) were prepared instead of geophysical investigations. In general, it is recommended that study of existing conditions (sources of water, economic potential for sustainability etc.) always precede technical investigations.

The quality of geophysical investigations does not indicate knowhow value added by the Czech experts. Moreover, the limited spectrum of geophysical methods actually used (VES) provided only general orientation. In the case of Guguma, the local Kebele and interviewed members of the community knew about the reconnaissance of the terrain. They were not aware about the implementation of geophysical investigations, neither were they informed about the recommended location for hydrogeological test drilling. CZDA informed, that Kebele representatives have visited the localities selected for drilling at least twice together with their staff member.

2.2.3 What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the results? How were possible impediments overcome?

Factors that contributed to achievement of results

- Know-how from the implementation of previous projects (both Aquatest and Selohe)
- Good communication between the implementer and DWM&E
- DWM&E allocated one engineer to work with the project

Factors that hampered the achievement of results

- Report on water resources in the project locations and maps of sufficient detail were not available
- Weather: Tender in March/April, implementation of geophysical survey during meher season. This can influence the validity of results. October – March would have been ideal timing

2.2.4 Conclusions on effectiveness

- *The project achieved the intended results, modified in Addendum 1 to the Contract upon the request of project partner – DWM&E only partially. Only one geoelectrical method was used instead of two as per contract requirement.*

- *The technical solutions were appropriate but not adequate for accurate identification drilling sites.*
- *Good cooperation with the project partner contributed to the successful completion. The investigation has however been implemented during the big rainy season; this could have influenced the validity of its results.*

Effectiveness has been rated as rather high

2.3 Efficiency

2.3.1 Could the same result be achieved with lower cost?

The proposal submitted by the implementer included budget based on activities as per the requirement of the tenderer, with the total amount for CZDC contribution of 1,934,000 CZK including VAT. Such presentation of budget without itemization of the cost of inputs does not allow for an objective assessment of the prices for implemented works or for the assessment of the adequacy of prices for changes in the scope of works or their implementation. Only a limited assessment is possible.

The technical works (geophysical investigations) were implemented by local subcontractor. The value added by the implementer is obvious mainly from administrative management of the project. If the project was implemented for example by DWM&E through an Ethiopian geological company with the support of (Czech) geophysicist/hydrogeologists, the cost would be most likely lower, while the value added to the know-how of the local expert(s) would be higher.

2.3.2 Were planned objectives and outputs achieved in accordance with the time plan?

The project has been implemented during 2013 in two phases. The deadline for intermediate result was 31 July 2013, for the final result 31. October 2013. Activity 1.1.3 geophysical investigation for demarcation of boreholes included in the first phase should have been implemented during June-July 2013 but has been delayed due to the meher rains. Subsequently the implementer requested an addendum to the contract moving the deadline for the intermediate result by one month, until 30 November 2013. This addendum # 1 also adjusted the scope of works (feasibility studies on two locations where geophysical investigations were not required. This shift of the final deadline had no negative influence on the project results or on the follow up activities of CZDA.

2.3.3 Were the funds utilized in accordance with the approved budget?

The project funds were utilized in accordance with the contract and with the activities-based budget - an integral part of the contract. The budget was itemized by activities and thus includes cumulative sums invoiced after the completion of individual activities. This budget format does not allow for real financial control and monitoring. In view of the cumulative sums, it is not clear how the price for the modified activity 1.1.3 has been verified.

2.3.4 How was the project managed and monitored during the planning and implementation?

The CZDA monitored the project on the basis of outputs (intermediate reports), discussions with the implementer and during a monitoring mission implemented during the second phase of the project, in October/November 2013. Participants included two CZDA staff members, hired expert from the CZMOE and representative from the Embassy. The team visited nine localities and held meetings with relevant institutions. Outputs from the CZDA monitoring are very well documented in the Progress monitoring sheets from July 2013 and October 2013 as well as by records from the monitoring mission. The Embassy has been regularly informed about the activities and outputs of the project during visit of the implementer in Ethiopia as well as via E-mails. DWM&E has actively participated in the supervision. Two employees received on-the-job training; one of them continues working with the Department. An MOU on this project has been signed with MOFED. An implementation Agreement has been signed with BOFED.

2.3.5 How properly was the intervention logic formulated and how was the LFM used?

Logical framework matrix has not been formulated and there is some confusion in the project document between the objective of the evaluated and the anticipated follow up projects. The implementer described the project with the help of consecutive activities and related outputs. These outputs with verifiable dimensions have been effectively used for monitoring and reporting. Assumptions and risks have been addressed in a separate section of the project document.

2.3.6 Has financial management been done according to the relevant procedure?

Financial management was in compliance with the guidelines and methodologies of the CZDC and the relevant legislation.

2.3.7 Conclusions on Efficiency

In view of the limitations due to the budget format, efficiency has been assessed as rather low.

2.4 SUSTAINABILITY

To what extent are the benefits of the project likely to continue after the completion of the project when CZDC funding has been withdrawn?

2.4.1 How has sustainability been planned and monitored by the project?

The task of the project was the implementation of geo-engineering and hydrogeological surveys with the aim to propose technical solutions for sustainable water supply systems. The project focused on boreholes. Options of spring protection of improved hand dug wells where such exist (a sole sources or complementary to boreholes) have not been addressed. Thereby these technologies are common and less demanding on funds or technical knowhow. If such sources are nearby and the water free of charge, people will probably continue using them anyhow, rather than water from the borehole.

Boreholes

With the exception of Huluka where one non-functional borehole already exists, the Woredas lack the experience with managing and maintaining boreholes technology with high demand on operation and maintenance in the form of effective organizations, technical knowhow and funding.

> Technicians from the WWO in Huluka informed that two operators received one-week training when the scheme became operational in 2003.The system broke down in 2009 and has never been repaired. The reasons mentioned included lack of ownership and lack of commitment on the part of the community and the Kebele administration. High fluctuation of staff in the local administration exacerbated the problem. While the system was functional, people paid 0.25 ETB per jerry can but used the system mainly during the dry season, when the nearby traditional sources dried out. The trained staff left and the system has now problem with the generator. There is no money to repair it or to buy oil and fuel. The distribution lines to the water points are leaking due to bed fittings. There are also leakages at the water meter and gate valves.

The final report does not mention the requirements for O&M and the need to assess organizational and technical capacities for the management of a borehole, reasons for failure of the Huluka system mentioned by technicians from the Bensa WWO. The Guguma WWO also pointed out that no pumped scheme exists in the Woreda and capacity building is important including tools, spare parts, on-the- job training during implementation, guidelines how to operate and maintain the scheme.

> Water users consulted in Guguma explained that payment for water is set in consultation with the community. They have no information about the cost of the potential investment or the O&M but are confident that over 90% of households are able to pay tariffs. There are some 30 households headed by elderly people who could be subsidized by the community.
> The Huluka Kebele on the other hand advised that the water users will not be able to pay cost recovery tariffs and that a subsidy will be required from the Woreda. They also do not have information on the estimated cost of O&M.

Information on estimated cost of O&M is important for the Woredas and communities to consider whether and how they are going to cover the cost. The project should be implemented only if full cost recovery is established.

The final project report does not inform on the estimated cost of operation and maintenance. At the same time, section *Input assumptions and risks* of the report mentions that if a tariff is set at about 0.5 ETB per jerry can, the system can generate almost sufficient amount for diesel. The deficit (about 500 ETB/month) would need to be subsidized by the Kebele. Based on this estimate, the authors conclude that a system with a 50m3 reservoir and two distribution points should be sustainable.

The evaluation team does not agree with this hypothesis. First, the full recovery costs have not been estimated. Second, there has not been any survey or investigation to establish willingness and ability to pay cost recovery tariff. Third, if such survey would indicate need for subsidies, the budgetary allocation of the Kebele/Woreda would need to be reconfirmed.

Know how in geophysical surveying

The project did not include training in geophysical or hydrogeological surveying. Geologist from DWM&E has been assigned by the Department as counterpart to the project and had the opportunity to increase his knowledge and to provide input in the study. He has contact to Aquatest. Capacities for replicating the investigation in other Woredas of the Sidama zone currently do not exists.

2.4.2 To what extent do the benefits from new maps and other project results continue/are likely to continue?

The final report available during evaluation is in Czech. The annexes however are in English. They provide information on the surveyed sites that can be used by both the local authorities as well as for potential donors. The report is available to the DWM&E, but not to the Woredas where survey has been implemented. The Woredas can consult with the DWM&E for information and for technical advice.

CZDC tendered a follow up project for the construction of three new and rehabilitation of one existing boreholes. Continuity of benefits for the remaining locations depends on the availability of Government and donor funding and their interest in improving traditional sources ("self-supply") or drilling deep wells in the project locations.

The current local capacities are not sufficient to independently replicate the investigation in other Woredas of the Sidama zone.

2.4.3 Other factors influencing sustainability of already achieved results?

- Lack of capacities of WASHCOs and Woreda WSSEs
- The process of replacing WASHCOs by Rural Potable Water and Sanitation Associations can take some time. Until then, WASHCOs will continue to operate as non-legal entities
- Lack of standardization. The Woreda approach different donors for support and end up with different types of pumps, generators. Such diversity creates problems with spare parts and maintenance.
- Lack of systematic information on existing water sources including boreholes (database)
- Complexity of the new WSSs – boreholes. High demand on repairs, the possibility of direct connection to the mains
- Procurement of equipment from lowest bidder (quality, reliability)
- Lack of system for regular maintenance and follow up on break downs
- Lack of technical and financial capacities. Sufficient training, capacity building, guidelines. The water sale revenue should be adequate to sustain the system in O&M and have reserve for replacement of pumps as required (this has been stressed by the DWM&E)

2.4.4 Conclusions on sustainability

- *The investigation focused mainly on siting of boreholes in selected locations. Options for developing (complementary) traditional sources were not a priority. There is a risk to the sustainability of the newly created/rehabilitated WSSs resulting from high demands on the organization and funding and technical knowhow required for operation and maintenance of these new technologies. This has been pointed out by several stakeholders including water users, Kebeles, Woredas, WWUs as well as the DWM&E. The project was intended to focus only on technical aspects and did therefore not mention these risks and proposals for mitigation.*
- *There is currently no system for regular maintenance and follow up on breakdowns of boreholes.*
- *CZDC tendered a follow up project for the construction of three new and rehabilitation of one existing boreholes. Continuity of benefits for the remaining locations depends on the availability of Government and donor funding and their interest in improving traditional sources ("self-supply") or drilling deep wells in the project locations.*
- *The current local capacities are not sufficient to replicate the investigation in other Woredas of the Sidama zone.*

Sustainability of the project benefits has been rated as rather low

2.5 ACTUAL AND ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

2.5.1 What is the impact on end beneficiaries and what is the likely extent of this impact?

Currently estimated 40 to 60% of the population in rural areas and about 60 to 75% in urban areas of the Sidama zone have access to drinking water (source: DWM&E). As pointed out by the Guguma WWO where the main source are hand dug wells, the 20l/person/day within 500 m cannot be reached. The situation worsens during the dry season.

By 2018, development of potential sources investigated by the evaluated project could improve access to over 55,000 people. The new Czech project would improve access to some 26,800 people. By extending the WSS in Seda, the DWM&E could improve access for some 6,600 people under the assumptions that:

- All people will use the improved sources instead of their traditional ones (It is likely that some people will continue using their old sources if they are nearer then the distribution points, and because they are cheaper)
- All WSSs remain functional (the risks to long-term sustainability of the WSSs are considered rather high)

Access for the remaining population depends on availability of government and donor funding. (The 2018 population numbers on which these calculations are based are taken from the project final report.)

2.5.2 What other planned or unplanned changes occurred that can be attributed to the project?

- Expectations for improved water supplies have most likely been created in all investigated areas.
- Information from the investigation is available with the DWM&E and may be used in the future for developing new schemes in the remaining locations.

2.5.3 Conclusions on impact

- *The immediate impact is contribution to improved access to drinking water for some 33,400 people by 2018. In the long-term, this is likely to be less because some households will continue using their traditional sources and some systems may break down due to improper operation (overuse) and insufficient maintenance.*
- *The Government or donors may decide to finance improved water supplies for the remaining three locations, thus increasing the number of beneficiaries to some 55,000 (2018 figures)*
- *With the potential to contribute to improved access to drinking water for some 55,000 by 2018, the impact is high. The risks to sustainability are however considered high. Unless mitigation measures are taken, the impact will decrease in the long-term.*

The overall impact is assessed as rather high

2.6 CROSS CUTTING PRINCIPLES OF THE CZDC

2.6.1 To what extent did the project contribute to good (democratic) governance?

In Guguma, three potential locations for borehole were discussed with the community; the WWO participated in the reconnaissance (and is not satisfied with the final proposed siting). Sites for proposed water points were selected in collaboration with the WASHCO and Kebeles. Selection was made by men only. According the DWM&E and Aquatest, similar involvement of the WWOs and WASHCOs was also in the remaining locations.

According to information provided by WWO, schools and health institutions have not been involved.

The (estimated) cost of construction and O&M have not been discussed. Huluka Kebele mentioned the importance of tariff analysis and information about the likely tariffs.

The final report has not been shared with the Woredas.

The project document has not been available to the project partner. The DWM&E suggested the full version of the project document is attached to the MOU and available to the BWM&E. This will allow for more informed decisions regarding the project approval. (The Implementation Arrangement signed between BOFED, BWM&E and the implementer includes only a summary of the project document.)

BWM&E expressed Interest in receiving the IPP form.

The DWM&E also suggested that the tender be floated and the contract signed in Ethiopia.

The partner organization – DWM&E has been fully involved in the survey and assigned one junior geologist as a counterpart to the investigation team.

2.6.2 Conclusion about good governance

- *The project partner and intended beneficiaries were consulted on the siting of distribution points*
- *The DWM&E is familiar with the results.*
- *The final report has not been shared with the Woredas*
- *DWM&E has not received the full project document although it approved the project*
- *The BWM&E is not familiar with the IPP form and asked for a copy*

Good governance is rated as rather high

2.6.3 To what extent did the project incorporate environmental aspects and considerations?

The investigation took environmental aspects into consideration.

Protection of sources from pollution and the need to maintain the environment of the sanitary zones clean were not addressed. This aspect is expected to be part of the education campaign on hygiene and sanitation during construction.

2.6.4 Conclusions on environmental aspects

Consideration for the environment is rated as high

2.6.5 How did the project respect human rights including gender equity?

The existing WASHCOs include women, typically in the cashier and accountant positions.

There is no evidence of women involvement in the siting of water points, although fetching water is their task.

Poverty has not been included as a factor in the assessment and prioritization of options. (It is typically the poor who use unsafe traditionally sources also when an improved water supply is available and pay for water delivery because they do not have own wells)

On the other hand, improved access to water benefits mainly women and children who are traditionally fetching water for the household. Children under five are most affected by diseases caused by polluted water.

2.6.6 Conclusion on human rights and gender

- *There is no evidence of women involvement in the siting of distribution points*
- *Poverty has not been included as a criterion for selecting and prioritizing technical options*
- *Women and children are the main beneficiaries of improved access to drinking water*

Human rights and gender have assessed as rather high

2.7 External presentation of the Czech Republic as a donor (visibility)

2.7.1 How did the project ensure visibility and information on CZDC?

The project did not include any visibility activities.

The WASH NCU did not receive any document and does not know about the project (Reports received from BWM&E are cumulative and do not indicate source of funding). The MOU between CZDA and MOFED signed for this project includes a full translation of the project document. The lack of information indicates lack of inter-ministerial coordination.

The project findings have not been formally shared with stakeholders in Addis Ababa

2.7.2 Conclusion on external presentation

The external presentation of the CR as a donor is rated as rather low

2.8 The project in the context of the WASH sector program

2.8.1 How was the project linked with the other evaluated projects in the WASH sector?

- *Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda* – no link

- *Resources Survey of Thermal and Mineral Waters in Southern Ethiopia, May - Nov 2012*. No link. GSE has not been involved in the evaluated project.
- *Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, 2011-2013.* No direct link. The evaluated project was preparing preliminary design for a second similar project to be implemented in small towns of the Sidama zone. Both projects are implemented by the same consortium. The project brought instruments and knowhow that is not available in the region. Such capacities are available at the Federal level with GSE
- *Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia*- No link. GSE has not been involved in the evaluated project.
- *Capacity building in environmental geology – mapping of geo-risk including hydrogeological condition in Dila and Hossaina areas, 2012 – 2014* (CzDA-RO-ET-2012-1-74010) produces maps that include the project area. Scale: 1:250,000. For the geophysical investigation, maps of smaller scale are required.

2.8.2 Conclusion on linkages

- Links between this and the other 5 evaluated projects are weak with the exception of *Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, 2011-2013* which used the same technology for hydrogeological investigation.
- While GSE is trained in geophysical investigation from CZDC funding, it could not participate in the tender. The GSE does not produce maps of scale required for geophysical investigations.

The team considers linkages rather low

2.8.3 Synergy with other evaluated projects

Establishment of Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone SNNPR, Ethiopia 2011 -2012.

- Success rate in drilling productive wells increased due to the utilization of geophysical investigation. The project brought instruments and knowhow that is not available in the region. Such capacities are available at the Federal level with GSE

2.8.4 Conclusion on synergies

Synergies with other evaluated projects are rather low. A strong synergy is between the tendered project Sidama II and this evaluated project which prepared technical basis for the planning and implementation of the new project.

Synergies with other projects are assessed as rather low

2.8.5 To what degree did the project contribute to the objectives of Development Cooperation Program, Ethiopia, 2012-2017?

The project contributed to the overall objective of the Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017, sector water supply and sanitation, and to the Programme objective 3, improved access to drinking water in small towns and rural areas in program areas.

2.8.6 Conclusion on contribution of the project to the Development Cooperation Programme

The project contributed to the objectives of the Programme only partially.

Contribution to the Programme is rated as rather low.

RESOURCES SURVEY OF THERMAL AND MINERAL WATERS IN SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

May - Nov 2012

Major findings and conclusions

Partner country (country of implementation): Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	**Project sites:** Addis Ababa, Southern Ethiopia
Project name: Resources Survey of Thermal and Mineral Waters in Southern Ethiopia	**Sectoral focus:** Economic Development *(Aid for Trade Programme belongs to this sector in accordance with the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017)* Trade policy and regulation *(In accordance with the Overview of CZDC projects in Ethiopia)* Environment *(Development intervention identification form submitted by the GSE)*
Coordinator: Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic	**Implementer:** Aquatest a.s.
Implementation period – month/year of project launch: April 2012	**Month/year of project completion:** November 2012
Total utilisation of Czech development cooperation funds (including VAT) (CZK): 798,480	Total utilisation, including co-financing (CZK): 999,480 CZK (co-financing about 201,000 CZK in kind, cash and services)
Other donors involved in the project: None	**Partner organization in Ethiopia:** Geological Survey of Ethiopia (GSE), Ministry of Mines

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1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 The issue addressed in the context of the development of Ethiopia

Ethiopia is a country with rich in mineral and thermal water resources; there is a steadily growing interest in their development and use. Over the last three decades, numerous surveys of geothermal resources in Ethiopia generated a large amount of quality information on individual locations and Ethiopia has a further interest in the systematic development of all mapped sources. The Geological Survey of Ethiopia (GSE) has been mandated by the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) to increase its productivity and effectiveness and to better reflect the priorities of its clients. In 2007 – 2009 the organization has been restructured and new tasks added including increased utilization of geothermal energy resources to generate electricity, as well as for industrial, agricultural and recreational purposes. The GSE did not have the required capacities to meet this new requirement and to meet the increasing demand for related information and requested the Czech Republic for assistance with capacity building (training) in the areas of alternative use of geothermal resources.

The project has been implemented in 2012 under the Aid for Trade program of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT CZ), on the basis of Government Resolution dated June 2, 2011 no. 407. Aid for Trade (AfT) is a specific part of CZDC and aims to promote strengthening know how and capacity building in priority partner states while respecting the principles, practices and priorities CZDC as well as interests of the country.

The project *Resources Survey of Thermal and Mineral Waters in Southern Ethiopia* therefore aimed at the assessment of the chemical composition and properties of hot springs and evaluating the potential for their further use, such as for medical or recreational purposes to contribute to improving health of the local population, which is one of the pressing problems. The project evaluated the potential of sources of thermal and mineral waters which are known, but not yet fully exploited and concentrated on three areas (spring groups) in the southern part of the Main Ethiopian Rift Valley. These sites are known by the local names of Lake Shalla hot springs (Oáa Oetu) with a temperature of about 93 °C, Lake Awassa hot springs (Gara Quhe) with a temperature of 60–70 °C, and Wondo Genet – Yirga Alem (Gidabo) thermal area with thermal waters of various temperatures. These groups of springs differ in their hydrogeological characteristics (positions) resulting in different temperatures and chemistry.

Activities focused first on the initial collection of all available data and information about the site, followed by their analysis, laboratory tests, and collection of missing data. The outcome of the project was a study - catalogue of opportunities for the development of thermal and mineral waters in the southern part of Ethiopia, presented during the final workshop and roundtable. On this occasion, the Czech partners presented the findings and conclusions with recommendations for the best use and development of the investigated hot springs for curative and recreational purposes and the study (catalog) of opportunities.

1.2 Theory of change

The budget for an AfT project is up to 1 million CZK. The duration of a project is maximum one year. Aid for Trade projects do not require logical framework.
The objective, outputs and activities for the evaluated project have been included and stakeholders identified in the project document annexed to the Contract.

Overall objective
Support economic activities by utilization of hydrothermal areas around Arsi Negele and Awassa towns for balneotherapy and recreational purposes, including a proposal for protection of the thermal resources.

Project objectives

1. Transfer of knowhow and training in marketing the use of natural mineral and thermal resources for balneotherapy and recreation. Proposal for available relevant technologies used in the Czech Republic.
2. Increased economic potential by commercial use of mineral and thermal water on the example of selected hydrothermal areas.
3. Contributing to increased economic potential and ultimately to reduction of poverty by improving health of the population.

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Deliverable
Catalogue of opportunities for the development of existing resources of thermal and mineral waters within the hydrothermal area in the central part of the Rift Valley (50 hard copies) containing:

- General description of the geothermal characteristics of the area
- Identification of thermal and mineral water in the area
    - Temperature, yield, chemical composition, potential for development of the source
    - Technical potential for development (balneological properties, capacity of spa, investment in a hotel etc.
    - Relation to the land development plan and socio-economic context
- Conclusions and recommendations of the best utilization of the resources

Activities and outputs

1. Training during gathering of input data
    1.1. Information from the records of the recipient will be gathered in the form of analysis of technical reports and manually prepared maps from the archive of the recipient (GSE)
    1.2. Information from other sources – University of Addis Ababa, private archives etc.
    1.3. Information from the administration of area included in the survey area
    1.4. Socio-economic data from the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia

Output 1: Draft Catalogue (including maps)

2. Training during the analysis of information and definitions of missing data and information
    2.1. Analysis of gathered information in relation to the Deliverable
    2.2. Identification of missing data and information

Output 2: A plan and list of data that need to be added

3. Practical demonstration how to supplement missing information (further study of records and field investigations)
    3.1. Obtaining missing data from identified secondary sources
    3.2. Field investigation (measurement of yields, temperature, conductivity, possible taking samples and gathering of data and information from local sources)

Output 3: Completed draft Catalogue (including maps)

4. Preparing a Catalogue for the commercial utilization of thermal and mineral waters (final report)
    4.1. Completion and editing of the final version of the Catalogue of opportunities for the utilization of thermal and mineral resources of the tested area
    4.2. Technical processing for printing (language and content correction)
    4.3. Printing the results

Output 4: Printed Catalogue (including maps) to be handed over to the recipient in 50 copies

5. Final workshop and round table, handing over the Catalogue
    5.1. Final workshop at the GSE and round table with the Chamber of Commerce and Industries
    5.2. Handing the deliverable over to the recipient

Output 5: Confirmation by the recipient about taking delivery of the Catalogue, a plan and list of participants in the workshop and at the round table

Activities are consistent with intended outputs. Proposal for available relevant technologies used in the Czech Republic mentioned in Objective 1 is an output. Project objectives 2 and 3 are aims to which this project could only contribute. The intervention logic is not coherent.

Proposed revised project objectives:

1. *Catalogue/Study of opportunities for the development of thermal and mineral water resources in the central area of the Rift Valley for use by the GSE, relevant institutions and potential investors*
2. *GSE staff capable of marketing the use of natural mineral and thermal resources for balneotherapy and recreation*

1.3 Key assumptions and risks

The project document included in the technical proposal includes in section 8 the following potential assumptions and risks:

Major risks

- Shortage of funds and capacities on the part of the Ethiopian partner
- Delay in the commencement of works resulting from delay in signing the contract and addenda for implementation of works in the Czech Republic
- Significant changes in the exchange rate between CZK and USD/EUR

Mitigation measures

- Shortage of funds on the part of the Ethiopian partner - proposal to transfer parts of funds from the Czech part of the project to finance limited field work adequate for obtaining input data for the generation of output
- Delay in commencement of the project – flexibility to move some activities to the end of the year in some of the project years
- Significant changes in the exchange rate between CZK and USD/EUR would be solved by an agreement between the client, recipients and implementer about changes in the scope of the project and extension/shortening of the stay in Ethiopia (quantity of complementary data)

The evaluation team identified the following additional risks to sustainable benefits from the project:

- *Fluctuation of GSE trained staff*
- *Interest and capacity of the GSE to disseminate the information including available technologies used in the Czech Republic*
- *Interest and capacity of the GSE to market utilization of the Catalogue among potential investors and relevant institutions*
- *Interest of investors*

2 EVALUATION FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Evaluation criteria		Rate of fulfillment
Relevance		Rather low
Effectiveness		Rather high
Efficiency		Rather high
Sustainability		Low
Impacts		Low
Cross-cutting principles	Good governance	Rather low
	Human rights and gender	High
	Environment and climate	High
Visibility of CZ DC		Rather high
Sector program context	Link with other evaluated projects	Rather low
	Synergy with other evaluated projects	Low
	Contribution to the Program, WASH sector	Low

2.1 RELEVANCE

2.1.1 To what extent was the project consistent with the priorities of the CZDC?

The project is listed in the *2012 Overview of CZDC Projects, Ethiopia* under the sector *Trade Policy and Regulation* and mentioned in *Projekty Zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce (ZRS) ČR, program Aid for Trade, realizované v gesci MPO v roce 2012.* According to the CZMOIT, the project was consistent with the *Zahraniční rozvojová spolupráce ČR v gesci MPO - program Aid for Trade, 2012.* (This document has not been available during the drafting of this report). Economic development (including energy) is listed as

a priority sector in *The Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017* and the evaluand fits vaguely the framework for the Aid for Trade Programme as outlined in this Strategy. Economic development is however not included in the *Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017.* The project contributed neither to the overall nor to the specific objectives of any of the Program's priority sectors. The Programme is an integral part of the MOU signed between the Czech Embassy and the MOFED in October 2011.

2.1.2 To what extent did the project address demonstrated priorities and concepts of Ethiopia, GSE?

The completed *Development intervention identification form* for the project has been submitted by the GSE to the Czech Embassy on 06 March 2012, with the request for support under the sector Environment (one of the priority sectors in Ethiopia based on the *Development Cooperation Strategy* of the Czech Republic for 2010-2017). The project was prepared in consultation with Aquatest a.s. with the main purpose to assess the potential of hot springs around Shalla, Hawassa lake, Wondo-Genet/ Yirga Alem for the possible use of thermal resources for spa and other none power use. The project produced a *Catalogue of opportunities for the development of existing resources of thermal and mineral waters within the hydrothermal area in the central part of the Rift Valley*. Acceptance of 50 copies of the Catalogue prepared in accordance with the requirements of GSE has been formalized in the *Final Declaration of Donation* signed by the Technical Director of Aquatest a.s. and the Director General of the GSE on 12 November 2012. The Declaration also confirms the transfer into the GSE account of 4,285 EUR to cover the cost of transport and materials. The project contributed to the objective of GTP 2010/11-2014/15 in the Mining development sector "Increase the research in geological and mineral resources, enhance mineral exploration and improve the contribution of the sector for economic growth". Relevance to the objectives of the health sector could not be established.

2.1.3 Are the project outcomes consistent with the project design?

A study was prepared on *Potential of Thermal and Mineral water resources in southern Ethiopia for SPA and recreational purposes,* Copyright © 2012 AQUATEST a.s., Geologicka 4, 152 00 Prague 5, Czech Republic. The study includes a description of basic characteristics of the area of thermal springs and hydrogeology of the area investigated under the project. It further includes a section on development of an investment project for using thermal and mineral water for SPA and wellness. Also included is a brief section on protection of thermal and mineral waters, focused on organizational and institutional aspects. Social aspects of thermal and mineral water development is briefly describes on half page. GSE staff participated in the preparation of the study.

2.1.4 To what extent did the project complement other projects and donor activities?

The publication is related to the study of Mikulas Curilla, prepared in 1986 under the Czechoslovak-Ethiopian cooperation. Existing hotel resorts and spa have been developed only in Addis Ababa (Hilton hotel, Addisu Filwoha Hotel & Hot Springs). There are no related projects or donor interventions. There are however growing numbers of projects using thermal energy as a renewable source for power generation where GSE is involved.

2.1.5 To what extent are the project objectives still valid considering the current priorities of partner organizations, direct beneficiary groups and the program of CZDC in Ethiopia?

Current priorities of GSE include gathering geological data (also from other institutions, companies), producing maps in larger scale, updating existing maps, mapping of geohazards and providing geological services including for the development of hydrothermal areas for generating electricity. (A Japanese project is currently supporting GSE in mapping geohazards in the Rift Valley area.) Economic development is not included in the *Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017*. Other stakeholders were not involved in the project; their priorities regarding development of mineral and thermal water for balneological and spa purposes were not investigated.

2.1.6 Conclusions on relevance

- *The project was to some degree consistent with the Program Aid for Trade as well as with the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017. It did not however reflect the overall or specific objectives of the Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017 and ultimately of the MOU signed between the Czech Embassy and MOFED in October 2011.*
- *The project reflected priorities of the GSE and to some degree also of the GTP.*
- *Intended outputs have been generated but they are inconsistent with the overall – and project objectives.*
- *There is no complementarity/overlap with other projects*
- *The project objectives are not valid with respect to the current priorities of the GSE and the CZDC in Ethiopia.*

The relevance of the project is considered rather low

2.2 EFFECTIVENESS

2.2.1 To what extent were the intended objectives (results) achieved?

Objective 1 (revised): *Catalogue/Study of opportunities for the development of thermal and mineral water resources in the central area of the Rift Valley for use by the GSE, relevant institutions and potential* investors. Indicator: *50 copies of published study*

- Catalogue of opportunities for the development of existing resources of thermal and mineral waters within the hydrothermal area in the central part of the Rift Valley has been prepared, handed over to and accepted by the GSE. (50 copies of the publication and a soft copy) The study covers the scope defined in the Contract.
- No records were available about a round table with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Such round table would bring the Catalogue to the attention of potential investors.
- Local partners were not involved in the preparation of the study.

Objective 2 (revised): *GSE staff capable of marketing the use of natural mineral and thermal resources for balneotherapy and recreation*. Indicator: *12 trained GSE staff capable of gathering, processing and interpretation of data from Balneological aspects*

- Aquatest has done most of the work. Five GSE staff from the Geothermal and Groundwater Departments participated in the preparation of the study. Of those, only two junior staff from Geothermal Department (one woman and one man) took part in 3-4 days journey/field work.
- A seminar was held in October 2012 focused on a variety of topics, related mainly to the project *Capacity building in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia* and related topics. Geothermal resources in southern part of the Rift Valley were addressed only in one session. The participants included 15 staff of the GSE and participants/presenters from the Czech Geological Survey.
- GSE staff has not received training materials or guidelines, only the PowerPoint presentation from the Seminar.
- According to GSE's own statement, their job is gathering data, producing materials and making them available. Marketing is not their job.
- Aquatest is available for consultations.
- GSE considers having the capacity to prepare, with some support, a document describing basic characteristics of thermal springs and their hydrogeology, without elaborating on curative purposes, agricultural, industrial or recreational use.

2.2.2 Appropriateness of technical solutions

The publication provides detailed geological and hydrogeological information including characteristics of the areas of thermal springs, their hydrogeological properties and assessment of their potential for different uses.

More information could be provided as baseline for business plans to attract potential investors. This includes for example socio-economic profile of the sector, information for marketing and technical plans, options for organization and management as well as a preliminary financial plan (including projections of income and expenditure and of the expected cash flow). The investment project should also include an assessment of social impacts on communities living in the area and environmental impact assessment. Analysis of assumptions and potential risks and additional information such as sources of information, potential partners and expertise play a role in deciding on the volume and form of funding.

2.2.3 What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the results? How were possible impediments overcome?

Factors that facilitated achievement of results:

- Interest and support from the GSE (staff, cars, funds)
- Enthusiasm of the participating staff

Factors that hampered achievement of results:

- No feedback from potential users, no suggestions for improvements from users
- The study has not been disseminated and since there is no information about its existence, also not demanded
- Logistical problems
- Limited budget – more funds would have been required for data collection and interpretation)
- Local stakeholders were not involved and could not contribute (cooperation with local stakeholders at the studied locations has not been a priority)

2.2.4 Conclusions on effectiveness

- *(Revised) Objective 1 has been largely met by publishing the "Potential of Thermal and Mineral water resources in southern Ethiopia for SPA and recreational purposes". (Revised) objective 2 has been met only partially; the GSE is not capable of producing similar studies without additional support.*
- *To market diversification of uses of thermal and mineral waters, a multi-disciplinary approach and team would be required, possibly also additional funding.*
- *GSE did not disseminate the study.*
- *The Final Report does not include proposal for follow up or for alternative solutions.*

Effectiveness has been rated as rather high.

2.3 EFFICIENCY

2.3.1 Could the same result be achieved with lower cost?

- The tender proposal included itemized budget as required by the contracting authority; 798,480 CZK from CZDC funds including all levies and taxes has been approved. The GSE co-financed the project in the form of in-kind contributions amounting to estimated 7,500 USD (about 100,000 ETB). According to information provided by the GSE, these funds were used to cover office expenses, local transport, and expenses related to the field work of the two GSE junior hydrogeologists who worked on this assignment alongside with the Czech Expert.
- The total expenditure covered from CZDC funds can be considered adequate in relation to the achieved outputs.
- The unit costs for the individual items correspond with the usual market prices for contracts of similar character and complexity.
- The project approach is based on methodologies for hydrogeological studies and integral plans for the protection of thermal and mineral waters as applied in the Czech Republic and in other countries of the EU and in the USA. The already developed GSE capacities the sectors of hydrogeology and hydrochemistry have been utilized and the awareness of the institution about the potential uses of thermal and mineral waters strengthened.
- An optional approach practically does not exist.

2.3.2 Were planned objectives and outputs achieved in accordance with the time plan?

During project implementation (May – November 2012) planned objectives and outputs were achieved in accordance with time plan (part of the project proposal/contract), without any changes/modifications in the time schedule. An exception has been the supply of laboratory equipment resulting from the necessity to change the supplier. The revised date of delivery is now March 2013. In view of this delay, the equipment cannot contribute to the evaluated project.

As part of the implementation two missions of the Czech expert to Ethiopia were carried out as planned, one in June 2012 and the second in late October and November 2012. On 22 October the final results of the project were presented in a Seminar at the GSE as part of the presentation on Czech–Ethiopian cooperation in the research of hydrogeology and geological hazards.

Proper handing over of the project results is documented in the handing over protocols duly signed by the recipient on 12 November 2012, a handing over letter to the MOIT CZ (15 November 2012) and the final protocol between the implementer and the MOIT CZ (19 November 2012).

2.3.3 Were the funds utilized in accordance with the approved budget?

All funds were utilized in accordance with approved budget/contract. In accordance with the internal procedure of Ministry of Trade and Industry, the project has been reviewed by an independent auditor Ing. Martin Teyrovsky (audit of financial expenses for the project implemented under the conditions of the CZDC for the Aid for Trade program). The audit report of 25 March 2013 states that the funds from CZDC have been utilized properly and in accordance with the procedures.

2.3.4 How was the project managed and monitored during the planning and implementation? (Progress and financial monitoring)

Taking into consideration the duration and financial limits for projects implemented under the AfT program, MOIT CZ does only formal control of the project outputs in the Czech Republic. There is typically one output at the end of the project.

In Ethiopia the project has been fully managed by the implementer Aquatest a.s. who coordinated all activities and implemented most of them. Final project report including was submitted in November 2012. This report includes accounts of expenditure by activities, submitted and approved in May 2012. Based on the request of Aquatest, Embassy prepared in December 2012 the Monitoring Report – Statement of Embassy to implementation of small local project of CZDC visited in 22th October 2012. The Embassy assessed the project as very professional and highly relevant.

There is no procedure for monitoring of projects implemented under the AfT program. Coordination between the MOIT CZ and the Embassy is based only on informal communication. For the implementation of such projects, the principles of CZDC are applied. Specific conditions are described in the tender documentation and/or in the contract.

Other stakeholders from the recipient country did not participate in the monitoring of this project.

2.3.5 How properly was the intervention logic formulated and how was the LFM used?

The rules of the MOIT CZ do not require a LFM for short-term projects implemented under the AfT program; subsequently no LFM has not been prepared for this project.

The project documentation of the implementer describes briefly the objectives and outputs of the project and provides a description of activities required for the accomplishment of outputs/partial results. Indicators for outputs are not included. The outputs (activity 3.3.purchasing of laboratory materials) have not been updated.

2.3.6 Has financial management been done according to the relevant procedure?

Financial management followed the procedure of the MOIT CZ – (Instruction on Methodology number 2/2006 for the assessment of acceptable expenses in connection with the provision of state funding for the implementation of bilateral CZDC projects). The expenditure has been verified by an independent auditor.

2.3.7 Conclusion on efficiency

On the basis of above, efficiency has been rated as rather high.

2.4 SUSTAINABILITY

2.4.1 How has sustainability been planned and monitored by the project?

Main risks to sustainable benefits from the project (described in section 1.3) have not been mentioned in the project document or in the final report.

2.4.2 What is the follow up on the study?

At the time of the evaluation, there has not been any follow up after the October workshop. The study remains deposited in the GSE library and is not used. Information about the study (or the study itself) could not be located on the web including the websites of the GSE. Information about the project and the study is available in Czech language on the www.mpo.cz, with an English summary. Stakeholders including BWM&E, BOFED or potential investors have not been informed and are not aware about the existence of this document. The final report does not include recommendations to disseminate the study.

2.4.3 Other factors influencing sustainability of already achieved results?

- Fluctuation of GSE trained staff: Of the GSE staff trained/involved in preparing the study, only two continue working with the GSE. According to GSE, they are not in the position to prepare such study fully independently.
- Disseminating the available information is not a priority of the GSE.
- Marketing utilization of the Catalogue is not within GSE tasks
- Interest of potential investors has not been explored

2.4.4 Conclusions on sustainability

- *Risks to sustainability such as fluctuation of trained staff or priorities of the GSE have not been described and monitored. Only two of the trained staff were still working with the GSE at the time of the evaluation.*
- *Findings of the study indicate a relatively high potential of all assessed localities for their economic utilization. Some investors may be interested in looking at this opportunity. The study has however not been disseminated and their interest not explored.*
- *GSE is not likely to continue supporting economic activities leading to the utilization of hydrothermal areas for purposes other than generating electricity from this renewable source - one of their current priorities.*

Sustainability has been rated as low.

2.5 ACTUAL AND ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

2.5.1 What is the impact on end beneficiaries and what is the likely extent of this impact?

According to the Project Document presented in the Technical Proposal, the end beneficiaries are the local population. Intended impact is the increased effectiveness in using thermal resources for curative and recreational purposes. The project results were intended for entrepreneurs and the administration of the Oromia and SNNPR regions (main target group). Since information about the study or the study itself did not reach the main target group, no follow up in the form of developing the thermal resources for the intended purpose could take place. The project did not have any impact on these target groups/end recipients.

2.5.2 What is the impact on GSE and GSE staff?

The main beneficiaries - geologists and hydrogeologists working at the GSE on the research and assessment of geothermal resources) should be able to process information for the utilization of thermal and mineral waters for balneological purposes.

Five GSE staff from Geothermal and Groundwater Departments participated in the preparation of the study of those two also in the fieldwork. At the time of visit of the evaluation team, only 2 were still working with GSE. The other three left the organization.

Fifteen GSE staff participated in the 3-days seminar held in October 2012. The seminar included different topics relevant for the GSE. One full session was dedicated to geothermal resources in southern part of the Rift Valley. Apart from the study and the seminar presentation, the trainees did not receive any guidelines or training material.

According to its own statement, the GSE does currently not have the capacity to prepare such documentation independently, without any external support. The use of thermal and mineral water for curative, recreational, industrial and agricultural purposes are currently not among the service provided by the GSE. There are no requests from clients for such service.

GSE focuses on geothermal studies and provides knowhow and consultancy services for development of thermal power stations supported by international donors and with participation of the private sector such as Reykjavik Geothermal.

2.5.3 What other planned or unplanned changes occurred that can be attributed to the project?

No changes that could be attributed to the project have been identified.

2.5.4 Conclusions on impacts

The project did not have any impact on the main target group, entrepreneurs and the administration of the Oromia and SNNPR regions or on the main beneficiary – GSE. The project has therefore not changed anything for the end beneficiaries and no changes that could be attributed to the project are expected in the future.

Impact has been rated as low.

2.6 CROSS CUTTING PRINCIPLES OF THE CZDC

2.6.1 To what extent did the project contribute to good (democratic) governance?

Participation of stakeholders including the SNNPR and Oromia regions, Zonal Water Bureaus and Woreda Water Offices, the Environmental Agency as well as the Czech and Ethiopian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the preparation of the study has been foreseen in the Project Document. Such consultation was however missing. These stakeholders were informed neither about the fieldwork nor about the study.

GSE has participated in the project and has the ownership of the compiled methodology, approach and the final study. The copyright remains with AQUATEST. In their final report however, Aquatest explicitly states that the GSE can use the study any time for the preparation of similar projects.

Contribution to good governance has been rates as rather low.

2.6.2 To what extent did the project incorporate environmental aspects and considerations?

The study includes a section on the Protection of Thermal and Mineral Waters, focused on the protection of thermal resources during the development of a potential project as well as on regulatory and institutional issues.

Consideration of environmental aspects is rated as high.

2.6.3 How did the project respect human rights including gender equity?

The potential beneficiaries include men, women and children. Both men and women GSE staff participated in the study preparation and in the seminar.

Consideration of human rights and gender equity are rated as high.

2.7 EXTERNAL PRESENTATION OF THE CR AS A DONOR (VISIBILITY)

2.7.1 How did the project ensure visibility and information on CZDC?

- The publication *Potential of Thermal and Mineral water resources in southern Ethiopia for SPA and recreational purposes* has the logo of the Czech Development Agency on the cover as well as on the title page where the mandate of the CZDA is explained. The section Acknowledgements mentions that the study was done in the framework of the Czech Official Development Assistance Program Czech Aid.
- Program for the workshop/seminar held under the project for GSE staff in October 2012 includes the logo of the CZDA
- Information about the project could not be found on the website of the GSE or Aquatest. Press articles about the project are not available.
- Apart from the GSE, stakeholders consulted during the evaluation in Ethiopia were not aware about the project.

2.7.2 Conclusion on external presentation of the CR as a donor

The logo of CZDA has been used on all documents published under the project.

External presentation of the CR as a donor is rated as rather high.

2.8 THE PROJECT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WASH SECTOR PROGRAM

2.8.1 How was the project linked with the other evaluated projects in the WASH sector?

- *Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda* – no link
- *Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia* - Training for staff of GSE – Dept. Groundwater Resources
- *Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, 2011-2013* –no link
- *Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone II, SNNPR, Ethiopia,2013* – no link

The project was linked with one out of the four other evaluated projects. ***Linkage within the WASH sector is considered rather low.***

2.8.2 What was the value added to this project by the other projects (different or greater results and impact)?

The project added synergic value to the *Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia* implemented with the GSE by:

- Producing an example of how to produce, compile and publish high standard document.
- Building capacity of the GSE (Hydrogeology and other Departments)

The project contributed to the capacities of GSE – partner in one of the other four evaluated projects. ***Value added to the program is considered low.***

2.8.3 To what degree did the project contribute to the objectives of Development Cooperation Program, Ethiopia, 2012-2017?

The project did not contribute to any of the Program's objective. ***Contribution to the Programme (WASH sector) is rated as low.***

+ + + - Project name Numbering Clear Export

Q	SQ	Question/sub-question	Indicator	Baseline	Data source(s)	Data collection instrument
Consistency of the program						
	1.1. How were the objectives and outputs od the evaluated projects consistent with the objectvis of the sector Program?					
		Consistency with the Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda?	Degree of contribution to program objectives	YES	LFM, Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017	Review
		Consistency with the Establishment of Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone?	Degree of contribution to program objectives	YES	LFM, Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017	Review
		Cnsistency with the Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia?	Degree of contribution to program objectives	YES	LFM, Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017	Review
		Coonsistency with the Resources Survey of thermal and mineral waters in southern Ethiopia	Degree of contribution to program objectives	YES	LFM, Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017	Review
		Consistency with the Geophysical Investigation in Sidama Zone	Degree of contribution to program objectives	YES	LFM, Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017	Review
2. How were the activities of the evaluated projects linked?						
	2.1. What were the linkages with the other projects?					
		2.1-1 What was the link with the Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda?	Linked with other projects	NO	Secondary data - findings from other evaluated projects	Review
		2.1-2 What was the link with the Establishment of Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone?	Linked with other projects	NO	Secondary data - findings from other evaluated projects	Review
		2.1-3 What was the link with the Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia?	Linked with other projects	NO	Secondary data - findings from other evaluated projects	Review

2.1-4 What was the link with the Resources Survey of thermal and mineral waters in southern Ethiopia?	Linked with other projects	NO	Secondary data - findings from other evaluated projects	Review
2.1-5 What was the link with the Geophysical Investigation in Sidama Zone?	Linked with other projects	NO	Secondary data - findings from other evaluated projects	Review
3. What was the synergy effect of impacts of the evaluated projects?				
3.1. What was the value added to each of the projects by the other projects (different or greater results and impact)?				
3.1-1 What was the value added by the Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda?	Results and impact enhanced	NO	Secondary data - findings from other evaluated projects	Review
3.1-2 What was the value added by the Establishment of Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone?	Results and impact enhanced	NO	Secondary data - findings from other evaluated projects	Review
3.1-3 What was the value added by the Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia?	Results and impact enhanced	NO	Secondary data - findings from other evaluated projects	Review
3.1-4 What was the value added by the Value added by the Resources Survey of thermal and mineral waters in southern Ethiopia?	Results and impact enhanced	NO	Secondary data - findings from other evaluated projects	Review
3.1-5 What was the value added by the Geophysical Investigation in Sidama zone?	Results and impact enhanced	NO	Secondary data - findings from other evaluated projects	Review
4. Relevance of the Program for Development Cooperation, Ethiopia, 2012 - 2017, in relation to the policies and strategies of Ethiopia in the sector				
4.1. Relevance in relation to the Growth and Transformation Plan 2010/11 - 2014/15				
4.1-1 How does the Program reflect the priorities of the GTP 2010/11 - 2014/15	Consistency of Program with the GTP	YES	Secondary data	Review
4.1-2 How do the evaluated projects reflect the priorities of GTP?	Consistency of the five evaluated projects with GTP	NO	Secondary data - findings from the evaluated projects	Review
4.2. Relevance in relation to the One WASH National Program 2013				
4.2-1 How does the programme reflect the priorities of the One WASH 2013?	Consistency with the One WASH	YES	Secondary data	Review

4.3. Relevance in relation to the Regional, Zonal and Woreda WASH plans, SNNPR/Sidama/ASW?				
4.3-1 Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda	Consistency with the priorities of the Regional and ASW WASH Plans	NO	Secondary data - findings from the evaluated projects	Review, Interviews
4.3-2 Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone?	Consistency with the priorities of the Regional and Sidama Zone WASH Plans	NO	Secondary data - findings from the evaluated projects	Review, Interviews
4.3-3 Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia?	Consistency with the priorities of the Regional WASH Plan	NO	Secondary data - findings from the evaluated projects	Review, Interviews
4.3-4 Resources Survey of thermal and mineral waters in southern Ethiopia?	Consistency with the priorities of the Regional WASH Plan	NO	Secondary data - findings from the evaluated projects	Review, Interviews
4.3-5 Geophysical Investigation in Sidama zone?	Consistency with the prioirties of the SNNPR Regional and Sidama Zone WASH plans	NO	Secondary data - findings from the evaluated projects	Review, Interviews
5. Effectiveness				
5.1. To what extent were the objectives of the Development Cooperation Program, Ethiopia, 2012-2017, achieved?				
5.1-1 Is the administration and technical management of water supplies identified in ASW and other Woredas in Sidama and KembataTemboro functional and sustainable?	Degree of contribution by the *Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Establishment of Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Resources Survey of thermal and mineral waters in Southern Ethiopia*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews

5.1-1 Is the administration and technical management of water supplies identified in ASW and other Woredas in Sidama and KembataTemboro functional and sustainable?	Degree of contribution by the *Geophysical Investigation in Sidama zone*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review, Interviews
5.1-2 Administrative and technical capacities for administration and technical maintenance in the program areas strengthened?	Degree of contribution by the *Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Establishment of Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Resources Survey of thermal and mineral waters in Southern Ethiopia*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Geophysical Investigation in Sidama zone*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
5.1-3 Access to drinking water in small towns and rural areas in program areas improved?	Degree of contribution by the *Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Establishment of Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews

5.1-3 Access to drinking water in small towns and rural areas in program areas improved?	Degree of contribution by the *Resources Survey of thermal and mineral waters in Southern Ethiopia*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review, Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Geophysical Investigation in Sidama zone*		Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review, Interviews
5.1-4 Public awareness and practices on hygiene in the program areas improved?	Degree of contribution by the *Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review, Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Establishment of Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in Ethiopia*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Resources Survey of thermal and mineral waters in Southern Ethiopia*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review. Interviews
	Degree of contribution by the *Geophysical Investigation in Sidama zone*	NO	Secondary data, Embassy, MFA	Review, Interviews
6. Visibility				
6.1. How is the Czech support to WASH program presented and visible?				
6.1-1 Which are the important partners/donors in the WASH program in Ethiopia?	List of partners	NO	MOFED, BOFED, DAG, TWG WASH, WASH NCU, WASH RCU	Interviews
6.1-2 Which are the partners/donors in the WASH program in SNNPR?	List of partners	NO	MOFED, BOFED, DAG, TWG WASH, WASH NCU, WASH RCU	Interviews

6.1-3 Do you know about the activities of the CZDC in the WASH sector?	Partners informed about CZ DC WASH activities,	NO	MOFED, BOFED, DAG, TWG WASH, WASH NCU, WASH RCU	Interviews
6.1-4 If yes: from where?	List of information sources	NO	MOFED, BOFED, DAG, TWG WASH, WASH NCU, WASH RCU	Interviews
6.1-5 Can you share your views about the Czech support to WASH?	Information from partners	NO	MOFED, BOFED, DAG, TWG WASH, WASH NCU, WASH RCU	Interviews
7. Cross cutting issues				
7.1. To what extent did the program contribute to good (democratic) governance?				
7.1-1 How has your organization been involved in the formulation of the Czech WASH program?	Key partners know about the program and contents (WASH related)	NO	MOFED, MOW&E, BOFED, BWM&E, WASH NCU, WASH RCU, Embassy	Interviews
7.1-2 Has your organization been involved in the program implementation?	Key partners involved in project formulation, approval, monitoring, information on project's progress	NO	MOFED, BOFED, BWM&E, WASH RCU, DWM&E, WWO	Interviews
7.1-3 Has your organization been involved in evaluations of Czech projects in the WASH sector?	Level of involvement and participation	NO	MOFED, BOFED, BWM&E, WASH RCU, DWM&E, WWO	Interviews
7.1-4 Have WASH sector evaluation reports been disseminated to key stakeholders?	Evaluation reports	NO	Secondary data, MOFED, MOW&E, BOFED, BWM&E, WASH NCU, WASH RCU, Embassy	Interviews
7.2. Respect for the environment and the climate				
7.2-1 How was environment mainstreamed (integrated) in the Programme?	Environment integrated in the planning and implementation of all 5 projects	YES	Secondary data - findings from the evaluated projects	Review
7.3. Respect for the basic human, economic, social and labour rights of project beneficiaries				
7.3-1 How is Gender equality mainstreamed in the Programme?	To what extent has the Program document addressed gender equity?	YES	Secondary data	Review
	To what extent have the evaluated projects addressed gender equity?	NO	Secondary data - findings from the evaluated projects	Review
7.3-2 How is poverty orientation maintreamed in the Programme?	To what degree has the Program Document address poverty orientation?	YES	Secondary data	Review

7.3-2 How is poverty orientation maintreamed in the Programme?	To what extent have the evaluated projects address poverty orientation?	NO	Secondary data - findings from the evaluated projects	Review
7.3-3 Did any of the projects aim at empowering women and/or underprivileged groups?	Special project features empowering women and the poor	YES	Secondary data - findings from the evaluated projects	Review
8. What are the possibilities for grouping development activities of CZ DC (geographical and/or sectoral focus)				
8.1. What are the possibilities for geographical grouping?				
8.1-1 What are the possibilities of grouping activities at the regional level?	Opportunities to group WASH, DPP, Education, Health, Agriculture Forestry and Fishing in SNNPR	NO	Secondary data, CZDA, Embassy, BOFED	Review, Interviews
8.1-2 What are the possibilities of grouping activities at zonal/woreda level? (complementarity, additionality)	Opportunities of grouping WASH, DPP, Education, Health, Agricuture forestry and fishing interventions in Woredas and watersheds	NO	Secondary data, CZDA, Embassy, DFED, Woredas	Review, Interviews
9. Level of communication and coordination among actors of CZ DC working in Ethiopia				
9.1. Communication and coordination among projects				
9.1-1 What is the experience from communicating and coordinating with other CZDC projects?	A system for communication among projects in place and working	NO	IRCON, Aquatest, PIN, Embassy	Interviews
	Coordination mechanism in place and working	NO	IRCON, Aquatest, PIN, Embassy	Interviews
10. Level of communication and coordination between actors of CZ DC and other Stakeholders				
10.1. Level of communication and coordination in the WASH sector				
10.1-1 What is the level of communication and coordination with Water TWG?	Embassy has meetings with the Water TWG	NO	Embassy, FINNIDA,World Bank	Interviews
10.1-2 What is the level of communicating and coordinating with WASH NCU?	Embassy has meetings with the WASH NCU	NO	WASH NCU, Embassy	Interviews

10.1-3 What is the level of communicating and coordinating with the WASH Coordination Office, SNNPR?	Embassy and implementers of WASH projects have coordination meetings with the WASH Coordination Office in SNNPR	NO	Embassy, WASH RCU, PIN, Aquatest, IRCON	Interviews
10.1-4 What is the level of communicating and coordinating with the WASH Coordination Department, Sidama zone?	Embassy and implementers of WASH projects have coordination meetings with the WASH ZCU in Sidama zone	NO	Embassy, WASH ZCU, IRCON, PIN	Interviews
10.2. Level of communication and coordination in other sectors				
10.2-1 What is the level of communicating and coordinating with other donors in the DAG and DAG TWGs?	Embassy member of DAG	NO	Embassy, DAG	Interviews
	Embassy participates in DGGE, DAG Governance TWG, PSD&T TWG	NO	Embassy, TWG WASH	Interviews
10.2-2 What is the level of coordination with the government and other donor coordinating initiatives?	Embassy and implementers coordinate with MOW&E	NO	Embassy, MOW&E	Interviews
12. Cooperation with the private sector				
12.1. Experience from cooperation with the private sector?				
12.1-1 What has been the experience from cooperation with the private sector?	Number of experiences	NO	Embassy, CZDA, MFA, PIN, Aquatest, IRCON	Interviews
12.1-2 What advantages do you see in such cooperation?	List of advantages	NO	Embassy, CZDA, MFA, PIN, Aquatest, IRCON	Interviews
12.1-3 What disadvantages do you see in such cooperation?	List of disadvantages	NO	Embassy, CZDA, MFA, PIN, Aquatest, IRCON	Interviews
13. Assessment of different existing sector development strategies and modalities				
13.1. Pool based financing				
13.1-1 What are the main characteristics of the WRDF?	WRDF	NO	Secondary data	Review

	13.1-2 What are the advantages of pool based financing in WASH sector for the CZDC?	List of advantages	NO	Embassy, CZDA, MFA, TWG WASH	Interviews
	13.1-3 What are the disadvantages of pool based financing in WASH sector for the CZDC?	List of disadvantages	NO	Embassy, CZDA, MFA, TWG WASH	Interviews
14. END					

Source:

Date and time:

Contact:

8. What are the possibilities for grouping development activities of CZ DC (geographical and/or sectoral focus)	
8.1. What are the possibilities for geographical grouping?	
8.1-1 What are the possibilities of grouping activities at the regional level? • Opportunities to group WASH, DPP, Education, Health, Agriculture Forestry and Fishing in SNNPR	
8.1-2 What are the possibilities of grouping activities at zonal/woreda level? (complementarity, additionality) • Opportunities of grouping WASH, DPP, Education, Health, Agricuture forestry and fishing interventions in Woredas and watersheds	
11. Cooperation with the private sector	
11.1. Experience from cooperation with the private sector?	
11.1-1 What has been the experience from cooperation with the private sector? • Number of experiences	
11.1-2 What advantages do you see in such cooperation?	

• List of advantages	
11.1-3 What disadvantages do you see in such cooperation? • List of disadvantages	
12. Assessment of different existing sector development strategies and modalities	
12.1. Pool based financing	
12.1-2 What are the advantages of pool based financing in WASH sector for the CZDC? • List of advantages	
12.1-3 What are the disadvantages of pool based financing in WASH sector for the CZDC? • List of disadvantages	

Source:

Date and time:

Contact:

6. Visibility	
6.1. How is the Czech support to WASH program presented and visible?	
6.1-1 Which are the important partners/donors in the WASH program in Ethiopia? • List of partners	
6.1-2 Which are the partners/donors in the WASH program in SNNPR? • List of partners	
6.1-3 Do you know about the activities of the CZDC in the WASH sector? • Partners informed about CZ DC WASH activities,	
6.1-4 If yes: from where? • List of information sources	
6.1-5 Can you share your views about the Czech support to WASH?	

• Information from partners	
7. Cross cutting issues	
7.1. To what extent did the program contribute to good (democratic) governance?	
7.1-1 How has your organization been involved in the formulation of the Czech WASH program? • Key partners know about the program and contents (WASH related)	
7.1-2 Has your organization been involved in the program implementation? • Key partners involved in project formulation, approval, monitoring, information on project's progress	
7.1-3 Has your organization been involved in evaluations of Czech projects in the WASH sector? • Level of involvement and participation	
7.1-4 Have WASH sector evaluation reports been disseminated to key stakeholders? • Evaluation reports	

Zadávací podmínky

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Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí
České republiky

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Czech Republic

MINISTERSTVO ZAHRANIČNÍCH VĚCÍ ČR
VYHLAŠUJE

VÝBĚROVÉ ŘÍZENÍ NA PLNĚNÍ VEŘEJNÉ ZAKÁZKY MALÉHO ROZSAHU S NÁZVEM „KOMPLEXNÍ VYHODNOCENÍ ZAHRANIČNÍ ROZVOJOVÉ SPOLUPRÁCE ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY V SEKTORU VODY A SANITACE V ETIOPII“ A VYZÝVÁ K PODÁNÍ NABÍDKY

INFORMACE O ZADAVATELI

Název zadavatele: Česká republika – Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí
Identifikační číslo: 45769851
DIČ: MZV není plátcem DPH
Sídlo zadavatele: Loretánské náměstí č. 101/5, Praha 1, PSČ 118 00

Ve věcných rozhodnutích a ve věcech smluvních zastupuje zadavatele:
PhDr. Zuzana Hlavičková, ředitelka odboru rozvojové spolupráce a humanitární pomoci

Zaměstnanec pověřený organizací výběrového řízení:
Mgr. Dita Villaseca B. Kubíková, odbor rozvojové spolupráce a humanitární pomoci
tel.: 224 18 2872, e-mail: dita_kubikova@mzv.cz

Předmět veřejné zakázky (NIPEZ 79998000-6 Služby profesionálních poradců)

Předmětem výběrového řízení je komplexní vyhodnocení aktivit zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce („ZRS“) ČR v Etiopii, v sektoru vody a sanitace (s důrazem na sektorové téma voda). Východiskem pro sektorovou evaluaci budou následující čtyři projekty realizované v gesci České rozvojové agentury a Ministerstva průmyslu a obchodu ČR:

„Rozvoj kapacit v oblasti inženýrské geologie a hydrogeologie v Etiopii“ (veřejná zakázka)

gestor:	Česká rozvojová agentura
realizátor:	Aquatest a.s.
období realizace:	2010 – 2012
celkové čerpání prostředků ze ZRS ČR:	6,76 mil. Kč

„Dlouhodobý přístup k vodě v okrese Alaba“ (dotace)

gestor:	Česká rozvojová agentura
realizátor:	Člověk v tísni, o.p.s.
období realizace:	2011 – 2013
celkové čerpání prostředků ze ZRS ČR:	7,1 mil. Kč

„Zavedení udržitelného systému zásobování pitnou vodou v malých městech zóny Sidama SNNPR, Etiopie I a II/Geofyzikální průzkum v oblasti Sidama“ (veřejná zakázka)

gestor:	Česká rozvojová agentura
realizátor:	Sdružení „Sidama Water Supply“ firem Aquatest a.s., Ircon s.r.o., GEOtest a.s.
období realizace:	2011 - 2013
celkové čerpání prostředků ze ZRS ČR:	29,47 mil. Kč

„Průzkum zdrojů termálních a minerálních vod v oblasti jižní Etiopie“ (veřejná zakázka – program Aid for Trade)

gestor:	Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu
realizátor:	Aquatest a.s.
období realizace:	2012
celkové čerpání prostředků ze ZRS ČR:	0,79 mil. Kč

Hlavní zúčastněné strany

Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí ČR („MZV“) je v ZRS ČR odpovědné za koncepční řízení rozvojové spolupráce, včetně programování její bilaterální složky a vyhodnocování výsledků (evaluace).

Česká rozvojová agentura („ČRA“) působí od 1. ledna 2008 jako implementační agentura pro plnění úkolů v oblasti ZRS ČR, zejména pro přípravu a realizaci bilaterálních rozvojových projektů. V současné době je v její gesci téměř celá šíře dvoustranných rozvojových projektů velkého rozsahu. ČRA je gestorem tří z hodnocených projektů.

Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu ČR („MPO“) podporuje v rámci programu Aid for Trade, orientovaného na posilování zapojení partnerských zemí do mezinárodního obchodu a ve spolupráci s MZV, obchodní projekty v prioritních zemích ZRS ČR v sektorech vodohospodářství, ekologie, energetiky, podpory malých a středních podniků a podpory rozvoje obchodu. MPO je gestorem jednoho hodnoceného projektu.

Zastupitelský úřad ČR v Addis Abeba („ZÚ“) zastupuje Českou republiku v Etiopii včetně oblasti rozvojové spolupráce. Konkrétně je úkoly koordinace a monitoringu ZRS pověřen diplomatický pracovník ZÚ.

Realizátoři a partnerské organizace, koneční příjemci

Aquatest a.s. realizoval 2 z hodnocených projektů na základě veřejné zakázky zadané Českou rozvojovou agenturou ve výběrovém řízení a veřejné zakázky zadané Ministerstvem průmyslu a obchodu.

Sidama Water Supply sdružující firmy **Aquatest a.s., Ircon s.r.o.** a **GEOtest a.s.** realizoval 1 hodnocený projekt na základě veřejné zakázky zadané Českou rozvojovou agenturou ve výběrovém řízení.

Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. realizoval 1 hodnocený projekt na základě dotace poskytnuté Českou rozvojovou agenturou.

V roli hlavních **partnerských organizací** projektů působily**:** Regionální úřad pro vodní zdroje v Regionu jižních národů, národností a lidu (Bureau of Water Resources, SNNPR), místní správa Alaba Special Woreda a Sidama Zone Water Bureau, Geologická služba Etiopie v rámci Ministerstva těžby (Geological Survey of Ethiopia, Ministry of Mines).

Konečnými příjemci (beneficienty) projektů je obyvatelstvo malých měst (administrativních center jednotlivých wored) okresu Alaba Special Woreda, vybraných oblastí zóny Sidama, zaměstnanci místní správy vodních zdrojů a pracovníci údržby vodních zdrojů.

Cíle a účely evaluace

Hlavním **účelem** evaluace je získat **objektivně podložené a konzistentní závěry** využitelné při rozhodování MZV ve spolupráci s ČRA **o budoucím zaměření ZRS ČR v dané zemi a sektoru.** Informace získané v průběhu této evaluace poslouží ke zlepšení realizace rozvojové spolupráce ČR v Etiopii v sektoru vody a sanitace (s důrazem na sektorové téma voda), výhledově jako podklad ke zpracování sektorové strategie a k synergickému zaměření dalších projektů.

Cílem evaluace je **vyhodnocení působení ČR v sektoru voda v Etiopii** na základě vyhodnocení vybraných projektů dle mezinárodně uznávaných kritérií OECD/DAC a dalších zadaných kritérií (viz níže). Dalším, neméně důležitým očekávaným výstupem je posouzení, zda a jak byly rozvojové aktivity reprezentované uvedenými projekty vzájemně provázané či nakolik jejich dopady měly synergický efekt. Širší sektorový pohled by měl dále hodnocené rozvojové aktivity ČR posoudit na pozadí relevantních rozvojových strategií Etiopie pro daný sektor.

Sektorový pohled je dále vhodné zaměřit na vyhodnocení a další možnosti sdružování rozvojových aktivit do širších celků s jednotným geografickým a tematickým určením, vyhodnocení koordinace a komunikace mezi českými aktéry ZRS jakož i s ostatními donory působícími v dané zemi ve stejném sektoru, případně vyhodnotit potenciál trojstranných projektů, jejich priority a perspektivy. Zadavatel uvítá též vyhodnocení spolupráce státních i soukromých rozvojových aktérů v dané zemi a sektoru, a vyhodnocení, případně porovnání, jednotlivých uplatněných sektorových rozvojových strategií a modalit. Vítána je i případová studie dle kontextu evaluace.
Od evaluačního týmu zadavatel dále očekává **posouzení intervenční logiky** hodnocených projektů v kontextu daného sektoru, vč. analýzy klíčových předpokladů a rizik pro dosažení cílů, případně rozbor metodologických překážek a limitů evaluace. Pokud by evaluační tým shledal intervenční logiku v projektové dokumentaci za neúplně či nepřesně definovanou, je očekáváno provedení tzv. **rekonstrukce intervenční logiky** jako součást prací na této evaluaci.

Evaluační kritéria dle OECD/DAC

Závěry z evaluace mají poskytnout zadavateli komplexní pohled na působení ČR v **sektoru vody a sanitace** (s důrazem na **vodu**) **v Etiopii** v hodnoceném období, včetně vyhodnocení jednotlivých projektů z hlediska mezinárodně uznávaných evaluačních kritérií OECD/DAC, tj. relevance, efektivity (hospodárnosti), efektivnosti (účelnosti), udržitelnosti a dopadů. Stručné definice těchto kritérií dle OECD/DAC jsou následující: [1]

Relevance – míra, ve které rozvojová intervence odpovídá potřebám, prioritám a koncepcím cílové skupiny, partnerské (přijímající) země a dárcovské země.

Efektivita (hospodárnost) – míra využití vstupních zdrojů (časového plánu, odborných znalostí, administrativy a managementu, finančních prostředků atd.) s ohledem na reálně dosažené výstupy a cíle. Realizované aktivity se hodnotí co do jejich adekvátnosti, účinnosti a hospodárnosti, popřípadě mohou být navržena alternativní řešení k dosažení stanovených výstupů a cílů méně nákladným způsobem, v kratší době, s větším zohledněním místních podmínek apod. Hodnotit lze i zda byly cíle a výstupy stanoveny reálně. Hodnocení míry využití optimálně nákladných zdrojů k dosažení potřebných výsledků se provádí z hlediska kvantitativního i kvalitativního.

Efektivnost (účelnost) – míra dosažení cílů rozvojové intervence.

Udržitelnost – míra, resp. pravděpodobnost pokračování pozitivních důsledků projektu pro cílovou skupinu po ukončení aktivit a financování ze strany donora/realizátora.

Dopady – pozitivní i negativní, přímé i nepřímé a zamýšlené i nezamýšlené důsledky rozvojové intervence pro cílovou skupinu a v partnerské zemi obecně; u kritéria dopadů se musí evaluace důkladně zabývat také vnějšími vlivy prostředí, ve kterém byl projekt realizován.

[1] Více k uplatnění kritérií OECD-DAC při vyhodnocení projektu ZRS je k dispozici v osnově evaluační zprávy v příloze a dále v publikacích OECD-DAC, např. „Evaluating Development Cooperation. Summary of Key Norms and Standards“ a „Quality Standards for Development Evaluation“ (ke stažení na stránkách www.oecd.org/development/evaluation). Doporučuje se také důkladné prostudování Metodiky projektového cyklu dvoustranných projektů ZRS ČR (k dispozici na stránkách www.mzv.cz/pomoc).

Další evaluační kritéria

Evaluace posoudí souhrnně hodnocené aktivity ale i jednotlivé projekty také z hlediska jejich **vnější prezentace** (viditelnosti) v partnerské zemi a z hlediska uplatnění **průřezových principů ZRS ČR** definovaných v Koncepci zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce ČR na období 2010 – 2017[2]:
řádná (demokratická) správa věcí veřejných; šetrnost k životnímu prostředí a klimatu; dodržování lidských práv příjemců včetně rovnosti mužů a žen. Evaluátoři by měli zejména posoudit zda a jak průřezové principy (resp. některý z nich) přímo souvisí se sektorovým zaměřením hodnocených projektů a aktivit; zda a jak zadavatel a/nebo realizátor zohlednili průřezové principy při formulaci a realizaci projektů; zda realizátor během přípravy a realizace projektu (resp. zadavatel projektu během formulace projektu) v rámci snahy o zohlednění průřezových principů narazil na protichůdné cíle, zájmy či hodnoty na straně příjemců projektu/partnerské země a jak tuto situaci řešil. Evaluační tým by tedy měl ke zmíněným aspektům vnímavě sbírat údaje a zjistit postoje konečných příjemců projektu (resp. i dalších relevantních osob). U zjišťování názorů, pocitů a zkušeností cílové skupiny je důležité věnovat zvláštní pozornost zahrnutí jejích zranitelných členů (zpravidla žen, příslušníků rasových, etnických nebo náboženských menšin, starších osob). Ze získaných informací by měl učinit celkový závěr, do jaké míry hodnocené projekty u jednotlivých průřezových principů využily existujících příležitostí a vyvarovaly se nežádoucích situací.

Doporučení vyplývající ze zjištění a závěrů komplexního vyhodnocení

V evaluační zprávě budou uvedena konkrétní a realizovatelná doporučení, s přidanou hodnotou, adresně určena evaluačním týmem MZV, ČRA, realizátorovi či jinému aktéru ZRS a dostatečně podložena konkrétními zjištěními a závěry, zaměřena primárně na systémová doporučení pro další možné zaměření rozvojových aktivit v sektoru vody a sanitace v Etiopii. Může však jít také o doporučení procesní k danému typu projektu, případně doporučení zaměřená na vzájemné synergie jednotlivých hodnocených oblastí rozvojových intervencí. Zadavatel je připraven ve zprávě obdržet i ponaučení širšího charakteru (*lesssons learned*) pro řízení a realizaci ZRS, případně systémové ponaučení pro řízení procesu evaluací, pokud jsou tato ponaučení dostatečně konkrétní, relevantní a využitelná také pro ZRS v jiných zemích a sektorech.

Požadované výstupy komplexního vyhodnocení, termíny

Spolu se zadavatelem bude na průběh evaluace dohlížet v poradenské roli také **referenční skupina** složená ze zástupců MZV – odboru rozvojové spolupráce a humanitární pomoci („MZV-ORS“), MZV – odboru států subsaharské Afriky („MZV-AFR“), Ministerstva průmyslu a obchodu a ZÚ Addis Abeba. Komunikaci mezi evaluačním týmem a referenční skupinou bude zprostředkovávat pověřený zástupce MZV-ORS. Členové referenční skupiny budou mít právo připomínkovat zprávy odevzdané evaluačním týmem.

- Zadavatel požaduje po zpracovateli odevzdání jedné **vstupní zprávy** a jedné **závěrečné evaluační zprávy** (se 4 přílohami shrnujícími evaluační zjištění k jednotlivým projektům), která bude následně zveřejněny na webových stránkách MZV.
- **Vstupní zpráva** detailně rozpracovává metodologii hodnocení, popisuje okruhy evaluačních otázek a hypotéz formulovaných na základě studia dokumentů a rozhovorů vedených v ČR, které mají být ověřeny na misi v partnerské zemi. Vstupní zpráva dále obsahuje **harmonogram** mise do partnerské země včetně plánu setkání, rozhovorů, fokusních skupin, pozorování, odborných měření, dotazníkových šetření, apod.
- Vstupní zpráva musí být odevzdána zadavateli v listinné (svázané) podobě i elektronické podobě, a sice **nejpozději 5 pracovních dnů před odjezdem týmu na evaluační misi** do partnerské země.
- Podoba závěrečné evaluační zprávy se musí řídit **osnovou evaluační zprávy ZRS ČR**[3]; délka textu bude max. 25 stran A4 (bez příloh) včetně manažerského shrnutí v délce max. 4 strany A4. Zadavatel očekává, že závěrečná evaluační zpráva bude obsahovat, vzhledem ke stanovenému

[2] Koncepci ZRS ČR na období 2010 – 2017 lze dohledat na www.mzv.cz/pomoc
[3] Osnova evaluační zprávy ZRS ČR je přílohou tohoto dokumentu.

rozsahu, především samotné klíčové body sektorové evaluace, včetně zjištění, závěrů a vyplývajících doporučení. Ve 4 přílohách budou uvedena shrnující evaluační zjištění k jednotlivým projektům; dále budou v přílohách uvedeny obecně známé skutečnosti, stejně jako případné přehledy zdrojů ověřitelných zjištění, kvantitativní fakta, vzory a výsledky hodnocení dotazníků, apod. - dle použitých metod evaluace.

- Evaluační zpráva je vyžadována v **českém jazyce** (s anglickým shrnutím). Pokud se vybraný zpracovatel rozhodne předložit zprávu také v **anglickém jazyce** (např. z důvodu způsobu práce mezinárodního týmu, ve prospěch komunikace se zúčastněnými organizacemi v partnerské zemi apod.), zadavatel je na tuto variantu připraven, pouze očekává domluvu na postupu prací v době podpisu smlouvy. Zůstává každopádně odpovědností zpracovatele, aby termíny stanovené v tomto zadání nebyly zpracováním dvou jazykových verzí překročeny, a aby česká verze zprávy neutrpěla na kvalitě či úplnosti.
- **Pracovní verze** závěrečné **evaluační zprávy** musí být odevzdána zadavateli k připomínkám do **12. srpna 2014**. Zadavatel shromáždí připomínky od referenční skupiny a předá tyto zpracovateli, který je povinen obsahové připomínky písemně vypořádat (tzn. zapracovat do textu zprávy, nebo se zdůvodněním odmítnout, v každém případě písemnou formou). Pokud je k zaslání připomínek vyzván také realizátor projektu, evaluační tým se musí zabývat i jeho podněty.
- Zadavatel od zpracovatele očekává **představení evaluační zprávy** s již vypořádanými připomínkami referenční skupiny a realizátora, případně jeho místních partnerů, tj. zejména hlavních zjištění, závěrů a doporučení, na prezentaci s diskusí uspořádané ze strany MZV-ORS. Případné zásadní dodatečné poznatky vzešlé z diskuse budou zapracovány ve formě **samostatné přílohy finální verze zprávy.** Termín prezentace bude stanoven po vzájemné dohodě v dostatečném časovém předstihu (předpokládáno je říjen 2014). Evaluační tým zašle vizuální osnovu prezentace (powerpoint) před prezentací zadavateli k odsouhlasení.
- **Finální verze evaluační zprávy**, včetně přehledu o způsobu zohlednění jak všech písemných připomínek referenční skupiny a realizátora (a jeho místních partnerů), tak případně dalších poznatků z osobní prezentace zprávy, musí být odevzdána zadavateli do **24. října 2014**, následně bude zveřejněna na webových stránkách MZV. Závěrečnou evaluační zprávu je nutné odevzdat zadavateli v listinné podobě v **1 svázaném výtisku i v elektronické formě na CD nosiči.**

Evaluační mise a další upřesnění pro zpracovatele

- Zkoumání výsledků projektů v partnerské (neboli přijímající) zemi formou **evaluační mise** je povinnou součástí procesu vyhodnocení. **Minimální** délka výzkumu v partnerské zemi je **10 pracovních dnů** - v závislosti na charakteru projektů, geografickém rozprostření hodnocených projektů (1 lokalita versus vyšší počet navzájem vzdálených lokalit), podmínkách místní dopravy po partnerské zemi, počtu relevantních úřadů, apod. Zejména se však odvíjí od metod zvolených zpracovatelem.
- V průběhu vyhodnocení zpracovatel povede **rozhovory** se zástupci MZV, ČRA, Ministerstva průmyslu a obchodu, ZÚ Addis Abeba, realizátory projektů, se zástupci konečných příjemců a partnerských organizací realizátora v Etiopii; dále s představiteli tamější státní správy a samosprávy (a s dalšími respondenty dle potřeby).[4]
- Těžiště svých **zjištění, závěrů a doporučení** by měl zpracovatel začít písemně formulovat ještě na misi v partnerské zemi. V průběhu evaluační mise zpracovatel uspořádá **zahajovací a závěrečný brífink** pro zúčastněné strany (relevantní úřady partnerské země, zástupce příjemců projektu, místní implementační partnery a realizátora, ZÚ Addis Abeba apod.), na kterém lze předpokládaná a poté získaná zjištění a závěry vyhodnocení otestovat v diskusi s těmito zainteresovanými aktéry, a získat tak první zpětnou vazbu.

[4] Při evaluační misi v partnerské zemi však nemusí jít pouze o formu individuálních rozhovorů – způsoby zjišťování a ověřování informací vycházejí z metodologického postupu evaluačního týmu.

- Od evaluátorů se očekává také detailní konzultace se **ZÚ Addis Abeba.** Evaluační tým se může na zastupitelský úřad obrátit se žádostí o logistickou podporu nebo s žádostí o zprostředkování rozhovorů na ministerstvech a dalších úřadech partnerské země; měl by však asistence ZÚ využívat jen **v míře nezbytně nutné.**

Vyhlášení výběrového řízení a příjem nabídek

Výběrové řízení probíhající formou otevřené výzvy je veřejně vyhlášeno na webových stránkách MZV dne **20. února 2014.**

Příjem nabídek končí dne **14. března 2014 ve 14.00 hod.**

Nabídky uchazečů budou zaslány **doporučeně** (nebo doručeny **osobně**) v listinné i elektronické formě na datovém nosiči (např. CD) na následující adresu:

Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí ČR
Odbor rozvojové spolupráce a humanitární pomoci
Loretánské náměstí 5
118 00 Praha 1

Nabídky se podávají v obálce označené:
- názvem výběrového řízení;
- plným jménem (názvem) uchazeče a adresou;
- textem **„NEOTVÍRAT".**

Nabídky zaslané jiným způsobem (např. faxem nebo e-mailem), doručené na jiné adresy nebo obdržené po termínu uzávěrky je zadavatel oprávněn nepřijmout.

Nabídky mohou být podávány v jazyce českém, slovenském nebo anglickém. Nabídky v jiných jazycích nebudou přijaty.

Evaluační tým

Evaluaci může provést buď **tým složený z více fyzických osob** (z nichž jedna působí jako vedoucí týmu s odpovědností za celý výstup vůči zadavateli) nebo **právnická osoba** disponující adekvátním týmem expertů (z nichž jeden působí jako vedoucí týmu zajišťující komunikaci se zadavatelem).

Zadavatel považuje za optimální tým složený ze **3-5 osob, tj. hlavního evaluátora** s odpovědností za celý proces vyhodnocení a odevzdání dohodnutých zpráv, jehož odbornost spočívá zejména v metodách evaluace; **experta(-y) na tematiku vody, resp. vodohospodářství, hydrogeologii, inženýrskou geologii** a případně též **etiopského experta** (nebo juniorního člena týmu) s důkladnou znalostí místního prostředí.

Nabídky uchazečů budou povinně obsahovat:

- **metodologický přístup** evaluačního týmu, vč. plánu prací (tzn. konkrétně popsaná metodologie, navržená specificky pro předmětné komplexní vyhodnocení ZRS ČR v Etiopii);
- závazně definovaný **počet dnů na evaluační misi v partnerské zemi** (nezahrnující dny příjezdu a odjezdu ze země);
- **složení evaluačního týmu**, tj. počet, jména a specializace expertů, kteří se na evaluaci budou podílet, a to včetně **jednoznačného stanovení jejich účasti na misi, popř. na části mise** (jaké části, kolik dnů); a včetně jejich plánovaných rolí při vypracování evaluační zprávy;

- **životopisy expertů** tvořících evaluační tým, s uvedením konkrétních údajů ke vzdělání, odbornosti a zkušenostem relevantním pro předmětnou evaluaci;
- **čestné prohlášení** o splnění kvalifikačních předpokladů (viz níže); před podpisem smlouvy musí předkladatel být schopen jejich splnění prokázat pomocí dokumentů/ potvrzení;
- **čestné prohlášení předkladatele** o pravdivosti (viz příloha);
- **nabídkovou cenu** uvedenou bez i včetně DPH (resp. u neplátců DPH uvedenou jako jediná cena opatřená prohlášením předkladatele o tom, že není plátcem DPH). Zadavatel předpokládá hodnotu zakázky v **orientačním rozmezí 400 000 – 650 000 Kč** bez DPH;[5]
- závazně vyplněnou **tabulku výpočtu nákladů na evaluaci** (viz příloha). Diety (stravné) v tabulce, rozpočtované na osobu a počet dnů v zahraničí, musí odpovídat příslušným českým předpisům. Dovolujeme si upozornit předkladatele, že MZV v roli zadavatele bude před proplacením odměny požadovat vyúčtování objektivně prokazatelných nákladů (např. skutečně vynaložených výdajů na letenky, ubytování v partnerské zemi, apod.). Budou-li některé tyto náklady ve skutečnosti nižší než rozpočtované v nabídce předložené do výběrového řízení, zadavatel o tento rozdíl sníží konečnou odměnu oproti nabídkové ceně vítězného předkladatele;
- podepsané **čestné prohlášení o nezávislosti** všemi členy evaluačního týmu. **Všechny fyzické osoby, případně experti z týmu právnické osoby, musí splňovat všechny níže uvedené podmínky nezávislosti současně** - podmínky platí pro **všechny projekty zahrnuté do tohoto komplexního vyhodnocení evaluace v dané zemi a sektoru vody a sanitace.** Čestné prohlášení o nezávislosti podepisují všechny fyzické osoby, případně právnická osoba a všichni zúčastnění experti z jejího týmu.

Podmínky nezávislosti členů evaluačního týmu

- Žádný z členů evaluačního týmu se nepodílel na přípravě, výběru či realizaci hodnocených projektů v jakékoli fázi. Nepodílel se ani na přípravě projektového návrhu, který s hodnocenými projekty soutěžil ve výběrovém řízení.
- Žádný z členů evaluačního týmu není zaměstnancem ani externím spolupracovníkem gestora, ani jím nebyl v období přípravy a implementace hodnocených projektů; nepůsobí jako zaměstnanec či externí spolupracovník realizátora, ani nepůsobil v období přípravy a implementace hodnocených projektů v dané zemi a sektoru.
- Žádný z členů evaluačního týmu se kromě výše definovaných podmínek nepodílel na realizaci projektů zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce ČR ani v zemi hodnocených projektů, ani v sektoru hodnocených projektů, a sice u obou podmínek v roce předcházejícím evaluaci, v roce dané evaluace, ani se na nich nebude v dané zemi a sektoru podílet v roce následujícím.

Kvalifikační předpoklady evaluačního týmu

- ukončené vysokoškolské vzdělání - u vedoucího evaluačního týmu;
- minimálně 4 roky pracovních zkušeností - u vedoucího evaluačního týmu;
- dokončená participace na alespoň jedné evaluaci (ve smyslu komplexního vyhodnocení výsledků) projektu, programu či podobné intervence – u kteréhokoliv člena evaluačního týmu;

[5] Očekávaným rozmezím však zadavatel nedefinuje striktně ani minimální, ani maximální cenu. Nabídková cena musí zahrnovat všechny náklady evaluačního týmu, tj. např. na čas strávený prací v kanceláři (analýza dokumentů, psaní zpráv, zapracování připomínek), náklady na evaluační misi do partnerské země (odměna členům týmu, letenky, místní doprava, ubytování, stravné, tlumočení, telefonní hovory), odměnu členům týmu za čas strávený závěrečnou prezentací, apod.

- absolvované alespoň jedno školení nebo vysokoškolský předmět k evaluaci, nebo k řízení projektového/programového cyklu (*project cycle management)*; nebo k řízení orientovanému na výsledky (*results-based management*) – u kteréhokoliv člena evaluačního týmu;
- znalost anglického a/nebo amharského jazyka u všech členů evaluačního týmu, kteří se budou účastnit mise do Etiopie. Uchazeč doloží znalost cizího jazyka certifikátem o složení jazykové zkoušky minimálně na úrovni B1 nebo čestným prohlášením uchazeče, že příslušný člen evaluačního týmu ovládá požadovaný jazyk na komunikativní úrovni. V případě čestného prohlášení je zadavatel oprávněn před uzavřením smlouvy úroveň jazykových znalostí členů týmu ověřit.

Hodnotící kritéria (0-100 bodů celkem)

Za hodnotící kritérium stanovil zadavatel ekonomickou výhodnost nabídky.

Jednotlivá hodnotící dílčí kritéria byla stanovena následujícím způsobem:

1. **nabídková cena** (porovnávány jsou ceny bez DPH): **0-40 bodů**

   Nabídka s nejnižší nabídkovou cenou obdrží 40 bodů. Ostatním nabídkám budou přiřazeny body dle vzorce: /hodnota nejnižší nabídkové ceny/ x /40 bodů/ : /hodnotou nabídkové ceny daného uchazeče/ = /počet bodů pro nabídku daného uchazeče/

2. **odborná kvalita, konkrétnost zpracování a proveditelnost předložené metodologie evaluace,** vč. harmonogramu a postupu prací a rozdělení úkolů v evaluačním týmu: **0-30 bodů**

   Maximum bodů náleží takové metodologii, která stanoví jak teoretický rámec navržených metod a jejich limitů, tak konkrétně rozpracuje kombinaci evaluačních kritérií OECD/DAC a navržených metod – zpravidla do podoby evaluačních otázek, způsobu zjišťování a triangulace údajů apod. Očekává se striktní dodržování osnovy evaluační zprávy a logické propojení zjištění, závěrů a doporučení se stanovenými, konkrétními a realistickými evaluačními otázkami. Dále optimální metodologie stanoví též harmonogram prací, vč. přibližného programu mise do partnerské rozvojové země a rozdělení úkolů a kompetencí mezi jednotlivé členy evaluačního týmu; přičemž tyto postupy jsou navrženy realisticky. Zadavatel uvítá, pokud se evaluace bude opírat o **Formální standardy provádění evaluací** České evaluační společnosti[6].

3. **míra odbornosti a předchozích zkušeností** týmu v tematice **vodohospodářství, hydrogeologie, inženýrské geologie** obecněji: **0-20 bodů**

   Maximum bodů náleží evaluačnímu týmu, jehož členové dohromady disponují komplexní odborností právě v tematice vody a sanitace, vodohospodářství a/nebo hydrogeologie, inženýrské geologie. Odbornost je zde chápána jako kombinace teoretického vzdělání a pracovních zkušeností. Má-li tým předkladatele odbornost v příbuzných oblastech obdrží nabídka část bodů dle hloubky, šíře a přenositelnosti znalostí. Kritérium odbornosti a předchozích zkušeností evaluačního týmu v sektorové tematice bude hodnoceno na základě předložené nabídkové dokumentace.

4. **rozsah předchozích zkušeností členů týmu z rozvojových zemí**, zejména z teritoria **subsaharské Afriky** a zkušeností členů týmu v oblasti rozvojové spolupráce: **0-10 bodů**

   Maximum bodů náleží evaluačnímu týmu, jehož členové dohromady mohou prokazatelně nabídnout rozsáhlé zkušenosti jak z pracovního, výzkumného nebo podobného pobytu v rozvojových zemích, a to včetně některé ze zemí Afriky; tak z rozvojové spolupráce jako činnosti a součásti zahraniční politiky, tj. např. plánování, implementace, monitoringu či vyhodnocování konkrétních projektů, širších programů pomoci, práce v koncepční či výzkumné rovině ZRS apod. Zkušenost přímo z Etiopie je výhodou.

[6] Viz www.czecheval.cz

Kritérium předchozích zkušeností evaluačního týmu z rozvojových zemí a v oblasti rozvojové spolupráce bude hodnoceno na základě předložené nabídkové dokumentace.

U 2. – 4. dílčího hodnotícího kritéria nemusí žádná nabídka dosáhnout nejvyššího počtu bodů. Body přisuzuje odborná hodnotící komise.

Vyhodnocení nabídek

Došlé nabídky budou zpracovány pověřeným administrátorem, který prověří kvalifikační kritéria, a poté předány hodnotící komisi, která je posoudí, a na základě hodnotících kritérií vybere vítěznou nabídku. Výsledek výběru hodnotící komise bude zveřejněn do **10. dubna 2014** na webových stránkách zadavatele.[7]

Přílohy:

závazná osnova evaluační zprávy ZRS ČR (verze r. 2014)
vybrané dokumenty k hodnocenému(-ým) projektu(-ům)
vzor čestného prohlášení předkladatele o pravdivosti uvedených údajů (povinná součást nabídky)
vzor čestného prohlášení o nezávislosti členů evaluačního týmu (povinná součást nabídky)
vzor tabulky nákladů na evaluaci pro výpočet nabídkové ceny (povinná součást nabídky)

[7] Viz www.mzv.cz/pomoc

1. SHRNUTÍ

1.1. Popis programu a kontextu evaluace

Program rozvojové spolupráce Etiopie 2012-2017 je základním strategickým dokumentem pro koordinaci rozvojové spolupráce v Etiopské federativní demokratické republice. Program je nedílnou součástí Memoranda o porozumění (Memorandum of Understanding, MOU) mezi Ministerstvem zahraničních věcí České republiky a Ministerstvem financí a hospodářského rozvoje Etiopské federativní demokratické republiky (MOFED), které se týká rozvojové spolupráce a bylo podepsáno 4. října 2011. Program je založen na Koncepci ZRS ČR na období 2010 - 2017 schválené vládou České republiky v květnu roku 2010, kde je Etiopská federativní demokratická republika definována jako jedna z prioritních (programových) zemí.

Programy rozvojové spolupráce mezi ČR a prioritními zeměmi jsou základem bilaterální rozvojové spolupráce a jsou prováděny prostřednictvím bilaterálních rozvojových projektů. V rámci rozvojové spolupráce má Česká republika významnou pozici v Etiopii již od roku 2001. Etiopie byla jedním z nejvýznamnějších afrických obchodních partnerů bývalého Československa. Jak je definováno v programu, mezi prioritní sektor rozvojové spolupráce pro období 2012-2017 patří: školství, zdravotnictví, zásobování vodou a sanitace, zemědělství, lesnictví a rybolov, prevence katastrof a připravenost na jejich řešení. Geografické zaměření zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce České republiky (ZRS ČR) je soustřeďováno na Region jižních národů, národností a lidu (SNNPR). Koordinace a některé rozvojové aktivity se také soustředí na Addis Abebu a její okolí.

Střednědobá evaluace celého Programu byla plánována na rok 2014, s tím, že výsledky evaluace budou součástí dokumentu, který upřesní a modifikuje střednědobé priority ZRS ČR.
Tato evaluace zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce České republiky v sektoru voda a sanitace (Water Sanitation and Hygiene, WASH) v Etiopii je založena na šesti projektech realizovaných v gesci České rozvojové agentury (ČRA) a Ministerstva průmyslu a obchodu (projekt Průzkum zdrojů termálních a minerálních vod v oblasti jižní Etiopie byl realizován v rámci programu na podporu obchodu - Aid for Trade) implementovaných do poloviny roku 2014. Hlavním cílem evaluace je získat objektivně podložené a konzistentní závěry využitelné při rozhodování MZV ve spolupráci s Českou rozvojovou agenturou (ČRA) o budoucím zaměření ZRS ČR v Etiopii v sektoru vody a sanitace (se zaměřením na sektor voda). Získané informace a z nich vyvozené závěry bude možné využít pro zlepšení realizace Programu v sektoru WASH v Etiopii a výhledově rovněž jako podklad ke zpracování sektorové strategie a k synergickému zaměření dalších projektů, resp. pro rozhodování o realizaci projektů podobného typu také v dalších zemích.
Metodologický postup zohledňuje účel a cíle této evaluace, jak jsou definovány v zadávací dokumentaci, a zohledňuje rovněž požadavek na posouzení, které je založené na důkazech. Koncept evaluace byl navržen jako neexperimentální (popisný). Navržené otázky byly převážně deskriptivní. Evaluační matice, připravené pro každý individuální projekt a pro Program, včetně evaluačních otázek, byly konzultovány s referenční skupinou a akceptovány zadavatelem. Přístup k evaluaci byl participativní. Informace byly získány z různých zdrojů a s použitím různých nástrojů pro sběr dat a dále byly porovnány (triangulace metod a nástrojů pro zvýšení přesnosti). Informace zaznamenané v dotazníku jednotlivým členy týmu byly postupně konsolidovány (triangulace evaluátorů). Úvodní a závěrečná projednání (briefings and debriefings) byla uskutečněna se Zastupitelským úřadem ČR (ZÚ) v Addis Abebě, relevantními institucemi a realizátory. Dvě případové studie z Alaba Special Woreda ilustrují problémy, které vyvstaly při řízení a provozování systémů zásobování vodou (WSS, Water Supply System).

Mezi hlavní metodologické překážky evaluace patří:

- Omezená dostupnost sekundárních dat před terénní fází evaluace.
- Dodatečné nároky (finanční a časové) v důsledku rozšíření počtu podkladových projektů ze čtyř na pět v průběhu přípravné fáze.
- Různorodost projektů, lokalit, realizátorů a partnerů.
- Portfolio projektů se zvýšilo, když se Etiopie stala v roce 2010 prioritní zemí pro ZRS ČR. Čtyři z šesti projektů, zahrnutých do evaluace, byly zahájeny již před 4.10.2011, datem podpisu MOU mezi Českou republikou a Etiopií.
- Časová prodleva, mezi zařazením Etiopie jako prioritní země v roce 2010 a podepsáním MOU v říjnu 2011, vedla k sektorové fluktuaci mezi identifikací a dopady.
- Identifikace projektů Aid for Trade v gesci MPO se liší od projektů v gesci ČRA. Projekty Aid for Trade jsou zajišťovány MPO ve shodě s MZV a korespondují s prioritami ZRS ČR.
- Překlady z českého jazyka do anglického, nutné pro efektivní komunikaci s partnery, a z anglického do českého pro zpracování výstupů evaluace.

- Vzhledem ke kontextu projektů použitý postup hodnocení neumožňuje přesvědčivě demonstrovat vztah mezi hodnocenou intervencí a koncovým stavem (kauzalitu).

Evaluace byla realizována ve třech fázích. Počáteční fáze se zaměřila na přípravu a prezentaci úvodní zprávy. Terénní fáze byla realizována v souladu s evaluačními otázkami a metodikou a dále i v souladu s cíli evaluace a požadavky zadavatele. Během závěrečné fáze byly informace z přípravných a terénních prací konsolidovány, zpracovány, analyzovány a interpretovány ve vztahu k evaluačním otázkám v závěrečné zprávě.

1.2. Nejdůležitější zjištění a závěry

Níže jsou uvedeny zjištění a závěry vycházející z hodnocení šesti projektů a sektorové evaluační matice. Hodnocení ***relevance*** je založeno na relevanci Programu s ohledem na národní politiky a strategie a na relevanci jednotlivých evaluovaných projektů. ***Efektivnost/účinnost*** byla hodnocena na základě zjištění vycházejících ze skutečného přispění jednotlivých projektů k cílům a výstupům Programu. ***Udržitelnost a dopady*** byly posouzeny na základě zjištění a závěrů evaluací jednotlivých projektů. ***Efektivita/hospodárnost*** byla hodnocena zvlášť pro jednotlivé projekty, ale nikoli pro sektor jako takový, protože neexistuje Programový rozpočet. Pro vyhodnocení ***vizibility*** ZRS ČR byla zohledněna vizibilita jednotlivých projektů na místní úrovni, jakož i zjištění o vizibilitě ZRS ČR na národní úrovni. ***Průřezové principy*** byly hodnoceny na základě závěrů z jednotlivých projektů a z Programového dokumentu. Navrhovaná revize Programové matice logického rámce (LFM – Logical Framework Matrix) sloužila jako základ pro posouzení ***souladu*** mezi cíli/výstupy Programu a předpokládanými cíli/výstupy jednotlivých projektů, jak jsou uvedeny v příslušných LFM. ***Vazby a synergie*** mezi projekty realizovanými v rámci Programu byly hodnoceny na základě vzájemného porovnávání jejich cílů a výstupů. Závěry týkající se možností seskupení ***rozvojových aktivit a úrovně komunikace a koordinace mezi zúčastněnými stranami ZRS ČR/dalšími zúčastněnými stranami*** vyplývají z analýzy a interpretace dotazníků vycházejících ze sektorové evaluační matice, stejně jako závěry o ***spolupráci se soukromým sektorem*** a o ***rozvojových strategiích a způsobech***.

Hlavní zjištění a závěry z evaluací projektů jsou uvedeny v přílohách D1-D5 a v Evaluační zprávě projektu Trvale udržitelné hospodaření s půdními, lesními a vodními zdroji jako pilotní model pro rozvoj komunit jižní Etiopie, který je dostupný na http://www.mzv.cz/file/1024093/EZ_MENDELU_text.pdf.

Níže je souhrnné hodnocení evaluačních otázek založené na evaluaci 6 projektů a sektorové evaluační matici.

Tabulka 1.2.1 Shrnutí na základě závěrů z evaluovaných projektů

Evaluační kritéria		Hodnocení						
		GSE Mapping	*ASW PIN*	*Sidama I*	*Sidama II*	*Thermal*	*MENDELU*	*Program*
Relevance		Vysoká	Vysoká	Vysoká	Vysoká	Spíše nízká	Vysoká	**Vysoká**
Efektivnost / Účinnost		Vysoká	Spíše vysoká	Spíše nízká	Spíše vysoká	Spíše vysoká	Spíše vysoká	**Spíše vysoká**
Efektivita / Hospodárnost		Spíše vysoká	Vysoká	Spíše nízká	Spíše nízká	Spíše vysoká	Spíše nízká	**Spíše vysoká**
Udržitelnost		Spíše nízká	Spíše nízká	Nízká	Spíše nízká	Nízká	Spíše nízká	**Spíše nízká**
Dopady		Spíše vysoké	Spíše vysoké	Spíše nízké	Spíše vysoké	Nízké	Spíše nízké	**Spíše nízké**
Vizibilita ZRS ČR		Vysoká	Spíše vysoká	Spíše vysoká	Spíše nízká	Spíše vysoká	Vysoká	**Spíše vysoká**
Průřezová témata	Řádná správa věcí veřejných	Spíše vysoká	Vysoká	Spíše nízká	Spíše vysoká	Spíše nízká	Spíše nízká	**Spíše vysoká**
	Lidská práva a gender	Vysoké	Vysoké	Spíše vysoké	Spíše vysoké	Vysoké	Vysoké	**Vysoké**
	Životní prostředí a změny klimatu	Vysoká	Vysoká	Spíše vysoké	Vysoká	Vysoká	Vysoká	**Vysoká**
Soulad cíle projektu s cíli Programu		Spíše nízký	Vysoký	Spíše nízký	Spíše nízký	Nízký	Vysoký	**Spíše nízký**

Vazby mezi evaluovanými projekty	Spíše nízká	Spíše vysoké	Nízké	Spíše nízké	Spíše nízká	Spíše nízké	**Spíše nízké**
Synergie s ostatními evaluovanými projekty	Nízká	Spíše vysoká	Nízká	Spíše nízká	Nízká	Spíše nízká	**Spíše nízká**

Níže je souhrnné hodnocení evaluačních otázek vycházejících ze sektorové evaluační matice.

Tabulka 1.2.2: Shrnutí závěrů na základě evaluační matice

Možnosti pro seskupení rozvojových aktivit ZRS ČR	Vysoké
Úroveň komunikace a koordinace mezi účastníky ZRS ČR v Etiopii	Spíše vysoká
Úroveň komunikace a koordinace s dotčenými stranami: úroveň SNNPR	Spíše vysoká
Úroveň komunikace a koordinace s dotčenými stranami: národní úroveň	Spíše nízká
Vizibilita na národní úrovni	Nízká
Potenciál pro kooperaci se soukromým sektorem	Vysoký
Možnosti v rámci stávajících sektorových rozvojových strategiích a způsobech	Vysoké

Relevance: Vysoká

Cíle Programu ve vztahu k národním strategiím byly hodnoceny jako vysoce relevantní. Tým také posuzoval každý jednotlivý projekt. Pět ze šesti evaluovaných projektů bylo hodnoceno jako vysoce relevantní. Podporou udržitelného přístupu k pitné vodě v dostupné vzdálenosti a zlepšením sanitace a hygienických návyků došlo díky Programu ke snížení těžké práce žen a dětí, které jsou především zodpovědné za donášení vody. To také zvyšuje potenciál pro snížení výskytu postižení a úmrtí (Disability Adjusted Life Year, DALY[1]) souvisejícím s WASH a tím i zvýšení produktivity obyvatelstva. Přístup k pitné vodě představuje problém zejména v níže položených oblastech SNNPR a Program se tak zaměřuje na nejvyšší prioritu populace. Tento potenciál by mohl být lépe využitý při koordinovaném plánování, seskupování intervencí a při zlepšení správy a údržby WSS.

Efektivnost/účinnost: Spíše vysoká

Účinnost jednotlivých projektů je celkově hodnocena jako spíše vysoká. Vzhledem k tomu, že efektivnost Programu byla hodnocena na základě skutečných příspěvků jednotlivých projektů k cílům a výstupům Programu a konzistence (soulad) s projekty *Rozvoj kapacit v oblasti inženýrské geologie a hydrogeologie v Etiopii* a *Průzkum zdrojů termálních a minerálních vod v jižní Etiopii* byl hodnocen jako spíše nízký resp. nízký, je výsledné hodnocení efektivnosti „spíše vysoká“.

Efektivita/hospodárnost: Spíše vysoká

Celková efektivita byla hodnocena jako spíše vysoká, i když u závěrů tří projektů je "spíše nízká." ČRA soutěží veřejné zakázky v souladu se zákonem o veřejných zakázkách. Přesto je patrný nedostatek transparentnosti rozpočtů založených na aktivitách a vyúčtování založené na kumulativních položkách není ověřitelné a kontrolovatelné a neumožňuje při externím monitoringu/evaluaci vyvozovat jednoznačné závěry ohledně efektivity.

Udržitelnost[2]: Spíše nízká

V případě projektů, které byly ukončeny v blízké minulosti, se jedná o pravděpodobnou udržitelnost, která může být rovněž ovlivněna dalšími projekty ZRS ČR.

Nedostatečný rozsah přípravných prací, kvalita prací při výstavbě infrastruktury a nedostatek finančních prostředků pro jejich správu byly vyhodnoceny jako hlavní důvody spíše nízké udržitelnosti. Přípravné práce patří mezi hlavní předpoklady udržitelnosti a zahrnují:

- Sociálně-ekonomické mapování (stanovení prioritních potřeb, včetně technických řešení a schopnosti/ochoty platit).
- Výpočet tarifů na základě celkových nákladů pro každý WSS. Podrobnou terénní hydrogeologickou rekognoskaci včetně podrobného průzkumu stávajících funkčních a nefunkčních WSS. Participativní výběr míst a vhodných technologií.
- Posouzení dostatečnosti kapacit pro realizaci, provoz a správu nově vytvořených/obnovených WSS, definování vhodných organizačních řešení a budování intervenčních kapacit na základě zjištěných potřeb.

[1] http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/metrics_daly/en/
[2] Dle OECD/DAC jsou projekty udržitelné, pokud jejich přínosy přetrvávají i po ukončení financování od dárcovské instituce. Udržitelné přínosy se týkají příjemců projektu.

- Dodavatelé náhradních dílů. Předběžný výběr z kompetentních partnerů pro práci s komunitami, výstavbu infrastruktury a zajištění vzdělávání v oblasti zdravotnictví a hygienických návyků.

Dopady: Spíše nízké
Dopady (měřeno jako příspěvek k celkovému cíli Programu) byly hodnoceny jako spíše nízké především z důvodu nízké udržitelnosti a nízkých dopadů projektů. Projekt *Průzkum zdrojů termálních a minerálních vod v jižní Etiopii* nemá žádný vztah k cílům Programu a tedy ani žádný dopad.

Vizibilita: Spíše vysoká
Ačkoliv vizibilita je na lokální úrovni spíše vysoká, na národní úrovni je spíše nízká, zřejmě i v důsledku omezených personálních kapacit. Hlavní partneři, jako Tematická pracovní skupina WASH (Thematic Working Group WASH, TWG WASH), Pracovní skupina zaměřená na vodní sektor (Water Sector Working Group) nebo Nrodní koordinační jednotka WASH (WASH National Coordination Unit, WASH NCU) o Programu a činnosti ZRS ČR v sektoru WASH nejsou informováni. MOFED, které podepsalo smlouvu o spolupráci je velmi dobře obeznámeno s Programem, ale vyjádřilo svůj zájem dostávat informace také o realizačních plánech a záměrech, finančních tocích, provedených činnostech a nákladech na ně, průběhu projektů a evaluačních zprávách jednotlivých projektů. Většina těchto dokumentů je k dispozici pouze v češtině. Periodicita i rozsah poskytovaných zpráv o projektech ZRS ČR byly dohodnuty při jednání ČRA s MOFED.

Průřezové principy:
- ***Řádná správa věcí veřejných: Spíše vysoká***
- ***Lidská práva a gender: Vysoké***
- ***Životní prostředí a změny klimatu: Vysoké***

Řádná správa věcí veřejných byla vyhodnocena ve třech evaluovaných projektech jako spíše nízká, zejména kvůli nízké účasti partnerů projektu.
V Programu jsou průřezové principy zahrnuty implicitně odkazem na Koncepci rozvojové spolupráce České republiky v letech 2010-2017, kde jsou ukotveny, jakož i na soulad Programu s národním plánem růstu a transformace (Growth and Transformation Plan, GTP), který je založen na plnění rozvojových cílů tisíciletí a kde jsou výslovně zmíněny principy týkající se řádné správy věcí veřejných, sociální spravedlnosti a podpory žen a posílení postavení mladých lidí. Ochrana přírodních zdrojů je celkovým cílem Programu pro podporu zemědělství, lesnictví a rybolovu.

Konzistence (soulad) projektů a Programových cílů: Spíše nízká
Programová logika by se mohla zlepšit přidáním ověřitelných indikátorů a rozpočtu. Jeden z projektů, nepřispěl k WASH programu vůbec, jeden pouze nepřímo. S výjimkou projektů Dlouhodobý přístup k vodě v okrese Alaba, Etiopie; Člověk v tísni (ASW PIN) a Trvale udržitelné hospodaření s půdními, lesními a vodními zdroji jako pilotní model pro rozvoj komunit jižní Etiopie; Mendelova univerzita v Brně (MENDELU) projekty nezahrnovaly budování kapacit pro řízení a správu WSS (WASHCO – WASH Committee, WSSE – Water Supply System Enterprise) nebo WWO – Woreda Water Office.

Vazby mezi evaluovanými projekty: spíše nízké
V ideálním případě by všechny, nebo většina projektů v rámci Programu měly být ve vzájemném vztahu pro zlepšení efektivnosti a efektivity. Přesto, že většina projektů byla implementována ve stejné cílové oblasti stanovené na základě poptávky regionálních orgánů v rámci programové fáze, nejsou efektivně propojené ani synergické. Vazeb mezi hodnocenými projekty je málo, s výjimkou Sidama II/Sidama IIB a ASW PIN 2011-2013 a 2014-2015, jsou založeny především na iniciativě realizátorů.

Synergie: Spíše nízká
Skutečná synergie byla vytvořena pouze mezi projekty ASW PIN a MENDELU/Sidama I. ASW PIN a Sidama II doplnily a přispěly každý k jednomu navazujícímu projektu.

Možnosti pro seskupení rozvojových aktivit ZRS ČR: Vysoké
Existuje několik možností pro seskupování aktivit, které by mohly přispět k součinnosti a zlepšení účinnosti, udržitelnosti a dopadů: geografická, v sektoru WASH, mezi ČRA a Ministerstva průmyslu a obchodu České republiky (MPO) zajišťujícím program Aid for Trade (Program na podporu obchodu, AfT), jakož i mezi ZRS ČR a ostatními donory v Etiopii.

Úroveň komunikace a koordinace mezi zúčastněnými stranami ZRS ČR v Etiopii: Spíše vysoká
Od roku 2012, na základě iniciativy ČRA a ZÚ, Člověk v tísni pořádá každoroční setkání českých realizátorů pracujících v Etiopii s účastí zástupců ZÚ a ČRA. Tato setkání by se mohla konat častěji, např. pololetně.

ZÚ v současné době nemá personální kapacity pro organizování dalších setkání nebo workshopů na konkrétní rozvojová témata.

Úroveň komunikace a koordinace s zúčastněnými stranami
Místní úroveň: Spíše vysoká
Národní úroveň: Spíše nízká
Komunikace a koordinace s místními partnery (Alaba Special Woreda, Sidama Zone, SNNPR) při plánování a realizaci projektů byla dobrá, i když byly zaznamenány určité nedostatky v předávání zpráv. Partneři nicméně informovali, že nebyli zapojeni do přípravy Programu. Tato informace však může být nepřesná v důsledku vysoké fluktuace zaměstnanců příslušných institucí. Partneři také nedostávají evaluační zprávy.
Partneři na národní úrovni, s výjimkou MOFED, byli zapojeni v menší míře. Dříve dobrá komunikace s Ministerstvem vody, zavlažování a energie (Ministry of Water Irrigation and Energy, MOWI&E) se snížila a hlavní koordinační orgány v sektoru WASH (TWG a Water Sector Working Group) nemají povědomí ani o Programu ani o českých projektech. Ani MOFED ani MOWI&E neobdrželi evaluační zprávy (nebo jejich anglické shrnutí). Zástupci obou institucí uvedli, že nebyli zapojeni do vytváření Programu, MOWI&E nemá k dispozici MOU (jehož součástí je Program).
Vzhledem k nepřítomnosti stálého zastoupení ČRA v Addis Abebě není ČRA v pozici, kdy by se její zástupci mohli aktivně účastnit koordinačních aktivit na národní úrovni. Důraz ČRA během monitoringu a identifikace se zaměřuje na místní úroveň.

Potenciál pro kooperaci se soukromým sektorem: Vysoký
V Alaba Special Woreda existují soukromé dílny, místní technici a obchodníci, kteří by mohli podporovat provozování a údržbu WSS. Technické a odborné vzdělávání a příprava (Technical and Vocational Education and Training, TVET) v Alabě by mohlo přispět k budování jejich kapacit. Jejich zapojení by mohlo zlepšit efektivnost a snížit dobu nefunkčnosti na celkem 39 systémech zásobování vodou spravovaných WASHCO, z nichž v průměru 13 je nefunkčních. Hlavními příčinami jsou nefunkční pumpy a generátory/transformátory. Za předpokladu, že by WASHCO disponovalo dostatečnými finančními zdroji, bylo by možné ve spolupráci se soukromým sektorem zajistit technickou opravu vrtů a náhradní díly. Zastupitelský úřad, WAO a ČvT vyjádřily podporu pro odzkoušení (pilotování) tohoto přístupu. Spolupráce se soukromým sektorem by mohla doplnit služby poskytované vládou a zlepšit tak přístup k pitné vodě.

Možnosti v rámci stávajících sektorových rozvojových strategiích a způsobech
Stávající sektorové strategie a postupy nabízejí dostatečně široké spektrum výběru vhodných způsobů pro ZRS ČR: Jeden WASH (One WASH, OWNP) programový nebo projektový přístup s možností provádět realizaci prostřednictvím české společnosti nebo místního partnera. Projektový přístup využívající pro realizaci místního partnera, jaký již používá japonská rozvojová agentura (JICA) v Gurage Zóně, byl diskutován v průběhu jednání (debriefings) a je podporován Oddělením pro vodu, těžbu a energie (Department for Water Mine and Energy, DWM&E) a Úřadem pro vodu, těžbu a energie (Bureau of Finance and Economic Development, BOFED). Memorandum lze přizpůsobit právnímu rámci a postupům, kterými se řídí ZRS ČR.

1.3. Doporučení

Doporučení týkající se Programu a pokračování ZRS ČR	Hlavní adresát	Stupeň závažnosti
Přechod od projektového přístupu k programovému založený na společném porozumění partnerských priorit, způsobů a postupů ZRS ČR	MZV ČRA	2
Vytvoření pilotní databáze WSS v Zóně Sidama	ČRA	1
Pilotní implementace projektu prostřednictvím místních partnerů (DWM&E) v prioritních woredách zóny Sidama, SNNPR	ČRA	1
Posílit vazby a synergie mezi projekty v rámci Programu geografickým zaměřením a koordinací	ČRA	1
Posílit spolupráci se soukromým sektorem pro údržbu WSS a pro poskytování náhradních dílů v Alaba Special Woreda	ČRA ČvT	1
Podpora Geological Survey of Ethiopia (GSE) pro dokončení hydrogeologického mapování	ČRA Aquatest	1
Pokračování podpory sektoru WASH	MZV CZ	1

Procesní a systémová doporučení	Hlavní adresát	Stupeň významu
Pro zvýšení efektivity a dopadů Programu by měly být zahrnuty pouze návrhy, které jsou v souladu s jeho cíli a výstupy	ČRA	2
Rozvojový expert na plný pracovní úvazek na podporu identifikace, monitoringu a hodnocení projektů a Programu, jakož i na komunikaci a koordinaci mezi zúčastněnými stranami ZRS ČR v Etiopii i ostatními zúčastněnými subjekty v sektoru WASH	MZV	1
Cíle projektů v sektoru WASH musí zahrnovat alespoň (i) funkční a udržitelnou administrativu a technickou správu vodních zdrojů; (ii) zlepšení informovanosti a návyků v oblasti hygieny a sanitace	ČRA	1
Tarify pokrývající celkové náklady na provoz, údržbu a obnovu by měly být vypočteny pro každý WSS a současně by měly být stanoveny zdroje financování	ČRA, místní partneři	1
Upravit monitoring postupu prací a vynakládání finančních prostředků	ČRA	1
Vyjasnění odpovědností a povinností v průběhu garanční doby realizovaných projektů	ČRA, realizátoři projektů	1
Poskytnutí kompletních podkladů zpracovatelům evaluací	MZV	2

Škála hodnocení závažnosti: 1 = nejdůležitější, 3 = nejméně důležité

Vypořádání připomínek

Připomínky a komentáře	Odpověď
MZV ORS	
S odkazem na Formální standardy prováděných evaluací schválené Českou evaluační společností doporučujeme upravit strukturu a grafickou úpravu zprávy, za účelem dosažení přehlednosti a srozumitelnosti textu a zviditelnění vlastních výstupů vyhodnocení	Zohledněno v textu.
S odkazem na závěry z peer-review evaluačních zpráv projektů ZRS ČR v letech 2012-2013 ČES doporučujeme striktně odlišovat zjištění, závěry a doporučení v jednotlivých vyhodnoceních	Zohledněno v textu.
Jednotlivá hodnocení v rámci sektoru doporučujeme posílit z hlediska analýzy zjištění a závěrů – uvedené výsledky jednotlivých projektů lze dohledat v přílohách.	Zohledněné v rámci analýzy výsledků jednotlivých projektů.
Doporučujeme text celkově zestručnit, omezit popisné části a obecně známé informace přesunout do příloh a zároveň posílit analytické části výstupů ve prospěch samotné přidané hodnoty evaluace	Text upraven.
Za účelem orientace v textu doporučujeme dodržení pořadí evaluovaných projektů dle TOR v textu i jednotlivých přehledech (zjištění, závěry, doporučení) a přílohách	Ano, pořadí upraveno dle TOR v textu, v tabulkách v texu i v přílohách.
Zpráva postrádá hodnocení celkové efektivity/hospodárnosti v sektorové části	Efektivita/hospodárnost programu nebyla hodnocena z důvodu neexistující vstupní srovnávací úrovně Programu (neexistující rozpočet). Efektivita/hospodárnost byla hodnocena pro každý dílčí projekt.
Terminologie a zkratky – s odkazem na terminologii používanou v ZRS ČR žádáme o přesné uvádění a sjednocení české terminologie a zkratek dle zavedeného úzu (viz Zákon o ZRS, Koncepce ZRS ČR na období 2010-2017 apod.: CZDA-ČRA, CZDC – ZRS ČR, MFA-MZV ČR, CZMOE – MŽP ČR, CZMOIT – MPO ČR, PIN – ČvT, WASH – sektor voda a sanitace, atd. Dále žádáme o důsledné zavedení všech zkratek při prvním výskytu v textu, a to od kapitoly 1. Shrnutí	Upraveno v textu.
Přílohy evaluační zprávy, především hodnocení evaluovaných projektů je třeba přeložit do českého jazyka a celkově zpřehlednit. Dáváme k úvaze evaluátorů sjednotit hodnocení obou na sebe navazujících projektů v zóně Sidama I a II.	Anglické verze příloh D1 – D5 budou ve zkrácené podobě přeloženy a začleněny do české verze zprávy. V anglické verzi zprávy budou ponechány přílohy D1 – D5 ve stávajícím rozsahu. U projektů Sidama I a Sidama II nebyla v rámci evaluace zjištěna návaznost (viz kap.5.2, 5.3)

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V textu i hodnocení doporučujeme explicitně zohlednit skutečnost, že jeden z evaluovaných projektů byl realizován v rámci specifického nástroje ZRS ČR Program Aid for Trade (tj. vztáhnout jeho hodnocení kromě Programu ZRS též k pravidlům Aid for Trade).	Zohledněno v textu. Jako součást ZRS ČR se program Aid for Trade řídí stejnými principy a postupy a vychází ze všech zásadních dokumentů platných pro ZRS, jakými jsou především Zákon č. 151/2010 Sb., o ZRS a humanitární pomoci poskytované do zahraničí a o změně souvisejících zákonů, Koncepce ZRS ČR na období 2010 – 2017 (z roku 2010) a Metodika projektového cyklu dvoustranných projektů ZRS ČR (z roku 2011), kap. 5.3.
Kapitola 1 – Shrnutí	
V kap. 1.1 a dále v textu je třeba používat korektní název Koncepce ZRS ČR na období 2010-2017 namísto nekorektního Strategie rozvojové spolupráce ČR.	Opraveno v textu.
Všechny zkratky doporučujeme důsledné zavést od prvního výskytu v textu (zkratky LFM, WSSE, DALY apod. nejsou zavedeny, některé nefigurují ani v seznamu zkratek), dále o omezení počtu anglických zkratek, které jsou nezasvěcenému čtenáři zcela neznámé; závěrem upozorňujeme na nutnost jazykové korektury (v textu se vyskytují např. zkratky MoČ&E či UNCEF)	Opraveno.
V kap. 1.1, 2. odst. je třeba použít zažitý termín prioritní sektor namísto nekorektního termínu odvětví.	Opraveno v textu.
V tabulce 1.2.1 figurují nezavedené a nekonzistentně vytvořené (zaměření x realizátor) zkratky evaluovaných projektů.	Evaluační tým pro rychlou orientaci zavedl zkratky projektů a to zejména z důvodu přehlednosti a stručnosti. Z důvodu opakujících se realizátorů (Aquatest) nebylo možné využít např. pouze jména realizátorů.
V tabulce 1.2.2 doporučujeme zohlednit skutečnost, že hlavním partnerem pro komunikaci o ZRS ČR je v SNNPR příslušné regionální bureau, případně osvětlit, co je míněno lokální a oblastní úrovní.	Opraveno v textu.
V odstavci věnovaném relevanci pod tabulkou 1.2.2 doporučujeme řádně vysvětlit a přeložit termín DALY.	Doplněno v textu kap. 1.2. formou poznámky pod čarou.
U odst. věnovaného vizibilitě doporučujeme zohlednit, že periodicita i rozsah poskytovaných zpráv o projektech ZRS ČR byly dohodnuty při jednání ČRA s MoFED.	Zohledněno v textu kap. 1.2.
U odst. věnovaných vazbám a synergiím doporučujeme zohlednit, že cílové oblasti byly stanoveny na základě poptávky regionálních orgánů v rámci programové fáze.	V kap. 1.2. doplněno: Přesto, že většina projektů byla implementována ve stejné cílové oblasti stanovené na základě poptávky regionálních orgánů v rámci programové fáze, nejsou efektivně propojené ani synergické.
U odst. věnovaného Úrovni komunikace a koordinace mezi stranami ZRS ČR upozorňujeme, že setkání realizátorů ZRS ČR v Etiopii vznikla z iniciativy ZÚ a ČRA (nikoliv z iniciativy ČvT, jak uvádí zpráva); ČvT je hostí s ohledem na své kapacity v Awasse a v období, kdy se v Etiopii vyskytuje naráz největší množství realizátorů.	Opraveno v textu kap. 1.2.

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U odst. Úroveň komunikace a koordinace se zúčastněnými stranami doporučujeme zohlednit skutečnost (potvrzenou ZÚ, ORS i ČRA), že místní partneři od národní přes regionální, zonální až po místní úroveň byli zapojeni nejen do programování, ale pravidelně jsou zapojováni i do identifikační a formulační fáze projektového cyklu. Program i MoU byly v minulosti distribuovány na všech úrovních. Ve zprávě uvedené hodnocení vychází pouze z informací místních úřadů, které je třeba zasadit do souvislosti s velkou fluktuací úředníků na partnerských institucích	Zohledněno v textu
V kap. 1.3 se 2x opakuje stejná tabulka. Doporučujeme vysvětlit nebo odstranit.	Opraveno.
Kapitola 2 – Úvod Doporučujeme v odst. 2 u východiska pro evaluaci zaměnit pořadí ČRA a MPO ČR.	Opraveno v textu.
Kapitola 3 - Informace o programu Doporučujeme specifikovat, z které části a v jaké šíři evaluace z Programu vycházela a celkově posílit analytický přístup místo současných popisných částí. Doporučujeme kromě cílů zohlednit i obsažená rizika či omezení (např. explicitní soustředění aktivit na místní úroveň vzhledem k malému objemu prostředků).	Doplněno v textu.
V kap. 3.1 v posl. odst. na str. 1 doporučujeme text doplnit o stručný popis Programu Aid for Trade.	V textu doplněn odkaz na program Aid for Trade.
V kap. 3.2 upozorňujeme, že nelze směšovat dílčí cíle Programu s výstupy, které nejsou v Programu definovány.	Vysvětleno a upraveno v textu.
Kapitola 4 – Metodika ke zmiňovaným překážkám evaluace doporučujeme doplnit komentáře a závěry/doporučení:	
- k obtížné dostupnosti kompletní dokumentace doplnit konkrétní zjištění a adresné doporučení	Doplněno do textu kapitoly a formulováno rovněž v kap. 6.2 a 1.3
- k důsledkům rozšíření podkladových projektů upozorňujeme zadavatele, že projekt Sidama II byl součástí TOR, a doporučujeme tedy doplnit o konstatování, v jakém rozsahu byl ovlivněn rozsah terénní fáze, zvláště pokud evaluační tým dobrovolně evaluoval další, již dříve hodnocený projekt;	Projekt Sidama II nebyl jednoznačnou součástí TOR, které s výjimkou jediného odkazu hovoří vždy o 4 projektech, nikoli o 5. S ohledem na rozsah poskytnuté dokumentace v rámci zadávacího řízení byla nabídka koncipována na rozsah odpovídající 4 projektům jako podkladu pro sektorovou evaluaci. Zaměření a rozsah terénní fáze původně plánované pro 4 projekty byl následně (Vstupní zpráva) přizpůsoben v maximální možné míře tak, aby poskytl relevantní informace I o projektu Sidama II. Projekt MENDELU, evaluovaný v roce 2013 byl využit pouze pro účely komplexnějšího sektorového hodnocení a v rámci terénní fáze nebyl evaluován.
- ke značné diverzitě projektů a projektových partnerů upozorňujeme, že v případě sektorové evaluace lze toto	Upraveno v textu.

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očekávat, těžko tedy tuto skutečnost považovat za překážku vyhodnocení.	
Kapitola 5 – Zjištění a závěry S odkazem na ČES doporučené formální standardy prováděných evaluací, bod 4 Přesnost doporučujeme uvádět ve zprávě konkrétní a srozumitelné formulace – např. na str. 7 doporučujeme, pokud je zmiňováno, že „jeden z projektů nepřispěl k WASH programu vůbec....“ uvést, o který konkrétní projekt jde, apod.	Doplněno v textu.
Kapitoly 5.2 a 5.3. - doporučujeme jasně oddělovat zjištění a závěry, které často splývají – opět s odkazem na bod 4 formálních standardů provádění evaluací ČES – závěr není, co by mělo být, ale rozvedení toho, co bylo evaluací zjištěno a co z toho vyplývá (např. na str. 8).	Zohledněno v textu
Kapitola 5.4. – doporučujeme nejprve uvést krátkou konkrétní informaci ke strategickému programu Etiopie v sektoru oblasti voda a sanitace, kompatibilitu s hodnoceným sektorem a uvést závěry, které ale doporučujeme analyzovat na základě konkrétních zjištěných faktů (dle TOR má být vyhodnocena míra, kterou hodnocené projekty ZRS ČR v sektoru voda a sanitace odpovídají nejen strategiím partnerské země, ale hlavně konkrétním zjištěným potřebám a prioritám).	Upraveno v textu.
Kapitola 5.5 - vyhodnocení efektivnosti doporučujeme rozvést konkrétní a přehledné informace z hlediska sektoru. Odkazy na dílčí hodnocení jednotlivých projektů lze dohledat v přílohách.	Upraveno v textu.
Kapitola 5.6. – podobně jako u k ap. 5.4. - zjištění a závěry doporučujeme uvést konkrétně a na úrovni sektoru, odkazy na hodnocení jednotlivých projektů lze dohledat v přílohách.	Upraveno v textu.
Kapitola 5.7. – uvést konkrétně z hlediska sektoru a rozvést – takto je vyhodnocení nedostatečné. Dále doporučujeme řádně vysvětlit a přeložit termín DALY.	Upraveno v textu. DALY blíže vysvětleno v rámci předchozí připomínky.
V kap. 5.8 doporučujeme rozlišovat mezi rámcovým MoU podepsaným mezi MZV ČR a MoFED na jedné straně a MoU o realizaci jednotlivých projektů podepsaných mezi ČRA a MoFED na straně druhé. Dále upozorňujeme, že periodicita i rozsah poskytovaných zpráv o projektech ZRS ČR byly dohodnuty při jednání ČRA a MoFED a odpovídají standardnímu rozsahu informací, které o svých bilaterálních projektech vykazují jiní dárci. Doporučujeme též zohlednit informace od ORS, ČRA a ZÚ o průběžném informování MoFED o realizaci, průběhu a potenciálních problémech projektů při pravidelných jednáních ČRA a ZÚ s MoFED.	Upraveno v textu.
V kap. 5.8 doporučujeme při hodnocení vizibility ve vztahu ke koordinačním subjektům zohlednit proporce a projektový charakter ZRS ČR v sektoru. Doporučujeme analýzu vizibility na místní i národní úrovni – stávající hodnocení věnuje neadekvátně (z hlediska explicitního zaměření Programu na	Upraveno v textu.

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místní úroveň) velkou pozornost národní úrovni na úkor místní. Kapitola 5.9 – průřezové principy – většinou je vyhodnocení jednotlivých principů ZRS ČR pouhým výčtem hodnocení jednotlivých projektů, což je s odkazem na TOR (str. 4) nedostatečné – doporučujeme rozvést jednotlivá vyhodnocení především z hlediska sektoru s důrazem na konkrétní zjištění a z nich odvozené konkrétní závěry v sektoru využitelné. Kapitola 5.10 – doporučujeme grafickou úpravu textu tak, aby vynikly jednotlivé výstupy a jejich krátké závěrečné shrnutí s konkrétním odůvodněním vysokého potenciálu Kapitola 5.11 – uvádí zjištění, ale chybí závěry. V odstavci jsou na začátku a na konci odstavce zmíněna totožná setkání. Poslední dvě věty odstavce proto doporučujeme odstranit. Za účelem objektivnosti doporučujeme v textu zprávy uvádět jako zdroj informací instituci (ČRA, ORS, ZÚ, apod.), tedy neuvádět osoby jmenovitě – zúčastněné zástupce lze dohledat i s kontakty v přílohách. Kapitola 5.12 a kapitola 5.13 – zjištění jsou směšována s doporučeními – doporučujeme jasně oddělit a přehledně uvést zjištění a závěry především z hlediska sektoru. Přehledná, konkrétní a aplikovatelná doporučení lze uvést na závěr kapitoly nebo na ně odkázat v kapitole Doporučení. Kapitola 5.14 – doporučujeme upravit text, aby byl přehlednější a jednotlivá zjištění a závěry zřejmé. Na závěr lze uvést přehled z hlediska sektoru a zdůraznit přehled doporučení, která se v textu ztrácejí (nebo je uvést v kapitole Doporučení).	 Upraveno v textu. Upraveno v textu. Text upraven. Jedná se o různá setkání. V Addis Abebě a Awasse. Upraveno v textu. Upraveno v textu.
Kapitola 6 – Doporučení Viz výše, tj. doporučujeme nesměšovat zjištění a závěry s doporučeními, která by měla být uvedena přehledně a konkrétně. Doporučení se mají primárně týkat působení ZRS ČR v hodnoceném sektoru, nikoli Programu.	Upraveno v textu.
Přílohy Doporučujeme grafickou úpravu za účelem přehlednosti a snadnější orientace v textu; v řazení projektů doporučujeme respektovat pořadí a strukturu TOR.	Pořadí příloh upraveno.
Příloha A Doporučujeme upravit dle terminologie užívané v ZRS ČR v české verzi, i ostatní zkratky by měly být uváděny dle běžně užívaného úzu. Pokud bude zpráva doplněna o přílohy v anglické verzi, nelze v textu volně zaměňovat českou a anglickou terminologii.	Příloha A doplněna/upravena.
Přílohy D Zjištění a závěry k jednotlivým projektům – doporučujeme přizpůsobit struktuře osnovy evaluační zprávy a text celkově	 Přílohy D1-D5 obsahují přehledná vyhodnocení dle mezinárodně uznávaných kritérií OECD/DAC a dalších zadaných kritérií včetně

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zpřehlednit – viz doporučení k sektorové zprávě.	posouzení intervenční logiky a analýzy klíčových předpokladů a rizik v rozsahu, dostatečném pro vyhodnocení působení ČR v sektoru voda v Etiopii.
Příloha I Případovou studii doporučujeme přeložit do českého jazyka.	 S ohledem na akceptovanou dvoujazyčnost příloh evaluační zprávy případová studie ponechána v anglickém jazyce.
ČRA	
Připomínka k příloze C, jméno zástupce ČRA na jednání Referenční skupiny dne 30.5.2014	Opraveno.
Připomínky a komentáře v textu zprávy	Dílčí připomínky a komentáře zapracovány, pokud dle názoru evaluátorů byly oprávněné. Připomínky označené jako zásadní, pokud nebyly zohledněny v textu, jsou vypořádány níže.
Realizace 4 ze 6 projektů začala před říjnem 2011, kdy byl Program schválen podpisem MoU v Etiopii, a tedy nebyl zatím v platnosti. Soulad těchto projektů s Programem by tedy neměl být hodnocen!	Hodnocení aktivit ZRS ČR v Etiopii v sektoru voda a sanitace je založeno na požadavcích TOR. Text zprávy upraven (kap. 4.3 ad.)
Konzistence (soulad) projektů a Programových cílů: Jsou hodnoceny i o projekty, které byly zařazeny původně do jiného sektoru a neměly by být tedy v rámci evaluace sektoru WASH hodnoceny. Projekt "Thermal" není do Programu vůbec zařazen. Jde o projekt v rámci Aid for Trade. V rámci evaluace sektoru WASH by neměl být hodnocen. Projekt MENDELU nespadá do sektoru vody a sanitace, ale do zemědělství (Ochrana půdy a omezování negativních vlivů zemědělství v regionálním státě Jižních národů, národností a lidu (SNNPR))	Pro komplexní vyhodnocení aktivit ZRS ČR v sektoru vody a sanitace byly dle TOR podkladem projekty v gesci ČRA a MPO včetně projektu “Thermal”. Z projektu MENDELU byla zohledněna pouze komponenta WASH.
V evaluační zprávě je uvedeno, že: .. projekty se také musí zabývat otázkami finanční, organizační a technické udržitelnosti, než pouze obnovou a výstavbou vrtů, které často přestanou fungovat záhy po dokončení projektů, nebo dokonce již v průběhu jejich realizace. Připomínka: ČRA trvá na tom, aby byly systémy v době předání partnerovi funkční.	Projekt Zavedení udržitelného systémů zásobování pitnou vodou v malých městech zóny Sidama, SNNPR, Etiopie I - havárie čerpadel ve 2 vrtech již v průběhu realizace. V tomto případě však byly vrty ještě v rámci realizace projektu opraveny. Upraveno v textu.
Např. v Daye (Bensa woreda) byly práce oficiálně předány příjemci 5.6.2014, ale systém byl již 16.6.2014 mimo provoz a nebyla známa doba, kdy bude WSS znovu zprovozněn. Je nutné znát skutečnou příčinu problému, proč systém nefungoval. Je totiž vysoce pravděpodobné, že jeho nefunkčnost byla způsobena v místě frekventovaným výpadkem el. proudu. V takovém případě je v Daye k dispozici záložní generátor, předseda kebele ho však odmítá používat s tím, že nemá prostředky na benzín. Tento argument je nesmyslný, neboť tarif za vodu je nastaven tak, aby byl provoz generátoru pokryt. Řešením je osvěta obyvatel a post-monitoring ze strany ČRA.	Podle sdělení WWO byl v době evaluační systém mimo provoz v důsledku úniků na novém potrubí.
Připomínka k Shrnutí, část Konzistence (soulad) projektů a Programových cílů	Realizátor postupoval v souladu se zadáním. V případě projektu MENDELU byla zohledněna pouze komponenta WASH

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Jedná se o projekty, které byly zařazeny původně do jiného sektoru a neměly by být tedy v rámci evaluace sektoru WASH hodnoceny. Projekt "Thermal" není do Programu vůbec zařazen. Jde o projekt v rámci Aid for Trade. V rámci evaluace sektoru WASH by neměl být hodnocen. Projekt MENDELU nespadá do sektoru vody a sanitace, ale do zemědělství (Ochrana půdy a omezování negativních vlivů zemědělství v regionálním státě Jižních národů, národností a lidu (SNNPR)).	vyhodnocená v rámci evaluace předmětného projektu v roce 2013.
MPO	
Všechny připomínky/komentáře se týkají projektu Průzkum zdrojů termálních a minerálních vod v oblasti jižní Etiopie	
Relevance relevance projektu v době jeho vzniku je dána a jednoznačně prokázána v následujících dokumentech: - žádost předložená Geologickou službou Etiopie při Ministerstvu důlního průmyslu - projekt přispívá k dosažení cílů stanovených ve strategickém materiálu Growth and Transformation Plan Eiopie - doporučení teritoriálně příslušného ZÚ ČR, který je obeznámen s konkrétními podmínkami v místě a potřebami partnerského státu Relevance projektu je potvrzena rovněž i materiálem samým - příloha D, kapitola 1.1 - první odstavec, kapitola 2.3.4 - druhý odstavec poslední věta.	Text ponechán beze změn.
Efektivnost zpráva bod 1.2. část Efektivnost: V tabulce 1.2.1. je efektivnost projektu Průzkum zdrojů termálních a minerálních vod v oblasti jižní Etiopie hodnocena jako „spíše vysoká“, hodnocení tohoto projektu proto nemůže být příčinou celkového hodnocení efektivnosti „spíše nízká“, jak je konstatováno v této části zprávy. Rovněž ve všech ostatních částech zprávy a v přílohách je hodnocení daného projektu podle tohoto kritéria „spíše vysoké“.	Viz vypořádání připomínky MŽP.
Efektivita příloha D, str. 10, kapitola 2.3.4: Projekty Aid for Trade jsou z hlediska svého trvání a rozpočtu specifické (zatím do 1 roku a do 1 mil. Kč) a vymykají se tak standardním monitorovacím postupům používaným v případě ostatních běžných víceletých a vícerozpočtových projektů. Z výše uvedeného tak vyplývá, že aplikace těchto monitorovacích postupů v případě projektů Aid for Trade by byla zcela neefektivní. Z tohoto důvodu je kontrola zajištěna ze tří stran: - závěrečná zpráva a hodnocení realizátora projektu - předávací protokol resp. potvrzení místního partnera, který o	Text ponechán beze změn.

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pomoc žádal - vyjádření teritoriálně příslušného ZÚ ČR (v tomto případě ve znění, že projekt byl vysoce profesionální a relevantní)	
Udržitelnost a dopady Pokud jde o udržitelnost a dopady a pokud jsou zjištění evaluačního týmu ohledně aktuálního stavu prokazatelná, nezbývá než dodat, že s touto eventualitou se potýkají všechny projekty ZRS všech států, a toto riziko se dodatečně mohlo projevit i v případě tohoto velmi relevantního projektu, což ovšem česká strana neměla důvod jednoznačně předem předpokládat. Toto se týká i možných následných změn v prioritách zahraničních partnerů a s tím souvisejícího využívání výsledků projektu, které byly těmito partnery požadovány (příloha D, kapitola 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.4.2, 2.4.4), fluktuace zaměstnanců a zájmu investorů (příloha D, kapitola č. 1.3, 2.4.3, 2.5.1, 2.5.2) atd. Jediné co je možno učinit, je snažit se toto riziko v úvodu odhalit, minimalizovat, resp. vyloučit a od realizace projektu ustoupit s patřičným odůvodněním partnerské straně. Podle dostupných informací však evaluovaný projekt tyto známky nevykazuje. V době vzniku studie probíhala sice v IT etiopského partnera reorganizace a připravovala se nová struktura, byla však vytvořena pozice pro PR a v současné době se připravuje migrace informací na server GSE a potom na internetové stránky. Je přitom třeba vzít v úvahu rovněž skutečnost, že v případě tohoto partnerského státu mají uvedené procesy určitou časovou setrvačnost. V rámci projektu vypracovaná studie je však nadčasová, tzn. že možnost jejího využití není časově omezena a představuje vzor pro zpracování dalších obdobných materiálů. Pro tento účel byli rovněž pracovníci GSE v rámci projektu vyškoleni (z 5 proškolených pracovníků GSE, kteří se rovněž podíleli na vypracování studie, jsou 4 stále zaměstnanci GSE, pouze jeden odešel do jiné organizace). Realizátor dále připravil několik dalších přednášek na univerzitě v Addis Abebě, na české hydrologické konferenci v Liberci a studii zaslal na vyžádání několika dalším zájemcům. Konečně vysoká relevance projektu a jeho udržitelnost se projevila i v tom, že na uvedený projekt navázal v roce 2013 další projekt, který dále rozpracovával procesy a postupy správy informací a dat a jejich přenos ke koncovým uživatelům (podnikatelská sféra, samospráva, vodohospodářské úřady atd.). Zpráva tabulka 1.2.1. a příloha D, kapitola 2.6.3 - rovnost příležitostí mužů a žen není cílem projektu a projekt ji neřeší, i když je hodnocení „vysoké“.	Závěry evaluace se opírají o zjištění v době evaluace (viz metodika). V době evaluace bylo hlavní prezentovanou prioritou GSE v využití geotermální energie pro výrobu energie s podporou JICA a dalších donorů. Podle GSE není marketing náplí jejich práce. Distribuce katalogu GSE v době evaluační mise nebyla provedena. Text ponechán beze změn. Text ponechán beze změn. Dle OECD/DAC jsou projekty udržitelné, pokud jejich přínosy přetrvávají i po ukončení financování od donora. Zmíněný projekt toto kritérium nesplňuje. Jedná se o průřezové téma ZRS ČR standardně vyhodnocované v evaluacích a požadované TOR. Podle názoru evaluačního týmu projekt při své realizaci respektoval lidská práva a gender, z jeho výsledků budou potenciálně profitovat obyvatelé bez rozdílu pohlaví.
Podstatou Aid for Trade je velmi stručně shrnuto pomoc při posilování odbornosti a budování kapacit partnerského státu -	Text upraven dle připomínky.

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nikoliv podpora vzájemného obchodu, jak je chybně uvedeno v příloze D, kapitola 1.1 - druhý odstavec	Původní text byl převzat z www.mpo.cz, autor: odbor 52100, publikováno 29.5.2014.
Příloha D, kapitola 1.1 - čtvrtý odstavec: v závěru se mylně uvádí, že výsledky projekty prezentovali etiopští partneři, ve skutečnosti tak učinil český realizátor	Text upraven.
Příloha D, kapitola 2.1.1: v úvodu je uvedeno, že projekt je zahrnut v seznamu pro rok 2014, správně má být zřejmě rok 2012	Text upraven.
Zpráva v části 1.2. - Dopady, část 5.5. - Efektivnost, část 6.2. a příloha D, kapitola 2.1 - Relevance: na několika místech se uvádí, že projekt není zahrnut v programu rozvojové spolupráce s Etiopií na roky 2012 – 2017 Komentář: Programy rozvojové spolupráce s programovými státy připravuje a dojednává ČRA. Projekty Aid for Trade mají specifické zaměření a pro tuto svoji podstatu nemusí být bezpodmínečně zahrnuty v Programu. Tyto projekty mohou vznikat i ad hoc podle aktuálně vyvstalých potřeb partnerských států. Relevance je zajištěna žádostí příslušné státní instituce těchto států, vazbou na strategické materiály jejich rozvoje a posouzením teritoriálně příslušného ZÚ. Jako takové tedy nemusí být nezbytně explicitně uvedeny ve vzájemném Programu rozvojové spolupráce. Toto specifikum se rovněž odráží ve vlivu na vazbu na jiné projekty (příloha D, kapitola 2.8.1, 2.8.3).	Viz vypořádání připomínek týkajících se podkladových projektů pro sektorovou evaluaci. Text ponechán beze změn.
ČES	
Drobné připomínky vyznačené formou změn do textu evaluační zprávy.	Doplněno, zohledněno.
V konečné verzi zprávy bude potřeba na titulní straně a v identifikačním formuláři aktualizovat datum předložení zprávy.	Text upraven.
V české verzi zprávy by měly být důsledně používány běžně uznávané české zkratky (zejména ČRA – Česká rozvojová agentura, ZRS ČR – zahraniční rozvojová spolupráce České republiky, MZV – Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí, MPO – Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu, ČvT – Člověk v tísni /nebo by měl být v textu používán celý název Člověk v tísni, určitě ne PIN či dokonce skloňování s PINem ap./). Tato připomínka se týká celého textu zprávy a relevantních příloh. Anglické zkratky (MFA, MOIT, PIN, apod.) jsou vhodné pro anglickou verzi závěrečné evaluační zprávy.	Text upraven.
Používání zkratek (často nevysvětlených v textu) je příliš časté a mělo by být podle možností co nejvíce redukováno. Každopádně by měly být všechny zkratky při prvním použití v textu (i ve shrnutí) vysvětleny, protože nelze sledovat text, ve kterém je nutné několikrát na stránce hledat vysvětlení v příloze s přehledem zkratek. Ve shrnutí navrhujeme v režimu revizí úpravu použití zkratek, v dalším textu již by měla být tato úprava provedena evaluačním týmem.	Text upraven.

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Shrnutí (kapitola 1) sice o jednu stranu přesahuje požadovaný rozsah, ale vzhledem k tomu, že shrnuje informace ze šesti hodnocených projektů, považujeme tento rozsah za adekvátní (vynechán by nicméně mohl být přehled předpokladů udržitelnosti). Omylem jsou podruhé zkopírována doporučení týkající se Programu místo doporučení procesních a systémových (shrnutí v angličtině je v pořádku).	Text upraven.
U logického modelu (podkapitola 3.2) by měly být upřesněny indikátory (baseline a cílový stav), ale vzhledem k tomu, že se jedná pouze o rekonstrukci a nebyly známy vstupní hodnoty ani navrženy cílové hodnoty před zahájením projektů/programu, lze navrženou revizi akceptovat jako rámcový příklad pro budoucí intervence. Je nicméně třeba lépe odlišovat indikátory na úrovni výstupů a cíle (viz komentáře a navržené úpravy v textu). V podkapitole 3.3 je potřeba odlišit předpoklady od rizik.	Text upraven.
V popisu metodiky evaluace (kapitola 4) by měl být uveden alespoň stručný přehled použitých metod, včetně odkazu na použité dotazníky a případové studie v přílohách. Zmíněn by měl být i způsob zpracování získaných informací. Závěrečná evaluační zpráva musí poskytovat komplexní informaci, bez nutnosti dohledávat další zprávy a podklady.	Text upraven.
Vzhledem k tomu, že jednotlivé projekty jsou podrobně hodnoceny v přílohové části, lze při sektorovém hodnocení akceptovat spojení zjištění a závěrů do jedné kapitoly (kapitola 5), ve které je pro každé kritérium (hlavní evaluační otázku) uveden přehled nejdůležitějších zjištění a následné celkové hodnocení daného kritéria. Syntéza závěrů pro celý program je provedena kvalitně a velmi přehledně.	Text ponechán beze změn.
Doporučení (kapitola 6) týkající se místních partnerů (tarify) lze obtížně realizovat ze strany ČRA. Udržitelnost závisí na místních partnerech a na místních podmínkách. ČRA může pouze při identifikaci či formulaci projektů zvažovat, zda a nakolik jsou následné zdroje financování zajištěny, nebo jak může tarifní politiku a lokální finanční nástroje českými rozvojovými projekty ovlivnit. Pokud je doporučením myšleno, že má být v rámci české ZRS proveden průzkum schopnosti platit za vodu, mělo by být v tomto směru doporučení upřesněno (lépe formulováno).	Podle etiopských zákonů mají tarify pro zásobování pitnou vodou měst plně pokrývat náklady a to včetně odpisů a rezervního fondu. V případě projektu Sidama I ani WWO ani WSSE skutečné náklady neznaly. Považujeme za důležité, aby tarify v rámci projektu byly ověřeny, případně navýšena kapacita odpovědných úřadů na jejich kalkulaci. Průzkum schopnosti platit za vodu je standardní částí sociálně ekonomického mapování v rámci studie proveditelnosti.
Doporučení týkající se zádržného naráží na stávající bariéry týkající se víceletého financování rozvojových projektů. Problémem je rovněž vyžadování odpovědnosti realizátorů za udržitelnost výsledků projektů zadávaných formou veřejné zakázky, kdy je místní partner/příjemce (odpovědný za následný provoz a údržbu systémů) určen předem a realizátor nemá možnost zadávací podmínky ovlivnit. V některých případech jsou problémy způsobeny místními subdodavateli technických prací – i v těchto případech je často obtížné zajistit nápravu, pokud nelze zajistit dlouhodobou přítomnost českých realizátorů v cílovém regionu. Zejména proto by mělo	V případě, že zádržné nebude z hlediska financování rozvojových projektů vhodným řešením, je možné zvážit vhodnost pozastávky či jiného zajišťovacího mechanismu. Nejedná se o problém odpovědnosti za udržitelnost výsledků projektů, ale za dokončení prací v požadované kvalitě, tj. efektivnosti. Obecně je realizátor morálně spoluodpovědný za udržitelnost, shodně s dalšími zúčastněnými stranami.

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být toto doporučení více svázáno s konkrétními zjištěními evaluace - konkrétními důvody nefunkčnosti systémů zásobování vodou (ty jsou částečně uvedeny pouze v případových studiích), aby bylo možné navrhované řešení vztáhnout k reálné situaci	
V příloze D1 jsou v tabulce v kapitole 1.1 číselně označeny priority, není však uvedena škála tohoto hodnocení	Doplněno v textu.
V příloze I (Případové studie) není viditelný kompletní text u první studie. Tyto krátké studie nicméně velmi dobře dokumentují situaci. Případové studie by měly být v rámci projektů ZRS ČR používány častěji.	Grafická stránka přílohy upravena.
Před odevzdáním závěrečné zprávy musí být provedeny jazykové korektury (některé úpravy jsou navrženy v přiloženém souboru).	Text upraven.
MŽP	
Kap. 1. Shrnutí: Nerozumím, proč jsou Efektivnost/účinnost (přispění k splnění cílů a výstupů programu) a Soulad cíle projektu s cíli Programu u projektů Sidama I a Sidama II hodnoceny jako spíše nízké. Cílem obou projektů bylo zlepšení zásobování venkovského obyvatelstva kvalitní pitnou vodou a tohoto cíle bylo dosaženo. Tento cíl je v souladu s Programem.	Důvody jsou rozvedeny v kap. 5.1 a 5.5.
Kap. 1. Shrnutí: Kritéria Efektivnost/účinnost a Soulad cíle projektu s cíli Programu jsou si velmi blízká. Proto považuji za disharmonii evaluační zprávy, když některé projekty mají v těchto kritériích zásadně rozdílná hodnocení (tab. 1.2.1). A proč se hodnocení podle druhého jmenovaného kritéria promítá do celkového hodnocení podle prvně jmenovaného? Každé kritérium má být hodnoceno samostatně.	Hodnocení evaluátorů je založeno na následujícím přístupu: projekt, ačkoli je efektivní, v případě spíše nízkého souladu s cíli a výstupy Programu, v důsledku nepřispěje k jejich naplnění (Programových cílů). Příkladem může být např. projekt Mapping.
Kap. 1. Shrnutí: Netransparentnost rozpočtů nemůže být důvodem ke snižování hodnocení Efektivity/hospodárnosti, protože je dána zákonem o veřejných zakázkách, kterým je veřejný zadavatel striktně vázán bez možnosti jakékoli výjimky nebo „individuálního“ přístupu. Tato námitka by měla být tlumočena příslušnému ministerstvu (MF), ale je nespravedlivé ji použít ke snižování prestiže rozvojové spolupráce.	Netransparentnost rozpočtů není dána zákonem o veřejných zakázkách, ale použitím rozpočtů založených na aktivitách, které nejsou dle názoru evaluátorů kontrolovatelné a ověřitelné.
Kap. 1. Shrnutí: Výsledek Udržitelnost - spíše nízká je více méně hádání budoucnosti, protože tři ze šesti hodnocených projektů jsou ukončeny 2013 a 2014, tedy bezprostředně před evaluací a neměly možnost svou udržitelnost prokázat. U projektů ukončených v roce 2012 je situace jen mírně odlišná. Uvedené důvody jsou příliš obecné na to, aby s nimi bylo možno přímo	Predikce udržitelnosti projektů (ukončených v roce 2013, 2014) je samozřejmě zatížena větší mírou nejistoty než při posuzování udržitelnosti projektů v delším časovém odstupu od ukončení jejich realizace. Evaluátoři vycházeli ze zjištění v rámci evaluační mise (koncepce evaluace one-shot), která považují za platná.

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polemizovat. Snad bude příležitost při projednávání zprávy.	Upraveno v textu.
Kap. 1. Shrnutí: Výsledek Dopady – spíše nízké je produktem předchozího hodnocení, jde tedy o kritérium závislé, které uměle množí položky hodnocení. Důvodem pro spíše nízké těžko může být jeden projekt ze šesti, navíc finančně nejslabší.	Upraveno v textu.
Kap. 1. Shrnutí: Vizibilita je v tab. 1.2.1 celkově hodnocena jako spíše vysoká. Proč je v následném textu hodnocení spíše nízká? Pokládám to za matoucí kontradikci.	Jedná se o chybu v textu. Opraveno.
Kap. 1. Shrnutí: Konzistence projektů a programových cílů: Některé projekty nemusely zahrnovat budování kapacit, protože kapacity reálně existují. Součástí projektů však vždy bylo posilování kapacit pro řízení a správu WSS.	V projektech Sidama I a Sidama II (ke kterým je zřejmě připomínka vztažena) není mezi cíli uvedeno posilování kapacit. Posilování kapacit je uvedeno pouze ve výstupech projektu Sidama I. Viz příloha D3, kap. 3.1., Výstup 2. Sidama II posilování kapacit neobsahuje (LFM)
Kap. 1. Shrnutí: Vazba mezi projekty uskutečněná z iniciativy realizátora je pozitivní prvek, který jistě nemůže být důvodem hodnocení spíše nízké. Děje se tak přece s vědomím a podporou zadavatele.	Iniciativa realizátora je bezesporu přínosná, nicméně hodnocení vychází ze skutečnosti, že ačkoli většina projektů byla implementována ve stejné cílové oblasti, stanovené na základě poptávky regionálních orgánů v rámci programové fáze, nejsou efektivně propojené ani synergické (dále viz text zprávy).
Kap. 1. Shrnutí: Zaráží mě doporučení (kap. 1.3): Podpora GSE pro dokončení hydrogeologického mapování, když projekt GSE Mapping má uvedenou nízkou udržitelnost a nízký soulad s cíli Programu (tab. 1.2.1).	Doporučení podpory GSE pro dokončení hydrogeologického mapování bylo formulováno rovněž z důvodu dlouhodobé rozvojové spolupráce, již značného celkového mapového pokrytí území, stejně jako skutečnosti, že i přes velkou fluktuaci zaměstnanců GSE tito zůstávají v zemi příjemce a dále pracují převážně v soukromém sektoru, kde uplatňují know how a přístupy získané v rámci realizace projektů ZRS ČR. Současně lze očekávat, že vizibilita ČR bude při dokončení mapového pokrytí významně posílena.
Kap. 3.3, šestá odrážka: Z čeho vychází tvrzení o tomto riziku? Standardní součástí projektů budování či rehabilitace WSS je zvyšování praktických návyků v oblasti hygieny a sanitace	Jedná se o nedostatečnou koordinaci, viz např. projekt SIDAMA I, která v důsledku vede ke snížení efektivnosti při snaze o zvyšování povědomí a dosažení praktických návyků v oblasti hygieny a sanitace.

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Kap. 5.1 Je zvláštní, že na jedné straně EZ kritizuje nedostatečnou přípravu projektů (kap. 1, Udržitelnost, dtto kap. 5.6), na druhé straně však u projektu Sidama II, který byl důkladnou přípravou v současné době vypisovaného nového projektu, stanovuje nízký soulad s cíli Programu. EZ opakovaně vytýká absenci „budování kapacit“, ale Programu žádá „posílení kapacit“; to bylo, pokud vím, realizováno.	Podle názoru evaluátorů se jedná o dvě zcela rozdílné záležitosti: příprava projektu (pro jeho úspěšnou realizaci) a soulad projektu s cíli Programu. Projekt Sidama II zajišťoval pouze jednu z komponent potřebných pro zajištění udržitelného zásobování vodou. Příprava nezahrnovala práci s komunitami, posouzení socioekonomických aspektů, posouzení nedostatků v kapacitách WSSE. V rámci evaluační mise byly evidovány jen omezené aktivity směřující k posilování kapacit WSSE a WWO. WSSE zdůrazňuje potřebu jak technického školení tak vybavení alespoň základním nářadím pro provoz a údržbu.
Kap. 5.6 Domnívám se, že výtka pod druhou odrážkou je neoprávněná. Gf i Hg průzkumy byly provedeny v nejvyšší kvalitě, kterou umožňují podmínky cílového regionu (zóna Sidama). Podobně to platí také o stavebních pracích v zóně Sidama. Závěr, že „měkké“ komponenty byly zanedbané považuji za příliš silné a neodpovídající skutečnosti. Vynechání variantních technických řešení, např. ochrany pramenů může být předmětem diskuse, zejména to, zda se jedná o varianty reálné a efektivní	Kvalita průzkumných prací je v řadě případů spíše nízká, způsobená mj. jejich nedostatečným rozsahem, kvalitním vyhodnocením ad. Např. V SIDAMA II byla realizována pouze jedna geofyzikální metoda (VES), která neumožňuje vytvoření dostatečné představy o geologickém/hydrogeologickém prostředí pro optimální a odpovědné umístění jímacích vrtů. Viz vypořádání připomínky níže (IRCON).
Kap. 5.7 Dopady Uvedený závěr je nesprávný. Nízký dopad WASH programů na snižování úmrtnosti není důsledkem domnělé nízké efektivnosti a udržitelnosti hodnocených projektů, nýbrž působením mnoha dalších faktorů, mezi nimiž není přístup k nezávadné pitné vodě dominantní.	Nesouhlasíme s názorem autora připomínky. Viz také: Körner, Marie, Pištora Jiří, Cherkos Tefera, Ele Jan Saaf. 30 September 2011. Development Cooperation of the Czech Republic in the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region in Ethiopia. Assessment report. Akses s.r.o., Czech Development Agency. http://www.czda.cz/czda/en_126/en_132/en_799.htm
Kap. 5.8 Vizibilita Zásobování MOFED a BOFED průběžnými a evaluačními zprávami ke zviditelnění CZDC nepřispěje. Zintenzivnění komunikace s těmito mocnými institucemi však může přispět k usnadnění a urychlení administrativních procesů nutných pro realizaci projektů.	Podle názoru evaluátorů se jedná o zvýšení úrovně povědomí/vizibility ZRS ČR.
ZÚ Addis Abeba	
Drobné připomínky vyznačené formou změn do textu evaluační zprávy.	Doplněno, zohledněno.
Tab. 1.2.1 Je otázkou, do jaké míry je účelné v celkovém hodnocení	Oba zmíněné projekty byly součástí TOR i Vstupní zprávy

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Programu zohledňovat projekty „Thermal“ a „GSE Mapping“. Jak zpráva na jiných místech opakovaně uvádí, tyto dva projekty nespadají přímo do rámce Programu (Thermal – program Aid for Trade), resp. sektoru vody a sanitace (GSE Mapping), což tudíž (jestliže Program jako celek je podle jednotlivých kritérií hodnocen jako „průměr“ uvedených projektů) agregované hodnocení zřejmě poněkud zkresluje. Projekt „MENDELU“ z většiny proběhl již před přijetím Programu, proto i jeho hodnocení podle kritérií Programu se zdá být poněkud sporné.	zpracovatele. Viz vypořádání připomínky ČRA.
Kap. 1.2. Tabulka na předcházející straně uvádí účinnost u těchto dvou projektů jako „vysokou“, resp. „spíše vysokou“, stejně jako příslušné přílohy	Efektivnost Programu byla hodnocena na základě skutečných příspěvků jednotlivých projektů k cílům a výstupům Programu.
Kap. 1.3. Zpráva neuvádí „stupnici“ závažnosti, takže není úplně zřejmé, jak „závažná“ jednotlivá doporučení jsou	Text doplněn o stupnici závažnosti.
Kap. 1.3. Zřejmě omylem dvakrát vložena stejná tabulka	Upraveno v textu.
Kap. 5.8 MoFED pololetně dostává zprávy o aktuálním čerpání rozpočtu a uskutečněných projektových aktivitách. Směrem k ZÚ vyjadřoval doposud s úrovní zpravodajství spokojenost a neindikoval zájem o další informace.	Text vyjadřuje názor zástupce MOFED.
Kap. 5.11 ZÚ ani nezaznamenal poptávku a nevidí potřebu organizace takovýchto pravidelných akcí	Evaluační tým shledává obdobná setkání jako přínosná pro koordinaci a sdílení zkušeností.
Kap. 5.12 MoFED je signatářem MOU, jehož součástí Program je MOU bylo podepsáno mezi MZV ČR a MoFED – zda bylo poskytnuto i MOW&E, je věcí etiopské strany. Podobně memoranda pro jednotlivé projekty jsou v souladu s čl. 12 MOU poskytována MoFED, který je podepisuje. Poznámka na okraj: ZÚ obdržel pozvánku MOW&E na 2.4.2014, nebyl však již informován o změně data na 1.4.2014. Jde o pracovní skupinu EU (+ Norska) pro rozvojovou spolupráci, která je zaměřena obecně, nikoli na jednotlivý sektor	MOFED je signatářem, ale dle poskytnutých informací nebyl zapojen do formulace Programu a nemá k dispozici evaluační zprávy. Souhlasíme s komentářem. Nicméně rezortní ministerstvo vyjádřilo zájem o informaci o Programu ZRS ČR v sektoru WASH a podle našeho názoru by mělo být informováno o skutečnosti, že ČR je jedním z donorů v sektoru WASH. Upraveno v textu. Upraveno v textu.
Kap. 6.1 GSE předložila návrh projektu, v němž by příspěvek ČR činil	O tomto projektovém záměru nebyli evaluátoři informováni (včetně

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490 000 EUR.	závěrečných debriefingů s ZÚ, GSE) a nemají k dispozici žádné údaje o jeho rozsahu/adekvátnosti finančních nároků.
AQUATEST a.s.	
Připomínky jsou uvedeny k projektu Zavedení udržitelného systémů zásobování pitnou vodou v malých městech zóny Sidama, SNNPR, Etiopie II, Geofyzikální průzkum oblasti Sidama	
Strana 10, poslední odstavec, čtvrtá věta - GSE v současné době nedisponuje hydrogeologem ani vybavením, který by mohl být využit pro geofyzikální průzkum. Hydrogeologové na GSE zpravidla nemají dostačenou praxi a zkušenosti pro realizaci geofyzikálního průzkumu.	Upraveno v textu.
Strana 11, článek 2.2.2, třetí odstavec, studie proveditelnosti jsou součástí závěrečné zprávy	Opraveno.
Strana 14, článek 2.4.2, Pro etiopského partnera byla vyhotovena celá zpráva v anglickém jazyce, která mu byla předána.	O této skutečnosti byl evaluační tým informován až v rámci připomínek k evaluační zprávě. Tuto zprávu neměl evaluační tým k dispozici. Opraveno v textu ve smyslu připomínky.
Strana 17, článek 2.8.1., poslední bod, poznatky z tohoto projektu budou využity pro „Mapping of hydrogeological conditions in Dila and Hossaina“, které bude ukončeno v roce 2014.	Evaluačnímu týmu není zřejmé, jakým způsobem. Text ponechán k případnému vyjasnění v rámci prezentace.
IRCON s.r.o.	
Připomínky k příloze D5 (stručný výtah z dopisu ze dne 15.9.2014)	
Projekt evaluován před dokončením Nezohlednění průběžné zprávy projektu (7/2014)	Projekt byl součástí TOR. Souhlasíme s názorem realizátora, že v důsledku nedokončení projektu v době evaluační mise mohl evaluační tým ověřit skutečnosti, které se liší od skutečností v době ukončení projektu. Průběžná zpráva byla poskytnuta 6.8.2014 a v rámci možností zohledněna. S ohledem na metodiku evaluace nebylo již možné informace triangulovat.
Plná funkčnost systému zásobování pitnou vododu v Daye na konci června 2014	Tuto skutečnost nemohl evaluační tým již ověřit. Uvedené tvrzení realizátora není nikde rozporováno.
Nefunkční systém v důsledku nefunkčních čerpadel v Daye, str. 12	Na straně 12 nejsou nefunkční čerpadla zmiňována. Text upraven ve smyslu informací Průběžné zprávy předané 6.8.2014.

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Druhé školení obsluhy v údržbě a obsluze systému provedeno, umístění manuálu o obsluze systému v domku pro obsluhu (z kontextu dopisu se připomínka týká Daye)	V době evaluační mise jsme obdrželi od obsluhy informaci o jednorázovém jednodenním školení operátorů. Text upraven. Evaluační tým navštívil lokalitu Daye (16.6.2014), bohužel však domek pro obsluhu nebyl zpřístupněn. V případě lokality Hagere Salam (10.6.2014) v domku pro obsluhu nebyl žádný manuál pro obsluhu k dispozici a obsluha (p. Kefalo Shora) o jeho existenci nevěděl.
Výběr lokací pro vrty a nízká vydatnost vrtů (str. 14, 17) – provedeno na základě adekvátního geofyzikálního průzkumu, využitelná vydatnost vrtů na všech lokalitách převyšuje požadavky na spotřebu vody	Podle názoru evaluátorů, resp. specialistů na hydrogeologii a užitou geofyziku v evaluačním týmu, neposkytuje geofyzikální průzkum věrohodné výstupy pro odpovědné situování jímacích vrtů. A to zejména z následujících důvodů: - dominantní využití VES metody (na lokalitě Daye a Hagere Salam doplněny profilováním), použité v omezeném rozsahu (2-7 VES na lokalitě) - prezentované křivky VES zatíženy neobvykle velkou chybou (až desítky %), která se dále násobí při interpretaci - absence komplexního vyhodnocení terénních měření, nebyla provedena analýza vztahu interpretovaných odporů a hydrogeologických charakteristik prostředí, tj. fyzikálních parametrů umožňujících odhad hydrogeologického potenciálu a vydatnosti geologických struktur Při dostatečně navrženém, kvalitně provedeném a vyhodnoceném geofyzikálním průzkumu umožňujícím optimální situování jímacího vrtu z hlediska jímatelného množství, by v případě příznivých podmínek mohla být dosažena požadovaná vydatnost již jedním jímacím vrtem.
Napojení na původní vodovodní síť v Hagere Salam bylo požadavkem DWME, který se současně zavázal provést v roce 2014 generální opravu původní vodovodní sítě.	Podle informací poskytnutých DWME nejsou k dispozici finanční prostředky na opravu systému. V příštím roce (2015) je předpokládáno pouze financování opravy jednoho z nefunkčních výdejních míst. Fotodokumentace uvedena na posledních stranách této přílohy.
Kap. 3.2, str. 14, zmatečné, chybné a zavádějící informace 3. odstavec Vodovodní síť byla k datu 10.6.2014 plně fukční, vady a defekty na nové trase odstraněny; je potřebné podložit důkazy – fotodokumentace apod. 5. odstavec O existenci kamery na prohlídky vrtů předané jiným projektem ZRS ČR BWME se realizátor dozvěděl náhodou po objednání čerpadel. Po poruše čerpadel byly tyto realizátorem na vlastní náklady vyměněny.	S tímto názorem se neztotožňujeme. Fotodokumentace uvedena na posledních stranách této přílohy. V případě rehabilitace jímacích vrtů je při absenci geologické, hydrogeologické a vrtné dokumentace prohlídka televizní kamerou běžně využívanou metodou, umožňující získání základních údajů zejména o technickém stavu jímadla podzemních vod. Z komentáře nepřímo vyplývá, že setkání a sdílení zkušeností

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	realizátorů a dalších zúčastněných stran je vhodné dále posilovat, což je uvedeno rovněž v doporučení evaluační zprávy a je rovněž podporováno ČRA.
Str. 17 Supervizi stavebních prací v období 4-11/2012 zajišťovala firma Selohe Business Development (viz Průběžná zpráva 2011_01). Poté vykonával supervizi externí zaměstnanec fy. Ircon, p. Genene Tilahun	Evaluační tým neměl k dispozici smlouvu o supervizi stavebních prací se společností Selohe. Z dokumentů poskytnutých evaluačnímu týmu není uvedená informace zřejmá. Text upraven.
Str. 25 Realizátor čtvrtletně, v souladu s Project Implemantation Agreement reportoval BWME vč. finančního formuláře. BOFED zprávy nepožadoval.	Text upraven. Informování o průběhu projektu (pololetně) k BOFED je zakotveno v bodě 7, čl. III, MoU No. 280852/2011-ČRA mezi ČRA, MOFED z 21.10.2011 (závazek ČRA).
Str. 15 Provedení výkopových prací zdrženo v důsledku liknavosti a nedostatku finančních prostředků (Daye), mělo by být zohledněno v Evaluační zprávě.	Text doplněn.
Business plány pro WSSE s metodikou nastavení tarifů nebyly vytvořeny z důvodu ujištění DWME, že metodika je nastavena centrálně etiopskou vládou a nelze ji měnit realizátorem. DWME uspořádala pro pracovníky WSSE minimálně jedno školení s cílem posílit kapacity místních finačních manažerů (tarify, výběr prostředků)	Vzhledem k spoluodpovědnosti realizátorů za udržitelnost považujeme za důležité, aby se ujistili o dostatečnosti finančních prostředků na provoz, údržbu a opravy budovaných systémů. Navíc by formulace Business plánu ve spolupráci s WSSE navýšila jejich kapacity ohledně finančního plánování a monitoringu.
Člověk v tísni, o.p.s.	
Drobné připomínky vyznačené formou změn do textu evaluační zprávy.	Doplněno, zohledněno.
Udržitelnost projektu „Dlouhodobý přístup k vodě v okrese Alaba“ hodnocena jako spíše nízká – Cílem projektu nebylo stanovení tarifů (ceny odebírané vody) či zajištění úplné návratnosti vložených prostředků (full cost recovery), ale správné fungování vodních komisí (viz indikátory v LFM), čehož bylo evidentně dosaženo (podklady byly evaluátorům předloženy). Většina komisí je funkčních a mají prokazatelně dostatek prostředků na provoz zdroje (pohonné hmoty a provozní kapaliny), malé opravy a výplatu pro operátora a stráž.	Správné fungování vodních komisí zahrnuje správu financí včetně kalkulace příjmů (z tarifů, případně jiných zdrojů) a nákladů. *Indikátory v LFM:* • Snížení podílu nefunkčních vodních zdrojů o 25% do konce roku 2013 • Zkrácení průměrné doby mezi poruchou a opravou vodního zdroje o 25%. *Zjištění/závěry:* • Zkrácení průměrné doby mezi poruchou a opravou vodního zdroje o 25% nebylo prokázáno nebo vyhodnoceno. Zpráva poukazuje jenom na zkrácení doby mezi poruchou a jejím hlášením. • Počet funkčních vrtů se zvýšil z 28 na počátku projektu (baseline study) resp. 27 (Závěrečná zpráva) na 32 v lednu 2014 (Závěrečná zprávy) díky rehabilitaci 7 WSS v průběhu projektu. • Jak sníženi podílu nefunkčních vrtů tak zkrácení doby mezi

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	poruchou a opravou vyžaduje finanční prostředky z tarifů, transferu a daní. Zjištění poukazují na trvající a silnou závislost na donorech, kteří financují opravy pump, generátorů, transformátorů a infrastruktury. Např. systém v Rokenne Teffo rehabilitovaný MENDELU v 2013 byl v době naší návštěvy hlášen jako nefunkční. • Fungováni WASHCOs: Zlepšení bylo zjištěno u 3 z 5 navštívených WASHCOs a je doloženo v projektové dokumentaci pro WASHCOs z prvního a druhého roku realizace projektu. Evaluační zpráva tento úspěch zmiňuje.
V prohlášení etiopské vlády nazvaného „Etiopská politika vodního sektoru“ (Ethiopian water sector policy) vydaného v roce 2001 stojí (na straně 24): že by tarif ve venkovských oblastech měl zajistit samofinancování provozu a údržby a tarif v městských oblastech by měl zajistit plné samofinancování tedy včetně oprav a výměn jednotlivých komponentů vodních zdrojů [1]. To znamená, že opravy venkovských vodních zdrojů se prozatím neobejdou bez subvencí vlády. [1] Str. 24 – Ethiopian Water sector policy, 2001, THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES: 2. Insure that rural tariff settings are based on the objective of recovering operation and maintenance costs while urban tariff structures are based on the basis of full cost recovery.	Ano, ale podle nám dostupných informaci etiopská vláda tuto politiku nyní zvažuje, neboť prokazatelně nevede k neudržitelnosti systému a trvalý přístup na venkově se příliš nezlepšil. Vláda nemá dostatečné prostředky na subvence. To je zřejmé z prohlášení vodních úřadů na úrovni regionu, Sidama zóny a wored a doloženo počtem nefunkčních systémů v Alabě i jinde. Opakované rehabilitace vrtů nepovažujeme jako udržitelné řešení. Bez kalkulace celkových nákladů, včetně odpisů a rezervního fondu, zajištění finančních zdrojů a lobbingu za úpravu uvedeného prohlášení budou donoři včetně ČR nadále investovat do opakovaných rehabilitací stejných vrtů a upevňovat závislost na donorech. Toto bylo diskutováno a v principu odsouhlaseno také s předsedou správy ASW a s ČvT během předchozí evaluace.
Stanovení tarifů je zodpovědností místních orgánů a skládá se jak z ekonomické kapacity občanů, tak i ze sociální stránky, kde by voda měla být dosažitelná všem obyvatelům oblasti, včetně nejchudších. Privatizace vodních zdrojů, tedy důraz na ekonomickou stránku, není ČvT doporučována zejména proto, že představuje rizika pro nejchudší vrstvy obyvatel. Zahraniční realizátoři mohou mít ve stanovení tarifů vody pouze poradní hlas. Jde zde o široký konsensus mezi veřejností a odpovědnými orgány. (v případě tarifu dosazeného „zvenku“ existuje riziko, že nebude obyvateli přijat). ČvT v navazujících projektech plánuje analýzu nastavení výše poplatků za vodu, kterou předloží zodpovědným orgánům. Nicméně podle předběžných zjištění je plná udržitelnost vodních zdrojů v Alabě nereálná, jelikož jde o specifickou oblast s velmi hlubokou podzemní vodou a její čerpání na povrch je finančně náročné. Celkové náklady technologicky náročných systémů zatím překračují možnosti jak místní samosprávy, tak i obyvatel a zvýšení tarifů by mělo za následek návrat k znečištěné vodě z povrchových zdrojů.	Místní orgány podle vlastních tvrzení náklady na provoz, údržbu a rehabilitace nekalkulují. Studie platební schopnosti v projektové oblasti nejsou dostupné, a pokud je evaluačnímu týmu známo, nebyly provedeny. Tarify jsou založené na politických, nikoli na sociálních a ekonomických úvahách. Nelze vyloučit, že jsou v některých případech i zbytečně vysoké. Jeden z mála vrtů, který podle informaci poskytnutých ČvT funguje nepřetržitě od ledna 2011, je v soukromém vlastnictví (West Gortancho). Diskuze s komunitami a WASHCOs potvrzují zkušenosti členů evaluačního týmu: Poměr domácností, které za vodu platit nemohou, se pohybuje okolo 1-3% a (venkovské) komunity by těmto rodinám pomohly. K tvrzení, že udržitelnost vodních zdrojů v ASW je nereálná se nemůžeme vyjádřit vzhledem k nedostatku podkladů (studie *ability to pay* a kalkulace nákladů). Soukromý vrt ve West Gortancho udržitelný je. Ceny, které obyvatelé a instituce platí překupníkům s vodou, indikují relativně vysokou platební schopnost. Velká část obyvatel se k tradičním zdrojům údajně vrací v období dešťů a také v obdobích nefunkčnosti „jejich“ systému.
Příloha D 2: Kapitola 2.1.2. na straně 8 (How were the remaining 3 boreholes identified is not clear.). Ke každému vrtu existuje projektový dokument a doporučující dopis od vodního úřadu v Alabě. ČvT má k dispozici detailní analýzu fungování vodních zdrojů v oblasti od roku 2011. Stejně tak má přehled o tom, kolika obyvateli je každý vrt využíván. Podle tohoto klíče se určuje který vrt má jaký význam pro okres Alaba a lze tak	Upraveno v textu.

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prioritizovat potřebnost oprav. Každá lokalita je diskutována a odsouhlasena jak techniky regionálního vodního úřadu tak i ČRA. Podkladové dokumenty byly evaluátorům předloženy.	
Příloha D 2: Kapitola 2.4.2 Are the WSS financially sustainable? (There is no comparison between the volume of water produced and the volume of water paid for – the volume of NRW has also not been calculated.) ČvT má k dispozici přehled o množství vody vyčerpané a prostředků vybraných i vynaložených na provoz. Ve většině případů mají zdroje pozitivní bilanci a komise jsou schopny financovat provoz, údržbu i malé opravy. To je oproti stavu před zahájením projektu výrazná změna.	Tyto informace nebyly evaluačnímu týmu k dispozici, stejně jako jím dotazovaným zúčastněným stranám.
Příloha D 2: 2.4.7 Conclusions on sustainability (The WASHCOs are not owners and legal entities…) Navrhujeme, aby evaluační zpráva zmínila, že se v současnosti systém správy vodních zdrojů v Etiopii nachází ve fázi transformace. Současné vodní komise (WASHCOs) jsou rušeny a nahrazovány vodními asociacemi (Water user associations) v souladu s vyhláškou SNNPR (No. 102/2012) o zakládání asociací spravujících pitnou vodu a hygienická zařízení na venkově. Vyhláška zásadním způsobem mění status správních orgánů a v současné době dochází k jejich ustanovení v jednotlivých oblastech regionu SNNPR.	Upraveno v textu.

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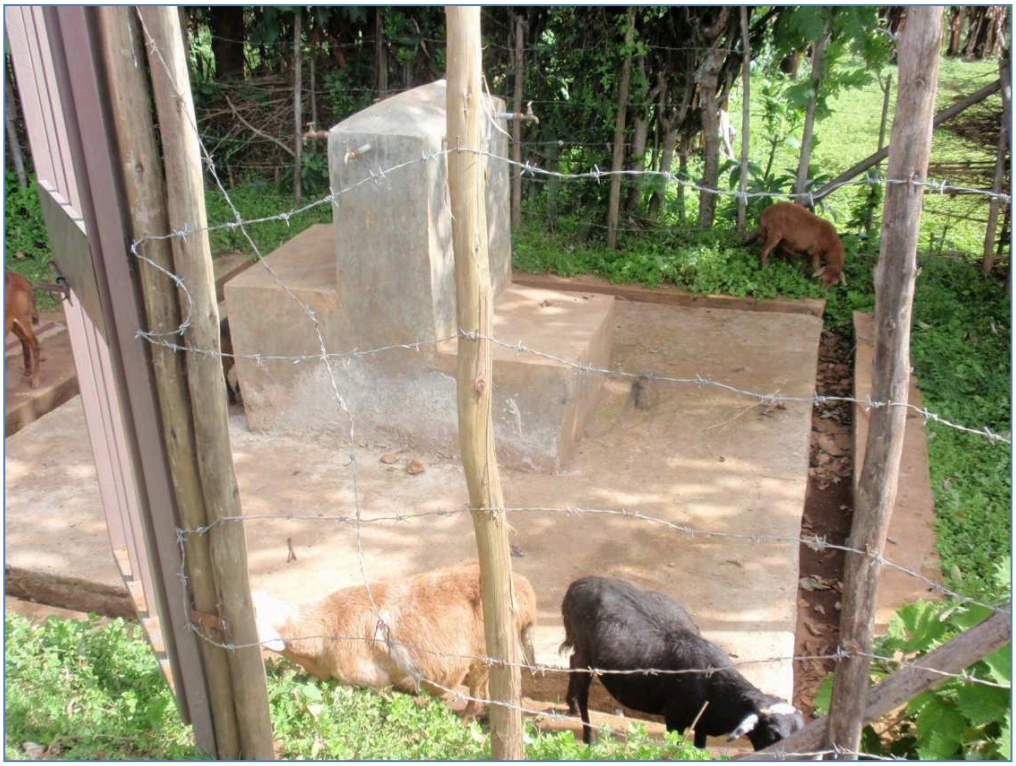
Fotodokumentace z evaluační mise

Hula, Hagere Salam, 10.6.2014 – výdejní místo (Water Point)



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Hula, Hagere Salam, 10.6.2014 – stávající využívaný pramen, nedostatečně zajištěný

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Hula, Hagere Salam, 10.6.2014 – úniky vody z potrubí (spoj mezi uzávěrem a vodoměrem)

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Vypořádání připomínek

Připomínky a komentáře	Odpověď
ČRA	
Shrnutí *1.2 Nejdůležitější zjištění a závěry* *Vazby mezi evaluovanými projekty* Nesouhlasíme s tím, že by vazby mezi hodnocenými projekty byly založeny především na iniciativě realizátorů. Toto tvrzení není ve zprávě nikde podepřeno fakty. ČRA trvá na tom, že projekty jsou vypisovány na základě identifikace, která spočívá v ověřování informací na místě a vyplývá z průběžného monitoringu.	Vyhlašování projektů na základě identifikace, která spočívá v ověřování informací na místě a vyplývá z průběžného monitoringu, není v rozporu se závěrem evaluačního týmu, ke kterému jsme dospěli na základě rešerše sekundárních dat (projektových dokumentů a zpráv), interview s realizátory a s místními partnery projektu. Požadavek ČRA doplněn do textu zprávy včetně shrnuti.
Zpráva: *Str. 8 – Zavedení udržitelného systému zásobování pitnou vodou v malých městech zóny Sidama, SNNPR, Etiopie II, Geofyzikální průzkum oblasti Sidama (Sidama II):* ČRA trvá na tom, že se nejedná o samostatný projekt, ale o zakázku, která je součástí většího projektu (další návazná zakázka byla právě vysoutěžena). Konzistenci zakázky geofyzikálního průzkumu s Programem lze proto hodnotit jen velmi omezeně, což by mělo být uvedeno v textu. Evaluační tým nahlíží na zakázku jako na projekt, který měl zohlednit veškeré přípravné práce pro následnou fázi. Toto však nebylo náplní této konkrétní zakázky. Plnění hodnocené zakázky nemělo stanovený cíl v rozvojovém slova smyslu, tedy nešlo o vytváření změny. Stanovený výsledek plnění této zakázky vedl jako soubor aktivit pouze k výstupu a teprve společně s následující zakázkou, při akumulaci výstupů lze hovořit o cíli s vazbou na změnu, potažmo o dopadu, a pouze poté lze hodnotit i udržitelnost. Podotýkáme, že předmětný projekt „…Sidama II“ má plánovanou realizaci do konce roku 2017.	Evaluátoři považují *Zavedení udržitelného systému zásobování pitnou vodou v malých městech zóny Sidama, SNNPR, Etiopie II, Geofyzikální průzkum oblasti Sidama (Sidama II):* za samostatný projekt z následujících důvodů: • Zmíněný projekt je uveden v zadávacích podmínkách výběrového řízení veřejné zakázky malého rozsahu s názvem „Komplexní vyhodnocení zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce České republiky v sektoru vody a sanitace v Etiopii“ zveřejněné na webových stránkách MZV ČR 20.02.2014: http://www.mzv.cz/jnp/cz/zahranicni_vztahy/rozvojova_spoluprace/dvoustranna_zrs_cr/evaluace/etiopie_vyberove_rizeni_na_plneni.html • Zmíněný projekt je uveden v Přehledu projektů ZRS ČR v Etiopii na webových stránkách MZV ČR: http://www.mzv.cz/jnp/cz/zahranicni_vztahy/rozvojova_spoluprace/dvoustranna_zrs_cr/programove_zeme/etiopie/prehled_projektu_zrs_cr_v_etiopii.html • Projekt je uveden ve Vstupní zprávě pro Komplexní vyhodnocení zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce České republiky v sektoru vody a sanitace v Etiopii prezentované realizátorem evaluace 4Gconsite a odsouhlasené Referenční skupinou 30.5.2014 Koherence (propojení) projektů a jejich časová a prostorová návaznost přispívají k účinnosti a efektivitě Programu. V daném případě pomohou výsledky projektu - informace o možných technických řešeních pro zásobování pitnou vodou v projektové oblasti v rozhodování při realizaci následného projektu, a také vládním úřadům, donorům a jiným potenciálním investorům, kteří se mohou rozhodnout pro podporu technických řešeni v prozkoumané oblasti, nezahrnutých do následného projektu ZRS ČR. Zlepšení (projektové výsledky a dopady) mohou být hmotná (plány, pokyny, předpisy, školicí materiály, reorganizace instituce, informační systémy) nebo abstraktní (znalosti, úroveň informovanosti, postoje a praktiky), ale měla by být ověřitelná (Körner Marie, Píbilová Inka. 2013. Udržitelnost českých projektů zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce. FoRS – České fórum pro rozvojovou spolupráci. http://www.fors.cz/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/sustainability-web-FINAL_CZ.pdf).

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	Nedostatečný rozsah přípravných prací byl evaluátory identifikován jako jeden z hlavních důvodů *spíše nízké* udržitelnosti. Přípravné práce (studie proveditelnosti – *feasibility studies*) pro komplexní technická řešeni (hydrogeologické jímací vrty) zahrnují kromě technických aspektů také: • Sociálně-ekonomické mapování (stanovení prioritních potřeb, včetně technických řešení a schopnosti/ochoty platit). • Výpočet tarifů na základě celkových nákladů pro každý WSS. Podrobnou terénní hydrogeologickou rekognoskaci včetně podrobného průzkumu stávajících funkčních a nefunkčních WSS. Participativní výběr míst a vhodných technologií. • Posouzení dostatečnosti kapacit pro realizaci, provoz a správu nově vytvořených/obnovených WSS, definování vhodných organizačních řešení a budování intervenčních kapacit na základě zjištěných potřeb. • Dodavatelé náhradních dílů. Předběžný výběr z kompetentních partnerů pro práci s komunitami, výstavbu infrastruktury a zajištění vzdělávání v oblasti zdravotnictví a hygienických návyků. Přípravné práce pro následný projekt tyto „soft komponenty“ nezahrnovaly.
Str. 11 – 5.6 Udržitelnost Přípravné práce projektu jsou rozděleny mezi ČRA a partnerskou organizaci SZWMED (DWM&E). Jejich rozsah nepovažuje ČRA zdaleka za nedostatečný. Ze strany ČRA probíhá geofyzikální a hydrogeologická rekognoskace včetně podrobného průzkumu stávajících funkčních a nefunkčních WSS, je zohledněn výběr vhodných technologií atd., jak již bylo zmíněno před odjezdem na evaluační misi. Tyto skutečnosti mohl evaluační tým ověřit u partnerské organizace, která je při přípravě projektu zodpovědná za vyhodnocení sociálně-ekonomického aspektu či zhodnocení kapacit. Výpočet tarifů ČRA zohledňuje především v rámci realizační části projektu – dokud není vyhlouben vrt a postaven rozvodný systém, kalkulace nákladů na provoz a údržbu je stejně jen hrubým odhadem. Ovšem již během formulace je zohledněna otázka stanovení finančních zdrojů pro provoz, údržbu a opravy systému za účasti zástupců kebele a vodních úřady woredy.	Evaluační tým ověřil rozsah přípravných prací během terénní fáze. Sociálně ekonomické mapování, výpočet nákladů na provoz, údržbu, opravy a rehabilitace, posouzení dostatečnosti kapacit pro realizaci, provoz a správu nově vytvořených/obnovených WSS nebo informace o dodavatelích náhradních dílů nebyly u partnerů projektu dostupné. Odhad nákladů na provoz, údržbu a opravy/rehabilitaci (například opravy nebo nahrazeni čerpadel, generátorů a transformátorů) a stanovení/ověření finančních zdrojů je nutný již před implementací projektu. Případné zjištění v době realizace projektu, že zdroje nepokrývají náklady, již neumožňují účinnou a účelnou revizi plánů. Informace o odhadu nákladů poskytnutá představitelem firmy IRCON během prezentace výsledků a doporučení evaluace dne 16. října 2014 poukazuje na finanční neudržitelnost systémů vybudovaných v rámci projektu Sidama I. Důkazy ve formě systémů, které nefungují, protože chybí prostředky z místních zdrojů na náhradu čerpadel, generátorů, transformátorů atd. poukazují na nutnost zajistit financování již během přípravné fáze. Dotazované vodní úřady wored v navštívených lokalitách v průběhu terénní fáze evaluace dostatečné prostředky nemají (zjištění evaluace).
MPO	
Relevance **relevance projektu v době jeho vzniku je dána a jednoznačně prokázána v následujících dokumentech:** - žádost předložená Geologickou službou Etiopie při Ministerstvu důlního průmyslu - projekt přispívá k dosažení cílů stanovených ve strategickém	Relevance byla vyhodnocena na základě evaluačních otázek prezentovaných ve Vstupní zprávě pro Komplexní vyhodnocení zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce České republiky v sektoru vody a sanitace v Etiopii prezentované realizátorem evaluace 4G consite a odsouhlasené Referenční skupinou včetně představitele MPO 30.05.2014.

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materiálu Growth and Transformation Plan Etiopie - doporučení teritoriálně příslušného ZÚ ČR, který je obeznámen s konkrétními podmínkami v místě a potřebami partnerského státu Relevance projektu je potvrzena rovněž i materiálem samým - příloha D, kapitola 1.1 - první odstavec, kapitola 2.3.4 - druhý odstavec poslední věta.	• Projekt zapadá do rámce programu *Pomoc na podporu obchodu* Koncepce zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce České republiky na období 2010-2017 jen okrajově. Projekt nepřispěl k hlavním nebo dílčím cílům žádného ze sektorů zahrnutých do Programu rozvojové spolupráce, Etiopie, 2012 – 2017. (Program je nedílnou součástí Memoranda o porozumění podepsaného velvyslanectvím České republiky v Addis Abebě a Etiopským Ministerstvem financí a ekonomického rozvoje v říjnu 2011.) • Projekt přispěl k cíli GTP 2010/11 – 2014/15 *"Increase the research in geological and mineral resources, enhance mineral exploration and improve the contribution of the sector for economic growth".* Příspěvek k cílům sektoru sanitace zaznamenán nebyl. • Výstup projektu – studie "*Potential of Thermal and Mineral water resources in southern Ethiopia for SPA and recreational purposes"*, Copyright © 2012 Aquatest a.s., Geologická 4, 152 00 Prague 5, Czech Republic- je duševním majetkem firmy Aquatest a.s.. Zamýšlené výstupy projektu byly realizovány, ale nejsou zcela konzistentní se záměrem a cíly projektu. • Souvislost/komplementarita s jinými rozvojovými projekty nebo aktivitami nebyla zjištěna. • Cíle projektu nejsou v souladu se současnými prioritami GSE a ZRS ČR. Na základě těchto zjištěni hodnotí evaluační tým relevanci projektu jako spíše nízkou. Doporučení teritoriálně příslušného ZÚ ČR nebylo evaluátorům k dispozici. Zmíněná kapitola přílohy D 5 Evaluační zprávy se vztahuje k okolnostem vedoucím k žádosti GSE o podporu s realizací projektu, nikoli k jeho relevanci.
Efektivnost zpráva bod 1.2. část Efektivnost: V tabulce 1.2.1. je efektivnost projektu Průzkum zdrojů termálních a minerálních vod v oblasti jižní Etiopie hodnocena jako **„spíše vysoká",** hodnocení tohoto projektu proto nemůže být příčinou celkového hodnocení efektivnosti „spíše nízká", jak je konstatováno v této části zprávy. Rovněž ve všech ostatních částech zprávy a v přílohách je hodnocení daného projektu podle tohoto kritéria „**spíše vysoké".**	Efektivnost Programu byla hodnocena na základě skutečných příspěvků jednotlivých projektů k cílům a výstupům Programu. Efektivnost daného projektu je hodnocena jako *spíše vysoká,* jeho soulad s cíli a výstupy (dílčími cíli) Programu jako *nízký.* Podobně, efektivnost projektů *Rozvoj kapacit v oblasti inženýrské geologie a hydrogeologie v Etiopii* a *Zavedení udržitelného systémů zásobování pitnou vodou v malých městech zóny Sidama, SNNPR, Etiopie II, Geofyzikální průzkum oblasti Sidama* je hodnocena jako *vysoká* respektive *spíše vysoká,* jejich soulad s cíli Programu jako *spíše nízký.* Celkové hodnoceni efektivnosti Programu je *spíše vysoké*, v komentáři se zřejmě jedná o nepřesnost.
Efektivita příloha D, str. 10, kapitola 2.3.4: Projekty Aid for Trade jsou z hlediska svého trvání a rozpočtu specifické (zatím do 1 roku a do 1 mil. Kč) a vymykají se tak standardním monitorovacím postupům používaným v případě ostatních běžných víceletých a vícerozpočtových projektů. Z výše uvedeného tak vyplývá, že aplikace těchto monitorovacích postupů v případě projektů Aid for Trade by byla zcela neefektivní. Z tohoto důvodu je kontrola	*Monitoring spočívá v pravidelném sběru dat o průběhu rozvojové intervence s cílem poskytovat managementu projektu či programu a dárci informace o dosažených výstupech a o průběžné výši alokovaných zdrojů. Projekty ZRS monitorují ve vzájemné koordinaci zastupitelské úřady ČR a Česká rozvojová agentura.* (Koncepce zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce České

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zajištěna ze tří stran: - závěrečná zpráva a hodnocení realizátora projektu - předávací protokol resp. potvrzení místního partnera, který o pomoc žádal - vyjádření teritoriálně příslušného ZÚ ČR (v tomto případě ve znění, že **projekt byl vysoce profesionální a relevantní**)	republiky na období 2010-2017, kapitola 7.4) Závěrečná zpráva je výstupem interního monitoringu. Kapitola 2.3.4 přílohy D 5 byla příslušně upravena. Předávací protokol není součástí monitoringu, ale ukončení projektu (Metodika projektového cyklu dvoustranných projektů zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce České republiky, kapitola IV). Vyjádření teritoriálně příslušného ZÚ ČR bylo v příloze D 5 citováno.
Udržitelnost a dopady Pokud jde o udržitelnost a dopady a pokud jsou zjištění evaluačního týmu ohledně aktuálního stavu prokazatelná, nezbývá než dodat, že s touto eventualitou se potýkají všechny projekty ZRS všech států, a toto riziko se dodatečně mohlo projevit i v případě tohoto velmi relevantního projektu, což ovšem česká strana neměla důvod jednoznačně předem předpokládat. Toto se týká i možných následných změn v prioritách zahraničních partnerů a s tím souvisejícího využívání výsledků projektu, které byly těmito partnery požadovány (příloha D, kapitola 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.4.2, 2.4.4), fluktuace zaměstnanců a zájmu investorů (příloha D, kapitola č. 1.3, 2.4.3, 2.5.1, 2.5.2) atd. Jediné co je možno učinit, je snažit se toto riziko v úvodu odhalit, minimalizovat, resp. vyloučit a od realizace projektu ustoupit s patřičným odůvodněním partnerské straně. Podle dostupných informací však evaluovaný projekt tyto známky nevykazuje. V době vzniku studie probíhala sice v IT etiopského partnera reorganizace a připravovala se nová struktura, byla však vytvořena pozice pro PR a v současné době se připravuje migrace informací na server GSE a potom na internetové stránky. Je přitom třeba vzít v úvahu rovněž skutečnost, že v případě tohoto partnerského státu mají uvedené procesy určitou časovou setrvačnost. V rámci projektu vypracovaná studie je však nadčasová, tzn., že možnost jejího využití není časově omezena a představuje vzor pro zpracování dalších obdobných materiálů. Pro tento účel byli rovněž pracovníci GSE v rámci projektu vyškoleni (z 5 proškolených pracovníků GSE, kteří se rovněž podíleli na vypracování studie, jsou 4 stále zaměstnanci GSE, pouze jeden odešel do jiné organizace). Realizátor dále připravil několik dalších přednášek na univerzitě v Addis Abebě, na české hydrologické konferenci v Liberci a studii zaslal na vyžádání několika dalším zájemcům. Konečně vysoká relevance projektu a jeho udržitelnost se projevila i v tom, že na uvedený projekt navázal v roce 2013 další projekt, který dále rozpracovával procesy a postupy správy informací a dat a jejich přenos ke koncovým uživatelům (podnikatelská sféra, samospráva, vodohospodářské úřady atd.).	• Identifikace faktorů udržitelnosti ve fázi plánování byla jednou z evaluačních otázek hodnocení (kapitola 2.1.4 přílohy D 5). • Postup hodnoceni je popsán v kapitole 4 Evaluační zprávy. Údaje o výchozím stavu byly srovnávány s údaji k stavu po dokončení projektu - v době provádění hodnocení. Informace vztahující se k jedné zadané otázce shromáždil evaluační tým s využitím různých metodických postupů a z různých zdrojů; zjištění jednotlivých členů týmu byly mezi sebou porovnány (triangulace metod a zdrojů pro větší věrohodnost výsledků). Spolehlivost nástrojů získávaní informací (dotazníky atd.) byla ověřena během diskuzí v rámci evaluačního týmu. Informace, která byla poskytnuta evaluátorům představiteli GSE v době terénní fáze evaluace: z 5 pracovníků GSE, kteří se podíleli na přípravě studie (dva z nich také na terénních pracích), pouze dva nadále pracují v GSE. • Evaluátoři se řídili definicí OECD/DAC, podle které jsou projekty udržitelné, pokud jejich přínosy přetrvávají i po ukončení financování od dárcovské instituce. Přínosy pro hlavní cílové skupiny – podnikatele, správu regionů Oromia a SNNPR ve formě ekonomické aktivity při využívání hydrotermální oblasti v okolí měst Arsi Negele a Awassa pro léčebné a rekreační využití, včetně návrhu ochrany termálních zdrojů, nebyly v průběhu evaluace zjištěny. GSE informovalo evaluační tým že jejich úkolem je shromažďovat a poskytovat informace a data, nikoli marketing. Informace o existenci studie nebyla v době evaluace GSE diseminovaná.
Obecnější a technické souvislosti: podstatou Aid for Trade je velmi stručně shrnuto primárně pomoc při posilování odbornosti a budování kapacit v oblasti	• Text byl upraven

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zahraničního obchodu partnerského státu - nikoliv podpora vzájemného obchodu či vztahů, jak je chybně uvedeno v příloze D, kapitola 1.1 - druhý odstavec - užití předložky „with“ zpráva v části 1.2. - Dopady, část 5.5. - Efektivnost, část 6.2. a příloha D, kapitola 2.1 - Relevance: na několika místech se uvádí, že projekt není zahrnut v programu rozvojové spolupráce s Etiopií na roky 2012 - 2017 Komentář: Programy rozvojové spolupráce s programovými státy připravuje a dojednává ČRA. Projekty Aid for Trade mají specifické zaměření a pro tuto svoji podstatu nemusí být bezpodmínečně zahrnuty v Programu. Tyto projekty mohou vznikat i ad hoc podle aktuálně vyvstalých potřeb partnerských států. Relevance je zajištěna žádostí příslušné státní instituce těchto států, vazbou na strategické materiály jejich rozvoje a posouzením teritoriálně příslušného ZÚ. Jako takové tedy nemusí být nezbytně explicitně uvedeny ve vzájemném Programu rozvojové spolupráce. Toto specifikum se rovněž odráží ve vlivu na vazbu na jiné projekty (příloha D, kapitola 2.8.1, 2.8.3).	• Projekt byl zahrnut v zadání a ve Vstupní zprávě Komplexního vyhodnocení zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce České republiky v sektoru vody a sanitace v Etiopii prezentované realizátorem evaluace 4G consite a odsouhlasené Referenční skupinou včetně představitele MPO.

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WASHCO 1st Tuka includes 3 men and 2 women. The team is in position since 2011 and received training in 2012. All trained members are in place. The three men met with the team on 13 June 2014. They advised that they have the capacity for technical backstopping but observation of the site revealed some deficiencies.

The WSS has been rehabilitated by MENDELU in 2013. The rehabilitation included the installation of one additional pump and a transformer, a new water point, and connecting the system to the health center. The system is connected to the electricity network managed by EEPCO. The borehole drilled by the BWM&E in 2004 is 265 m deep and yields 2 l/sec. It takes about 75 minutes to fill up the reservoir. The 16 kW pump is connected to the main grid and was out of order only for 3 days in 2013. They have no backup generator – their old one has been taken away by the Woreda after they were connected to the grid. A misunderstanding between the WASHCO and the management of the health center resulted in disconnecting the center from the water supply. With the support of the WWO, the conflict has been resolved and the health center is again connected. The extension to the local school has also been renewed and drinking water is available to the children and teachers.

Of the four water points, only one is functional. The one close to the borehole is not in use because the water meter has been malfunctioning since January 2014. The water point is accessible to donkeys and polluted. The WASHCO told that they got tired of trying to keep the animals out. A new cattle trough was constructed by Ethiopia BROKE (2013). The grass around is up to 30 cm high; it looks that the trough is not used. The new 10 m3 reservoir has been leaking since installation in May 2013. It has been repaired twice, once by the WASHCO who paid 600 ETB to a private technician (the repair has been facilitated by the WWO in coordination with an NGO). The second repair was done by BROKE free of charge during the construction of the cattle trough. The reservoir is still leaking and the stagnant water continues increasing the risk of malaria. The WASHCO sent a letter to the WWO requesting a new reservoir and a water meter only at the beginning of June 2014. They reported savings of 69,000 ETB in the bank. The cost of a new 8 m3 reservoir (same as they have now) is about 25,000 ETB. The cost of a new water meters cost 1,500 – 2,000 ETB. They do not use their funds for replacement.

WASHCO Upper Tuka. The WASHCO is well organized, but their system has broken down. Women and children of the village now need to travel some 2 hours one way to the next water point to get water. Abdulla Imam Ahmed, WASHCO Chairman, told us the story.

The Government constructed a water supply system and distribution point back in 2004. After about 4 years, in 2008, the system broke down. We have turned to PIN who restored the water supply. Now the system is broken again. We have informed the Woreda Water Office in April by a letter and they sent a technician. The technician told us that the problem is with the pump. WASHCO went to the WWO where they were received by the Office Head. They were informed that there are seven other not functional boreholes and that the WWO have informed the BWM&E in writing. That was about 15 days ago. Since we do not have sufficient funds in our account and the WWO does not have a sufficient budget, requesting the BWM&E or asking an NGO to replace the pump remain the only options. We are now waiting for the region to replace the pump free of charge. No one knows exactly when this will happen. We also do not know how much a new pump costs. We have accumulated some 40,000 ETB in our account over the past 1.5 years, since PIN has supported us with capacity building in accounting and management of funds, but this is not enough for a new pump.

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Seznam povinných náležitostí evaluační zakázky

Všeobecné podmínky	**Splněno**	**Kdy**	**Poznámka**
Použití min. tří evaluačních metod	Ano	V rámci evaluace	
Realizace mise v partnerské zemi	Ano	4.6.2014 – 23.6.2014	
Zahajovací a závěrečný briefing na misi	Ano	5.6.2014, 14:00 ZÚ 5.6.2014, 18:00 ČvT 17.6.2014, 10:30 ČvT 17.6.2014, 14:00 BWM&E 20.6.2014, 08:30 GSE 20.6.2014, 11:00 MOWI&E 20.6.2014, 14:00 ZÚ	
Řádné vyúčtování			
Vypořádání připomínek	Ano	13.10.2014	Závěrečná zpráva, Příloha H1
Závěrečná prezentace	Ano	16.10.2014, 10:00	
Dokumenty	**Splněno**	**Kdy**	**Poznámka**
Vstupní zpráva (včetně harmonogramu mise v partnerské zemi)	Ano	3.6.2014	Vstupní zpráva se zapracováním připomínek k verzi ze dne 28.5.2014
Evaluační otázky ve vstupní zprávě	Ano	3.6.2014	Vstupní zpráva se zapracováním připomínek k verzi ze dne 28.5.2014
Závěrečná zpráva Zodpovězení evaluačních otázek Zohlednění kritérií DAC Stupnice míry naplnění evaluačních kritérií Zohlednění průřezových principů Provázanost zjištění a závěrů Provázanost závěrů s doporučeními Adresnost doporučení Soulad se standardy ČES Rozsah maximálně 25 stran Korektnost angl. překladu	Ano	13.10.2014	
Povinné přílohy závěrečné evaluační zprávy	**Splněno**	**Kdy**	**Poznámka**
Přílohy shrnující evaluační zjištění k jednotlivým hodnoceným projektům	Ano	13.10.2014	Anglické verze
Seznam zkratek	Ano	13.10.2014	Závěrečná zpráva, Příloha A
Seznam prostudovaných dokumentů	Ano	13.10.2014	Závěrečná zpráva, Příloha B
Seznam interview a skupinových diskusí (fokusních skupin) v ČR a partnerské zemi	Ano	13.10.2014	Závěrečná zpráva, Příloha C
Přehled zjištění a doporučení	Ano	13.10.2014	Závěrečná zpráva
Využité dotazníky, okruhy pokládaných otázek	Ano	13.10.2014	Závěrečná zpráva, Příloha E

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Výsledky průzkumů, dotazníkových šetření, faktická zjištění	Ano	13.10.2014	Závěrečná zpráva
Tabulka vypořádání (*zásadních*) připomínek referenční skupiny, gestora a realizátora	Ano	13.10.2014	Závěrečná zpráva, Příloha H1
Shrnutí zprávy v anglickém jazyce	Ano	13.10.2014	Závěrečná zpráva, Příloha G Zpráva je rovněž zpracována v anglickém jazyce se shrnutím v jazyce českém
Zadávací podmínky výběrového řízení	Ano	13.10.2014	Závěrečná zpráva, Příloha F
Přehled připomínek vzešlých z diskuse při prezentaci a jejich vypořádání ze strany evaluačního týmu (v případě potřeby)	Ano	20.11.2014	Závěrečná zpráva, Příloha H2
Doporučené přílohy závěrečné evaluační zprávy	**Splněno**	**Kdy**	**Poznámka**
Itinerář evaluační mise do partnerské země	Ano	13.10.2014	Závěrečná zpráva, Příloha C
Rozsáhlejší tabulky a grafy	Ne		
Schéma intervenční logiky (*v případě potřeby rekonstruované*	Ano	13.10.2014	Součást zprávy a příloh D1 – D5
Mapka lokalit realizace hodnocených projektů	Ne		
Výběr fotografií z evaluační mise	Ano	13.10.2014	Součást přílohy H1
Citace stanovisek zainteresovaných stran (např. cílových skupin), případové studie, atd.)	Ano	13.10.2014	Závěrečná zpráva, Příloha I