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Main objective of the thesis research:

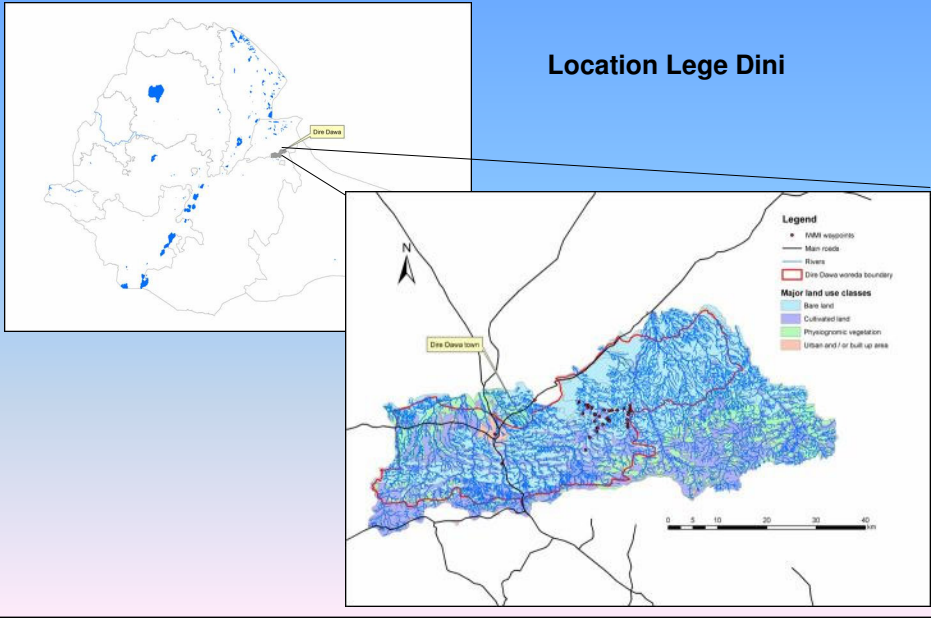
To contribute to the development of the new approach to water supply by analysing a water supply system where multiple uses were considered from the beginning.

Within this presentation the focus will be on the institutions involved in the DAP II project in the Lege Dini peasant association.

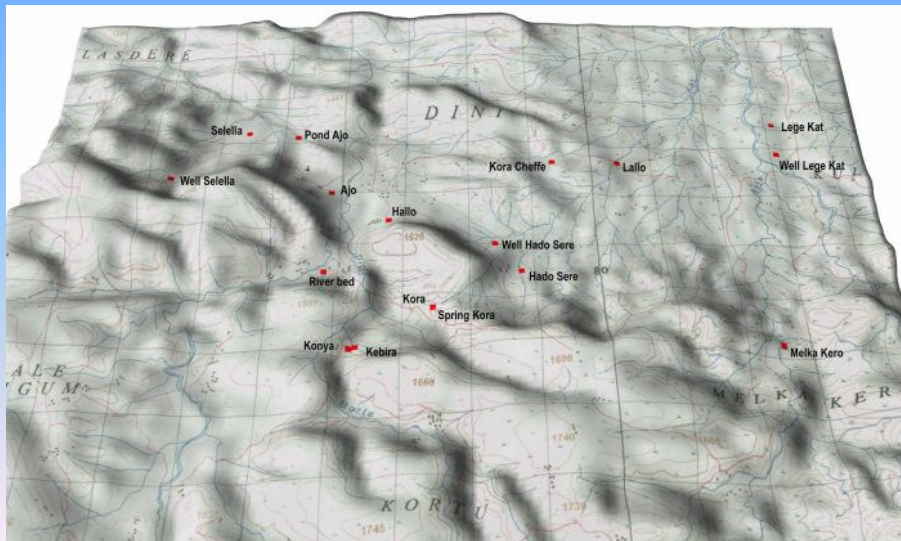
Methodology

- Study area
- Stakeholder and institutional analysis
 - stakeholder matrix
- Combined research with Pauline Scheelbeek (water quality and sanitation)

Location Lege Dini



Villages and water sources Lege Dini



Peasant Association Lege Dini, Dire Dawa

- Total area 9300 ha, of which 637 ha cultivable
- 11 villages
- Population about 4,125
- Ethnic composition Oromo
- Religion Muslim
- Mixed subsistence farming
- Main crops Sorghum and some Maize
- Production low 350-600 kg/ha/year
- Food insecure

- Rainfall bimodal 420-650 mm (short rains March-April and long rains July-September)
- Altitude 1050-1650 m.a.s.l.
- Topography rugged undulated
- Temperature 26^o-30^oC
- Soil-types sandy loam

Results

- Project Process
- Institutions
- Water systems Lege Dini
- Reorganisation of Dire Dawa District Administration
- Pump failure 15 January 2005
- Key constraints

Project Process

- community request help for development
- proposal Rural Development Co-ordination Office (RDCO)
- RDCO performs feasibility study
- NGO, in this case Hararghe Catholic Secretariat (HCS) approached by RDCO for executing project
- project proposal by HCS
- signing agreement between all parties involved
- implementing by HCS and the communities
- hand-over to communities and government



Institutions

- Governmental:
 - Rural Development Co-ordination Office and its line offices:
 - water, mines and energy office
 - agricultural development office
 - disaster preparedness & prevention and food security office
 - Health Office
- NGO:
 - Hararghe Catholic Secretariat (HCS)
- Donor:
 - CRS/USAID> Development Assistance Program II (DAP II):
overall goal is “improving household food security”

PADC (peasant association development committee)

12 Village Development Committees

Water committees, for each developed water source

Other organisational structures within the communities:

- Milk group
- Idir: for men, women, youngsters
- The village elders and the village chief

Water systems Lege Dini

- 1 bore hole & distribution network
- 1 developed spring source & network
- 1 shallow well
- 1 unprotected spring
- 1 water harvesting pond



Implemented by the DAP II Project

- bore hole in Ajo village
 - high running costs: buying fuel and equipment
 - skilled people needed
- spring development in Kora village
 - mus: also productive uses for livestock and irrigation
 - low running costs since it is a gravity system
 - low tech



Reorganisation of Dire Dawa District Administration

Regional Rural Development Co-ordination Office:

- no mandate yet
- new staff

Water, mines and energy office:

- Technicians reassigned to the Road Authority
- No (human) resources for field visits and monitoring
- No funding for projects

Re-dividing PA's:

- Lege Dini, El Hamer and Ayale Gungun become 1 PA by change (all 3 PA's are in DAP II)
- Difficult to govern

PA administrative cabinet, 6 persons:

elected from PA by the inhabitants

- chairman
- vice-chair
- security

assigned by government

- rural development sector
- capacity building/education sector
- health sector

Pump failure 15 January 2005

- consequences:
 - water scarcity
- reveals weakness in system
 - technical
 - high tech
 - not easy to replace
 - expensive
 - institutional
 - communication
 - who is responsible
- coping strategies people



- Consequences

- driest month > already more water stress
- people have to walk far distance to other water sources
- pressure on other water sources
- taking water at night
- less water of poorer quality > negative health effects (research Pauline)
- no water for irrigation > plants are wilting



Key constraints

- institutional gap or only temporally due to reorganisations
- communication
- request for development has to come from the communities
- dependency on donor: change in governmental policy > change in donor policy

Preliminary suggestions

- water committee
 - follow-up training
 - literate for book keeping
 - broader scope than only operation and maintenance
- autonomy for operation and maintenance
- optimum benefit of MUS depending on other conditions e.g. access road to town, market access
- new PA-cabinet: opportunity for integrated approaches and implementation of true MUS

