

## ANNEXES

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### Annex 1

#### Results of WASH assessment carried out in January 2012

Main assessment results: PHE

Woreda Harshin	Woreda Kebribeyah	Woreda Awbere
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 100% dependant on surface water, as the woreda has no permanent water source</li> <li>● 26 kebeles &amp; 26 sub-kebeles face critical water shortage</li> <li>● No rain in past 7 months; next rains expected March/April</li> <li>● Increasing price of water (20 ETB/barrel to 70 ETB/barrel)</li> <li>● Surface water expected to run out by mid-Feb</li> <li>● Coping mechanism: people organize water trucking; later, they will sell livestock to buy water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Water shortage more critical in northern part of woreda (southern has BHs)</li> <li>● Birkads have water until mid Feb</li> <li>● Animals are migrating to 3 main water sources (2 BHs and Jijiga Haffir Dam)</li> <li>● Coping mechanism: people send donkey carts to purchase water, or rent the donkey carts;</li> <li>● Water Price Increasing (60 ETB/barrel)</li> <li>● Coping mechanism: people organize private water trucking</li> <li>● Critical Areas: Hartishek, Barisle, Badaiska, Egeto, Duriya, Kabriantan, Dibile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All ponds are dry</li> <li>● 29 BHs (29 operational)</li> <li>● 97 HDWs (62 functional)</li> <li>● Big animals are migrating for water</li> <li>● Water trucking started in Gogti town (local NGO RAPID)</li> <li>● Water being trucked from BHs to communal birkads for storage</li> <li>● Gogti &amp; Anfarta most critical in terms of water shortage</li> </ul>

#### Response options considered for WASH response following the initial WASH assessment:

- Improved access to water by affected populations
  - Emergency water trucking (in kind water delivery);
  - Support to existing HH coping mechanisms to continue purchasing water, through cash transfers;
  - Repair, Rehabilitation & Improvement of Existing Water Sources (boreholes, hand dug wells and main water catchment systems)
  - Fuel subsidies to boreholes to support lower water prices

- Support to operation and maintenance of Strategic Water Points
  - Ensure maintenance of strategic water points, provision of spare parts and tool kits to pump operators
  - Training of borehole operators in basic operation and maintenance
- Creation of new water points (Boreholes, hand dug wells, ponds, birkads)
- AWD: chlorination of drinking water, latrines and water storage facilities construction in health centres
- Key hygiene promotion and awareness
- AWD contingency
- AWD implementation

## Annex 2

### Ethiopia EMMA Terms of Reference

**Assessment dates:** 7<sup>th</sup> February – 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2012

Oxfam GB

**Budget:** to be updated at the end of the assessment

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#### EMMA Objectives:

- To inform response analysis and design of the WASH Drought response scale up in Jijiga: identify, through a rapid market system analysis, appropriate water provision modalities (cash / in kind, market support, advocacy) – alternative to yearly NGO trucking where possible and relevant- in order to meet the drinking water needs of affected populations in the context of the drought prevailing in the Somali region, Ethiopia (Jijiga)
- Strengthen Oxfam's national and international capacity in market analysis and in its use in response analysis and design as well as DRR, preparedness and contingency planning
- To build Oxfam's WASH expertise to use the EMMA by sharing best practice gathered to date and by gathering learning and best practice on market analysis for WASH

In the context of the Somali communities (host, semi nomadic, nomadic ....), humanitarian agencies are planning or engaged in a number of activities including: food security, agriculture, and WASH programmes (fuel subsidies, repair of boreholes / generators, water trucking, deepening of wells etc). The implementation of an Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) assessment will help identify the most appropriate responses for the immediate and medium-term interventions.

EFSL staff will take part in the response analysis and recommendations formulation, in order to ensure integration where possible.

#### Outcomes

- Recognise the importance of market analysis as an essential input to response analysis and be able to apply the analysis to preparedness, contingency planning and project design (CTP and /or in-kind), including DRR
- Design and carry out baseline and emergency market analysis to inform an appropriate response design to the Drought in Jijiga as well as preparedness, contingency planning and DRR (where possible)
- Propose innovative programming combining different types of direct and indirect interventions as appropriate depending on the specific preparedness, emergency and recovery contexts, throughout the project cycle
- Identify relevant parameters to be monitored to update baseline market systems information and analysis in case of emergency to inform response design
- Gather first lessons learnt and recommendations for use of market analysis in WASH

#### Outputs of the training and EMMA assessment:

- EMMA report: for each critical market, analysis of market system (baseline and emergency maps, seasonal calendars) and response recommendations for Drought WASH response scale up in Jijiga (including recommendations for response, preparedness and DRR)
- Workshop report gathering general lessons learnt and best practices (in particular for short practical guidance) for market analysis in OGB and in particular, capitalization of first lessons learnt and recommendations for the use of market analysis in WASH

Key findings and recommendations will be presented in Jijiga & Addis, prior to departure of the EMMA team (dates, locations to be confirmed). This report will be disseminated to the wider NGO network, local Government and other interested stakeholders.

#### Geographical Area

1 main geographical area – Jijiga, Somali Region, Ethiopia

#### Critical Market for Analysis (to be confirmed)

- water

- commercial water trucking

### Team (refer to list in Annex)

All participants should speak English, and the local staff speak Amharic and Somali.

### Duration of the assessment and working hours

- 9 days from 7<sup>th</sup> February to 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2012. Please see schedule below.
- Participants should be prepared for working long hours and week-ends
- All participants should agree to work the length of the assessment, and without a break if necessary to ensure the work is completed on time, and to the required detail and quality. Please inform us if this is likely to be difficult or if there are any outstanding issues that need addressing.

### Methodology

The assessment will use the methodology in the EMMA tool kit, comprising ten steps.

1. <i>Essential Preparation</i>	Background research; arrival; consultation with colleagues; agency mandate, target population needs & profiles
2. <i>Select Markets</i>	Selection of critical market-systems; and identification of key analytical questions for each system
3. <i>Preliminary Analysis</i>	Production of initial profiles, seasonal calendars, maps of the market-system; identification of key informants or leads.
4. <i>Fieldwork Preparation</i>	Setting the fieldwork agenda; devising interview structures & questionnaires; data-sheets and recording formats
5. <i>Fieldwork Activities</i>	Conducting the fieldwork activities – who, where, when. Section includes guidance on interview methods and tips.
6. <i>Mapping the Market</i>	Finalising baseline & emergency maps, seasonal calendars; description of key features, bottlenecks, constraints
7. <i>Gap Analysis</i>	Comparison of household economic profiles, analysis of priority needs, access and gaps
8. <i>Market Analysis</i>	Analysing impact on availability, conduct, performance, supply and demand, capacity of market-system to react
9. <i>Response Analysis</i>	Exploration of response options, cash and other intervention feasibility; response recommendations and their logic
10. <i>Communicate Results</i>	Consultation with colleagues; presenting conclusions to wider audiences (donors, agencies)

### Communications

- Most staff has local mobile phones and these shall be used. The international staff visiting for the purpose of the EMMA, will seek the necessary local sim cards.
- At the start of the field work, participant mobile numbers shall be collected and shared.

### Administration and resources required

The following will be required, and the Addis Ababa/Jijiga offices will need to provide us the necessary logistics support for the likes of renting vehicles and drivers, stationery etc.

- Office space and access to printers and photocopier
- Flip charts and stationery
- Data projector and laptop for presentation
- Refreshments during analysis and feedback sessions
- Vehicle rental, with drivers (who are equipped with per diem and float for accommodation expenses, food, fuel, and any ad hoc repairs to the vehicle).
- Accommodation in Addis Ababa, and in the field locations, namely Jijiga and Dire Dawa

## Assessment Schedule / Workshop Agenda

<b>Tuesday 7</b>	<b>Wednesday 8</b>	<b>Thursday 9</b>	<b>Friday 10</b>	<b>Saturday 11</b>	<b>Sunday 12</b>
Introduction and expectations	Results of assessments and potential project objectives	Gap analysis Market analysis	Data collection	Data collection	Data collection
Different options in humanitarian preparedness and response (CTP / in-kind) and pre-requisites	Selecting target population and critical markets Key analytical questions	Response analysis and response options Field work preparation	Data collection	Data collection	Data collection
LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
Market analysis in humanitarian response	Baseline mapping	Field work preparation	Data collection	Data collection	Data collection
EMMA purpose and processes	Emergency mapping	Field work preparation	Analysis of data collected during the day	Data collection	Data collection
Reading documents	Presentation EMMA Liberia	Finalizing field work preparation	Analysis of data collected during the day	Analysis of data collected during the day	Analysis of data collected during the day

<b>Monday 13</b>	<b>Tuesday 14</b>	<b>Wednesday 15</b>	<b>Thursday 16</b>	<b>Friday 17</b>	<b>Saturday 18</b>
Data collection	Presentation	Writing of report	Finalization of report		
Data collection	Response options				
LUNCH	LUNCH				
Data collection	Response recommendations				
Data collection	Next steps Wrap up	Presentation in Addis			
Finalization of maps	End of workshop				

## List of EMMA members

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Position</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Tom Wildman</b>	<b>Team Leader – B</b>	<b>Regional PH Advisor - HECA</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Jenny Lamb</b>	<b>Team Leader – A</b>	<b>PHE Advisor</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Emily Henderson</b>	<b>EMMA facilitator: trainer and coach</b>	<b>Regional EFSL Advisor - SA</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Marion O'Reilly</b>	<b>Team B</b>	<b>Senior PHP advisor</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Team A</b>	<b>DRR Officer (Animal health and</b>

			marketing)
6	Abdikadir	Team A	Livelihoods assistant
7	Ayan	Team A	DRR assistant
8	Mohamed	Team B	DRR assistant (water engineer)
9	Abdirashid	Team B	MEAL officer
10	Azaria	Team A	PHE
11	Nimam	Team B	PHE assistant
12	Houda	Team A	Gender and Livelihoods officer
13	Tesfaye	Team B	Harshin DRR officer
14	Malualem	Team B	Logs
15	Sammy PHP TL	Team A	HSP

Team A Water: Jenny / Team B Water trucking: Tom

## Annex 3

### List of locations and respondents for the EMMA

#### Focus Group Discussion Locations:

**Kebele Name:** HARSHIN

**Sub Kebele Names:**

1. Ande Dhexee
2. Belanse
3. Arnaray
4. Elim Hesi

**Kebele Name:** FARAH LIBEN

**Sub Kebele Names:**

1. Qurti Marley

Woreda	Harshin	Harshin	Harshin	Harshin	Harshin	Harshin	Harshin
Main Kebele	Harshin	Kambarko	Kamhashin	Lankeeyrta	Darbiga	Darbiga	Farah Liben
Sub Kebele	Centre	Bare dunkal	Centre	Centre	Qolka	Alaadka	Kurtimalay

#### Key Informant Interviews:

- DPPB, Jijiga
- Regional Water Bureau, Jijiga
- Awbere Water Bureau
- DPPO, Awbere
- Kebribaya Water Bureau
- Harshin Water Bureau
- DPPO, Harshin
- Woreda Administrator, Harshin
- WASH COs:
  - Aleybody Borehole (Ethiopia)
  - Gerbile Borehole
  - Mohammed Ali Borehole
- Other Water Point Operators:
  - Jijiga Dam, water pump operator
  - Aleybody Borehole (Somaliland)
  - UNHCR water treatment plant, Kaho (Kebribaya)
- Water Truck Owners & Drivers
  - Kebribaya town;
  - Hartsheik town;

- Harshin town;
  - Jijiga town.
- INGOs in Jijiga
  - International Rescue Committee (IRC)
  - Danish Refugee Council (DRC)



## Annex 4

Please note some tables and space for responses have been reduced for these annexes. However, all questions remain as in originals.

EMMA survey tools

### I. Community questionnaires

#### Focus Group Discussion – Harshin Woreda, Jijiga Zone, Ethiopia

Kebele Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Sub Kebele Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Village Name: \_\_\_\_\_

No at FGD (male & female) \_\_\_\_\_ Recorder Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Demographics: Population \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_, Female \_\_\_\_\_ No of HHs \_\_\_\_\_

#### CHECKLIST OF INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED

- Volumes of water needed per wealth group, season and type of year
- Estimation of volumes accessed per wealth group, without non community, Gov & NGO aid
- Sources of water, including actors, per wealth group, season and type of year
- Relationships and linkages between the user (per wealth group) and water source operator
- Positioning – what is the gap? What do we wish to cover as Oxfam?

NOTE: IN OUR DISCUSSIONS ALWAYS, CONFIRM IF THE ANSWER IS FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION OR A COMBINATION

- 1) **Open with focus group discussion by facilitating a COMMUNITY MAP – highlighting where the kebele, sub kebele and communities. Within this map, you will build up the detail when answering the FGD questions e.g. the location of water sources, the migration patterns etc.**

#### **2) Rainfall Demographics**

What is a normal year (description of Gu, Deyr rains) Gu Months \_\_\_\_\_ Deyr Months \_\_\_\_\_ Last year \_\_\_\_\_

What is a bad year (description of Gu, Deyr rains) Gu Months \_\_\_\_\_ Deyr Months \_\_\_\_\_ Last year \_\_\_\_\_

What do you think about this year? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you see this as a pasture shortage year? YES NO

Do you see this as a water shortage year? YES NO

#### **3) Wealth Profiles (carry this out via proportional ranking)**

**What are the different wealth groups? (record in percentages)**

Better off \_\_\_\_\_

Moderate \_\_\_\_\_

Poor \_\_\_\_\_

Very poor (if applicable / relevant) \_\_\_\_\_

**What defines them? (Shoats, camel, cattle, donkey, private birkad etc)**

Better off \_\_\_\_\_

Moderate \_\_\_\_\_

Poor \_\_\_\_\_

Very poor (if applicable / relevant) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4) Wealth group, Source, Number & Actor of Water source

Wealth Group	Type of Source	Number Functional	Number - Non Functional	Actors (take 2/3 names)

\*consider which wealth profiles are accessing which water sources in the discussion

#### 5) Population Size

What is the average size of family in a dry season?

In a good year? \_\_\_\_\_

In a bad year? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the average size of family in a rainy season?

In a good year? \_\_\_\_\_

In a bad year? \_\_\_\_\_

**6) Seasonal Calendar (fill this during the discussion, community map, open/closed questions etc)**

Factor	Wealth Group	Year	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rainfall		Good												
Rainfall		Bad												
Origin of water (inclu operator)	Poor	Good												
Origin of water (inclu operator)	Middle	Good												
Origin of water (inclu operator)	Better off	Good												
Origin of water (inclu operator)	Poor	Bad												
Origin of water (inclu operator)	Middle	Bad												
Origin of water (inclu operator)	Better off	Bad												
Volume of water/HH/unit of time	Poor	Good												
Volume of water/HH/unit of time	Middle	Good												
Volume of water/HH/unit of time	Better off	Good												
Volume of water/HH/unit of time	Poor	Bad												
Volume of water/HH/unit of time	Middle	Bad												
Volume of water/HH/unit of time	Better off	Bad												
Birkads	Full	Good												
Birkads	Empty	Bad												
Migration		Good												
Migration		Bad												

\*per jerry can

## 7) Volumes of Water

How much water did you last collect (no of jerry cans)?

How long shall this last for (no of days)?

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

How does this volume differ from a normal year, in the same period?

How long shall this last for (no of days)?

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

How does this volume differ during the rainy season?

How long shall this last for (no of days)?

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

Then summarise the volumes that different per status, and seasonality

Wealth Group	Normal Year - Dry	Normal Year - Wet	Bad Year - Dry	Bad Year - Dry
Better Off				
Moderate				
Poor				

## 8) What are the conditions of access to water?

Wealth Group	Water Source	Payment	Free	Social Redistribution	Other
<b>Normal Year - Dry Period</b>					
Better off					
Moderate					
Poor					
<b>Normal Year - Wet Period</b>					
Better Off					
Moderate					
Poor					
<b>Bad Year - Dry Period</b>					
Better off					
Moderate					
Poor					
<b>Bad - Wet Period</b>					
Better Off					
Moderate					
Poor					

Other comments (seasonality?) \_\_\_\_\_

**9) If they receive water via water trucking from the local Government?**

- Who is targeted?
- Volumes?
- Duration?
- Do they receive every year?

**If they receive water via water trucking from a NGO (international or local)? Specify which NGO**

- Name of NGO
- Who is targeted?
- Volumes?
- Duration?
- Do they receive every year?

**10) Price of water**

Water Source	Highest – in which month	Highest – For how long	Lowest – in which month	Lowest – For how long	Today

**11) Collective purchasing – how does this function in your community? Who is part of this? Frequency? Duration?**

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**12) Are you aware of any conflicts at the water points? If yes, describe the nature of the conflict and how you deal with the conflict?**

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**13) During times of water shortage how do you cope as a community? (including social support structures / migration)**

In a normal year – year highlighted in seasonal calendar

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What is different in a bad year?

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**14) For how long can you carry out these coping strategies for?**

In a normal year – year highlighted in seasonal calendar

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In a bad year?

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**15) What is your next alternative (plan B)?**

In a normal year – year highlighted in seasonal calendar

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In a bad year?

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**16) In the instance, the communities say they would wait for NGO or Government assistance. How would they manage if no assistance was given? Ensure that they refer to the 'worst of the worst' year – what did / would they do?**

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**17) Migrations**

Have any people moved / migrated from this kebele/sub kebele/community in the last 3 months? If yes, it is normal for this time of the year? If no – why have they moved, how many people? And where have they moved? Is it permanent or temporary?

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Have any people moved to this kebele from a different kebele / sub kebele / community? If yes from where, why and how many people?

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**18) Water Treatment**

Commonly, do you drink the water as it is? If they carry out household treatment, then specify the method.

YES or NO, SPECIFY TREATMENT PRACTICES IF APPLICABLE

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**19) Water Storage & Collection containers**

How many water containers do you have for collection of water? \_\_\_\_\_

What is their total capacity of your containers for transportation? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have separate containers for storage? \_\_\_\_\_

Specify, quantity of containers \_\_\_\_\_ and volumes \_\_\_\_\_

**20) Common Diseases**

What are the most common diseases at present and which are the most serious? Which group do the common diseases mostly affect? Women, men, infants, older children etc.

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**21) Health Centre**

**Where is the nearest health centre? Is this fully functional (personnel, drugs, water etc)**

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**22) Preferences**

**What is your preference related to water provision? Direct Water / Cash / Voucher**

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**23) Ask them if there are other comments to be raised**

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END OF FGD

## II. Community key Informant Interview – Harshin woreda, Jijiga Zone, Ethiopia

Kebele Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Sub Kebele Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Village Name: \_\_\_\_\_

No at FGD (male & female) \_\_\_\_\_ Recorder Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Demographics: Population \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_, Female \_\_\_\_\_ No of HHs \_\_\_\_\_

### 1) Rainfall Demographics

What is a normal year (description of Gu, Deyr rains) Gu Months \_\_\_\_\_ Deyr Months \_\_\_\_\_ Last year \_\_\_\_\_

What is a bad year (description of Gu, Deyr rains) Gu Months \_\_\_\_\_ Deyr Months \_\_\_\_\_ Last year \_\_\_\_\_

What do you think about this year? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you see this as a pasture shortage year? YES NO

Do you see this as a water shortage year? YES NO

### 1) Source, Location, Actor of water source & Condition of access

Water Source (communal & private)	Number of	Location	Actors (take 2/3 names)	Conditions of access 1. Payment 2. Free 3. Social redistribution 4. Other (specify)

\*consider which wealth profiles are accessing which water sources in the discussion

### 2) Wealth Profiles

What are the different wealth groups?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What defines them (assets e.g. birkad, shoats, camels etc)?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3) Population Size

What is the average size of family in a dry season?

In a good year? \_\_\_\_\_

In a bad year? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the average size of family in a rainy season?

In a good year? \_\_\_\_\_

In a bad year? \_\_\_\_\_



#### 4) Volumes of water

**How much water did you last collect (no of jerry cans) days)?**

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

**How long shall this last for (no of**

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

**How does this volume differ from a good year, in the same period?**

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

**How long shall this last for (no of**

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

**How does this volume differ during the rainy season?**

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

**How long shall this last for (no of days)?**

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

#### 5) Price of water

Water Source	Today	When it last rained

#### 6) What % of your expenditures does water represent (monthly expenditure?

Good year – dry and rainy season (break down per wealth group)

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Moderate \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

Bad year – dry and rainy season (break down per wealth group)

Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
Moderate \_\_\_\_\_  
Better off \_\_\_\_\_

#### 7) Where does this money come from?

**Good year – dry and rainy season (break down per wealth group)**

Source of money	Wealth Status – POOR	Wealth Status – MODERATE	Wealth Status – Better off
Sale of animals			
Sale of household assets			
Borrow money			
Other			

**Bad year – dry and rainy season (break down per wealth group)**

Source of money	Wealth Status – POOR	Wealth Status – MODERATE	Wealth Status – Better off
Sale of animals			
Sale of household assets			
Borrow money			
Other			

**8) What is the duration of such a coping strategy? (Assuming there was no humanitarian aid)**

Good year – dry and rainy season

Poor \_\_\_\_\_

Moderate \_\_\_\_\_

Better off \_\_\_\_\_

Bad year – dry and rainy season

Poor \_\_\_\_\_

Moderate \_\_\_\_\_

Better off \_\_\_\_\_

**9) Over a year, what is the total amount of water procured – equivalent in animals?****Commonly, do you drink the water as it is? If they carry out household treatment, then specify the method.**

YES or NO, SPECIFY TREATMENT PRACTICES IF APPLICABLE

**10) Water storage & collection containers**

How many water containers do you have for collection of water? \_\_\_\_\_

What is their total capacity of your containers for transportation? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have separate containers for storage? \_\_\_\_\_

Specify, quantity of containers \_\_\_\_\_ and volumes \_\_\_\_\_

**11) What is your preference related to water provision? Direct Water / Cash / Voucher (e.g. WFP food distribution cards)****12) Ask them if there are other comments to be raised****End of community key informant interview**

### III. Questionnaires for market actors

#### Questionnaire for Harshin woreda administrators

**Name of woreda:**

**Name of person interviewed:**

1 What is the situation like in Harsheen at the moment : how are people managing for food and water?

2 How do people access water in Harsheen in the normal dry period?

3 How does this change in times of severe drought period?

4 How is the migration of people and animals affected by access to water in the normal dry season:  
In severe drought:

5 How do schools and health posts get their water? Who provides it?

6 How does this change in the:  
Normal dry season?  
Severe drought?

7 How do these changes affect the schools and health centres? (e.g closures):  
In the normal dry season?  
During severe drought?

8 What are the main illnesses that people suffer from in Harsheen?

9 Are there any changes in the patterns of illness in dry seasons?  
Normal dry  
Severe drought

10 How do communities cope when water becomes scarce?

11 At what point do their coping strategies become unsustainable?

12 Where do the trucks come from that supply water to Harsheen?

13 What times of the year do they bring water?

14 How much water do they bring in every day in the dry season?

15 And how much in severe drought?

16 What's your relationship with the woredas from whom you take water? Are you involve in negotiating water deliveries?

17 What is the role of the woreda in helping to regulate the price of water?

18 How does the price change throughout th

## Questionnaire for DPPB

### Name of person interviewed:

1 How does the DPPB guideline influence water trucking in Harsheen?

2 At what times of the year do you truck water?

3 To whom do your trucks deliver water:

In normal dry times:

In severe drought?

4 What trigger does the DPPB use to start water trucking?

4 How long do you continue trucking for in times of severe drought?

5 Where do the trucks the DPPB uses come from ?

In normal dry season?

During severe drought?

6 How much water do they deliver per day

In normal dry season?

In times of severe drought?

7 Can any truck supply water?

8 Do they need to be licensed or registered?

9 From which sources do the trucks take water to deliver to Harshen/

In the normal dry season?

In severe drought?

10 Where do you intend to truck water this year?

11 And from when?

12 For how many people?

13 How much water will you be trucking?

14 Would you be able to deliver more water if it was needed?

15 What would you need to do to scale up? Would face any constraints in doing more?

16 How is the price set for the water trucking and how is it regulated?

17 Are you aware of other ways in which the trucking system could operate e.g through the provision of water vouchers to consumers?

18 Do you think this system could work in Harsheen? What would be the advantages and disadvantages?

## Questionnaire for water sources managers in Harsheen

### Location and type of f water source:

#### Observations

Generator and pump specs

Storage capacity

Water source users: who is there today?

#### Questions

1 What's the maximum number of barrels of water that this source produces per day?

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

2 What is the storage capacity at the water source

3 Who manages the distribution of the water (committee? other?)

4 Who are your customers? How many per day?

Normal dry:

People with pack animals - from how far have they come to collect the water?

Commercial water trucks - how far have they come to collect the water?

Livestock who come to drink water from - how far have they come to collect the water?

Severe drought:

People with pack animals- from how far have they come to collect the water

Commercial water trucks from how far have they come to collect the water

Livestock who come to drink water from how far have they come to collect the water

5 When during the year do trucks come to collect water? (every month, only certain months?)

6 During years when there is a normal dry d]season e.g 2009, when do the numbers of trucks start to increase?

7 In a year of severe drought, e.g 2011, when did the number of trucks arriving start to increase?

8 Is there a schedule for accessing the water? How does this work?

9 Is anyone prioritised above others (local people, trucks, pack animals?)

Normal dry season

Severe drought

10 Who fixes the borehole when it breaks down?

11 Who pays for the repairs?

12 Where do the spare parts come from?

13 Who pays for the parts?

14 What is the price of the water?

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

15 How do you calculate the price of the water?

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

16 Does it fluctuate?

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

17 Is the price the same for all customers?

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

18 Do you give credit to any of your customers? If yes, to whom? (trucks, individuals)

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

19 How is the distribution of water from the source organised? (how do humans, livestock and trucks access water)

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

20 Are there any factors which affect the running of the borehole e.g insecurity?



Normal dry:

Severe drought:

21 Is there ever any problem with your customers that affects the running of the borehole?

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

22 What prevents you from operating at full capacity?

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

23 What could be done to resolve these problems?

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

24 Who is your competition ? How many other businesses are selling water in your area?

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

25 How does this affect your business? Do you compete? Do you collaborate?

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

26 Where do you get your fuel?

Normal dry:

Severe drought:

27 How many litres of fuel do you use per 24hours?

Normal dry:

Severe drought

## Questionnaire for woreda level water officials

**Name of woreda:**

**Name of official:**

1 Where does Harsheen get it's water from throughout the year?

Where do people get water

In the normal dry season?

In severe drought?

2 When water becomes scarce in Harsheen, how do people cope?

3 At what point do their coping strategies become unsustainable?

4 What is the role of the woreda water officials in the provision of water to Harsheen communities?

5 What regulations do you have that impact on the sale of water?

6 Where are the boreholes which supply Harsheen?

7 What are their yields?

8 Does the yield change

In the normal dry times?

In severe drought?

9 What are the constraints to the optimal operation of the boreholes?

10 How can these be overcome?

11 Who is responsible for their operation and maintenance?

12 How are the wash committees established?

13 Who manages them?

14 In the three woredas, are there any boreholes accessible to Harsheen that are not functioning but could be repaired?

- 15 How many water trucks are there which supply water to Harsheen (from in Harsheen and elsewhere?)  
In the normal dry season?  
In severe drought?
- 16 How much water is delivered by truck every day:  
In the normal dry season?  
In severe drought?
- 17 Who receives the water from the trucks?  
In normal dry season:?  
In severe drought?
- 18 Who pays for the water?
- 19 How is the price of water determined throughout the year?
- 20 Do Somaliland water trucks cross border during the water scarce periods?
- 21 If people were able to purchase more water, how would the delivery system cope? Would it be possible to scale up?
- 22 What would be the possible constraints to scaling up?
- 23 Are you aware of other ways in which the trucking system could operate e.g through the provision of water vouchers to consumers?
- 24 Do you think this system could work in Harsheen? What would be the advantages and disadvantages?

## Questions for other actors who truck water

**Name of the agency:**

**Name of the person interviewed:**

- 1 Do you have any water provision activities in the three woredas?
- 2 What do you do?
- 3 If you do water trucking, when do you do this?
- 4 What are your intentions for this year?
- 5 Where do you deliver water to?
- 6 What is the trigger you use for trucking water  
In the normal dry season?  
In severe drought?
- 7 And when do you stop?
- 8 How many people do you reach?
- 9 How do you do your targeting?
- 10 How much do you deliver every day?
- 11 How many trucks do you use?
- 12 Where do you get the trucks from?
- 13 Where do the trucks get their water from?
- 14 Would you be able to more if necessary? What would be the constraints affecting your capacity to scale up?
- 15 How do come to an agreement on pricing with the water truckers?
- 16 Do you have any problems negotiating this

In normal dry season

Severe drought

17 Have you considered supporting people's coping mechanisms to buy water, rather than contracting the truckers directly? (E.g vouchers)

18 Could you see any advantages or disadvantages in doing this?

19 Are you aware of guidelines or regulations controlling water trucking?

20 Are there any other activities relating to water supply that you are involved in (pump repairs etc)

### Questions for the water truckers

1. How many trucks do you own?
2. What is the capacity of your truck(s)?
3. What do you use them for throughout the year?
4. When do you use them for water trucking in Harshin? Do you use them for water trucking anywhere else?
5. Who are your customers during the:
  - a. normal dry season
  - b. Severe drought period?
6. How many customers do you have?
  - a. Normal dry season
  - b. Severe drought
7. How much water do you deliver per day..in the dry and drought period?
  - a. Normal Dry Season
  - b. Severe Drought
8. How much do you charge for water?
  - a. Normal Dry Season
  - b. Severe Drought
9. What do people pay for big volumes of water ?
  - a. Normal Dry Season
  - b. Severe Drought
10. Who are the customers that buy big volumes?
  - a. Normal Dry Season
  - b. Severe Drought
11. Are you aware of other ways of organizing payment for water e.g through the provision of water vouchers to consumers? (May need to explain the concept of voucher system). Do you think you could work with this kind of system?
12. What do you see as the advantages and disadvantages of this type of a system (for yourself and the community)?
13. How far do you usually travel to deliver water?
  - a. Normal Dry Season
  - b. Severe Drought
14. How many deliveries do you do per day (for each truck)?
  - a. Normal Dry Season
  - b. Severe Drought
15. What's the furthest distance that you go to deliver water?

- a. Normal Dry Season
- b. Severe Drought

16. Are there any areas that you can't or won't go to?

- a. Normal Dry Season
- b. Severe Drought

17. How do you charge for water – on what basis?

- a. Normal Dry Season
- b. Severe Drought

18. What affects that price? (road, fuel, NGOs)

- a. Normal Dry Season
- b. Severe Drought

19. How does severe drought affect your business?

20. If your customers could afford to buy more, how quickly could you scale up to meet that demand?  
How would you mobilize the resources/capital to rapidly scale up?

- a. Normal Dry Season
- b. Severe Drought

21. What factors will limit your capacity to scale up?

- a. Normal Dry Season
- b. Severe Drought

22. What is the maximum capacity that you could scale up to?

23. Who are the others who truck water...your competitors?

- a. Normal Dry Season
- b. Severe Drought

24. How do you compete or collaborate with them?

- a. Normal Dry Season
- b. Severe Drought

25. What are the main problems you face in your business in the dry and drought seasons?

- a. Normal Dry Season
- b. Severe Drought

26. Are there any laws or regulations that affect your business?

- a. Normal Dry Season
- b. Severe Drought

#### IV. Communities' information

[illegible]



## **V. Response options**

These were initially identified through brainstorming and their strengths and weaknesses considered. Five priority initiatives (bolded) were selected and considered according to their feasibility and level of risk.

### **Feasibility and risks of highlighted interventions**

**Vouchers for water:** probably feasible with local trucks, particularly if agreement could be made to secure water from one or more specific boreholes.

Other actors working a parallel system might compete for the business of the transporters, thus undermining the system.

**Technical support for borehole management:** easy to organise logistically in advance of starting water trucking. Would require government to view this as a priority to secure their permission/support.

**Fuel subsidies for trucks linked to cash/voucher payment for water:** transparent monitoring of fuel consumption would be challenging. Uncertain how this would be received by unsubsidised truck drivers.

**Support community groups (CBOs) with targeting and distribution:** existing entities could be organised but may not necessarily encompass the poorer beneficiaries. May be easier to strengthen CBO capacity during recovery.

**Increase involvement of women's cooperatives in water trucking:** willingness and capacity of cooperatives to act as traders would need to be assessed.

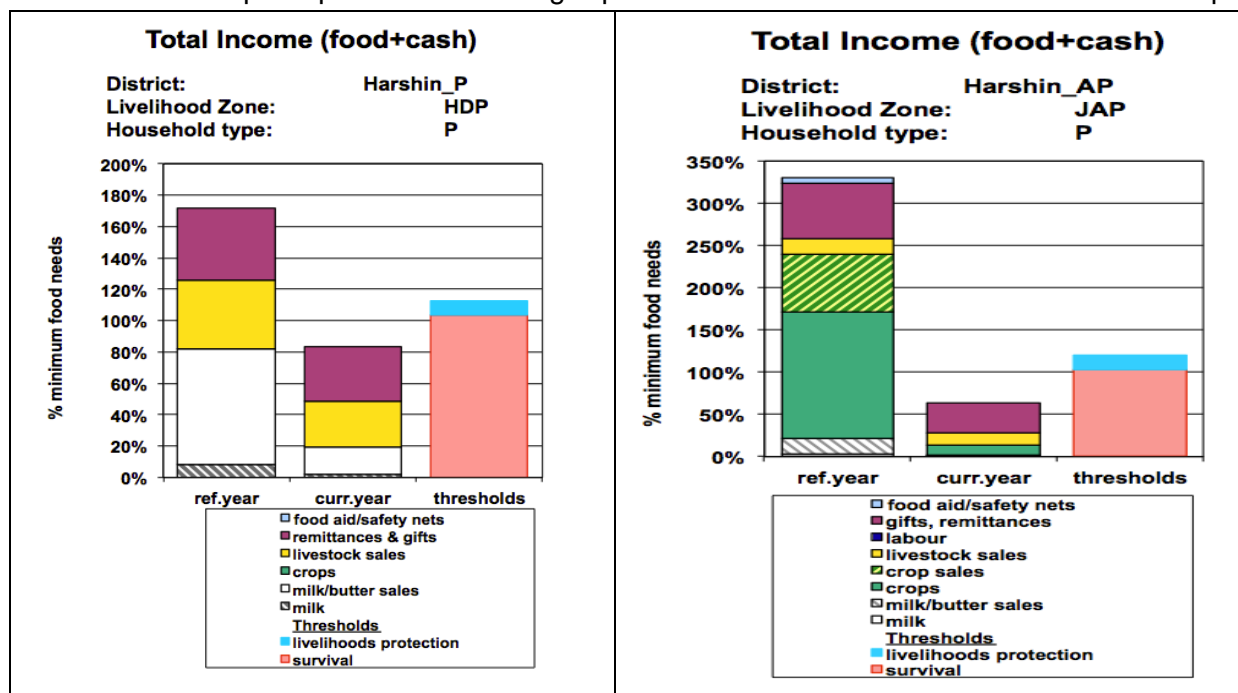
Would have limited coverage initially so a complementary intervention would be needed.

## Annex 6

### EFSL Assessment Results

Extracts of assessment report: “Oxfam GB Jijiga EFSL Assessment, narrative report, 23<sup>rd</sup> January – 8<sup>th</sup> February 2012

Charts A and B which focus on Harshin woreda, highlight the existence of deficits in meeting basic survival needs for both poor pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households. The main factor for poor pastoralist



household s is the loss of income due to low milk/butter production while for poor agro-pastoralist s the income and own consumption due to crop failure is the defining

feature.

A. Harshin Pastoralist Households

B. Harshin Agro-Pastoralist Households

When looking at the impact of the lower than normal *karan* and *deyr* rains the middle and better off wealth groups, it was found that these groups would not face a food deficit in any of the target woredas. Middle and better off pastoralist households in Harshin saw a significant reduction in the amount of income gained through sales of milk, as was the case for poor and very poor groups. Similarly middle and better off agro-pastoralists in Harshin saw a large reduction in the amount of income through crop sales. However both groups were able to make up for this deficit through increased sustainable animal sales (53% of income this year) and increased water sales to poor households (25% of income this year).

Due to the above information, the target population identified as in need of intervention are poor and very poor agro-pastoralists and pastoralists living in Harshin woreda. Although the very poor group were not analysed separately, we can assume that their current needs are similar or worse to those experience amongst poor households.

### Proposed Response

The following key points have been considered in defining response actions:

- Poor and very poor pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households in Harshin woreda face a deficit in meeting survival and livelihood protection thresholds
- Middle/better-off households in Harshin and all households in Awbare/Kebribiyeh do not face a deficit in meeting survival and livelihood protection thresholds

- Sustainable coping mechanisms should be taken into account i.e. it is important not to create pull factor for those who have migrated
- The market as a whole is able to increase supply. However small retailers lack linkages with wholesalers and as such supply at local level is likely to dip or stop.
- Market prices have increased due to the border closure with Somaliland and poor local production but prices are now stabilising.
- Financial institutions are able and willing to conduct cash transfer through mobile banks in Harshin woreda
- Other actors are not currently planning responses in Harshin woreda other than WfP/DPPB food relief. The latter should be taken into account.
- DPPB/LCRDB are keen for an EFSL intervention to be launched in Harshin but will accept only limited unconditional cash distributions and may limit the amount.

From the above the following observations are made:

- Cash transfer programming would alleviate the deficit for poor and very poor households and is appropriate given functionality of markets.
- Unconditional cash transfer would be more suitable as those remaining in communities (elderly, sick, pregnant women) cannot provide labour. Enforced cash for work would encourage those who have migrated to return.
- Although the market as a whole is able to supply enough availability of staple food, smaller traders are weakly connected and as such should be supported to improve availability and cost of staple goods at the local level
- As livestock and crops production form the backbone of income sources for target communities, it would be good to support these systems through animal health support during the risky onset of rains and provision of agricultural inputs to agro-pastoral communities. This could be done through a voucher system.
- Internal capacity and government constraints regarding unconditional cash transfer and rates need to be taken into account

While bearing in mind the above points the following actions are proposed:

**Result 1** – Ensuring poor pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households in Harshin woreda have access to basic needs and are able to protect productive assets

#### Activity 1.1 – Unconditional Cash Transfer

- 3 months unconditional cash grant provided to poor and very poor agro-pastoral households (60% of HH = 690 HH)
- 3 months unconditional cash grant provided to very poor pastoral households (20% of HH = 1840 HH)
- Rates will be set at 700bir<sup>1</sup> to cover the food gap according to local food basket (2100 kcal pp/pd) costs while taking into account food provision from WfP/DPPB.

#### Activity 1.1 – Support of Small-Scale Traders

- Enhancing linkages between small scale traders and wholesalers who are able to supply stock during periods of low local supply (50 small scale traders)
- Provision of a one-off grant to support purchase of initial stock from wholesalers and transportation costs in areas where cash transfer activities are planned

**Result 2** - Supporting protection and re-generation of livelihoods for poor pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households in Harshin woreda

#### Activity 2.1 - Support to Animal Health

- Provision of animal health campaign for poor agro-pastoralists and pastoralists conducted by existing CAHWs to coincide with the onset of rainy season and hence the peak of disease outbreaks (60% of HH = 11500 HH)

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<sup>1</sup> See annex 3 food basket calculations for harshin woreda

#### Activity 2.2 – Support to Crop Production

- Provision of agricultural inputs to poor and very poor agro-pastoral households through a voucher system