

CARE Ethiopia WATER+ Standards Checklist to be: A) considered pre-design, B) signed off on at the end of the design stage, C) monitored against during implementation and D) evaluated against on completion

(note this form itself can be turned directly into a checklist for each project by using blank columns to be ticked or crossed as appropriate)

PARTNERSHIP, POLICY, PROGRAM AND LEARNING		Emergency	Past-oral	Other
1	CARE's approach of working together rather than working alone has been adopted. The analysis at the planning stage has explored possible partners and the policy context and opportunities taken to engage in improving sector harmonization and sector effectiveness	√	√	√
2	Current areas of focus for policy work is improving national data and monitoring processes. Ways of contributing to this agenda have been specified	√	√	√
3	The project works with the program approach and is a good fit with one of CARE Ethiopia's programs. Opportunities to maximize fit have been considered and planned for	Might not always be possible	√	√
4	A learning agenda for this project is established and will be followed up on	√	√	√
5	An monitoring and evaluation system that includes following up on the points in this check list and attention to the PQAT tools has been put in place and documentation of experience is planned for	√	√	√
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT		Emergency	Past-oral	Other
1	Community engaged/owning from the beginning and all stages, e.g. using demand response approaches or full community control through community fund approach	√ but time constraints	√	√
2	Different interest groups are represented (age, gender, religion, ethnicity, disability, etc). Traditional leaders/institutions involved but with representation from interest groups not traditionally included	√	√	√
3	Good governance promoted through training and community developed systems for participation, inclusion, transparency and accountability, (e.g. regular feedback from committee to community including financial accounts, re-election processes, etc)	√	√	√
4	Minimum % community contribution	Project specific	10%	20%
5	O&M issues discussed and set up before hardware started, regular meetings and payments before hand-over	√	√	√
6	Data on community engagement is disaggregated by gender, age, disability group	√	√	√
7	Minimum 50% women on WASHCO/WASHVOLS (all categories of women also considered not just particular interest group)	√	√	√

8	Minimum % women in leadership of WASHCO; capacity of women in leadership roles built including through links with others (Women's Affairs, etc)	√	√	√
9	Project and schemes employ 50% women at all levels & path-breaking gender division of labour opportunities created e.g. women in traditionally male roles and vice versa	30%	30%	50%
10	Women's empowerment/ gender concerns within the context of WASH intervention addressed, e.g. issues of security collecting water, Female headed households and constraints on labour for latrine construction	√	√	√
GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT		Emergency	pastoral	Other
1	Link to gov plans and ongoing programs in area are basis of any new project. Gov engagement/ownership ensured from the beginning and all stages, e.g. woreda fund approach explored	√	√	√
2	Attempts made to raise significant gov contribution and % monetised	√	√	√
3	MOU with woreda gov specifying roles and responsibilities agreed and signed	√	√	√
4	Linkages at Zonal, Regional and National sector ministries laid out and agreed	√	√	√
5	Where already in place woreda teams/steering committees oversee the work. Where woreda teams/steering committees not already established project has established and works through this body.	√	√	√
6	Schemes data is monitored by and linked to government data	√	√	√
7	Government roles in water quality monitoring during hand-over and for regular on-going monitoring is agreed and followed up on	√	√	√
8	Capacity building in key areas, eg. 1) Planning, M&E ; 2) Water quality; 3) Gender 4) Conflict resolution Both training and exposure visits to other sites for learning is being considered	√	√	√
PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT		Emergency	pastoral	Other
1	Opportunities from promoting local private sector engagement has been considered in all stages of the WASH intervention (e.g. work through local artisans)	√	√	√
2	Capacity constraints of local private sector who can engage in the projects has been analyzed, and capacity building components included	√	√	√
3	Social marketing opportunities for hygiene promotion have been considered	√	√	√
4	Where a hardware sanitation subsidy is being considered (e.g. emergency, for demonstration, etc), the subsidy is made to work through the private sector rather than competing against it	√	√	√
HYGIENE		Emergency	pastoral	Other
1	Started and finishing WASH intervention with hygiene messaging	√	√	√
2	Hygiene promotion is a central component with the % of direct costs	√	√	√

	going to it being monitored			
3	The aim is open defecation free kebeles with hand-washing facilities by all latrines. Even were water interventions do not cover the full kebele due to self supply or existing water facilities for part of the kebele, the hygiene and sanitation approach will aim to target the full kebele	Might be smaller units , e.g. gots	√	√
4	Key WASH messages for CARE Ethiopia promoted are: (e.g) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop open defecation - proper hand-washing with soap or ash at critical times – prioritize after defecation - keep latrine clean - keep water clean up to point of use ‘your life is in your hands’ [wash movement moto, available in all mail local languages]	√	√	√
5	Menstrual hygiene management needs to be considered in project design, piloted and where appropriate rolled out systematically	√	√	√
6	Women’s empowerment messaging is being considered together with hygiene message	√	√	√
7	Hygiene work is linked into government structures, particularly the woreda health bureau and the health extension agents	√	√	√
8	Intensive hygiene promotion approach/s are in place e.g. CLTS, PHAST, hygiene promotion in emergencies, use of WASHVOLs	√	√	√
9	All WASHCO members are aware of their role modeling role re improved hygiene and have joint responsibility for promoting this	√	√	√
	SANITATION	Emergency	pastoral	Other
1	Where possible woreda-wide and if not kebele-wide analysis of institutional sanitation and community sanitation needs and options considered when sanitation intervention planned	Might not be possible	√	√
2	Water, hygiene and environmental protection work has been planned alongside sanitation initiatives and the whole package considered together both for community and institutional interventions	√	√	√
3	A system for ensuring hygienic maintenance of latrines has been given due attention, in terms of institutional latrines a committee/association has been formed and is responsible for ensuring cleanliness	√	√	√
4	Options were explored with a view to choosing the most suitable options based on cost-effectiveness, i.e. minimizing cost with a view to ensuring scale up, sustainability and a structure commensurate with location (i.e. investment proportionate to context, not having latrines look like palaces compared to house/institution)	However, speed is also a critical concern	√	√
5	For community sanitation the principle of providing software not hardware subsidy has been maintained. Exceptions are linked to piloting or demonstration work, targeting the most vulnerable and emergency work	√	√	√
6	Minimum standards are in place for community latrines, i.e. safe (stable pit and secure platform) and hygienic ones (e.g. with plug) with hand-washing facility – i.e. that meet national standards	√	√	√

7	School sanitation prioritized as influential/strategic entry point in communities. Other institutional latrines considered are clinic/health post related. General public latrines have not been undertaken	√	√	√
8	With institutional latrines, 15 yr+ is the design horizon and the planning process looked into issue of suction, re-building or other (e.g. eco-san) if service is estimated to be operational for less than 15 years	√	√	√
9	An appropriate stance to students ratio has been planned, i.e. less than 100 girls, less than 150 boys per stance (national standards) making sure that the teachers stances are not included in the calculations. Urinals compliment the full latrines for boys to reduce costs where appropriate and girls and boys latrines are in separate blocks and sited appropriately in terms of other soci-cultural and environmental considerations	√	√	√
10	The possibility of innovation and adaptation of designs have been explored e.g. to consider the needs of the young, the elderly, disabled etc as appropriate	√	√	√
WATER		Emergency	pastoral	Other
1	Needs & options analysis has taken place in terms of water-catchment and woreda administrative units. After feasibility assessment options have been discussed and implications agreed with stakeholders (particularly gov and community)	√	√	√
2	The approach has been to start with rehabilitation rather than new construction where possible & simpler/cheaper technologies which can be scaled up (linking with the government's universal access objective) rather than more expensive ones. Schemes should be invested in only if they can serve at least 40 households unless community contributions increase sufficiently to warrant investment for smaller populations.	√	√	√
3	A minimum of 15 liters per person for rural populations (20 for urban) is targeted and full year un-interrupted provision planned. Schemes that cannot meet this standards must consider carefully and present the case for investments that do not meet basic quantity and quality standards	To be assessed on a case by case basis	√	√
4	Construction has been with multiple uses in mind, e.g. considering clothes-washing, showers, cattle-troughs, micro-irrigation, where possible looking to conserve water through secondary uses	√	√	√
5	Before construction, community and government contributions as specified in earlier sections (under community and government involvement respectively) has been paid	√	√	√
6	Before construction, analysis of realistic operation & maintenace costs for specific sites has been undertaken to agree tariff rates and structure with community. As part of this, ways to minimize ongoing costs (e.g. guard paid by access to water rather than fee, planting of income generating trees on land around springs, etc) considered. Payments have started within agreed time-frame	√	√	√
7	Software in terms of committee training, as well as hygiene promotion	√	√	√

	and sanitation work has happened side by side with construction work			
8	Links with Savings and Loan initiatives have been explored	Might not be possible	√	√
9	Efforts have been made to ensure that a spare parts supply system is in place	√	√	√
10	For wells, water quality has been tested prior to construction and at hand-over and meets National standards. A system for regular monitoring by government is planned for in MOU with government and capacity building work. For Rain water harvesting systems including ponds, a water quality component is part of the design, e.g. first flush, filtration section, etc.	√	√	√
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION		Emer-gency	Rur al	urban
			past oral	
1	Analysis has been done at the planning stage to consider watershed management issues and recharge of specific water points	Might not be possible	√	√
2	There is fencing of water point and proper draining for all water points	√	√	√
3	Ways to conserve and ensure secondary use of water, e.g. drainage from water point linked to cattle trough, etc have been put in place	√	√	√
4	Additional measures have been considered by each site eg. - 25m buffer zone, cutting weeds, upstream enclosure, appropriate tree management, terracing/bunding	√	√	√
5	A community and or woreda risk planning process has been considered and is in place	√	√	√
6	Where possible, a water quantity monitoring system is in place	√	√	√

When turned into a checklist the form would need to include details such as the box below

Project details _____ Date _____ Stage of project _____ Kind of project (emergency, pastoral or other) _____ Unit responsible _____ Form filled in by _____ Approved by _____
