



# GLOBAL GRANTS COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

**Use this form to report community assessment findings to The Rotary Foundation when you apply for a global grant.**

Assessing the strengths, weaknesses, needs, and assets of the community you plan to help is an essential first step in designing an effective and sustainable global grant project. See [Community Assessment Tools](#) for full instructions and helpful tips.

This form will help you report the results of your community assessment, and it's required when you apply for any humanitarian or vocational training team grant. Complete a separate form for each beneficiary community (e.g., school, health care system, or village), using information that is both current and specific to each community. Remember, you can't use global grant funds to cover the cost of doing an assessment, but you can use district grant funds.

Beneficiary community or institution

## THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Sidama Zone is a zone in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) of Ethiopia. Sidama is bordered on the south by the Oromia Region (except for a short stretch in the middle where it shares a border with Gedeo zone), on the west by the Bilate River, which separates it from Wolayita zone, and on the north and east by the Oromia Region. Towns in Sidama include Hawassa, the capital of Sidama and SNNPRS, Yirgalem and Wendo. Sidama has a population of around 3.2 million in 2017. Sidama Zone is the leading coffee producing zone in Ethiopia, which contributes greatly to the foreign exchange of the federal government. There is a high value attached to livestock by the Sidama, as cattle numbers are good indicator of wealth, and gives chief popularity for the farmer who owns more cattle. The Zone is also rich in water resources, which are underutilized. The leading causes of morbidity and mortality in SNNP region are mostly attributable to lack of clean drinking water, poor sanitation, and low public awareness of environmental health and personal hygiene practices. The beneficiary communities are located in two woredas of the Sidama Zone: Wondo Genet and Malga woredas. Twenty villages were selected, ten of from each woreda. In total 8600 households with average 5 family members, around 43000 beneficiaries will be included in the project.

Groups in the community that would receive a clear, direct, and immediate benefit from the project

Women and girls are traditionally responsible for fetching water from nearby springs and rivers for the family. On average it takes 3-5 hours per day to get water from the nearest water source. In dry seasons, it will take longer as the women have to wait longer queue as the pressure will be high in places where there are water sources. Even so, the quality of the water is low. As a result water borne diseases are prevalent in the areas especially for children. Women, young girl's children direct and immediate beneficiaries of the project.

Beneficiaries' demographic information, if relevant to the project

Click or tap here to enter text.

Who conducted the assessment? (check all that apply)

- Host sponsor members
- International sponsor members
- A cooperating organization
- University
- Hospital
- Local government
- Other Click or tap here to enter text.

Assessment dates

The assessment was made from September 20-22nd 2019.

What methods did you use? (check all that apply)

- Survey
- Community meeting
- Interview
- Focus group
- Asset inventory
- Community mapping

Other Communities and society in the woredas request support from water and energy office for provision water service infrastructure. The office then selects the priority areas based on, the number of population, access to the nearest water source, vulnerability toward water born diseases, amount of ground water potential, availability of in kind support from the community and budget

Who from the community participated in the assessment?

Women, Men Youth , Community elders and woreda leaders

List the community needs you identified that your project would address.

- Lack of access to clean drinking water
- Prevalence of water borne diseases
- Lack of health care service in close vicinity
- Cost of medical treatment is expensive
- More than three hours is lost per day to collect water.
- Time that could otherwise be used for attending school and extracurricular activity , doing household chores, agricultural work is lost.
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List any needs you identified that your project would not address.

1. Construction of health care facility
2. Economic empowerment

List the community's assets, or strengths.

The members of the community have shown keen interest in owning and endorsing the project  
They pledged to support the project by providing in-kind resources like manpower and constructing material to build protective fence around the spring wells.  
They will establish water committee ( 50 % of them will be women ) to serve as caretakers for the water wells, ensure good governance and financial management to sustainable utilize the water resource.

Considering the needs and assets you listed, explain how you determined the project's primary goal.

The project will primarily build eighteen hand dug wells and two spring wells to ensure the beneficiaries have access to Clean water within one km radius of their households. This will minimize the time spent on fetching water giving the women more time to conduct other additional productive activities.

How would your project's activities accomplish this goal?

The first activity is conducting needs assessment, followed by setting up water committee members to govern the management of the water wells. Experts (geologists, civil engineers, community health officer, finance officer's) from Water to thrive and Mekane Yesus church (implementing partner on the site) will dig the water wells. Members of rotary club of Austin Texas will mobilize financial resource, prepare the project document to apply for Rotary global grants. Members of Rotary Club of Addis Abeba Central Mella will facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation.

What challenges have prevented the community from accomplishing the project's goals?

Though the community is aware of the problem, they couldn't do much, due to lack of technical capacity and financial capacity

How is the community addressing these challenges now?

Currently, the community visits the nearby health center which costs them on average 300- 600 Ethiopian birr (for transport, medical consultation and medicine). The health center also provides Wuha Agar a chlorine-based household water treatment solution.

Why are the project's activities the best way to meet this community need?

The topographic features of the Sidamo highlands require high financial budget to install water supply systems in all household. Hence this project ensure that 8600 households get a central communal supply of clean potable water through cost effective. The trainings will build the capacity of the community to effectively management the source