



Community-Led Accelerated WASH (COWASH) 2011-2016

Overall Objective: Achieve the Universal Access to WASH in rural areas of Ethiopia.

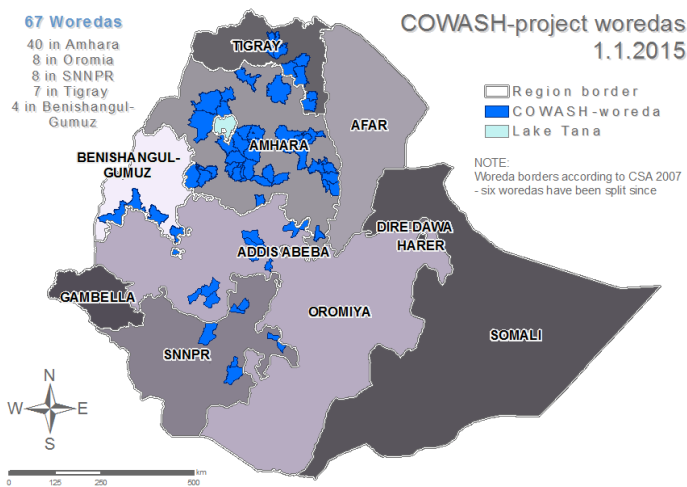
Target: To assist the Government of Ethiopia to achieve Growth and Transformation Plan targets in WASH by 2015.

Project Purpose: Support the acceleration of Universal Access Plan-rural WASH targets attainment through the establishment of an enabling environment and the implementation of CMP interventions in selected rural areas.

Resources: Government of Finland (GoF) 22 MEUR (44 %), Government of Ethiopia (GoE) 23 MEUR (46 %) and communities 5 MEUR (10 %). These figures include 3.73 MEUR technical assistance support.

Used Resources by October 2014: Government of Finland 8.9 MEUR (40 %), Government of Ethiopia 6.6 MEUR (30 %) and communities 2.5 MEUR (50%).

Where Do We Work?



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How Do We Work?

COWASH supports the implementation of water and sanitation projects with Community Managed Project (CMP) approach in 71 districts in rural Ethiopia. This innovative approach has been developed in the projects funded by Government of Finland (GoF) and the COWASH project was launched in 2011 when CMP was scaled-up to five regions in Ethiopia. In CMP, the local communities can apply support from their districts to build a water point or an institutional latrine and the investment funds are directly transferred to the community through the local microfinance institution.

The communities themselves are responsible for the planning, procurement, construction and management of the water point through an elected WASH committee (WASHCO) while government's role is limited to administration, facilitation and training. The communities also cover minimum 15% of the investment costs.

The decentralization of responsibilities to the communities, has led to a better cost efficiency, and faster and more sustainable results than in traditionally managed projects.

One major benefit of the approach is also the use of the local entrepreneurs and microfinance institutions in the implementation. CMP has been widely recognized among the water sector stakeholders in Ethiopia and internationally.

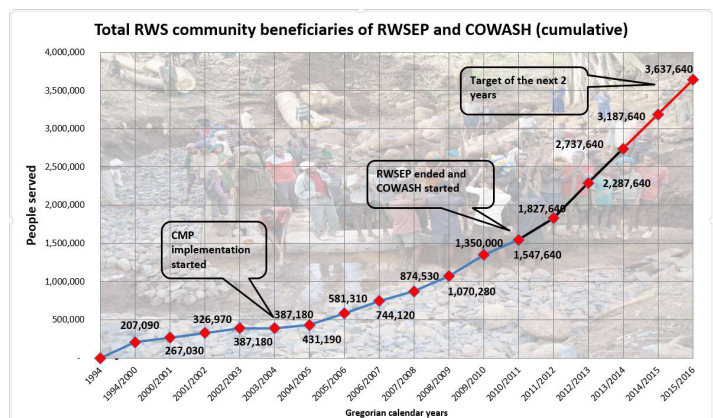
The Achievement of GoF in WASH

So far 3 million people have benefitted from improved water supply provided by GoF funded rural water and sanitation projects since 1994. The total target of rural water supply beneficiaries by 2016 is 3.6 million people.

The Achievements of COWASH

- Already 1,2 million people have gained access to improved water supply and sanitation due to COWASH project. (37% increase in water supply access coverage in project districts)
- In three years the project has expanded from one region to five and from 27 districts to 71. (The project covers 60 % of kebeles in the COWASH districts)
- Regional support units has been established in every region with a total of 30 staff members.
- So far 5,027 water points has been constructed. (60% of the total target)
- Six research projects focusing on the impacts of the CMP approach has been published. (67% of the total target)
- 107 institutional latrines has been built to schools and health posts. (32% of the total target)
- 76,010 people (38.4% female) have received training in the implementation of CMP which has significantly contributed to these achievements

The following graph presents the total number of beneficiaries of COWASH and its predecessor project RWSEP since 1994.



Name of Project: SUPPORT TO COMMUNITY-LED ACCELERATED WASH IN ETHIOPIA (COWASH)

Project Period: June 2011-July 2016

Executing Agencies: Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy and regional Water, Finance, Health and Education

Technical Assistance: Ramboll Finland Oy in partnership with Niras Finland Oy and IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

Project Area: As of Oct 2014: 67 districts in five regions of Ethiopia

Current Status: In three years (2011-2014) the average rural water supply access of 27 woredas in Amhara, 2 woredas of Tigray, 2 woredas of SNNPR and 5 woredas in Oromia region have shown a growth of 21.4 %, 12.6 %, 11.0% and 12.42 % respectively due to the schemes built with the CMP approach compared with the average water supply access in 2010/11.

Main Indicators for purpose by July 7/16	Current Status as of October 2014
1) % of Woredas of targeted regions implementing CMP approach increased to 10.7%	The number of COWASH woredas implementing CMP approach has increased from 27 in 2010/11 (4.6%) to 67 in October 2014 (13.0%). So far, 40 woredas in Amhara, 7 woredas in Tigray, 8 woredas each in SNNPR and Oromia, 4 woredas in BSGR and 5 woredas in FinnWASH-BG project in BSGR are implementing CMP approach in Ethiopia.
2) % of Kebeles of targeted woredas implementing CMP approach increased to 91.7%	So far, 860 kebeles (60 % of 1,633 rural kebeles) of 67 COWASH woredas in five regions (Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR, BSGR and Oromia) are implementing the CMP approach.
3) % of rural people that have access to potable water through COWASH increased to 27.8%	So far, 1.19 million (14% of about 8.74 million populations) rural people in 67 Woredas (40 in Amhara, 7 in Tigray, 8 each in SNNPR and Oromia and 4 in BSGR) have got access to potable water through COWASH.
Main Indicators of the results by July 7/16	Current Status as of October 2014
1. 17 Manuals and guidelines reviewed and developed	7 manuals/guidelines (41 %) have been developed. These are Gender Mainstreaming Guideline, Generic CMP Fund Management Guideline, CMP Institutional Sanitation Manual, High Technology CMP implementation Manual, CMP Implementation Manual using Public Finance Management system, Point water source Rural Water Supply O&MM manual and Kebele Water Safety Planning guideline.
2. 9 CMP researches completed	A total of 6 researches completed (4 MSc and 1 BSc level researches) and one PhD level and one MSc level researches are ongoing. Furthermore, Training Impact Research report is published.
3. CMP capacity building strategy drafted	A capacity building strategy elaborating the minimum human and physical capacity requirements for the WaSH stakeholders has been developed
4. Over 1,708 woreda, zone and regional staff trained in CMP approach by federal COWASH staff	A total of 852 woreda, zonal and regional staff (8.8 % female) are trained by the federal COWASH team. The trainings enabled staffs of regions, zones and woredas to train and implement WASH stakeholders in the CMP approach and WASH implementation.
5. Regional Support Units established in 5 project regions	Regional Support Units are established in the 5 regions with a total of 30 staff.
6. Over 240,000 people trained in CMP approach and related trainings by regions	76,010 regional, zonal and woreda staff and kebele and WASHCO members (38.4 % female) in Amhara, Tigray, and SNNPR trained in CMP management, promotion, application, appraisal and O&MM
7. 8,484 water points constructed for communities and institutions	5,027 water points constructed (4,733 for communities, 236 for schools and 58 for health facilities) in Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia (59.3%).
8. 333 institutional latrines constructed	107 institutional latrines were built (68 for schools & 39 for health facilities) in 4 COWASH regions. Inadequate budget allocations for latrines by regions hindering the institutional sanitation progress.

Institutional Relevance:

- The GoE has mainstreamed CMP into its national WaSH Implementation Framework (WIF) for wider application.
- CMP approach is part of a National WaSH Program and is currently being implemented in 5 regions with strong leadership from the regional government

Budget Allocation and Utilization

Component 1: GoF 3.73 MEUR	C-1: Used by October 2014: 2,216,845 EUR (60 %)
Component 2: GoF 18.27 MEUR	Transferred from MFA to regions by July 2014: 9.0 MEUR (49 %)
	Utilized by July 2014: 167.51 METB (6.7 MEUR) (74.5% from transferred); EX rate 25
Total budget: GoE: 503 METB (23MEUR)	GoE funds used by July 7, 2014: 145.43 METB (75.0 % from transferred)