

COMMUNITY-LED ACCELERATED WASH (COWASH) PROJECT



REPORT OF THE COWASH PHASE III PROJECT LAUNCH WORKSHOP HELD IN ADDIS ABABA ON NOVEMBER 24, 2016



H.E. James Denchol, State Minister of Water Irrigation and Electricity, Mr. Arto Valjas, Senior Advisor of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland and Ms Tiina Byring-Ilboudo, Counselor in the Embassy of Finland opening the Launch Workshop

Addis Ababa on December 2016

1 OPENING SESSION

On November 24/2016 the COWASH phase III launching workshop was conducted in GETFAM Hotel, Addis Ababa in the presence of federal and regional level stakeholders. The number of participants of the workshop was about 80 people (10 female).

The opening session of the project was made by two dignitaries, one from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland: Mr. Arto Valjas (the Senior Advisor), and the State Minister of MoWIE, H.E, Mr. James Dengchol.

The opening speech of the two dignitaries was followed by Ms Tiina Byring-Ilboudo, Counsellor at the Embassy of Finland whose speech was on the Summary of the COWASH phase I and II results.

After the speeches some important comments and issues were raised by the participants and the dignitaries, Ms. Tiina and Mr. Arto Suominen gave responses for the questions raised.



Participants in the plenary session

2 PRESENTATION OF THE COWASH PHASE III

After the morning tea break Mr. Arto Suominen, CTA of COWASH, presented the important points of the COWASH Phase III project which has started in August 2016 and is at the moment in inception phase. The COWASH Phase III will be implemented until July 2019 in the same 76 woredas of COWASH phase II.



Mr. Arto Suominen, CA of COWASH, presenting the COWASH Phase III

2.1 DISCUSSION ON THE PHASE III PRESENTATION

After the presentation by Mr. Arto, participants expressed their appreciation, comments and also asked different questions for clarity and to deepen their understanding in the project. The questions raised and the responses given by the presenter are summarized as here under.

- **How can the CMP be applied to urban ware supplies?**
 - Nowadays the water supply systems for utilities have been designed and constructed or expanded by the water bureau and the utilities are involved in the management of the system once it is handed over to them by the bureau. But if the CMP principle, where the utility would be trained to be in charge of design, financial management, tendering, execution and operation, is also applied to the urban water the ownership would improve, accountabilities would be in order and sustainability of the system would be ensured. The utility would be the owner of the system from the beginning and would ensure the sustainability of the system.
- **How to take new partners into WASH?**
 - Concerning the involvement of new partners in the COWASH phase III such as Labour and Social Affairs Ministry/Bureaus/Offices, MSE Agencies and Organizations working on Disability, the MoU signed by the WSP of the World Bank for Sanitation Marketing with the MFIs and TVETs can be taken as a model.
- **What is the plan of the project in supporting household sanitation and supporting the government effort of making kebeles ODF?**

- The project has also the hygiene and sanitation component in which raising the awareness of households in sanitation and hygiene and also supporting the sector offices in CLTSH training, triggering and ODF verification of kebeles are included. The presentation didn't include the target for household latrines and for that of ODF kebeles as the reliable baseline data is not available and therefore the baseline figures are coming from baseline survey which is currently under process.
- **Do you have any experience that some of the wells have dried due to climate change as the majority of the schemes you have financed so far are shallow ground water sources? It is good to think of using technologies of deep ground water sources which are more climate-resilient.**
 - Currently, there are millions of rural people who do not have access to safe drinking water. In short term, the provision of safe water to these groups of community cannot be achieved by abstracting water only from deep ground water source. Constructing low technologies to abstract shallow ground water simultaneously working on watershed management to increase the ground water recharge to make them resilient to the impact of climate change is an immediate and alternative solution to the unserved rural community. Most of COWASH did not experience the current drought and most of the wells had water. In those woredas where the draught risk is high the deep wells are also solutions in COWASH.
- **As hand dug wells are shallow ground water sources which may not last more than 10 years, do you have any manual well drilling experiences?**
 - The manual well drilling can also be one technology option to communities but the major practice of using manual drilling is mainly for self supply schemes for small number of households and also for productive use of water. As COWASH is focusing on community water supply the manual drilling has not been used as a solution.
- **Sanitation marketing can have different models such as private sector managed. What is the strategy you are planning to use in the project?**
 - Enterprises planned to be established in COWASH Phase III are intended to be Women-led. Separate session in this event will be organized to discuss this particular topic in the afternoon. Outcomes of the discussion are presented in this report.
- **What is the role of the private sector especially artisans in the phase III?**
 - The then RWSEP, FinnWASH-BG and COWASH phase I and II projects have trained close to 3,000 artisans of which 24% are females. In the phase III the artisan training will continue and they will play the same role as the past phases (construction of water schemes, institutional latrines and maintenance of water schemes). Organizing the artisans in to MSEs is one of the plans of the phase III.
- **Due to the relatively complex nature of rural piped schemes from motorized springs and deep wells, the shifts from the CMP approach to the WMP approach in the implementation of the high tech water supply schemes is a must, what is the project idea on this?**
 - Of course the technologies are not simple to be implemented by the WASHCOs as compared to the hand dug wells and springs. But we in COWASH believe that communities have also potential to handle pipe scheme construction as well. We see that there are still possibilities to keep the CMP spirit also in pipe scheme construction. One solution is to separate some parts of the piped system implementation to

communities. This portion of the work can easily be implemented by WASHCOs. This ensures the CMP principle. The other thing is that if delegation is to be used it has to be done with the full knowledge and willingness of the WASHCOs. Exercising the power of the community is more important than doing the work if it is not possible due to various reasons.

- **In the COWASH phase III there are many new activities as compared to the last phases but the budget allocated for the phase III is limited. In addition due to limited budget woredas cannot use their accumulated experiences in the use of the CMP approach. How can the new activities be implemented and the accumulated experiences of the woredas used with such a limited budget?**
 - I agree that the available budget is not adequate for full-scale implementation in the woredas. The project and the Embassy are trying to see different ways to get more funds to the phase III so that the accumulated experiences of the stakeholders can be fully utilized.
- **It is good to prepare impact and output indicators so that the project can evaluate its achievements at the end of the phase.**
 - The indicators and indicator monitoring plan have already been prepared but not presented for the interest of saving the time. This plan includes also the impact and outcome indicators. These will be presented in the Inception Report.
- **The water supply access coverage to be contributed by the project is only 6.5% and the latrine coverage contribution for institutions is small as compared to the need for accelerating the coverage. So there is a need for working very closely with other sector actors and overlapping with some WASH financers can be good opportunity to work together to accelerate coverage increment.**
 - The idea is well accepted.
- **What is the secret of a single project to record such a good achievement in the past two phases?**
 - The secret for the achievement of the project is the commitment and accountability of the different stakeholders towards the project. This project is not NGO project but it is a regional Government project supported by the Finnish Government. Most of the project funds come from the Regional Governments. This increases the accountability. The other secret is the increased ownership of the community on the project due to the community managed project approach. The project responds to the demand from the community and community is therefore ready to deliver.
- **What is the role of the COWASH Federal Technical Assistant Team (FTAT), RSU, sector bureaus and offices?**
 - The main role of the FTAT and the Regional Support Units are to build the capacities of the sector offices and the staff. This is institutional capacity building. Federal and regional staffs are not implementers. They are facilitators and advisors and generalists. The capacities built at woreda level is then transferred to the capacities of the kebeles and communities to effectively implement the project activities.
- **What is the experience of beneficiary regions in scaling up of CMP approach by other development partners?**

- As a matter of fact, most development partners would like to adopt CMP approach. Nonetheless, they have internal financial regulations which cannot be compromised into the CMP approach. Though they can't adopt the financial modality of CMP, still there is a chance to make use of different development activities so that communities' ownership enhanced. The attempt of Tigray was mentioned in terms of adopting CMP approach in the other 23 woredas of the region besides the 7 COWASH woredas. Also the Plan Ethiopia financed water supply implementation through ORDA in Bahir Dar Zuria woreda is an example of CMP replication.
- **Is hand washing facility part of the institutional latrine in the plan?**
 - Yes, the issue of complete / full WASH package is taken into account in COWASH.
- **The management of solid and liquid waste is not mentioned in the COWASH phase III. However, these are also becoming a challenge for the rural community. These issues should be included and implemented by the project.**
 - Agreed
- **COWASH presented that there is overlap with NGOs and DPs in a woreda creating duplication of efforts. How can this be managed?**
 - Overlap could not be taken as a threat as there are a number of development demands by the community. Rather we have to create a synergy among these partners in that particular woreda so that the resources for the woreda would be effectively used.

3 GROUP WORKS

In the afternoon the participants were grouped in to three groups to deal with three themes prepared for the discussion by the FTAT. The summary of the issues discussed in each group are presented hereunder.

3.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

COWASH Phase III M&E system was discussed in a parallel session during the Launch Workshop. The COWASH M&E Specialist presented the major issues of the project's M&E system:

- i. Results Based Management (RBM) structure
- ii. governance and guidance;
- iii. planning (activity and Indicator)
- iv. monitoring and tools
- v. reporting frequency and flow
- vi. project data management (WPs and Latrines Data Management Database and Planning and Monitoring Database)
- vii. anticipated challenges

Emphasis was given to the discussion on the challenges anticipated based on previous COWASH Phases. The challenges presented were:

- i. lack of coordination from some stakeholders like Bureau of Education and Bureau of health in all regions except Amhara
- ii. inadequate support for Woredas and Zones

- iii. lack of reliable data from woreda sector offices and lack of agreed definitions for some WASH indicators
- iv. delay and quality in performance reporting
- v. lack of coordination among WASH actors in the project woredas
- vi. turnover of woreda staff and WWT members

Participants of the session indicated that these challenges are not peculiar to COWASH. The issues raised have been affecting the implementation of WASH activities at all levels: federal, regional, zone and woreda levels. It was pointed out that pertinent authorities should give due attention and urgent solution so that GTP II targets can be successfully achieved. The effort in mitigating the challenges and their effect need to be coordinated and their implementation followed up by the responsible bodies. It was further mentioned that weaknesses of GTP I period should not be repeated in GTP II. The need for assisting the WASH sector Ministries and Bureaus in developing systems was one of the discussion points.



M&E group work

The group recommended the following to reverse the challenges in COWASH Phase III.

3.1.1 Coordination of WASH sector bureaus

In many of the project regions, BoE and BoH are not active in the implementation of COWASH activities. Their participation in high level meetings, trainings and workshops and even in planning has been very low. The recommendations were the following:

- the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed among the WASH sector ministries should be respected and pertinent authorities should act in line with the MoU
- awareness raising workshops and trainings should be given to authorities at all levels

- information with evidence should be presented to higher level authorities like NWSC and RWSC for doable decision

3.1.2 Lack of Reliable WASH Data

This was one of the most discussed issues in the session. Many participants, including regional officials, witnessed the existence of WASH data problem. The group agreed that the current WASH data reporting is with flaws and urgent decision is required to have quality WASH data from the woredas. The challenge lies mainly in the lack of agreed definitions of WASH indicators (for instance, water supply access coverage and 'sanitation' coverage) and this has given room for data sources to report figures in their own ways. The recommendations are the following:

- Conduct an assessment in the regions and present a short report to the concerned authorities for decision. The assessment can be conducted on a sample basis in all the regions so that the different data provisions of the regions can be shown and decision can be meaningful.
- Concerned authorities (like NWSC and RWSC) pass directives on the definitions of the GTP II/WASH indicators so that aggregation and coverage figures at regional and national level can be reliable.
- The Planning Commission need to produce definition book on the GTP II indicators along with the Policy Matrix.
- Train all stakeholders of WASH on the directive and carry out Integrated supportive supervision to the sample woredas and implementation of directive issued monitored and reported.

3.1.3 Lack of coordination of WASH actors in the Project Woredas

The participants disclosed that there is no strong coordination among WASH actors in the project woredas. As a result, efforts are being duplicated and scarce resources wasted in many areas. This is partly due to the lack of implementation of One WASH Program. It was recommended to establish strong coordination system in WASH so that the efforts can yield meaningful results. WWTs are responsible to coordinate efforts under their jurisdiction and meaningfully allocate the resources flowing from the different actors.

In all, the decision makers should assess their policies and give due attention to systems to efficiently and effectively utilize resources and attain targets in the set time frame.

3.2 WOMEN LED WATER SCHEMES MAINTENANCE, SPARE PART SUPPLY AND SANITATION MARKETING ENTERPRISES

Prior to commencing the deliberation on the discussion points prepared by FTAT, Meaza Kebede, Gender and MSE development specialist, made brief presentation focusing on existing practices in terms of water schemes maintenance, spare part supply and sanitation marketing enterprises establishment and operation based on the assessment made in the five COWASH regions through discussions held with pertinent government organizations, development partners and entrepreneurs engaged in the aforementioned businesses. The topics she raised during her presentation include the following.

- Membership size per enterprise - Pros and cons of having smaller size (≤ 5 members) and large group (between 10 and 12 members)
- Women led enterprise - women only business groups, women's position in mixed groups, potential threats to involve women in water maintenance business
- Donors' support in constructing production & selling premises for these business groups

- iv. Different modalities used by COWASH regions regarding spare part supply chains and doing water scheme maintenances –
- v. Licensing businesses
- vi. Support (skill enhancement and entrepreneurship training) including start up capital provided to these enterprises by government and development partners
- vii. Educational background of entrepreneurs / the required professions to be part of the business group
- viii. Locations where SM business groups need to be established (i.e. rural kebeles and woreda towns)
- ix. Slab types produced and the respective selling prices
- x. Promotion and market linkage
- xi. Existing opportunities that the entrepreneurs are having to diversify their businesses
- xii. Challenges to scale up water schemes maintenance, spare part supply and sanitation marketing enterprises

Finally she presented the COWASH approach as follows:

- Women led – Women hold leadership positions in the enterprise (Chairperson, cashier and secretary) but not necessarily women only group
- Focus on inclusion of persons with disability
- Involve all pertinent organizations (water, health and MSE dev't agency, TVET)
- Work closely with Regional SM multi stakeholders forum
- Strengthen established enterprises – If they are Women led
- Establish new enterprises – Opt for 5 members /enterprise ;
- SM enterprises at health center catchment area & O&M enterprises in woreda capital
- Capacity building & strengthen market linkage (WASHCOs with O&M enterprises); Health center staffs including HEWs & kebele council with SM enterprises; using sales agents (to be approached by the entrepreneurs)
- Support enterprises to have skill & entrepreneurship trainings, have business plans & diversify their products & businesses
- COWASH to prepare clear financing plan and modality for SM and water scheme maintenance enterprises – Who (gov't, MFIs, dev't partners) should finance what (startup capitals, premises, etc) on what basis (loan, revolving fund?)

Following the presentation, the group members held thorough discussions. Issues raised and consensus reached among the group on each discussion points are presented below:

3.2.1 Is there a need to conduct formative research – added value of conducting same formative research than using previous researches conducted on the same subject, for instance, the one conducted by iDE (Sanitation Marketing Ethiopia: Deep Dive Assessment, October 2013)?

- An idea on the need to conduct need assessment in selected COWASH woredas to know income status of communities and their willingness to invest on slab was proposed. However, the discussants came to understand that improving household latrine conditions need to be promoted intensively in order to raise communities' awareness which otherwise may not be their priority to spend money on it at present.
- Finally consensus reached that there are two business models: demand driven and supply driven. COWASH can take up supply driven business model. Side by side, the promotion activity should be done aggressively. In doing so, the health sector should not be considered

as a sole organization to deal with sanitation marketing. Rather there is a strong need to bring other pertinent organizations on board like MSE development agency / office and TVET besides the conventional WASH partners (water, health and education).

- The promotion and market linkage should be done by MSE like other profitable businesses while the responsibility of health sector should be linked with demand creation. Since COWASH has great interest to focus on women led enterprises, involving Women Affairs Bureau/Office and Women Associations would be beneficial.
- It was mentioned that evaluation has been done on the interventions made following iDE's deep dive assessment. It is recommended to read the evaluation report for information purpose.

3.2.2 Women led - What strategy can we use to make MSE's women led, in mixed group of men and women?

- For the newly established enterprises, it might not be difficult to make women led unlike considering the already established ones. Moreover, establishing women led enterprises working on water schemes maintenance may be difficult since the entrepreneurs need to have professional skill on electro mechanic and only few women are graduating on this field.
- As mentioned by one of the Participants from Tigray, attempt was made to establish one water scheme maintenance enterprise per woreda comprising of 5 graduates from TVET and University in electro-mechanics. So far five woredas out of 34 have established the enterprise and all members in each of the five woreda are men.
- COWASH, as a way out, has to define the maintenance works to be done in the water schemes and should come up with the required level of skill so that TVET can provide the training by selecting the appropriate course from existing occupational standard to bring women on board in the water schemes maintenance enterprises. The case of women artisans in Amhara was mentioned as a practical example.
- Women can also work as the water schemes maintenance spare part suppliers.
- The market works in the same way. In rural areas, there are informal enterprises working through saving and internal lending mechanism. COWASH can use this group to establish new women led enterprises.

3.2.3 How to diversify MSE's business

How to make water scheme maintenance enterprises to have maintenance spare parts without compromising quality and higher price, what additional activities can be added (irrigation, biogas, solar lantern/light/lamp)

- Spare parts quality assurance will be difficult and that is why water resource bureaus in some regions opt for bulk procurement of spare parts at regional level and distribute to woredas.
- Additional activities like maintenance of generators (i.e. used for irrigation as well) can be done by along with water supply scheme maintenance. There are other businesses like concrete block production and selling, road construction using coble stone, etc but it requires different business model and skill.

What additional activities to be added for SM enterprises – (sanitary items, fuel saving stove, preparing low cost menstrual pads?)

- There are opportunities to be engaged in faeces usage for productive purpose. However, it requires different business model and skill.

- The idea of producing low cost menstrual pads for sale should not be entertained by SM business groups because the latter requires a hygienic production process (unlike concrete slab production) and can't be done by a micro-enterprise level which is characterized by low capital and high labour intensive type of business. The product (menstrual pad) should pass the requirements of quality control from a pertinent government organization before making it available in the market for sale. The case of one organization that attempted to link SM business with menstrual pad production and failed to pass the quality assurance process was mentioned as a practical example.

3.2.4 Concrete slabs – Is there any other option other than concrete slab?

- World Bank has started to negotiate with manufacturing industries in Ethiopia to produce plastic slabs using the experience in Kenya. The process will take close to two years to finalize the pre-test and make it available for wider use. With the limited COWASH phase III program period, it is not ideal to wait for this process. Thus, the SM enterprises to be established / strengthened by COWASH can proceed producing concrete slabs with different sizes and shapes based on user communities preference.

3.2.5 Legality of transfer of startup capitals from local government to private enterprises freely (providing molds on loan basis)?

- The enterprises need to have startup capital and COWASH can support them to a limited scale. The road map for the transfer of startup capitals from COWASH to local government and then to the entrepreneurs need to be prepared as planned by COWASH.

3.3 INCLUSION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES INTO COWASH PHASE III

The inclusion of persons with disabilities into COWASH phase III was discussed in the third parallel session which was facilitated by the Junior Expert Ms Aino Himanen. Before the group discussion, a brief presentation was made. As disability mainstreaming is a new component to COWASH, first the concept and what the project aims to achieve in this regard was explained. Then the following challenges to the mainstreaming efforts that have been identified were explained:

- i. Lack of data and information on disabilities
- ii. Low level of understanding of disability issues among stakeholders
- iii. Low priority of disability issues in the WASH sector
- iv. Lack of strategy and guidance. National Plan of Action on Persons with Disabilities does not include WASH issues and MoLSA is not part of the WASH sector stakeholders
- v. Lack of planning and budgeting in this component in the Project Document of COWASH Phase III
- vi. Lack of guidance and plans from Government of Finland on how it plans to implement and monitor disability inclusion in its development funding for bilateral projects)
- vii. DPOs are not present in the whole project area, especially at the community level and are often weak organizations that need capacity building as well

The steps taken so far in the inception phase were also presented:

- Familiarized with the disability sector in Ethiopia and raised issue of disability during field visits to understand current situation on the ground
- Held meetings with stakeholders at different levels and identified partners in Ethiopia to support the process of mainstreaming

- Addressed the lack of data and information on disability in the project by reviewing: the baseline assessment questionnaires, Results Framework and Performance Monitoring Plan
- Made activity planning for 2009 EFY at federal, region, zone and woreda levels. Includes trainings and capacity building at all levels, production of guidelines etc.
- Reviewed COWASH phase III project document and FTAT roles and responsibilities from disability perspective

The plans of disability mainstreaming in COWASH phase III include:

- Produce a guideline on inclusive WASH (based on practical guideline produced by Finnish DPOs) and have it endorsed by the NWSC
- Capacity building and awareness raising: Organise trainings for regional WASH teams, cascaded down to the zone, woreda and community levels, including WASHCOs and artisans building the facilities
- Prepare a short brochure on disability mainstreaming to distribute to the woredas to support the capacity building
- Cooperate with partners on disability mainstreaming: audit of COWASH III materials and produce a more detailed way forward; as well as support COWASH in the production of the guideline on inclusive WASH, in trainings and in inclusion at grassroots level
- Assess the implementation of the guideline and performance of case studies in the second year, in cooperation with partners and plan further action needed from there
- Link regional/woreda WASH teams with DPOs and plan how they could work together if existing locally
- Revise guidelines for all topics to include disability angle; always include disability issues in trainings
- Improve the inclusive household level sanitation with promotion through sanitation marketing MSEs and cooperation with TVETs and MoH

Following the presentation, the group members held thorough discussions. Issues raised and consensus reached among the group on each discussion points are summarized below:

3.3.1 How to increase visibility of disability issues into the WASH sector?

It was agreed that MoLSA needs to be included as part of the WASH stakeholders. Together with MoLSA the following should be discussed:

- Establishment of an inclusive WASH platform that would bring together the relevant WASH stakeholders (from all levels) and following that the development of an MoU
- Jointly with other stakeholders the production of an inclusive WASH guideline in Ethiopia
- Issues related to disability data collection, monitoring and responsibilities

3.3.2 Inclusive and accessible sanitation

- Sanitation marketing MSEs should promote a latrine design for persons with disabilities as well. It could be a low-cost and easy to make option of plastic/bamboo chair that can be placed on top of a slab/latrine.
- These designs should be included into the Ministry of Health latrine design guideline. Not only the latrine, but also MHM facilities and hand washing facilities should be accessible.
- COWASH should invest in the development of disability friendly latrine and water supply designs

3.3.3 Negative attitudes as a barrier to inclusion

- The biggest challenge to the inclusion of persons with disabilities is the negative attitudes related to disability. Therefore COWASH needs to focus on awareness raising and training.
- COWASH should also find linkages between disability experts, disabled people's organisations DPOs and WASH stakeholders.

3.3.4 Inclusion of persons with disabilities at the community level

- Inclusion of members with disabilities into WASHCOs and MSEs was supported (minimum one member/group)
- Problems related to the participation of persons with disabilities in practice need to be resolved (usually related to attitudinal problems, not the actual inability of persons with disabilities to participate and contribute)
- There should be also one person selected as a disability focal point in each COWASH Regional Support Unit, who would be responsible for coordinating the mainstreaming efforts in their region in COWASH project.



Inclusion Group Work

4 CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was closed by Ato Gezahegn Tadesse, Agriculture and Water Advisor at the Embassy of Finland. In his closing remark Ato Gezahegn thanked all the participants for the important & unreserved contribution both in the plenary & in the group work and wished the same momentum to be kept in the implementation of the project. He wished all the participants safe journey to home and announced the official closing of the workshop at 5:10PM.

Annex: Phase III presentation



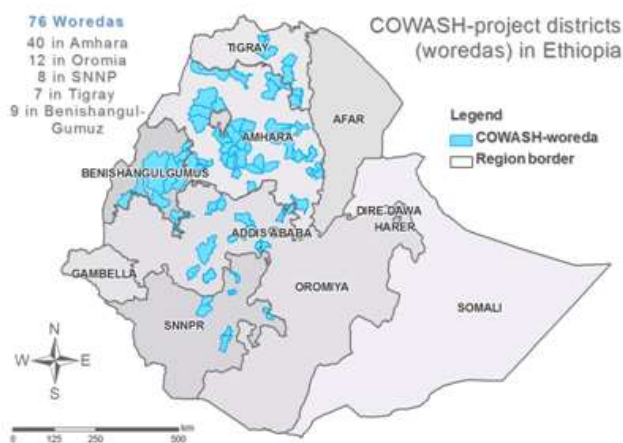
COWASH PHASE III

ARTO SUOMINEN, CTA

RAMBOLL



WHERE WE WORK AND WHAT WE DO ?



Community-led accelerated WASH (COWASH) 2011-2019

Jointly funded by Government of Finland and Government of Ethiopia

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COWASH PHASE III (2016-2019)

The Goal

Improved health, women's equal access to and control over WASH management and related entrepreneurship in the program Areas by 2019

The development objective

To contribute to achieving Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan II (July 2015-June 2020) targets for the WASH sectors in terms of water, sanitation and hygiene access coverage and quality of service delivery in selected **rural** areas in five Regions by using Community Managed Project (CMP) approach.

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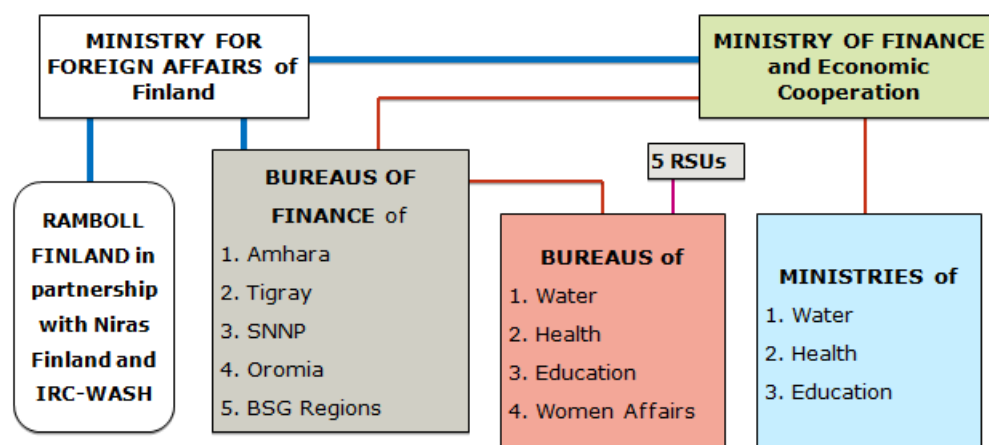
COWASH PHASE III OUTCOMES IN TARGET WOREDAS IN 5 REGIONS BY 2019

Outcome 1	Increased climate resilient community and institutional water supply access
Outcome 2	Increased community, institutional sanitation & hygiene access coverage
Outcome 3	Increased functionality and sustainability of built WASH facilities through improved service delivery
Outcome 4	Women's empowerment and leadership achieved through WASH related activities
Outcome 5	Project Implementation effectively managed by Federal TA

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BI-LATERAL ARRANGEMENTS OF COWASH PHASE III



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In 25 zones and 76 Woredas; 5 sector offices in each (505 offices)

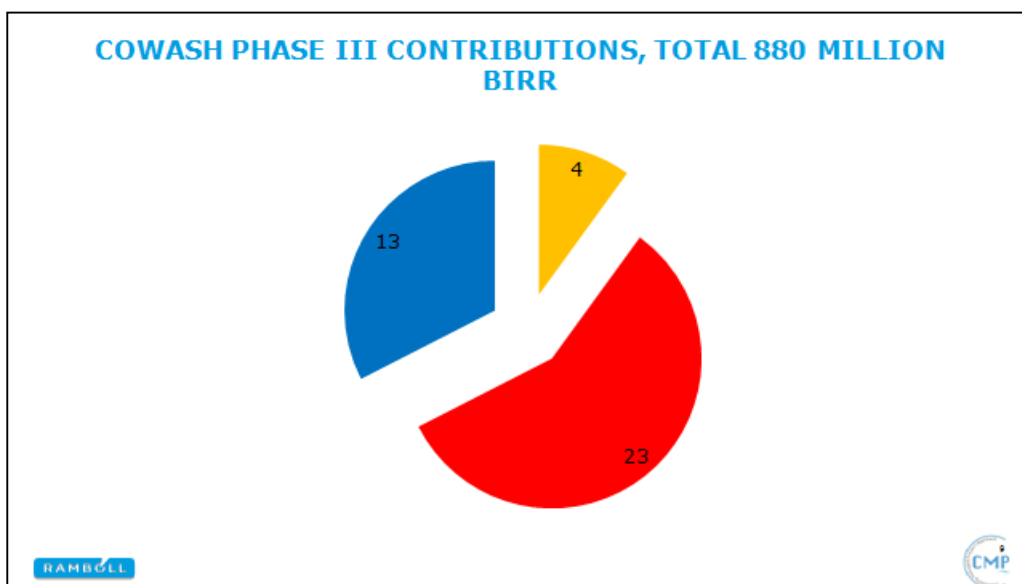
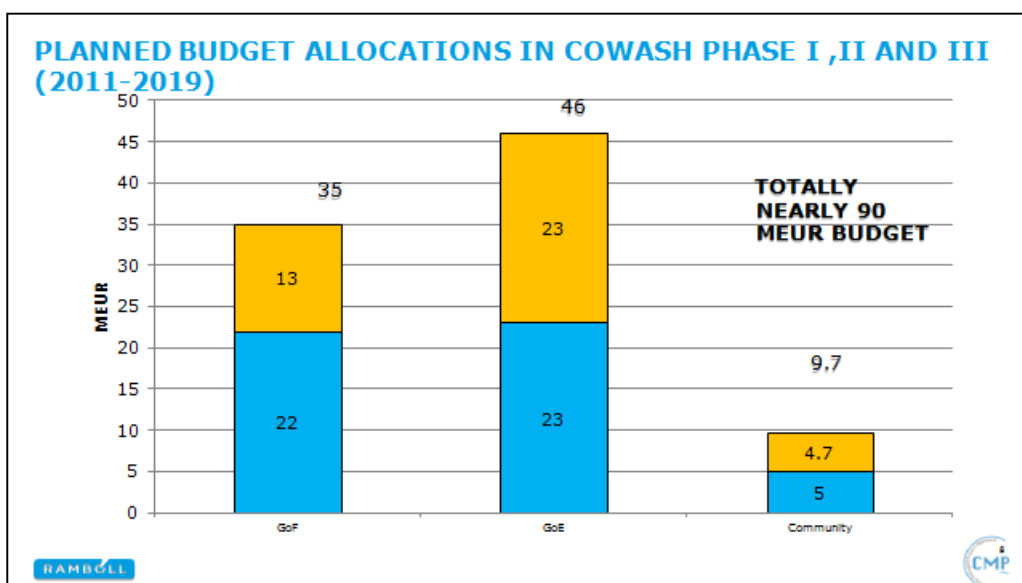
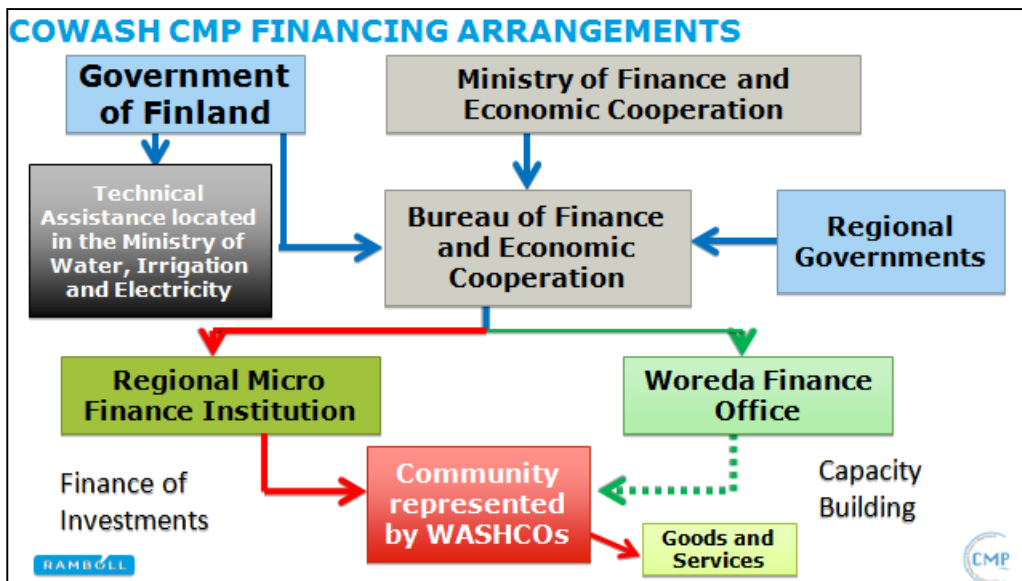


LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS OF COWASH PHASE III

- **COWASH Phase III cooperation agreement**
 - Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Finland and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (Ethiopia)
- **Five Regional Financing Agreements**
 - Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED) and MFA
- **Financial Service Agreements**
 - BoFED and Micro Finance Institution (MFI). In some regions service agreement is between sector office and MFI
- **Technical Assistance Agreement**
 - MFA and Ramboll Finland in partnership with Niras Finland and IRC WASH

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COWASH 3 TOTAL BUDGET IN EUR

Region	GoF	GoE	Community	TOTAL
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Amhara	4,510,000	11,272,727	1,916,364	17,699,091
Tigray	1,596,013	3,886,364	660,682	6,143,058
Oromia	1,556,610	3,381,818	574,909	5,513,337
SNNP	1,205,165	2,254,545	383,273	3,842,983
BSG	1,507,138	2,536,364	431,182	4,474,683
SUB TOTAL	10,374,926	23,331,818	3,966,409	37,673,153
Federal TA	2,329,900			2,329,900
GRAND TOTAL	12,704,826	23,331,818	3,966,409	40,003,053

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CMP

COWASH 3 TOTAL BUDGET IN BIRR

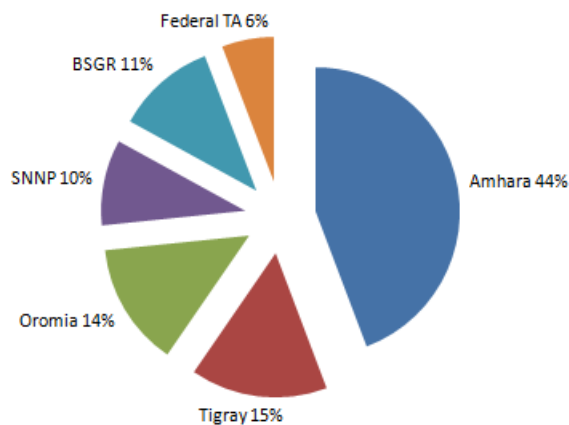
Region	GoF III	GoE	Community	TOTAL
	Birr	Birr	Birr	Birr
Amhara	99,220,000	248,000,000	42,160,000	389,380,000
Tigray	35,112,286	85,500,000	14,535,000	135,147,286
Oromia	34,245,420	74,400,000	12,648,000	121,293,420
SNNP	26,513,630	49,600,000	8,432,000	84,545,630
BSG	33,157,036	55,800,000	9,486,000	98,443,036
SUB TOTAL	228,248,372	513,300,000	87,261,000	828,809,372
Federal TA	51,257,800	-		51,257,800
GRAND TOTAL	279,506,172	513,300,000	87,261,000	880,067,172

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COWASH 3 BUDGET (GOE+GOF+COMMUNITY) DISTRIBUTION

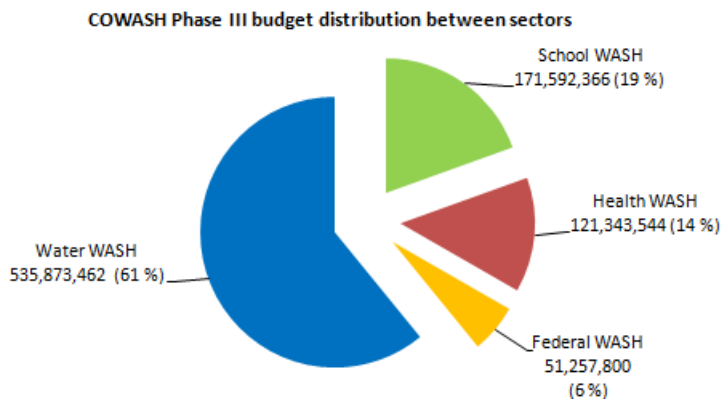
COWASH 3 budget (GoE+GoF+Community) distribution



RAMBOLL

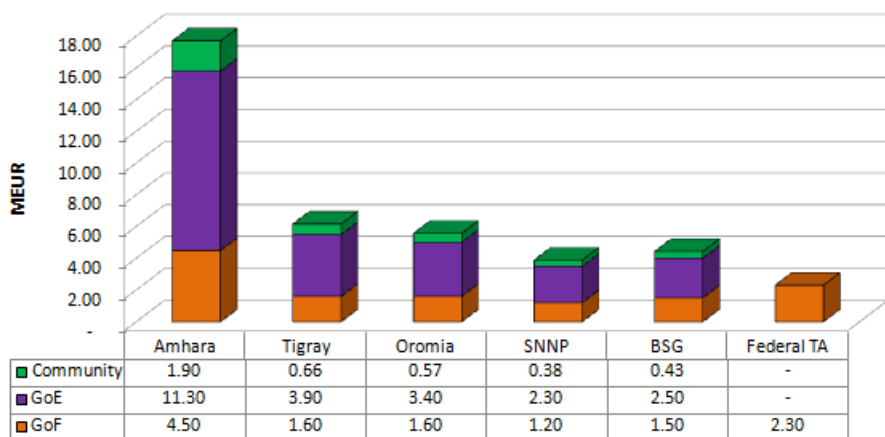
CMP

COWASH PHASE III BUDGET DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN SECTORS



COWASH III BUDGET ALLOCATIONS IN MILLION EUR

COWASH III Budget contributions in Million EUR



WATER SUPPLY AND INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION TECHNOLOGY



Hand dug wells with hand pump



Spring protections with collection chamber and small gravity distribution network with cattle troughs and shower houses



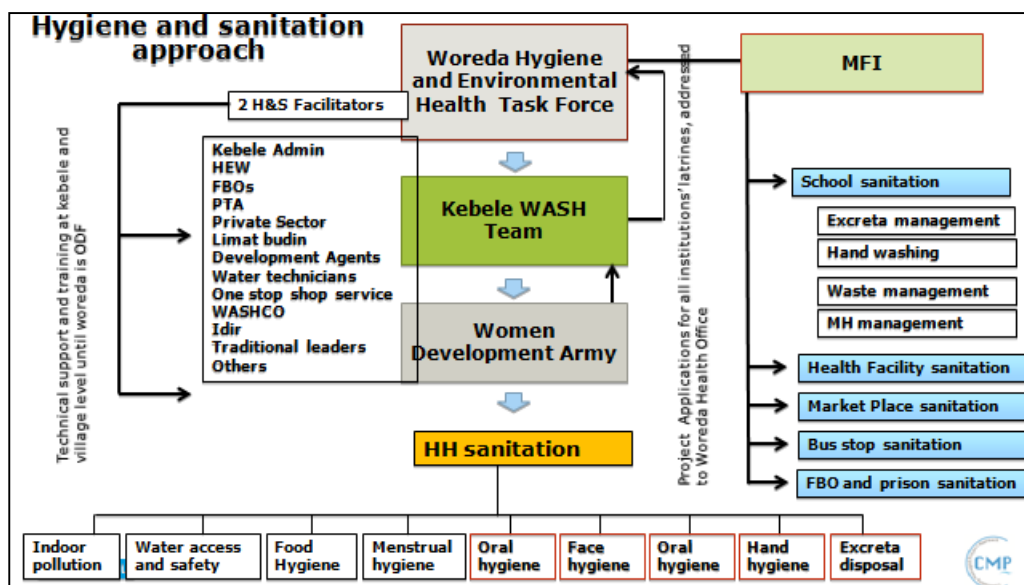
Large multi-village piped systems with motorized pumping, collection chamber and gravity distribution network with cattle troughs and shower houses



Boreholes equipped with hand pumps or submersible pumps with small distribution network



VIP latrines for schools and health institutions



FUNCTIONALITY, WOMEN, INCLUSION AND WATER SAFETY

- **Functionality**
 - Rehabilitation
 - O&M training
 - Supply chain establishment
 - WASHCO legalization
- **Women**
 - Women-led service providers
 - Women leadership in WASHCOs
 - Women leadership training
 - Gender audit



- **Inclusion of people with disabilities**
 - Awareness creation and training
 - Guidelines and manuals
 - Include into trainings
 - Include into plans
 - Disaggregation by disability
 - Appropriate technology development and testing
 - Cooperation with DPOs

- **Water safety**
 - Social, environmental and climate risks screening and management
 - Climate Resilient Water Safety Planning and water quality testing

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COWASH PHASE III TARGETS

- 6.5 % increase in Rural Water Supply Access Coverage as per the GTP II standard (25l/c/d within 1km radius)
- Increase school water supply access coverage in three years 11 %
- Increase health facility water supply access coverage in three years 13 %
- Construction of 4,669 community water supply schemes and serving over 700,000 people
- Construction of 541 school water supply schemes and serving 270,000 children and teachers
- Construction of 366 health facility water supply schemes and serving 1,100 health facility staff

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COWASH PHASE III TARGETS

- 5,576 water supply schemes with technical, social, environmental and climate risk management plans
- 48 water supply schemes with Climate Resilient Water Safety plans
- 3,287 water supply schemes tested with water quality
- 159 schools with improved latrines with 73,300 children and teachers using them
- 199 health facilities with improved latrines with 597 staff members using the services
- Non-functionality rate reduced from 11 % to 8 % in COWASH woredas
- 841 water schemes rehabilitated (major) with 115,866 community level beneficiaries

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COWASH PHASE III TARGETS

- 76 groups providing water supply scheme maintenance service
- 25 women-led water supply or sanitary goods and services providers established or strengthened
- 70 % of the established businesses are profitable
- 7,000 latrine slabs and hand washing utensils produced by women-led service providers in COWASH pilot woredas
- All WASHOs established have at least 50 % women members
- 50 % of WASHCO leadership positions filled with women
- 10 % of WASHCOs having women in all three main management positions

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COWASH PHASE III TARGETS

- 44,030 people trained in the regions
- 15,500 people trained in gender and disability inclusion
- 29,329 people trained in hygiene and sanitation (including sanitation marketing)
- 87,987 people trained on O&M related issues
- 380 people trained in SM and O&M service provider establishment and marketing of WASAH products

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PROGRAMMATIC RISKS		Likelihood	Impact
Inadequate regional budget allocation	Low	Significant	
Low allocation of GoE budgets to new activities	Moderate	Minimal	
Slipping back to OD	Moderate	Minimal	
Diversion from CMP process to WMP	Low	Minimal	
Low community commitment to O&MM	Moderate	Medium	
Use of MFI in fund channeling stopped	Low	Significant	
Low demand in SM and O&M supply chain	Moderate	Medium	
Low participation of H&E sectors in COWASH	Moderate	Medium	
Delay in planning and fund transfers	Moderate	Medium	
Delay of timely audits by regions	Moderate	Minimal	
Poor household water management	Moderate	Minimal	

CONTEXTUAL RISKS		Likelihood	Impact
Predicted draught or flooding	Moderate	Medium	
Big inflation or change in exchange rate	Low	Significant	
Brain drain from COWASH	Low	Minimal	

INSTITUTIONAL RISKS		Likelihood	Impact
Political instability	Moderate	Significant	

COWASH OVERLAPPING IN WATER AND SANITATION											No overlapping with 1. USAID 2. OXFAM???
COWASH Woredas	CWA	UNICEF	World Vision	CARE	GSF	SNV	EWA	Plan	WB (WSP)	IRC	
Amhara											
Enarj Enawga											
Chilga											
Dembia											
Dawa Harewa											
Dera											
Farta											
Fogera											
Mirab Este (West)											
Misrak Este (East)											
Abergele											
Sehala											
Bahir Dar Zuria											
Yilmana Densa											
Benishangul-Gumuz											
Bambasi			RD								
Kersa											
Duna											
Arbegona											
Tigray											
Degua Temben											
Nader Adet											
Medebay Zana											
Ofla											
Seharti Samre											

MAJOR CHALLENGES IN PHASE III

• Challenges

- Different regional strategies to establish water supply Operation and Maintenance Mechanisms. No clear joint coordinated efforts to support regions in O&M development. COWASH support in O&M isolated. Different views of community management in operation and maintenance.
- No clear joint sector coordination mechanisms to address and implement issues important to the rural WASH service delivery but out of the mandate of WASH Family (catchment management, land administration, people with disability)
- Continuously changing project environment (staff turnover, splitting of woredas)
- Overlapping. Different rules and benefits.

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THANK YOU



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