

Community-Led Accelerated WASH (COWASH), Phase III

August 2016-July 2019



OUR GOAL
Improved health, women's equal access to & control over WASH management & related entrepreneurship in the project areas by 2019

COWASH Technical Assistance

RAMBOLL

NIRAS

IRC

COWASH III aims to achieve universal access to WASH in the rural areas of Ethiopia through the acceleration of universal access in-rural water, sanitation and hygiene service delivery.

This is achieved through the establishment of an enabling environment and the implementation of Community Managed Project interventions in selected rural areas of Ethiopia.

COWASH using CMP Approach

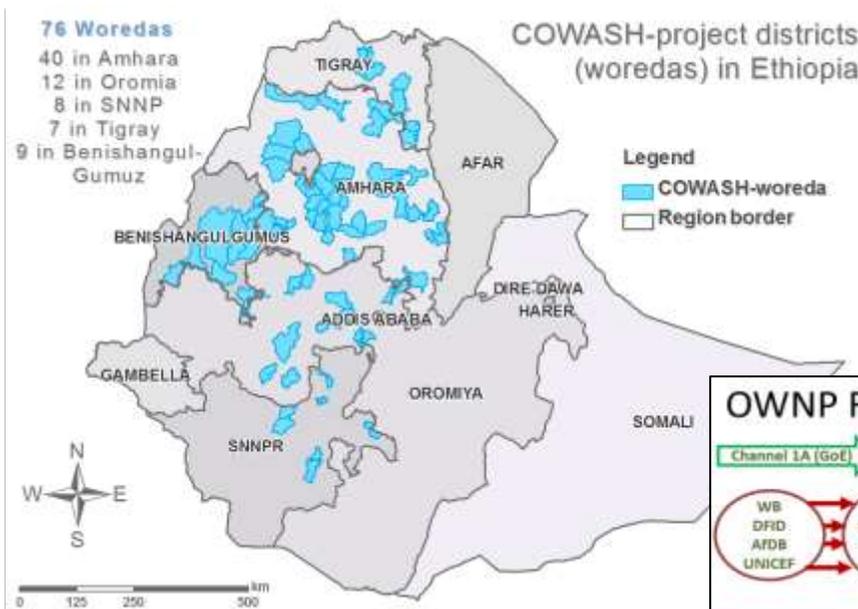
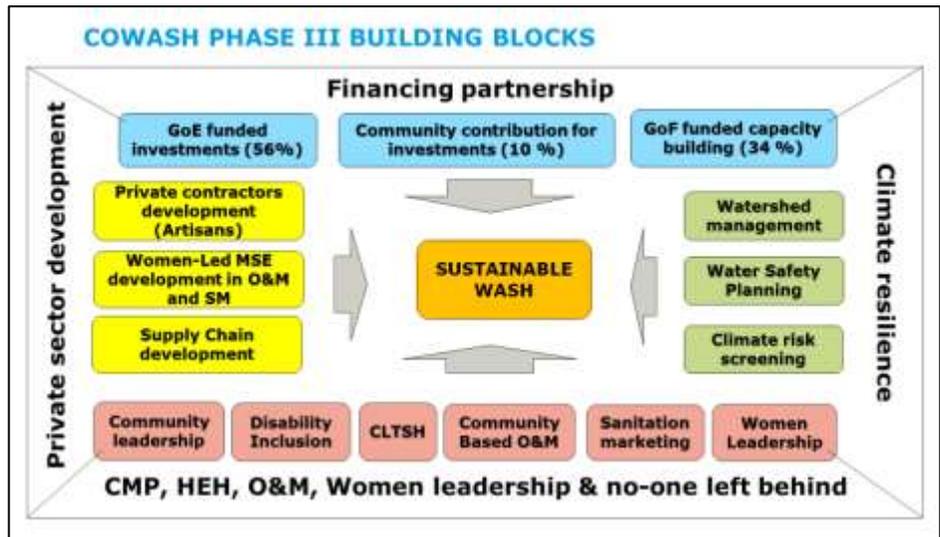
- In COWASH community or institution is the project manager managing the project implementation and finance from the beginning to the end.
- Woreda role is to facilitate, capacitate the community in this process.



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COWASH BUILDING BLOCS

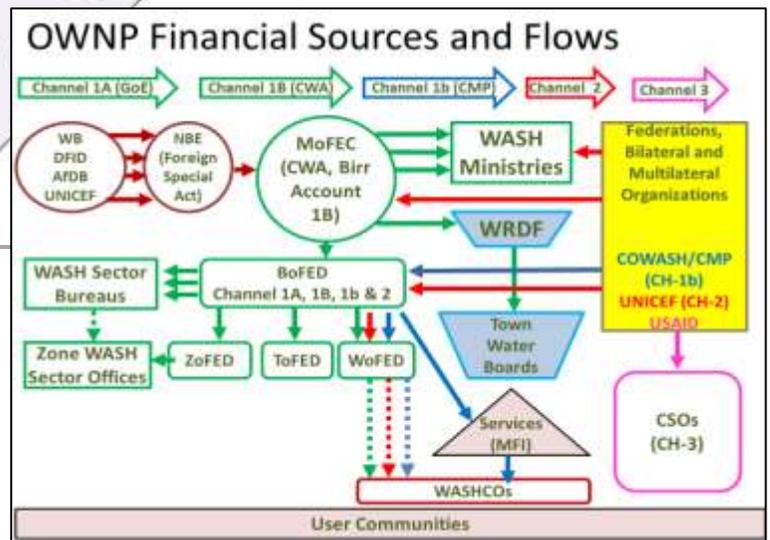
COWASH is designed based on the four major cornerstones of One WASH: Harmonization, Alignment, Partnership and Coordination. COWASH financial flows are aligned and harmonized to Channel 1b, closest possible to sector support. Unique feature in COWASH financing is the regional government financing share of 56 % from total COWASH funds. Cross-cutting issues, to ensure the COWASH results sustainability, are very visible in COWASH implementation. Private sector development with strong focus on women entrepreneurship, intensive introduction and implementation of social-, environmental and climate risks screening incorporated with management and strengthened with progressive women leadership, disability inclusion and capacity building ensure that COWASH infrastructures are sustainable. COWASH supports 76 woredas (districts) in 5 regions. This means that COWASH is covering nearly 10 % of Ethiopia's rural areas.



FINANCE AND FINANCIAL FLOWS IN COWASH

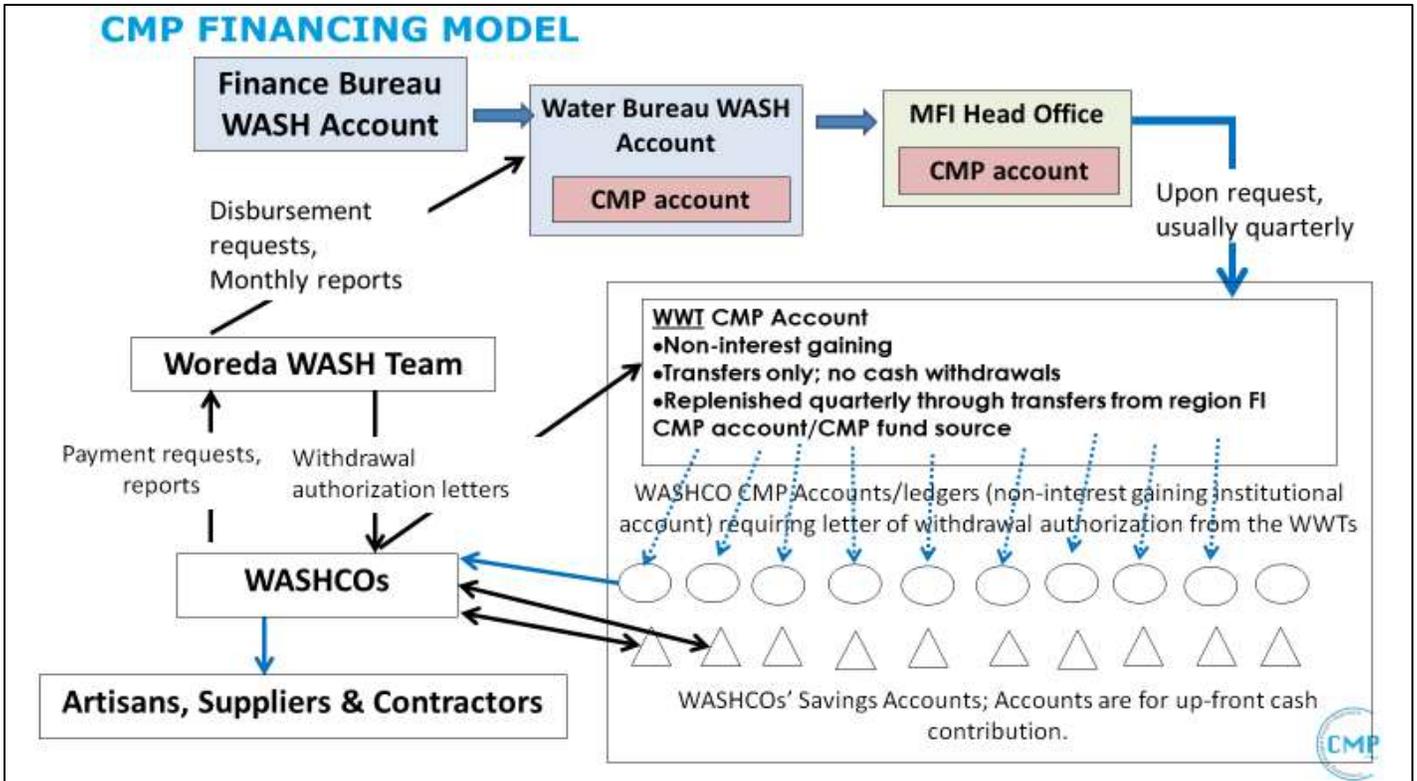
COWASH finance is considered to be Channel 1b in the Finance Ministry's financing modalities and is designed to be part of the One WASH financing modalities as illustrated in the National WASH Implementation Framework.

In COWASH the GoF funds are channelled directly to the regions. In regions Finance Bureaus channels GoF funds for regional bureaus, zones and woredas where funds are used for capacity building. The investment funds coming from regions are channelled to the users for implementation through Micro-Finance Institutions.



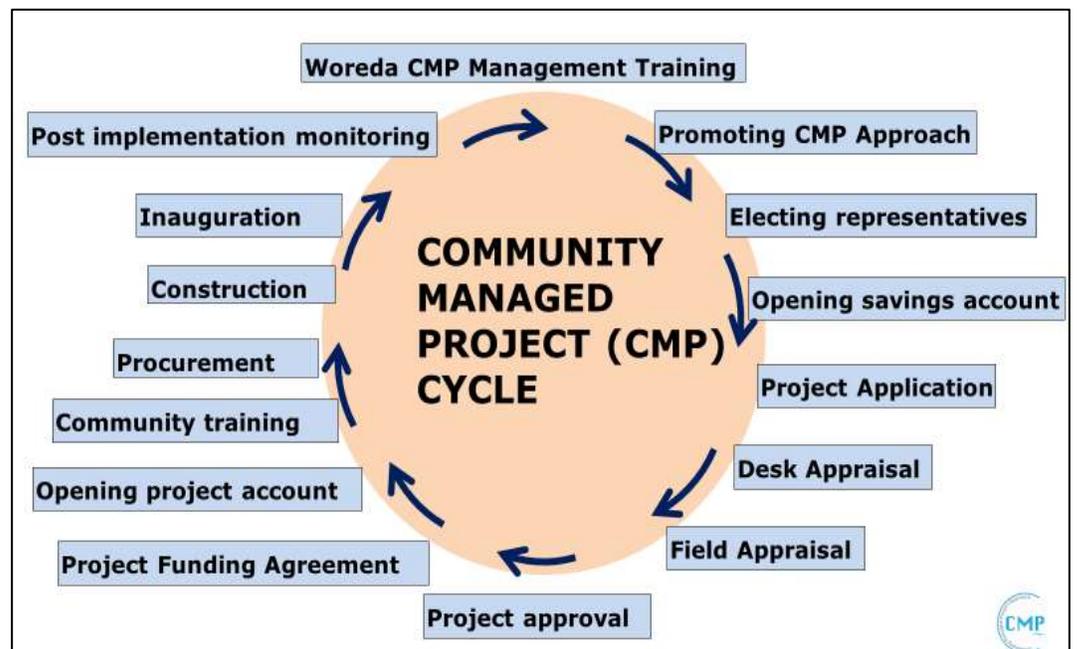
INVESTMENT FINANCING IN COWASH

In COWASH the investment funds are transferred to the community via Micro-Finance Institutions. WASHCOs withdraw investment funds from the MFI CMP account against an authorization letter issued by the Woreda WASH team and report the use of the funds to the CMP supervisor in the Woreda Water Office. CMP supervisor follows-up the WASHCO payments, funds use and settlements and reconciles accounts with the Woreda Micro Finance office monthly.



CMP PROCESS

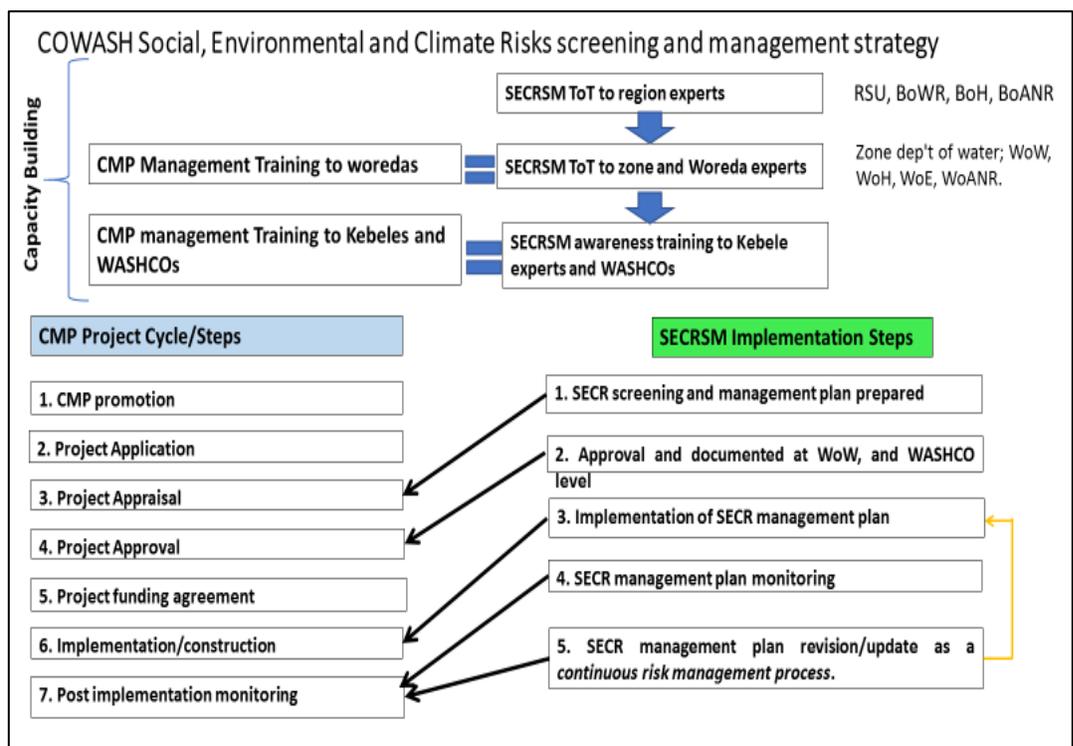
In the CMP process the woreda capacity need to be built first so that they can facilitate the whole CMP process. In order to ensure the success of the CMP each process step need to be followed. From Woreda the CMP moves to kebele level where the kebele WASH team facilitate the WASHCO establishment and project application preparation. Project applications submitted to woreda will be appraised. In the appraisal process



the technical, social, environmental and financial sustainability will be assessed. At this stage community collects the one-year maintenance fee from the beneficiaries and saves it into its saving account opened for the WASHCO. Thereafter the agreement between WASHCO and the Woreda WASH Team for the project finance can be signed. Simultaneously with this process individual men and women are trained as artisans to provide technical skills to WASHCOs in the project implementation. WASHCOs will be trained for project management, procurement, financial management, quality control, reporting and operation and maintenance. Thereafter funds can be transferred to WASHCOs for project execution. WASHCOs procure technical labour services from the artisans. During the construction WASHCOs settle their accounts with the CMP supervisor and finally after one year of project completion WASHCOs pay the deducted retention money to the artisans. In the project inauguration the public audit of the project is carried out and responsibilities for operation and maintenance of the completed project are agreed with the community. The artisans form micro and small enterprise and register themselves as MSEs in order to provide construction and maintenance service for the communities as per the need.

Social, Environmental and Climate Risks screening and management

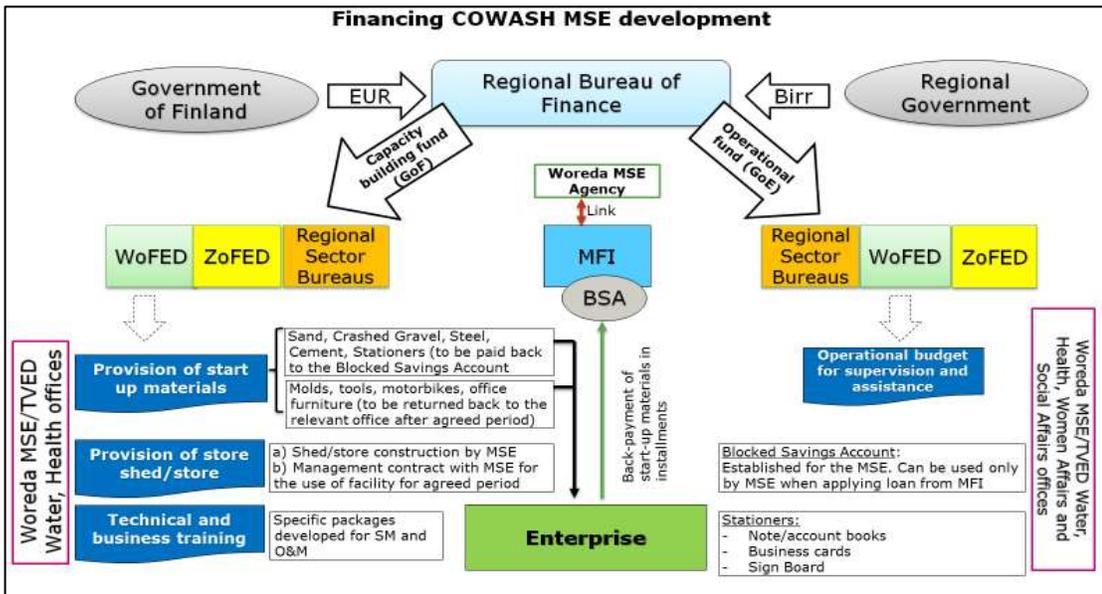
In COWASH the very important instrument to ensure water supply sustainability is the Social, Environmental and Climate Risks Screening (SECRS) followed by planning and management. The SECRS management is actually risk management where all possible social, environmental and climate risks are listed, assessed, and mitigated. This is an important adaptation measure to ensure



the small community managed water schemes remain sustainable. The SECRS process starts with capacity building where Region, Zone, Woreda, Kebele and WASHCO members are trained for its application and further training. The SECRS and its management is incorporated into the CMP project cycle process as illustrated in the drawing below. During the project appraisal the SECR screening is carried out and management plan is prepared together with the community and Woreda Water Office. In the project approval process the prepared SECRS and management documents are approved by the Woreda Water Office and WASHCO. The SECR management plan is implemented by WASHCO and community together. Its implementation is monitored by the community and Woreda Water Office and revisions or updates of the plan are prepared as a continuous risk management process.

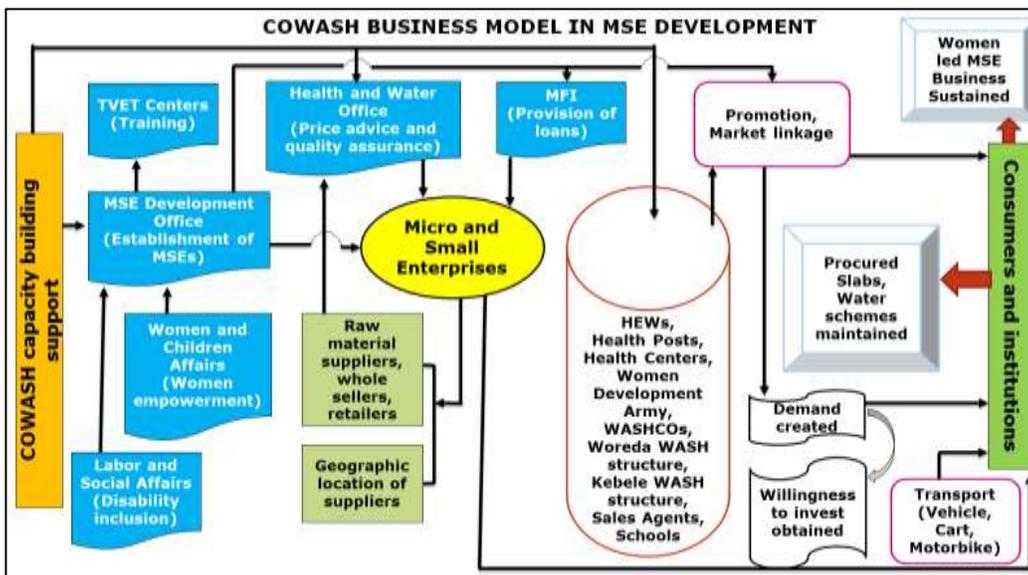
WOMEN-LED BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

COWASH encourages the establishment of enterprises working on WASH components as one (spare parts supply, water schemes maintenance, water schemes construction and sanitation marketing) to diversify and sustain the business activities. COWASH uses the favourable condition created in each of the five Regions



through the signing of the MoU among pertinent government partners to promote sanitation marketing. On top of the signatory government partners for sanitation marketing, the inclusion of major partners including Bureau of Water, Bureau of Women and Children Affairs and Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs are important due to the

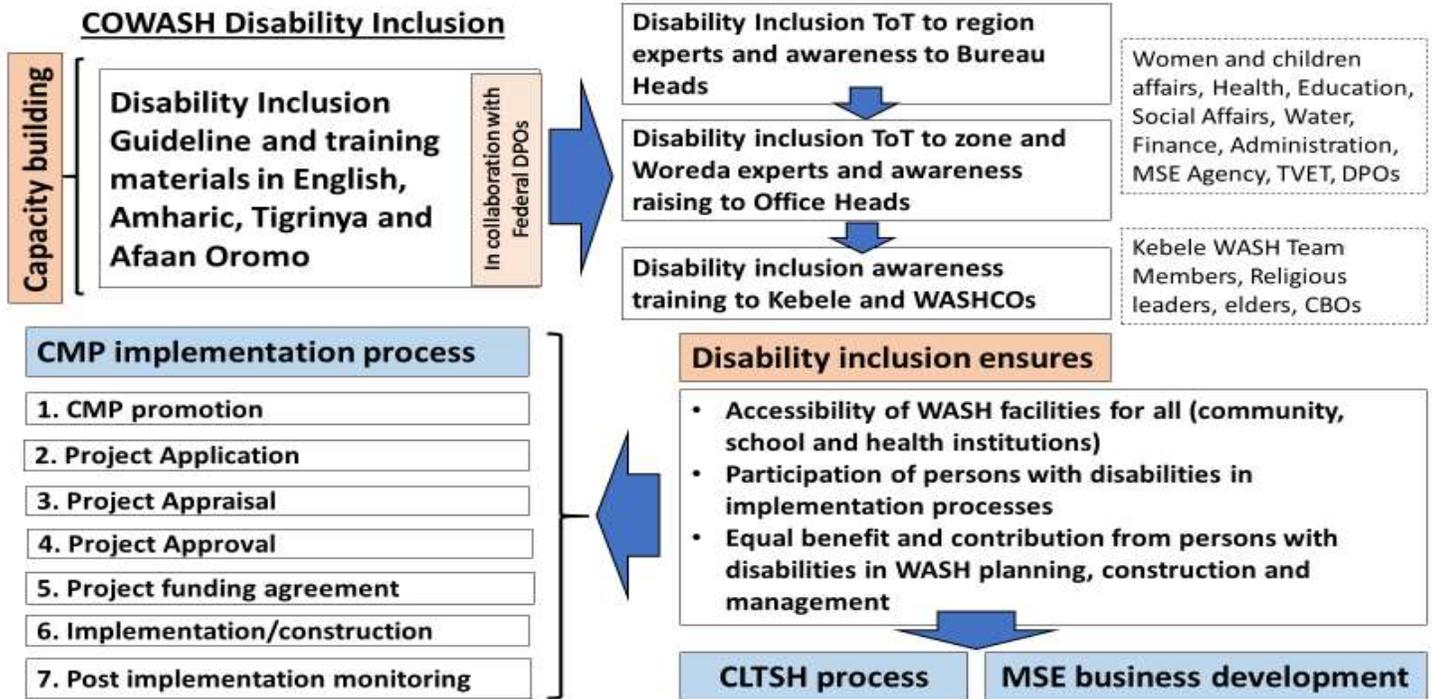
possibility of combining women-led inclusive water sector activities with that of sanitation marketing in the case of COWASH assisted enterprises. COWASH is supporting the establishment of MSEs for sanitation marketing, water supply maintenance and spare part supply development. Woreda MSE development Agencies and Technical Vocational Schools are the main partners in developing the new WASH businesses and with them COWASH has developed financing modality and model for the MSE establishment by following the national guidelines and practises in business development. Participating zonal offices of Water, Health, MSED /TVED/ UFS&JC Agency, TVET and MFI in each Region will provide technical support to the selected pilot Woredas while that of the selected pilot Woredas are directly engaged in the establishment of MSEs, building entrepreneurs capacity, providing production and selling premises, linking enterprises with MFIs and facilitating start up materials (based on demand) as per the mandate of each sector office given by the government.



In the three years project period, 26 women-led micro and small enterprises for sanitation marketing, spare parts supply and maintenance service of water supplies will be established / strengthened in selected pilot Woredas of the 5 program Regions (i.e. 6 each in Amhara and Tigray; 5 each in Oromia and SNNPR; and 4 in Benishangul Gumuz).

COWASH Disability Inclusion

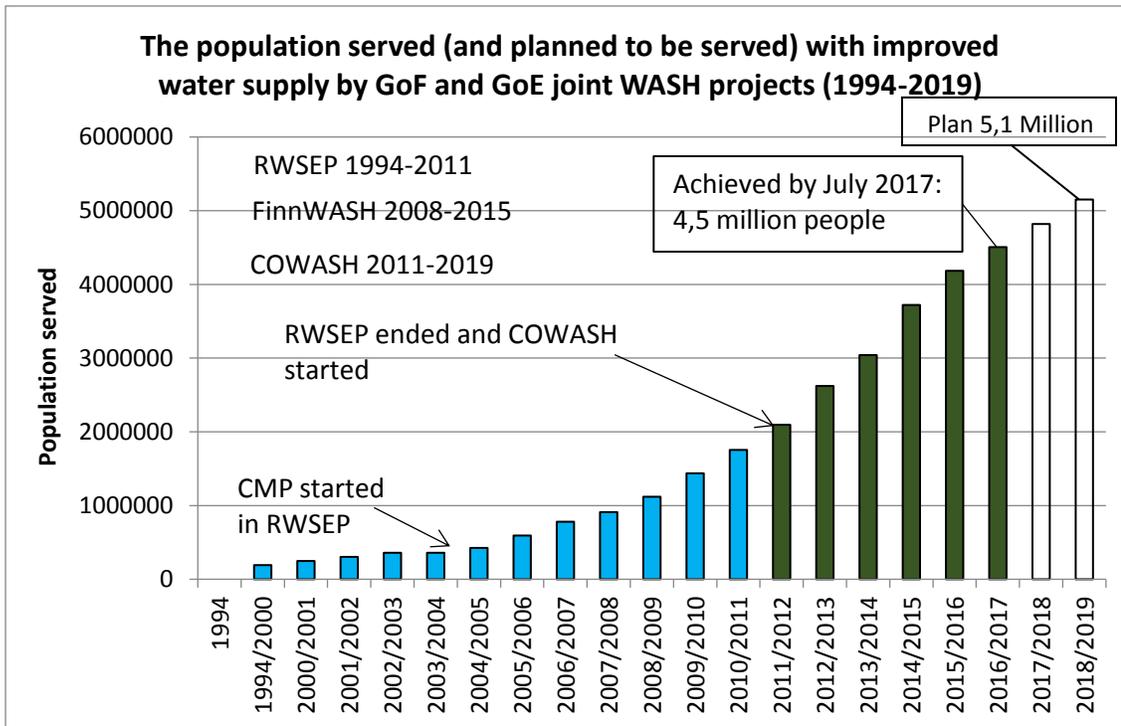
COWASH Disability Inclusion focuses on capacity building of WASH stakeholders at all levels. For this purpose a Disability Inclusion Guideline and training materials in English and regional languages. The Disability Inclusion training is cascaded down to the community level to WASHCOs and Kebele WASH Team members through awareness raising given to office heads and a ToT given to experts in eight sector offices (Water, Health, Education, Women and Children Affairs, Social Affairs, Finance, MSE Agency and TVET) as well as Disabled Peoples' Organisations at region, zone and woreda levels.



The aim of COWASH Disability Inclusion is to ensure WASH facilities in communities, schools and health institutions are accessible for all; that persons with disabilities participate throughout the implementation process; and persons with disabilities benefit and contribute in an equal way in WASH planning, construction and management. Practically, persons with disabilities are included into each step of the CMP implementation process, CLTSH process as well as MSE business development. COWASH disability inclusion illustrations have been drawn by a local deaf artist Tesfaye Menkir.

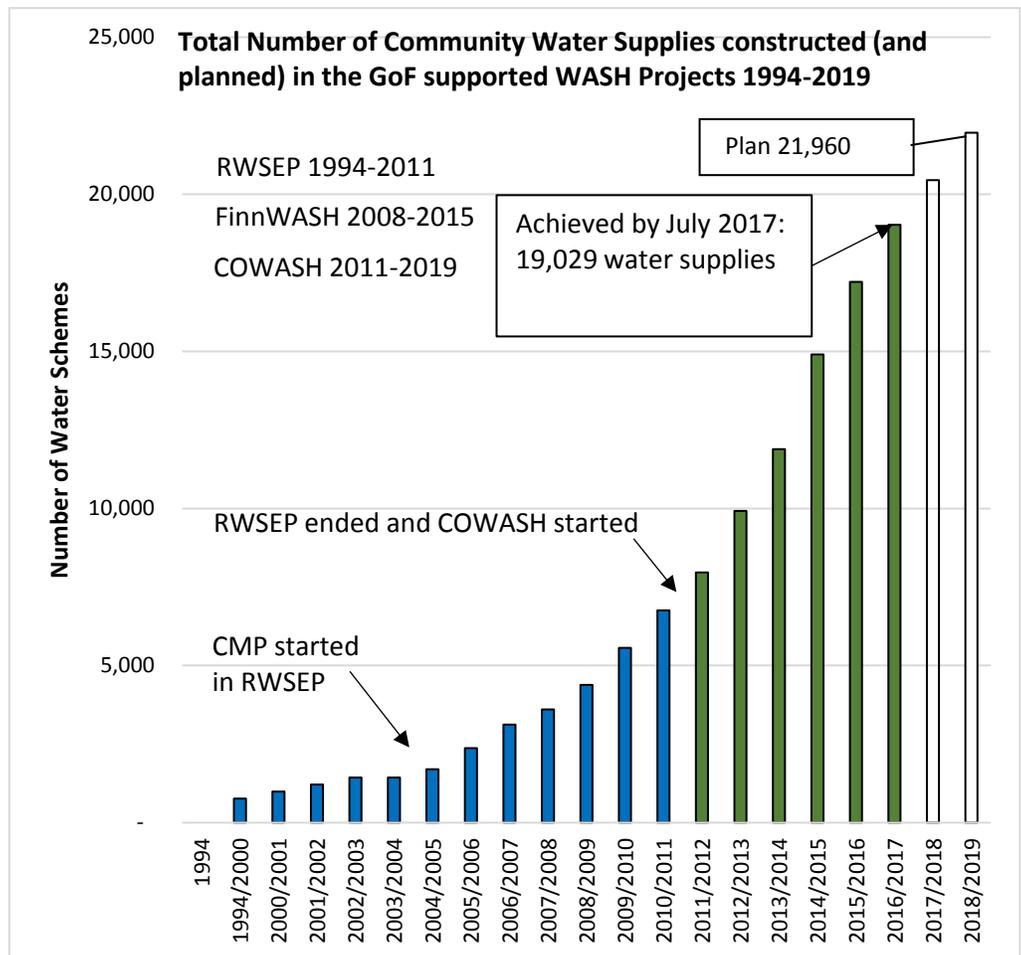


MAJOR WATER SUPPLY ACHIEVEMENTS WITH SUPPORT FROM GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND



Government of Finland has been supporting Ethiopia's WASH sector since 1994. GoF support started with Rural Water Supply and Environment Project (RWSEP) in Amhara Region. After the development of CMP approach in RWSEP in 2003 and because its good results Finland's support was extended to Benishangul Gumuz Region where separate FinnWASH

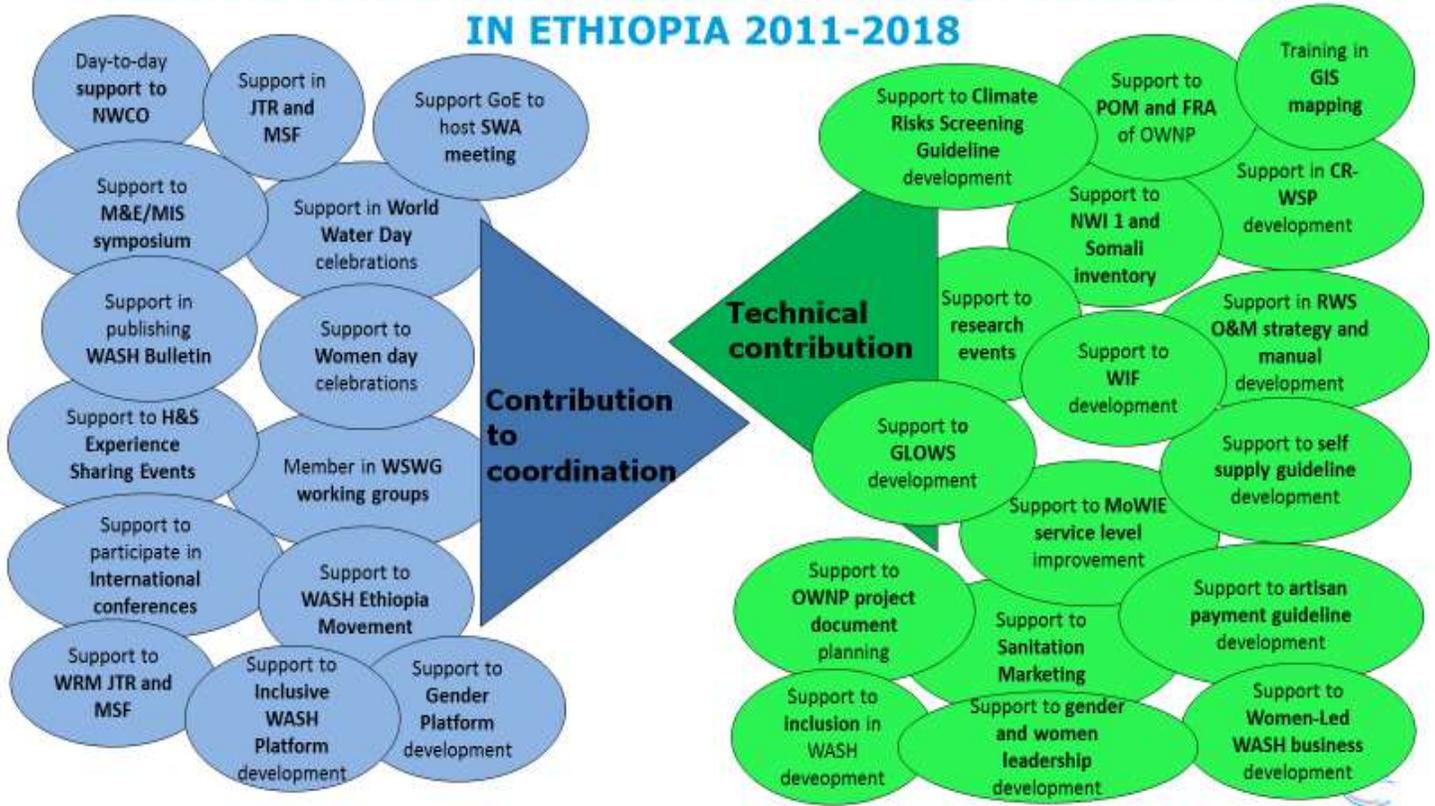
project was operational from 2008 to 2016. RWSEP project was terminated in 2011 and same year the national project COWASH was established. COWASH expanded its implementation in four years to five regions and 76 woredas. The implementation of community-led water supply was accelerating and in July 2017 a total of 4,5 million rural people had benefitted from COWASH results. This achievement was gained through the construction of 19,029 rural community managed small water schemes. Due to the overachievement the targets have now been revised and by July 2019 Government Finland supported rural water supply beneficiaries are planned to be 5,1 million.



COWASH SUPPORT AND ACHIEVED PHASE III RESULTS

During the last 6,5 years COWASH has played very important role in the WASH sector development in Ethiopia. COWASH contribution is numerous from which only the major-ones are illustrated in the graph below. One of the major contributions to mention is the preparation of **National Rural Water Supply Operation and Maintenance Manuals and Strategic Framework**.

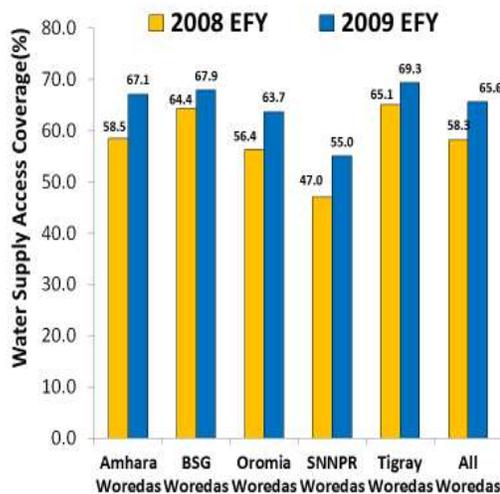
FEDERAL COWASH CONTRIBUTION TO WASH DEVELOPMENT IN ETHIOPIA 2011-2018



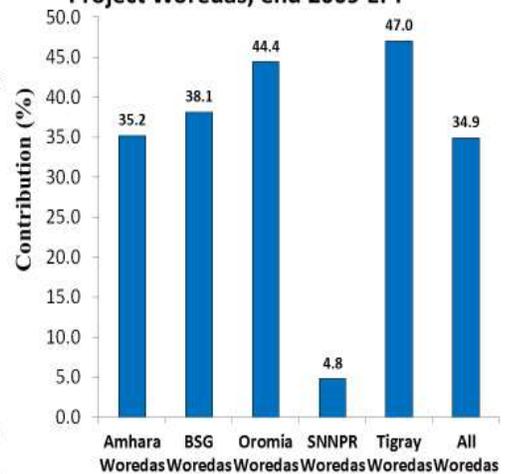
COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY

Phase III of COWASH started in July 2016. During the first year (2009 EFY) of Phase III the rural water supply access coverage increased from 58 % to 66 % in 76 COWASH woredas. COWASH contribution to this achievement was 35 %. It was highest in Tigray and lowest in SNNPR. This result was achieved through the construction of 1,817 community water supply schemes which are serving a population of 321,472 rural people.

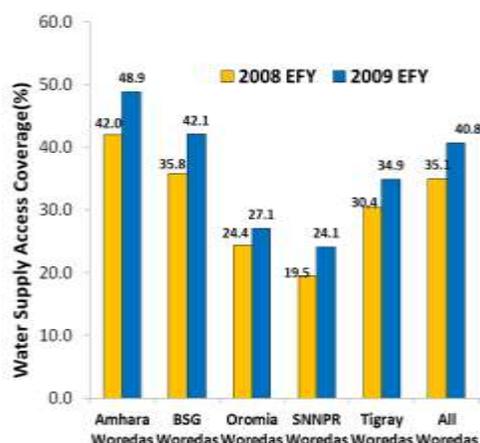
Rural Water Supply Access Coverage (%) of Project Woredas in 2008 & 2009 EFY



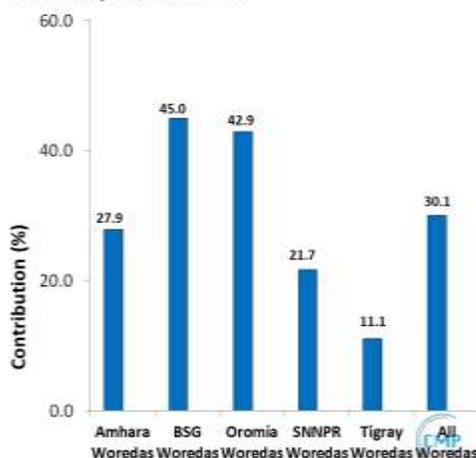
COWASH Contribution to Rural Water Supply Access Coverage Growth of Project Woredas, end 2009 EFY



School Water Supply Access Coverage of Project Woredas in 2008 & 2009 EFY



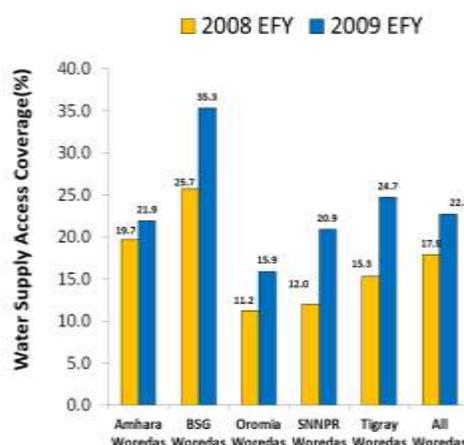
COWASH Contribution to School Water Supply Access Coverage Growth of Project Woredas, end 2009 EFY



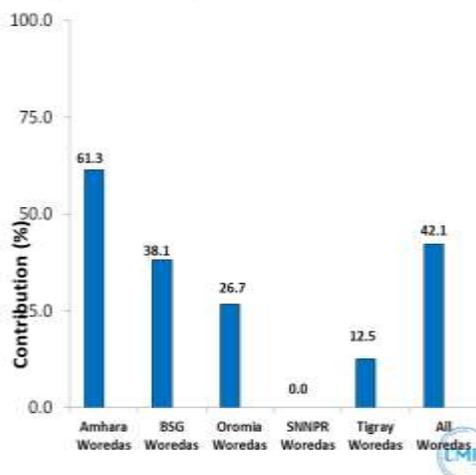
SCHOOL WATER SUPPLY

School water supply access coverage in 76 COWASH woredas increased in 2009 EFY from 35 % to 41 %. Out of this increment COWASH contribution was 30 %. Highest contribution was in Benishangul-Gumuz region (45 %)

Health Facility Water Supply Access Coverage of Project Woredas in 2008 & 2009 EFY



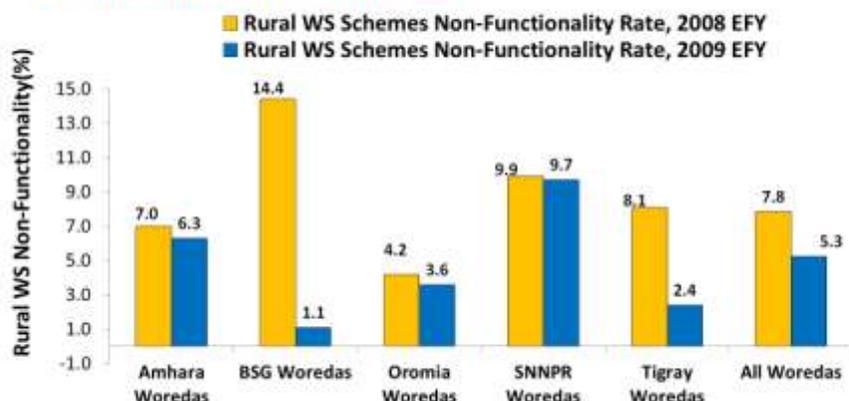
COWASH Contribution to Health Facility Water Supply Access Coverage Growth of Project Woredas, end 2009 EFY



HEALTH INSTITUTION WATER SUPPLY

Health institution water supply access coverage increased in 2009 EFY from 18 % to 23 % in 76 COWASH woredas. Out of this increase COWASH contribution was 42 %. Highest contribution was in Amhara region (61 %).

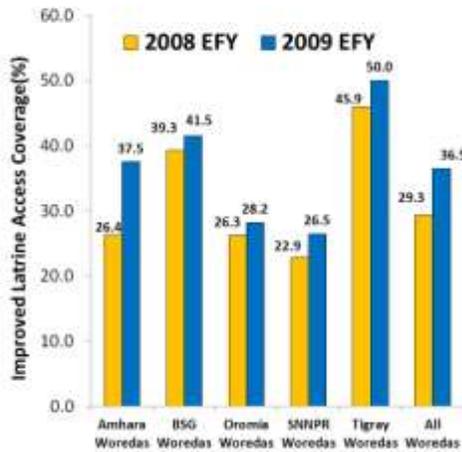
NON-FUNCTIONALITY RATE OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES IN COWASH WOREDAS



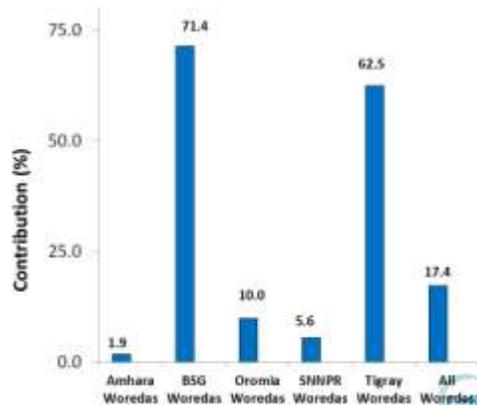
RURAL WATER SUPPLY FUNCTIONALITY

In the beginning of 2009 EFY the rural water supply non-functionality in COWASH 76 woredas was 7,8 %. During the year 2009 EFY the non-functionality rate decreased to 5,3 % which is far below the national average (10,9%).

School Improved Latrine Access Coverage of Project Woredas in 2008 & 2009 EFY



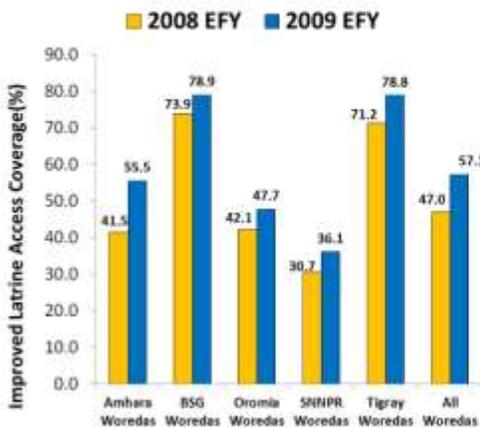
COWASH Contribution to School Improved Latrine Access Coverage Growth of Project Woredas, end 2009 EFY



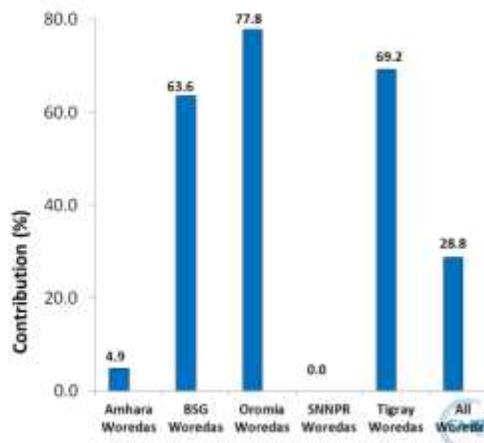
SCHOOL SANITATION

In the beginning of 2009 EFY the school latrine access coverage was 29 % in 76 COWASH woredas. During 2009 EFY the school latrine access coverage increased to 37 %. Out of this increase COWASH contribution was 17 %. The highest contribution was made in Benishangul-Gumuz region (71 %)

Health Facility Improved Latrine Access Coverage of Project Woredas in 2008 & 2009 EFY



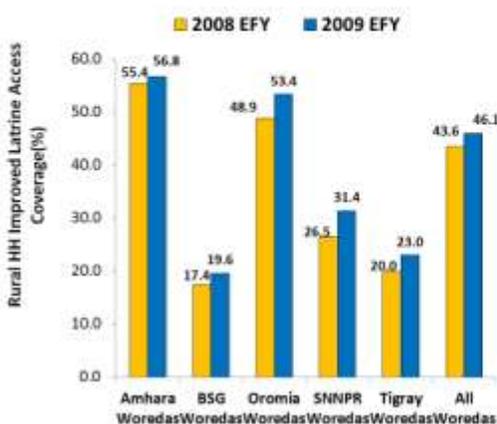
COWASH Contribution to Health Facility Improved Latrine Access Coverage Growth of Project Woredas, end 2009 EFY



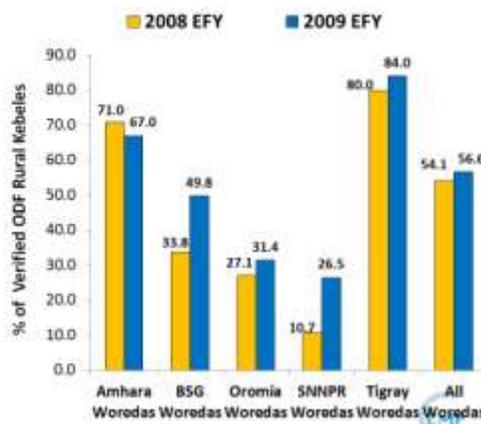
HEALTH INSTITUTION SANITATION

In the beginning of 2009 EFY the health institution latrine access coverage was 47 %. During the year 2009 EFY is increased to 57 %. Out of this increase COWASH contribution was 29 %. Highest contribution was achieved in Oromia region (78 %).

Rural Household Improved Latrine Access Coverage of Project Woredas in 2008 & 2009 EFY



Percentage of verified ODF Rural Kebeles in COWASH Phase III Woredas until end of 2009 EFY



HOUSEHOLD SANITATION

The improved household latrine access coverage in the beginning of year 2009 EFY was 44 % in 76 COWASH woredas. During the year it increased to 46 %. In same period the Open Defecation Free kebeles increased from 54 % to 57 %. COWASH contribution to the increase could not be measured as COWASH capacity building support was mixed with other funds.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WASHCO MEMBERS AND THOSE IN THE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN COWASH PHASE III

Output Level Indicator	All Pilot Woredas	
	Plan	Achieved
% of COWASH III WASHCOs having at least 50% women members	57.4	40.3
% of WASHCO Leadership Positions filled with Women in COWASH III	52.6	26.8
% of COWASH III WASHCOs having Women in All Three Main Management Positions	30.1	5.8



WOMEN LEADERSHIP

In the water supply schemes constructed in 2009 EFY the ratio of women in WASHCOs was 40 % (Plan was 57 %).

The ratio of women in any WASHCO leadership positions (3 positions) was 27 % (Plan was 53 %).

The ratio of women in all three WASHCO leadership positions was 6 % (Plan was 30 %).

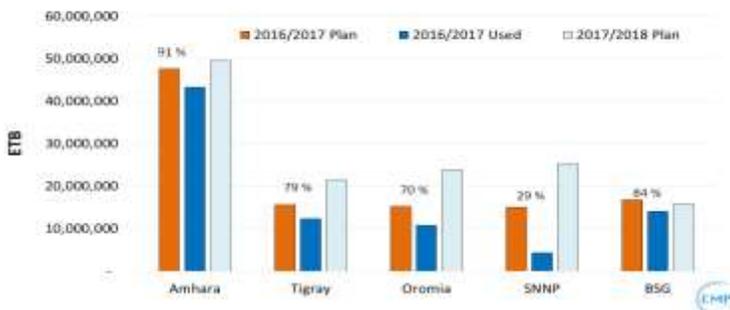
GENDER AND WOMEN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

- Baseline assessment 5 regions
- Training Guideline on Women’s Leadership in WASHCO Management
- Guideline for Women-led Micro and Small Enterprises Development in COWASH Phase III
- 19 pilot woredas selected to establish 24 women-led MSEs
- ToT training for all regional partners in MSE development conducted
- Partners trained for Business Model Canvas
- Gender and leadership training conducted at federal level for MoWIE staff with MoWIE
- Gender planning training conducted for regional partners with MoWIE

INCLUSION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

- Baseline assessment 5 regions
- COWASH Disability Inclusion Guideline with inclusion images
- Conducted ToT trainings for federal and regional staff (including DPOs)
- Worked together with partners (Federal E&I Task Force on WASH)
- Linked regional/woreda WASH teams with local DPOs
- Conducted inclusion training with WaterAid in one woreda

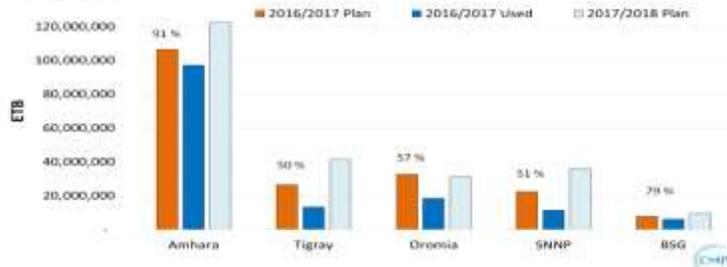
GoF fund use and plan by the regions



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (GOF funds)

The total usage of Government of Finland funds from the received funds was 82 % in 2009 EFY. Highest usage (91%) was recorded in Amhara Region.

GoE fund use and plan by the regions



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (GOE funds)

The total usage of Government of Ethiopia funds from the received funds was 81 % in 2009 EFY. Highest usage (91%) was recorded in Amhara Region