

COMMUNITY-LED ACCELERATED WASH (COWASH)

# FIRST QUARTER PROGRESS REPORT

2005 EFY (8/7/2012-10/10/2012)



**Effective and sustainable  
WaSH services**

NOVEMBER 2012

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**RAMBOLL**

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<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
ACSI	Amhara Credit and Saving Institution
AfDB	African Development Bank
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BoE	Bureau of Education
BoFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BoH	Bureau of Health
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBN	Community Based Nutrition
CDF	Community Development Fund
CFT	Community Facilitation Team
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLTSH	Community-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene
CMP	Community Managed Project
COWASH	Community Led Accelerated WASH in Ethiopia
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
CWA	Consolidated WaSH Account
DCSI	Dedebit Credit & Saving Institution
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EFY	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
EUWI	European Union Water Initiative
EWA	Ethiopian Water Alliance
FI	Financial Intermediary
FinnWASH-BG	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Benishangul-Gumuz Region
FTAT	Federal Technical Assistance Team
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GoF	Government of Finland
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HEW	Health Extension Worker
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HQ	Head Quarter
HRD	Human Resource Development
HSDP	Health Sector Development Plan
IDC	Italian Development Cooperation
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JFA	Joint Financing Agreement
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program
JTR	Joint Monitoring Review
KWT	Kebele wash Team
LWI	Living Water International
MDG	Millennium Development Goal

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
METB	Million Birr
MEUR	Million Euros
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MFI	Microfinance institution
MIS	Management Information System
MMS	Mass Mobilization Strategy
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWE	Ministry of Water & Energy
MSF	Multi-Stakeholder Forum
MUS	Multiple Use of Services (Water)
MUSD	Million United States dollars
MWA	Millennium Water Alliance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPV	Net Present Value
NUWI	Netherlands-UNICEF WaSH Initiative
NWCO	National WaSH Coordination Office
NWI	National WaSH Inventory
NWMU	National WaSH Management Unit
NWSC	National WaSH Steering Committee
NWTT	National WaSH Technical Team
OCSSCO	Oromia Credit and Saving Shareholder Company
ODF	Open Defecation Free
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OMA	Office Management Assistant
OMFI	OMO Micro-Finance Institution
OMSU	Operation and Maintenance Support Unit
ORDA	Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
RiPPLE	Research Inspired Policy and Practice Learning in Ethiopia and the Nile Region
RSU	Regional Support Unit
RWCO	Regional WaSH Coordination Office
RWSC	Regional WaSH Steering Committee
RWSEP	Rural Water Supply and Environment Programme
RWTT	Regional WaSH Technical Team
SAP	National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategic Action Plan
SNNPR	Southern Nations & Nationalities Peoples Region
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SvB	Supervisory Board
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TA	Technical Assistance
TVETC	Technical Vocational & Educational Training College
UAP	Universal Access Plan
UK	United Kingdom
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WaSH	Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCO	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WB	The World Bank
WEW	Water Extension Worker
WIF	WaSH Implementation Framework
WMP	Woreda Managed Project
WMU	WaSH Management Unit
WRDB	Water Resources Development Bureau
WSA	Woreda Support Agent
WSG	Woreda Support Group
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WSP-AF	Water and Sanitation Program-Africa
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WSSD	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate
WSSP	Water Supply and Sanitation Program
WWT	Woreda WaSH Team
WYCB	Women, Youth and Children Bureau

## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In general it can be said that COWASH has established its presence in the WaSH sector in Ethiopia. COWASH is recognized as an important partner in the sector development and sector coordination at federal level. This can be verified from the increasing demand from sector players for COWASH participation and contribution in meetings, workshop, conferences, seminars and gatherings. In a similar manner, COWASH's good and reliable contributions in WaSH sector implementation at region level has been also recognized. One good example of this is the Regional WaSH Steering Committee meeting and site visit held in Amhara region. In this meeting the entire RWSC partners were present and the Bureau Heads of Water and Finance participated in the whole day lasting field visit to woreda sector offices, water points and schools.

The first quarter of 2005 EFY was characterized mainly with the completion of the 2004 EFY activities and annual reporting and preparation of 2005 EFY plans and actions. During this fiscal year, Ethiopia experienced a great loss as the Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi passed away. The entire country at all levels was mourning. This had some impact on the quarter results as many planned actions were postponed towards the end of the quarter due to the national mourning.

The three regions of Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR practiced progress the financial reporting based on new formats and based on the draft version of the revised project document. This was a challenge among other challenges in the preparation of fund requests from the Government of Finland. Several drafts and trials had to be made in order to fulfill all the criteria required in the fund requisitioning process. This exercise was demanding not only to Regions and Federal TA team but also to the Embassy of Finland, but due to Embassy's staff great help and understanding the processes were successfully completed and fund transfer processes for 2005 EFY started.

Oromia region became a new CMP region and the plans and RSU establishment were done enthusiastically. Great interest and support for the proper COWASH start-up was shown from the Heads of regional Water and Finance Bureaus.

So far, a total of 1,092 water points (1,058 in Amhara, 18 in Tigray and 16 in SNNPR) were constructed in COWASH woredas from the start of the project. Of the total water points constructed 831 are hand dug wells, 246 spring developments and 15 hand dug wells with rope pump. Majority of these water points (1,036) were built for communities and 56 of them were institutional water supply schemes.

The 1,036 water points built in COWASH woredas for communities are benefiting 293,465 rural people in the CMP kebeles of the three regions. Some 15,120 students, teachers and staff of health institutions and patients are benefiting from the 56 hand dug wells built for schools and health institutions in the CMP kebeles of Amhara region.

In Amhara region, the average rural water supply access coverage of the 27 COWASH woredas has increased from 69.9 % in 2003 EFY to about 75.5 % at the end of the reporting period due to CMP only. This shows that the average access coverage of the woredas in Amhara has shown a growth of 8.0 %. The average water supply access coverage of the two rural woredas each in Tigray and SNNPR has increased from 60.4 % and 27.4 % in 2003 EFY to 62.4 % and 28.7 % at the end of the reporting period, respectively.

The number of regions implementing CMP has increased from two regions (22.2% of the 9 administrative regions of Ethiopia, excluding the city administrations of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa) in 2003 EFY to five regions (55.6%) at the end of the reporting period.

The generic CMP institutional (schools and health facilities) sanitation implementation manual has been developed and the development of manual for the implementation of manual drilling technology in CMP is being finalized during the quarter. The CMP manual for machine-drilled borehole implementation is still waiting for some data from Benishangul-Gumuz region.

There was great development of the COWASH Project Document during the quarter. The document was commented and revised several times. The final draft for the discussions with the regions has been sent to stakeholders and the stakeholder workshop is going to be organized in the second quarter. Due to the delay in the finalization of the revised project document the federal annual work plan could not be approved and some activities planned in the work plan (such as recruitment of new proposed specialists) could not take place.

Junior Professional Officer (JPO) moved from Addis Ababa to SNNPR in order to assist SNNPRS in planning, monitoring and reporting and baseline data collection. This move of the JPO to zone level has proven to be correct and the JPO has done a great job at zone and woreda level to properly institutionalize CMP implementation.

A total of 178,215 Euro planned for the first quarter of the fiscal year, 97,433 Euro (55%) has been utilized for different activities in Component I implementation. The total Component I budget usage at the end of the quarter is 37 % indicating that some savings have been made.

## 2 OVERALL OBJECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT

This chapter discusses the achievement in the contribution of the project until the end of the reporting period in terms of improving water supply, sanitation and hygiene situation of the rural people in the target woredas through the adoption and application of Community Managed Project (CMP) approach.

The key indicators for the verification of the achievement of the overall objective are:

- Coverage of safe water supplies fulfilling the UAP II criteria in the rural areas in the targeted regions and woredas (CMP vs. other approaches);
- Rate of functionality of rural water supplies in the targeted regions and woredas (CMP vs. other approaches)
- Percentage of rural population having access to improved sanitation (improved latrines)
- Proportion of rural people practising hand washing at critical times
- Proportion of ODF kebeles in the rural areas in the targeted regions and woredas

As data on water points and latrines could not be reported from regions during the quarter, the achievement of the overall objective will be discussed in-depth during annual progress reports. Anyhow, the water points constructed by the project and their contribution to rural water supply access coverage in the project woredas are presented hereunder.

In 2004 EFY, three COWASH regions (Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR) have been implementing the CMP approach. This fiscal year, the CMP approach is being implemented in four COWASH regions including Oromia region. The Oromia region could not start the project last fiscal year due to the delay in the preparatory activities. In the Amhara region, investment fund was

allocated by Government of Finland and Government of Ethiopia while in the three regions (Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia) fund for investment was allocated from regional governments only. CMP is being implemented in 40 woredas of the four COWASH regions (27 in Amhara, 4 each in Tigray and SNNPR and 5 in Oromia). Of the total 27 woredas in Amhara, 16 and 11 of them are being supported through the Government of Finland investment funds and through Regional Government investment funds, respectively. This fiscal year, the number of COWASH/CMP woredas has increased by 29% compared with the 2004 EFY.

The preparation of detailed annual plans for 2005 EFY was delayed in the regions mainly due to late announcement of budget shares for regions, zones and woredas. Anyhow, during the reporting period, a total of 53 water points (5 hand dug wells, 33 spring developments and 15 hand dug wells with rope pumps rolled over from 2004 EFY) were completed in three regions (Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR) with the investment funds leftover from 2004 EFY. So far, a total of 1,092 water points (1,058 in Amhara, 18 in Tigray and 16 in SNNPR) were constructed in COWASH woredas from the start of the project. Of the total water points constructed 831 are hand dug wells (56 of them were built for schools and health facilities in Amhara region), 246 spring developments and 15 hand dug wells with rope pumps (RP). The 1,036 water points built for communities are benefiting 293,465 rural people in the CMP kebeles of the three regions. Some 15,120 students, teachers and staff of health institutions and patients are benefiting from the 56 hand dug wells built for schools and health institutions.

Data obtained from the regional Water Bureaus revealed that in the base year of the project (2003 EFY), the average rural water supply coverage of the 27 Amhara rural woredas and 2 Tigray and 2 SNNPR rural woredas was about 69.9%, 60.4% and 27.4%, respectively. In 2004 EFY, construction of 1,039 water points were completed in Amhara region only; construction of water points in Tigray and SNNPR were rolled over to the reporting period due to delay in the preparatory processes. In the reporting period, a total of 19, 18 and 16 water points, which were rolled over from 2004 EFY, were constructed for communities in Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR woredas, respectively.

In Amhara region, the average rural water supply access coverage of the 27 COWASH woredas has increased from 69.9 % in 2003 EFY to about 75.5 % at the end of the reporting period due to CMP only (Table 1). This shows that the average access coverage of the woredas in Amhara has shown a growth of 8.0 % due to the schemes built by communities with the CMP approach. The average water supply access coverage of the two rural woredas each in Tigray and SNNPR has increased from 60.4 % and 27.4 % in 2003 EFY to 62.4 % and 28.7 % at the end of the reporting period, respectively.

**Table 1:** Improvement in Rural Water Supply of Project Woredas due to COWASH/CMP Intervention

Region	No. of CMP Woredas where Water Points Construction Completed	Total Rural Population of the Woredas	Average Rural Water Supply Access Coverage of the woredas end of 2003 EFY (%)	Average Rural Water Supply Access Coverage of the Woredas due to CMP, end of first quarter of 2005EFY (%)	Percentage change of Average Rural Water Supply of the Woredas due to CMP, end of first quarter of 2005 EFY (%)	Remark
Amhara	27	5,071,397	69.9	75.5	8.0	
Tigray	2	230,822	60.4	62.4	3.3	Construction not yet started in the 2 new woredas of the region
SNNPR	2	315,118	27.4	28.7	4.8	Construction not yet started in the 2 new woredas of the region

The project is trying to improve the water supply situation of schools and health facilities in the project kebeles. So far, 56 hand dug wells were built for institutions in Amhara region only. Of these water points, 48 and 8 of them were built for schools and health facilities, respectively.

The project is also contributing for improving the functionality rate of water points. In the Amhara region, a total of 93 old water schemes were rehabilitated in 2004 EFY and the rehabilitation of water schemes rolled over from 2004 EFY were completed during the reporting period. Rehabilitation of water schemes was not carried out in the other regions in the reporting period due to the delay in preparation of plans and the rainy season in many parts of the project areas. Last fiscal year, the focus on rehabilitation of water schemes was low as more emphasis was given to new construction activities so as to increase the low water supply access coverage of the woredas. This fiscal year, all regions have planned to rehabilitate water points. Details will be known when the plans of the regions are approved by the Regional Steering Committees.

The efforts of increasing the access to improved sanitation continued within COWASH in Amhara region. So far, 3 schools latrines were constructed in 2004 EFY in Amhara region and the construction of some latrines rolled over from 2004 EFY has continued in the reporting period.

Many activities related to sanitation and hygiene were not planned in Tigray and SNNPR during 2004 EFY mainly due to lack of budget allocations for sanitation and hygiene in the regions.

### 3 PROJECT PURPOSE ACHIEVEMENT

Within the framework of the overall objective described above, the project purpose is "Provision of capacity building and investment support in the establishment of an enabling environment and in the implementation of CMP interventions in selected rural areas of Ethiopia". Thus, COWASH strives to provide support for developing the enabling environment at the federal level and in the project regions where hydro-geological conditions are suitable for its replication.

The key indicators for the verification of the achievement of the Project purpose are:

- Percentage of Regions implementing CMP approach
- Percentage of Woredas of targeted regions implementing CMP approach
- Percentage of Kebeles of targeted woredas implementing CMP approach
- Number of stakeholders investing through CMP in rural Ethiopia
- Proportion of rural people that has access to potable water through COWASH
- Proportion of institutions (schools and health facilities) accessing water supply through COWASH
- Proportion of institutions (schools and health facilities) accessing sanitation through COWASH
- Amount of regional budget allocated for COWASH

Despite all the efforts made complete data could not be found for some of the indicators for this quarterly report. Complete information will be provided in the annual report.

The number of regions implementing CMP has increased from two regions (22.2% of the 9 administrative regions of Ethiopia, excluding the city administrations of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa) in 2003 EFY to five regions (55.6%) at the end of the reporting period. In 2003 EFY, Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz were the only regions implementing CMP approach in the name of Community Development Fund. In 2004 EFY, the approach was scaled-up to the national level and as a result of understanding created on the procedures and usefulness of the approach and discussions made between the regional governments two more regions (Tigray and SNNPR) began implementing the approach. It was planned to launch the project in Oromia region in 2004 EFY but it could not be materialized due to delay in preparatory activities. This fiscal year, Oromia region started implementing the CMP approach and the total number of regions implementing CMP has reached to five (Table 2).

**Table 2:** Number of Regions and Woredas Implementing CMP Approach

Region	Total No. of Woredas	No. of CMP Woredas							
		2004EFY				2005EFY			
		COWASH	UNICEF	Others	Total	COWASH	UNICEF	Others	Total
Amhara	166	27	8		35	27	8		35
Tigray	47	2			2	4			4
SNNPR	140	2			2	4			4
Oromia	279	0	0	0	0	5	4		9
BSGR	21			5	5			5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>

The number of woredas implementing CMP approach is increasing. In 2003 EFY, only 26 woredas in Amhara (19 by RWSEP and 7 by UNICEF) and 5 woredas in Benishangul-Gumuz have been implementing CMP. This accounts for 16% of the 166 woredas in Amhara Region and 24% of the 21 woredas in Benishangul-Gumuz region, respectively. In 2004 EFY, the approach has been implemented in 44 woredas in Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and BSGR, which is 7% of the woredas in the four regions. In 2005 EFY the share of CMP woredas in the 4 regions has increased to 9 %.

The total number of CMP kebeles in the regions is not yet known as data is being collected from all CMP actors in the regions. Due to this, only COWASH CMP kebeles are indicated in this report. In 2004 EFY, the CMP approach has been implemented in 429 kebeles (51.4% of the 834 rural kebeles of 31 COWASH woredas) of Amhara, Tigray and SNNP regional states. This budget year, 493 kebeles (47.9% of 1,029 rural kebeles) of 40 COWASH woredas in four regions (Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia) are implementing the approach.

The water points built with the CMP approach are benefiting the rural population. In Amhara, a total of 284,735 rural people have benefited from the 1,002 hand dug wells, hand dug wells with rope pumps and springs developed for communities in the Amhara region until the end of the reporting period. In Tigray, 4,599 rural people in Endamehoni woreda have benefited from 18 water points (2 hand dug wells and 16 spring developments) rolled over from the 2004 EFY. Similarly in SNNPR, a total of 4,131 rural people in Chencha and Arbaminch Zuria woredas have benefited from the 16 spring developments rolled over from the 2004 EFY. In all, a total of 293,465 rural people in the project woredas of Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR have benefited from 1,036 CMP water points constructed for communities since the COWASH project started in the regions. This shows that the rural population benefiting from the CMP water points is increasing from year to year.

Moreover, the project is trying to improve the water supply situation of schools and health facilities in the project kebeles. So far, 56 hand dug wells were built for institutions in Amhara region only. Of these water points, 48 and 8 of them were built for schools and health facilities, respectively in Amhara region. This will increase the total number of water points built until the end of the reporting period in Amhara and all project regions to 1,058 and 1,092, respectively.

## **4 COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING THE FEDERAL CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMUNITY MANAGED PROJECTS ALONGSIDE WITH A SUPPORT TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ONE WASH PROGRAM**

Component 1 of the COWASH project strives to strengthen the federal level capacity for implementation of the CMP approach and to support the overall WaSH sector development process. It also strives to support the establishment of One WaSH Program. In order to scale-up the CMP approach, tools and planning, implementation and monitoring mechanisms were developed for a wider application of the CMP approach. A number of activities supporting the application of the CMP approach in the regions were planned to be accomplished by the Federal COWASH team. Accordingly, many of them have been accomplished as planned. During the reporting period, like the last fiscal year, utmost effort has been exerted to assist the regions in preparing their annual plans and in the preparation of physical and financial reports for the fund transfer requests of the first and second quarter of the fiscal year. Field visits were also made to selected woredas in all regions so as to oversee the progress of the activities undertaken in the respective areas and to strengthen the established WaSH structures in the woredas. These activities quicken the implementation of the CMP approach in the regions and consequently support the Government of Ethiopia to further develop the WaSH sector. The major activities performed during the quarter are presented under the outputs indicated below. It should be noted that all the activities performed by the federal COWASH team do not automatically belong to Component 1 but support directly Component 2 (the project regions).

### **4.1 RESULT 1 OF COMPONENT 1: COMMUNITY MANAGED PROJECT APPROACH SCALED-UP AT NATIONAL LEVEL**

#### **4.1.1 Output 1: Manuals and Guidelines Reviewed and Developed for Standardizing the CMP Implementation within the WaSH Implementation Framework**

The achievement of the output is measured by the three indicators: i) number of generic CMP implementation guidelines harmonized with WIF and incorporating crosscutting issues developed and implemented, ii) number of tested higher technology options reviewed (with women and vulnerable groups' opinions included) and incorporated into CMP manuals and guidelines and iii) number of generic operation and maintenance manuals/guidelines for rural water supply developed.

The major activities planned at federal level for the reporting period were the development of three manuals (generic CMP institutional (schools and health facilities) sanitation implementation manual, manual for the implementation of manual well drilling technology in CMP and manual for machine drilled CMP water schemes) for the smooth implementation of the CMP approach in the regions where it is applicable. Accordingly, generic CMP institutional (schools and health facilities) sanitation implementation manual has been developed and the development of manual for the implementation of manual drilling technology in CMP is being finalized. The finalization of the manual well drilling technology manual is waiting for discussion with the iDE (International Development Enterprise) & World Vision Ethiopia representatives which have good experience in the use of manual drilling technology.

However, the development of the manual for machine drilled CMP water schemes and review of higher technology options (well drilling and rural piped schemes) could not be undertaken

due to delay in data collection from Benishangul-Gumuz region where the CMP approach in high technologies is being practiced. The data required for the preparation of the manual is to be collected by a PhD researcher of the CMP research project in the second quarter as per the questionnaires prepared and preparation of the manual will accordingly start in the same quarter.

#### **4.1.2 Output 2: Tools and Mechanisms Reviewed and Developed for Standardizing the Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of CMPs within WaSH Implementation Framework**

Four indicators were set to measure the achievement of the output, namely, i) number of annual plans sensitive to crosscutting issues prepared, ii) M&E framework sensitive to crosscutting issues and harmonized with WIF developed; iii) number of standard quarterly reports prepared and disseminated to partners; and iv) number of steering committee meetings (federal and regional) conducted.

A number of activities that are contributing for the achievement of the output were planned to be carried out in the reporting period. The major ones are: i) revision of COWASH M&E framework, ii) compilation and consolidation of COWASH quarterly reports; iii) follow-up visits to the regions, zones and woredas; iv) assisting regions in baseline data collection; v) participation in regional annual review and planning meetings; vi) organize and facilitate federal and regional Steering Committee meetings for COWASH; and vii) follow-up and provide technical assistance to regions.

Accordingly, utmost effort has been exerted to accomplish these activities. The revision of COWASH M&E framework has not been accomplished due to the extended time required for the revision and approval of the project document. The development of the framework will start after the revised project document is approved.

Besides, the 2004 EFY COWASH annual report, consisting of both the federal and regional achievements, was prepared as per the project document and distributed to partners. On top of this, a summarized performance report of the project was prepared in Amharic language and submitted to the Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate (WSSD) of MoWE.

In the reporting period, the federal COWASH team has managed to make follow-up visits to the four regions (Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia), zones and woredas of the project.

In SNNPR, it was managed to visit Gamogofa Zone, Arbaminch Zuria and Chenchu Woredas and at the regional level, RSU, Regional Water Bureau were visited and quite a lot of issues discussed. One of the major tasks was to clarify the assignments of the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) in Gamogofa zone and her communication practices with the RSU. Several other issues were discussed during the visit to the regional offices, viz. i) the woreda implementation progress; ii) the status of the EFY 2004 review and EFY 2005 planning workshop; iii) the procurement of the RSU car; iv) the new per diem issues related to GoF and GoE; v) the newly approved WASHCO legalization regulation; and vi) the WaSH supply chain development in the region. At the woreda level, woreda water offices and woreda administrations were visited in Arbaminch Zuria and Chenchu woredas of SNNPR. During the discussions in the woredas, the JPO was introduced to sector offices and implementation challenges and M&E systems were discussed and gaps in the M&E system identified for the JPO to support during her stay in Gamogofa zone. A newly constructed CMP spring development in Dokoshale kebele of Chenchu woreda was visited and technical assistance provided to the woreda CMP supervisor.

In Oromia region, field visits were made to the 2 zones and 5 woredas selected for COWASH project. The major objectives of the field visit were to i) explain the reason why COWASH could not start its function in 2004 EFY in the region and apologize for the delay; ii) collect some basic WaSH data from woredas and zones; iii) assess what activities Woredas and zones have done in 2004 EFY in relation with COWASH plans prepared; iv) make assessment on existing human resource and physical capacity of major WaSH stakeholder offices; and v) inform woredas and zones the tentative schedule for 2005 EFY CMP planning workshop. From the field visit it was learnt that the woredas and zones were prepared and eager to start the project in the 2004 EFY and have made some preparatory activities such as establishment/activation of the woreda WaSH teams, selection of project kebeles appropriate for CMP implementation and even some communities applied for the project which could be a very good input for the 2005 EFY where the project is just to start its function fully in the region, zones and woredas.

Field visit was also made to Tigray region and the two CMP project woredas (Endamohoni & Offla). The objective was to oversee the implementation of activities, especially construction of water points, in the woredas. During the visit, some communities in the woredas were visited and it was found out that no water point was completed in the woredas until end of 2004 EFY. A spring being developed with the CMP approach was visited and major challenges in the implementation discussed with the woreda CMP supervisor. The major findings of the field visit including recommendations were discussed at higher level in the region and a field report was sent to the regional WASH steering committee members.

In Amhara region, in connection with the regional WaSH Steering Committee meeting, the COWASH federal team made a visit to Gong Kolella woreda, some 60 km away from Bahir Dar town and made discussion with the RSU staff and the UNICEF specialist. A visit was made to a school latrine, a CMP hand dug well and non-CMP rope pump hand dug well. After making the visit the team recommended about the latrine that the bureau of health should take the assignment and see how the design of the latrine can be made economical because with a cost of Birr 230,000 per latrine from the Finnish Government contribution, the possibility of financing many school latrines would be a major challenge to the region. This assignment was given to the Health Bureau by the Finance Bureau Head. It was found out that the drainage of one of the hand dug well financed by CMP is poorly constructed and the team commented that communities should be well informed on the need for preventive and corrective maintenance and the water tariff to be increased as per the new tariff calculated by the RSU (Birr 22/ household/year). During the visit to self-supply site, it was observed that the well head is just on the ground and very sensitive for contamination by surface water and the well does not have lining. This shows that if appropriate measures are not taken to prevent the major cause of contamination, it is difficult to justify the rope pump technology to supply potable water to communities. It was clearly communicated by the representative of the Embassy of Finland that the government of Finland does not see the feasibility of financing such rope pump schemes which are very sensitive to contamination.

A number of issues were raised during the discussion with the RSU staff, the major ones including: how the CMP approach is to be used in high cost technologies, institutional sanitation implementation, issues on water quality testing and water safety planning, CLTSH, water supply and household sanitation, baseline data collection, community contribution and supply chain mainly of Afridev hand pump spare parts.

The federal COWASH team has also revised the baseline data collection tools and distributed to RSUs so that baseline data collection can start as early as possible in the new zones and woredas.

Furthermore, three regions (Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR) have conducted the 2004 EFY annual review and 2005 EFY planning workshop in the reporting period. The federal COWASH team assisted in submitting planning formats (physical and financial) and outlines for the presentations of the workshop. Besides, technical assistance was made during the workshops of the regions. The 2005 EFY planning workshop of Oromia was pushed to the first month of the second quarter due to other more competing and pressing activities in the region.

During this reporting period, two regional WaSH Steering Committee meetings for COWASH (Amhara and Oromia regions) were held. The major agenda of these meetings was the 2005 EFY core plan. The federal COWASH team assisted in the preparation of the 2005 EFY core plans of the regions and provided technical assistance during the meetings.

The National WaSH Steering Committee (NWSC) meeting for COWASH was postponed to the second quarter due to prolonged time of Project Document revision preparation. The NWSC meeting should approved the Project Document and Annual 2005 EFY plan together.

On top of the above technical assistances, the federal COWASH team has provided quite a lot of other technical assistances for the regions in the reporting period. Some of the technical assistances were provided in fund transfer request preparation, physical and financial report preparation, in hiring of RSU staff, and procurement of items.

#### **4.1.3 Output 3: CMP Approach within the Rural WaSH Scientifically Researched with Crosscutting Issues Incorporated**

Five indicators are set for measuring the achievement of this output. These are: i) number of CMP researches (disaggregated by Doctoral, Masters and Bachelor levels) completed; ii) number of CMP related presentations given in international conferences; iii) number of published articles on CMP research results; iv) number of CMP research findings included in the CMP implementation; and v) number of CMP researches disseminated to stakeholders.

Attempts have been made in the reporting period to continue strengthening the CMP research started in 2004 EFY with the financial support of the Finnish "Society of Soil and Water Technology" ("Maa- ja Vesitekniiikan Tuki ry") and some financial and technical support from the COWASH project.

So far, one Master's level research is completed and two Master's level and one B.Sc. level researches were planned to be completed in the reporting period. Moreover, it was planned to continue the PhD level research started last fiscal year. Accordingly, one Master's level and the B.Sc. level researches have incorporated the comments provided by the research workshop organized to deliberate on the primary results of the researches held in June 08, 2012 and finalized the papers. The other Master's level research, which was not presented in the workshop, is also being finalized and the PhD research is progressing well. All the researches are to be presented at a workshop scheduled to be held at 17<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2012. Once the researches are completed their findings will be reviewed and appropriate ones will be included in the CMP implementation.

#### **4.1.4 Output 4: Information, Education and Communication (IEC) on CMP Implementation Modality Enhanced**

The major indicators for measuring the achievement of the output are: i) number of awareness raising, networking and experience sharing visits/events on CMP organized or

participated at different levels; ii) number of CMP web-site updating made; and iii) number of CMP related information and education materials prepared and published (disaggregated by types).

COWASH's purpose is to support the scaling-up of the CMP approach to the development of rural water and sanitation projects in Ethiopia. Effective communication will be in the centre of ensuring that the Community Managed Projects are scaled-up nationwide. The reasons behind the required change need to be well communicated, and tools and support made available for organizations and people starting to work with CMPs. An effective and well-designed communication strategy helps in eliminating all misunderstanding of the CMP approach and reducing risks for failure.

A number of communication-related activities were planned for the reporting period. Some of the major planned activities were: preparation and printing of 2005 EFY table calendars, participation in international conferences and updating of CMP web-site. Accordingly, the following have been accomplished in the reporting period.

- Desk calendars: 950 desk calendars were prepared and disseminated to users at federal and COWASH project regions, zones and woredas. The calendars were also distributed to FinnWaSH BG zones and woredas. The calendars included the CMP management cycle and the major WaSH related activities of COWASH that each stakeholder should implement in a given quarter, and at their respective administrative level (federal, regional, zonal and woreda levels). These calendars were developed with the view to provide some additional information for the CMP implementation.
- Participation in International Conferences: COWASH Chief Technical Advisor and one CMP PhD student participated in the International Dry Toilet conference 2012 held in Tampere University in Finland. Some interesting presentations on the technical, social, cultural, economic, and environmental themes on ecological sanitation were presented by participants all around the world. The conference was an opportunity to meet colleagues in similar projects. This conference is an input for the researches being undertaken on CMP.
- Organization of MFI-WaSH/MUS workshop in Ethiopia: the workshop on Micro-Finance in WaSH and MUS sector implementation was conducted with the financial support of CASCAPE project (the Netherlands) and prepared and facilitated by COWASH. At the end of the workshop a road map (Aid Memoir) was signed by all participants. The proceedings of the workshop was finalized and distributed to the participants.
- Participation in Hygiene and Sanitation Festival: the 4<sup>th</sup> Ethiopian Sanitation and Hygiene festival was colorfully celebrated in Bahir Dar, Amhara Region from September 18 to 20, 2012 with the theme of "Environmental Sanitation and Personal Hygiene are decisive for healthy society and socio-economic growth as well as better living standards." COWASH was represented by one federal level COWASH staff and Amhara RSU team. In the festival, CMP approach was introduced to visitors by explaining the two CMP banners which were displayed for three days in the exhibition. In all, the festival was a very excellent opportunity in celebrating the best experiences of hygiene and sanitation in Ethiopia but the role of WASHCOs as an institution in WaSH was not recognized and mentioned in the festival.

- Web site updating: the official CMP website ([www.cmpethiopia.org](http://www.cmpethiopia.org)) was developed in collaboration with IRC and it has been updated on a regular basis; this web-site is a key for disseminating basic information on CMP and attract more funding to the country. In the reporting period, the regional and woredas maps depicting the CMP woredas were updated and uploaded on the webpage. The old COWASH project webpage [www.cowashethiopia.com](http://www.cowashethiopia.com) will no longer be updated since the domain payment expired and the current webpage can be found in [www.cowashethiopia.wordpress.com](http://www.cowashethiopia.wordpress.com).

## **4.2 RESULT 2 OF COMPONENT 1: CMP IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY AT THE FEDERAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS DEVELOPED**

### **4.2.1 Output 1: Capacity Building Instruments Reviewed and Developed**

The achievement of the output is to be measured by three indicators: i) CMP capacity building strategy drafted with crosscutting issues incorporated; ii) number of training courses designed with crosscutting issues incorporated; and iii) number of assessment studies made on impact of CMP related trainings (one in each project region).

Much of the capacity building activities were planned to be carried out in the second quarter. In the reporting period, translation of training manuals into Afaan Oromo and Tigrigna languages and preparatory activities to carry out the assessment study on impact of CMP trainings conducted in Tigray, SNNPR and Amhara regions in 2004 EFY.

Accordingly, all the Amharic version training guidelines (manuals, CMP project cycle formats and funding agreement) and reporting formats were translated into Afaan Oromo and Tigrigna languages and disseminated to Oromia and Tigray RSUs to use them for the trainings to be conducted in 2005 EFY in their respective regions.

The first proposal for studying training impacts was prepared and the capacity building strategies were being updated. A meeting on Guided-Learning on Water and Sanitation (GLOWS) trainings was held in UNICEF, which is agreed to carry the main responsibility in developing GLOWS in regions. On top of these, the preparations of HEI ICI project application (to be submitted before Dec. 23, 2012) were started together with Tampere University of Technology (TUT), Tampere University (TU), Addis Ababa University (AAU) and HAMK University of Applied Sciences (HAMK). This project would include the development of the new School of Water and Environmental Engineering (SWEE) in AAU. COWASH, MoWE and Ethiopian WaSH sector as whole would be involved to include connections between SWEE and the working life. Thus, the HEI ICI project would make a remarkable contribution in Ethiopian WaSH development if it would realize.

In the reporting period, COWASH purchased 3 LCD projectors and screens for MoWE Meeting rooms as per the request from the Minister and Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate. All projectors have now been installed, handed over to MoWE and are functional.

### **4.2.2 Output 2: Capable and Adequate Personnel in place for CMP Implementation at National and Regional Levels**

Number of people hired at federal level (disaggregated by sex), number of trainings given by the federal COWASH team and number of people (disaggregated by sex) participated in trainings are the indicators set to measure the achievement of the output.

The hiring of one communication officer and one crosscutting specialist was planned during the reporting period. However, the specialists could not be hired as the revised project document is not yet approved. Technical support was also provided to Oromia Water Bureau in hiring the RSU staff.

All of the trainings of the project conducted in the regions, which require the technical assistance of the federal COWASH team, were expected to be conducted in the second quarter.

In order to strengthen the finance for WaSH sector in general and for CMP in particular two participants were sent to a training course on "Micro-credit financing for Water Supply and Sanitation". Two participants (from Amhara RSU and Amhara Credit and Savings Institute, ACSI) were trained on this training course organized by NETWAS for 6 days (9th -14th July 2012) in Nairobi, Kenya. The aim of the training was to get experience on the linkage between MFIs and WaSH in other countries and thereby create linkage between MFIs and WaSH/MUS in Ethiopia. The experience gained from this training was shared in the WaSH/MFI workshop organized in September and described earlier in this report.

### **4.3 RESULT 3 OF COMPONENT 1: DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ONE WASH PROGRAM SUPPORTED**

COWASH is only accountable for the provision of technical assistance and financial support as per the mutually agreed term of references. COWASH is not responsible in the development and implementation of One WaSH Program.

#### **4.3.1 Output 1: COWASH Support Provided in Preparing One WaSH Program**

Number of short term consultancy days provided by COWASH for the development and implementation of One WaSH Program, and amount of finance provided for the development and implementation of One WaSH Program are the indicators set to measure the achievement of this output.

During the reporting period, Chief Technical Advisor of COWASH assisted National WaSH Coordination Office (NWCO) in the revision of the One WaSH Program Document preparation Terms of Reference (ToR). It was revealed that Birr 504,000 is available with UNICEF to prepare the document. Short term consultancy service has been provided from the Financial Specialist in the finalization of the Request for Proposal for the One WaSH Program preparatory consultancy service.

#### **4.3.2 Output 2: COWASH Support Provided in Implementation of One WaSH Program**

Number of people trained in CMP implementation and number of advisers assigned in the One WaSH management are the two indicators set for measuring the achievement of the output.

Preparatory activities to establish the One WaSH Program are started and COWASH is contributing its share to the establishment as per its plan. However, as the preparatory activities are underway the implementation of One WaSH Program has not started. Hence, training on CMP will be carried out in the non-COWASH regions and advisers will be assigned at the federal level when the program is launched.

## **5 COMPONENT 2: ESTABLISHING AND STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY IN REGIONS TO SCALE-UP IMPLEMENTATION OF CMP**

The original document of COWASH had three components-Component 1, Component 2 and Component 3. Component 2 dealt with strengthening of the regional capacity and systems for implementation of Window Two financing mechanism in 'new' Regions where applicable and feasible while Component 3 aimed at scaling-up of community-led WaSH and implementation of Window Two financing mechanism in Amhara Region.

These two components are now merged into one Component in the revised project document. This component aims at building the capacity of target Regions, Zones and Woredas to plan, manage, monitor and implement WaSH interventions through the CMP approach; deliver financial and procurement services for CMP interventions at all levels; and to increase the sustainable community and institutional access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in the target areas.

The major achievements of the regions during the first quarter of the fiscal year are indicated hereunder.

### **5.1 RESULT 1 OF COMPONENT 2: TARGET REGIONS, ZONES AND WOREDAS CAPABLE TO PLAN, MANAGE, MONITOR AND IMPLEMENT WASH INTERVENTIONS CMP APPROACH**

The achievements of the regions in planning, managing, monitoring and implementing WaSH interventions through CMP approach are presented in the following output levels.

#### **5.1.1 Output 1: Regional Support Units (RSU) Established and Functional**

Number of Regional Support Unit (RSU) staff hired (disaggregated by region and sex), number of annual COWASH work plans produced and number of COWASH quarterly reports produced as per the annual plan are set to measure the achievement of this output of Component 2.

In 2004 EFY, a total of 13 male RSU staff (7 for Amhara region, 4 for Tigray and 2 for SNNPR) were hired. RSU staff was not hired for Oromia region because of the delay in the launching of the project in the region.

In the reporting period, 3 male RSU staffs were hired for Oromia region: RSU Team Leader, Capacity Building Specialist and Financial Specialist. The region has advertised the hiring of one CMP Specialist and the hiring of the specialist will be completed in the upcoming quarter. The hiring of the four specialists in Oromia will increase the number of RSU staff of project regions from 13 in 2004 EFY to 17 at the end of the reporting period.

Until the end of the reporting period, three regions (Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR) have carried out the 2004 EFY performance review and 2005 EFY planning workshop for two days. The Oromia planning workshop is scheduled to be held in the second quarter of the fiscal year. The Amhara annual plan was prepared with the participation of 203 (190 male and 13 female) pertinent staffs of 27 project woredas, 6 zones and regional sector offices. The annual workshop of Tigray was carried out with the participation of 56 (51 male and 5 female) staff of 4 woredas (2 new and 2 old) and regional sector offices staff and federal COWASH team. Moreover, SNNPR's workshop was held with the participation of 64 (56 male and 8 female) people from 4 woredas (2 old and 2 new), 2 zones (1 old and one new) and regional sector

offices and federal COWASH team. The plans of the regions will be approved by the respective Regional WaSH Steering Committee (RWSC) before they are implemented.

As far as report preparation is concerned, RSU of the respective region are expected to prepare four reports per fiscal year- four quarterly reports, the last one being an annual report of the fiscal year. In the reporting period, RSU of Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR have prepared the 2004 EFY annual report of their respective region and, accordingly, fund transfer request for the reporting period submitted to the Embassy of Finland. The fund transfer request of Oromia (for the first and second quarter of 2005 EFY) was submitted to the Embassy of Finland earlier in the quarter so as to start implementation in the second quarter of the fiscal year.

This quarter, only half of the Regional WaSH Steering Committee meetings were held. The Amhara and Oromia Regional WaSH Steering Committee meetings were held during the quarter; COWASH did not receive any information on the regular RWSC meetings held in the regions.

#### **5.1.2 Output 2: Regions, Zones and Woredas Capacitated to Implement Rural WaSH through CMP**

Number of trainings held (disaggregated by region, zone and woreda), number of people (disaggregated by sex) participated in trainings and number of Artisans trained (disaggregated by sex) as new and refresher are the indicators set to measure the achievement of the output.

So as to cement and implement the CMP approach at scale, quite a lot of human capacity building activities should be carried out at the regional, zonal, woreda and community levels. Accordingly, much of the trainings are scheduled to be carried out in the second quarter. In the first quarter, attention was given to the preparation of annual plans while accomplishing some procurement activities with the budget leftover from the preceding fiscal year.

Table 3: Materials procured with the budget left over from 2004 EFY

S.N	Material/Equipment	Unit	Quantity		Total Cost (in Birr)	Beneficiary Office(s)
			Planned	Procured		
<b>A. Tigray Region</b>						
1	Photocopy Machine	No.	1	1	30,900	Tigray RSU
2	External Hard Disk	No.	4	4	14,320	Tigray RSU
3	Digital Camera	No.	2	2	5,542	Tigray RSU
4	Construction equipment for Spring development (Pipe wrench)	Set	2	2	28,900	Ofla Woreda Water Office
5	Construction equipment for Hand dug well (tripod)	No	1	1	28,000	Ofla Woreda Water Office
<b>B. Amhara Region</b>						
1						
2						
<b>C. SNNPR</b>						
1	File Cabinet	No.	2	1	4,800	A/Zuria Woreda Water Office
2	Motorbike*	No.	3	0	70,111	2 for Woreda Water office, 1 each for Health & Finance Offices
3	Large diameter mold	No.	4	1	10,200	Chencha Woreda Water Office
4	Small diameter mold	No.	10	3	57,000	Chencha Woreda Water Office
5	Artisan tools (pipe cutter, pipe treadle, chain block, measuring tape, etc)	Set	2	2	97,290	A/Zuria & Chencha Woreda Water Offices
<b>D. Oromia Region</b>						

\* Only 20% advance payment of the total cost of the motorbikes committed was paid to the supplier in 2004 EFY.

This quarter, one photocopy machine, four external hard disks and two digital cameras were procured for Tigray RSU staff. Moreover, one of the project woredas (Endamehoni woreda) procured construction equipments for Spring Development and Hand Dug Well during the quarter. The construction materials procured were 2 sets of pipe wrench for spring development and 1 tripod for hand dug well construction. A total of Birr 107,662 was spent from Government of Finland contribution for the procurement of the items in the Tigray region.

According to the quarterly reports of the regions, there were no procurement activities in Amhara and Oromia regions during the reporting period.

In SNNPR, three types of items (file cabinet, molds and artisan tools) were procured in the quarter. In terms of quantities, one file cabinet was bought for Arbaminch Zuria Woreda Water Office and 20% of the total cost of three motorbikes committed was paid to the supplier. The motorbikes are meant for the Woreda Water, Health and Finance Offices. Moreover, 1 large diameter mould and 3 small diameter moulds were procured for hand dug well construction in Chencha woreda. Only 16.7% of the large diameter moulds and 15% of the small diameter molds were procured due to shortage of suppliers of the materials in the woreda. Though the prices of the molds (large and small diameter) are somewhat high, the Woreda WaSH Team decided to procure the materials considering the lack of adequate suppliers in the woreda. Two sets of artisans' tools were procured for Chencha and Arbaminch

Zuria woreda water offices. A total of Birr 239,401 was spent for the procurement of the items in the two woredas of SNNPR.

All procurements in both regions have been carried out with the physical capacity building fund rolled over from 2004 EFY.

This quarter, only one awareness raising workshop was held in the regions. A one-day workshop was held for woreda cabinet of Chenchu woreda of SNNPR at a cost of Birr 2,000. A total of 29 members of woreda cabinet (13.9% female) participated in the workshop. A number of issues related to CMP were discussed during the workshop. The major ones were: challenges faced during 2004 EFY in implementing COWASH activities and possible means of overcoming them and implementation of annual plan of 2005 EFY. This workshop will help the woreda cabinet to oversee the construction of water points and latrines at the kebele level.

## **5.2 RESULT 2 OF COMPONENT 2: FINANCIAL AND PROCUREMENT SERVICES DELIVERED FOR CMP INTERVENTION AT ALL LEVELS IN THE SELECTED REGIONS**

### **5.2.1 Output 1: Flow of Funds for CMPs Functional**

Some indicators are set to measure the achievement of the output, viz., 1) number of fund transfer requests done; 2) number of financial guidelines prepared and updated; 3) number of quarterly financial reports prepared; 4) number of audit reports (disaggregated by regions and woredas); and 5) amount of funds transferred to beneficiary sector offices and MFIs.

During the reporting period, three regions (Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR) have concluded planning workshops and Oromia region is to finalize its plan in the first month of the second quarter. Along with the planning process, fund transfer requests were submitted to Embassy of Finland from Amhara, Oromia and Tigray regions based on the funding agreements signed between the respective Finance Bureaus and Embassy of Finland. The requests of Oromia and Tigray regions were made based on the core plan while the Amhara fund transfer request, for the first quarter of the fiscal year, was based on the detailed plan of 2005 EFY. The fund transfer request of SNNPR was delayed due to the delay in the finalization of the detailed plan of 2005 EFY.

Opening of bank accounts is one of the major activities to be accomplished during the quarter. Accordingly, Oromia BoFED has opened a bank account to receive the capacity building fund transferred from Finland. The process of opening bank accounts in new zones and woredas is expected to be started in the first month of the second quarter.

In the reporting period, funds were not transferred from Finance Bureaus to beneficiary regional sector offices, zones and woredas. Some activities have been performed using the investment and capacity building fund left over from 2004EFY.

### **5.2.2 Output 2: Linkages Created with Private Sector in the Supply of Materials, Equipment, Tools and Services**

Number of market surveys made in woredas to assess the current prices of materials and equipment; number of private merchants supplying construction materials and equipment; number of artisans in the woreda (disaggregated by sex); and number of awareness raising workshops organized for the private sector (disaggregated by region) are set to measure the achievement of the output.

Some activities are expected to be accomplished to achieve this output. The major ones are: organizing awareness raising workshops to the private sector (pump, spare parts and construction materials suppliers) on the availability of market opportunities; carrying out market surveys in the Woredas; and informing communities on the prices of construction materials, equipment, tools and services based on market surveys made in the woredas

These activities are planned to be executed in the second and third quarters of the fiscal year.

### **5.3 RESULT 3 OF COMPONENT 2: SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTIONAL ACCESS TO SAFE WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN THE TARGET WOREDAS INCREASED**

#### **5.3.1 Output 1: Access to Improved Water Sources for Communities and Institutions Increased**

Five indicators are set to measure the achievement of the output. These are, a) number of CMP applications approved; b) percentage of WASHCO members trained for CMP management (disaggregated by sex); c) percentage of pump attendants and caretakers trained (disaggregated by sex); d) number of new water schemes constructed (disaggregated by communal, institutional, project regions and type of scheme); and e) number of old water schemes rehabilitated (disaggregated by communal, institutional, project regions and type of scheme).

As the reporting period is characterized by a rainy season in the majority of the project woredas, there were no many construction activities carried out during the period. CMP applications have not been submitted to WWTs and, hence, no approvals were made during the quarter. Moreover, human capacity building activities were not carried out due to delay in the preparation of the 2005 EFY plan. Anyhow, the number of water points completed in the reporting period and the cumulative number of water points constructed by the CMP approach in the three regions (Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR) are presented in Table 4 below.

A total of 1,092 water points (831 hand dug wells, 246 spring developments and 15 hand dug wells with rope pump) were constructed by COWASH until the end of the reporting period. Of these, 1,036 water points (775 hand dug wells, 246 spring developments and 15 hand dug wells with rope pumps) are community water points while 48 and 8 of them are hand dug wells constructed for schools and health institutions in Amhara region, respectively. More than 293,465 rural people (284,735 in Amhara, 4,599 in Tigray and 4,131 in SNNPR) have begun benefiting from 1,036 community water supply schemes. The 56 institutional water supply schemes have begun benefiting more than 15,120 students, teachers, and staff of health institutions.

Moreover, a total of 356 water points (215 Hand dug wells, 50 Spring Developments, 12 Gravity Fed System(GFS) and 79 Shallow Wells) benefiting 163,050 people were constructed in 2004 EFY in Amhara region by UNICEF only.

Overall, 1,448 water points (1,046 hand dug wells, 296 Spring Developments, 15 hand dug wells with rope pumps, and 12 Gravity Fed Systems, GFS) were constructed by COWASH project and UNICEF in Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR until the end of the reporting period. Out of these water points, 1,392 are community and 56 institutional water supply schemes. A total of 457,515 rural people in the three regions (448,785 in Amhara region, 4,599 in Tigray region and 4,131 in SNNPR) are benefiting from 1,392 community water points and more

than 15,120 students, teachers and staff of health institutions have begun benefiting from the 56 institutional water supply schemes constructed in Amhara region.

Table 4: Number of new (communal, school and health institution) water points constructed until end of 2005 EFY First Quarter

Region	Number of Water Points Constructed													
	2004 EFY				2005 EFY First Quarter					Cumulative				
	HDW	SPD	Total	Popn. Served	HDW	SPD	RP	Total	Popn. Served	HDW	SPD	RP	Total	Popn. Served
<b>A. Community</b>														
Amhara	770	213	983	282,450	3	1	15	19	2,285	773	214	15	1,002	284,735
Tigray	0	0	0	0	2	16	0	18	4,599	2	16	0	18	4,599
SNNPR	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	4,131	0	16	0	16	4,131
Oromia			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	770	213	983	282,450	5	33	15	53	11,015	775	246	15	1,036	293,465
<b>B. School</b>														
Amhara	48	0	48	12,960	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	48	12,960
Tigray	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SNNPR	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromia			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	48	0	48	12,960	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	48	12,960
<b>C. Health Institution</b>														
Amhara	8	0	8	2,160	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	2,160
Tigray	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SNNPR	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromia			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	8	0	8	2,160	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	2,160
<b>Total Water Points (Community + School + Health Institution)</b>														
Amhara	826	213	1,039	297,570	3	1	15	19	2,285	829	214	15	1,058	299,855
Tigray	0	0	0	0	2	16	0	18	4,599	2	16	0	18	4,599
SNNPR	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	4,131	0	16	0	16	4,131
Oromia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grandtotal</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>297,570</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11,015</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>308,585</b>

Note: HDW - Hand dug well with Afridev pump; SPD -Spring Development; RP - Hand dug well with Rope Pump

Note: UNICEF 2005EFY First quarter not reported and All UNICEF data not included in the table

### 5.3.2 Output 2: Access to Sanitation for Household and Institutions Increased and Hygiene Behavior Improved

Percentage of ODF kebeles in the COWASH intervention woredas (disaggregated by project regions), number of new institutional latrines constructed (disaggregated by project regions, institutions and type); and percentage of rural primary schools in the COWASH intervention areas/schools with hygiene and sanitation clubs (disaggregated by region) are the indicators of measuring the achievement of the output.

A number of activities will be carried out in the project period to attain the output. The major ones are: 1) Increase Woreda Cabinet awareness on hygiene and sanitation; 2) Organize Whole System in the Room (WSR) workshops; 3) Conduct Kebele level CLTSH trainings; 4) Provide support to kebele level triggering, ODF declarations and celebrations; 5) Print and distribute CLTSH training materials required in triggering and behavioral change; 6) Organize household level behavioral change programs and campaigns; 7) Organize Open Defecation Free (ODF) declarations and celebrations; 8) Carry out hygiene and sanitation assessments;

9) Train institutional WASHCOs to implement institutional sanitation; 10) Construct institutional latrines; 11) Establish, train and strengthen school hygiene and sanitation clubs; and 12) Conduct periodic supervision of construction of institutional and household latrines

In the reporting period, there have not been many activities performed due to the delay of the 2005 EFY planning in the regions. Quite a lot of activities will be conducted in the second quarter of the fiscal year.

So far, only 3 school latrines were built in Amhara region in 2004 EFY. As indicated in Table 5, a total of 2,998 students and teachers (48.3% female) are using these latrines. Construction of latrines was not planned in 2004 EFY in the two regions (Tigray and SNNPR) due to lack of budget allocations from the regional governments. Moreover, sanitation and hygiene activities were not planned and undertaken in the first quarter in all regions due to the rainy season in the majority of the project areas. This shows that no construction of institutional latrines conducted in the regions until the end of the reporting period except Amhara region where 3 school latrines were built.

Table 5: Number of Institutional (School and Health Facilities) Latrines Constructed until end of the reporting period

Region	Number of Latrines Constructed											
	2004 EFY				2005 EFY First Quarter			Cumulative				
	No. of Latrines	Population Served			No. of Latrines	Population Served			No. of Latrines	Population Served		
		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T
<b>A. School</b>												
Amhara	3	1,550	1,448	2,998			0	3	1,550	1,448	2,998	
Tigray	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	
SNNPR	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	
Oromia				0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal	3	1,550	1,448	2,998	0	0	0	3	1,550	1,448	2,998	
<b>B. Health Institution</b>												
Amhara				0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Tigray	0			0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
SNNPR	0			0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Oromia				0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total (School + Health Institution)</b>												
Amhara	3	1,550	1,448	2,998	0	0	0	3	1,550	1,448	2,998	
Tigray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SNNPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oromia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Grandtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>2,998</b>	

### 5.3.3 Output 3: Sustainability of Communal and Institutional Water Schemes in the Targeted Woredas Strengthened

Three indicators are set to measure the achievement of the output. These are: i) number of water points maintained/repared by the CMP approach (disaggregated by project regions and communal and institutional); ii) percentage of CMP schemes with trained pump attendants and caretakers (disaggregated by sex); and iii) percentage of CMP water schemes with guards (disaggregated with sex).

A number of activities will be accomplished for the attainment of this output. The main ones are: i) facilitate WASHCOs' legalization as per the regional legalization regulations; ii) promote communities to periodically maintain their schemes before major break down by

using the spare parts; iii) carry out refresher training for existing pump attendants and caretakers and their replacements in Operation and Maintenance (O&M); iv) provide refresher trainings for members of existing (old) WASHCOs in O&M management, environment, sanitation, hygiene and gender; v) assist communities in WASHCO re-elections and replacement of WASHCO members; vi) maintain or repair water schemes; and vii) assist communities to conduct post construction public audit annually.

Activities were not executed in the quarter due to the delay in the planning of 2005 EFY. Implementation of some of the activities will begin in the second quarter of the fiscal year.

In 2004EFY, rehabilitations of water points were not planned and executed in Tigray and SNNP regions as the regions were focusing on new constructions to improve water supply access coverage. In the reporting period, rehabilitation of water points were not planned in the regions due to the rainy season in the majority of the project areas. In Amhara region, 93 water supply schemes benefiting 27,750 rural people were rehabilitated in 2004EFY.

Table 6: Number of (Communal, School and Health Institution) Water Points Rehabilitated until end of the reporting period

Region	Number of Water Points Rehabilitated											
	2004 EFY				2005 EFY First Quarter				Cumulative			
	HDW	SPD	Total	Popn. Served	HDW	SPD	Total	Popn. Served	HDW	SPD	Total	Popn. Served
<b>A. Community</b>												
Amhara			93	27,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	27,750
Tigray			0				0		0	0	0	0
SNNPR			0				0		0	0	0	0
Oromia			0				0		0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	27,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	27,750
<b>B. School</b>												
Amhara			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tigray			0				0		0	0	0	0
SNNPR			0				0		0	0	0	0
Oromia			0				0		0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>C. Health Institution</b>												
Amhara			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tigray			0				0		0	0	0	0
SNNPR			0				0		0	0	0	0
Oromia			0				0		0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Water Points Rehabilitated (Community + School + Health Institution)</b>												
Amhara	0	0	93	27,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	27,750
Tigray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SNNPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grandtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>27,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>27,750</b>

### 5.3.4 Output 4: Potable Water Quality Ensured in Targeted Woredas

Percentage of CMP water schemes tested on water quality (during the fiscal year) after construction completed; percentage of CMP water schemes chlorinated (during the fiscal year) after construction completed; and percentage of CMP water schemes with Water Safety Plans are the indicators set to measure the achievement of the output.

Some of the major activities to be performed to attain the output are: i) chlorinate each water scheme before it is taken into use; ii) carry out the testing of water quality of each water scheme before taken it into use and periodically; iii) train WASHCOs in Water Safety

Planning; iv) conduct periodic water safety planning by WASHCOs; v) procure water quality testing kits for woredas; and vi) train woreda staff on the use of water quality testing kits.

Activities related to water quality were not undertaken in the three regions (Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia) during the reporting period due to the delay in the planning for 2005 EFY. In Amhara region, the 19 water points (3 hand dug wells, 1 spring development and 15 hand dug wells with rope pump) constructed during the first quarter were chlorinated with the fund left over from 2004 EFY.

Implementation of water quality activities will be started in the second quarter of the fiscal year upon the approval of the regional plans by the Regional WaSH Steering Committees (RWSCs).

## 6 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

In this chapter, the financial utilization performance in the quarter of all the components of the project (Component 1 and Component 2) will be elaborated in more detail. Each component is discussed separately and summarized financial data is presented accordingly.

### 6.1 COMPONENT 1, FEDERAL LEVEL

The COWASH expenditures started to build-up already during 2003 EFY. The financial plan and usage of Component 1 until the end of the reporting period are presented as follows.

The summary of COWASH Component 1 (C-1) expenditures of the first quarter of 2005 Ethiopian Fiscal Years (EFY) is presented in Table 7 below and the total cumulative expenditures of COWASH C-1 are presented in Table 8.

Table 7: COWASH Component 1 Quarterly Financial Usage

Budget	Budget code description	2005 Whole	2005 Whole	2005	2005	Usage of Q1	Quarter 1					
		Year	Year	2005	2005		%	Jul	Jul Actual	Aug	Aug Actual	Sep
		BUDGET	ACTUAL	Q1 plan	Q1 actual							
<b>A</b>	<b>Fees</b>	<b>254 080</b>	<b>54 209</b>	<b>61 400</b>	<b>54 209</b>	<b>88 %</b>	<b>8 800</b>	<b>6 901</b>	<b>14 567</b>	<b>18 751</b>	<b>38 033</b>	<b>28 557</b>
1	International TA personnel	194 247	48 548	24 767	48 548	196 %	-	6 095	8 767	15 238	16 000	27 214
2	Home office Coordination and support fee	9 600	2 400	2 400	2 400	100 %	800	800	800	800	800	800
3	International short term expert fees	32 233	-	16 233	-	0 %					16 233	
4	Local short term consultancies	18 000	3 261	18 000	3 261	18 %	8 000	6	5 000	2 713	5 000	543
<b>B</b>	<b>Reimbursables</b>	<b>376 160</b>	<b>37 933</b>	<b>102 815</b>	<b>37 933</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>39 005</b>	<b>12 679</b>	<b>36 005</b>	<b>11 755</b>	<b>27 805</b>	<b>13 500</b>
1	Salaries and salary related costs of TA	186 120	24 494	46 530	24 494	53 %	15 510	8 037	15 510	8 176	15 510	8 281
2	Local assisting support personnel costs	17 300	2 784	4 300	2 784	65 %	1 400	921	1 400	934	1 500	929
3	Travelling costs	90 700	4 236	28 500	4 236	15 %	13 900	922	7 700	1 507	6 900	1 807
4	Office establishment	9 200	226	5 100	226	4 %	2 800	113	1 900	-	400	112
5	Vehicle purchase	-	-	-	-							
6	Housing costs	28 100	284	6 200	284	5 %	2 000	14	2 100	-	2 100	270
7	Office running costs	21 940	5 739	4 985	5 739	115 %	2 995	2 586	995	1 056	995	2 097
8	School fees	18 000	73	6 000	73	1 %			6 000	73		
9	Miscellaneous	4 800	99	1 200	99	8 %	400	85	400	9	400	4
<b>C</b>	<b>National level capacity building and support</b>	<b>53 000</b>	<b>5 291</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>5 291</b>	<b>38 %</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>1 725</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>3 511</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>55</b>
1	International level capacity building	26 000	1 676	3 000	1 676	56 %	1 000	1 676	1 000	-	1 000	-
2	National level capacity building	27 000	3 615	11 000	3 615	33 %	2 000	49	2 000	3 511	7 000	55
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>683 240</b>	<b>97 433</b>	<b>178 215</b>	<b>97 433</b>	<b>55 %</b>	<b>50 805</b>	<b>21 305</b>	<b>53 572</b>	<b>34 016</b>	<b>73 838</b>	<b>42 112</b>

Table 7 indicates that international TA personnel expenditures were 16 % more than budgeted in quarter 1(Q1) of 2005 EFY. The reason for this was the wrongly estimated CTA annual leave timing in the budget and in reality the budget/expenditure will be balanced in the next quarter. The international short term expert expenditures were budgeted for the first quarter (Q1), but

actual invoicing and therefore recording to the cost control system delayed to the second quarter (Q2) and therefore usage was 0 %.

The usage of reimbursable in the first quarter (Q1) was only 37 % from the budgeted. The reason for underutilization is mainly caused by the housing and schooling expenditures, where the payments were already made in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2004 EFY and next payments will be in the second quarter (Q2) of 2005 EFY and therefore not recorded in the first quarter (Q1) of 2005 EFY. The salaries and local TA are also underutilized due to the fact that annual work plan for 2005 EFY has not yet been approved and therefore employment of proposed additional local TA could not be carried out and proposed salary increase has not yet been implemented due to the same reason.

The reason for low traveling usage is caused from the payments of international travels of Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) and Junior Professional Officer (JPO) before the first quarter of 2005 EFY. Also the planned international short term consultant travels expenditure records were done in the second quarter and not in the first quarter.

The estimated cost for office equipment replacement did not take place and hence the usage is very low. The reason why office running costs were higher than planned is the exceptionally large translation needs of the training materials.

The reason why national level capacity building support expenditures are "down" is that participation in the international and national conferences has been less than planned.

In all, of the total 178,215 Euro planned for the first quarter of the fiscal year, about 97,433 Euro (55%) has been utilized for different activities.

Table 8: COWASH Component 1 total cumulative expenditures

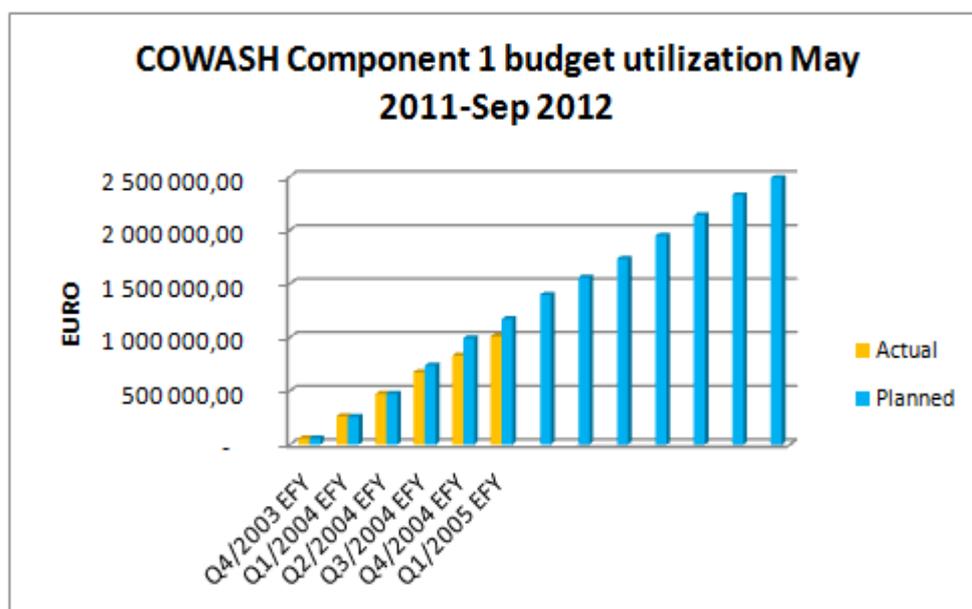
Budget codes	Budget code description	TOTAL	Total	Total Usage	2003	2003	2004	2004	2005	2005	2005 Usage
		Budget	Actual	%	BUDGET	Actual	BUDGET	Actual	BUDGET	Actual	%
<b>A</b>	<b>Fees</b>	<b>1 154 758</b>	<b>505 526</b>	<b>44 %</b>	<b>32 766</b>	<b>32 767</b>	<b>510 621</b>	<b>421 811</b>	<b>236 080</b>	<b>50 948</b>	<b>22 %</b>
1	International TA personnel	819 500	432 167	53 %	28 119	28 119	365 144	355 500	194 247	48 348	25 %
2	Home office Coordination and support fee	30 400	13 600	45 %	1 600	1 600	9 600	9 600	9 600	2 400	25 %
3	International short term expert fees	96 000	25 905	27 %	3 047	3 048	44 720	22 857	32 233	-	
4	Local short term consultancies	208 858	33 854	16 %	-	-	91 157	33 854	-	-	
<b>B</b>	<b>Reimbursables</b>	<b>1 153 878</b>	<b>344 858</b>	<b>30 %</b>	<b>23 583</b>	<b>23 526</b>	<b>349 310</b>	<b>283 398</b>	<b>376 160</b>	<b>37 933</b>	<b>10 %</b>
1	Salaries and salary related costs of National TA and JPO	494 040	110 143	22 %	-	-	110 280	85 649	186 120	24 494	13 %
2	Local assisting support personnel costs	50 503	12 965	26 %	551	549	11 352	9 631	17 300	2 784	16 %
3	Travelling costs	274 015	58 172	21 %	7 365	7 354	74 565	46 583	90 700	4 236	5 %
4	Office establishment	34 207	11 871	35 %	1 279	1 278	17 128	10 367	9 200	226	2 %
5	Vehicle purchase	55 000	56 396	103 %	-	-	55 000	56 396	-	-	
6	Housing costs	120 454	55 635	46 %	13 613	13 608	47 241	41 744	28 100	284	1 %
7	Office running costs	64 426	19 498	30 %	743	706	19 343	13 053	21 940	5 739	26 %
8	School fees	46 551	17 927	39 %	17	17	10 534	17 837	18 000	73	0 %
9	Miscellaneous	14 682	2 251	15 %	15	15	3 867	2 138	4 800	99	2 %
<b>C</b>	<b>National level capacity building and support</b>	<b>178 304</b>	<b>106 107</b>	<b>60 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>166 461</b>	<b>100 816</b>	<b>53 000</b>	<b>5 291</b>	<b>10 %</b>
1	International level capacity building	104 456	48 769	47 %	-	-	54 456	47 094	26 000	1 676	6 %
2	National level capacity building	73 848	23 483	32 %	-	-	20 848	19 868	27 000	3 615	13 %
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>2 486 940</b>	<b>925 897</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>56 349</b>	<b>56 293</b>	<b>935 235</b>	<b>772 171</b>	<b>683 240</b>	<b>97 433</b>	<b>14 %</b>

The table 8 illustrates that the actual usage of the 2005 EFY budget is only about 14 %. This low use is explained partly on the transfer of some payments from first quarter (Q1) to second quarter (Q2) and partly from the non-employment of additional TA specialists as proposed in the plan. The reason for non-employment is that the annual work plan for 2005 EFY has not yet been approved and therefore the employment did not take place. The same reason exists

for the non-execution of the proposed salary increments. The reason for not approving the annual work plan is that the plan approval is linked to the revised project document, which approval is as well pending.

Table 8 also illustrates that the total usage of the Component 1 budget at the end of the second quarter of 2005 EFY is 37 %. So far, 42% of the project time is spent. This indicates that project has clearly made already some savings, but it is too early to say if these savings are permanent and cannot yet be planned to be re-allocated.

The graph here below demonstrates the phenomenon described above and shows clearly that some savings in Component 1 have been made. This leaves more flexibility to plan for the coming years.



## 6.2 COMPONENT 2, TIGRAY REGION

An estimated amount of Birr 23.9 million (Birr 13.6 million from GoE and Birr 10.3 million from GoF) was allocated for conducting activities planned for 2005 EFY. Some 57.0 %, 21.1 %, 17.7 %, and 4.1 % of the annual budget is allocated for investment, physical capacity building, human capacity building and operational cost, respectively. Of the total budget allocated for the fiscal year, more than Birr 4.0 million (Birr 2.2 million investment fund and Birr 1.8 million capacity building fund) was unutilized budget rolled from 2004 EFY. This shows that 52.6 % of the GoF fund transferred from the Government of Finland for 2004 EFY (Birr 3.42 million or Euro 150,021) had not been utilized during the last budget year. Some Birr 4.14 million (Birr 3.58 million from GoF and Birr 0.55 million from GoE) is allocated for the first quarter of the fiscal year. GoF funds have not been transferred to the region during the reporting period and beneficiary sector offices have been accomplishing construction of rolled over water points, procurement and supervision activities in the first quarter with the fund rolled over from 2004 EFY.

The quarterly budget of Tigray was apportioned into four cost categories: investment cost, physical capacity building cost, human capacity building cost and operational cost. Of the total budget allocated for the quarter, about 13.3 %, 75.3 %, 6.1 %, and 5.3 % was allocated for investment, physical capacity building, human capacity building and operational costs,

respectively. As the quarter is not conducive for construction activities only small proportion of the quarterly fund is allocated for construction of water points and institutional latrines.

As the planning of 2005 EFY was delayed, the beneficiary sector offices in Tigray region have been using the fund left over from 2004 EFY like other project regions. The financial performance of the region shows that approximately 12.1 % of the total fund allocated for the quarter (4.7 % of the GoF and 60.2 % of the GoE budgeted for the quarter) has been utilized in the reporting period (Table 9). The fund has been expended for construction of water points started in 2004 EFY, capacity (physical and human) building and operational costs. Much of the fund was used for completion of the water points at kebele level and covering operational costs (mostly for supervision of water points).

**Table 9: Fund allocated and Utilized in Tigray for First Quarter of 2005 EFY (2012/13)**

Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Planned Total (Annual)	Planned for the Quarter (5+8)	Utilized this Quarter (6+9)	Utilized this quarter (3/2)*100	Planned for this Quarter	Utilized this Quarter	Utilization (%) (6/5)*100	Planned for this Quarter	Utilized this Quarter	Utilization (%) (9/8)*100
					GoF	GoF		GoE	GoE	
INVESTMENT COST	13,627,500	550,000	330,521	60.1	0.00	0.00		550,000.00	330,521.34	60.1
PHYSICAL CAPACITY BUILDING	5,043,484	3,114,000	17,797	0.6	3,114,000.00	17,797.00	0.6	0.00	0.00	
HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING	4,236,494	250,400	53,031	21.2	250,400.00	53,031.17	21.2	0.00	0.00	
OPERATIONAL COST	987,300	221,000	100,545	45.5	219,000.00	98,864.68	45.1	2,000.00	1,680.00	84.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,894,778</b>	<b>4,135,400</b>	<b>501,894</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>3,583,400</b>	<b>169,693</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>552,000</b>	<b>332,201</b>	<b>60.2</b>

Note: The annual financial plan of the region is not approved by the Regional WaSH Steering Committee (RWSC) and the financial figures in this table might change.

### 6.3 COMPONENT 2, SNNPR

SNNPR has allocated an estimated amount of Birr 14.1 million (Birr 6.3 million from GoF and Birr 7.8 million from GoE) for 2005 EFY. Of this amount, about Birr 3.3 million (Birr 1.98 million from GoF and Birr 1.31 million from GoE) is allocated for the first quarter of the fiscal year. From the fund allocated for the reporting period, Birr 2.50 million (Birr 1.25 million from GoE and GoF each) was unutilized fund rolled over from 2004 EFY. This shows that 26.2% of the GoF fund transferred from the Government of Finland for 2004 EFY (Birr 4.73 million or Euro 207,752) had not been utilized during the last budget year. This unused fund is in the accounts of beneficiary offices and sector offices have been accomplishing construction of rolled over water points, procurement and supervision activities in the first quarter with this fund rolled over from 2004 EFY. GoF funds have not been transferred to the region during the reporting period.

The quarterly budget of SNNPR was apportioned into four cost categories: investment cost, physical capacity building cost, human capacity building cost and operational cost. Of the total budget allocated for the quarter, about Birr 1.25 million (38.0 % of the budget planned for the quarter) was investment fund allocated from the regional government for the construction of water supply schemes, rehabilitation of water points and construction of institutional latrines in the selected kebeles of the region. And the remaining 39.8 %, 12.0 %, and 10.2 % of the

quarterly budget was allocated for physical capacity building, human capacity building and operation cost, respectively.

As the planning of 2005 EFY was delayed, the beneficiary sector offices have been using the fund left over from 2004 EFY. The financial performance of the region shows that approximately 22.1 % of the total fund allocated for the quarter has been utilized in the reporting period (Table 10). Of the total amount of unused budget rolled from 2004 EFY (Birr 2.5 million), around 29.2 % has been used for construction of water points, physical and human capacity building and operational costs. Much of the fund rolled from the 2004 EFY was used for operational costs (mostly for supervision of water points), human capacity building (workshops and trainings) and completion of the construction of water points at the kebele level.

**Table 10:** Fund allocated and Utilized in SNNPR for First Quarter of 2005EFY (2012/13)

Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Planned Total (Annual)	Planned for the Quarter (5+8)	Utilized this Quarter (6+9)	Utilized this quarter (4/2)*100	Planned for this Quarter	Utilized this Quarter	Utilization (%) (6/5)*100	Planned for this Quarter	Utilized this Quarter	Utilization (%) (9/8)*100
					GoF	GoF		GoE	GoE	
INVESTMENT COST	7,403,549	1,247,564	339,936	27.2				1,247,564	339,936	27.2
PHYSICAL CAPACITY BUILDING	1,846,860	1,306,700	169,290	13.0	1,306,700	169,290	13.0			
HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING	3,127,966	396,110	117,255	29.6	396,110	117,255	29.6			
OPERATIONAL COST	1,693,192	334,583	99,603	29.8	272,207	99,003	36.4	62,376.00	600.00	1.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,071,567</b>	<b>3,284,957</b>	<b>726,083</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>1,975,017</b>	<b>385,548</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>1,309,940</b>	<b>340,536</b>	<b>26.0</b>

## 6.4 COMPONENT 2, OROMIA REGION

This fiscal year, Oromia region is encompassed by the COWASH project. However, due to the delay in the planning of 2005 EFY activities, the GoE funds were not received by the region during the quarter and the implementation could not be started in the region and no finance utilized during the reporting period.

## 6.5 COMPONENT 2, AMHARA REGION

The funding arrangement in Amhara is different from the other regions. Capacity building and operational cost for 27 woredas, 6 zones and regional bureaux and investment fund for 16 woredas is covered from Government of Finland and investment fund for 11 woredas from regional government (Water Resources Development Bureau, WRDB).

A total of about Birr 105.2 million (Birr 72.9 million from GoF and Birr 32.3 million from GoE) is allocated for 2005EFY. Fund amounting to Birr 3.0 million (all from Government of Finland) was allocated for the first quarter of the fiscal year. The GoF fund is allocated for investment, capacity building, study and design and operational costs while the fund allocated from the regional government is for investment (water supply scheme construction and rehabilitation and construction of institutional latrines). Until end of 2004 EFY, about Birr 82.8 million (Birr 62.3 million from GoF and Birr 20.5 million from GoE) was received from Government of Finland and regional government. The region has been using the unutilized fund from 2004 EFY and no fund was received from Government of Finland during the quarter. About Birr 4.3

million of the GoF fund received was savings from RWSEP. Of this amount approximately Birr 73.1 million (Birr 53.14 million from GoF and Birr 19.95 million from GoE) has been transferred to beneficiaries of the project. This accounts 88.3% of the total received from the two funding sources.

From the total fund received from the two sources, about Birr 66.5 million (80.3%) has been utilized until end of the first quarter of 2005 EFY. The utilization rate from the total fund transferred to beneficiaries was approximately 91.0%. This shows that close to 20% of the total fund received (20.2% of the GoF and 18.2% of the regional government fund received) has not been utilized by the region. Disaggregation by fund source shows that Birr 49.7 million (93.5%) and Birr 16.8 million (84.1%) of the fund transferred from Government of Finland and regional government, respectively, has been utilized. Of the total utilized amount of fund, Birr 1.13 million GoF funds (1.7%) were utilized in the reporting period.

The disaggregation of the unutilized balance shows that much of the fund unutilized (Birr 9.13 million) is at BoFED account. Some Birr 5.57 million is investment fund available at ACSI sub-branches; about Birr 1.1 million is allocated for finance offices of zones and woredas including BoFED and Birr 0.52 million is being used by WASHCOs for the construction of water points rolled over from 2004EFY.

Amhara region has been using a financial system different from the other project regions. Hence, it is difficult to follow the same financial reporting using the same cost categories in the other regions. The financial reporting will be harmonized when the unutilized fund is completely utilized by the region.

Table 11: Fund Received and Utilized to date in Amhara Region

Budget Source	Received from Source	Transferred to Beneficiaries	Utilized by Beneficiaries	Balance from Received	Usage from	
					Received(%)	Transferred (%)
GoF- 2004 EFY & RWSEP saving	62,266,553.79	53,141,236.90	49,707,037.83	12,559,515.96	79.8	93.5
WRDB -2004 EFY & Balance from 2003 EFY -ACSI	20,518,684.19	19,949,833.10	16,777,205.88	3,741,478.31	81.8	84.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,785,237.98</b>	<b>73,091,070.00</b>	<b>66,484,243.71</b>	<b>16,300,994.27</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>91.0</b>

## 7 PROJECT COORDINATION WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The scaling-up of the CMP approach at the national level requires having meetings and discussions with different WaSH stakeholders thereby generating funds for investments. Cognizant of this fact, COWASH participated in a number of meetings and discussions held during the reporting period at the national level to promote and share experience on the CMP approach and to attract more funds for CMP. The major ones are presented hereunder.

### A) Participation in DAG Water Technical Working Group(TWG)

COWASH Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) or Junior Professional Officer (JPO) participated in three monthly DAG Water Technical Working Group meetings where sector progress and developments were discussed. CTA and JPO provided technical assistance to the co-chairs.

## **B) WASH Movement**

WaSH Movement was actively developing the Regional Chapter concept. CTA of COWASH participated in 2 workshops in the development of Regional Chapter concept and Strategic Action plans.

## **C) National Hygiene and Sanitation Task Force (NHSTF)**

All NHSTF meetings during the quarter concentrated on the Hygiene and Sanitation Festival. COWASH participation in these meeting was limited to commenting the proposals only.

## **D) One WaSH Program Preparatory Task Force**

This reporting period, COWASH participated in One WaSH program Task Force meeting held on Sep 25, 2012.

## **E) Global Sanitation Fund and UNICEF**

COWASH CTA participated in launching meeting of Ethiopia Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Program (E-SHIP) funded by the Global Sanitation Fund in 40 Woredas of Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR. Coordination meeting was also held with UNICEF on GLOWS training on Sept.14, 2012. Besides, COWASH participated in UNICEF's NUWI 2 project partnership workshop held on Sep 24, 2012.

## **F) Joint Technical Review(JTR)**

COWASH Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) participated in the JTR debriefing meeting. Moreover, he also participated in Joint Technical Review Water Quality team meeting and prepared action plan matrix for water quality recommendations implementation. COWASH has made active participation in the 6<sup>th</sup> JTR meeting, which was held on Sept. 25, 2012.

## **G) WaSH Regional Chapter development and Ethiopian WaSH Alliance(EWA)**

COWASH CTA participated in the WaSH Regional Chapter development meetings. Junior Professional Officer (JPO) has also participated in the Ethiopia WaSH Alliance official launching event.

## **H) Other coordination meetings**

Coordination meeting was held with Norwegian Church Aid. COWASH was also invited and participated in 2004 EFY joint report launching meeting of NGOs working in the WaSH sector. COWASH was introduced to the participants of the meeting

## **8 CHALLENGES**

Different kinds of challenges have been faced while implementing the project activities planned for the quarter. The major ones are indicated as follows.

1. **Delay in preparation of annual plans.** The 2005 EFY annual plans of COWASH in the regions were expected to be prepared, based on the core plans of each region, before the end of 2004 EFY. However, the plans could not be prepared before the new budget year due to delay in the announcement of annual budget share of regions from the federal government and from regions to zones and woredas.
2. **Delay in the approval of WIF and signing of MoU.** The WIF and MoU are the core documents for COWASH implementation as the ultimate target is to implement CMP through the One WaSH Program. COWASH is only a transitional program towards sector program. Thus the approval of the above documents has delayed the transition towards One WaSH Program.

3. **Lack of attention to WaSH of and busy WWTs:** Much is expected from WWTs in speeding up and sustaining CMPs in particular and WaSH activities in general. However, many of the WWTs are overstretched with a number of activities and less attention is given to WaSH related activities.
4. **Delay in sending quarterly reports:** Performance reports are expected from regions to prepare project performance report at the federal level and submit to the pertinent bodies. However, reports are delayed and this takes much time to prepare the performance report of the project at the federal level.
5. **Delay in fund request:** The delay in fund requests that were to be made by Bureau of Finance of the respective regions has delayed the implementation of planned activities in the regions.
6. **Lack of Staff for Component 2 (Amhara Region):** Amhara needs to have cashier and accountant for RSU internal account and one additional zonal advisor. These posts are not filled and this becomes a burden on the existing staff of RSU.
7. **Complexity of UNICEF/MoE Standard Latrine Design:** The construction of latrines as per this design requires artisans to have skills in plan reading and need appropriate training and extensive support from the woreda technical staff. However, artisans lack experience in construction of latrines as per this design and there is no adequate staff at the woreda level to provide technical assistance for the artisans. Furthermore, the design has been criticized in Amhara region to be too expensive and not affordable for the sector. Revision of the designs is expected to be made by Amhara health bureau as promised in 2005 EFY.
8. **Complaint on the Revised Artisan Guideline:** There has been misunderstanding and resistance to the revised artisan payment guideline in Amhara region. The complaint by some artisans is initiating others to request high service cost.
9. **Inadequate office for Federal Staff.** The office provided by MoWE for COWASH Federal Staff is not adequate especially when researches and additional specialists are mobilized. More office space has been requested from MoWE and the Ministry has promised to provide more office for COWASH, but the problem is not still given solution.