

COMMUNITY-LED ACCELERATED WASH (COWASH)

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2004 EFY (7/2011-6/2012)

AUGUST 2012

RAMBOLL

Table of contents

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2	OVERALL OBJECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT.....	3
3	PROJECT PURPOSE ACHIEVEMENT	5
4	COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING THE FEDERAL CAPACITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNITY-LED WASH USING CMP	7
4.1	RESULT 1 OF COMPONENT 1: TOOLS AND PLANNING / IMPLEMENTATION / MONITORING MECHANISM DEVELOPED FOR WIDE APPLICATION OF CMP	7
4.1.1	<i>Output 1: Federal guidelines for application of CMP prepared</i>	<i>7</i>
4.1.2	<i>Output 2: Clear monitoring and evaluation system established for CMP.....</i>	<i>7</i>
4.1.3	<i>Output 3: Practical on-line support developed and provided for immediate assistance to regions, zones and woredas as well as financiers and other stakeholders</i>	<i>8</i>
4.1.4	<i>Output 4: The concepts of CMP further developed to extend its applicability and to ensure sustainability</i>	<i>9</i>
4.1.5	<i>Output 5: Regions have developed, adapted, region-specific detailed guidelines for CMP implementation</i>	<i>10</i>
4.2	RESULT 2 OF COMPONENT 1: FEDERAL LEVEL SUPPORT MECHANISMS DEVELOPED FOR SUPPORTING THE APPLICATION OF CMP IN THE REGIONS.....	10
4.2.1	<i>Output 1: Federal CMP support unit operational.....</i>	<i>10</i>
4.2.2	<i>Output 2: High awareness among external financiers of CMP, its methods, approaches, feasibility and benefits</i>	<i>11</i>
4.2.3	<i>Output 3: Capacity for CMP implementation developed at the federal level based on assessed needs...</i>	<i>14</i>
5	COMPONENT 2: STRENGTHENING THE REGIONAL CAPACITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNITY-LED WASH CMP FINANCING MECHANISM IN NEW REGIONS.....	17
5.1	RESULT 1 OF COMPONENT 2: SUFFICIENT INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY IN TARGETED REGIONS, ZONES AND WOREDAS TO PLAN, MANAGE, MONITOR AND IMPLEMENT CMP WITH SUPPORT FROM FEDERAL LEVEL	18
5.1.1	<i>Output 1: Regional Support Units Operational in targeted regions.....</i>	<i>18</i>
5.1.2	<i>Output 2: Joint financing mechanisms established in targeted regions</i>	<i>20</i>
5.1.3	<i>Output 3: Models for replication of CMP tested in practice and disseminated to all other woredas</i>	<i>20</i>
5.1.4	<i>Output 4: MFIs able to implement CMP in targeted regions</i>	<i>23</i>
5.1.5	<i>Output 5: Skilled artisans for water point/latrine construction available and aware of CMP procedures</i>	<i>24</i>
5.2	RESULT 2 OF COMPONENT 2: HIGH AWARENESS IN TARGETED REGIONS, ZONES AND WOREDAS ON CMP, ITS METHODS, APPROACHES, FEASIBILITY AND BENEFITS.....	25
5.2.1	<i>Output 1: Implementation of CMP launched in all targeted regions and in prioritized woredas</i>	<i>25</i>
5.2.2	<i>Output 2: Efficient institutional structures established in targeted regions, zones and woredas for implementation of CMP in accordance with WIF</i>	<i>27</i>
5.2.3	<i>Output 3: Awareness of CMP trickled down to woreda level.....</i>	<i>28</i>
5.2.4	<i>Output 4: Trained staff with adequate skills available in all targeted regions, zones and woredas for CMP implementation</i>	<i>29</i>
6	COMPONENT 3: SCALING-UP OF COMMUNITY-LED WASH CMP MECHANISM IN AMHARA REGION	34
6.1	RESULT 1 OF COMPONENT 3: ALL ZONES AND WOREDAS IN AMHARA REGION HAVE BASIC CAPACITY TO PLAN, IMPLEMENT AND MONITOR CMP WITH SUPPORT AVAILABLE FROM THE REGION	34
6.1.1	<i>Output1: Trained personnel able in all zones and woredas to implement CMP</i>	<i>34</i>
6.1.2	<i>Output 2: All zones and woredas have tools and mechanisms to implement and monitor implementation through CMP.....</i>	<i>39</i>

6.1.3	<i>Output 3: Models for replication of CMP approach developed and tested in two new woredas in a new zone and disseminated to all other woredas</i>	<i>40</i>
6.1.4	<i>Output 4: Implementation of CMP started in all woredas of Amhara region by the third year of COWASH</i>	<i>41</i>
6.2	RESULT 2 OF COMPONENT 3: THE 14 RWSEP WOREDAS HAVE FULL CAPACITY TO PLAN, IMPLEMENT AND MONITOR CMP TO ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS IN AREAS FEASIBLE FOR THE APPROACH	42
6.2.1	<i>Output 1: Full capacity to implement WaSH project through CMP established in all 14 former RWSEP woredas from woreda to community level; all human, procedural, financial and technical resources in place</i>	<i>42</i>
6.3	RESULT 3 OF COMPONENT 3: NEW WATER POINTS AND INSTITUTIONAL LATRINES CONSTRUCTED IN FORMER RWSEP WOREDAS (14) AND TESTED IN NEW WOREDAS WITH THE CMP APPROACH. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CMP APPROACH BY THE AMHARA REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AND EXTERNAL DONORS SUPPORTED BY THE TA PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT.....	43
6.3.1	<i>Output 1: 1,500 new water points constructed with CMP approach with Finnish support.</i>	<i>43</i>
6.3.2	<i>Output 2: Institutional latrines constructed with CMP approach based on the priority setting of the communities</i>	<i>45</i>
6.4	RESULT 4 OF COMPONENT 3: CMP APPROACH TESTED FOR ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS	46
6.4.1	<i>Output 1: Models developed for application of CMP in shallow well and piped water scheme distribution systems (springs) through testing the method of pilot schemes</i>	<i>46</i>
6.5	RESULT 5 OF COMPONENT 3: HARMONIZED FINANCING MECHANISM OPERATIONAL FOR CMP	46
6.5.1	<i>Output 1: Joint financing mechanism established and operational.....</i>	<i>46</i>
7	FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	47
7.1	COMPONENT 1, FEDERAL LEVEL.....	47
7.2	COMPONENT 2, TIGRAY REGION.....	48
7.3	COMPONENT 2, SNNPR.....	50
7.4	COMPONENT 2, OROMIA	52
7.5	COMPONENT 3, AMHARA REGION.....	52
8	PROJECT COORDINATION WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS	54
9	CHALLENGES	55

Abbreviation	Interpretation
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

Abbreviation	Interpretation
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

Abbreviation	Interpretation
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

During Rural Water Supply and Environment Program (RWSEP) in Amhara Region, an innovative financing mechanism, Community Development Fund (CDF) was developed to channel funds directly to the communities for building their own rural water supply and to decentralize implementation and planning responsibilities down to the communities. Based on the promising results of the CDF model, the governments of Ethiopia and Finland – in consultation with several sectoral stakeholders – initiated the planning of a new programme for mainstreaming the CDF approach as a national model, and further strengthening the CDF based implementation in Amhara region. The three-year Community-Led Accelerated WaSH (COWASH) in Ethiopia (Phase I) project assisted by the Government of Finland (GoF) was established in May 2011. The project is to assist the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in the scaling-up of the Community Managed Project (CMP) approach implementation (one funding modality in the WaSH Implementation Framework). The COWASH project actually started in July 2011 and its Inception Phase ended in January 2012. The Kick-Off meeting of COWASH was conducted on December 20, 2011. The long-term bi-lateral Rural Water Supply and Environmental Program (RWSEP) that was supported by the GoF phased out in September 2011.

The CDF approach, pioneered and developed in Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions is now introduced into the WaSH Implementation Framework (WIF) and is being mainstreamed into the National WaSH Program (WaSH GTP/UAP) for its wider application. During this process, the approach was renamed as Community Managed Project (CMP) approach.

The COWASH project has three independent but interlinked components: Component 1 - Strengthening the federal capacity for implementation of the Community-Led WaSH using CMP; Component 2 - Strengthening the regional capacity for implementation of the Community-Led WaSH CMP approach in new regions; and Component 3 - Scaling-up of community-led WaSH CMP approach in Amhara Region. The Component 3 (Amhara) was commenced in the second quarter of 2004 Ethiopian Fiscal year to support Amhara National Regional State to scale-up the CMP approach in Amhara region. The CMP approach implementation was also commenced in 2004 EFY (2011/2012) in the “new” regions of Tigray and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR). In Oromia, the financing agreement was signed close to the end of 2004 EFY and only the preparatory activities for the actual implementation (selection of zones, woredas and kebeles) were carried out during the fiscal year. Technical assistance support was established at federal Ministry of Water and Energy and regional water bureaus levels to support the scaling-up of CMP.

During its first year of operation, the COWASH project has succeeded to establish CMP development process into the WaSH sector in Ethiopia in the regions of Amhara, Tigray, and SNNPR. In Benishangul-Gumuz region, the Community Development Fund (CDF) implementation similar to CMP approach is going on by a separate bi-lateral project called “FinnWaSH-BG”. Furthermore, the COWASH project has succeeded to become an essential partner in WaSH sector development in Ethiopia and as a core member of many national working groups and task forces relevant to WaSH sector development.

The original project document signed by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) and Embassy of Finland on May 25, 2011 has been under revision. The need for the revision of the project document was justified due to the changed situation in the WaSH sector and the allocation of more funds from Finland Government to comprehensively, holistically and

efficiently demonstrate and continue the CMP approach in the old and new regions of the country. Two drafts of the revised project document were prepared during the 2004 Ethiopian Fiscal Year (EFY) including comments from the regions.

In Amhara region the Financing Agreement with the Government of Finland was signed for three years and 8 new woredas were selected and the total number of COWASH woredas in Amhara is now 27. In 2004 EFY, a total of 970 water points (709 hand dug wells and 261 spring developments) were planned to be constructed in 27 woredas of Amhara region, of which 1,039 (826 hand dug wells and 213 spring developments) water points (107.1%) benefiting 297,570 rural people were constructed during the fiscal year in COWASH woredas in Amhara region. In Amhara region, 93 old water schemes were rehabilitated during the fiscal year.

The CMP implementation was also started in 2 woredas in Tigray and 2 woredas in SNNPR regions as the Financing Agreements were signed during the second quarter of 2004 EFY. A total of 86 water points (25 spring developments and 15 hand dug wells in Tigray and 16 spring developments and 30 Hand dug wells in SNNPR) were planned to be constructed during the reporting period. However, majority of the schemes are still under construction at the end of 2004 EFY and the delay in the construction of the schemes is mainly due to the delay in the preparatory processes of fund transfer request and fund transfer. The table below summarizes the commitments of the Government of Finland and Regional Governments for regional COWASH implementation.

Region	Date of signing	GoF commitment in EUR	GoE commitment in Birr
Amhara	Nov. 3, 2011	6,025,700	103,000,000
Tigray	Nov. 15, 2011	590,909	18,678,750
SNNPR	Nov. 23, 2011	427,580	16,539,750
Oromia	May 02, 2012	425,078	44,000,000
TOTAL		7,496,267	182,218,500

Total number of beneficiaries in water supply construction during 2004 EFY was 297,550 people. This is the total number from Amhara as in Tigray and SNNPR the water points were not yet fully completed in 2004 EFY.

The efforts of increasing the access to improved sanitation continued within COWASH in Amhara region after the Regional Support Unit (RSU) was established in October 2011. Under the supervision of the new RSU, 14 institutional latrines were planned to be constructed during the reporting period and the construction of 3 latrines has been completed and 11 are under construction at the end of reporting period. Moreover, the Community-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) training was given to 1,779 (53.7% women) people in new woredas in Amhara region for three days. Many activities related to sanitation and hygiene were not commenced in the new regions during 2004 EFY mainly due to lack of budget allocations for sanitation in the regions.

A COWASH-specific M&E framework was developed based on the National WaSH M&E framework and the National WaSH Inventory and following the government reporting system, to monitor CMP related developments in WaSH and to provide information for COWASH periodic reporting. Regional Support Unit (RSU) staff and woreda key personnel (CMP

Supervisor and some staff of woreda water and health offices) were trained on the details of the instruments and the reporting system.

In order to speed up the projects the COWASH C-1 team organized the annual planning seminars in Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia regions.

COWASH Federal Technical Assistance Team (FTAT) in MoWE was established: CTA and HRD Specialist as long term international consultants and Junior Professional Officer (international trainee) were employed. Moreover, local specialists such as CMP Specialist, Process Facilitation Specialist and M&E Specialist as well as 2 drivers and Office Management Assistant (OMA) were employed. The FTAT's room was furnished in MoWE and 3 vehicles were procured for the team's use. Close working relations with Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate (WSSD) and National WaSH Coordination Office (NWCO) were established and COWASH Component 1 Supervisory Board was established to oversee the COWASH implementation.

COWASH developed a 'CMP Communications Strategy' and carried out number of communications activities in 2004 EFY to increase the CMP awareness in Ethiopia and abroad.

As an attempt to produce more independently produced information on the CMP, a research project to increase evidence-based knowledge on CMP was initiated and a research proposal was approved by the Finnish "Society of Soil and Water Technology" ("Maa- ja Vesitekniikan Tuki ry") in January 2012 and additional 30,000 Euro was provided to CMP research.

The planned and actual financial utilization in 2004 EFY was as follows:

Component	Planned		Utilized		Utilization (%)
	EUR	Birr	EUR	Birr	
Federal level	935 235	20 575 170	772 171	16 987 762	83
Tigray	265 768	5 846 892	44 367	976 066	17
SNNPR	326 392	7 180 614	82 651	1 818 324	25
Amhara	3 641 379	80 110 347	2 970 698	65 355 358	82
TOTAL	5 168 774	113 713 023	3 869 887	85 137 510	82

2 OVERALL OBJECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT

This chapter discusses the achievement in the contribution of the project over 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 mechanisms); and
- Rate of functionality of rural water supplies in the targeted regions and woredas (CMP vs. other mechanisms)

The Amhara Region and two 'new' regions (Tigray and SNNPR) have started to implement the CMP approach during this fiscal year. In the Amhara region, investment fund was allocated by Government of Finland and Government of Ethiopia while in the 'new' regions fund for investment was allocated from regional governments only. Regions have selected woredas for CMP implementation based on the amount of investment funds committed. The number of woredas selected was 27 in Amhara (16 woredas supported through GoF investment funds and

11 woredas supported through Regional Government investment funds) and 9 in the 'new' regions (2 each in Tigray and SNNPR and 5 in Oromia region).

During the first year of the Project, the implementation of rural water supplies continued in the Amhara region after the Rural Water Supply and Environmental Program in Amhara Region (RWSEP) was phased out in September 2011. In 2004EFY, a total of 970 water points (709 hand dug wells and 261 spring developments) were planned to be constructed in 27 woredas of Amhara region, of which 1,039 (826 hand dug wells and 213 spring developments) water points (107.1%) benefiting 297,570 rural people were constructed during the fiscal year in COWASH woredas in Amhara region. The over 100 % achievement in Amhara was due to the increase of the contribution of communities for the construction (planned contribution was 15 % and achieved average community contribution was over 23 %).

The CMP implementation was also started in 2 woredas in Tigray and 2 woredas in SNNPR regions. A total of 86 water points (25 spring developments and 15 hand dug wells in Tigray and 16 spring developments and 30 Hand dug wells in SNNPR) were planned to be constructed during the reporting period. However, majority of the schemes are still under construction at the end of 2004 EFY and the delay in the construction of the schemes is mainly due to the delay in the preparatory processes of fund transfer request and fund transfer.

Data obtained from the regional Water Bureaus revealed that in the base year of the project (2003 EFY), the average access coverage of the rural water supplies of the 31 COWASH woredas was about 52.6%. The average rural water supply coverage of the 27 Amhara woredas and 2 Tigray and 2 SNNPR woredas was about 69.9%, 60.4% and 27.4%, respectively.

The contribution of CMP in the improvement of improved water supply could be presented in two ways: i) by adding the access coverage of the project in the woreda to the baseline coverage (in 2003 EFY) or ii) by computing the percentage of the project access coverage in 2004 EFY in the woreda from the coverage of the woreda in 2004 EFY. In this report, the first approach is followed as water supply coverage data for 2004 EFY could not be found from the regions.

As indicated in Table 1, in Amhara region, the average rural water supply access coverage in 2003 EFY has increased from 69.9 % to about 75.8% in 2004 EFY in COWASH woredas due to CMP only. This shows that the average access coverage has shown a growth of 8.44% due to the schemes built with the CMP approach. The contribution of CMP in the access coverage of water supply in the 'new' regions is not computed as the majority of water schemes are still in construction and are not completed.

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

Region	No. of CMP Woredas (in 2004 EFY)	Total Rural Population of the Woredas	Average Rural Water Supply Access Coverage of the woredas in 2003 EFY (%)	Average Rural Water Supply Access Coverage of the Woredas due to CMP in 2004 EFY (%)	Percentage change of Rural Water Supply of the Woredas due to CMP in 2004 EFY (%)	Remark
Amhara	27	5,071,397	69.9	5.9	8.44	Some CMP Water Points are not completed
Tigray	2	229,563	60.4			CMP Water Points are under construction
SNNPR	2	313,233	27.4			CMP Water Points are under construction

The functionality rate of the water points constructed during 2004 EFY using the CMP approach in the Amhara region was reported to be 100.0%. Moreover, the Project work plan includes rehabilitation activities for previously constructed, non-functional water points. In Amhara region, 93 old water schemes were rehabilitated during the fiscal year (34.4% of the 270 planned to be rehabilitated as more focus was given for new water supply implementation). In the two 'new' regions where implementation was just started, however, no water points were rehabilitated during the COWASH initiation year. Tigray planned 10 rehabilitations and SNNPRS plan was zero. The reason for non-rehabilitation was the same as in Amhara; more emphasis was given to new construction as the access coverage in the selected woredas is low.

The efforts of increasing the access to improved sanitation continued within COWASH in Amhara region after the Regional Support Unit (RSU) was established in October 2011. Under the supervision of the new RSU, 14 institutional latrines were planned to be constructed during the reporting period and the construction of 3 latrines has been completed and 11 are under construction at the end of reporting period. Moreover, the Community-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) training was given to 1,779 (53.7% women) people in new woredas in Amhara region for three days. Many activities related to sanitation and hygiene were not commenced in the new regions during 2004 EFY mainly due to lack of budget allocations for sanitation in the regions.

3 PROJECT PURPOSE ACHIEVEMENT

Within the framework of the overall objective described above, the Project purpose is *"Community-led WASH CMP financing mechanism established as an efficient mechanism for rural water supply development in Regions suitable for its implementation"*. Thus, COWASH strives to provide support for developing the enabling environment at the federal level and in those new regions where hydro-geological conditions are suitable for its replication. As Finland's support in the separate bi-lateral project in Benishangul-Gumuz Region for

implementation of the CMP is on-going, it is not included in the Phase I of the COWASH Project.

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

- Rate of implementation of rural water supply and sanitation through the CMP approach in areas relevant to the related technology;
- Cost savings by scheme achieved through the CMP approach
- Increase of funds donated for the CMP approach by the government and donor agencies

Quite a lot of effort has been exerted during the reporting period both at the federal and regional levels to promote and scale-up CMP. As indicated above, CMP is being implemented in 31 COWASH woredas of three regional states (Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR). This fiscal year, a total of 1,056 water points and 14 institutional latrines were planned to be constructed in these regions. Accordingly, the construction of 1,039 water points (98.4 %) and 3 latrines (21.4%) was completed.

The CDF and CMP water points constructed by different actors is presented in Table 2:

Table 2: Number of CDF/CMP water points constructed by different actors before 2004 EFY and in 2004 EFY.

Name of the CDF/CMP actor	No of CDF water points constructed before 2004 EFY	No of CMP water points constructed in 2004 EFY	TOTAL
Government of Finland in Amhara	4,515		4,515
Government of Ethiopia in Amhara	165		165
UNICEF in Amhara	148	356	504
ORDA in Amhara	Not available		
FinnWASH-BG	694	Not yet available	
COWASH in Amhara		1,039	1,039
COWASH in Tigray			0
COWASH in SNNPR			0
COWASH in Oromia			0
TOTAL	5,522	1,395	6,917

A total of Birr 395,430,609 was used by GoF and GoE for the CDF implementation in Amhara region before 2004 EFY (49,4 million per year). About Birr 114,889,496.76 has been allocated by Regional states and Government of Finland for 2004 EFY for federal and regional level activities designed to promote and scale-up CMP. This shows that there is an increment in funds donated for the CMP approach in the country. This anyhow, includes only GoF and GoE contributions for CMP as UNICEF and other actors' financial data could not be found.

4 COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING THE FEDERAL CAPACITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNITY-LED WASH USING CMP

The Component 1 of the project strives to strengthen the federal level capacity for implementation of the CMP approach and to support the overall WaSH sector development process. 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. Moreover, the project established federal level support unit comprised with international and national technical assistance personnel for supporting the application of the CMP approach in the regions. In this chapter, the results of the federal level project component, Component 1 are reported. Utmost effort has been exerted to assist the regions to quicken the implementation of the CMP approach in the 'new' regions and so support the Government of Ethiopia to further develop WaSH sector. As a result, a number of activities have been accomplished by the Federal COWASH team during this fiscal year. The major ones are 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 the regions (Components 2 and 3).

4.1 RESULT 1 OF COMPONENT 1: TOOLS AND PLANNING / IMPLEMENTATION / MONITORING MECHANISM DEVELOPED FOR WIDE APPLICATION OF CMP

4.1.1 Output 1: Federal guidelines for application of CMP prepared

The output's achievement is measured by the indicators: i) quality and usability of guidelines for practical planning and implementation of CMP and ii) use of guidelines

For a wider application of the CMP approach in the regions where it is applicable there was a need to prepare a workable CMP guideline for planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation of projects. For this purpose, a generic CMP investment fund management guideline presenting the major principles, procedures and formats to be used for the promotion, application preparation, appraisal, approval, and implementation of the CMP approach was prepared. The guideline prepared at the federal level is a generic one and each region where CMP approach is implemented is expected to develop its own guideline basing the generic one and taking into consideration some specific regional requirements.

In the preparation of the generic guideline, the then Community Development Fund (CDF) guideline, which had been in use in Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, has been used. The different human capacity building activities at all levels and the actual constructions at the kebele level have been carried out based on the guideline.

4.1.2 Output 2: Clear monitoring and evaluation system established for CMP

The achievement of the output is measured by the indicators: i) quality of usability of system for M&E; ii) use of M&E system by project regions; and iii) quality of reports and data received at Federal level.

A COWASH-specific M&E framework was developed based on the National WaSH M&E framework and the National WaSH Inventory and following the government reporting system, to monitor CMP related developments in WaSH and to provide information for COWASH

periodic reporting. The main components of the framework are: i) Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP); ii) Monitoring and Planning (both physical and financial) tools; and iii) detailed description of monitoring tools including explanation on the process who and when the data will be collected and reported. The main tools developed are: i) Rural Water Supply Inventory Format; ii) Health Institutions WaSH Facilities Inventory Format; iii) Health Institutions Sanitation Facilities Inventory Format; iv) School WaSH Facilities Inventory Format; v) School Sanitation Facilities Inventory Format; vi) Annual Physical Action Plan; vii) Annual Financial Plan Format; viii) Physical Performance Reporting Format; ix) Training Registry Format; x) WASHCO level Water Supply Information Collection Format; and ix) Fund Utilization Performance Reporting Formats. The water supply and sanitation inventory formats are prepared in a way that COWASH will be in a position to provide data for the WaSH M&E-MIS database. The tools/instruments are used at regional (RSU), zonal/woreda and WASHCO levels to regularly report on the progress of the project. These instruments are prepared to respond to the data requirements of the major indicators of overall objective and outputs of the different results of the project. However, the baseline data for the overall objective indicators could not be indicated due to delay in the processing of the National Water Supply Inventory results.

Regional Support Unit (RSU) staff and woreda key personnel (CMP Supervisor and some staff of woreda water and health offices) were trained on the details of the instruments and the reporting system. Accordingly, the woredas and zones are compiling quarterly performances and submitting to RSU and then the RSUs are compiling data and submitting quarterly and annual reports to the Federal level. Moreover, the performance of regions are aggregated at the federal level and quarterly and annual reports prepared in Amharic language and submitted to Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate of MoWE to be included in the Ministry's reports.

In order to speed up the projects the COWASH C-1 team organized the annual planning seminars in Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia regions.

4.1.3 Output 3: Practical on-line support developed and provided for immediate assistance to regions, zones and woredas as well as financiers and other stakeholders

According to the project document, use of on-line support and feedback on given on-line support were the two indicators set to measure the achievement of this output. However, the indicators are not simple to measure as they require recording of each and every on-line support provided and feedback for the support provided. Anyway, the major supports were provided at all levels and the efforts exerted to create awareness on CMP are described hereunder. After the recruitment of the national specialists, responsibilities on practical on-line support were divided between the three federal level specialists. Currently, each specialist has one new region under his responsibility in order to clarify the communications procedures with the RSUs, regions, zones and woredas. During 2004 EFY, the federal level specialists have provided immediate support in various tasks and thus contributed to the capacity building of the CMP implementers. The support has been given in the form of numerous telephone conversations, e-mails, commenting of plans, reports and fund transfer requests and physically visiting the regions, zones and woredas. Moreover, all the annual plans (both physical and financial) of 'new' project regions have been prepared and all the three main trainings (i) Woreda WaSH Team (WWT) training on Community Managed Project (CMP) Management; ii)

CMP Promotion, application and appraisal; and iii) ToT on WASHCO CMP Management aimed at creating the required capacity of CMP implementation at regional, zonal and woreda levels have been carried out with the full support of federal level specialists. Direct support has been also provided by the specialists in the signing of financing agreements between Embassy of Finland and Bureau of Finance of the respective project regions. On top of this, regions have been assisted in undertaking Regional Steering Committee Meetings, in the preparation of fund transfer requests, core budget plans of 2005 EFY and detailed annual plans of 2004 EFY, quarterly and annual report preparations and feedbacks have been given on the support or technical assistance provided during these activities. Utmost effort has also been exerted to create awareness about CMP to different financiers, NGOs and individuals in the country and overseas through meetings, workshops, international conferences and e-mail communications.

Field visits were also conducted to regions and woredas and discussions were undertaken with members of Woreda WaSH Teams and Regional Steering Committees, sector offices and regional support units to understand how the project is being implemented and to solve the main problems in the areas of procurement and per diem payments so as to quicken the implementation of CMP in the respective regions.

In all, it can be said that all the necessary support (direct and indirect) have been provided to regions and there are no pending issues due to lack of support from the federal TA team.

4.1.4 Output 4: The concepts of CMP further developed to extend its applicability and to ensure sustainability

The output's achievement is measured by three indicators: i) use of Window Two beyond hand-dug wells and protected spring options; ii) percentage of community's share of investment in schemes except those needing special support; and iii) potential coverage of re-investments developed with MFIs and other relevant institutions.

CMP has shown to be a promising approach, but so far the studies done are only very limited (One known case is: Abraham Kebede Mekonnen, A Study on Evolving Community Fund Approach for Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Projects Implementation, Master's thesis in Indira Gandhi Open University). Still many questions on CMP applicability and scaling-up remain unanswered and statements related need to be proven.

For this reason, a CMP related research to increase evidence-based knowledge of CMP was initiated and proposal was approved by the Finnish "Society of Soil and Water Technology" ("Maa- ja Vesitekniikan Tuki ry"). 30,000 EUR (out of 49,000 EUR applied) was approved to be used for travelling costs of the researchers. Discussions on CMP research were held with Professor Gashaw Yayehyirad from Addis Ababa University, Water Technology Institute and the Research & Development Director Ato Abiti at the MoWE. As a result, the University and MoWE support for research was achieved.

In 2004EFY, the research project is launched and five researches planned to be carried out in Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions where CDF projects have been implemented over the years. During the reporting period, one doctoral, three Master's and one Bachelor level researches were planned to be carried out. The Master's and Bachelor level researches are designed to be inputs to the Doctoral level research. Accordingly, all the Master's and the Bachelor level researchers have collected data for the researches in the regions and one of the Master's level research is completed. Moreover, the Doctoral researcher has started the research and the Master's and Bachelor level researchers are being assisted by him. The B.Sc. level and the two Master's level researches are expected to be completed in the first

quarter of the upcoming fiscal year. A workshop deliberating on the preliminary results of the researches and details of proposal of the Doctoral level research was also carried out during the fiscal year.

The plan in all project regions for the fiscal year was to implement hand dug wells and springs with a minimum community in kind and cash contribution of 15%. Hence, all the water points constructed and under construction during the fiscal year are low cost technologies: hand dug wells and springs. In 2004 EFY, communities contributed about 23.12% of the cost of construction of the completed water schemes in Amhara region. This shows that both the testing of the low cost technologies and the minimum community contribution were achieved in the fiscal year. The project wanted to start with low cost technologies in all regions and hence the development of the CMP concept to be used for other water supply technologies is planned for the 2005 EFY.

The issue of re-investment financing requires having a regional or national level law or directive which supports communities to get loan for re-investment from banks, MFIs or from the regional government. Hence, the decision on re-investment financing requires high level discussion and decision should come in the form of law/directive COWASH could contribute in initiating discussions and providing financial support of the process.

4.1.5 Output 5: Regions have developed, adapted, region-specific detailed guidelines for CMP implementation

Quality and usability of guidelines for practical planning and implementation of CMP and Use of guidelines are the indicators set to measure the output.

Guidelines are important to show how some activities should be done or what sort of action should be taken in a particular circumstance. Cognizant of this fact, COWASH has developed its own generic CMP implementation guideline.

As mentioned in output 1 above, the CMP investment fund management guideline adapted from RWSEP at the federal level is a generic one and each region is required to develop its own region specific guideline based on the generic one for the CMP implementation. For the just ended fiscal year, regions were using the generic guideline but in the 2005 fiscal year, each region is expected to adapt region-specific guideline basing the generic one prepared at the federal level. The guideline, which will be amended based on the changing situation in the project areas details on a number of issues, the main ones are: i) CMP Cycle; ii) Management of CMP investment fund; iii) Criteria for eligibility for CMP funding; iv) CMP application preparation and follow-up; v) Management of changes during construction; vi) Procurement; vii) Auditing; viii) Payments and closing of WASHCO's CMP ledger; and ix) Reporting. The human resource capacity building strategy was developed so that implementers at all levels can understand the concept and implementation of CMP capacity building.

4.2 RESULT 2 OF COMPONENT 1: FEDERAL LEVEL SUPPORT MECHANISMS DEVELOPED FOR SUPPORTING THE APPLICATION OF CMP IN THE REGIONS

4.2.1 Output 1: Federal CMP support unit operational

As the indicator set in the document is not adequate in measuring the achievement of the output, some more indicators need to be added to the existing indicator 'number of

applications for CMP financing from communities' to measure the achievement of the output. These could be: i) number of federal COWASH staff hired and ii) number of regional, zonal and woreda staff of 'new regions' trained by federal TA team.

A number of activities have been performed at the federal level over the reporting period so as to support the launching of the project at the federal level, in Amhara region as well as in the 'new' regions, to increase the awareness of the CMP approach and to provide support for overall WaSH sector development in Ethiopia. The major achievements during the fiscal year are indicated as follows.

It was planned to hire nine (technical and supporting) staff for the project at the federal level and accordingly all of them were hired during the reporting period. COWASH Federal Technical Assistance Team (FTAT) in MoWE was established: CTA and HRD Specialist as long term international consultants and Junior Professional Officer (international trainee) were employed. Moreover, local specialists such as CMP Specialist, Process Facilitation Specialist and M&E Specialist as well as 2 drivers and Office Management Assistant (OMA) were employed. The FTAT's room was furnished in MoWE and 3 vehicles were procured for the team's use. Close working relations with Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate (WSSD) and National WaSH Coordination Office (NWCO) were established and COWASH Component 1 Supervisory Board was established to oversee the COWASH implementation.

The WSSD facilitates the effective provision of CMP support to regions with the assistance of the FTAT. The WSSD supervises the activities of the FTAT and facilitates its work by providing the necessary logistics support. During 2004 EFY, the FTAT has worked closely with the Federal WaSH Management Unit (Water) and NWCO responding to their support needs, identifying potential support areas, and facilitating relationship with other ministries.

During the reporting period, the FTAT planned to provide four types of trainings to regional, zonal and woreda staff of 'new regions', viz., i) Woreda WaSH Team (WWT) CMP management; ii) ToT in CMP promotion, application, appraisal and M&E; iii) ToT in WASHCO CMP management; and iv) ToT in Water Scheme Operation and Maintenance Management (O&MM). Accordingly, the first three trainings were conducted whereas the O&MM training was not carried out as it was agreed that regions themselves can provide the training as this has been practiced even before the introduction of the CMP approach in the regions. In terms of number of trainees, some 115 regional, zonal and woreda staffs were trained by the federal TA team (82.1% of those planned).

During the fiscal year, a total of 1,056 water schemes were planned to be constructed in the three regions (970 in Amhara, 46 in SNNPR and 40 in Tigray). Following the promotion of CMP in the project kebeles, a total of 1,674 applications (1,572 in Amhara, 49 in Tigray and 53 in SNNPR) were received by the Woreda WaSH Teams from communities (about 151.0% of the planned).

4.2.2 Output 2: High awareness among external financiers of CMP, its methods, approaches, feasibility and benefits

This output includes activities related to communications activities, CMP promotion, research activities and financial contributions to the CMP approach. The indicators for the measurement of the achievement of the output set in the document are: i) percentage of relevant GoE WaSH budget channeled through CMP and ii) percentage of relevant external WaSH support channeled through CMP.

CMP communications

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 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. For this reason, COWASH developed a 'CMP Communications Strategy' during 2004 EFY. It is deliberately not called the 'COWASH communications strategy' as the intention is to scale-up CMP as a sustainable mechanism for an institutionalised WaSH service delivery serving the One WaSH Programme. In the evolving situation, there will be a regular need to revise and develop the CMP and WaSH communication tools, action plans and publicity protocols. The COWASH and CMP communications will be strengthened through the employment of local long-term Communications Officer to the FTAT during the second year of the Project.

In line with the CMP Communications Strategy, the following communications activities were completed during 2004 EFY:

- Production of brochures: a COWASH project brochure and a 4-page CMP brochure depicting the 10 steps of the CMP process were prepared and distributed to users. An 8-page learning note based on the CDF evaluation by WSP-Africa is under preparation jointly with WSP-Africa and will be published during the 1st quarter of 2005 EFY.
- One 10-minute-short film targeted for international audience and financiers was produced. The objective of the film is to attract more international financiers to support the CMP implementation in Ethiopia. The promotion film was approved by the 6th RWSN Forum organizers for presentation in Kampala on Nov 29-Dec 1, 2011 and it was also presented during the 6th World Water Forum in Marseille.
- Posters and banners: Two banners were produced – one on the results of the RWSEP programme and the other on the benefits of the CMP approach. One poster on the CMP process was produced with the support of the World Water Forum organizers.
- Web-site development: The official CMP website (www.cmpethiopia.org) was developed in collaboration with IRC and it was updated on a regular basis; also an informative and static web-site was developed for the COWASH project to disseminate basic information on the COWASH project.
- Articles on CMP related issues were edited and compiled for the inclusion in Quarterly WaSH Sector Update Newsletter. Totally 6 articles were published.
- CMP logo with English and Amharic versions was developed.
- During the Inception Phase of the project, desk calendars were prepared and disseminated to users. The calendars included the major WaSH related activities that each stakeholder should implement in a given month, 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.

CMP research

The task of COWASH is to accelerate rural WaSH implementation in Ethiopia and one important part of this work is to find more financiers for the sector and especially for CMP implementation. To convince new financiers, the RWSEP and FinnWaSH-BG progress reports and WSP evaluation report showing the success of CMP approach are useful tools. It is, however, obvious that especially international financiers would also ask for more independent and scientific research results for making their financing decisions. Also the WaSH sector in Ethiopia needs to learn what works and what doesn't work in CMP in order to develop policies and practices. As an attempt to produce more independently produced information on the CMP, a research project to increase evidence-based knowledge on CMP was initiated and a research proposal was approved by the Finnish "Society of Soil and Water Technology" ("Maa- ja Vesitekniikan Tuki ry") in January 2012. Detail implementations are presented in Output 4 above.

CMP promotion

As part of the CMP promotional activities, it was planned to participate in national and international forums and events. Accordingly, the COWASH team participated in two international forums. The project also sponsored other participants for these occasions. An eleven member delegation participated in the 6th Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN) Forum in Uganda on November 2011 and another eleven member delegation participated in 6th World Water Forum (WWF) in Marseille, France on March 2012. It was managed to create high awareness of CMP among international stakeholders during these events. Participation to the 6th World Water Forum was enabled with the financial support from different sector financiers through the coordination of Embassy of France, COWASH project and organizers of the Finnish Pavilion at the World Water Forum. CMP was presented and promoted in about 10 different occasions in the forum (including the CMP debate at the Finnish Pavilion with colourful Ethiopian Coffee ceremony) and had its own stand in the "Village of Solutions". Further international promotional activities include the CMP presentation in the WEBINAR seminar organized by World Bank/Regional Water Supply Network. Moreover, CMP has been promoted in federal level COWASH kick-off meeting, regional level launching seminars, regional Steering Committee Meetings, planning workshops and joint orientation meetings with UNICEF in Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia regions.

CMP financiers

As a result of consultative meetings held in the regions, three years' (7/2011-6/2014) COWASH Financing Agreements were signed in four regions and a total of Birr 182,218,500 investment fund was committed by the regions for three years (Table 3).

Table 3: Investment Fund Commitments of Regions and date of signing

Region	Date of signing	GoF commitment in EUR	GoE commitment in Birr
Amhara	Nov. 3, 2011	6,025,700	103,000,000
Tigray	Nov. 15, 2011	590,909	18,678,750
SNNPR	Nov. 23, 2011	427,580	16,539,750
Oromia	May 02, 2012	425,078	44,000,000
TOTAL		7,496,267	182,218,500

Adding to the regional financial contributions, also UNICEF's new Netherland-Unicef WaSH Initiative (NUWI) program has been developed with CMP incorporated in 15 Woredas.

According to the data collected by an ad-hoc committee for annual report of MoWE, a total of Birr 2,998,217,406 was allocated for WaSH activities in four Regions (Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia) for 2004 EFY. This excludes UNICEF, NGOs and sanitation. About Birr 23,144,500 was provided by the Regional Governments (COWASH regions) for CMP (0.8% of the total allocated for 2004 EFY).

The total external WaSH support channelled through CMP (GoF only) was estimated to be Birr 47,931,114 (1.6% of the total allocated for WaSH activities in the four regions). This is only the fund allocated from Government of Finland. It was impossible to get the financial information and data from other organizations implementing CMP. The number of CMP financiers (bilateral, multilateral and NGOs) and implementers of CMP and the amount of the CMP investment fund is expected to show increment in the coming fiscal years as a result of the promotional activities being done by COWASH and the experience sharing visits made in Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz where CMP has been implemented for about ten years and 3 years respectively.

4.2.3 Output 3: Capacity for CMP implementation developed at the federal level based on assessed needs

Federal support unit functioning according to its mandate and ability to respond to the needs of the regions are the indicators for the measure of achievement of this specific output.

A number of activities were planned to be carried out under this output. The major ones are: i) assessment of human resource capacity building needs; ii) preparation of human resource capacity building plan; iii) developing and translating training materials to build the capacity of regions, zones and woredas; iv) development of local community level training materials; and v) development of concept note on the increment of the knowledge of WaSH related policies, strategies, guidelines and manuals.

COWASH federal support unit since its establishment has been carrying out several tasks to support the capacity building of the new regions. One of the major tasks performed was the reviewing and updating of training materials used by RWSEP in Amhara region so that the materials would be applicable for the new regions where CMP is implemented. The training materials are the basic tools used to build the capacity of WaSH stakeholders mainly in the areas of CMP implementation. The updating and reviewing of training materials also included

those training materials used to build the capacity of local community members particularly WASHCOs.

The training materials updated and reviewed in 2004 EFY were: i) CMP management for regional, zonal and woreda WASH sector offices; ii) CMP project application, appraisal and approval for woreda WASH Team members; and iii) WASHCOs CMP management Training of Trainers for woreda experts.

A number of trainings were conducted through the support and facilitation of the federal COWASH staff to the WaSH stakeholders in the Tigray and SNNPR regions. Translation into local languages and fine-tuning of the training materials to fit to the local conditions is very important to institutionalize the CMP in the regions. In this regard, the task is started in Tigray and Oromia regions and will be finalized in the first quarter of 2005 EFY.

As it is indicated in the COWASH project document, the Project is characterized by institutional and human resource development at all levels. The human resource development is carried out by identifying the gaps through continuous assessments of the human and physical availability and capabilities to carry out the project in the regions. To this end, a format is developed and distributed to the regions. Much of the data are collected from all the regions and analysis the gaps in the data has been done and will be communicated with the regions during annual meetings planned to be carried out during the first quarter of 2005 EFY.

The task of preparing the human resource capacity development plan and strategy is done during this year based on the available data. The basic work of the strategy and the plan has been done by the Human Resource Development Specialist of COWASH and the Process Facilitation Specialist has contributed the part of the plan that deals with the computation of the minimum capacity package for new CMP areas. Subsequent updating of this plan is required as the data collection and refining on the human and physical capacity is a continuous process.

In 2004 EFY, the human resources capacity development in Amhara, SNNPR and Tigray regions was carried out by the traditional way of organizing training courses.

In the reporting period, SNNPR has piloted and successfully implemented the Guided Learning on Water and Sanitation (GLOWS) approach in collaboration with Addis Ababa University, MetaMeta consultant, SNV-Ethiopia, IRC and the Technical and Vocational Education and Training College (TVETC) in Hawassa. GLOWS module on CMP will be developed by UNICEF-NUWI program and COWASH only assists in this development. COWASH has prepared a term of reference on the policy level training and submitted to the Ministry of Water and Energy. The policy level training is included into the 2005 EFY work plan.

The joint responsibility of the National WaSH Coordination Office (NWCO) with Federal Technical Assistance Team (FTAT) of COWASH C-1 is to organize workshops and meetings where CMP approach and related matters are discussed thoroughly in order to make it sure that the message is clear to the staff in the four ministries, namely the Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ministry of Education (MoE). The Kick-Off meeting of COWASH conducted on December 20, 2011 can be considered the first meeting of this kind in the year 2004 EFY.

Capacity development of the federal level authorities included participations in selected international conferences, workshops and short term trainings. The first international occasion attended was the 6th Rural Water and Sanitation Network (RWSN) Forum in Kampala from 28th

November to 2nd of December, 2011. Special capacity development occasion on CMP was organized in May 2012 for the Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate and selected staffs of other directorates of MoWE. In this connection the work plan of 2005 EFY of COWASH C-1 was also discussed. A total of 39 participants (9 female) attended this workshop.

The other big event was participation in the 6th World Water Forum organized in France, Marseille. The forum was held from 12-17 March 2012. A total of 21 people (5 female) from Ethiopia drawn from different organizations (MoWE, MoFED, Regional Water Bureaus, Embassies, etc) participated and shared experiences in the forum. Participation to the forum was enabled with the financial support from different sector financiers through the coordination of Embassy of France, COWASH project and organizers of the Finnish Pavilion at the World Water Forum. CMP was presented and promoted in about 10 different occasions in the forum (including the CMP debate at the Finnish Pavilion with colorful Ethiopian Coffee ceremony) and had its own stand in the "Village of Solutions". CMP and Ethiopian WaSH sector development including Self Supply got plenty of room in the forum. More information is found on **www.cmpethiopia.org**.

Moreover, COWASH is co-operating with UNESCO in implementing WaSH capacity assessment at federal and regional levels. COWASH has received copy of UNESCO's capacity assessment report. The results of the report is being used as a reference material and basis for further improvement of the COWASH capacity development plans and strategy and analysis of the human resource capacity assessment data collected by COWASH project from the participating regions.

COWASH was also active in WIF development and WIF implementation actualization. The draft generic memorandum of understanding between community managed project financing partners was developed. Furthermore COWASH contributed in the development of concept note for the One WaSH Account and assisted MoWE in the negotiations with the MoFED personnel on WIF financing channels.

5 COMPONENT 2: STRENGTHENING THE REGIONAL CAPACITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNITY-LED WASH CMP FINANCING MECHANISM IN NEW REGIONS

The Component 2 of the project aims at strengthening the regional capacity for implementation of the CMP approach in "new" regions. Thus, sufficient institutional and human capacity is required in targeted regions, zones and woredas to plan, manage, monitor and implement the CMP approach with support from the federal level. Also high awareness in the regions, zones and woredas as well as of external financiers on the CMP, its methods, feasibility and benefits is an expected result of this component.

During the first year of COWASH implementation, financing agreements were signed between Finance Bureaus of the three regions of Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia and the Embassy of Finland and, accordingly, regional Finance Bureaus have opened accounts to receive the support from Government of Finland. The financing agreement with Oromia Region delayed remarkably between the two signatories and as a result, implementation of the planned activities did not start in the Oromia region.

Following the signing of the financing agreements, accounts for CMP capacity building fund from the Government of Finland have been opened at regional bureaus, zonal finance offices (for SNNPR only as there are no zonal sector offices in Tigray) and at project woreda finance offices in Tigray and SNNPR. Accordingly, the transfer of capacity building fund allocated to regional sector offices, zones and woredas has been completed.

In parallel to this, the regions have signed investment fund transfer agreements. These investment fund transfer agreements in Amhara and Tigray were signed between the Water Bureaus of the respective regions and the major MFIs in the regions - Water Resources Bureau and Amhara Credit and Saving Institute (ACSI) in Amhara, and Water Resources Bureau and Dedebit Credit and Saving Institute (DECSI) in Tigray and Water, Mines and Energy Bureau and Oromo Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO) in Oromia (Agreement in Oromia not yet signed). Unlike the other regions, the agreement in SNNPR was signed between BoFED and Omo Micro-finance Institute (OMFI). Accordingly, regions, with the exception of Oromia, have started to implement their annual plan prepared in a participatory manner with stakeholders concerned.

Three of the project regions (Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia) allocated funds for investments and selected woredas for CMP implementation based on the amount of investment funds committed. The number of woredas selected was 2 each in Tigray and SNNPR and 5 in Oromia region. In general terms, the regions have selected woredas based on the following criteria:

- i) level of safe water problem;
- ii) hydro geological potential for hand dug well and spring development;
- iii) number of WaSH financiers in the area;
- iv) communities' experience in expressing demand;
- v) availability of or potential for construction material suppliers; and
- vi) capacity of the woreda water office in providing support to communities.

The criteria used in selecting woredas may vary from region to region depending on the prevailing situation of the regions. Woredas in turn have selected 5-6 kebeles for CMP implementation depending upon the criteria i) level of safe water problem; ii) convenience for low cost technology (potential for hand dug well and spring development); and iii) number of WaSH financiers' in the kebele. In Oromia region, the plans for 2004 EFY were prepared but actual implementation didn't start due to the delay in signing the Funding Agreement between the Oromia National Regional State and Government of Finland.

5.1 RESULT 1 OF COMPONENT 2: SUFFICIENT INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY IN TARGETED REGIONS, ZONES AND WOREDAS TO PLAN, MANAGE, MONITOR AND IMPLEMENT CMP WITH SUPPORT FROM FEDERAL LEVEL

5.1.1 Output 1: Regional Support Units Operational in targeted regions

The achievement of the output is set to be measured by the following indicators:

- Number of zones and woredas with clear roles and responsibilities in CMP implementation
- Formally established CMP implementation mechanism in WaSH sector down to woreda level
- Use of tools and mechanisms (M&E/MIS)
- Number of annual WaSH plans of acceptable quality incorporating CMP projects
- Number of RSUs with clear roles and responsibilities and skilled TA and GoE staff
- Average time from application to completion of scheme by region, zone and woreda

As indicated above, in 2004 EFY, regions have selected zones, woredas and kebeles appropriate for the implementation of CMP. Two woredas each have been selected in Tigray and SNNPR and the woredas in turn selected 5-6 kebeles appropriate for low cost technologies (hand dug wells and spring developments). Though implementation was not started in Oromia, five woredas, with 6 kebele in each woreda, were selected for CMP implementation.

Table 4: Number of Zones, Woredas and Kebeles selected for CMP Implementation in 'New' Regions

Region	Zone	Woreda	Number of Kebeles selected
Tigray	Southern Zone	Ofa	5
		Endmehoni	5
	Subtotal	2	10
SNNPR	Gamugofa	Chencha	5
		Arbaminch Zuria	6
	Subtotal	2	11
Oromia	Jimma	Guma	6
		Kersa	6
		Nanobegna	6
	Subtotal	3	18
	North Shoa	Wuchalena Jido	6
		Abichuna	6
	Subtotal	2	12
Total		9	51

During the period under reporting, the target was to launch CMP in 51 kebeles of the three regional states. However, it was managed to implement CMP in only 21 kebeles of Tigray and SNNPR regions (41.2%). This is due to the fact that the signing of financing agreement between the Oromia Regional State, represented by BoFED, and Embassy of Finland was delayed for an extended period of time and it could not be possible to launch the project in the region before the signing of the agreement. The agreement was signed in May 2012.

As far as recruitment is concerned, both Tigray and SNNPR regions have established Regional Support Units (RSU) and hired adequate staff. The Oromia RSU establishment process is still in progress but shall be finalized in the first quarter of the upcoming fiscal year. The reason for the delay in the employment of RSU staff in Oromia was due to the delay in the signing of the COWASH financing agreement between Oromia Finance Bureau and the Embassy of Finland. After the financing agreement was signed on May 02/2012, advertisements to employ 4 specialists namely the RSU team leader, the CMP specialist, the financial specialist and the capacity building specialist were made in the Ethiopian Herald newspaper and a committee has already been organized by the regional Water, Mines and Energy Bureau to handle the recruitment of the specialists.

Tigray employed four RSU staff (RSU Team Leader, CMP Specialist, Capacity Building Specialist and Financial Specialist) and SNNPR employed two Specialists (CMP Specialist and Financial Specialist). The coordination in SNNPR was decided to be handled by the WaSH Coordinator based at the regional Water Resources Development Bureau. All the RSU staff in the two regions were provided trainings on CMP management, promotion, application, appraisal, approval, WASHCOs CMP management and M&E together with WWT members and woreda experts.

Table 5: Number of RSU staff hired in Tigray and SNNPR Regions

Position	COWASH Project Region/Number of RSU Staff Employed		Total
	Tigray	SNNPR	
RSU Team Leader	1	CMP Coordinator assigned to lead the RSU	1
CMP Specialist	1	1	2
Capacity Building Specialist	1	0	1
Financial Specialist	1	1	1
Total	4	2	6

As indicated in Table 5 above, a total of 6 RSU staff was hired during the reporting period in Tigray and SNNPR. Moreover, in SNNPR, a CMP coordinator is assigned from the Water Bureau to assist and oversee the project activities whereas in Tigray the RSU Team Leader is assumed the carry out the tasks of the CMP coordinator as decided by the Tigray Water Resource Bureau.

The 2004 EFY annual regional, zonal and woreda plans (both physical and financial) were prepared in a participatory manner. The annual plans were prepared using the planning formats developed by FTAT and approved by the respective regions. The plans have been implemented based on the action plan following the existing government structure and working system.

After obtaining the required training, RSU staffs have been assisting woredas in the implementation of CMP by communities/WASHCOs. On-line support was provided by Tigray RSU to the woredas while carrying out the CMP management trainings for WASHCOs and Kebele WaSH Teams at the woreda level. RSUs of both regions have also provided technical assistance and made frequent visits to the Woreda WaSH Team (WWT) and discussed with them regarding their roles and responsibilities of each WaSH stakeholders in the implementation of CMPs. In Some woredas the WaSH structures required to be established and in others they were found to be inactive and hence the RSU have been instrumental in establishing and raising the awareness of the WaSH structures regarding the role and responsibilities to be played by them in CMP implementation.

In the reporting fiscal year, the Federal COWASH Team has succeeded in activating the WaSH structures in the new regions of Tigray and SNNPR by the help of the Regional Support Units. RSUs of the two regions, in coordination with other stakeholders, have managed to activate the WaSH structures at the regional, zonal and woreda levels. WWTs of COWASH Woredas have exercised and assumed their roles and responsibilities, for the first time, by appraising and approving applications, releasing investment funds to WASHCOs and following up WASHCOs CMP constructions and settlement of the investment funds transferred from MFIs

Despite the series of human capacity building activities performed during the fiscal year, much needs to be done at all levels in cementing the CMP approach and raising the awareness level of WaSH stakeholders. In this regard, the COWASH FTAT and RSUs need to work hand in hand to raise the awareness in CMP implementation, build the capacity of WaSH stakeholders and to strengthen the coordination among stakeholders in the woredas so that they will provide the required service to communities.

5.1.2 Output 2: Joint financing mechanisms established in targeted regions

Achievement of the output is set to be measured by two indicators: i) percentage of regional WaSH budget channeled through CMP and ii) percentage of relevant external WaSH support channeled through CMP.

In 2004EFY, COWASH, UNICEF and FinnWASH-BG were -the major WaSH stakeholders implementing the CMP approach in different woredas of the country except some NGOs such as Plan Ethiopia and Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA) in Amhara region. There was no joint financing mechanism established for CMP implementation. However, in the reporting period, the idea of having One WaSH Programme and creating one WaSH account was initiated and COWASH has been assisting NWCO in realizing this development. One WaSH Program is initially planned to be started in 2006 EFY. This indicates that much needs to be done by all WaSH stakeholders in the upcoming fiscal year 2005 to realize the One WaSH Programme.

5.1.3 Output 3: Models for replication of CMP tested in practice and disseminated to all other woredas

Five indicators were set to measure the achievement of the output: i) construction of a minimum of 50 water points/institutional latrines in a target region using CMP; ii) quality and usability of replication model; iii) use of model by woredas; iv) feedback from zones and woredas and v) feedback from communities.

In order for the CMP approach to be disseminated to all woredas in a region, there is a need to have model CMP woredas in each of the regions where the CMP approach is applicable. For this purpose, the CMP approach has been tested in 2 woredas in each of the Tigray and SNNPR regions in the fiscal year with the investment fund allocated from the regions. However, the plan to test the approach in 5 model woredas of the Oromia region could not be practical due to delay in preparatory activities and the testing in the region will start in the 2005 EFY. The CMP in the Tigray and SNNPR woredas was tested for low cost technologies, namely, hand dug wells and on sport springs. As far as institutional sanitation is concerned, the testing of the approach for institutional sanitation could not be materialized in the fiscal year as regions could not allocate budget for construction of institutional latrines. Based on the promotions made at the national and international levels and the implementations in the model CMP woredas by the COWASH, it is expected that COWASH itself, NGOs, regional governments and bilateral and multi-lateral organizations such as UNICEF to replicate the approach in other woredas where low cost technologies are applicable.

The replication of the CMP approach in the new regions is not to be taken as a one-time activity. It is expected to be done continuously in the years to come until the regions reached to the level that they have the required capacity, knowledge and skill in implementing CMPs where the approach is viable. The progress up to now is very much promising when viewed from the communities and woredas interests and access coverage. In Tigray region where the testing of the approach started in 2004 EFY, COWASH FTAT has visited communities who have executed CMP in their area at the end of the fiscal year. The visit and interview with the WASHCO members and discussion with woreda experts showed that communities and woreda experts have sensed the potential of the approach in mobilizing the community members and creating ownership of the projects and hence sustaining the water schemes. Moreover, regional, zonal and woreda level participants of the WWT CMP management training held in the regions have appreciated the CMP approach and initiated to apply it in their respective woredas to increase access to safe water supply.

The quality and usability of replicating CMP depends on how quick the required staff at all levels and how timely the important agreements were put in place and how the flow of information from the regions to the woredas were free of barrier. These issues are difficult to achieve in time especially when the overall project is started after some delays. The performance in 2004 EFY showed that there is a lot to be done in the woredas and regional level in 2005 EFY to internalize the approach by all WaSH stakeholders. Once the gaps and problems encountered and lessons learned in 2004 EFY are identified in annual workshops to be held in the first quarter of the 2005 EFY, reinforcement of the approach to improve the quality, quantity and its usability will be improved

Table 6: Number of Water Schemes Planned, Applications Received and Approved in Tigray and SNNP Regions in 2004EFY

Type of Water Point(WP)	No.of Planned WPs	No. of WPs Applications made	No. of WPs Applications Desk Appraised	No. of WPs Applications Field Appraised	No. of WPs Applications Approved by WWT	No of WPs not yet started ¹	No. of WPs under Construction
1. Tigray Regional State(two Woredas)							
HDW	15	9	7	7	7	0	7
SPD	25	40	33	33	33	9	24
Subtotal	40	49	40	40	40	9	31
2. SNNP Regional State (two Woredas)							
HDW	30	25	25	25	22	4	18
SPD	16	28	28	28	24	3	21
Subtotal	46	53	53	53	46	7	39
Total(Tigray +SNNPR)							
HDW	45	34	32	32	29	4	25
SPD	41	68	61	61	57	12	45
Total	86	102	93	93	86	16	70

During the reporting budget year, investment fund was committed by the Tigray and SNNPR regional states and a total of 86 water points (41 On Spot Springs and 45 Hand Dug Wells) were planned to be constructed in Tigray and SNNPR. Among these water points 40 (25 On Spot Springs and 15 Hand Dug Wells) and 46 (16 On Spot Springs and 30 Hand Dug Wells) were planned to be executed by Tigray and SNNPR, respectively.

Based on the CMP promotion made, by trained Kebele WaSH Team (KWT) members and woreda staff, in the kebeles, 102 CMP applications (68 On Spot Springs and 34 Hand Dug Wells) were submitted to the respective WWTs approval. Accordingly, desk appraisal and field appraisal of the submitted applications were made by a group of trained woreda experts. Until the end of the reporting period, about 91.2% of the applications have been desk appraised and all of these desk appraised applications were appraised at the field level. Among the field appraised CMPs, majority of them (92.5%) have been approved by the respective WWTs. The decision on the remaining 7.5% of the field appraised application is not yet made by WWTs.

As indicated in Table 6 above, there are 70 drinking water supply schemes (45 On Spot Springs and 25 Hand Dug Wells) under construction, which are made after funding agreements concluded between the respective WASHCOs and WWTs, and expected to be completed in the first quarter of the upcoming fiscal year. This accounts 81.4% of the total applications approved by WWTs.

There are no completed water supply schemes in the 'new' regions (Tigray and SNNPR) in the reporting period. The delay in the launching of the project in the regions and construction of water schemes was mainly due to delay in fund transfer request and fund transfer. There is

¹ So far no water points were abandoned and none of the water points were completed during the 2004 Fiscal Year. 16 water points construction did not start during the fiscal year because the construction started late and there were also some capacity limitations.

also lack of woreda administration political support in both woredas of Tigray region. Irrigation receives much more priority in these woredas.

5.1.4 Output 4: MFIs able to implement CMP in targeted regions

Financial flows as planned, is the indicator for measuring the achievement of the output.

One of the basic features of the CMP approach is the use of the Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) for channeling WaSH investment funds to WASHCOs. For this purpose, three MFIs were selected in the 'new' regions to channel funds to communities: Dedebit Credit and Saving Institution (DECSI) in Tigray, Omo Micro-Finance Institution (OMFI) in SNNPR and Oromia Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO) in Oromia region. Accordingly, the MFIs have signed investment fund transfer agreements with selected regional bureaus. DECSI made an agreement with the Tigray region Bureau of Water Resources and channeled investment funds to two CMP woredas where the MFI has its sub-branch offices in the CMP woredas. . Here it is worth mentioning that the MFI at the woreda level has received investment funds directly from the head office. Bypassing of MFI branch offices at the zonal level was possible in Tigray The communities whose applications for the construction of water points have been approved by WWT have received investment funds from MFI sub-branch offices by the authorization of WWTs. Similarly, in SNNPR, OMFI concluded agreement with the regional Bureau of Finance and channeled water point investment funds to CMP woreda MFI sub-branch offices and then by the authorization of WWT to the communities whose applications have been approved by WWT. In 200 4EFY, OCSSCO didn't sign fund transfer agreement due to delay in the signing of the COWASH financing agreement between Oromia Finance Bureau and Embassy of Finland.

MFI staff, who are working at head quarter, branch and sub-branch offices at regional, zonal and woreda level were invited to participate in the CMP management trainings in the presence of the Woreda WaSH Team members. In total, 10 MFI staff (6 from DECSI and 4 from OMFI), including two UNICEF woredas in Tigray, were invited to take part for the CMP management training conducted by the FTAT. Accordingly, 8 MFI head quarter, branch and sub-branch staff (4 from DECSI and 4 from OMFI, all male) attended the CMP management training held for three days. This accounts 80.0% of the planned participants. Most of the MFI staff who attended the CMP management trainings were sub-branch and branch managers. The CMP management training was a great opportunity for creating understanding among different actors of CMP regarding the investment fund transfer mechanisms and procedures from the region down to woreda and community level. Discussions between the woreda technical staff and MFI representatives were also held during the trainings and a better understanding about the investment fund transfer is created for the smooth transfer of investment funds to the communities.

As far as investment fund transfer is concerned, it was planned to transfer investment fund amounting to Birr 4,449,600 (Birr 2,276,300 in Tigray and Birr 2,173,300 in SNNPR) to MFIs. Accordingly, a total of Birr 2,173,300 and Birr 2,276,300 investment fund was transferred from SNNPR BoFED to OMFI and from Tigray Water Resources Bureau to DECSI, respectively. In turn, the sub-branches of the MFIs have transferred at least the first installment to 70 WASHCOs constructing 70 drinking water supply schemes (45 On Spot Springs and 25 Hand Dug Wells). In Tigray not all the water points withdraw money because the advance payment for the artisans was made in kind by borrowing construction materials from the woreda Water Office. The amount transferred to WASHCOs is being settled; so far some Birr 750,853 was settled by WASHCOs in SNNPR.

5.1.5 Output 5: Skilled artisans for water point/latrine construction available and aware of CMP procedures

Number of artisans identified and trained and duration of construction of water supply schemes are the indicators set to measure the achievement of the output.

In the CMP approach, the construction of all low cost technologies water schemes and many of the institutional latrines are expected to be handled by locally trained artisans. The artisans can be those which have already been trained by other programs and projects and available to the woredas or can be newly trained artisans by the COWASH project.

Data obtained from the project woredas revealed that there are 6 and 7 artisan share companies in Endamehone and Ofla woredas, in Tigray respectively. The share companies in Endamehone and Ofla woredas have 72 and 77 members, respectively. The WASHCOs in Endamehone have signed contractual agreements both with artisan share companies in the woreda and three share companies outside of the woreda; complete contract agreement is signed between the WASHCOS and the artisan share companies including labor and provision of construction material. Whereas WASHCOs in Ofla have signed contractual agreements with artisan share companies where the WASHCOs will provide construction materials and artisans will provide labor and technical skills in the woreda. This shows that there are adequate numbers of artisan share companies in the woredas for the construction of water supply schemes and latrines. If there are not enough artisans available in the woreda, there is a possibility to use them from neighboring woredas.

In SNNPR, there is only one artisan cooperative association, with 8 members, and 22 artisan assistants in Chenchu woreda and only two private artisans and 11 artisan assistants in Arbaminch Zuria woreda, including Arbaminch town. WASHCOs have concluded contractual agreements for the construction of their water supply schemes with the association and the two private artisans in Chenchu and Arbaminch Zuria woreda, respectively.

In the fiscal year, the technical trainings planned for artisans were refresher training for old/existing artisans and training of new artisans in the construction of hand dug wells and springs development in woredas where enough number of artisans are not available as compared to the planned number of water points. It was planned to train 60 artisans (15 in each CMP woreda) in 2004 EFY. Accordingly, only 19 artisans (15.8% female) in Ofla and Endamehone woredas of Tigray region were given refresher training in water supply and latrine construction and related issues for three days. Few numbers of artisans were refreshed as many of the artisans in the woredas have acquired skill in the construction of water points and latrines and some of them were provided refresher trainings by WaSH stakeholders in the woredas. In SNNPRS none of the artisans received technical training in construction.

Moreover all artisans engaged in CMP water supply construction were given training in CMP management together with WASHCOs so as to make them aware of the contracting and procurement in the CMP approach for the effective implementation of the schemes. Special emphasis was given to contractual agreement between artisans and WASHCOs, representing the community, and in the procedures to be followed in payment of artisan services by WASHCOs.

Table 7: Artisans available and provided technical refreshment training in COWASH Woredas

No.	CMP Woreda	Number of Artisan Associations or share companies	Total number of artisans available in the Woreda			Number of artisans attended technical refresher training			New artisans trained in 2004 EFY		
		Number	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Ofla	7	46	31	77	5	1	6	0	0	0
2	Endamehone	6			72	11	2	13	0	0	0
3	Arbaminch zuria	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chencha	1	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		14			159	16	3	19	0	0	0

With regards to duration of construction, water supply schemes were under construction and it was not possible to estimate the average number of days/months spent for construction of water points.

5.2 RESULT 2 OF COMPONENT 2: HIGH AWARENESS IN TARGETED REGIONS, ZONES AND WOREDAS ON CMP, ITS METHODS, APPROACHES, FEASIBILITY AND BENEFITS

5.2.1 Output 1: Implementation of CMP launched in all targeted regions and in prioritized woredas

Two indicators are set for measuring the achievement of the output, viz., number of zones and woredas where WaSH projects are implemented through CMP and number of WaSH schemes implemented through CMP.

During 2004 EFY, the implementation of CMP was launched in Tigray and SNNPR regions and funds were committed to the CMP by the regional governments. Though fund was committed and preparations started, the implementation of CMP could not be launched in Oromia due to delay in signing of financing agreement between Oromia Finance Bureau and Embassy of Finland. As indicated in Output 1, Result 1 of Component 2, the physical implementation started in 2 woredas of Southern zone of Tigray region and 2 woredas of Gamugofa zone of SNNPR, respectively.

During the reporting period, quite a lot of human and physical capacity building activities have been performed so as to start the construction of water supply schemes. As a result, as indicated in Output 3, Result 1 and Component 2 above, 70 water supply schemes (25 Hand Dug Wells and 45 On Spot Springs) were under construction in 2 woredas of Tigray and 2 woredas of SNNPR. The water supply schemes have been constructed by local artisans based on contractual agreements signed with the respective WASHCOs, representing the beneficiary communities. The target for the fiscal year was to construct 86 communal and institutional water supply schemes in the 4 project woredas of Tigray and SNNPR regions.

The scaling-up of CMP will be extended to two more woredas of Tigray and two woredas of SNNPR in 2005 EFY. Besides, bilateral and multi-lateral organizations and NGOs are expected to implement the CMP approach in different rural parts of the country.

A number of human and physical capacity building activities, which are decisive for raising the awareness and the implementation of CMP. The major physical capacity building activities performed during reporting period are described in Table8 while the human capacity building activities made in the fiscal year are indicated in Output 4 below.

Table 8: Major Materials Planned and Procured during 2004 EFY in SNNPR and Tigray Regions

S/ N	Material or Equipment	Unit	Quantity		Total Cost (in Birr)	Beneficiary Office(s)
			Planned	Procured		
1. SNNP Region						
1	Desktop Computer	No.	8	7	84 322,00	Zone & Woreda Offices
2	Laptop Computer	No.	4	7	106 702,26	RSU, ,Zone & Woredas Offices
3	Printer	No.	9	8	47 477,78	RSU,Zone & Woredas Offices
4	Photocopy Machine	No.	5	4	112 654,40	RSU,Zone & Woredas Offices
5	LCD Projector	No.	2	4	59 402,05	RSU,Zone & Woredas Offices
6	Digital Camera	No.	2	2	5 635,00	RSU
7	File cabinet	No.	7	5	21 300,00	RSU & Woreda Office(Chencha)
8	CDMA	No.	3	3	3 740,00	RSU
9	Memory stick	No.	5	5	1 144,00	RSU
10	Table	No.	2	2	4 960,00	RSU
11	Chair	No.	2	2	3 500,00	RSU
12	Chain block(without tripod)	No.	4	4	17 940,00	A/Minch Zuria Woreda Water Office
13	Artisan tools	No.	30	15	16 905,00	A/Minch Zuria Woreda Water Office
14	Construction equipment(for SPD)	Set	2	1	41 848,50	A/Minch Zuria Woreda Water Office
Total					527 530,99	
2. Tigray Region						
1	Desktop Computer	No.	6	12	157 949,00	Woreda Offices
2	Laptop Computer	No.	4	3	37 410,00	RSU
3	Printer	No.	7	7	58 089,00	RSU & Woredas Offices
4	Photocopy Machine	No.	5	4	110 760,00	Woredas Offices
5	LCD Projector	No.	1	1	16 300,00	RSU
6	File cabinet	No.	9	2	8 080,00	Woreda Water Officew (Ofila Woreda)
7	Memory stick	No.	5	4	1 120,00	RSU
8	CDMA	No.	4	4	5 000,00	RSU
9	GPS	No.	1	1	5 750,00	RSU
10	Chain block (1 tone & 3 ton	No.	3	6	67 456,00	Woreda Water Officew (Ofila Woreda)
11	Construction equipment for SPD(pipe trader and pipe wrench)*	Set	2	4		Woreda Water Officew (Ofila Woreda)
Total					467 914,00	

* Birr 67,456 is spent for the procurement of Chain Block and Construction equipments for SPD

Quite a lot of procurement activities were planned to be carried out in Tigray and SNNPR regions in 2004 EFY. Accordingly, many of the procurement activities have been completed in the reporting period. The materials procured can be categorized as office equipment and construction materials/tools. The office equipment (computers, printers, photocopy machines, LCD Projects, file cabinets, etc.) were bought for regional, zone and woreda offices (RSU, water, health and finance offices) while the construction equipment (chain blocks, artisan tools, pipe traders and wrenches) were procured for woreda water offices for the construction of water supply schemes in the selected kebeles. About Birr 527,531 and Birr 467,914 was spent for the procurement of the items bought in SNNPR and Tigray regions, respectively. However, the procurement of motorbikes in both regions could not be carried out during the fiscal year due to shortage of suppliers and long delivery time required from the available suppliers and also to the lack of attention given by the Water Resource Bureau finance section and Endamehone woreda finance office in Tigray. Utmost effort has been exerted to accomplish the planned procurements at regional, zonal and woreda levels.

5.2.2 Output 2: Efficient institutional structures established in targeted regions, zones and woredas for implementation of CMP in accordance with WIF

The WIF highlights the different WaSH organizational structures at region, zone and woreda levels as governance & guidance, oversight and management, programme implementation and programme coordination. Although the above is the case, it gives mandate to the regions to modify the regional WaSH structures. However, regional arrangements are expected, to a large extent, to correspond with those at the national level to ensure effective linkages. Until WIF is made functional, the COWASH project is using the established WaSH structures for the effective implementation and management of the CMP approach. In each region, the existing WaSH Steering Committee and WaSH Technical Team are working as CMP Steering Committee and Technical Team and COWASH has been assisting in strengthening the regional WaSH Steering Committee and regional WaSH Technical Team.

At the zonal level, the Zonal WaSH Management Team (ZWMT) is having both the role of governance & guidance, and oversight & management. In SNNPR, the existing ZWMT members were trained in the CMP concept and management. In Tigray regional state, as there is no zonal structure for water and sanitation, no organization was established.

The two important WaSH organizational structures required to exist at the woreda level are the Woreda WaSH Steering Committee (woreda cabinet) for governance & guidance, and oversight & management, and the Woreda WaSH Team (WWT) for programme implementation and coordination. As part of 2004 EFY plan, COWASH has been assisting in activating the WWTs for the smooth implementation of the CMP approach at the woreda and kebele levels. More to be done in strengthening WWT in the coming fiscal years.

In Ofla, Endamehone and Arba Minch Zuria woredas, WWTs were already established though they were inactive in performing WaSH activities. However, in Chenchu woreda, WWT was established after COWASH intervened in the woreda. Cognizant of the importance of WWT in WaSH implementation, COWASH provided training in CMP concept and management for members of newly established and existing WWTs. Moreover, members of WWTs from Tigray and SNNPR were made to sit together with relevant woreda staff and prepare their annual WaSH plans through the CMP approach in annual workshop organized in the two regions.

In a nut shell, the efficiency of the WaSH structures was found to be unsatisfactory at all levels. Regional WaSH steering Committees are not yet as strong as they should be. Frequent visits to the regions didn't produce significant result in activating and operationalizing the Regional WaSH Steering Committees. At woreda level, the WaSH structure seems to be stronger than in the zone and regional levels. This is due to the fact that approaches like CMP demands main responsibility of managing funds by WWT, WWT is responsible for appraising and approving CMPs at woreda level and signing of funding agreement with WASHCOs and accordingly authorizing WASHCOs to withdraw investment funds from MFI at woreda level.

In 2004 EFY, the project tried to mobilize the WaSH structures in planning and implementation of WaSH activities through CMP approach. COWASH has brought clear responsibilities at all levels for the WaSH structures. Regional level WaSH structures have approved annual budget and plan and have transferred the required funds to the woredas and zones. Woreda WaSH Teams have prepared their annual plan in CMP and implemented the approved plan at the kebele level. But much remains to be done to bring the efficiency of the WaSH structures to the required level. New effort and approach needs to be followed in the regions to create sustainable and strong WaSH structures. The approval of WIF by WaSH stakeholders could be one step forward to strengthen and sustain the WaSH structures.

5.2.3 Output 3: Awareness of CMP trickled down to woreda level

Number of applications for CMP financing from communities is the indicator set to measure the achievement of the output.

During the inception phase of the project, the COWASH CTA jointly with the Embassy of Finland had made consultative meetings with WaSH Steering Committee members in each 'new' region so as to launch CMP in selected woredas of these regions. The project has facilitated a number of field visits to Amhara region where the Community Development Fund approach has been implemented for a long time. In 2003 and 2004 EFY, representatives of 'new' regions (Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia) have visited Amhara region so as to widen the awareness thereby shorten the process of launching the project and smoothen the implementation of project activities at all levels of the regions.

As a result, regions accepted the CMP approach and committed themselves in allocating investment funds from the annual budget allocated for the respective regions and communicated their commitments in writing to the Embassy of Finland. Following this commitment, funding agreements have been signed between Embassy of Finland, representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, and Finance Bureaus of Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia, representing the respective regional governments. The regions have accordingly selected woredas appropriate for CMP implementation

The process of raising awareness about CMP approach was carried out in a cascading manner. Initially, besides the field visits to Amhara, the CMP approach and its funding requirements were promoted to regional WaSH sectors staff, Woreda WaSH Teams, zone and woreda experts by the FTAT through planning workshops and different training courses (CMP management; CMP promotion, application and appraisal; and WASHCO CMP management). The woreda experts and WWT members in turn promoted the approach to woreda level staff and Kebele WaSH Team members and communities in the selected CMP kebeles through awareness raising workshops and trainings.

As a result of the promotions made in the selected kebeles, WWTs have received a number of water supply construction applications from communities. As indicated in Output 3 of Result 1 above, so far, a total of 102 applications (49 for WWTs of 2 Tigray woredas and 53 for WWTs of 2 SNNPR woredas) have been submitted from communities. The applications received accounted 118.6 % of the plan for 2004 EFY. The type of trainings provided and the number of trainings conducted during the period under reporting are indicated in Output 4 below.

5.2.4 Output 4: Trained staff with adequate skills available in all targeted regions, zones and woredas for CMP implementation

The achievement of this output is measured by three indicators: i) number of trained persons in targeted regions; ii) number of zones and woredas with trained staff in targeted regions; and iii) feedback on training.

In order to raise the awareness of CMP approach and smoothen the implementation quite a lot of human capacity building activities need to be made at all regional, zonal, woreda and kebele levels. For this purpose, the project has been exerting maximum effort possible in raising the awareness of different stakeholders at regional, zonal and woreda levels through different trainings and planning workshops. The human capacity building activities have been carried out in a cascading manner. Training of trainers (ToT) was given to regional, zonal and woreda staff and they in turn trained kebele staff and WASHCOs in the respective project woredas. The following three interlinked trainings were given to the regional, zone and woreda staff of Tigray and SNNPR by the COWASH FTAT in the reporting period.

- Training of Woreda WaSH Team members, regional and zonal stakeholders in the CMP concept and management.
- Training of regional, zonal and woreda water and health office experts in CMP promotion, application preparation, appraisal, and M&E.
- Training of regional, zonal and woreda water, health and finance office experts in the training of trainers for training WASHCO in CMP management.

The trained regional and woreda level experts have in turn conducted similar trainings in the respective woredas for the Kebele stakeholders, artisans and WASHCO members. Some other important trainings were also carried out in the woredas as per their plan for the fiscal year. However, in Oromia the trainings could not be conducted due to the delay in the signing of the financing agreement. The different trainings given at the regional and woreda levels are briefly described below.

Table 9: Number of region, zone and woreda staff and WASHCO members trained in different trainings

S/N	Title of Training	Number Planned and Trained										
		SNNPR				Tigray				SNNPR + Tigray		
		Planned	Trained			Planned	Trained			Planned	Trained	
			M	F	T		M	F	T		F	T
1	WWT CMP Management Train	32	29	4	33	45	26	6	32	77	10	65
2	CMP Promotion, Application, Appraisal & M&E ToT	17	16	3	19	31	19	2	21	48	5	40
3	WASHCO CMP Management T	16	12	2	14	12	12	0	12	28	2	26
4	Procurement (in cluding hand pump) and Financial Management Training				0	24	16	6	22	24	6	22
5	CLTSH Training	161	128	33	161	24	17	6	23	185	39	184
6	KWT CMP Promotion, Application and Appraisal Training	77	53	24	77	90	108	19	127	167	43	204
7	WASHCO CMP Management Training	230	131	99	230	200	60	90	150	430	189	380
8	Artisan Training (Refreshment)				0	30	16	3	19	30	3	19
Total		533	369	165	534	456	274	132	406	989	297	940

5.2.4.1 WWT CMP Management Training

This is one of the most essential trainings to scale-up CMP in the 'new' regions. A total of 65 WWT members (drawn from 6 woredas including 2 UNICEF CMP woredas in Tigray), RSU staff and regional and zonal sector offices staff (84.4% of those planned) have attended the CMP management training held for three days at Wukro and Arbaminch towns. Of the total participants around 15.4% were female (Table 9). Among the 32 trainees in Tigray, 11 (9 male and 2 female) were from UNICEF CMP woredas. The CMP management training given by COWASH federal technical assistance team covered a number of topics; the major ones were: i) Concept of CMP approach; ii) Roles and Responsibilities of different actors in CMP approach; iii) CMP Promotion; iv) CMP funding agreement; v) WASHCO's CMP procurement, financial and property management; and vi) CMP appraisal and approval. Approximately Birr 49,661 (Birr 35,626 in SNNPR and Birr 14,035 in Tigray) or Birr 764 per trainee was expended from GoF fund for the training held for three days.

5.2.4.2 CMP Promotion, Application, Appraisal and M&E ToT Training

This is the most important training directly related to the water points and latrines to be built at the kebele level. The training is provided to region, zone and woreda technical staff by COWASH Federal Technical Assistance Team. During the reporting period, the CMP promotion, application, appraisal and M&E training was given to 40 woreda water and health offices staff (including 2 UNICEF CMP woredas in Tigray region), RSU and regional and zonal sector offices staff for five days. Some 83.3% of those invited have attended the training; the remaining 7.7% of those invited couldn't attend the training due to some competing activities at the woreda level. Of all the 40 trainees, 10 (9 male and 1 female) were from UNICEF CMP woredas in Tigray regional state. Among the total trainees, only 5 (12.5%) were female. The trainees

have attended CMP promotion, application and appraisal for 3 days and M&E for 2 days. A range of topics were covered during the training; some of the major topics dealt were: i) CMP promotion and eligibility criteria; ii) CMP cost estimation; iii) CMP (desk and field) appraisal and approval; iv) Site selection; v) Basics of Project M&E; vi) COWASH monitoring tools and frequency of reporting; and vii) Project data management.

About Birr 43,902 (Birr 20,512 in SNNPR and Birr 23,390 in Tigray) or on the average about Birr 1,096 per trainee was spent for this training.

5.2.4.3 WASHCO CMP Management ToT

This is one of the basic trainings directly related to WASHCOs. The training is provided to region, zone and woreda technical staff by COWASH FTAT. The training dealt on a range of issues, the main ones are: i) Roles and responsibilities of WASHCO members; ii) Artisan labor contract agreement with WASHCO; iii) Funding agreement between WASHCOs and Woreda WaSH Team (WWT); iv) WASHCO CMP financial and procurement procedure; v) Handling and management of common construction materials (sand, cement, iron bars, etc.); vi) Recording and reporting by WASHCOs; vii) Payment certificate preparation; and viii) Participatory training technique. A total of 26 regional, zonal and woreda staff (14 in SNNPR and 12 in Tigray) have attended the training provided for 3 days at Wukro and Wolaita Sodo towns. All RSU staff (4 in Tigray and 3 in SNNPR) were trained in this WASHCO CMP management ToT training so that they will provide technical assistance and follow-up the actual WASHCO CMP management training to be held in the woredas. Unlike the other trainings, majority of the staff invited for the training have attended this training (92.9%). Among the trainees, only 2 (7.7%) were female.

The total cost of the training in both regions (Tigray and SNNPR) was estimated to be about Birr 40,019 (Birr 20,331 in SNNPR and Birr 19,688 in Tigray) or on the average about Birr 1,539 per trainee.

5.2.4.4 KWT CMP Promotion, Application, Preparation and Appraisal Training

Woreda experts have trained members of Kebele WaSH Team (KWT) of CMP kebeles as per the training they received from COWASH FTAT. Cognizant of the fact that KWTs are decisive for the smooth implementation and sustainability of CMPs, the woredas have decided to train all the KWT members of the CMP kebeles.

A total of 204 KWT members and woreda staff (77 in SNNPR and 127 in Tigray) were trained for 3 to 4 days at the woreda level. Among the trainees, 147 (72.1%) were KWT members and the remaining (27.9%) were woreda staff assigned to assist the kebeles. Members of the KWTs were drawn from 21 CMP kebeles (11 from 2 woredas of SNNPR and 10 from 2 woredas of Tigray). The woredas staff was included in the Tigray training with the view to raise their awareness about CMP and capacitate them in providing backstopping support to KWTs and WASHCOs and in monitoring the CMP activities at the kebele level. The number of people trained exceeded those invited for the training (122.2%) mainly due to the decision of Woreda Water Offices in Tigray woredas to include some woreda staff in the KWT training. Of the total trainees, 21.7% (31.2% of SNNPR trainees and 15.0% of Tigray trainees) were females.

The four woredas have expended about Birr 180,425 (Birr 59,665 in SNNPR woredas and Birr 120,760 in Tigray woredas) for the training, which is about Birr 884.4 per trainee.

5.2.4.5 WASHCO CMP Management Training

In the reporting period, experts of woreda water offices have trained WASHCO members in the CMP kebeles as per the WASHCO CMP management training they received from the COWASH technical assistance team.

According to the annual plan of the woredas, it was planned to establish 86 WASHCOs (46 in SNNPR and 40 in Tigray woredas) and train them in CMP Management for three days. Accordingly, 77 WASHCOs (46 in SNNPR and 31 in Tigray) were established by beneficiary communities and 380 members of these WASHCOs (230 in SNNPR and 150 in Tigray) were trained for three days. The training emphasized, among other things, on i) CMP management; ii) financial and procurement procedures; and iii) contract administration and supervision. All the members of the 46 WASHCOs invited for the WASHCO CMP management training have attended in SNNPR, whereas in Tigray, 75.0% of the 31 WASHCO members took part in the training. Among the total WASHCO members trained, about 47.0 % (43.0% of the trainees in SNNPR and 60.0% of the Tigray trainees) were females. This shows that the number of female members of some WASHCOs in SNNPR is less than 60.0% of the committee members. This is the common problem in SNNPR as the education level of women is very low and the willingness of some of the women to be WASHCO members is also very low. The four CMP woredas have expended a total of about Birr 197,646 (Birr 13,963 in SNNPR and Birr 57,983 in Tigray) amounting to Birr 520 per trainee.

As a result of the trainings some WASHCOs have made contractual agreement with artisan associations and private artisans and speeding up construction of water schemes with the investment fund channeled through sub-branches of DECSI and OMFI.

5.2.4.6 Artisan Technical Refreshment Training

Local artisans are important for the construction of water supply schemes in the CMP kebeles. Cognizant of this, attempts have been made to certify artisans and build their capacity in the construction of water supply schemes and latrines in the CMP kebeles. In 2004EFY, it was planned to train or refresh adequate number of artisans in the woredas so that construction of the planned water points can be achieved within the reporting period.

Accordingly, artisan technical refreshment training was given, in Tigray woredas, to 19 artisans (15.8% female) drawn from two woredas for three days including CMP management. Of the 30 artisans invited for the training, 19 (63.3%) appeared for the training. The trainees are members of artisan share companies in the woredas who are directly involved in the construction of water points for which their share companies have signed contractual agreement with WASHCOs for the construction of water supply schemes.

Technical training of artisans was not conducted in SNNPR woredas. Artisans, who are trained by other WaSH stakeholders, were used in the kebeles with contractual agreement signed with an artisan association in Chenchu woreda and private artisans in Arbaminch Zuria woreda.

5.2.4.7 Procurement and Financial Management Training

With the view to smoothen the fund transfer of the project and strengthen the financial management in the region and woreda level, the Tigray Finance and Plan Bureau has given training on Procurement and Financial Management for regional and woreda sector office staff. Procurement of hand pumps was part of the training held for three days at the regional level. The training was given to 22 regional and woreda staff (91.7% of those invited) mainly

procurement, finance, water experts and auditors drawn from Finance Bureau, Water Resource Bureau, Woreda Finance and Water offices. The training was provided by 2 staff of Bureau of Finance and Plan and Financial Specialist of Tigray RSU.

5.2.4.8 Summary

In all, a total of 940 regional, zone, woreda sector offices staff and members of WWTs, KWTs and WASHCOs were trained on a number of CMP related issues during the reporting period. Of these trainees, 40% were female. Capacity building fund amounting to about Birr 581,728 was spent for all the trainings, which is about Birr 634.4 per trainee.

Feed backs on trainings have been collected during the end of every session. The views and ideas that came out of every training session have been collected and used by the COWASH technical assistance team for further improvements of the approaches and also some ideas have been used in fine tuning the CMP manuals as per the experiences and practices of the project regions. Such feedback was for example used to amend the labor contract agreement between WASHCOs and artisans that has been used in Amhara region for the other regions.

Most of the feedbacks given by trainees on the trainings were found to be positive. Tests have been given to the trainees before and after training sessions to assess the awareness of the trainees in the training topics before the training and to have overall understanding on the improvements that trainees gained from the training. The results of the tests are displayed to the trainees to see their general awareness before the training and the achievements as a result of the trainings. The impact of the different trainings conducted in 2004 EFY will be assessed in 2005EFY.

6 COMPONENT 3: SCALING-UP OF COMMUNITY-LED WASH CMP MECHANISM IN AMHARA REGION

The purpose of the support to Amhara Region is to build institutionalised capacity at the regional, zonal and woreda levels to continue, replicate and scale-up CMP in GoF and GoE financed RWSEP and other woredas where CMP financing mechanism is feasible. The overall objective of the Component 3 is to scale-up community-led WaSH and implementation of the CMP approach in Amhara Region.

A Regional Support Unit (RSU) established and located at Water Resources Development Bureau (WRDB) has been facilitating the scaling-up of rural WaSH services in the region in 27 woredas since November 2011. The unit comprises of 7 professional staff (CMP Specialist (Regional Chief Technical Advisor), Financial Planning and Management Specialist, Capacity Building Specialist, Accountant, and three Zonal Advisors). Unlike the 'new' Regions under Component 2, investments in Amhara Region are supported by Government of Finland besides the investment budget allocated from the Regional Government. The CMP approach is being implemented and scaled-up in 35 woredas of the Regional State (27 with COWASH support and 8 with UNICEF support).

Based on extensive experience gained in the implementation of the CDF-approach, Amhara Region has been functioning as a 'learning place' to RSU staff and other institutions in the 'new' Regions of COWASH. In the reporting period, 'learning tours' have been conducted by Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia Regions and that facilitated the understanding of CMP approach and implementation of project activities in these regions.

6.1 RESULT 1 OF COMPONENT 3: ALL ZONES AND WOREDAS IN AMHARA REGION HAVE BASIC CAPACITY TO PLAN, IMPLEMENT AND MONITOR CMP WITH SUPPORT AVAILABLE FROM THE REGION

6.1.1 Output1: Trained personnel able in all zones and woredas to implement CMP

The achievement of this output is measured by three indicators: i) number of trained persons in targeted zones and woredas; ii) number of zones and woredas with trained staff; iii) feedback on training; and iv) reduction of staff turnover.

In order to raise the awareness of CMP approach and smoothen the implementation in the nine new woredas (one new UNICEF woreda) and 2 zones, which joined the COWASH and UNICEF starting from 2004 EFY, as well as in the four old zones and 19 old woredas, quite a lot of human capacity building activities need to be made at all regional, zonal, woreda and kebele levels. For this purpose, the project has been exerting maximum effort possible in raising the awareness of different stakeholders at regional, zonal and woreda levels through different trainings and planning workshops. Implementation of the planned activities for 2004 EFY was started in the second quarter and human capacity building was given priority so as to smoothly implement other activities at all levels. Many of the human capacity building activities have been carried out in a cascading manner. Training of trainers (ToT) were given to regional, zonal and woreda staff and they in turn trained woreda staff and WASHCOs in the respective project woredas.

A number of trainings were planned to be undertaken in 2004 EFY. Accordingly, many of them have been accomplished with the coordination and participation of RSU staff, zonal and woreda experts. Some of the trainings were carried out by woredas themselves as per their annual plan. The different trainings given at the regional, zonal and woreda levels are indicated in Table 10 below.

During the reporting period, four main trainings were conducted at the regional level. Moreover, three and six trainings were accomplished at zonal and woreda levels, respectively based on the trainings provided at the regional level.

At the regional level, four interlinked trainings were given to regional, zone and woreda staff of Amhara region by the Amhara RSU staff in the reporting period. These are: i) training of Zone Water and Health Office experts in CMP concept and management; ii) training of Zone Water and Health Office experts in CMP promotion, application preparation, and appraisal; iii) training of Zone Water and Health Office experts in WASHCO CMP management; and iv) training of Zone and Woreda Water Office experts in Operation and Maintenance Management (O&MM) of water supply schemes. The regional level trainings are briefly described hereunder.

6.1.1.1 WWT CMP Management Training

This training was first given to zonal Water and Health Office staff and they in turn trained the Woreda WaSH Team (WWT). A total of 16 zone Water and Health Office experts (all of them males) have received a 2 days training of trainers (ToT) at the regional level (88.9% of those invited). These zonal staff have trained a total of 195 WWT members (90.3% of planned) for 3 days at the zonal level. Of the WWT members trained, only 4.6% were female. The CMP management training given by RSU staff and Zonal Water and Health Office staff covered a number of topics; the major ones were: i) Concept of CMP approach; ii) Roles and Responsibilities of different actors in CMP approach; iii) CMP Promotion; iv) CMP funding agreement; v) CMP procurement, financial and property management; and vi) CMP appraisal and approval.

6.1.1.2 CMP Promotion, Application, and Appraisal ToT Training

Like the WWT CMP management training, the CMP promotion, application and appraisal training was carried out in a cascading manner. Firstly, zonal Water and Health Office experts, who attended the WWT CMP management, were given ToT training and then Woreda Water and Health Office staff received training on the same topic. A total of 18 zone Water and Health Office experts (16.7% females) have received a 2 days training of trainers (ToT) at the regional level. These zonal staff have trained a total of 74 Woreda Water and Health Office experts (91.4% of planned) for 3 days at the zonal level. Female trainees accounted 8.1% of the total woreda staff trained in CMP promotion, application and appraisal.

The training covered a range of topics; the major ones were: i) CMP promotion and eligibility criteria; ii) CMP cost estimation; iii) CMP (desk and field) appraisal and approval; iv) Site selection; v) Basics of Project M&E; vi) COWASH monitoring tools and frequency of reporting; and vii) Project data management.

6.1.1.3 WASHCO CMP Management ToT Training

This is one of the basic trainings provided to WASHCO to cement the awareness and implementation of CMP at the grassroots level. The training is provided to zonal Water and Health Office experts at the regional level. The regional training dealt on a range of issues, the

main ones are: i) Roles and responsibilities of WASHCO members; ii) Artisan labor contract agreement with WASHCO; iii) Funding agreement between WASHCOs and Woreda WaSH Team(WWT); iv) WASHCO CMP financial and procurement procedure; v) Handling and management of common construction materials(sand, cement, iron bars, etc.); vi) Recording and reporting by WASHCOs; and vii) Payment certificate preparation.

Fifteen zonal Water and Health experts (20.0% female) were trained on WASHCO CMP management training of trainers conducted by Amhara RSU staff so that they can train the woreda staff based on the circumstances in the respective woredas.

The zonal staff has also managed to train woreda staff in their respective zones. Seventy Woreda Water and Health experts were given training on CMP management by the zonal staff. Among the trained woreda staff, 4.3% were female. The woreda staff were trained in this WASHCO CMP management ToT training with the intention that they train representatives of the community (WASHCOs) on WASHCO CMP management and to provide technical assistance and follow-up the actual implementation of the CMP at the grassroots level.

6.1.1.4 Water Scheme Operation and Maintenance Management ToT Training

Training of Operation and Maintenance Management (O&MM) is decisive for the sustainability of the water supply structures built by the communities. Adequate training need to be given in collection of fee for operation and maintenance, operating and maintaining water schemes, and creating market linkage with the private sector supplying spare parts. RSU staff has been exerting maximum effort possible in building the capacity of WASHCOs. During the fiscal year, ToT training was given to 51 Zonal and Woreda staff (11.8% female) for 2 days by Amhara RSU staff to train WASHCOs in O&MM in their respective woredas.

6.1.1.5 KWT CMP Promotion, Application and Appraisal Training

During the reporting period, members of Kebele WaSH Teams (KWTs) were trained by Woreda Water Office staff on CMP promotion, application and appraisal for three days. The KWT members were trained to create smooth implementation and to sustain CMP.

A total of 1,505 KWT members were trained for 3 days, by the Woreda Water Office experts at the woreda level. The training focused on promotion of CMP to the community, application preparation process, role of KWT in CMP implementation and sustainability, (desk and field) appraisal of applications, contractual agreement between WASHCOs and artisans and WASHCOs and WWTs, etc. Among the trainees, over a quarter of them (25.4%) were female.

6.1.1.6 WASHCO CMP Management Training

Members of WASHCOs were trained by Woreda Water Office staff as per the WASHCO CMP management ToT training received at the zonal level. A total of 5,368 WASHCO members (42.9% women) were trained for 3 days. About 96.8% of those WASHCO members invited for the training took part the three days training undertaken by the woreda Water Office staff. The training emphasized, among other things, on i) CMP management; ii) financial and procurement procedures; and iii) contract administration and supervision. As a result of the trainings, 1,039 WASHCOs have made contractual agreement with artisans and funding agreement with Woreda WaSH Teams (WWTs). The WASHCOs are withdrawing investment fund allocated from GoF and GoE and channeled through Amhara Credit and Saving Institution (ACSI).

6.1.1.7 WASHCO Water Supply Scheme Management Training

Appropriate training needs to be given to WASHCOs so as to keep the safety of the water supply structures. This fiscal year, the Woreda Water staff trained at the regional level managed to train members of WASHCOs. A total of 5,170 WASHCO members (42.0% women) have received water supply operation maintenance management training for 3 days.

6.1.1.8 Pump Attendants and Care takers Training

WASHCOs have managed to select pump attendants and care takers from the community on a voluntary basis for their water points. In the reporting period, woredas have exerted effort in training these pump attendants and care takers. Accordingly, 1,075 pump attendants and care takers were given practical and theoretical training at the woreda level for five days. Among these volunteers trained, 6.2% were women. This shows that the COWASH project is trying to empower rural women in social and development endeavor. In 2004 EFY COWASH C-3 trained only one pump attendant or care taker per water point. The reason why the number of Pump attendants and caretakers trained is higher than the actual number of water points constructed in 2004 EFY is that some pump attendants and caretakers of the water points under construction were trained together with the trainees from the completed water points.

6.1.1.9 CLTSH Training

In Amhara, regional, zonal and woreda health offices have been trying to achieve the sanitation and related activities planned for the fiscal year. During the reporting period, Woreda Health Offices have conducted CLTSH training for 3 days at the woreda level. A total of 1,779 health extension workers (HEWs), members of Kebele WaSH Team (KWT) and influential people in the CMP kebeles have participated the training given by Woreda Health staff. Of these CLTSH trainees, more than half of them (53.7%) were female. The number of female trainees is high mainly due to the fact that many of the trainees are HEWs. The training aimed at capacitating the kebele staff in creating Open Defecation Free (ODF) kebeles.

6.1.1.10 Financial Personnel Training on the use of Financial Guideline

In 2004EFY, the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED) of Amhara has tried to raise the understanding of the zone and woreda finance personnel and woreda CMP Supervisors on the financial guideline of COWASH project. It was reported that 72 zone and woreda finance personnel and woreda CMP Supervisors have received a 2 days training on the application of the financial guideline. This training smoothen the financial flow from region down to the WASHCO level. About 33.3% these trainees were female.

6.1.1.11 Review Meetings and Experience Sharing Workshops

The Bureau of Health of Amhara region has reviewed its performance in the presence of zone and woreda health staff at Dangila town. Woredas have shared their experiences in sanitation and hygiene. Besides, coordination with the water sector in the respective zones and woredas was discussed during the review meeting. A total of 56 regional, zone and woreda health staff participated in the performance review meeting held at the regional level. Twenty (20%) of the participants were female.

In Amhara region, finance offices have been auditing WASHCOs investment fund utilization and management. In 2004EFY, BoFED has carried out a one-day workshop to share experiences among woredas on the findings of the WASHCO CMP account auditing. 118 regional, zone and

woreda finance staff took part in the experience sharing workshop and this is 138.8% of those planned to participate. More number of people than planned participated in the workshop as additional BoFED staff were invited to attend the one-day workshop. Female participants accounted for 10.2% of the total workshop attendants.

Table 10: Number of Trainings, Workshops held and People trained in Amhara Region in 2004EFY(2011/12)

S/N	Title of Training	Trainer	No. of Training Days	No. of Trainees Invited	Number of People Trained			% Achieved
					M	F	Total	
1. Regional Level								
1	WWT CMP Management Training	RSU	2	18	16	0	16	88,9
2	CMP Promotion, Application and Appraisal (ToT)	RSU	2	18	15	3	18	100,0
3	WASHCO CMP Management(ToT)	RSU	2	18	12	3	15	83,3
4	Operation and Maintenance Management of Water Points(ToT)	RSU	2	24	47	9	56	233,3
5	Financial Personnel training on the use of financial guideline	RSU	2	85	48	24	72	84,7
2. Zonal Level								
6	WWT CMP Management Training	ZWRDO	3	216	186	9	195	90,3
7	CMP Promotion, Application and Appraisal (ToT)	ZWRDO	3	81	68	6	74	91,4
8	WASHCO CMP Management(ToT)	ZWRDO	3	81	67	3	70	86,4
3. Woreda Level								
9	CLTSH Training	W o H	3	1 486	824	955	1 779	119,7
10	KWT CMP Promotion, Application and Appraisal Training	WWRDO	3	1 267	1 123	382	1 505	118,8
11	WASHCO CMP Management Training	WWRDO	3	5 546	3 065	2 303	5 368	96,8
12	Artisan Training	WWRDO	60	155	121	49	170	109,7
13	WASHCO Scheme Management Training	WWRDO	3	4 605	2 998	2 172	5 170	112,3
14	Pump attendants and Care Takers Training	WWRDO	5	965	1 008	67	1 075	111,4
Total(Region + Zone + Woreda)				14 565	9 598	5 985	15 583	107,0
Review meetings and Workshops								
15	Review meetings with Zones and Woredas	BoH	2	24	47	9	56	233,3
16	Experience sharing visit workshop on the findings of WASHCO CMP account auditing	BoFED	1	85	106	12	118	138,8
Total				109	153	21	174	159,6

6.1.1.12 Artisan Training

Given the fact that local artisans are instrumental for the construction of water points and latrines at the grassroots level, efforts have been exerted in them in CMP management, construction of water points and latrines, and labor contract agreement between WASHCOs and local artisans. In the fiscal year, the Woreda Water Office experts have managed to train 170 new artisans for 60 days. More than a quarter of the artisans trained (28.8%) were females. The training has enabled communities in the CMP kebeles to construct most of the planned water points.

Besides, certification of artisans was started in the Amhara region. Accordingly, during the reporting period, 189 artisans (165 male and 24 female) were certified by zones as per the request of the woredas.

6.1.1.13 Conclusion

In a nutshell, regional, zonal and woreda level technical staff are available for implementing the project activities at all levels and all the pertinent regional, zonal and woreda staff are made aware of the CMP approach and detailed specific trainings are given at all levels. As a result, every project zone and woreda has been successfully implementing activities planned for the fiscal year. However, the risk of staff turnover is still a problem at the regional level and in many of the project zones and woredas of Amhara region. But the issue of staff turnover is something that the project cannot do much to overcome it as it is working with the existing government staff.

Like the trainings in the 'new' regions, feedbacks on trainings held in Amhara region have been collected during the end of every session. Most of the feedbacks given by trainees on the trainings were found to be positive. The views and ideas that came out of every training session have been collected and used by RSU staff for further improvements of the approaches and also some ideas have also been used in fine-tuning the CMP manuals as per the experiences and practices of the project regions. The impact of the trainings held during the reporting period will be assessed in the upcoming fiscal year (2005 EFY). In the assessment, the feedback of the trainees will be assessed together with other issues of the trainings held.

6.1.2 Output 2: All zones and woredas have tools and mechanisms to implement and monitor implementation through CMP

Some indicators are set for measuring the achievement of this output of Component 3. These are i) number of zones and woredas with clear roles and responsibilities formally established in WaSH sector down to the woreda level; ii) quality and usability of tools and mechanisms; iii) use of tools and mechanisms; and iv) number of annual WaSH plans of acceptable quality incorporating CMP projects.

For smooth and effective implementation of the CMP approach and sustainability of the interventions, implementers and beneficiaries at all levels need to be made aware and trained on the overall procedure of implementation of the approach. Besides, there is need for having different workable tools for the planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities. In this regard, Amhara RSU staff has been working hard in raising the awareness of all stakeholders on CMP approach based on the CMP implementation guideline and experiences gained from RWSEP over the years. On top of this, all the necessary trainings were provided

for regional, zonal and woreda staff on planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting formats adapted from RWSEP. Advisors are also assigned for group of zones and woredas so as to provide technical assistance and thereby speed up implementation of activities of the project at all levels. Additional tools were introduced for monitoring and reporting achievements in the woredas.

As a result of the human capacity building activities carried out and the technical assistance provided by RSU staff all WaSH sector offices in the 6 zones and 27 woredas of COWASH C-3 are clear of their roles and responsibilities in the project implementation. Understanding their roles and responsibilities, Zone and Woreda WaSH Teams have included CMP activities in their WaSH annual plans at all levels and quarterly and annual progress reports are being sent to Water Resources Bureau of Amhara region as per the monitoring tools. Accordingly, regional quarterly and annual reports have been submitted to Embassy of Finland and COWASH FTAT.

6.1.3 Output 3: Models for replication of CMP approach developed and tested in two new woredas in a new zone and disseminated to all other woredas

Three indicators were set to measure the achievement of the output: i) quality and usability of replication model; ii) use of model by woredas; and iii) feedback from woredas.

In order for the CMP approach to be disseminated to all woredas in a region, there is a need to have model CMP woredas in each of the regions where the CMP approach is applicable. In Amhara region, in addition to the 14 CMP woredas which investment fund has been covered by the Government of Finland under the then RWSEP, the government of Finland support for investment has been also extended into two new CMP woredas, namely Chilga and Debark of North Gondar zone in 2004 EFY. In 2003 EFY five woredas' investments were financed by the Regional Government whereas the capacity building was covered from the Government of Finland contribution. In 2004 EFY the Regional Government investment financed woredas were extended to 11. The new six woredas were Zigem in Awi Zone, Tegedie, Alefa Takusa and Dembie in North Gondar zone and Meket and Dewint in North Wollo zone. As a result, the total number of COWASH woredas in the region reached to 27 located in six zones of which the government of Finland supported investment budget for 16 woredas and the training and physical capacity building budget for all the 27 woredas, and the Amhara region government covered the investment budget for the 11 woredas.

The replication of the CMP approach in the new regions is not to be taken as a one-time activity. It is expected to be done continuously in the years to come until the regions reached to the level that they have the required capacity, knowledge and skill in implementing CMPs where the approach is viable. The progress in scaling-up CMP is very much promising when viewed from the communities and woredas interests and water supply access coverage. Many of the woredas are improving their drinking water supply coverage as a result of the community managed projects constructed in the selected kebeles.

The quality and usability of replicating CMP approach depends on how quick the required staff at all levels and how timely the important agreements were put in place and how the flow of information from the regions to the woredas were free of barrier. These issues are difficult to achieve in time especially when the project is started after some delays. The performance in 2004 EFY showed that there is a lot to be done in the woredas and regional level in 2005 EFY to internalize the approach by all WaSH stakeholders. One of the successes should be when the level of annual implementation of the CMPs at each woreda is 100%, which was not achieved in 2004 EFY. Once the gaps and problems encountered and lessons learned in 2004

EFY are identified in annual workshops to be held in the first quarter of the 2005 EFY, reinforcement of the approach to improve the quality and its usability will be improved.

6.1.4 Output 4: Implementation of CMP started in all woredas of Amhara region by the third year of COWASH

Achievement of this output is set to be measured by a number of indicators: i) number of woredas where CMP is implemented; ii) number of WaSH projects implemented through CMP; iii) functionality of joint financing mechanism; iv) coverage of functioning improved water supply; v) percentage of completed and functioning school sanitation facilities against demand; vi) percentage of school children (separate data for boys and girls) using school latrines; vii) percentage of rural households using latrines; and viii) percentage of completed and function CMP schemes of full potential of CMP.

In the Amhara region total of 35 woredas in 7 zones of the region are covered by CMP approach, which is 21 % of the total 167 woredas in the region. From these, 27 woredas in 6 zones are covered by the COWASH. 19 of them are former RWSEP woredas whereas eight new woredas joined COWASH in 2004 EFY. This shows that quite a lot of fund needs to be allocated by WaSH stakeholders to achieve the output. During the reporting period, of the total planned to be completed in the 27 COWASH woredas, the construction of 1,039 CMPs (107.1%) and 3 school latrines (21.4%) have been completed. This shows that the contribution of CMP has increased the number of CMP water supply schemes from 4,463 (total schemes constructed by RWSEP through the CDF approach) to 5,502 at the end of 2004 EFY. The average water supply coverage of the 27 woredas has increased from 69.9% at the end of 2003 EFY to 78.34% at the end of 2004 EFY as a result of CMP contribution only. This indicates that the average water supply coverage has shown a growth of 8.44%.

So far, COWASH and UNICEF are the major WaSH stakeholders of the Amhara region implementing the CMP approach. Plan Ethiopia (in Lalibela) and ORDA (in North Wollo) are using CMP approach in small scale. Joint financing of CMP is not started in the region. COWASH is assisting NWCO in establishing One WaSH Program, with consolidated WaSH account. One WaS Program is planned to start in 2006 EFY.

In 2004EFY, physical capacity building activities have been performed in Amhara region as per the annual plan. The physical capacity building activities are decisive for the smooth operation of the project at the office level and smooth mobility of the technical teams at the field level so that they will provide their timely support to the communities.

A number of physical capacity building activities, which are decisive for the construction of water supply schemes and institutional latrines in the CMP kebeles were planned to be carried out in the fiscal year.

Accordingly, many of the procurement activities have been completed in the reporting period. The materials procured can be categorized as office equipments and construction materials/tools. The office equipment (computers, printers, photocopiers, LCD Projects, file cabinets, etc.) were bought for zone and woreda offices while the construction equipment (large and small diameter moulds, chain blocks, and artisan tools) were procured for woreda water offices for the construction of water supply schemes and institutional latrines in the selected kebeles. The procurement of motorbikes was not a problem in Amhara region unlike the 'new' regions due to availability of suppliers in the region and the experience gained in bulk procurement in the former RWSEP. Only exception in the implementation of the procurement

plan was the procurement of 13 photocopier machines, which were planned to be procured from the GoE budget by woredas. None of the photocopier machines were procured. The procurement of these copy machines has now been included in the 2005 EFY procurement plan from the GoF source.

Table 11: Major Materials Planned and Procured in Amhara Region in 2004 EFY (2011/12)

S/N	Material or Equipment	Unit	Quantity		Beneficiary Office(s)
			Planned	Procured	
1	Desktop Computer	No.	30	30	Woreda Water and Health Offices
2	Laptop Computer	No.	2	6	Zone water office and Woreda Health Office (initially 4 desktops were planned)
3	Printer	No.	28	28	Woreda Water and Health Offices
4	Photocopy Machine	No.	13	0	Woreda Water Office
5	File Cabinet	No.	14	13	Woreda Water Office
6	LCD Projector	No.	2	1	Zone Water Office
7	Digital camera	No.	2	2	Zone Water Office
8	Motorbike	No.	14	20	Woreda Water and Health Offices
9	Large diameter mold	No.	18	11	Woreda Water Office
10	Small diameter mold	No.	91	70	Woreda Water Office
11	Chain block	No.	29	18	Woreda Water Office
12	Artisan tools	Set	47	33	Woreda Water Office

6.2 RESULT 2 OF COMPONENT 3: THE 14 RWSEP WOREDAS HAVE FULL CAPACITY TO PLAN, IMPLEMENT AND MONITOR CMP TO ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS IN AREAS FEASIBLE FOR THE APPROACH

The outputs of this result achieved during the reporting period are described hereunder.

6.2.1 Output 1: Full capacity to implement WaSH project through CMP established in all 14 former RWSEP woredas from woreda to community level; all human, procedural, financial and technical resources in place

Some five indicators are set to measure the achievement of the output, viz., i) total staff time allocated to CMP by woreda; ii) staff time per CMP project by woreda; iii) total CMP budget by woreda; iv) CMP budget per project by woreda; and v) average time from application to completion of scheme by region, zone and woreda. However, given the overstressing routine activities and staff turnover, it is hardly possible to get data for most of the indicators at the woreda level. Hence, the progress of few of the indicators are indicated below.

As indicated in Output 1 of Result 1 above, a number of human capacity building activities have been conducted to build the CMP implementation capacity of zone and woreda staff. Amhara RSU has exerted maximum effort possible to aware and train adequate number of technical staff in both the 14 former RWSEP woredas and the new woredas and zones encompassed by the project. In all, full capacity to implement WaSH projects through CMP approach has been established in all project zones and woredas of Amhara region.

A Woreda CMP Supervisor has been assigned, on a full time basis, at the woreda water office level to follow-up and monitor the implementation of the project in the woreda. Other water office and health office experts are also involved in the implementation of the project in their woredas. These staff spent most of their time for the project during desk appraisal and field appraisal of applications from communities. On top of this, they train WASHCOs, artisans and other stakeholders and follow-up the construction of water points and institutional latrines in the CMP kebeles.

The cost of construction of water points varies from woreda to woreda. But, on the average, it was estimated that a hand dug well costs Birr 41,000 and spring development costs Birr 55,000 (investment costs). These per water point construction costs are expected to rise given the escalation of prices of construction materials. From experience of woredas, the time spent from application submission to completion of construction depends on the circumstances in the respective woredas; it varies from woreda to woreda and even from kebele to kebele. But on the average the time required from submitting application to WWT to completion of construction of a water supply scheme is about 4 months.

6.3 RESULT 3 OF COMPONENT 3: NEW WATER POINTS AND INSTITUTIONAL LATRINES CONSTRUCTED IN FORMER RWSEP WOREDAS (14) AND TESTED IN NEW WOREDAS WITH THE CMP APPROACH. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CMP APPROACH BY THE AMHARA REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AND EXTERNAL DONORS SUPPORTED BY THE TA PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT

The outputs of the result achieved during the reporting period are presented and described below.

6.3.1 Output 1: 1,500 new water points constructed with CMP approach with Finnish support.

Four indicators are set to measure the output's achievement: i) number of water points completed with Finland's assistance; ii) percentage of completed and functioning CMP schemes of full potential CMP; iii) coverage of functioning improved water supply; and iv) CMP approach tested using more advanced technology.

In Amhara region, 27 woredas are implementing the CMP approach. Of these, the investment fund for 16 woredas is allocated from the Government of Finland and that of the 11 woredas from Amhara regional government. Construction of water points and institutional latrines has been underway in the 14 former RWSEP and 2 new woredas financed by the Government of Finland.

Table 12: Number of Water Schemes Planned, Applications Received and Approved in Amhara region in 2004 EFY(2011/12)

Type of Water Point(WP)	No.of Planned WPs	No. of WPs Applications made	No. of WPs Applications Desk Appraised	No. of WPs Applications Field Appraised	No. of WPs Applications Approved by WWT	No. of WPs construction completed	No. of Beneficiary population*
1. Funding Source - Government of Finland(GoF)							
HDW	423	863	861	698	635	506	136,620
SPD	117	153	152	138	102	100	35,000
Subtotal	540	1,016	1,013	836	737	606	171,620
2. Funding Source - Amhara Region Water Resources Development Bureau							
HDW	286	405	405	366	361	320	86,000
SPD	144	151	151	147	115	113	39,550
Subtotal	430	556	556	513	476	433	125,550
Total(GoF + GoE)							
HDW	709	1,268	1,266	1,064	996	826	223,020
SPD	261	304	303	285	217	213	74,550
Total	970	1,572	1,569	1,349	1,213	1,039**	297,550

Note: *The beneficiary population of the schemes is estimated based on the standard of the schemes
HDW- hand Dug Well with Hand Pump SPD – Spring Development

** The reasons for having less completed water points (174) than approved are: i) abandonment of 104 water points and ii) some water points (70) are still under construction at the end of the report period

It is planned to construct 1,500 water points in three years with the financial support of the Finland Government. In the reporting period, a total of 1,016 water points (863 HDWs, 153 SPDs) were planned to be constructed in the region with the support of investment budget from the Government of Finland. This is 55.7% of the water points planned to be executed in the 27 woredas during the fiscal year.

Based on the CMP promotion made by trained KWT members and woreda staff, in the kebeles 1,569 CMP applications were submitted to the respective WWTs for approval. Accordingly, desk appraisal and field appraisal of the submitted applications were made. Until the end of the reporting period, majority of the applications (99.7%) have been desk appraised and 82.3% appraised at the field level. Among the field appraised projects funded by the Finland Government, some 88.2% have been approved by the respective WWTs.

As indicated in Table 12 above, 606 water points (506 HDWs and 100 SPDs) have been completed (112.2% % of the planned in Government of Finland Funded woredas) until the end of the reporting period. This shows that about 40.4% of the water points to be constructed with the investment fund allocated from the Government of Finland in the three years of COWASH are constructed in the first year of the project.

In Amhara Water Bureau funded woredas, a total of 433 water points (320 HDWs and 113 SPDs) were completed during the fiscal year (100.7% of those planned to be constructed in the woredas funded by the Water Bureau). This fiscal year, the performance in the construction of water points is higher in Government of Finland funded woredas than in Water Bureau woredas. The foremost reasons for high implementation rate in GoF woredas were getting more contribution from the community, using hand pumps at stock which were

procured during RWSEP, and the experience gained in the construction of water points and working systems over the years.

In the construction process of water points, woredas faced significant number of abandoning wells. A total of 104 wells (85 in GoF woredas and 19 in Water Bureau woredas) were abandoned in COWASH woredas. This significant number of abandoning sites can be related with low experience on site selection for new woredas. In the old woredas, the problem is commonly related to expansion of constructions to hydro-geologically infeasible kebeles in the woredas. The problem of abandoning sites is also common in UNICEF woredas where 27 sites were found abandoned during the fiscal year.

All of the water points constructed in 2004 EFY are properly functioning. The status of the total functionality of all water points in the COWASH woredas was not available. Even the benchmark of the functionality from the National WaSH Inventory is not yet available. Therefore the target setting for 2005 EFY functionality is not yet possible.

The 606 completed water schemes in Government of Finland funded woredas have benefited 171,620 rural people. The 433 water points constructed in the Water Bureau funded woredas have benefited 125,550 rural people. In all, 297,170 people have got access in drinking water in 2004 EFY as a result of the COWASH project only.

The construction of 75 water points (46 in GoF and 29 in Water Bureau woredas) will be rolled over to the upcoming fiscal year (70 from 2004 EFY in GoF and GoE woredas and 5 rolled from 2003 EFY in GoE woredas).

The average water supply access coverage of the GoF woredas has increased from 78.3% in 2003 EFY to 84.9% in 2004 EFY (a growth of 8.4%) as a result of the water points constructed with the investment fund allocated from Finland Government.

As far as application of higher technologies is concerned, all of the drinking water supplies constructed in COWASH woredas are low cost technologies (Hand dug wells and On spot Springs); higher technology options are planned to be executed in 2005 EFY.

Moreover, 93 old water points were rehabilitated in the Amhara region during the fiscal year.

6.3.2 Output 2: Institutional latrines constructed with CMP approach based on the priority setting of the communities

Percentage of completed and functioning institutional latrines against demand is the indicator set to measure the achievement of the output. Construction of institutional latrines was one of the planned activities of Amhara region.

In 2004 EFY, construction of institutional latrines was planned to be executed in 14 GoF woredas (one in each woreda). Construction of latrines for institutions (schools and health facilities) was not planned in the two new GoF woredas as they are new to CMP approach.

Fourteen latrines planned to be constructed in the fiscal year. For this, 28 application were received from institutional WASHCOs and all of them were (desk and field) appraised. Among the field appraised applications, half of them (14) have been approved by WWTs. Of the total planned only 3 school latrines (21.4%) were completed in Bibugn, Gonji Kolela and Fogera woredas. This shows that the achievement of school latrine construction is very far below the plan. A total of Birr 660,635 was spent from GoF fund for the construction of these latrines.

The construction of 11 latrines is rolled over to the upcoming fiscal year mainly due to delay in the release of fourth quarter GoF fund and complexity of the school standard design availed by UNICEF to the woreda partners.

6.4 RESULT 4 OF COMPONENT 3: CMP APPROACH TESTED FOR ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS

The status of the outputs under this result are presented and described below.

6.4.1 Output 1: Models developed for application of CMP in shallow well and piped water scheme distribution systems (springs) through testing the method of pilot schemes

Testing of 1-2 pilot high technology schemes and reports on the testing results are set to measure the achievement of the output.

In the reporting period, emphasis was given to low cost technologies to scale-up and launch the CMP approach in the former RWSEP woredas and the eight new woredas, respectively. The application of the CMP approach in higher technologies is planned for 2005 EFY and this will be handled first by assessing model shallow well drillings, rural piped schemes (RPS) from deep well sources and springs being tested in the Benishangul-Gumuz region by the FinnWASH-BG programme. Manual drilling is also one of the technologies included in the testing of other technologies (in 2005 EFY) for the CMP approach. Once the model is developed, it is planned to test shallow well drilling and rural piped schemes in Tigray and Amhara regions and manual drilling technology in Oromia and SNNPR regions.

6.5 RESULT 5 OF COMPONENT 3: HARMONIZED FINANCING MECHANISM OPERATIONAL FOR CMP

The status of the output under this result is presented hereunder.

6.5.1 Output 1: Joint financing mechanism established and operational

Achievement of the output is set to be measured by the percentage of funding channeled through the joint mechanism.

In 2004 EFY, COWASH and UNICEF were the major WaSH stakeholders implementing the CMP approach in different woredas of the country. There was no joint financing mechanism established for CMP implementation. However, in the reporting period, the idea of having one WaSH Programme and creating One WaSH account was initiated and COWASH has been assisting in realizing this approach. This indicates that much needs to be made by all WaSH stakeholders in the upcoming fiscal year to realize the One WaSH Programme.

7 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

In this chapter, the financial utilization performance of all the components of the project (Component 1, Component 2 and Component 3) will be elaborated in more detail. Each component is discussed separately and summarized financial data will be presented accordingly.

7.1 COMPONENT 1, FEDERAL LEVEL

The COWASH expenditures started to build-up already during 2003 EFY. The table below illustrates the plan and usage in May and June 2011 (end of 2003 EFY).

Table 13: COWASH Component 1 Budget follow-up in EURO (May-June 2011)

No	Description	Actual	Planned
		Quarter 4	
		2003 EFY	
1	FEES	32,766.67	32,766.00
11	International Long Term TA	28,119.05	28,119.00
12	Home Office Coordination	1,600.00	1,600.00
13	International Short Term Consultants	3,047.62	3,047.00
14	Local short term consultancies	-	-
2	REIMBURSABLES	23,526.44	23,583.00
3	NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT	-	-
31	International level capacity building	-	-
32	National level capacity building	-	-
Grand Total		56,293.11	56,349.00

The summary of COWASH Component 1 expenditures of 2004 Ethiopian Fiscal Years (EFY) is presented in the following table 14.

Total expenditure of COWASH Component 1 in 2004 EFY was EURO 772,171 out of the planned EURO 935 234. This corresponds to 83 % usage. This also means that the project has made EURO 163 063 savings during the 2004 EFY and these savings are for use in the coming years. Remarkable savings were made in international consultancy costs (EURO 21,862 savings) and in the use of local consultancy services (EURO 57,302 savings). Also remarkable savings were made in project reimbursable costs (EURO 65,912 savings). The use of the international consultancy as well as local short term consultancies were actually postponed to the coming years, so the savings are temporary. The savings made in reimbursable costs were achieved due to the delay in the recruitment of the local specialists and national support staff. Remarkable savings were also made in the travelling costs and in office establishment.

In capacity building, the budget usage was 89 % from the planned (Planned EURO 75,304 and used EURO 66,961). This underutilization can be also considered as savings made as all

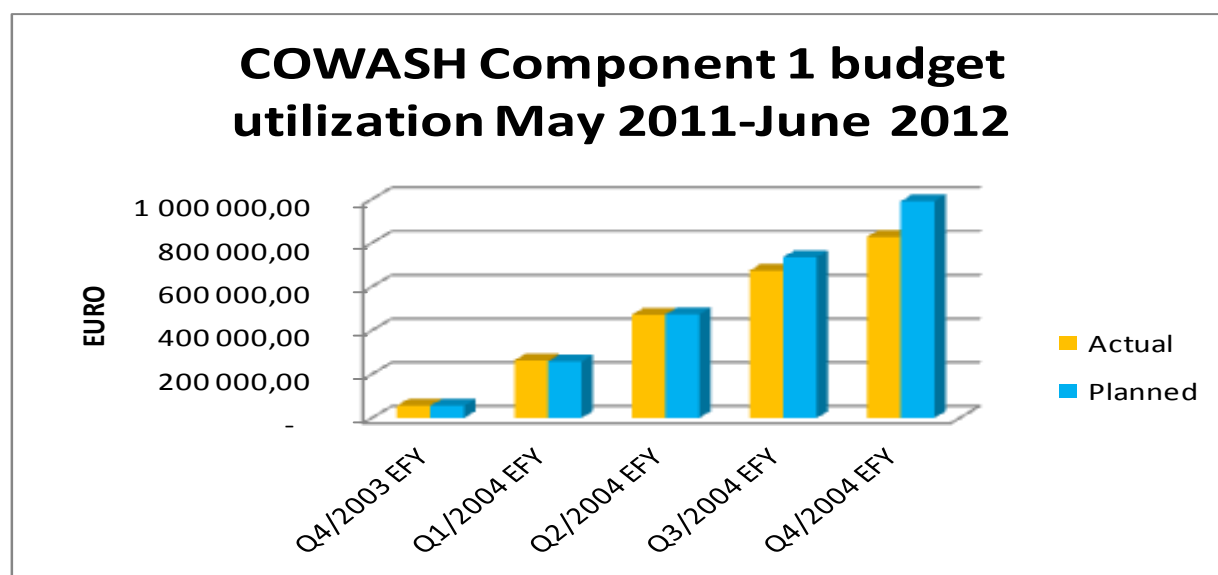
planned capacity building activities were carried out. The table 14 illustrates the COWASH component 1 fund utilization in 2004 EFY.

In the table 12 above and table 13 below, the local short term consultancy has been shifted from capacity building support to fee category as requested by the Embassy of Finland.

Table 14: COWASH Component 1 Budget follow-up in EURO (July 2011 to June 2012)

No	Description	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	TOT Actual	TOT Plan	Usage
		Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep 2011)		Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec 2011)		Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar 2012)		Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun 2012)		4 quarters		Annual
		2004 EFY		2004 EFY		2004 EFY		2004 EFY		2004 EFY		2004
1	FEES	100 530,65	100 531,00	111 795,99	116 430,00	124 864,49	135 760,00	84 620,37	157 900,00	421 811,49	510 621,00	83 %
11	International Long Term TA	95 250,00	95 250,00	97 511,90	94 530,00	87 750,00	89 864,00	74 988,10	85 500,00	355 500,00	365 144,00	97 %
12	Home Office Coordination	2 400,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	9 600,00	9 600,00	100 %
13	International Short Term Consultants	-	-	11 428,57	-	11 428,57	13 720,00	-	31 000,00	22 857,14	44 720,00	51 %
14	Local short term consultants	2 880,65	2 881,00	455,51	19 500,00	23 285,92	29 776,00	7 232,27	39 000,00	33 854,35	91 157,00	37 %
2	REIMBURSABLES	106 771,79	100 580,00	67 885,94	72 219,87	49 922,28	93 820,00	58 817,79	82 690,00	283 397,81	349 309,87	81 %
3	NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT	571,17	572,00	28 370,41	27 456,00	27 058,24	32 000,00	10 962,14	15 276,00	66 961,96	75 304,00	89 %
31	International level capacity building	-	-	22 746,07	21 456,00	18 911,85	30 000,00	5 435,76	3 000,00	47 093,68	54 456,00	86 %
32	National level capacity building	571,17	572,00	5 624,34	6 000,00	8 146,39	2 000,00	5 526,38	12 276,00	19 868,28	20 848,00	95 %
Grand Total		207 873,61	201 683,00	208 052,34	216 105,87	201 845,01	261 580,00	154 400,30	255 866,00	772 171,26	935 234,87	83 %

The graph here below illustrates the phenomenon described above and shows clearly that some savings in Component 1 were be made during the first year of COWASH implementation. This leaves more flexibility to plan for coming years.



7.2 COMPONENT 2, TIGRAY REGION

Tigray region has received Euro 150,021 or about Birr 3.42 million from Government of Finland for physical capacity building and human capacity building activities planned for 2004EFY. Much of this amount (97.9%) was transferred to beneficiary regional, zonal and woreda sector offices for same activities.

Table 15: GoF Fund Transferred to Bureau of Finance and Plan (in Euro and Birr)

GoF Fund:	Tigray Region
Requested to GoF (in Euro)	150 021
Requested to GoF (in Birr)	3 300 460
Received from GoF(in Euro)	150 021
Received from GoF(in Birr)	3 415 871,16
Transferred to Regional Sector Offices, Zones and Woredas (in Birr)	3 400 700

Altogether Birr 5.85 million (Birr 2.43 million from GoE and Birr 3.42 million from GoF) was allocated by Tigray region for implementation of the 2004 EFY planned activities. The annual budget 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 2004 EFY, Birr 2.28 million (38.9% of the planned budget) was investment fund allocated from the regional government for the construction of 40 water supply schemes in the selected kebeles of the region. About 28.8%, 16.1%, and 16.1% of the budget was allocated for physical capacity building, human capacity building and operation cost, respectively. As indicated in Table 16, about 16.7% of the total allocated and 28.3% of the GoF fund transferred to beneficiary sector offices (Euro 43,298.72) has been utilized in the reporting period. About 24.5%, 35.3% and 27.2% of the physical human capacity building fund, human capacity building fund and operational cost, respectively has been used for the implementation of planned activities. The utilization rate of human capacity building fund was better than the other cost categories as the region has conducted majority of the human capacity building activities planned for the fiscal year. Though construction of water points has been started in Tigray, utilization of fund could not be indicated as the amount utilized has not been settled by WASHCOs during the reporting period.

Table 16: Fund allocated and Utilized in Tigray in 2004 EFY under COWASH (2011/12)

Cost Category	Annual Budget				Expenditure				Utilization(%)		
	1 Total (in Birr)	2 GoE (in Birr)	GoF		5 Total (in Birr)	6 GoE (in Birr)	GoF		9 (5/1*100) Total	10 (6/2*100) GoE	11 (7/3*100) GoF
			3 (in Birr)	4 (in Euro)			7 (in Birr)	8 (in Euro)			
Investment Cost	2 276 300	2 276 300	0	0,00	0	0	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	
Physical Capacity Building Cost	1 684 500	0	1 684 500	75 878,38	412 913	0	412 913	18 599,68	24,5		24,5
Human Capacity Building Cost	944 080	0	944 080	42 526,13	333 209	0	333 209	15 009,42	35,3		35,3
Operational Cost	942 012	151 052	790 960	35 628,83	229 944	14 835	215 109	9 689,62	24,4	9,8	27,2
Total	5 846 892	2 427 352	3 419 540	154 033,33	976 066	14 835	961 232	43 298,72	16,7	0,6	28,1

* In Tigray, the fund received from Finland (in Birr) slightly higher than the amount planned for the fiscal

year as some changes were made on the plan after the budget request was made to the Embassy of Finland

**: Exchange rate used: 22 Birr = 1 EUR

The budget utilization performance of the region is very low mainly due to delay in fund request and fund transfer and signing of funding agreement between Bureau of Finance and Plan and Embassy of Finland. The delay in these preparatory processes has impacted on the utilization of fund allocated for investment activities at the kebele level.

As per the information received from the Tigray region an estimated budget of Birr 6.79 million was allocated for WaSH activities in the project woredas in 2004 EFY of Tigray. The WaSH budget allocated by NGOs working in the woredas and regional government WaSH budget allocated for the woredas has not been included into the table 17 below due to lack of financial data. Much of the WaSH budget allocated for the woredas in the fiscal year was COWASH budget (86.1%). The share of COWASH budget is high as some WaSH budget allocated for the woredas is not included in the overall WaSH budgets.

Of the total WaSH budget allocated, about 24.9% has been utilized for different WaSH activities in the woredas.

Table 17: Total WaSH Budget Allocated and Utilized in 2004 EFY (2011/12) in Tigray

Cost Category	Annual Wash Budget		3 (2/1*100) Utilization(%)
	1 Planned (in Birr)	2 Expenditure (in Birr)	
Investment Cost	3 041 954	540 502	17,8
Physical Capacity Building Cost	1 684 500	412 913	24,5
Human Capacity Building Cost	944 080	333 209	35,3
Operational Cost	1 119 537	407 469	36,4
Total	6 790 070	1 694 093	24,9

*The WaSH budget in Tigray does not include the WaSH budget allocated by regional government and NGOs

** Exchange rate used: 22 Birr = 1 EUR

7.3 COMPONENT 2, SNNPR

SNNP region have received Euro 207,752 or Birr 4.73 million from Government of Finland (GoF) for physical capacity building and human capacity building activities planned for 2004EFY. Much of this amount (96.7%) was transferred to beneficiary regional, zonal and woreda sector offices for same activities. These activities were scheduled to be implemented in the third and fourth quarter of the fiscal year.

Table 18: GoF Fund Transferred to SNNPR BoFED (in Euro and Birr)

GoF Fund:	SNNP Region
Requested to GoF (in Euro)	207 752
Requested to GoF (in Birr)	4 541 310
Received from GoF(in Euro)	207 752
Received from GoF(in Birr)	4 727 037
Transferred to Regional Sector Offices, Zones and Woredas (in Birr)	4 571 310

In sum, Birr 7.18 million (Birr 2.56 million from GoE and Birr 4.62 million from GoF) was allocated by SNNPR region for implementation of the 2004 EFY planned activities.

Like the Tigray region, the annual 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 2004EFY, Birr 2.17 million(30.3% of the planned budget) was investment fund allocated from the regional government for the construction of 46 water supply schemes in the selected kebeles of the region. About 45.6%, 11.3%, and12.9% of the budget was allocated for physical capacity building, human capacity building and operation cost, respectively. The financial performance of the region shows that approximately a quarter of the total fund allocated for the fiscal year (25.3%) and 23.4% of the GoF fund transferred to beneficiary sector offices (Euro 48,084.26) has been utilized in the reporting period (Table 18). About 34.5%, 18.6%, 40.1% and 14.5% of the investment fund, physical human capacity building fund, human capacity building fund and operational cost, respectively, has been used for the implementation of planned activities. The investment fund utilization of SNNPR is better than the Tigray region as the fund utilized for the construction cost of 3 water points in Chencha woreda was settled in the reporting period. Like Tigray region, the utilization rate of human capacity building fund was better than the other cost categories as the region has conducted majority of the human capacity building activities planned for the fiscal year.

Table 19: Fund allocated and Utilized in SNNPR for 2004EFY (2011/12)

Cost Category	Annual Budget				Expenditure				Utilization(%)		
	1 Total (in Birr)	2 GoE (in Birr)	GoF		5 Total (in Birr)	6 GoE (in Birr)	GoF		9 (5/1*100) Total	10 (6/2*100) GoE	11 (7/3*100) GoF
			3 (in Birr)	4 (in Euro)			7 (in Birr)	8 (in Euro)			
Investment Cost	2 173 300	2 173 300	0	0,00	750 853	750 853	0	0,00	34,5	34,5	
Physical Capacity Building Cost	3 272 000	0	3 272 000	147 387,39	608 667	0	608 667	27 417,45	18,6		18,6
Human Capacity Building Cost	809 230	0	809 230	36 451,80	324 801	0	324 801	14 630,66	40,1		40,1
Operational Cost	926 084	386 004	540 080	24 327,93	134 002	0	134 002	6 036,15	14,5	0,0	24,8
Total	7 180 614	2 559 304	4 621 310	208 167,12	1 818 324	750 853	1 067 471	48 084,26	25,3	29,3	23,1

* Exchange used: 22 Birr = 1 EUR

The budget utilization performance of the region is very low mainly due to delay in fund request and fund transfer and signing of funding agreement between Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED) and Embassy of Finland. The delay in these preparatory processes has impacted on the utilization of fund allocated for the fiscal year.

As per the information received from the region an estimated budget of Birr 8.96 million was allocated for WaSH activities in the COWASH project woredas in 2004 EFY. Much of this WaSH budget is COWASH fund (80.1%) allocated for the woredas in the fiscal year. The share of COWASH budget is high as some WaSH stakeholders budgets are not included in the overall WaSH budget and there have not been much WaSH actors in Chencha and A/Minch Zuria woredas.

Of the total WaSH budget allocated for the fiscal year, about 30.4% has been utilized for different WaSH activities in the woredas.

Table 20: Total WaSH Budget Allocated and Utilized in 2004 EFY (2011/12) in SNNPR

Cost Category	Annual Wash Budget		6 (5/4*100) Utilization (%)
	4 Planned (in Birr)	5 Expenditure (in Birr)	
Investment Cost	2 263 300	840 853	37,2
Physical Capacity Building Cost	4 715 519	1 161 209	24,6
Human Capacity Building Cost	904 370	400 298	44,3
Operational Cost	1 076 834	317 955	29,5
Total	8 960 023	2 720 315	30,4

*Exchange rate used: 22 Birr = 1 EUR

7.4 COMPONENT 2, OROMIA

Due to the delay in the signing of the funding agreement between the Embassy of Finland and the Oromia Finance Bureau, implementation could not be started in the region and no finance utilized in the fiscal year.

7.5 COMPONENT 3, AMHARA REGION

Amhara region presented three fund transfer requests (on the dates of 05/12/2011, 24/01/2012 and 27/03/2012) to Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Finland during the reporting period. The region requested a total of Euro 2,567,359 in the three requests to MFA. Accordingly, the region has received a total of Euro 2,567,254 or Birr 57,974,692.87 at different times of the year (13/01/2012, 07/03/2012 and 02/07/2012) from MFA of Finland for implementing the activities planned to be carried out with the Finnish fund.

The annual budget of Component 3 for 2004EFY was about Birr 80.11 million (Birr 59.6 million or Euro 2,707,849.4 at the exchange rate of 1Euro = 22 Birr and Birr 20.54 million from

Bureau of Water Resources Development). However, the region received a total of Birr 82.9 million for the fiscal year exceeding the annual budget. This is due to the reason that the region received some savings from the former RWSEP.

The region has received Birr 82.79 million (Birr 62.27 million from MFA and savings from RWSEP and Birr 20.52 million from Water Resources Development Bureau of Amhara Region) for investment, capacity (physical and human capacity) building activities and covering operating costs of project activities carried out in the region. Of this amount received, the MFA and savings from former RWSEP (Birr 62.27 million) was for the construction of water supply schemes in 16 woredas (14 RWSEP and 2 new woredas) and covering the RSU expenses, supervision and capacity building (human and physical) costs of Component 3; while the fund received from the Water Bureau (Birr 20.52 million) is exclusively for water supply scheme and institutional latrine construction and operating costs of the 11 woredas.

Financial report of the region shows that some 88.3% of the fund received for the fiscal year (85.3% of MFA and savings from former RWSEP and 97.2% of the WRDB fund) has been transferred to beneficiary sector offices at different times of the year. Of the total fund transferred, 89.4% (91.4% of the MFA and savings from former RWSEP and 84.1% of the WRDB) has been utilized for the planned activities of the beneficiary sector offices. The fund utilization performance of the region from the total received was approximately 79.0% (78.0% from MFA and RWSEP savings and 81.8% from WRDB). In relation to the annual budget of Component 3, approximately 81.5% of the MFA and 81.7% of the WRDB funds or 81.6% of the total annual budget of Component 3 have been utilized during the fiscal year.

When compared with the fund transferred, the MFA fund utilization performance of Component 3 was found to be encouraging though the fourth quarter fund transfer was delayed and many activities were started late.

Table 21: Financial Utilization Performance of Component 3, 2004 EFY (2011/12) in Birr

Budget Source	Received	Transferred	Used	Balance	Usage (%)
From MFA & RWSEP	62 266 553,79	53 141 236,90	48 578 152,40	13 688 401,39	91,4
From WRDB (Investment budget)	20 518 684,19	19 949 833,10	16 777 205,88	3 741 478,31	84,1
Total	82 785 237,98	73 091 070,00	65 355 358,28	17 429 879,70	89,4

	Budget Source		
	MFA	WRDB (Investment budget)	Total
Annual Budget	59 573 346,74	20 537 000,00	80 110 346,74
Used	48 578 152,40	16 777 205,88	65 355 358,28
Balance	13 688 401,40	3 741 478,31	17 429 879,71
Usage %	81,5	81,7	81,6

* MFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland; WRDB – Water Resources Development Bureau

8 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, numerous meetings and discussions were held, both at national and international levels, during the reporting period 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

Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) and/or Junior Professional Officer (JPO) of COWASH participated in the monthly DAG Water Technical Working Group meetings where sector progress and developments were discussed. CTA and JPO helped the co-chairs in preparing the minutes.

B) Contribution to National Self-Supply Acceleration Program Implementation Guideline development

COWASH contributed and commented actively the draft National Self-Supply Acceleration Program implementation guideline. The final draft guideline was submitted to the State Minister of MoWE. It has been planned that According to the Guideline Self-Supply should be implemented using CMP approach.

C) Meetings and discussions with SNV, RiPPLE, IRC and Netherlands Embassy

Special discussion sessions were organized with sector partners on coordination, capacity building and research coordination as well as supply chain development. Outputs from the discussions were:

- i. COWASH will assist UNICEF-NUWI project in CMP module development for GLOWS
- ii. COWASH will support Netherlands Embassy in organizing supply chain workshop in Amhara and collaborate in the development of micro-credits for WASH services.
- iii. RiPPLE will submit proposal for research coordination for COWASH consideration

D) Meetings and discussions with MoWE

COWASH participated in the MoWE quarterly and bi-annual consultative review meetings held in Bishoftu (Debre Zeit) and Dire Dawa towns. This was good forum to raise awareness on COWASH in general and CMP approach in particular among the water sector players. Moreover, calcium encrustation proposal as experienced in Nepal was submitted to MoWE Research Directorate review for possible testing in Ethiopia.

E) Participation and discussion with UNICEF

COWASH has presented the CMP concept in the UNICEF/COWASH orientation workshops in SNNPR, Oromia and Amhara Regions. In Tigray region orientation the CMP was presented by UNICEF as the entire COWASH team was participating in 6th World Water Forum held on that time.

F) Discussion and Coordination with FinnWaSH-BG

Coordination meeting with FinnWaSH-BG was organized. FinnWaSH-BG expressed their special concern regarding the continuation of investment funding in Benishangul-Gumuz Region after 2012/2013 fiscal year. COWASH contributes also for the development of CDF animation initiated by FinnWASH-BG.

G) Discussions with USAID and Melinda and Bill Gates Foundation

Meetings were held with USAID and Gates Foundation delegates. In these meetings, COWASH contributed to the preparation of USAID and Gates Foundation country strategy for water in Ethiopia.

H) Discussion with World Bank WSP-AF

COWASH participated in WSP-AF Project National Advisory Committee meeting to discuss WSP-AF sanitation program development in 104 woredas of the country.

I) WASH Movement

COWASH participated actively WASH movement monthly learning meetings and contributed in the meetings towards WaSH media development and CMP awareness rising.

J) National Hygiene and Sanitation Task Force

COWASH became a member of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Task Force (NHSTF) and participated actively in hygiene and sanitation development in Ethiopia.

K) One WaSH Program Preparatory Task Force

COWASH became a member of the One WaSH Program Preparatory Task Force and acted as a secretary of the task force.

L) Global Sanitation Fund and UNICEF

COWASH participated actively in the meetings focusing on the preparation of Global Sanitation Fund financed sanitation program in Ethiopia as well as in the preparation of UNICEF-led Netherlands-UNICEF WaSH Initiative (NUWI).

M) Joint Technical Review

COWASH was an active partner in the development and preparation of 6th Joint Technical Review in May 2012 and participated as a team member of the Water Quality assessment.

9 CHALLENGES

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

1. **Delay in fund request and fund transfers.** The delay in fund requests that were to be made by Bureau of Finance of the respective regions and the transfer of funds from Finland to the three regions, have delayed the implementation of planned activities in these regions.
2. **The exchange rate of Euro towards Birr is getting weaker.** European financial crisis has been deepening during the report period and, hence, Euro towards Birr getting weaker and thus influencing the Finnish funds available in Ethiopia for project implementation.
3. **Centralized procurement system.** According to the procurement system of the regions, woredas should buy some materials, such as motorbikes, through Bureau of Finance. That has prolonged the procurement process and woredas have not been able to follow it up.
4. **Lack of Staff for Component 3:** 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.

5. **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 to be too expensive and not affordable for the sector. Revisions of the designs are ongoing at the end of the fiscal year.
6. **Lack of funds for institutional sanitation effects to the Open Defecation Free Kebele declarations**
 Schools implemented through community projects do not include latrines at all and many schools constructed by the government do also not have latrines due to the lack of budget allocated for the construction (latrines removed from the designs). Also many health posts are still without latrines. The only financial source for institutional sanitation has been from the donors. The funds are not adequate to cover all institutions without sanitation and this prevents the declarations of the Open Defecation Free Kebeles. Anyhow, in the planning of 2005 EFY budgets in Amhara, Tigray and Oromia include institutional sanitation budget allocations from the Regional Governments thus showing a way in future to solve the institutional sanitation financing problem.
7. **Division of investment funds in Amhara for GoE woredas and GoF woredas**
 Amhara Region has requested to follow-up the division of investment budgets for GoF funded woredas and GoE funded woredas independently instead of using joint financing approach. This has created a problem in GoF financed woredas as the GoF financing for investments is limited due to the budget need for capacity building in GoE financed woredas. As a result GoF financed woredas have not been able to use their full capacity for implementation due to the limited budget for investments. The situation remains to be the same in 2005 EFY if joint financing cannot be reached and finally in 2006 EFY the construction will totally stop in GoF financed woredas whereas in the GoE financed woredas plenty of GoE budget will be un-used. Even the shortage of capacity building funds for 2006 EFY implementation in GoE woredas may not be enough thus limiting actual construction.
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. **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.
10. **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.
11. **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.
12. **Delay in Implementation of Planned Activities.** The establishment of Component 2 projects in the three new regions has delayed due to delay in the preparatory activities.

Especially the Oromia Funding Agreement was signed late in the fourth quarter and therefore no actions to recruit RSU were made. Due to this problem implementation was not started in Oromia region.