

COMMUNITY-LED ACCELERATED WASH (COWASH) PROJECT

SEMI-ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

2006 EFY (07/07/2013-31/12/2013)



**Effective and sustainable
WaSH services**

MARCH 2014

RAMBOLL

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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
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

Abbreviation	Interpretation
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

The COWASH project has two components. **Component 1** strives to strengthen the federal level capacity for implementation of the CMP approach and to support the overall WaSH sector development process including the establishment and implementation of One WaSH National Program (OWNP).

Under Component 1, a number of activities were planned to be conducted at the federal level and in the regions in the reporting period. The main achievements in the reporting period were the following:

- **Development of CMP Point Water Scheme O&MM manual:** The generic CMP Point Water Scheme O&MM manual development, which was on-going in the previous fiscal year by a short-term consultant with the financial support of COWASH, has been completed and the manual has been separated into two manuals (one for Bureaus, Zones, Woredas and NGOs and the other for Communities) as per the recommendation of the WSSD of MoWIE. The two manuals have been disseminated to regions for comments and to modify and apply them in their own regional context.
- **Development of Combined Rural Water Supply O&MM Manual for Rural Piped Schemes (RPS) and Point Water Source Schemes and Generic O&MM Strategic Framework:** The project prepared Expression of Interest (EoI) and participated in the evaluation of the proposals (technical and financial) of the bidders together with MoWIE, World Bank and Water Aid technical experts. Active participation has been also made in the task force meetings on the assignment. The Consultant (Demewoz Consultancy) was selected as per the recommendation of the task force and agreement signed to complete the manual and framework development was done. Accordingly, the Consultant has prepared an Inception Report with the support of the COWASH federal technical staff. As per the task force's recommendation, a half-day discussion was held on the inception report of the consultant at Desalegn Hotel. A total of 23 (2 female) representatives of WaSH federal level stakeholders, including the MoWIE, have attended the workshop. The Consultant is expected to incorporate the comments and suggestions and start the development of the manual and framework with the financial and technical assistance of COWASH.

Development of Water Safety Planning Community Level Training Guideline: COWASH started to introduce Water Safety Planning (WSP) in its woredas with the view to sustaining the water points. Last fiscal year, ToT training on WSP was given to RSU and Water Quality staff of the project regions. Cooperation has been created with an overseas private company (MetaMeta) and a proposal for the development of Rural Water Supply Safety Planning training material and Safe Water Kebele concept development was prepared and approved by MoWIE and the Embassy of Finland. The Agreement with MetaMeta was signed and preliminary preparations for the assignment started in November 2013 and debriefing with federal stakeholders with 11 people was carried out. Moreover, Material for the pilot training in Community Water Safety Action Plan(CWSAP) has been prepared and a 4 days practical training on CWSAP Planning was given by experts of MetaMeta to 14 (all males) woreda, zonal and regional staff (including 5 RSU staff) of Amhara region, at Bahir Dar town. Water Safety Plans will be finalized end of February 2014.

- **Development of Climate Risk Screening Guideline:** The development of Climate Risk Screening Guideline was started last fiscal year by ODI with the financial support from DFID and COWASH. The preparation of the guideline was delayed as some time was required to finalize the tools. ODI completed the guideline in September 2013 and the tools were sent to all COWASH regions to start incorporating the guideline in the CMP field appraisal process. The Climate Risk Screening Guideline has five parts, viz., i) Catchment assessment tool; ii) Environmental risk assessment tool; iii) Geological assessment tool; iv) Climate Risk Screening Description; and v) Working Paper on CRM Water Tools.
- **CMP Research (ReCMP):** The project has been carrying out the on-going PhD level research and the newly started Master's level research entitled 'the level of service rendered by functioning rural water supply schemes in Farta Woreda of Amhara regional state'. The PhD level researcher has presented his findings in IWA International Conference held in Nairobi, Kenya. The MSc level research is completed with the assistance of the PhD researcher and COWASH federal level technical assistance team. Both researches were presented at the 8th FLOWS seminar held at Adama town and comments and suggestions that enrich the researches were obtained.
- **Technical Assistance in 2006 EFY Planning of Regions:** With the view to prepare the 2006 EFY regional plans timely, the COWASH federal technical assistance team prepared planning formats (both physical and financial) and estimated unit costs and distributed to Regional Support Units (RSUs). The COWASH federal technical assistance team has also provided technical assistance in the preparation and execution of the 2005 EFY Performance Review and 2006 EFY Planning Workshop. Though delayed for more than 3 months, all the four regions have prepared the 2006 EFY plan in the 2nd quarter of the fiscal year with the technical support of the COWASH technical assistance team.
- **Human Capacity Building Assistance to Regions:**
 - 1) **CMP Management and Appraisal Training:** COWASH has been assisting regions in improving the implementation capacity of stakeholders of the project. Like the previous years, it was planned to assist regions in training the woreda and zonal staff, including WWT members, in CMP management and appraisal. Accordingly, the COWASH federal technical assistance team managed to train a total of 111 (12 female) WWT and ZWT members and woreda level technical staff of Oromia and Tigray regions in CMP management for 3 days. Moreover, among those trained in CMP management, 35 (3 female) woreda technical staff, of 5 old woredas of Oromia and 3 new Woredas of Tigray, have received CMP appraisal and M&E training for 2 days.
 - 2) **Communication Training:** A training method design training was given to COWASH federal and Regional RSU staff with the view to provide skills and knowledge of effective communication and training design and delivery skills in order to improve the effectiveness of transfer knowledge and skills to other implementers of COWASH at Project and District level. Accordingly, COWASH managed to provide the communication and training method design training for 25 (1 female) federal COWASH staff and Regional Support Units staff for 6 days. The training was given by a private consultant, Fiona Budge, with the facilitation and support (technical and financial) of COWASH.
- **Performance Report Preparation:** COWASH 2005 EFY annual performance report was prepared and disseminated to pertinent authorities. During the reporting period, all the 4 COWASH regions have prepared their own 2005 EFY annual performance report. Consequently, the COWASH federal technical team consolidated the 2005 EFY annual performance report based on the regional and Component 1 performance reports.

- **Development of Table Calendars:** Like the previous fiscal year, the project planned to produce CMP table calendars. Accordingly, a total of 3,000 copies of the 2006 EFY CMP calendars were produced and disseminated to all 5 regions, zones, woredas and also to the stakeholders at federal level. These were the first calendars of the year to reach to the regions, zones and woredas. These calendars are believed to promote CMP in the COWASH woredas and beyond.
- **Participation in International Conferences:** COWASH planned to participate in Stockholm Water Week. As part of COWASH's effort to promote CMP at the international and national levels, the project sponsored two MoWIE staff, Abiy Girma (NWCO Coordinator) and Lakech Haile (Women Affairs Director), as per the request from the State Minister of MoWIE, to participate in Stockholm Water Week, which was held on Sept.1-7, 2013.
- **Training Impact Assessment:** Assessment of the impact of CMP and related trainings held in 2004 EFY in Tigray and SNNPR was started last fiscal year. The assessment study is now being completed by including the comments and suggestions provided by the COWASH HRD Specialist. The impact of the CMP and related trainings held in 2005EFY is planned to be conducted in the third quarter of the fiscal year by a private consultant.
- **Revision of COWASH Project Document:** The COWASH project document has been under revision for quite a long time. The revised project document was approved by MoFED in July 2013. However, the document was revised once more in the 1st quarter of 2006 EFY based on the request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Finland to split the revised and extended COWASH Project into 2 phases (Phase I: 2004-2005 EFY and Phase II: 2006-2008 EFY). MoWIE has officially sent the revised project document to MoFED for approval.
- **Consultative Meeting in COWASH Joining OWP:** COWASH made discussion with project regions as to how COWASH can join OWP. The meeting, organized in August with representatives from MoWIE, Embassy of Finland, Regional Water and Finance bureaus and COWASH, decided that in 2006 EFY COWASH shall not yet join the OWP. The rationale for this decision was the uncertainty as to how CMP can be implemented in OWP. The meeting also decided to explore more options in order to bring the channeling of public finance to the communities and community procurement closer to the public finance and procurement management system.

Budget Utilization: A total of EUR 3,730,410 is allocated for COWASH Component 1 for five years (2004-2008 EFY). The actual cumulative expenditure of COWASH Component 1 at the end of December 2013 was EUR 1,668,549.97 accounting about 45.0 % of budget utilization from the total 5-year budget.

In 2006 EFY, the total planned budget of COWASH Component 1 for second quarter was EUR 300,752. Of this budget, EUR 185,613 (61.7%) was utilized in the quarter. The main reasons for the low overall and the second quarter budget usage are the non-employment of Junior Professional Officer (JPO), Crosscutting Specialist and Communications Officer and delay in the start-up of the RWS O&MM Manual consultancy.

Component 2 of the project deals with "Establishing and Strengthening the Capacity in Regions to Scale-up Implementation of CMP". A number of activities have been performed under this component.

- **Increasing the Number of CMP Woredas:** The number of woredas implementing the CMP approach has been on the rise. In 2003 EFY, only 26 woredas in Amhara (19 by RWSEP and 7 by UNICEF and 5 woredas in Benishangul-Gumuz) have been implementing CMP. This accounts for 16% of the 166 woredas in Amhara Region and 24% of the 21 woredas in Benishangul-Gumuz region, respectively. In 2004 EFY, the approach has been implemented in 44 woredas in Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and BSGR, which is 7% of the woredas in the four regions. In 2005 EFY, the share of CMP woredas in the 5 regions, including Oromia, has increased to 9 %. According to the COWASH revised project document, 27 new woredas (13 in Amhara, 3 in Tigray, 4 in SNNPR, 3 in Oromia and 4 in BSG) are encompassed by the project in 2006 EFY. This increases the number of COWASH woredas to 67 (10.3% of the woredas) in the five regional states of the country.
- **Construction of Water Points:** Though the preparation and approval of the 2006 EFY annual plans of the regions were delayed, some woredas of the four regions (Amhara, Tigray, and SNNPR) have completed construction and rehabilitation of some water points started in the previous implementation year with the leftover funds from the same year. According to the performance reports of the regions, a total of 85 water points (24 hand dug wells and 61 on spot springs) were constructed during the first half of 2006 EFY. Among the new water points constructed, majority of them (80) are communal and only 5 of them are school water points. More number of water points could not be constructed due to the rainy and harvesting season in many of the project woredas. The communal water points completed during the reporting period are benefiting 23,413 rural people while the school water points are benefiting 1,952 students and teachers.

Reports of the regions reveal that the aggregate number of water points constructed in COWASH woredas with the CMP approach has been increasing. Thus far, 3,061 water points (2,709 in Amhara, 92 in Tigray, 126 in SNNPR and 135 in Oromia) were constructed in the COWASH woredas of four regions. Of these, 2,876 are built by communities themselves with the support of COWASH and 186 for institutions (153 for schools and 33 for health institutions) with COWASH's financial and technical support. The 2,876 water points built by communities are benefiting more than 797,786 rural people in the COWASH/CMP kebeles of the four regions. Over 46,619 students and teachers and 9,035 staff of health facilities are benefiting from the 174 hand dug and 12 on spot springs built for schools and health institutions, respectively.

- **Rehabilitation of Water Points:** In the reporting period, only 3 water points (2 for community and 1 for school) were rehabilitated in SNNP region. So far, a total of 230 water points (223 in Amhara, 4 in SNNPR and 3 in Oromia regions) have been rehabilitated since the launching of the COWASH project. The rehabilitation of these water points will improve the functionality rate and water supply coverage of the project woredas. More than 64,881 rural people and 2,118 students and teachers are benefiting from these rehabilitated water points through the CMP approach with the support of COWASH.
- **Institutional Latrine Construction:** In the reporting period, effort has been exerted to improve the sanitation situation of institutions. As reported from regions, 15 latrines (9 for schools and 6 for health facilities), started in the previous fiscal year, have been completed in the first half of 2006 EFY. These latrines were constructed in two project regions only—Amhara (5) and Tigray (10). The latrines benefit more than 5,898 students, teachers and staff of health facilities in the COWASH/CMP kebeles. Since the introduction of COWASH in the regions, a total of 48 institutional latrines (31 for schools and 17 for health facilities) were constructed in three regions (Amhara, Tigray and Oromia). More than 23,592 teachers, students and health staff are using these latrines. These latrines would contribute

in improving the sanitation and hygiene situation of the schools and health institutions in the woredas. Tigray region Health Bureau reported that 17 Kebeles in the 7 COWASH woredas in Tigray have been declared ODF. From other regions, the ODF situation was not available. In the COWASH woredas in Tigray have a total of 134 Kebeles. Therefore the ODF percentage in COWASH woredas is 12.7%.

- The project regions have been receiving funds (Euro) from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA) as per their funding agreement. The total amount of Euro received by each region so far is indicated in the following table. Of the total amount of Birr 159.4 million transferred about 82.4 % has been utilized by the regions until end of Dec. 31, 2013.

Amount of Funds (in Euro) transferred from MFA to Project Regions until Dec. 31, 2013

Project Region	Amount of Euro Agreed for 5 Years	Amount of Euro Transferred from MFA until 31 st Dec. 2013	Amount Transferred from MFA until 31 st Dec. 2013*	Amount utilized until 31 st Dec. 2013	% Utilized
Amhara*	10,310,578.00	5,142,253.71	124,620,101.87	109,827,332.87	88.1
Tigray	2,184,299.00	609,227.77	14,600,276.83	6,849,288.22	46.9
SNNPR	1,746,084.00	427,521.00	10,105,556.70	8,107,212.00	80.2
Oromia	1,766,000.00	427,078.00	10,059,344.27	6,536,038.94	65.0
Total	16,006,961.00	6,606,080.48	159,385,279.67	131,319,872.03	82.4

Note: The 'Amount Transferred from MFA until 31st Dec.2013' to Amhara region includes Birr 4,291,860.92 transferred from RWSEP.

2 OVERALL OBJECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT

The overall objective of COWASH is '**to achieve universal access to WaSH in the rural areas of Ethiopia**'. The project tries to attain this objective through implementing Component 1 at the federal level and Component 2 in the regions through the adoption and application of Community Managed Project (CMP) approach. The contribution of the project in improving the water supply, sanitation and hygiene situation of the project woredas will be presented in annual reports of the project.

3 PROJECT PURPOSE ACHIEVEMENT

Within the framework of the overall objective described above, the project purpose is to "**Support the acceleration of UAP-rural water and sanitation targets attainment through the establishment of an enabling environment and the implementation of CMP interventions in selected rural areas of Ethiopia**". Thus, COWASH strives to provide support for developing the enabling environment at the federal level and in the project regions where hydro-geological conditions are suitable for its replication.

The key indicators for the verification of the achievement of the Project purpose are:
i) Percentage of Regions implementing CMP approach; ii) Percentage of Woredas of targeted

regions implementing CMP approach; iii) Percentage of Kebeles of targeted woredas implementing CMP approach; iv) Percentage of rural people that has access to potable water through COWASH; and v) Amount of regional budget allocated for COWASH.

The number of regions implementing CMP has increased from two regions (22.2% of the 9 administrative regions of Ethiopia, excluding the city administrations of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa) in 2003 EFY to five regions (55.6%) in 2005 EFY. In 2003 EFY, Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz were the only regions implementing CMP approach in the name of Community Development Fund (CDF). In 2004 EFY, the approach was scaled-up to the national level and as a result of understanding created on the procedures and usefulness of the approach and discussions made between the regional governments, two more regions (Tigray and SNNPR) encompassed by the project. Due to the delay in preparatory activities, Oromia started CMP implementation in 2005 EFY in 5 woredas of two zones (Jimma and North Shoa) (Table 1). In 2006 EFY, there is no change in the number of regions implementing CMP. That is, same regions in 2005 EFY are implementing the CMP approach. The exception is that Benishangul Gumuz region is encompassed by COWASH based on COWASH revised project document.

Table 1: Number of Regions, Woredas and Kebeles Implementing CMP Approach

Region	Total No. of Woredas	No. of CMP Woredas & Kebeles										
		CMP Woredas in 2005 EFY				No. of CMP Kebeles in 2005 EFY	CMP Woredas in 2006 EFY					No. of CMP Kebeles in 2006 EFY
		COWASH	UNICEF	Others	Total		COWASH	UNICEF	Others	Total	%	
Amhara	166	27	8		35	573	40			40	24.1	662
Tigray	47	4			4	30	7			7	14.9	47
SNNPR	140	4			4	30	8			8	5.7	70
Oromia	279	5	4		9	26	8			8	2.9	61
BSGR	21			5	5	100	4		5	9	42.9	120
Total	653	40	12	5	57	759	67	0	5	72	11.0	960

Note: UNICEF has informed that they do not use MFIs anymore in finance channelling as it violates UNICEF internal regulations. Therefore the UNICEF figures of the CMP implementation are not anymore valid in 2006 EFY.

The number of woredas implementing CMP approach is increasing. In 2003 EFY, only 26 woredas in Amhara (19 by RWSEP and 7 by UNICEF) and 5 woredas in Benishangul-Gumuz have been implementing CMP. This accounts for 16 % of the 166 woredas in Amhara Region and 24 % of the 21 woredas in Benishangul-Gumuz region, respectively. In 2004 EFY, the approach has been implemented in 44 woredas in Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and BSGR, which is 7 % of the woredas in the four regions. In 2005 EFY, the share of CMP woredas in the 5 regions, including Oromia, has increased to 9 %. According to the revised COWASH project document, 27 new woredas (13 in Amhara, 3 in Tigray, 4 in SNNPR, 3 in Oromia and 4 in BSG) started implementing the CMP approach in 2006 EFY. This increases the number of COWASH/CMP woredas to 67 (11.4% of the COWASH woredas) in the five regional states of the country.

The number of kebeles implementing CMP approach is also showing increment. In 2004 EFY, the CMP approach has been implemented in 661 kebeles (61.0% of the 1,084 rural kebeles of 44 COWASH, UNICEF and FinnWASH-BG woredas) of Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR, BSG regional states. In 2005 EFY, 747 kebeles (54.5 % of 1,371 rural kebeles) of 57 COWASH, UNICEF and FinnWASH-BG woredas in five regions (Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR, Oromia and BSG) have been implementing the approach. A total of 960 kebeles (662 in Amhara, 47 in Tigray, 70 in SNNPR, 61 in Oromia, and 120 in BGR) in COWASH and FinnWaSH-BG woredas (54.6% of the 1,757 kebeles including FinnWaSH-BG kebeles) are implementing the CMP approach in 2006 EFY.

UNICEF CMP kebeles are not included in this report as UNICEF is no more using MFIs for fund channelling.

A number of rural people have begun benefiting from the water points and latrines built with the support of COWASH through the CMP approach.

In Amhara, a total of 789,125 rural people in 27 woredas have benefited from the 2,767 water points constructed and rehabilitated by communities, with COWASH support, since COWASH was launched in the region in 2004 EFY.

In Tigray region, in the two years of implementation, 16,815 rural people in four woredas have benefited from 87 CMP water points constructed by communities with the support of COWASH.

Similarly in SNNPR, a total of 34,471 rural people in four woredas of 2 administrative zones have benefited from the 123 CMP communal water points constructed and rehabilitated with COWASH's support.

Over 21,303 people are benefiting from the 123 CMP water points newly constructed and rehabilitated in five Oromia woredas.

Overall, more than 862,667 rural people (including those 64,881 benefiting from the 224 rehabilitated water points) in the project woredas of Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia have benefited from 3,100 CMP water points constructed and rehabilitated by communities since the COWASH project started in the regions.

Institutional water supply has been also given emphasis in the project woredas. Regional reports show that 5 schools (3 in Tigray and 2 in SNNPR) have got access to water supply in the reporting period. And 1 school in SNNPR has its water point rehabilitated in the first half of the fiscal year. On the whole, 153 schools (134 in Amhara, 5 in Tigray and SNNPR each and 9 in Oromia) and 33 health facilities (27 in Amhara, 1 in SNNPR and 5 in Oromia) have got access to water supply till end of the reporting period. In addition, 6 schools have their water points rehabilitated since the launching of the project in 2004 EFY. Accordingly, 48,737 students and teachers and 9,035 staff of health institutions are benefiting from the newly constructed and rehabilitated water points built by institutions with the financial and technical support of COWASH.

Moreover, emphasis to sanitation and hygiene has been showing improvement. In the reporting period, 9 schools (2 in Amhara and 7 in Tigray) and 6 health facilities (3 in Amhara and Tigray each) have got access to latrines built through the CMP approach with COWASH support. These latrines are benefiting more than 5,844 students and teachers and 54 staff of health facilities. Until end of the reporting period, 31 schools (17 in Amhara, 9 in Tigray and 5 in Oromia) and 17 health facilities (9 in Amhara, 3 in Tigray and 5 in Oromia) have got access to latrines. In terms of beneficiaries, more than 22,038 students and teachers and 1,554 health staff are benefiting from these latrines.

As far as allocation of funds is concerned, as indicated in the revised Project Document, the five COWASH regions have committed to allocate more than half a billion birr (Birr 501,827, 227) for the implementation of the project activities until end of 2008 EFY. The regional disaggregation shows that about Birr 239.6 million, 92.8 million, 77.4 million, 72.2 million and 20.8 million have been committed by Amhara, Tigray, SNNP, Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, respectively. In 2004 EFY, a total of about Birr 25.5 million was allocated by three regional states (Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR). In 2005 EFY, these regions have allocated Birr 60.0 million. This shows that the budget allocated by the three regions has shown

increment. Tigray and SNNPR have increased a significant amount of budget compared with the Amhara region. About Birr 138.22 million is allocated for the implementation of COWASH activities in the five regions in 2006 EFY. The budget indicated for BSG is the commitment from the regional government as the actual plan for 2006EFY is not yet prepared.

Table 2: Budget Allocated for COWASH by Regional States

Region	Budget Allocated (in Birr)				
	2004 EFY	2005 EFY	2006 EFY*	% Increase (2004 EFY to 2005 EFY)	% Increase (2005 EFY to 2006 EFY)
Amhara	20,537,000	38,096,900	64,682,503	85.5	69.8
Tigray	2,427,352	14,127,300	30,111,071	482.0	113.1
SNNPR	2,559,304	7,791,305	20,553,155	204.4	163.8
Oromia		10,553,549	20,869,323		97.7
BG			2,000,000		
Total	25,523,656	70,569,054	138,216,052	176.5	95.9

Note: The actual budget allocated by BSG for 2006 EFY is not yet known.

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

Component 1 of the COWASH project strives to strengthen the federal level capacity for implementation of the CMP approach and to support the overall WaSH sector development process. It also strives to support the establishment and implementation of One WaSH National Program. In order to scale-up the CMP approach, tools and planning, implementation and monitoring mechanisms were developed for a wider application of the CMP approach. Networking and coordination activities have been performed to promote CMP and generate more funds for CMP implementations thereby accelerate the WaSH interventions in water supply access, sanitation and hygiene.

With the support of the federal technical staff, the project has performed quite a lot of WaSH activities till the reporting period at the federal and regional levels. At the federal level, the project has been assisting MoWIE, specifically the NWCO, in strategically thinking and moving forward in implementing WaSH activities in a coordinated and harmonized manner. In the project regions, utmost effort has been exerted to assist in preparing annual plans, performance reports (both physical and financial) for the quarterly fund transfer requests to the Embassy of Finland. Supportive supervisions have been made in all regions and on-the-job technical assistances provided by federal technical staff. The supports provided from the federal technical assistance team quickened the implementation of the CMP approach in the regions and the Government of Ethiopia to further develop the WaSH sector.

In 2006 EFY, the project has planned to widen and deepen its support in achieving the GTP targets of WaSH by providing technical and financial support to NWCO and other stakeholders of the project. The major activities performed during the reporting period are presented under the outputs indicated below (detailed activities performed in the first half of 2006 EFY are attached in Annex 1). It should be noted that all the activities performed by the federal COWASH team do not automatically belong to Component 1 but support directly Component 2 (the project regions).

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

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

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

A number of manuals/guidelines have been prepared in the last fiscal year. Some main activities were planned to be executed in the reporting period: i) Provide technical assistance (through short term consultancies) to MoWIE and WaSH sector in the establishment of Women and Youth Led WaSH Supply Chain Outlets and development of relevant documents; ii) Provide technical assistance in the finalization of the CMP point source Operation and Maintenance Management (O&MM) Manual; iii) Participate as a member of the Task Force in

the development of Generic Rural Water Supply O&MM Manual and Strategic Framework;
iv) Provide technical assistance in the development of Water Safety Planning Guideline for CMP point water schemes.

The analysis of the situation of the above and some other documents and manuals is presented below.

4.1.1.1 *Provision of technical assistance to MoWIE and WaSH sector in the establishment of Women and Youth-Led WaSH Supply Chain Outlets*

Last fiscal year, a ToR was developed by COWASH in co-operation with the Women Affairs and Water Supply and Sanitation Directorates of MoWIE for the preparation of a training manual for the establishment of Women and Youth-Led Supply Chain Outlets. Competent private companies were identified for the purpose. COWASH had made fruitful discussion with PATH, which is an international NGO with good experience of commercialization and use of MFIs in household level water treatment product development. But latter it was decided to continue the preparation of the project in co-operation with all WaSH stakeholders. COWASH is still assisting in the development of the supply chain and it was proposed that PATH International will develop more detailed project proposal. But finally, WASH Supply Chain Assessment was started through SNV by using ProAct as a consultant and every effort is geared to assist ProAct to complete the assessment and establish the supply chain outlets. Currently, the SNV initiated Supply chain assessment achieved the end of the inception phase and the field investigation tools were finalized. PATH in collaboration with COWASH reviewed and commented the tools during inception phase. The organization called **water.org** initiated the scoping study to be conducted in Nov 2013-March 2014 in Ethiopia. This scoping study includes microenterprises and their need for micro-finance, self-supply and its need to improve access to savings/finance and it also links to sanitation marketing and HWTS promotion efforts from a credit perspective. Accordingly, COWASH initiated to link its plans of the MFI assessment with this water.org study and on-going SNV supply chain assessment in order to avoid duplication of work. Discussion on how to do it is still on-going. Apart from the efforts exerted by the COWASH CTA, COWASH has provided so far a total of 4 consultancy days for the development of the Supply Chain concept paper.

4.1.1.2 *Provision of technical assistance in the finalization of the CMP Point Source Operation and Maintenance Management (O&MM) Manual*

In the last fiscal year, a private firm (Demewoz Consulting Firm) developed a generic CMP Point Water Scheme O&MM manual with the financial support of COWASH. All the necessary comments and suggestions have been included in the reporting period and a final version of the manual submitted to COWASH. In the reporting period, an amended agreement was signed with Demewoz Consulting firm with 17 working days and the O&MM manual has been separated into two manuals (one for Bureaus, Zones, Woredas and NGOs and the other for Communities) as per the recommendation of the WSSD of MoWIE. This has necessitated COWASH to make supplementary agreement with the consultancy firm. The Rural Water Supply O&MM Manual of Point Water Supplies was submitted to 5 Water Bureaus of COWASH regions (both in hard and soft copy) and major Federal level stakeholders for final comments to be presented in the coming workshop to be organized by COWASH in connection with the Rural Piped Scheme O&MM Manual preparation. The manual can be used by the regions by modifying them in their own context.

The RWS O&MM Manual for Point Water Supplies can be found from the following address:
<http://www.cmpethiopia.org/page/401>.

4.1.1.3 *Participation in the Task Force in the Development of Generic Rural Water Supply O&MM RPS and Point Water Schemes and Generic O&MM Strategic Framework*

Advertisement for the expression of interest for consultancy was made on the Ethiopian Herald and Reporter newspapers respectively to get interests of competent companies for the work. Accordingly, eight consultancy firms had expressed their interest and were evaluated by a rural water supply operation and maintenance task force in which COWASH is a member. Six of the eight consultants were found to qualify for bidding and three of the six competent firms, viz. Demewoz consultancy, Letinsa Share Company and Zenas Engineering, submitted their technical and financial proposals. Accordingly, a tender evaluation committee of 5 members constituted from MoWIE, COWASH, World Bank and Water Aid was organized and conducted the evaluation (technical and financial) of the proposals submitted by the 3 firms. Consequently, the tender evaluation committee presented recommendations for the Task Force approval. The Task Force endorsed most of the Tender Committee recommendations and delegated COWASH to negotiate with the Consultant and proceed with the work. COWASH had negotiated with the consulting firm as per the decision of the Task Force and all the given negotiation points were agreed with the Consulting Firm. Finally, the agreement with Demewoz Consultancy was signed on November 15, 2013 with a total contract amount of ETB 771,400 (exclusive of VAT). Accordingly, inception report (detailing methodology, time schedule, team composition, etc.) was presented to a half-day consultative workshop held at Desalegn Hotel. The workshop was attended by federal level pertinent WaSH stakeholders and comments and suggestions have been forwarded to enrich the approach to be followed. The consultant will incorporate all the valuable comments and start the assignment. The manual and strategic framework development is expected to be finalized in July 2014.

4.1.1.4 *Provision of technical assistance in the development of Water Safety Planning Guideline for CMP water schemes*

COWASH drafted a proposal for the development of the Rural Water Supply Water Safety Planning (WSP) training materials for point water schemes and rural piped schemes to be used in the woreda ToT training and community training by the Woreda personnel. The request was made to MetaMeta to develop more detailed proposal for COWASH consideration of financing. Accordingly, MetaMeta made draft proposal for the rural WSP training material development and the new proposal was discussed in a meeting between COWASH CTA and MetaMeta representatives (Mr. Frank van Steenberg and Ato Assefa Kumsa). In a latest meeting held with Managing Director of MetaMeta, the Community water supply WSP training material concept was further developed and the proposal for the rural WSP training material development was completed by MetaMeta and MoWIE and the Embassy of Finland approved the MetaMeta consultancy for the preparation of Rural Water Supply Water Safety Planning Community level training material and Safe Water Kebele concept development. The Agreement with MetaMeta was signed and preliminary preparations for the assignment started in November 2013 and discussions to conduct the regional and federal stakeholder meetings to launch the project. A 4 days training on Community Water Safety Action Planning has been provided by experts of MetaMeta to 14 (all males) woreda, zonal and regional staff (including 5 RSU staff) of Amhara region, at Bahir Dar town. The MetaMeta assignment includes 21 international and 33 national consultancy days with the total contract price of EUR 22,630. The assignment is expected to be finalized in February 2014.

4.1.1.5 *Preparation of Climate Risk Screening Guideline*

COWASH is also finalizing the preparation of one important guideline for Climate Risk Screening. The guideline is being prepared by ODI experts with the financial support from

DFID and COWASH project. Currently, ODI experts are incorporating all the valuable comments and suggestions given from different professionals in two workshops held in the last fiscal year. According, the preparation of the guideline with five parts is completed. The Climate Risk Screening Guideline parts are: i) Catchment assessment tool, ii) Environmental risk assessment tool, iii) Geological assessment tool, IV) Climate Risk Screening Description, and v) Working Paper on CRM Water Tools. The documents are available in the following address: <http://www.cmpethiopia.org/page/401>. There was a delay in the preparation of the training plan to regions on how to apply these climate risk screening guidelines for new water supplies during the appraisal stage and for the old water supplies in connection with the water safety planning. The delay was caused mainly due to the slow progress made by ODI to finalize the tools and secondly due to the non-employment of the JPO (environmental specialist) as the COWASH Framework Agreement revision delay and due to the request of re-tendering of the federal TA. The consultant cannot commit to any long term employment beyond July 2014 until the tendering of the federal TA for the remaining 2 years of COWASH has been completed and the consultant selected.

4.1.2 Output 2: Tools and Mechanisms Reviewed and Developed for Standardizing the Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of CMPs

Four indicators were set to measure the achievement of the output, namely, i) number of annual plans prepared; ii) number of quarterly reports prepared and disseminated to partners; iii) M&E framework developed; and iv) number of federal level steering committee meetings conducted.

As in the previous implementation years, a series of activities that are believed to contribute for the achievement of the output were planned to be carried out in the reporting period. The major ones are: i) Assist Embassy of Finland in the amendment of the 4 regions (Amhara, Tigray, Oromia and SNNPR) financing agreements; ii) Assist Embassy of Finland in processing the Benishangul-Gumuz region Financing agreement for 2006 EFY; iii) assist NWCO in the preparation of OWNPN planning and reporting formats by incorporating CMP; iv) Assist regions (Amhara, Tigray, SNNP, Oromia and BSG) in the preparation of OWNPN annual plans with CMP incorporated; v) Assist regions (Amhara, Tigray, SNNP, Oromia and BSG) in the preparation of Fund requests to the Embassy of Finland; vi) Participate in 2005 EFY performance review and 2006 EFY annual plan workshops in the regions; vii) Assist NWCO to compile OWNPN quarterly and annual reports with CMP incorporated; viii) Follow-up visits (quarterly) to Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and BSG Regions and Woredas; ix) Participate in RWSC meetings on OWNPN and COWASH in relation to CMP implementation; and x) Prepare quarterly and annual reports of COWASH. The status of some of the main activities indicated above is presented as follows:

4.1.2.1 *Assisting Embassy of Finland in Amending and Processing New Financing Agreements*

COWASH planned to provide technical assistance in amending the 4 regions financing agreements and processing new financing agreement with Benishangul-Gumuz Finance Bureau. The Embassy has signed a three-year financing agreements with the finance bureaux of the four regions of Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia. However, these financing agreements need to be amended as the regions have utilized much of the GoF fund allocated for the three years in the two years of implementation of the project. The Embassy should also sign a new financing agreement with Benishangul-Gumuz Finance Bureau according to the COWASH revised Project Document. Until end of the reporting period, COWASH could not provide the planned technical assistance in the amendment of the financing agreements of the four regions as the Governmental level COWASH framework agreement. The agreement with

Benishangul-Gumuz Finance bureau was not made due to delay in the approval of the revised project document and the COWASH framework agreement.

Moreover, COWASH's technical assistance in fund transfer requests preparation could not be given as many of the regions have been finalizing the preparation and approval of the 2006 EFY plan.

4.1.2.2 *Technical assistance to NWCO and Project Regions*

In the reporting period, it was planned to provide technical assistance to NWCO in the development of OWNP planning and reporting tools and compiling quarterly reports with CMP incorporated. It was also planned to provide the required technical assistance in the preparation of OWNP annual plans of the regions by incorporating CMP. Though COWASH was ready to provide the required technical assistance, it was not possible to provide technical assistance due to the fact that OWNP is not yet implemented and regional OWNP plans of 2006 EFY with CMP incorporated are not prepared.

4.1.2.3 *Participation in Regional WaSH Steering Committee Meetings*

Regions were expected to make RWSC meetings in the first quarter of the fiscal year. For these meetings, regional annual physical and financial reports were expected to be presented and discussed. Usually, quite a lot of issues and challenges hindering the implementation of the project are raised and deliberated and important decisions made during these meetings. However, though the 2005 EFY annual reports of the regions are made ready for the meeting, the RWSC meetings were conducted in only two regions: Amhara and Oromia. The RWSC meetings of Tigray and SNNPR are expected to be held in January 2014; If these meetings are postponed further the implementation of construction of facilities may be hampered.

4.1.2.4 *COWASH 2005 EFY Annual Report Preparation*

During the reporting period, all the 4 COWASH regions have prepared their own 2005 EFY annual performance report. The Component 1 performance in 2005 EFY was also prepared. Consequently, the COWASH federal technical team consolidated the 2005 EFY annual performance report based on the regional and Component 1 reports. The consolidated annual report of the project is disseminated to stakeholders. Moreover, the project's 2006 EFY first quarter report has been prepared and disseminated to stakeholders. This time, it was challenging to prepare the report as many of the regions didn't prepare the quarterly report due to the delay in the preparation of the 2006 EFY plans and delay in the RWSC meetings of regions. Many of the main activities not incorporated in the first quarter report are included in this report.

4.1.3 Output 3: CMP Approach within the Rural WaSH Scientifically Researched

Three indicators are set for measuring the achievement of this output. These are: i) number of CMP researches (disaggregated by Doctoral, Masters and Bachelor levels) completed; ii) number of published articles on CMP research results; and iii) number of CMP research result presentations given in international conferences.

This output is supported by the Finnish "Society of Soil and Water Technology" ("Maa- ja Vesitekniiikan Tuki ry"). In the reporting period, it was planned to continue the PhD level and the newly started MSc level researches. The title of the PhD research is 'Ways for Sustainability of RWSS in Ethiopia' and that of the MSc research is 'Evaluation of the level of service rendered by functioning water supply schemes in Amhara region: the Case of Farta

Woreda'. The PhD student planned to prepare 2 papers for international scientific journals during the fiscal year and present one at an international conference in the reporting period. The MSc student planned to complete the research in the first half of the fiscal year. Last fiscal year, 3 MSc level and 1 BSc level researches on CMP were completed with the financial and technical support of COWASH.

Accordingly, the researchers have been progressing well with their research in the reporting period. The PhD student prepared and presented a paper entitled "*Community Managed Project for rural water supply and sanitation service delivery: case of Benishangul Gumuz Region*" at International Water Association (IWA) conference held in October 2013 in Nairobi, Kenya. Furthermore, the PhD student presented an improved paper of the same subject in the FLOWS seminar in November 2014. The MSc level thesis and the presentation of the PhD student were reviewed by COWASH federal technical staff, the international Human Resource Development Specialist and other professionals. The PhD student has been assisting the MSc level student in finalizing the research timely so that the findings of the research can be used in the PhD level CMP research.

The researcher officially defended his paper at the Addis Ababa University, where COWASH CTA present as one of the external examiners. The students have presented their findings at the FLOWS seminar held on November 28, 2013 at Adama town.

Some other activities related to research have been accomplished in the reporting period. Discussion was made about WaSH research and possible future cooperation possibilities with Addis Ababa University (Prof. Gashaw). Moreover, a list of possible new research topics /subjects was prepared by HRD Specialist. COWASH has also assisted MoWIE in organizing the 8th FLOWS seminar held at Adama town on 28th Nov. 2013. The workshop was organized with the cooperation of other WaSH actors (RiPPLE, IRC, and Research Directorate of MoWIE). The seminar was entitled "*National Workshop on Equitable and Inclusive WaSH, Community Management and Self Supply*". COWASH has actively participated in the one-day workshop and two researches on CMP were presented.

The analysis report of the ReCMP research project, Evaluation of CMP Research Project 2012-2014 – findings and recommendations, was up-dated in the reporting period. The updating included improvements in the CMP implementation recommended by the already completed CMP researches. Moreover, ReCMP 'newsletter' was updated and uploaded in the CMP website www.cmpethiopia.org.

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

The major indicators for measuring the achievement of the output are: i) Communication strategy developed; ii) Number of major international and national events (workshops, seminars, conferences, symposiums) where CMP awareness is raised through COWASH participation; and iii) Number of CMP related information and education materials prepared and published (disaggregated by types).

As indicated in Annex 1, a number of communication-related activities were planned for the reporting period. The major ones and their status are indicated hereunder:

4.1.4.1 *Production and distribution of OOWNP table calendars with CMP incorporated*

It was planned to support the production and distribution of OOWNP table calendars in the reporting period. However, the table calendars could not be produced due to delay in the implementation of the OOWNP. Instead, COWASH has produced its own table calendars, similar to the 2005EFY, in the reporting period. A total of 3,000 copies of the 2006 EFY CMP table calendars were produced and disseminated to all 5 regions, zones, woredas and also to the stakeholders at federal level. These calendars are believed to promote CMP in the COWASH woredas and beyond.

4.1.4.2 *Revision of the "key steps of CMP" brochure*

COWASH planned to revise its brochure on 'key steps of CMP'. Accordingly, the CMP brochure was revised and 1,000 copies printed and distributed to stakeholders and other readers to promote CMP at national and international levels. The revised brochure is being disseminated to users in all CMP occasions and events.

4.1.4.3 *Participation in selected International conferences, networking and forums*

COWASH tries to support participation in international conferences, networking meetings and forums so as to promote CMP at the international and national levels. In the reporting period, it was planned to participate in Stockholm Water Week conference to be held on Sept. 1-7, 2013. Accordingly, as requested by the State Minister, two MoWIE staff, Abiy Girma (NWCO Coordinator) and Lakech Haile (Women Affairs Director), participated in Stockholm Water Week conference with the sponsorship of COWASH.

4.1.4.4 *Participation in selected National conferences and forums*

OOWNP was launched on Sept. 13, 2013. COWASH facilitated the OOWNP launch event and CMP was raised as one funding mechanism in water supply and sanitation in the country. COWASH has also assisted MoWIE in organizing and actively participated in the 8th FLOWS seminar. Two COWASH staff (CMP Specialist and HRD Specialist) attended the one-day and findings of two CMP researches have been presented at the seminar.

4.1.4.5 *Participation in National level coordination and networking meetings and learning events on WaSH*

It was planned to participate in three National Level meetings and events in the reporting period. Accordingly, COWASH participated in Self Supply working group meeting, Multi-stakeholder Platform establishment event and Climate Resilience through WASH kick-off meeting organized by WHO.

4.1.4.6 *Updating CMP WEB page*

The official CMP website (www.cmpethiopia.org) has been developed in collaboration with IRC and it has been updated on a regular basis; this web-site is a key for disseminating basic information on CMP and attract more funding to the country. In the reporting period, the CMP webpage was updated with the assistance of the newly employed GIS Specialist and important documents (OOWNP related documents, Urban O&M Manual and Rural Water Point Scheme Manual and COWASH reports) were uploaded to the web site. This website assists any person interested of the Ethiopian WaSH sector to access major WaSH related documents. For instance, many of the resource documents for compiling country level data for the GLASS 2014 report were taken from this website. In fact, COWASH received appreciations from many

international organizations such as WHO, UNICEF and ODI for availing important WASH related documents at the CMP web page (www.cmpethiopia.org).

4.1.4.7 *Provision of articles for and finance WaSH bulletin publication*

COWASH has been assisting in the production of bulletins and contributing articles on CMP related issues. For the first quarter, CMP update and development of article was produced to the WaSH bulletin by COWASH Junior Professional Officer (JPO). It was not possible to develop article for the bulleting in the 2nd quarter as it not possible to hire another JPO due to delay in the approval of the COWASH revised project document and signing of the COWASH bilateral agreement.

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

4.2.1 Output 1: Capacity Building Instruments Reviewed and Developed

The achievement of the output is to be measured by three indicators: i) Generic CMP capacity building strategy developed; ii) Generic woreda level capacity building package developed; and iii) number of impact assessments made on CMP related trainings (one in each project region).

In the last fiscal years, a number of important activities had been performed. Generic CMP capacity building strategy was developed and assessment study on impact of the 2004 EFY CMP trainings held in the Tigray and SNNPR was undertaken. The capacity building strategy has been revised every year to capture new developments in the WaSH sector. Completion of the training impact assessment study was the major activity planned to be conducted by COWASH federal technical staff in the reporting period. Accordingly, draft report of the assessment on the impact of the CMP trainings held in 2004 EFY in Tigray and SNNPR has been completed and the report has been reviewed by the HRD Specialist. The comments and suggestions are being incorporated and the report will be disseminated to users in January 2014.

The impact of the CMP related trainings held in 2005 EFY in the regions are planned to be undertaken by a national short term consultant in the third quarter of the fiscal year. In the reporting period, Expression of Interest (EoI) was floated on local Newspaper and bidders have submitted their interest in conducting the training impact assessment. Evaluation of the bidders will be made in January 2014.

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

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

COWASH has hired many of its staff (at the federal and regional levels) over the last two years of implementation. Moreover, its federal technical team has been building the capacity of the regional and woreda implementers of the project. In the reporting period, the project planned to carry out some important activities related to building the capacity of the regions

implementing the project activities. The major activities and their achievement are the following.

4.2.2.1 *Assist in the preparation of 2006 EFY Annual Plans and 2005 EFY Performance Review of Regions*

Regions should have prepared the 2006 EFY COWASH plans before the end of the previous fiscal year. These regional plans could not be prepared on time due to a number of reasons in the regions, zones and woredas. The delay in the preparation of the plans (physical and financial) delays the construction of water points and institutional latrines that ultimately affects the attainment of the GTP targets in WaSH. Anyhow, all of the four COWASH regions prepared their annual plans in the reporting period with the technical assistance of the COWASH federal technical staff. Draft planning formats (physical and financial), unit costs and outlines for performance review presentations have been prepared and shared to the RSUs and technical assistance have been provided during the 2005 EFY performance review and 2006 EFY Planning workshop of the regions. This year, effort has been exerted in sharing some of the findings of the CMP researches funded by the project so that some mistakes done in the old regions in relation to applying the CMP process will not be repeated in the new woredas joining the project.

4.2.2.2 *Communications training*

The idea of providing communications training was initiated last fiscal year. The preliminary results of the training impact assessment study has supported the need for building the communication capacity of federal, regional and woreda level staff so as to promote the CMP approach in a meaningful manner. It was therefore planned to provide communication and training method design training course with the view to provide COWASH Federal and Regional RSU staff with skills and knowledge of effective communication and training design and delivery skills in order to improve the effectiveness of transfer this knowledge and skills to other implementers of COWASH at Project and District level. Accordingly, COWASH managed to provide the communication and training method design training course for 25 (1 female) federal COWASH staff and Regional Support Units staff for 6 days (26-31 Aug. 2013) at Adama town. The training was given by a private consultant, Fiona Budge, with the facilitation and support of COWASH. A total of 10 consultancy days was provided for the training.

4.2.2.3 *Training on CMP Management and Appraisal for Regions*

Like the previous implementation years of the project, it was planned to assist RSUs in training woreda staff in CMP Management and Appraisal. The plan was to complete the trainings in the regions in the reporting period. However, it was not possible to provide the trainings to new woredas in SNNPR and Oromia due to delay in the preparation of 2006 EFY plans and selection of the project beneficiary woredas. Anyhow, it was managed to train staff of new woredas in Tigray and those who were not trained last fiscal year in Oromia woredas. Some woreda staff in Tigray and Oromia regions trained in the last years of implementation of the project were included in the trainings so as to further enhance their understanding on the CMP approach and share their experiences to the new trainees. A total of 62 (5 female) woreda, zonal and regional staff (including WWT members) in Oromia region have been trained in CMP management for 3 days. Among the people trained, 22 of them (all male) were trained last fiscal year (2005 EFY). Of the total CMP management trainees, 17 woreda technical staff (1 female) have received CMP appraisal and M&E training for 2 days. Seven of these trainees (1 female) had attended the appraisal training in 2005 EFY.

Besides, similar CMP management training was given to 49 (7 female) woreda staff of the 3 new woredas of Tigray, including WWT, ZWT members and DECSI staff. The training was given for 3 days at Mekele city. Five of the woreda staff (all of them male) had received same training last fiscal year. Eighteen of the woreda staff (2 female) who participated in the CMP management training were also trained in (desk and field) appraisal and M&E for 2 days. Two of these trainees were trained on CMP appraisal last fiscal year. The training included site selection, cost estimation, monitoring and reporting. The participation of the trained woreda staff has helped in sharing experiences of the old woredas to the new ones thereby enhancing understanding on the CMP Cycle. This time, learning from the Communication training, the CMP management, appraisal and M&E trainings in the regions were made lively and more participatory.

The COWASH federal technical team will assist the RSUs to train the new woreda staff of Oromia and SNNP regions at the beginning of the third quarter of the fiscal year.

4.3 RESULT 3 OF COMPONENT 1: DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ONE WaSH NATIONAL PROGRAM SUPPORTED

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

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

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

This fiscal year, much of the Component 1 planned activities are geared towards assisting OWNP implementation. However, much of them have not been implemented due to delay in the implementation of OWNP. The following are the major activities planned for the reporting period.

4.3.1.1 *Advising and participation in the finalization of OWNP Document and Joint Financing Agreement by incorporating CMP*

COWASH has contributed technically and financially in developing OWNP Document. It has provided financial national short term consultant to develop the financial management system and incorporated CMP into the OWNP document. The Financial Specialist provided also the Joint Financing Agreement for the Development Partners (DPs). A committee was established by the State Minister of MoWIE to finalize the Code of Conduct (CoC). The meetings and discussions on the CoC continued through the whole November 2013. In all, COWASH has provided a 47-days consultancy days technical support for the establishment of the OWNP documents. COWASH federal technical team has provided comments and suggestions on the draft document and continuous technical support for the consulting team who developed the programme document.

4.3.1.2 *Participate in the Fiduciary Risk Assessment (FRA) exercise*

The Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE) in collaboration with development partners has been carrying out Fiduciary Risk Assessment on recently launched OWP. COWASH planned to provide technical assistance to the consulting team conducting FRA study. Accordingly, COWASH assisted WTWG and NWCO to conduct the FRA as per the requests received and approved by the Embassy of Finland and by incorporating CMP in the FRA. Moreover, it was managed to provide invaluable comments and suggestions on FRA tools and the draft report of the FRA and comments and suggestions incorporated by the consultants. The long term technical assistant (TA) of COWASH provided inputs to the FRA consultants report and UNICEF is in a process to finalize the FRA report.

4.3.1.3 *Participate in the Joint Project Appraisal (JPA) process*

COWASH planned to contribute in the appraisal of OWP conducted by MoWIE and development partners. Accordingly, it was managed to participate in the discussions held as to how the appraisal should be made and provided technical support to NWCO in the issue. Donors provided comments to the OWP Document. These comments were considered as a Joint Appraisal. The MoWIE announced that it will not start revising the document at this stage. The comments provided by the donors will be recorded and will be taken into consideration during the OWP implementation and during its Review after two years. African Development Bank (AfDB) carried out pre-appraisal in November 2013 and World Bank completed their appraisal in December 2013.

4.3.1.4 *Assist in the preparation of Job Descriptions(JDs)*

As part of the continuous support in the development and implementation of OWP, COWASH planned to assist in the preparation of job descriptions for the technical assistance (TA) personnel for OWP at federal and regional levels. This will be made based on demand from NWCO. This technical assistance was not given as the OWP Document has not been implemented in the reporting period and NWCO has not requested any assistance from COWASH.

4.3.1.5 *Participate as secretary in the One WaSH National Program Task Force meetings*

COWASH's Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) has been serving as secretary of the Task Force for OWP. There has been only 1 Task Force meeting (in July) held in the reporting period. Continuous technical and financial support will be provided for the implementation of the OWP if NWCO invites the Task Force meetings.

4.3.1.6 *Assist NWCO in the preparation of OWP Financial Management implementation guideline*

COWASH planned to assist NWCO in the preparation of OWP Financial Management implementation guidelines by incorporating CMP into it. It was planned to provide 10 consultancy days for the purpose. However, World Bank decided to support this activity during 2nd quarter and COWASH's inputs will be only to comment the document which is now called POM.

4.3.1.7 *Participation in Joint Technical Review (JTR 8)*

JTR 8 field work was conducted in November 2013. Three teams were organized for the purpose. One team visited Gambella region and reviewed the region's readiness to start OWP implementation. One team visited two urban towns in Oromia to review the urban sanitation

and un-accounted for water. The third team visited SNNPR and reviewed the self supply and CLTSH implementation. The CTA from COWASH took part to the Gambella readiness review. Other Gambella Team members were MoWIE, WaterAid and UNICEF. The draft report was prepared in November 2013. Furthermore, the CTA assisted NWCO to compile the JTR 8 report and presentations.

4.3.1.8 *GIS Map Development*

The newly hired GIS expert participated in AKVO FLOW-training in Addis Ababa and Jigjiga. The first version of COWASH Water Point Mapping Strategic Plan was drafted and Woreda level map of current data collectors was completed and put to COWASH Water Point Mapping Strategic Plan. Moreover, GIS expert visited Tigray Water bureau and had a meeting with ICRC GIS expert in Addis Ababa. Data was collected for two weeks in Metekel-Zone in Benishangul-Gumuz-region (FinnWASH-project).

4.3.1.9 *Participation in RADWQ 2 workshop*

COWASH participated in a half day workshop, organized by WHO on Nov 8, 2013 to discuss the implementation of RADWQ 2 in Ethiopia.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program of Water and Sanitation (JMP) Task Force on Water Quality Monitoring suggested a three-pronged approach to address gaps in water quality data in the global monitoring. These approaches are: i) add water quality testing modules to existing household surveys; ii) carry out surveys with dedicated teams; and iii) assess the feasibility of data from water quality regulators. Following this recommendation, it was agreed by JMP to conduct RADWQ 2 in a number of countries as pilot including Ethiopia alongside with World Bank LSMS which is year round survey. As this is an excellent opportunity for Ethiopia to see trends in the quality of water following RADWQ 2, COWASH has contributed in providing technical assistance through participating in the workshop.

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

Number of people trained in CMP implementation in non-COWASH regions by federal COWASH and number of federal level advisers assigned in the One WaSH National Program management are the two indicators set for measuring the achievement of the output.

COWASH prepared a 17-points transition plan to transit COWASH into OWNPN. However, though MoFED has approved the COWASH revised project document and appreciated the usefulness of the CMP approach, the revised project document could not be approved as instruments to channel Public Funds to community and community to use Public Funds for Procurement are not yet approved.

Quite a lot of technical and financial supports are planned to be provided for the implementation of OWNPN. During the report period, 4 consultancy days were provided to investigate possibilities to incorporate CMP into the Public Financial and Procurement Management System. The consultancy inputs continued in the 2nd quarter in order to propose practical instruments to incorporate CMP into the Public Finance Management System. The meeting, organized in August with representatives from MoWIE, Embassy of Finland, Regional Water and Finance bureaus and COWASH, decided that in 2006 EFY COWASH shall not yet join

the OWNP. The rationale for this decision was the uncertainty on how the CMP will be implemented in OWNP. The meeting also decided to explore more options in order to bring the channeling of public finance to the communities and community procurement closer to the public finance and procurement management system.

A proposal, detailing short-term and long-term arrangements, in mainstreaming CMP into the OWNP was prepared. The short-term arrangement was that the current arrangement in place within COWASH project, until the practicality of CMP under the public finance and procurement system is tested in selected woredas by allowing woreda finance and economic development offices (WoFEDs) to channel funds to communities to implement projects and procure required inputs and services for the project. The second arrangement was to make CMP part of the OWNP and its channeling be organized through WoFED. It was finally decided to proceed with the second arrangement without piloting the system in non-COWASH woredas. The MoWIE State Minister requested that the CMP Implementation Manual is to be revised in line with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and the testing will be done in COWASH before incorporating COWASH into OWNP. COWASH jointly with SNV started preparations to organize consultancy to draft the CMP Implementation Manual using Public Finance Management System.

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

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

The two components (Component 2 and 3) are now merged into one Component in the revised project document. This new component aims at building the capacity of target Regions, Zones and Woredas to plan, manage, monitor and implement WaSH interventions through the CMP approach; deliver financial and procurement services for CMP interventions at all levels; and to increase the sustainable community and institutional access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in the target areas.

Much has not been done in the regions in the reporting period due to the following reasons: i) rainy season in most parts of the project regions; ii) delay in 2006 EFY plan preparation and approval; and iii) competing activities in the woredas. The major achievements of the regions during the first half of 2006 EFY are indicated hereunder.

5.1 RESULT 1 OF COMPONENT 2: TARGET REGIONS, ZONES AND WOREDAS CAPABLE TO PLAN, MANAGE, MONITOR AND IMPLEMENT RURAL WaSH INTERVENTIONS USING CMP APPROACH

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

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

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

Adequate staff has been hired in the regions in previous years of implementation of the project. What is remaining is the hiring of the Oromia CMP Specialist. The repeated attempts of the region failed due to incompatibility of the experience required and the remuneration set for the post. The region has now agreed to revise the ToR and the process of hiring the Specialist is started. In the reporting period, four Woreda CMP Advisors have been hired for new SNNPR COWASH woredas and new Woreda Advisors have been hired in place of the Chench and Arbaminch Zuria woreda CMP advisors.

Like any other region of the country, all project regions are expected to prepare and approve their annual plans of a fiscal year before the fiscal year starts. However, many of the project regions have prepared their COWASH annual plans late in the reporting period and approval of some of the plans has not been completed until end of the reporting period. Usually, the plans are prepared with the participation of woreda, zonal and regional stakeholders, after reviewing the performance of the project in the woredas, zones and regional levels through a workshop in the presence of new woredas and zones. The plans could not be prepared timely due to one

or more of the following reasons: i) delay in the announcement of shares of the annual budget of the woredas and zones from the regional governments and other competing activities (soil and water conservation, irrigation, etc.) in the regions. Consequently, though many of the regions have some leftover money from the previous fiscal year, GoF fund request for the first and second quarters of the fiscal year were not made.

With regards to performance reports, RSU of the respective region are expected to prepare four reports per fiscal year- three quarterly and one annual report. In the reporting period, RSUs of the four COWASH regions (Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia) have prepared and submitted the 2005 EFY annual physical and financial reports. Some of the regions have not prepared a formal report for the first quarter of 2006 EFY as there were no many activities performed in the quarter and they didn't request fund transfer from GoF.

Besides, Regional WaSH Steering Committee (RWSC) meetings on COWASH have not been held in the reporting period and outstanding issues that are decisive for speeding up the implementation of the project in the reporting period and beyond have not been discussed and decided. The delay in these meetings will primarily delay the approval of the plans and this in turn delays implementation of activities at all levels: region, zone and woreda.

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

Number of trainings types held by region, zone and woreda (disaggregated by type of training), number of people (disaggregated by sex and type of training) participated in trainings given by regions, zones and woredas and number of water pints and institutional latrines built as per plan (proxy indicator) are the indicators set to measure the achievement of the output.

The scaling-up of the CMP approach requires extensive human capacity building activities at the regional, zonal and woreda levels. A number of trainings are expected to be carried out in the new woredas and zones of the project regions. Some trainings which were not conducted in the previous fiscal year and refreshment trainings should be carried out in the reporting period and upcoming quarters of the fiscal year. However, very few human capacity building activities have been carried out in the regions during the reporting period mainly due to delay in the preparation of annual plans and presence of competing activities in the woredas.

5.1.2.1 *Trainings Conducted in the First Half of 2006EFY*

Five trainings were carried out in SNNPR with the capacity building funds leftover from 2005 EFY (Table 3). These are: 1) O&M training; 2) WASHCO CMP management training; 3) Pump attendants and caretakers training; 4) KWT gender awareness and mainstreaming training; and 5) Water Safety Planning.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) training, which should have been given in 2005 EFY, was conducted in Duna woreda with capacity building funds leftover from 2005 EFY. The training was given to 57 WASHCO members (24 female) for 3 days at the woreda capital at an estimated cost of Birr 40,703.

WASHCO CMP management and implementation training was held in two woredas (Arbaminch zuria and Misha) in the reporting period. The woredas have trained 140 (62 female) members of WASHCOs for 5 days at a cost of Birr 50,468. These WASHCO members are those who didn't get training during the previous fiscal year.

Pump attendants and caretakers, 158(38.6% female) in Chencha woreda were also trained for 4 days in repairing and protecting water points (hand dug wells and springs) at an estimated cost of Birr 84,380. In the reporting period, Woreda Women Affairs Office of Arbaminch Zuria woreda, in collaboration with the Woreda Water Office, has conducted training related to gender awareness and mainstreaming for KWT members. The role of women in CMP implementation and their empowerment was put at the center of the training. A total of 60 (83.3% female) kebele and woreda level people attended the 4 days training held at the woreda level at a cost of Birr 19,500.

Table 3: Trainings held in SNNPR in First Half of 2006 EFY

S/N	Type of Training	Responsible body/Trainer	No. of Trainees Planned			Number Trained						No. of Days Trained	Cost of training (in Birr)
			Annual	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	2 nd Quarter			Cumulative				
						M	F	T	M	F	T		
1	CMP Management Training for ZWT, WWT & appraisal team	COWASH FTAT & RSU	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	CMP Promotion, Application, Appraisal & M&E Training for CMP appraisal team	COWASH FTAT & RSU	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	WaSHCO ToT in CMP Management	COWASH FTAT & RSU	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4	Financial management & Utilization training for Zonal & Woreda technical staff.	BoFED	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	Hand Pump Procurement Training	BoFED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6	ToT in O&M, tariff collection & caretakers training of Water Schemes for woreda water office experts	Federal COWASH & RSU	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7	O&M training of new Wps WaSHCOs, tariff collection & caretaking & Scheme management	WVO	1205	0	0	33	24	57	33	24	57	3	40,703
8	Pump attendants & care takers Refreshment Training	WVO	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9	CLTSH ToT Training (for Woreda & Zone)	BoH	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10	CLTSH Training for Kebele Level Experts	BoH	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11	KWT CMP Promotion & Appraisal Training	WVO	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12	WASHCO CMP Management & Implementation Training	WVO	1,289	0	0	0	0	0	78	62	140	5	50,467.72
13	Refreshment of WASHCOs in O&M training	WVO	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14	New artisans Training	WVO	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
15	Refreshment training for old artisans	WVO	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
16	Pump Attendants & Caretakers Training	WVO	518	0	0	97	61	158	97	61	158	4	84,380.00
17	Kebele strategic plan in 5 kebeles per Woreda	WVO	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
18	ToT Training in Water Safety Planning	BoH	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
19	KWT gender awareness & mainstreaming Training	WWAO	385	0	0	10	50	60	10	50	60	4	19,560
20	Training of WASHCOs in Water Safety Planning	WVO	1,673	0	0	24	10	34	122	70	192	3	75,459.10

In Tigray region, five trainings have been given in the first half of 2006 EFY. CMP management training was given to 44 members of WWT and ZWT and woreda appraisal team members (7 female) for 3 days at Mekele town. The training was given by COWASH FTAT in cooperation with RSU at a cost of about Birr 70,220.

CMP (desk and field) appraisal and reporting training was given to 18 (1 female) new woreda experts, including some woreda staff from old woredas and zones, for 2 days with an estimated cost of Birr 29,585. The training was given by COWASH FTAT with the collaboration of RSU. It was also reported from the region that 21 KWT members (8 women) have been

trained on CMP management, promotion and appraisal for 2 days. The training held at the woreda capital costed Birr 10,895 from the capacity building funds allocated for 2005 EFY. A number of KWT members in the new kebeles of the COWASH/CMP woredas are expected to be trained in the upcoming quarters of the fiscal year. Some artisans have been refreshed for 8 days at a cost of Birr 24,000. This refreshment was given by woreda water office experts at the woreda level.

CLTSH training was given, by Regional Health Bureau staff, to woreda staff constituted from four woredas – 2 old and 2 new. A total of 21 woreda staff (23.8% female) attended the training held for 5 days (13-17 August 2013) at Adigrat town. In this training, both theoretical and practical aspects of hygiene and sanitation have been dealt with and field exercises have been conducted in the outskirts of Adigrat town. An estimated amount of Birr 50,937 leftover from 2005 EFY was expended for this training.

Table 4: Trainings held in Tigray Region in First Half of 2006 EFY

S/ N	Type of Training	Responsible body/Trainer	No. of Trainees Planned			Number Trained						No. of Days Trained	Cost of training (in Birr)	Pre & Post Test Result (%)	
			Annual	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	2 nd Quarter			Cumulative					Pre-test Result	Post-test Result
						M	F	T	M	F	T				
1	CMP Management Training for ZWT, WWT & appraisal team	COWASH FTAT & RSU	50	50	50	37	7	44	37	7	44	3	70,220	26	72
2	CMP Promotion, Application, Appraisal & M&E Training for CMP appraisal team	COWASH FTAT & RSU	20	20	20	17	1	18	0	0	0	2	29,585	72	89
3	KWT CMP promotion and appraisal training	WVO	230	230	230	13	8	21	13	8	21	2	10,895		
4	Artisan refreshment training	WVO	60	0	60	15	0	15	15	0	15	8	24,000		
5	CLTSH Training for Woreda Experts	BoH	21	0	21	0	0	0	16	5	21	5	50,937		

Note: WAO- Woreda Women Affairs Office; WVO – Woreda Water Office; RHB – Regional Health Bureau

In Amhara, 13 new woredas are encompassed by the project in 2006 EFY, and hence, a number of CMP related trainings are planned to be carried out in the different woredas of the region. The trainings in Amhara have been given in a cascading manner. Firstly, RSU trained zonal staff and the trained zonal staff have trained the woreda staff of the project woredas, who in turn trains the communities and KWT members at the grassroots level. In the reporting period, RSU staff has trained 68 (11 female) zonal staff on CMP management ToT for a day at the regional capital. The RSU staff has also trained 41 (8 female) zonal staff on CMP promotion, appraisal and Monitoring and Evaluation ToT for 3 days at Bahir Dar town. In the coming quarters, these trained zonal staff will train the woreda staff and the woreda staff in turn trains members of WASHCOs and KWT and other staff of the institutions in the kebeles and woredas.

Table 5: Trainings held in Amhara Region in the First Half of 2006 EFY

S/N	Type of Training	Trainer	Planned No. of Trainees			Number Trained						No. of Days Trained
			Annual	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	This Quarter			Cumulative			
						M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	Region level CMP Management ToT to zones	RSU	60	60	60	57	11	68	57	11	68	1
2	Region level CMP Promotion, Application, Appraisal, M&E , and WASHCO ToT in CMP Management to zones	RSU	50	50	50	41	8	49	41	8	49	3
3	Zone level level CMP Management ToT to woredas	Zones	240									
4	Zone level CMP Promotion, Application, Appraisal, M&E , and WASHCO ToT in CMP Management to woredas	Zones	160									
5	Financial Training for Finance Personnel	BoFED	108									
6	Region level ToT in O&MM of Water Schemes	RSU/WRDB	20									
7	Region level CLTSH ToT to zones	BoH	10									
8	Zone level CLTSH ToT to woredas	ZOH	80									
9	CLTSH Training for Kebele Level Experts	W OH	1,400									
10	KWT CMP Promotion, appraisal, gender awareness & mainstreaming training	WWO & WOH	1,400									
11	WASHCO CMP Training	WWO	5,020	3,200	3,200							
12	Artisans Training	WWO	192									
13	WASHCO Training in Scheme Management (O&MM)	WWO	5,020									
14	Pump Attendants & Caretakers Training	WWO	1,004									
15	Kebele Level Trigering Training	W OH	2,025									
16	Institutional WASHCO training for latrine building	WWO & WOH	130									
17	ToT Training in Water Safety Planning	MetaMeta/RSU	15	15	15							
18	Training on Water Safety Planning to KWT	WWO & WOH	6									
19	Training of WASHCOs in Water Safety Planning	WWO & WOH	9									

Like the other regions, trainings have been given in Oromia region in the reporting period.

A total of 73 woreda and zonal officials and technical staffs (only 8 are female) from 5 old woredas and 3 zones were trained on CMP management for 3 days at a cost of Birr 187,813. The training was given by COWASH FTAT and RSU staff. Similarly, 19 technical staffs (all male), from those trained in WWT CMP management training, from old project woredas were trained on CMP promotion, appraisal and M&E for 3 days at a cost of Birr 30,000.00. This technical training was also given by COWASH FTAT in cooperation with RSU staff. In addition, technical staffs of old project woredas and zones were trained on CLTSH full package at two centers, Sandefa and Jimma towns. A total of 32 woreda and zone staff (5 female) have attended the ToT training held for 4 days.

Table 6: Trainings held in Oromia Region in the First Half of 2006 EFY

S/N	Type of Training	Trainer	No. of Trainees Planned			Number Trained						No. of Days Trained	Total Cost of Training (in Birr)	Pre & Post Test Result (%)	
			Annual	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	This Quarter			Cumulative					Pre-test Result	Post-test Result
						M	F	T	M	F	T				
1	WWT CMP Management Training	FTAT & RSU	103	103	103	65	8	73	65	8	73	3	187,813	41	72
2	CMP Promotion, Application, Appraisal & M&E Training	FTAT & RSU	56	49	49	19	-	19	19	-	19	3	30,000	46	87
3	WASHCO ToT in CMP Management		56	56	56										
4	Financial Training for Finance Personnel		39	-											
5	Hand Pump Procurement Training		-	-	-										
6	ToT in O&MM of Water Schemes		26	-											
7	Pump attendants & care takers Refreshment Training		-	-	-										
8	CLTSH ToT Training	BoH	50	50	50	27	5	32	27	5	32	4			
9	CLTSH Training for Kebele Level Experts		338	338	338										
10	KWT CMP Promotion & Appraisal Training		491	491	491										
11	WASHCO CMP Training		3,256	1,628	1,628										
12	WASHCO Refreshment Training		-	-	-										
13	Artisans Training		55	40	40										
14	Refreshment training for Artisans		90	90	90										
15	WASHCO Training in Scheme Management		-	-	-										
16	Pump Attendants & Caretakers Training		632	-											
17	Kebele Level Trigering Training														
18	Institutional WASHCO training for latrine building														
19	CLTSH Training for WoH experts & other WaSH staff		-	-	-										
20	ToT Training in Water Safety Planning		35	-											
21	Training on Water Safety Planning														
22	KWT gender awareness & mainstreaming Training		308	308	308										
23	Training of WASHCOs in Water Safety Planning		2,363	-											

5.1.2.2 Workshops and Meetings held in the Regions

All regions were expected to conduct 2005 EFY annual performance review and 2006 EFY Planning workshop in the reporting period. Accordingly, all regions have conducted the workshop in the 2nd quarter of the first half of the fiscal year. In this workshops, regions have reviewed COWASH/CMP performance of 2005EFY and prepared (physical and financial) plans of 2006 EFY in the presence of all woredas and zones including new woredas and zones in the regions.

The Amhara review and planning workshop was held at two places in the region. One of these workshops was held at Dangla town in the presence of Western part of 27 project woredas and zones in the Western part of the region while the second was conducted at Dessie town in the presence of the 13 new woreda and 4 zonal staff of Eastern woredas and zones. A total of 338 (44 female) Woreda and zonal staff participated in the workshop held for 2 days.

Oromia region has also conducted similar workshop in the presence of old woredas and zones. The workshop was conducted for 3 days with the participation of 52 (7 female) woreda, zone and regional participants with an estimated cost of Birr 128,429. The plans of the 3 new woredas and 2 zones have been prepared together with the old ones and unlike the other regions, budget for the woredas was allocated based on their performance during 2005 EFY. Moreover, Jimma zone of Oromia region has carried out quarterly review meeting on COWASH performance in the presence of three of the project woredas in the zone and zonal level sector offices at a cost of Birr 87,009. A total of 67 woreda and zonal staff (9 female) participated in the review workshop held for 3 days.

Tigray's workshop was conducted for 2 days with the participation of 64 (6 female) new and old woreda and regional sector bureaus staff. Approximately Birr 180,400 was expended for the workshop held at Mekele city. The participants from the 3 new woredas have got experiences of the other 4 woredas so that CMP implementation is simpler and similar mistakes done in the other woredas will not be repeated.

SNNPR's workshop was also held in a similar fashion in Butajira town for 3 days with the participation of 76 (6 female) woreda, zone and regional staff including staff of 3 new woredas and 2 new zones at a cost of about Birr 147,664. At the end of the workshop, every woreda, zone and regional sector offices prepared their plans (physical and financial) with the technical assistance of the RSU and COWASH FTAT. Unlike the other project regions, the physical capacity building cost of the 3 new woredas and 2 zones has been contributed from the woredas, zones and regional sector bureaus. Moreover, woreda CMP technical advisors have been hired, one per woreda, in the reporting period with the view to speeding up the implementation of the project activities in the areas. It was also reported from the region that awareness raising workshop was held for private sector in Arbaminch Zuria woreda with the view to creating linkage between WASHCOs and suppliers of industrial materials required for the construction and maintenance of Water Points and Institutional Latrines in the CMP kebeles. The workshop was conducted with the participation of 13 private entrepreneurs (all male) for 5 days at a cost of Birr 8,320 leftover funds from 2005 EFY.

Whole system in the room (WSR) workshop was held, for 3 days, in Chenchaworeda of SNNPR with funds leftover from the previous fiscal year. The workshop was attended by 82 woreda and some kebele level people (33.0% female) and a total of about Birr 79,665 was expended for the purpose.

Table 7: Workshops and Review Meetings held in the Regions in the First Half of 2006 EFY

S/ N	Type of Training	Organizer	Annual	No. of Participants		Number Attended						No. of Workshop Days	Total Cost of Workshop/Meeting (in Birr)
				2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	2 nd Quarter			Cumulative				
						M	F	T	M	F	T		
A. Amhara Region													
1	Annual Review (EFY 2005) and Planning Workshop (EFY 2006)	BoW	293	293	293	294	44	338	294	44	338	2	
B. Oromia Region													
1	Annual Review (EFY 2005) and Planning Workshop (EFY 2006)	BoW	115	115	115	45	7	52	45	7	52	3	128,429
2	Awareness Raising Workshop to Private Sector on the Availability of Market Opportunities												
3	Annual Planning Workshop (EFY 2007)	RSU, & FTAT	115	0	0								
4	Zonal Quarterly Review Meeting with Woredas	ZWT	245	157	0	58	9	67	58	9	67	3	87,009
5	Whole System in the Room (WSR) workshop	W oH	612	0	0								
C. Tigray Region													
1	Annual Review (EFY 2005) and Planning Workshop (EFY 2006)	BoW	64	64	64	58	6	64	58	6	64	2	180,400
D. SNNP Region													
1	Annual Review (EFY 2005) and Planning Workshop (EFY 2006)	BoW	125	125	125	70	6	76	70	6	76	3	147,664.0
2	Awareness Raising Workshop to Private Sector on the Availability of Market Opportunities	ZoW	76	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	13	5	8320
3	Annual planning Workshop for 2007 EFY plan	BoW	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4	Zonal Quarterly Review Meeting with Woredas	ZoW	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	Whole System in the Room (WSR) workshop	W OH	778	0	82	0	0	0	55	27	82	3	79,665

5.1.2.3 Procurements made in the Regions

COWASH aims at building the physical capacity of the implementing institutions so as to implement the CMP approach in a meaningful and sustainable manner. Much of the procurement is to be made by the new woredas as the old woredas have already procured many of the required materials in the previous implementation years of the project. However, much of the procurements in the new woredas and zones have not been made in the reporting period as the preparation of the regional annual plans is delayed. Anyhow, few procurements were made with the funds leftover from 2005 EFY. The different procurements made in the reporting period in the regions, zones and woredas are presented below.

5.1.2.3.1 Procurements done in Oromia Region

In the reporting period, desktop computer, printer, LCD projector, digital camera, binding machine and other materials were procured at a cost of Birr 59,323 for RSU staff of Oromia region. Jidda woreda of Oromia region procured 4 motor bikes with funds committed in the previous fiscal year. A number of other procurements especially for new woredas and zones could not be performed due to delay in the approval of 2006 EFY plan.

Table 8: Materials procured in Oromia region during First Half of 2006 EFY

S/N	Material or Equipment	Unit	Quantity Planned			Quantity Procured		Total Cost (in Birr)
			Annual	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	
1	Desktop Computer	No.	6	6	6	1	1	13,500
2	Laptop Computer	No.	3	3	3			
3	Printer	No.	6	6	6	1	1	7,000
4	Photocopy Machine	No.	3	3	3			
5	LCD Projector	No.	1	1	1	1	1	16,500
6	Scanner	No.	0	0	0			
7	Digital Camera	No.	6	6	6	1	1	12,650
8	File cabinet	No.	3	3	3			
9	Motorbike	No.	7	3	7		4	
10	Large diameter mold	No.	3	3	3			
11	Small diameter mold	No.	19	19	19			
12	Chain block	No.	5	5	5			
13	Artisan tools	Set	40	40	40			
14	Vehicle	No.	1	1	1			
15	Binding Machine	No.	1	1	1	1	1	4,401
16	Spring Equipment	Set	8	8	8			
17	GPS	No.	5	5	5			
18	De Watering Pump	No.	1	1	1			
20	Stabiliser	No.	18	18	18			
21	Miscellaneous (Staple Remover, Mouse, Puncher, Doc, bag..)							5,272
Total								59,323

5.1.2.3.2 Procurements done in Amhara Region

A number of office equipments and construction materials are planned to be procured in the reporting period and in the next quarter of the fiscal year mainly for the 13 new woredas and 4 zones. However, procurements have not been done due to delay in the approval of the annual plan and hence delay in the fund transfer from Finland. The delay in the procurement of materials will have negative effect in the implementation of construction activities in the new woredas of the region.

Table 8: Materials procured in Amhara region during the First Half of 2006 EFY

S/N	Material or Equipment	Unit	Quantity Planned			Quantity Procured		Total Cost (in Birr)
			Annual	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	
1	Desktop Computer	No.	52	52	52			
2	Laptop Computer	No.	4		4			
3	Printer	No.	52	52	52			
4	Photocopy Machine	No.	13	13	13			
5	LCD Projector	No.	4		4			
6	Scanner	No.						
7	Digital Camera	No.						
8	File cabinet	No.	13	13	13			
9	Motorbike	No.	27	27	27			
10	Large diameter mold	No.						
11	Small diameter mold	No.	130	130	130			
12	Chain block	No.						
13	Artisan tools	Set	195	195	195			
14	Vehicle	No.	17		17			
15	Chlorine	Drum	40		40			
16	Spring construction tools	Set	13		13			
17	Water quality test kit	No.	25		25			
18	Water quality test reagent	No.	10		10			
Total								-

5.1.2.3.3 Procurements done in Tigray Region

A number of office and construction materials are planned to be procured in the new and old woredas of the region. However, like the other project regions, the procurements have not been done due to delay in the approval of the annual plan by the Regional WaSH Steering Committee (RWSC). Last fiscal year, many of the project woredas were couldn't procure motorbikes due to lack of suppliers, bureaucratic hurdles, delay in the preparatory processes, etc. This fiscal year, taking lessons from the old woredas, the new woredas have delegated the Regional Water Bureau for the procurement of motorbikes and, accordingly, the bureau has advertised the bid and bid document prepared for the purpose has been sold. Moreover, preparations are underway to procure the different items planned by old and new woredas. A request and procurement plan has been submitted to the procurement section of the Regional Water Bureau to procure the materials planned for the regional sector bureaus and RSU staff. However, in general, Tigray region took much time in the procurement of materials compared with other regions of the project.

Table 9: Materials procured in Tigray region during the First Half of 2006 EFY

S/N	Material or Equipment	Unit	Quantity Planned			Quantity Procured	
			Annual	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative
1	Desktop Computer	No.	20	20	20		
2	Laptop Computer	No.	1	1	1		
3	Printer	No.	20	20	20		
4	Photocopy Machine	No.	6	6	6		
5	LCD Projector	No.	1	1	1		
6	Scanner	No.					
7	Digital Camera	No.	5	5	5		
8	File cabinet	No.	14	14	14		
9	Motorbike	No.	12	12	12		
10	Construction materials	No.	8	8	8		
11	Artisan tools	Set	3	3	3		
12	GPS	Set	4	4	4		
13	Office furniture	Set	2	2	2		

5.1.2.3.4 Procurements done in SNNP Region

Many office and construction materials are planned to be procured by new woredas and zones of SNNPR. However, like the other regions, the performance in the procurement of these office and construction materials was very low in SNNPR woredas, zones and regional sector bureaus. Anyhow, some office and construction materials rolled over from 2005 EFY have been procured in the reporting period.

Four laptops were procured for regional water bureau at a cost of Birr 71,600. The laptops are meant for advocacy and promotion activities on WaSH. However, the fund was allocated for the production of advocacy materials by the water bureau. Two printers, planned to be procured in 2005 EFY were also procured in the reporting period for Arbaminch Zuria Women Affairs and Education offices. These printers were procured with Birr 17,960 allocated from GoF capacity building fund. The materials planned to be procured in 2006 EFY in the regional sector bureaus, zones and woredas (new and old) are indicated in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Materials procured in SNNP region during the First Half of 2006 EFY

S/N	Material or Equipment	Unit	Quantity Planned			Quantity Procured			Beneficiary Office(s) of the material procured	Remark
			Annual	2 nd Quarter	cumulative	2 nd Quarter	cumulative	Total cost of the material procured		
1	Desktop Computer with UPS	No.	5	0	0	0	0			
2	Laptop Computer	No.	8	0	4	4	4	71,600	4 Laptops were rolled from 2005EFY to 2006EFY for BoW for advocacy material	
3	Printer	No.	11	0	2	0	2	17,960	Arbaminch Zuria Woreda Woman affairs and Education Offices These 2 printers were rolled from 2005 EFY to 2006EFY . One color printer is planned for RSU.	
4	LCD Projector	No.	1	0	0	0	0			
5	Scanner	No.	1	0	0	0	0			
6	Photocopy Machine	No.	5	0	0	0	0			
7	Filing cabinet	No.	7	0	0	0	0			
8	Motorbike	No.	6	0	0	0	0			
9	Large diameter mold	No.	11	0	6	0	0		6 molds rolled over from 2005EFY plan of Misha & Duna Woredas 3 for each	
10	Small diameter mold	No.	55	0	27	0	0		26 molds were rolled over from 2005 EFY plan of A/zuria(6), Misha(10) & Duna (10) Woredas	
11	Chain blocks	No.	24	0	7	0	0		7 Chain block were rolled over from 2005EFY plan of Misha(4) & Duna (3)	
12	Dewatering pump with Head=>1	No.	1	0	0	0	0			
13	Spring Construction tools	Set	5	0	0	0	0			
14	Artisan tools	Set	4	0	1	0	0		rolled over from 2005EFY plan of Misha Woreda	
15	Digital Camera	No.	10	0	0	0	0			
16	Water quality test kit	Set	6	0	0	0	0			
17	Stablizer	No.	15	0	0	0	0			
18	Hand held GPS	No.	6	0	0	0	0			
19	Fax Machine	No.	3	0	0	0	0			
20	External Hard disk for Capacity B	No.	1	0	0	0	0		for CB &M&E Specialist	
21	CDMA	No.	1	0	0	0	0		for CB &M&E Specialist	
22	Office furniture	No.	1	0	0	0	0		for CB &M&E Specialist	
22	Doubl Cabin Toyota Pick up	No.	1	0	1	0	0		For RSU	
Total								89,560		

In all, the procurement of planned construction materials and office equipments was delayed due to delay in the approval of 2006 EFY annual plan by Regional WaSH Steering Committee (RWSC) in the respective regions of the project. The low procurement performance shows that much effort need to be exerted in the third quarter to procure many of the planned materials required for the construction of water points and institutional latrines in the COWASH/CMP kebeles.

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

5.2.1 Output 1: Flow of Funds for CMPs Functional

Some indicators are set to measure the achievement of the output, viz., 1) number of fund transfer requests done to the financier; 2) number of BoFED audit reports produced (disaggregated by regions); 3) amount of funds transferred to WASHCOs and 4) amount of funds settled by WASHCOs.

Opening of bank accounts in new regions, zones and woredas is among the major activities to be accomplished during the first quarter of the reporting period. The new zones (4 in Amhara, 2 in Oromia and 2 in SNNPR) and woredas (13 in Amhara, 3 in Oromia, 3 in Tigray and 4 in SNNPR) have been opening bank accounts in the reporting period. The zones and woredas are waiting for the transfer of funds from Finance Bureau of the respective regions.

According to the funding agreements made between the beneficiary regional Finance Bureaus and Embassy of Finland, a COWASH region is expected to submit four fund transfer requests to the Embassy of Finland per year. A new region can request fund for the first and second quarters of a fiscal year, at a time, for the first year while an old region can request only for a quarter.

However, funds have not been requested, for the first and second quarters, from the Finland government as many of the regions have leftover funds from the previous fiscal year and the annual plans are not prepared and approved timely. The delay in the revision of the funding agreements has also impacted the fund transfer to the regions.

The project regions are expected to audit the project fund utilization every year and prepare audit reports. However, no auditing of 2005 EFY fund utilization has been done and report produced in the reporting period. The regions are expected to carry out auditing of the 2005 EFY fund utilization in the third quarter of the fiscal year.

WASHCOs have been using the investment fund transferred during the previous fiscal year. Complete information on investment fund transferred to, via MFIs, and amount settled by WASHCOs in each region will be reported in the annual report of the project.

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

Number of new artisans trained by COWASH for WaSH facility construction in the woredas (disaggregated by sex) and number of awareness raising workshops organized for the private sector are set to measure the achievement of the output.

Usually, some activities are included in the annual plans of regions and woredas to create linkage with the private sector at the regional, zonal and woreda levels. The major ones are: training of artisans; organizing awareness raising workshops to the private sector (pump, spare parts and construction materials suppliers) on the availability of market opportunities; carrying out market surveys in the Woredas; and informing communities on the prices of construction materials, equipment, tools and services based on market surveys made in the

woredas. However, many activities have not been performed in the reporting period due to delay in the preparation of the annual plans and other priority areas.

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

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

Three indicators are set to measure the achievement of the output. These are, a) number of new CMP applications submitted to WWT(disaggregated by communal and institutional); b) number of new CMP applications approved by WWT (disaggregated by communal and institutional); and c) number of new water schemes constructed(disaggregated by communal and institutional).

As the reporting period is characterized by a rainy season in the majority of the project woredas, there were no many construction activities carried out during the first half of the fiscal year. New CMP applications have not been submitted to WWTs and, hence, approvals were not made because of the delay in the preparation of the 2006 EFY plan. Anyhow, some water supply constructions started at the end of the previous fiscal year were completed in the reporting period.

In 2006 EFY, a total of 1,949 new WPs constructions (including those rolledover from 2005 EFY) are planned to be undertaken in the four regions of the project. Of these, 1,745 are for communities and the remaining 204 are for institutions. Hence, at least 1,949 applications are expected to be submitted to WWTs in the fiscal year by communities and institutions.

Table 11: Number of New Water Points Planned to be Constructed in 2006 EFY

Project Region	Number of Planned WPs			Total
	Community	Institutional		
		School	Health Facility	
Amhara	900	52	52	1,004
Tigray	193	24	19	236
SNNPR	285	21	4	310
Oromia	367	16	16	399
Total	1,745	113	91	1,949

5.3.1.1 Water supply schemes constructed in Amhara Region

As indicated in Table 11 above, Amhara woredas (27 old and 13 new) planned to construct 1,004 WPs – 900 by communities and 104 by institutions (52 schools and health facilities each). This is planned to be accomplished with the objective of improving the low water supply access coverage of the project woredas.

Promotions have been made in the reporting period in the CMP kebeles of Amhara woredas after woreda and zonal staffs have been trained in CMP promotion and appraisal. As a result of the promotions made, 997 applications (952 for communities and 45 for schools and health facilities) were submitted to WWTs of the old and new woredas in the reporting period. Among

these, 744 (74.6 %) were desk appraised and 405 of those desk appraised (54.4%) were appraised at the field level by the woreda appraisal team, who were trained in CMP promotion and appraisal. Accordingly, 235 (58.0%) of the field appraised projects have been approved by the respective WWTs of the project woredas. Among the approved proposals, 73 WPs started in 2005 EFY and from the new approved projects were under construction in the Amhara woredas.

Table 12: Number of applications submitted, appraisals made and applications approved in Amhara Region in the First Half of 2006 EFY

Type of Water Point(WP)	No. of Planned WPs	No. of WPs Applications made	No. of WPs Applications Desk Appraised	No. of WPs Application Field Appraised	No. of WPs Applications Approved by WWT	No. of WPs Not Started Construction	No. of WPs under construction			No. of WPs Abandoned (could not be constructed)
							<50%	>50%	Total	
A. Community Water Points										
HDW with RP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDW	631	780	561	272	191	568	63	-	-	-
SPD	249	172	144	112	34	241	8	-	-	-
SW	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	-	-	-
DW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	900	952	705	384	225	829	71			-
B. Institutional Water Points										
B.1 School Water Points										
HDW with RP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDW	52	33	31	17	9	50	2	-	-	-
SPD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	52	33	31	17	9	50	2			-
B.2 Health Institutions Water Points										
HDW with RP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDW	52	12	8	4	1	52	-	-	-	-
SPD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	52	12	8	4	1	52	0			-
Total	1,004	997	744	405	235	931	73			-

In the reporting period, no water point construction has been completed in the Amhara woredas.

Table 13: Number of new water points constructed in Amhara Region in the First Half of 2006 EFY

Type of Water Point(WP)	No. of WPs Planned to be Constructed			No. of WPs Construction Completed		No of People Using the Completed WPs	No. of People Having Access to the COMPLETED WPs with in 1.5km radius of the WPs
	Annual	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative		
A. Community WPs							
HDW with RP							
HDW	631	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPD	249	-	-	-	-	-	-
SW	20	2	2	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	900	2	2	-	-	-	-
B. Institutional WPs							
B.1 School Water Points							
HDW with RP							
HDW	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Health Institutions WPs							
HDW with RP							
HDW	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Institutional WPs)							
Grand total	900	2	2	-	-	-	-

5.3.1.2 Water supply schemes constructed in Tigray Region

In Tigray region, a total of 236 WPs – 193 by communities and 43 by institutions (24 schools and 19 health facilities) are planned to be constructed, through the CMP approach, in the 4 old and 3 new woredas of the region. This is planned to be accomplished with the objective of improving the low water supply access coverage of the project woredas.

However, no applications have been submitted in the reporting period. Promotion is underway in the old and new woredas to initiate applications from communities and institutions.

Table 14: Number of applications submitted, appraisals made and applications approved in Tigray Region in the First Half of 2006 EFY

Type of Water Point(WP)	No. of Planned WPs	No. of WPs Applications made	No. of WPs Applications Desk Appraised	No. of WPs Application Field Appraised	No. of WPs Applications Approved by WWT	No. of WPs Not Started Construction	No. of WPs under construction			No. of WPs Abandoned (could not be constructed)
							<50%	>50 %	Total	
A. Community Water Points										
HDW with RP	-	-	-	-	-	-				-
HDW	97									-
SPD	67									-
SW	27									-
DW	2	-								-
RWH	-		-	-		-				-
Subtotal	193	0	0	0	0	0			0	-
B. Institutional Water Points										
B.1 School Water Points										
HDW with RP	-	-	-	-	-	-				-
HDW	14									-
SPD	1	-	-	-	-	-				-
SW	7	-	-	-	-	-				-
DW	0	-	-	-	-	-				-
RWH	2	-	-	-	-	-				-
Subtotal	24	0	0	0	0	0			0	-
B.2 Health Institutions Water Points										
HDW with RP	-	-	-	-	-	-				-
HDW	7									-
SPD	1	-	-	-	-	-				-
SW	10	-	-	-	-	-				-
DW	-	-	-	-	-	-				-
RWH	1	-	-	-	-	-				-
Subtotal	19	0	0	0	0	0			0	-
Total	236	0	0	0	0	0			0	-

In the first half of the reporting period, 37 communal water points (17 hand dug wells and 20 on spot springs) have been completed in the old project woredas of Tigray region. These water points were rolled over from 2005 EFY. The water points completed are benefiting over 6,176 rural people of the project woredas. Moreover, 3 water points (2 hand dug well and 1 on spot spring) have been completed for schools. The water points are benefiting more than 1,253 students and teachers.

Table 15: Number of new water points constructed in Tigray Region in the First Half of 2006 EFY

Type of Water Point(WP)	No. of WPs Planned to be Constructed			No. of WPs Construction Completed		No of People Using the Completed WPs	No. of People Having Access to the COMPLETED WPs with in 1.5km radius of the WPs
	Annual	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative		
A. Community WPs							
HDW with RP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDW	97	-	-	-	17	2,506	-
SPD	67	-	-	-	20	3,670	-
SW	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
DW	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	193	-	-	-	37	6,176	-
B. Institutional WPs							
B.1 School Water Points							
HDW with RP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDW	14	-	-	-	2	572	-
SPD	1	-	-	-	1	681	-
SW	7	-	-	-	0	-	-
DW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWH	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	24	-	-	-	3	1,253	-
B.2 Health Institutions WPs							
HDW with RP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDW	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPD	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SW	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
DW	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWH	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Institutional WPs)	43	-	-	-	3	1,253	-
Grand total	236	0	0	0	40	7,429	-

5.3.1.3 Water supply schemes constructed in SNNP Region

In SNNP region, a total of 310 WPs – 285 by communities and 25 by institutions (21 schools and 4 health facilities) are planned to be constructed, through the CMP approach, in the 4 old and 4 new woredas of the region. This is planned to be accomplished with the objective of improving the low water supply access coverage of the project woredas.

However, no applications have been submitted in the reporting period. Promotion is underway in the old and new woredas to initiate applications from communities and institutions.

Table 16: Number of applications submitted, appraisals made and applications approved in SNNP Region in First Half of 2006 EFY

Type of Water Point(WP)	No. of Planned WPs	No. of WPs Applications made	No. of WPs Applications Desk Appraised	No. of WPs Application Field Appraised	No. of WPs Applications Approved by WWT	No. of WPs Not Started Construction	No. of WPs under construction			No. of WPs Abandoned (could not be constructed)
							<50%	>50%	Total	
A. Community Water Points										
HDW with RP										
HDW	29									
SPD	253									
SW										
DW										
RWH										
RPS	3									
Subtotal	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Institutional Water Points										
B.1 School Water Points										
HDW with RP										
HDW	16									
SPD	5									
SW										
DW										
RWH										
Subtotal	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.2 Health Institutions Water Points										
HDW with RP										
HDW	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPD	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW										
DW										
RWH										
Subtotal	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Effort has been exerted in the old woredas of SNNPR in completing some constructions started in the previous implementation year of the project. Forty five water points (43 community and 2 for school) have been completed in the reporting period. The community water points are 3 hand dug wells and 40 on spot springs while the 2 school water points in Arbaminch Zuria are on spot springs. More than 17,237 rural people have started to benefit from the 43 community water points and over 699 students and teachers are benefiting from the 2 school on spot springs constructed with the support of COWASH project.

Table 17: Number of new water points constructed in SNNP Region in the First Half of 2006 EFY

Type of Water Point(WP)	Number of WPs planned to be constructed			Number of WPs Construction Completed		Actual No of People Using the Completed WPs	No of People having access to the Completed WPs within 1.5KM radius of the WPs
	Annual	2 nd Quarter	Cummulative	2 nd Quarter	Cummulative		
A. Community Water Points							
HDW with RP							
HDW	29	14	22	1	3	1,207	
SPD	253	38	65	13	40	16,030	
SW					0		
DW					0		
RWH					0		
RPS	3						
Subtotal	285	52	87	14	43	17,237	-
B. Institutional Water Points							
B.1 School Water Points							
HDW with RP							
HDW	16	5	7	0	0	0	
SPD	5	5	5	2	2	699	
SW					-		
DW					-		
RWH					-		
RPS							
Subtotal	21	10	12	2	2	699	-
B.2 Health Institutions Water Points							
HDW with RP							
HDW	2	0	0	0	0		
SPD	2	0	0	0	0		
SW							
DW							
RWH							
RPS							
Subtotal	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	310	62	99	16	45	17,936	-

5.3.1.4 Water supply schemes constructed in Oromia Region

Eight project woredas of Oromia (5 old and 3 new) have planned to construct 399 water points- 365 by communities and 32 by institutions (16 schools and health facilities each). These water points are going to be constructed with the support of investment funds from the regional government and contributions from the beneficiary community themselves. The construction of these water points will improve the access of water supply in the rural areas of the project woreda.

However, there is delay in submission of applications from the communities and institutions. Promotion is underway in the old and new woredas to initiate applications from communities and institutions. There is need to speed up the promotion and approval of the applications in the woredas so as to attain the targets set for the fiscal year in the respective woredas.

Table 18: Number of applications submitted, appraisals made and applications approved in Oromia Region in the First Half of 2006 EFY

Type of Water Point(WP)	No. of Planned WPs	No. of WPs Applications made	No. of WPs Applications Desk Appraised	No. of WPs Application Field Appraised	No. of WPs Applications Approved by WWT	No. of WPs Not Started Construction	No. of WPs under construction			No. of WPs Abandoned (could not be constructed)	No. of Trials made
							<50%	>50%	Total		
A. Community Water Points											
HDW with RP											
HDW	265										
SPD	102										
SW											
DW											
RWH											
Subtotal	367	0	0	0	0	0					
B. Institutional Water Points											
B.1 School Water Points											
HDW with RP											
HDW	16										
SPD											
SW											
DW											
RWH											
Subtotal	16	0	0	0	0	0					
B.2 Health Institutions Water Points											
HDW with RP											
HDW	16										
SPD											
SW											
DW											
RWH											
Subtotal	16	0	0	0	0	0					
Total	399	0	0	0	0	0					

Last fiscal year, the progress of Oromia region in construction of water points was exemplary. However, the performance of many of the woredas in the reporting period was very low. Though 399 water points are planned for the fiscal year, no application has been submitted to WWTs for approval. This necessitates the project woredas to exert maximum effort possible to attain the targets set for the fiscal year in the upcoming quarters of the fiscal year.

Reports of the four project regions show that, in the reporting period, 80 communal water points (60 on spot spring and 20 hand dug wells) rolled over from the previous fiscal year were completed in Tigray and SNNP regions. These water supply schemes are benefiting 23,413 rural people of the project woredas of the two regions. Moreover, 5 water points (4 hand dug wells and 1 on spot spring), benefiting more than 1,952 students and teachers were constructed for schools in Tigray and SNNP region. There were no water points completed in Oromia and Amhara regions in the first half of the fiscal year.

In aggregate, until end of the reporting period, a total of 3,062 water points (2,870 by communities and 186 by institutions) were constructed with the support of COWASH project, through the CMP approach. Among these water points, 2,709, 92, 126 and 135 were constructed in Woredas of Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia regions, respectively. In terms of type of scheme, 2,326, 15 and 721 of the water points are hand dug wells with Afridev hand pumps, hand dug wells with rope pumps and on spot springs, respectively. Majority of these water points are hand dug wells by communities (2,152) and On Spot Springs by communities (709); the remaining are 174 hand dug wells and 12 On Spot Springs by institutions –schools

and health facilities. The 2,876 community water supply schemes are benefiting more than 797,786 rural people (725,275 in Amhara, 16,815 in Tigray, 34,471 in SNNPR and 21,225 in Oromia). The 186 institutional water supply schemes have begun benefiting more than 46,619 students and teachers and 9,035 staff of health institutions.

Table 19: Number of new (community, school and health institution) water points constructed until end of First Half of 2006 EFY (Dec. 31, 2013)

Region	Number of Water Points Constructed in COWASH Woredas																							
	2004 + 2005EFY								Q1 + Q2, 2006 EFY								Cumulative							
	HDW with RP	HDW	SPD	SW	DW	RWH	Total	Population Served	HDW with RP	HDW	SPD	SW	DW	RWH	Total	Population Served	HDW with RP	HDW	SPD	SW	DW	RWH	Total	Population Served
A. Community																								
Amhara	15	2,030	503	0	0	0	2,548	725,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2,030	503	0	0	0	2,548	725,275
Tigray	0	17	33	0	0	0	50	10,639	0	17	20	0	0	0	37	6,176	0	34	53	0	0	0	87	16,815
SNNPR	0	5	72	0	0	0	77	17,234	0	3	40	0	0	0	43	17,237	0	8	112	0	0	0	120	34,471
Oromia	0	80	41	0	0	0	121	21,225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	41	0	0	0	121	21,225
Subtotal	15	2,132	649	0	0	0	2,796	774,373	0	20	60	0	0	0	80	23,413	15	2,152	709	0	0	0	2,876	797,786
B. School																								
Amhara	0	128	6	0	0	0	134	36,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	6	0	0	0	134	36,660
Tigray	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	572	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	1,253	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	1,825
SNNPR	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	2,698	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	699	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	3,397
Oromia	0	7	2	0	0	0	9	4,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	9	4,737
Subtotal	0	139	9	0	0	0	148	44,667	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	1,952	0	143	10	0	0	0	153	46,619
C. Health Institution																								
Amhara	0	26	1	0	0	0	27	7,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	0	0	0	27	7,370
Tigray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SNNPR	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	225
Oromia	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	1,440
Subtotal	0	31	2	0	0	0	33	9,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	0	0	0	33	9,035
Total Water Points (Community + School + Health Institution)																								
Amhara	15	2,184	510	0	0	0	2,709	769,305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2,184	510	0	0	0	2,709	769,305
Tigray	0	19	33	0	0	0	52	11,211	0	19	21	0	0	0	40	7,429	0	38	54	0	0	0	92	18,640
SNNPR	0	8	73	0	0	0	81	20,157	0	5	40	0	0	0	45	17,936	0	13	113	0	0	0	126	38,093
Oromia	0	91	44	0	0	0	135	27,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	44	0	0	0	135	27,402
Grandtotal	15	2,302	660	0	0	0	2,977	828,075	0	24	61	0	0	0	85	25,365	15	2,326	721	0	0	0	3,062	853,440

Note: HDW with RP - Hand dug well with Rope Pump; SW - Shallow Well
 HDW - Hand dug well with Afridev pump; DW - Deep well
 SPD - Spring On Spot; RWH - Roof water harvesting

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

Percentage of ODF kebeles in the COWASH intervention woredas (disaggregated by project regions), number of new institutional latrines constructed (disaggregated by institutions) are the indicators of measuring the achievement of the output.

Tigray Region Health Bureau reported that 17 Kebeles in the seven COWASH woredas have been declared ODF.

In 2005 EFY, considering the experience of Amhara, the three regions have allocated budget for sanitation and hygiene activities that will help to attain this output. Accordingly, different activities that will improve the sanitation and hygiene situation of the project woredas had been implemented in the woredas of the four project regions. The annual plans of the regions show that the attention to sanitation and hygiene has continued in the fiscal year.

In 2006 EFY, 92 institutional latrines (58 for schools and 34 for health institutions) are planned to be constructed in the four regions of the project. Among these latrines, 26 are in Amhara, 34 in Tigray, 12 in SNNPR and 20 in Oromia regions.

However, sanitation and hygiene activities have not been conducted in the reporting period due to the delay in the preparation of the annual plans and rainy season in much of the woredas.

Table 20: Number of Latrines applications submitted, appraisals made and applications approved in the First Half of 2006 EFY

Type of Institution/Region	No. of Planned Latrines	No. of Latrines Applications made	No. of Latrines Applications Desk Appraised	No. of Latrines Application Field Appraised	No. of Latrines Applications Approved by WWT	No. of Latrines under construction	
						< 50%	> 5%
A. Schools							
Amhara	13						
Tigray	24						
SNNPR	12					4	4
Oromia	9	5	5	5	1		
Subtotal	58	5	5	5	1	4	4
B. Health Institutions							
Amhara	13						
Tigray	10						
SNNPR	0						
Oromia	11	3	3	3	1		
Subtotal	34	3	3	3	1	0	0
Total	92	8	8	8	2	4	4

Anyhow, the construction of some institutional latrines started in the previous fiscal year has been completed in the reporting period. The quarterly performance report of Amhara shows that there were 5 institutional latrines (2 for schools and 3 for health institutions) constructed during the reporting period. The latrines are providing service to 3,212 students and teachers (47.6% female) and 18 health staff (33.3% female). In Tigray, 10 institutional latrines (7 for

schools and 3 for health posts) were constructed in the reporting period. More than 2,632 students and teachers (50.3% female) and 36 health staff (72.2% female), mainly health extension workers, are benefiting from the institutional latrines constructed with the support of the project. There were no latrines constructions completed in SNNPR and Oromia woredas.

Table 21: Number of Institutional Latrines Constructed in the First Half of 2006 EFY

Region	No. of Latrines Planned to be Constructed			No. of Latrines Construction Completed		Estimated No. of People using the Completed Latrines		
	Annual	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	2 nd Quarter	Cumulative	Male	Female	Total
A. School								
Amhara	13		2		2	1,683	1,529	3,212
Tigray	24	2	7	2	7	1,310	1,322	2,632
SNNPR	12							-
Oromia	9							-
Subtotal	58	2	9	2	9	2,993	2,851	5,844
B. Health Institution								
Amhara	13		3		3	12	6	18
Tigray	10	1	3	1	3	10	26	36
SNNPR	0							-
Oromia	11							-
Subtotal	34	1	6	1	6	22	32	54
Total	92	3	15	3	15	3,015	2,883	5,898

In total, only 48 latrines (31 for schools and 17 for health facilities) were constructed in the COWASH woredas through the CMP approach since the launching of COWASH project; all of these were constructed in three regions: Amhara, Tigray and Oromia regions. There were no latrines completed in SNNPR woreda. As indicated in Table 22, a total of more than 22,038 students and teachers and 1,554 health staff, most of them health extension workers, are using these latrines.

Table 22: Number of Institutional Latrines Constructed until end of First Half of 2006 EFY (Dec. 31, 2013)

Region	Number of Latrines Constructed in COWASH Woredas											
	2004 EFY + 2005 EFY				Q1 +Q2, 2006 EFY				Cumulative			
	No. of Latrines	Population Served			No. of Latrines	Population Served			No. of Latrines	Population Served		
M		F	T	M		F	T	M		F	T	
A. School												
Amhara	15	6,676	6,907	13,583	2	1,683	1,529	3,212	17	8,359	8,436	16,795
Tigray	2	294	317	611	7	1,310	1,322	2,632	9	1,604	1,639	3,243
SNNPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromia	5	1,200	800	2,000	0	0	0	0	5	1,200	800	2,000
Subtotal	22	8,170	8,024	16,194	9	2,993	2,851	5,844	31	11,163	10,875	22,038
B. Health Institution												
Amhara	6	62	63	125	3	12	6	18	9	74	69	143
Tigray	0	0	0	0	3	10	26	36	3	10	26	36
SNNPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromia	5	825	550	1,375	0	0	0	0	5	825	550	1,375
Subtotal	11	887	613	1,500	6	22	32	54	17	909	645	1,554
Total (School + Health Institution)												
Amhara	21	6,738	6,970	13,708	5	1,695	1,535	3,230	26	8,433	8,505	16,938
Tigray	2	294	317	611	10	1,320	1,348	2,668	12	1,614	1,665	3,279
SNNPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromia	10	2,025	1,350	3,375	0	0	0	0	10	2,025	1,350	3,375
Grandtotal	33	9,057	8,637	17,694	15	3,015	2,883	5,898	48	12,072	11,520	23,592

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

Three indicators are set to measure the achievement of the output. These are: i) number of CMP schemes with trained pump attendants and caretakers (disaggregated by sex); ii) number of water points rehabilitated (disaggregated by communal and institutional); and iii) percentage of WASHCOs with more than 50% women members.

A number of activities are expected to be accomplished every year for the attainment of this output. The main ones are: i) facilitate WASHCOs' legalization as per the regional legalization regulations; ii) maintain or repair water schemes; iii) provide refresher trainings for members of existing (old) WASHCOs in O&M management, environment, sanitation, hygiene and gender; iv) carry out refresher training for existing pump attendants and caretakers and their replacements in Operation and Maintenance (O&M); and v) assist communities to conduct post construction public audit annually. However, many of these activities have not been performed in the reporting period as the annual plans of the regions were delayed and rainy season in much of the project woredas. Data on the percentage of WASHCOs with 50% or more female members and trained pump attendants and caretakers have not been reported from regions.

Table 23: Number of Water Points Planned to be Rehabilitated in 2006 EFY

Project Region	Number of WPs Planned to be Rehabilitated		
	Community	Institutional	Total
Amhara	135		135
Tigray	57	12	69
SNNPR	39	12	51
Oromia	27	4	31
Total	258	28	286

A total of 286 water points (258 community and 28 institutional) are planned to be rehabilitated in 2006 EFY. Rehabilitation of institutional water points is planned in 2006 EFY in all of the regions except Amhara.

However, the performance of the regions in rehabilitating water points was very low in the first half of the fiscal year.

Anyhow, 3 water points (1 hand dug well and 2 springs) rolled over from 2005 EFY were rehabilitated in SNNPR during the reporting period. Of these water points 2 are for communities while 1 is for school. The water points rehabilitated are benefiting an estimated number of over 693 rural people and 634 students and teachers. Rehabilitation of water points have not been completed in the woredas of the other project regions. The performance of the regions shows that much effort needs to be exerted to rehabilitate the target water points.

In total, 230 water points (224 for community and 6 for schools) were rehabilitated in COWASH woredas until end of the reporting period – 223 in Amhara, 4 in SNNPR and 3 in Oromia regions (Table 24). The water points rehabilitated are benefiting more than 64,881 rural people and 2,118 students and teachers in the project woredas.

Table 24: Number of Water Points Rehabilitated until end of First Half of 2006 EFY (Dec. 31, 2013)

Region	Number of Water Points Rehabilitated in COWASH Woredas																								
	2004 +2005 EFY								Q1 +Q2, 2006 EFY								Cumulative								
	HDW with RP	HDW	SPD	SW	DW	RWH	Total	Population Served	HDW with RP	HDW	SPD	SW	DW	RWH	Total	Population Served	HDW with RP	HDW	SPD	SW	DW	RWH	Total	Population Served	
A. Community																									
Amhara	0	160	59	0	0	0	219	63,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	59	0	0	0	219	63,850	
Tigray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SNNPR	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	260	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	693	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	953	
Oromia	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	78	
Subtotal	0	162	60	0	0	0	222	64,188	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	693	0	162	62	0	0	0	224	64,881	
B. School																									
Amhara	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	1,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	1,080	
Tigray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SNNPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	634	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	634	
Oromia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	404	
Subtotal	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	1,484	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	634	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	2,118	
C. Health Institution																									
Amhara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tigray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SNNPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oromia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Rehabilitated (Community + School + Health Institution)																									
Amhara	0	164	59	0	0	0	223	64,930	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	59	0	0	0	223	64,930	
Tigray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SNNPR	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	260	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	1327	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	1,587	
Oromia	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	482	
Grandto	0	167	60	0	0	0	227	65,672	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	1,327	0	168	62	0	0	0	230	66,999	

Note: HDW with RP - Hand dug well with Rope Pump; SW - Shallow Well
 HDW - Hand dug well with Afridev pump; DW - Deep well
 SPD - Spring On Spot; RWH - Roof water harvesting

5.3.4 Output 4: Potable Water Quality Ensured in Targeted Woredas

Number of water quality tests (post construction) made on CMP water schemes (new and rehabilitations); number of chlorination made (post construction) on CMP water schemes (new and rehabilitations) and number of CMP water schemes with Water Safety Plans are the indicators set to measure the achievement of the output.

Some of the major activities to be performed to attain the output are: i) chlorination of water schemes before taken into use; ii) carrying out testing of water quality of water schemes before taken into use and periodically; iii) train WASHCOs in Water Safety Planning; iv) conduct periodic water safety planning by WASHCOs; v) procure water quality testing kits for woredas; and vi) train woreda staff on the use of water quality testing kits. These activities are planned to be accomplished in the fiscal year.

Many of the activities related to water quality have not been undertaken in many of the project regions in the reporting period. The practice of preparing Water Safety Plans for water points is not common in Ethiopia. With the view to sustain the water points and maintain the quality of the water, training of trainers on Water Safety Planning (WSP) was given, by WHO in collaboration with COWASH, to COWASH RSU and some regional water bureau and MoWIE staff. Consequently, the training of regional, zonal and woreda staff will be started by the regions and WSP plans prepared for the water points. Moreover, Water Safety Planning is being piloted in one micro-watershed of a kebele in Yilmana Densa woreda of Amhara region with the cooperation of an international organization called MetaMeta. The planning will be scaled-up in other project woredas upon the completion of the piloting.

Water quality testing kits and reagents have been procured last fiscal year in Amhara region for some woredas. This activity has not been accomplished in the other regions.

Complete information on water quality will be reported in the third quarter performance report of the project.

6 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

In this chapter, the financial utilization performance, in the reporting period, of all the components of the project (Component 1 and Component 2) are described. Each component is discussed separately and summarized financial data by region is presented accordingly.

6.1 COMPONENT 1, FEDERAL LEVEL

The COWASH expenditures started to build-up already during 2003 Ethiopian Fiscal Year (EFY). The financial plan and usage of Component 1 until the end of the reporting period (December 2006 EFY) are presented as follows.

The total cumulative expenditures of the Component 1 from the start of the project to the end of December 2006 EFY (December 2013) of COWASH C-1 are presented in Table 25 and in Figure 1. The summary of COWASH Component 1 (C-1) expenditures of the 2nd Quarter of 2006 EFY (10/2013-12/2013) is presented in Table 26. The comparison of the C-1 budget usage to the original 3 year period budget is presented in Table 27.

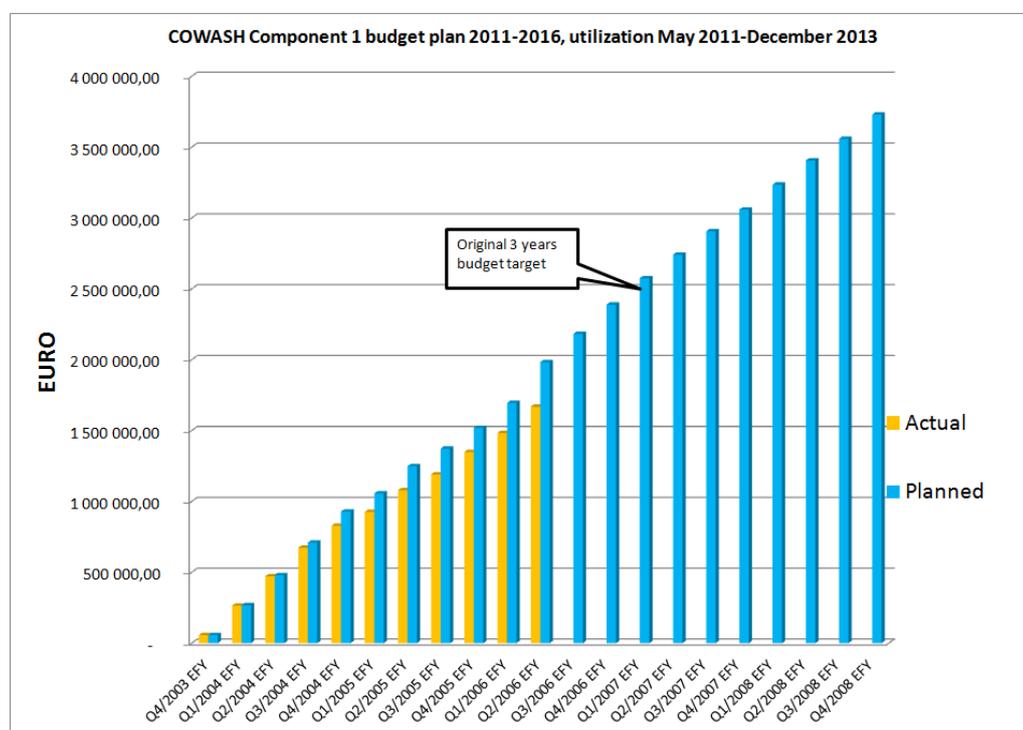
6.1.1 Cumulative expenditures

The total C-1 five year budget is EUR 3,730, 410. The total budget usage at the end of quarter 2 of 2006 EFY (December 2013) is EUR 1,668,549.97 accounting 45 % of budget utilization from the total 5-year budget (Table 25). Compared to the time spent (50 %) from the total project period, the budget utilization is slightly lagging behind. The existing situation tells that the total budget utilization will remain behind also at the end of 2006 EFY (Figure 1). The main reason is the delayed approval of the revised COWASH Project Document and delayed signing of the revised COWASH country level agreement. The delay of these basic documents has gone so far where the recruitment of the Junior Professional Officer and Crosscutting Specialist and the Communications Officer are not anymore possible in 2006 EFY as the main consultant's agreement expires at the end of 2006 EFY (July 2014). Hence, the consultant is not able to do any long-term employments to the project as the commitments of the agreements should not go beyond July, 2014. Therefore, many activities planned to be carried out by these specialists (climate risk screening inclusion into the CMP implementation process, crosscutting review of the CMP documents, development of the public audit process, case study of the women leadership in CMP implementation and other crosscutting issues) will also not be possible to be done unless the use of short-term consultancies to these tasks can be agreed. Accordingly, the budget utilization rate will remain low even at the end of 2006 EFY.

Table 25: Total C-1 Usage Follow-up compared to the 5 year budget (2004-2008 EFY)

Budget codes	Budget code description	Follow-up of the total Project costs of Component 1							
		2003 actual	2004 actual	2005 actual	2006 Actual end of Q2	Total	Available	Remaining	Usage
A	Fees	32 767	421 811	259 183	202 847	916 607	2 109 033	1 192 426	43,5 %
1	International TA personnel	28 119	355 500	209 631	116 095	709 345	1 167 168	457 823	60,8 %
2	Home office Coordination and support fee	1 600	9 600	10 200	6 000	27 400	58 000	30 600	47,2 %
3	International short term expert fees	3 048	22 857	0	15 909	41 813	151 905	110 092	27,5 %
4	Local short term consultancies		33 854	8 542	14 682	57 077	177 248	120 171	32,2 %
5	Local specialists			21 216	45 715	66 931	441 690	374 759	15,2 %
6	Junior Professional Officer			9 594	4 446	14 040	113 022	98 982	12,4 %
B	Reimbursables	23 526	283 398	207 430	93 063	607 417	1 375 165	767 748	44,2 %
1	Salary related costs of National TA		85 649	89 392	12 586	187 626	272 317	84 691	68,9 %
2	Local assisting support personnel costs	549	9 631	15 420	8 338	33 938	94 398	60 459	36,0 %
3	Travelling costs	7 353	46 583	44 111	40 676	138 722	503 317	364 594	27,6 %
4	Office establishment	1 278	10 367	410	2 459	14 513	28 645	14 132	50,7 %
5	Vehicle purchase		56 396			56 396	56 396	0	100,0 %
6	Housing costs	13 608	41 744	24 188	11 165	90 705	183 352	92 647	49,5 %
7	Office running costs	706	13 053	14 598	10 459	38 816	97 134	58 318	40,0 %
8	School fees	17	17 837	18 773	6 951	43 577	131 854	88 277	33,0 %
9	Miscellaneous	15	2 138	540	430	3 123	7 753	4 630	40,3 %
C	National level capacity building and support	-	66 962	53 990	23 573	144 525	246 212	101 687	58,7 %
1	International level capacity building		47 094	13 493	8 126	68 713	140 844	72 131	48,8 %
2	National level capacity building		19 868	40 497	15 447	75 812	105 368	29 556	71,9 %
GRAND TOTAL		56 293	772 171	520 603	319 483	1 668 549	3 730 410	2 061 861	44,7 %

Figure 1. Illustration of the C-1 Budget Utilization based on the 5 year budget period (2004-2008 EFY)



6.1.2 Comparison of the budget utilization with the 2nd quarter budget of 2006 EFY

Fee:

The total Fee budget for the 2nd quarter was EUR 192,582 while the actual usage was EUR 122,672. The corresponding utilization rate is 64.0 % (Table 26). The major gaps in the utilization of the budget were in the use of international and local short-term consultancies. The international short-term consultancy budget plan for the 2nd quarter of 2006 EFY was EUR 15,900 and the local short-term consultancy budget plan for the same period was EUR 45,976 but the usage of the international short term consultancy budget was only EUR 8,290 (52.1 %) and local short-term consultancy budget usage was only EUR 11,800 (25.7 %). The International short-term consultancy budget underutilization was caused from the assignment of the International GIS expert. The GIS expert worked most of his time in Benishangul Gumuz region (BSGR). Moreover, the delay in invoicing of the international Water Safety Planning (WSP) consultant was agreed to be done at the end of the consultancy (March 2014) but it was budgeted for December 2013. The main reason of local consultancy underutilization is actually the delay of employing the local Rural Water Supply O&MM Manual and Strategic Framework consultancy. The pre-selection, tender document preparation, actual tendering and tender evaluation processes carried out by the Task Force took much longer time than estimated. The longer time was required in order to fulfill all tender requirements and formalities of the Government of Ethiopia. The long term local consultant fee costs are behind the plan due to the non-employment of the Crosscutting Specialist and Communication officer as explained earlier.

Reimbursable costs:

The planned reimbursable budget for the 2nd quarter of 2006 EFY was EUR 72,670 but the actual budget utilization was only EUR 59,817 accounting 82.3 % budget utilization rate. The main impact to the low reimbursable budget usage in the 2nd quarter of 2006 EFY is caused by the non-employment of the two long term local specialists as explained earlier. The main reason for the office establishment budget overuse is the purchase of additional monitor for the GIS specialist. Main reason for the office running cost budget underutilization is the wrong budgeting. The budget for housing costs was overused due to the wrong timing of the payments. Accordingly, this will be considered as underutilization in the next quarter.

National level capacity building support:

The planned national level capacity building support budget for the 2nd quarter of 2006 EFY was EUR 35,500 but the actual budget utilization was only EUR 3,125 representing 8.8 % budget utilization rate. The international level capacity building budget for the 2nd quarter of 2006 EFY is normally carried out through participation in international conferences or in international short-term training courses and was EUR 22,500. The usage in the same period was only EUR 376. The main reason for not using this budget in the second quarter was the wrongly planned activities. The major international events planned will be during the last quarter of 2006 EFY. The planned budget to finance national level capacity building events or physical capacity building was EUR 13,000. The actual utilization was EUR 2,749. The main reason for the underutilization of this budget line was the wrong budgeting sequence. The main national events to be financed by COWASH were transferred to the 3rd quarter.

Table 26: The summary of COWASH C- 1 expenditures of the 2nd Quarter of 2006 EFY

Budget code description	Q2 2006 Budget	Q2 2006 Actual	Q2 2006 Usage	Explanation
	EUR	EUR	%	
Fees	192 582	122 672	63,7 %	Underutilized as the long term experts employment could not be done because the COWASH fraework agreement was not signed and because the Main consultant agreement ends in July 2014. Also major local cosultants invoicing delayed to Q3.
International TA personnel	77 954	75 714	97,1 %	The planned and used international TA personnel fees implemented close to the plan
Home office Coordination and support fee	3 000	3 000	100,0 %	Ok
International short term expert fees	15 900	8 290	52,1 %	Underuse as the planned employment of international consultants (GIS Expert) delayed and he used majority of his time in BSGR. Also the approved WSP consultancy invoicing delays to Q3
Local short term consultancies	45 976	11 800	25,7 %	Underuse as the invoicing of O&M consultancy delayed to Q3 and some planned local consultancies could not be made yet
Local specialists	34 776	23 868	68,6 %	Underuse as all planned local specialists could not be employed due to the delay of the COWASH frame work agreement approval and due to the end of the present consultant's agreement (no means to employ for 6 months)
JPO	14 976	-	0,0 %	JPO could not be employed due to the delay in the signing of the COWASH frame work agreement and due to the ending of the main consultant agreement in July 2014 (need confirmation that JPO agreement continues even if main consultant changes
Reimbursables	72 670	59 817	82,3 %	The component budget was underused as the salary increase of the staff could not be implemented due to the non-approval of the annual work plan and the employment of two local long term specialists could not be done due to the delay of the framework agreements. Also travelling and office running costs were overestimated in the budget preparation stage.
Salaries and salary related costs of National TA and JPO	17 125	6 881	40,2 %	Underused due to the non-employemnt of local specialists due to the non-signing the COWASH extension agreement
Local assisting support personnel costs	4 650	4 523	97,3 %	Underused as the salary increase could not be executed due to the non-approval of the annual work plan.
Travelling costs	28 600	26 281	91,9 %	Underutilized due to the overestimation of the quarterly budget
Office establishment	400	2 330	582,4 %	Overused as some minor unplanned office equipment was to be procured for the GIS work.
Housing costs	7 500	10 070	134,3 %	Overused in this quarter due to the poor planning but sill in the total budget limit
Office running costs	6 195	2 706	43,7 %	Underutilized due o the overbudgeting
School fees	7 000	6 751	96,4 %	OK
Miscellaneous	1 200	274	22,8 %	Savings made
National level capacity building and support	35 500	3 125	8,8 %	Underutilization is mainly due to the wrong budget planning. International and national conferences were postponed to 3rd and 4th quarters.
International level capacity building	22 500	376	1,7 %	Underutilized due to the wrong budgeting sequence
National level capacity building	13 000	2 749	21,1 %	Underutilized due to the wrong budgeting sequence
TOTAL Component 1	300 752	185 613	61,7 %	Underused due to the non employment of local long term spacialists because the COWASH framework agreement was not signed and because of the soon ending Main Consultanht agreement. Employment for short period not possible. Also the underusage effect is caused from the use of less international and local short term consultants than planned.

6.1.3 Comparison of the budget utilization to the original project budget of 3 years (2004-2006 EFY)

Table 27 illustrates the situation compared with the budget utilization to the 3-years original budget of COWASH, i.e., years 2004 – 2006 EFY (6/2011-7/2014). In this period the original total C-1 budget was EUR 2,486,940. From this budget, EUR 945,000 was agreed for the international long-term TA, home office coordination and international short-term experts. The

remaining amount of EUR 1,541,040 was agreed to be reimbursable costs including the capacity building. When the COWASH C-1 consultant agreed with the MFA to transfer the technical assistance to apply the MFA's new standard terms for the payment of fees and reimbursement of costs, the Fee budget was also changed and local short term consultants, national long-term specialists and JPO fees were agreed to be included in Fee budget.

The total budget usage at the end of 2nd Quarter 2006 EFY (December 2013) was EUR 1,668,550. This corresponds to 67.1 % budget utilization. The planned remaining 2 quarters period of 2006 EFY total budget is EUR 393,757 and the available total budget is EUR 618,413. The planned budget is less than the available budget. Therefore, the estimated underutilization of the total original 3 years budget will be more than EUR 200,000.

The only problem is the international long term fee budget. The planned international long term expenditure was EUR 94,894 and the available budget is EUR 110,155. It looks that this is not the problem. But the problem is coming from the fees of the CTA as the total fees invoiced is EUR 486,095 and the available fees for the remaining 6 months are EUR 49,905 but the needed fees for the same period are EUR 75,429. There is a need to negotiate between Ramboll and MFA on the CTA fee budget use for the remaining period of 2006 EFY. The reason for CTA fee overuse was due to the non-possibility to employ JPO the CTA continuous presence in the project is necessary as he is the only signatory for Ramboll.

Table 27. The Comparison of the C-1 budget use to the original 3 year period of COWASH

No	Description	Actual up to end of Q2 in 2006 EFY	Total available 3 yr budget as per original PD	Funds available for remaining period of 2006	Usage
			2004-2006	TOTAL	TOTAL
			EUR	EUR	EUR
1	FEES	916 608	1 301 598	241 307	70,4 %
11	International Long Term TA	709 345	819 500	110 155	86,6 %
12	Home Office Coordination	27 400	30 400	3 000	90,1 %
13	International Short Term Consultants	41 813	96 000	54 187	43,6 %
14	Local short term consultants	57 078	131 043	73 965	43,6 %
15	National Specialists	66 931	163 230	96 299	41,0 %
16	JPO	14 040	61 425	47 385	22,9 %
2	REIMBURSABLES	607 417	850 000	242 583	71,5 %
3	NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT	144 525	279 049	134 524	51,8 %
31	International level capacity building	68 713	169 049	100 336	40,6 %
32	National level capacity building	75 812	110 000	34 188	68,9 %
Grand Total		1 668 550	2 486 940	618 413	67,1 %

6.2 COMPONENT 2, TIGRAY REGION

The funding arrangement in Tigray is governed by the funding agreement signed between the Bureau of Plan and Finance of Tigray National Regional State and Embassy of Finland. All the investment and some operational costs are covered by the Tigray National Regional State while the (human and physical) capacity building fund is contributed from the Finland Government. The investment funds and capacity building funds are being channeled in different ways. All the investment funds from the regional government are being channeled to the communities through Dedebit Credit and Saving Institution (DECSI) with a commission of 5% while the capacity building fund from the Finnish Government has been channeled through the government financial structure.

An estimated amount of Birr 40.52 million (Birr 30.11 million from GoE and Birr 10.41 million from GoF) is allocated for 2006 EFY. Some 70.0 %, 7.8 %, 13.1 %, and 9.0 % of the annual budget is allocated for investment, physical capacity building, human capacity building and operational cost, respectively. Of this annual budget, Birr 35.20 (86.9%) is allocated for the first half of the fiscal year.

In the first half of the fiscal year, the beneficiary sector offices in Tigray region have been using funds leftover from 2005 EFY. The financial performance report of the region shows that only 5.8% of the total fund allocated for reporting period has been utilized for activities rolled over from 2005 EFY and re-planned for the reporting period (Table 28). The breakdown by cost categories shows that only 3.5 % of the investment funds, 0.1 % of the physical capacity building funds, 16.7% of the human capacity building funds, and 45.5 % of the operational costs have been utilized in the first half of the fiscal year. This shows that much of the funds rolled over from the 2005 EFY and re-allocated for the reporting period has not been utilized.

Table 28: Fund allocated and Utilized in Tigray region in the First Half of 2006 EFY

Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Planned(Annual)			Cumulative Planned (Q1 + Q2)			Cumulative Utilized (Q1 +Q2)			Planned for 2 nd Quarter (14+17)	Utilized 2 nd Quarter (15+18)	Utilization(%)		Planned for 2 nd Quarter	Utilized 2 nd Quarter	Utilization (%) (15/14)*100	Planned for 2 nd Quarter	Utilized 2 nd Quarter	Utilization (%) (18/17)*100
	GoF	GoE	Total (1+2)	GoF	GoE	GoF+GoE (4+5)	GoF	GoE	GoF+GoE (7+8)	GoF + GoE	GoF + GoE	Cumulative (9/6)*100	This Quarter (11/10)*100	GoE	GoE		GoF	GoF	
INVESTMENT COST	-	28,381,300	28,381,300	-	28,381,800	28,381,800	-	989,015	989,015	28,381,800	136,643	3.5	0.5	28,381,800	136,643	0.5	-	-	-
PHYSICAL CAPACITY BUILDING COST	3,178,639	-	3,178,639	3,178,639	-	3,178,639	2,800	-	2,800	2,966,139	-	0.1	0.0	-	-	0.0	2,966,139	-	-
HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING COST	5,307,997	-	5,307,997	2,093,021	-	2,093,021	349,381	-	349,381	1,846,465	279,644	16.7	15.1	-	-	0.0	1,846,465	279,644	15.1
OPERATIONAL COST	1,927,470	1,729,771	3,657,241	885,320	681,415	1,566,735	644,747	68,054	712,801	1,170,929	383,543	45.5	32.8	535,884	68,054	13	635,045	315,489	49.7
TOTAL	10,414,106	30,111,071	40,525,177	6,156,980	29,063,215	35,220,195	996,928	1,057,069	2,053,998	34,365,333	799,830	5.8	2.3	28,917,684	204,697	0.7	5,447,649	595,132	10.9

Note: All the investment fund for the fiscal year is allocated for the 2nd quarter with the view to transfer the investment fund to the woredas at once.

Total funds received from sources (GoE and GoF) and transferred to and utilized by sector offices to date in Tigray are indicated in the following table.

Table 29: Funds received, transferred and utilized in Tigray until end of First Half of 2006 EFY (Dec. 31, 2013)

Budget Source	Received from Source to date	Transferred to Beneficiaries to date	Utilized by Beneficiaries to date	Balance from Received to date	Balance from Transferred to date	Usage from	
						Received (%)	Transferred (%)
GoF	14,600,276.83	7,926,134.00	6,849,288.22	7,750,988.61	1,076,845.78	46.9	86.4
GoE	13,058,603.00	13,058,603.00	2,618,977.20	10,439,625.80	10,439,625.80	20.1	20.1
Total	27,658,879.83	20,984,737.00	9,468,265.42	18,190,614.41	11,516,471.58	34.2	45.1

The Tigray region received a total of Euro 609,227.77 (equivalent to about Birr 14.6 million) from the Finland Government- Euro 150,021 (Birr 3.4 million) in 2004 EFY and Euro 459,206.77 (Birr 11.2 million) in 2005 EFY. In total, the region received Birr 27.66 million from the two sources for the implementation of COWASH project in the region - Birr 14.60 million from GoF and Birr 13.06 million from GoE. Of this amount, approximately Birr 21.0 million (Birr 7.93 million from GoF and all the amount received from GoE) has been transferred to beneficiaries of the project. Until end of the reporting period (Dec. 31, 2013), 34.2 % of the amount received (46.9 % of the GoF and 20.1 % of the GoE) or 45.1 % of the transferred (86.4 % of GoF and 20.1 % of GoE) has been utilized for investment (construction of water supply schemes), (physical and human) capacity building and covering the operational costs of the project. The utilization rate of the region is low due to one or more of the following reasons: i) there are unsettled funds in the woredas who constructed water supply schemes and conducted trainings; ii) some important human capacity building activities have not been executed; and iii) the budget allocated for some of the activities planned in 2005 EFY were over estimated.

6.3 COMPONENT 2, SNNPR

The funding arrangement in SNNPR is governed by the funding agreement signed between the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development of Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State and Embassy of Finland. All the investment, some operational costs and all the physical capacity building of the new woredas and zones and are covered by the SNNPR while the (human and physical) capacity building fund for the old woredas, zones and regional sector offices and all the human capacity building funds for the new woredas and zones is contributed from the Finland Government. The investment and capacity building funds are being channeled in different ways. All the investment funds from the regional government are being channeled to the communities through Omo Microfinance Institute (OMFI) with a commission of 3% while the capacity building fund from the regional state and Finnish Government has been channeled through the government financial structure.

The project has allocated an estimated amount of Birr 32.04 million (Birr 11.48 million from GoF and Birr 20.55 million from GoE) is allocated for 2006 EFY. Of this amount, SNNPR has allocated an estimated amount of Birr 7.44 million (Birr 0.5 million from GoF and Birr 2.34 million from GoE) for first half of 2006 EFY. This annual budget includes unutilized fund rolled over from 2005 EFY. The unused fund was added to the 2006 EFY annual plan of the region and the beneficiary sector offices have been accomplishing construction of rolled over water points, procurement and supervision activities in the first half of the fiscal year under reporting.

Like the other regions, the budget allocated for reporting period was apportioned into four cost categories: investment cost (62.9%), physical capacity building cost (23.4%), human capacity building cost (1.4%) and operational cost (12.4%).

As the approval of the 2006 EFY plan was delayed, the beneficiary sector offices in the old woredas and regional bureaus have been using the fund leftover from 2005 EFY. The financial performance of the region shows that approximately 34.3 % of the total fund allocated for the first half of 2006 EFY has been utilized. As can be seen from Table 30 below, 32.7 % of the investment funds, 5.2 % of the physical capacity building budget and 42.1 % of the operational cost allocated for the reporting period has been utilized. The budget utilized for the human capacity building in the first half of the fiscal year is much higher than the amount planned for the period as some trainings planned to be held in the 3rd quarter were given in the 2nd quarter of the fiscal year.

The fund utilization performance of the region was very low due to the fact that many activities planned have not been accomplished and the presence of unsettled funds in the woredas.

Table 30: Fund allocated and Utilized in SNNPR in the First Half of 2006 EFY

Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Planned(Annual)			Cumulative Planned			Cumulative Utilized			Planned for 2 nd Quarter (14+17)	Utilized 2 nd Quarter (15+18)	Utilization(%)		Planned for 2 nd Quarter	Utilized 2 nd Quarter	Utilization (%) (15/16)*100	Planned for 2 nd Quarter	Utilized 2 nd Quarter	Utilization (%) (18/17)*100
	GoF	GoE	Total (1+2)	GoF	GoE	GoF+GoE	GoF	GoE	GoF+GoE	GoF+GoE	GoF+GoE	Cumulative (9/6)*100	This Quarter (11/10)*100	GoF	GoF		GoE	GoE	
INVESTMENT COST	0	17,652,355	17,652,355	-	2,053,183	4,678,700	-	555,752	1,528,641	2,053,183	555,752	32.7	27.1	-			2,053,183	555,752	27.1
PHYSICAL CAPACITY BUILDING COST	2,975,700	1,711,867	4,687,567	-	-	1,739,000	71,600	-	89,560	-	71,600	5.2		-	71,600				
HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING COST	6,422,273		6,422,273	103,862	-	103,862	313,740	-	549,279	103,862	313,740	528.9	302.1	103,862	313,740	302			
OPERATIONAL COST	2,085,871	1,188,932	3,274,803	351,598	282,859	920,530	140,040	44,511	387,696	634,457	184,551	42.1	29.1	351,598	140,040	40	282,859	44,511	15.7
TOTAL	11,483,844	20,553,154	32,036,998	455,460	2,336,042	7,442,092	525,380	600,263	2,555,176	2,791,502	1,255,643	34.3	40.3	455,460	525,380	15	2,336,042	600,263	25.7

Note: 'Human Capacity Building Cost' utilized in the reporting period exceeds the amount planned for the period as some human capacity building activities planned for the 3rd quarter were conducted in the 2nd quarter of the fiscal year.

Total funds received from sources (GoE and GoF) and transferred to and utilized by sector offices to date in SNNPR are indicated in the following table.

Table 31: Funds received, transferred and utilized in SNNPR until end of First Half of 2006 EFY (Dec. 31, 2013)

Budget Source	Received from Source to date	Transferred to Beneficiaries to date	Utilized by Beneficiaries to date	Balance from Received to date	Balance from Transferred to date	Usage from	
						Received (%)	Transferred (%)
GoF	10,105,556.70	8,799,932.13	8,107,212.00	1,998,344.70	692,720.13	80.2	92.1
GoE	11,536,000.00	6,784,239.00	5,936,054.00	5,599,946.00	848,185.00	51.5	87.5
Total	21,641,556.70	15,584,171.13	14,043,266.00	7,598,290.70	1,540,905.13	64.9	90.1

The SNNPR BoFED received a total of Euro 427,521 (equivalent to about Birr 10,105,556.70) from the Finland Government- Euro 207,752 (Birr 4,722,037) in 2004 EFY and Euro 219,769 (Birr 5,383,519.70) in 2005 EFY. Until end of the reporting period, the region received about Birr 21.64 million from the two sources for the implementation of COWASH project in the region - Birr 10.11 million from GoF and Birr 11.54 million from GoE. Of this amount, approximately Birr 15.58 million (Birr 8.80 million from GoF and Birr 6.78 million from GoE) or 72.0 % of the amount received was transferred to beneficiary offices. Until 31st Dec. 2013, 64.9 % of the amount received (80.2 % of the GoF and 51.5 % of the GoE) or 90.1 % of the transferred (92.1 % of GoF and 87.5 % of GoE) has been utilized in SNNPR region.

6.4 COMPONENT 2, OROMIA REGION

The funding arrangement in Oromia is governed by the funding agreement signed between the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development of Oromia National Regional State and Embassy of Finland. All the investment and some operational costs are covered by the SNNPR while all the (human and physical) capacity building fund is contributed from the Finland Government. Funds are being channeled in two ways: all the investment funds from the regional government are being channeled to the communities through Oromo Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCo) with a commission of 4% while the capacity building funds from the Finnish Government has been channeled through the government financial structure.

An estimated amount of Birr 31.03 million (Birr 10.16 million from GoF and Birr 20.87 million from GoE) is allocated for implementation of planned activities in the fiscal year at all levels: regional, zonal and woreda. Of these, 23.3% is allocated for the first half of the fiscal year.

Funds allocated for Oromia region is apportioned into the four cost categories: investment cost, physical capacity building cost, human capacity building cost and operational cost. The investment fund is allocated exclusively from Oromia National Regional State and the (physical and human) capacity building funds from Government of Finland while the operational funds are from both Government of Finland and Oromia National Regional State.

Of the total budget allocated for the reporting period, 0.0 %, 41.3 %, 43.5 %, and 15.2 % is allocated for investment, physical capacity building, human capacity building and operational costs, respectively. Fund was not allocated for investment in the first half of the fiscal year.

The financial performance report of the region reveals that only 13.3 % of the total fund allocated for the reporting period has been utilized for capacity building and operational costs (Table 32). As can be seen from Table 32 below, only 13.7 % of the physical capacity building budget, 11.0 % of the human capacity building budget and 18.4% of the operational cost allocated for the reporting period has been utilized. The financial utilization performance of the region is low due to delay in procurement, failure of speeding-up implementation of activities in the woredas due to bureaucratic hurdles and presence of unsettled funds in the woredas.

Table 32: Fund allocated and Utilized in Oromia Region in the First Half of 2006 EFY

Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Planned (Annual)			Cumulative Planned			Cumulative Utilized			Planned for 2 nd Quarter (14+17)	Utilized 2 nd Quarter (15+18)	Utilization (%)		Planned for 2 nd Quarter	Utilized 2 nd Quarter	Utilization (%) (15/16)*100	Planned for this Quarter	Utilized 2 nd Quarter	Utilization (%) (18/17)*100
	GoF	GoE	Total (1+2)	GoF	GoE	GoF+GoE	GoF	GoE	GoF+GoE	GoF + GoE	GoF + GoE	Cumulative (9/6)*100	This Quarter (11/10)*100	GoF	GoF	GoE	GoE	GoE	GoE
INVESTMENT COST		18,447,035	18,447,035	-	-	-										-			
PHYSICAL CAPACITY BUILDING COST	3,019,587		3,019,587	2,987,280	-	2,987,280	40,230	-	40,230	2,987,280	59,323	13.7	2.0	2,987,280	59,323	2.0		-	0
HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING COST	6,382,237		6,382,237	3,146,050	-	3,146,050	346,243	-	346,243	3,146,050	346,243	11.0	11.0	3,146,050	346,243	11.0		-	0
OPERATIONAL COST	759,280	2,422,288	3,181,568	204,530	794,744	1,095,274	201,549	-	201,549	999,274	106,161	18.4	10.6	204,530	106,161	51.9	794,744	-	-
TOTAL	10,161,104	20,869,323	31,030,427	6,337,860	794,744	7,228,604	958,021	-	958,021	7,132,604	511,726	13.3	7.2	6,337,860	511,726	8.1			-

Total fund received and utilized to date in Oromia region, by fund source, is indicated in the following table.

Table 33: Funds received, transferred and utilized in Oromia Region until end of First Half of 2006 EFY (Dec. 31, 2013)

Budget Source	Received from Source to date	Transferred to Beneficiaries to date	Utilized by Beneficiaries to date	Balance from Transferred to date	Balance from Received to date	Usage from	
						Received (%)	Transferred (%)
GoF	10,059,244.22	7,571,600.78	6,536,038.94	1,035,561.84	3,523,205.28	65.0	86.3
GoE	6,801,920.00	6,801,920.00	5,983,067.11	818,852.89	818,852.89	88.0	88.0
Total	16,861,164.22	14,373,520.78	12,519,106.05	1,854,414.73	4,342,058.17	74.2	87.1

The region has received Euro 425,078 (Birr 10,059,344.22) GoF contribution from Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Finland and Birr 6.80 million from the regional government. About 85.3 % of the amount received from the two sources (75.3% of the GoF and all of the GoE) was transferred to beneficiary sector offices as per their annual plans approved by the Regional WaSH Steering Committee (RWSC). Of the total amount of funds transferred to beneficiary sector offices, 87.1 % (86.3 % of the GoF and 88.0 % of the GoE) has been utilized. Until end of the reporting period, 74.2 % (65.0 % of the GoF and 88.0 % of the GoE) of the amount received from the sources (GoF and GoE) has been utilized by beneficiary sector offices including RSU.

6.5 COMPONENT 2, AMHARA REGION

Amhara region's financial performance had been presented differently as the region had been following a different financial planning system. This fiscal year, the regional financial planning is harmonized with the other regions as per the revised project document.

As per the old funding agreement signed between the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development of Amhara National Regional State, capacity building and operational cost for 27 woredas, 6 zones and regional bureaux and investment fund for 16 woredas had been covered from Government of Finland and investment fund for 11 woredas from regional government (Water Resources Development Bureau, WRDB). All the investment funds from the two fund sources (GoF and GoE/Amhara National Regional State) is being channeled to the communities through Amhara Credit and Saving Institution (ACSI) with a commission of 3% while the capacity building fund from the Finnish Government has been channeled through the government financial structure. In the funding agreement under revision, all the investment funds will be covered by GoE and the capacity building and RSU operational cost will be covered by GoF. The region will use the leftover GoF funds allocated for investment in the 16 woredas for investment purpose.

A total of about Birr 126.35 million (Birr 61.67 million from GoF and Birr 64.68 million from GoE) is allocated for 2006 EFY. Of this amount, approximately Birr 47.0 million (Birr 12.7 million from GoF and Birr 34.3 million from GoE), 37.2 % of the total allocated for the fiscal year, is allocated for the first half of the fiscal year.

The region didn't request GoF fund for the reporting period (first and second quarters) as the amount leftover from 2005 EFY was enough to cover the expenses of the first half of the fiscal year.

Report of the regional performance reveals that of the total amount allocated, 5.7 % (21.0 % of the GoF and 0.0% of the GoE allocated) has been utilized by the beneficiary sector offices and woredas and zones. There was no GoE funds utilized in the reporting period as there was not investment fund allocated for the first half of the fiscal year.

So far, BoFED of Amhara region has received about Birr 180.39 million (Birr 124.62 million from Government of Finland including Birr 4,291,860.92 RWSEP savings and Birr 55.77 million from Amhara Regional Government) for the implementation of planned activities in the woredas, zones and sector bureaux at the regional level. Of this amount, approximately Birr 170.45 million (Birr 114.69 million from GoF and Birr 55.77 million from GoE) has been transferred to beneficiaries of the project. This accounts 94.5 % of the total received from the two funding sources-GoF and GoE/Regional bureaux.

From the total funds transferred to beneficiary sector offices, woredas and zones, about Birr 158.48 million (93.0 %) has been utilized until end of the reporting period (Table 34). In terms of fund source, Birr 109.83 million (95.8%) and Birr 48.65 million (87.2%) of GoF and GoE funds transferred, respectively has been utilized by beneficiaries of the project.

The breakdown of the unutilized balance shows that Birr 14.80 million (12.0 %) and Birr 7.11 million (12.8 %) of the amount received from GoF and GoE contributions, respectively have not been utilized..

Table 34: Funds received, transferred and utilized in Amhara Region until end of First Half of 2006 EFY (Dec. 31, 2013)

Budget Source	Received from Source to date	Transferred to Beneficiaries to date	Utilized by Beneficiaries to date	Balance from Received	Balance from Transferred	Usage from	
						Received (%)	Transferred (%)
GoF (2004 EFY, 2005EFY & RWSEP saving)	124,620,101.87	114,686,222.41	109,827,332.87	14,792,769.00	4,858,889.54	88.1	95.8
Regional Bureaus (2004 EFY, 2005 EFY & Balance from 2003 EFY -ACSI)	55,765,797.72	55,765,797.72	48,652,089.40	7,113,708.32	7,113,708.32	87.2	87.2
Total	180,385,899.59	170,452,020.13	158,479,422.27	21,906,477.32	11,972,597.86	87.9	93.0

7 PROJECT COORDINATION WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

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

One WaSH National Program (OWNP) Preparatory Task Force

The OWNP preparatory task force meeting was held in the month of July 2013. COWASH CTA participated in the meeting and provided his expertise suggestions and opinions for the successful completion of the development of the program.

MoWIE Annual Performance Review Meeting

The MoWIE organized 2-days meeting in Adama (9-10 Oct. 2013) to review the water sector annual performance of 2005 EFY. COWASH was invited to take part in the review meeting and COWASH CTA took part in the meeting and made discussions with different bureau heads and other officials on the CMP implementation.

Self Supply Working Group

In the reporting period, COWASH CTA participated in the Self Supply Working Group meeting organized by MoWIE and contributed in the development of Self Supply. Meeting was conducted with IRC (John Butterworth and Inge Klaassen). In this meeting, sector collaboration case study, Self Supply development and supply chain development were discussed.

WASH Movement and Ethiopia WaSH Alliance

COWASH JPO participated in the Sector Learning and Sharing Forum organized by the WaSH Movement and made presentation on the "*Results of Community Managed Projects (CMP): a research project by COWASH*". This was made with the view to raise awareness on CMP and initiating other organizations to apply the approach and to generate more funds.

Fiduciary Risk Assessment (FRA) and Social Assessment

Meetings were held between COWASH and Fiduciary Risk Assessment consultants (Mr. Manuel Freitas and Samuel Gondallo). The CMP implementation in OWNP was deeply discussed during the meetings. Moreover, COWASH has tried its best in providing technical assistance for the successful completion of the assessment. COWASH CTA also participated in the Social Assessment kick-off meeting in MoWIE. In August 2013, technical assistance was also provided to private consultant, Mary Ann Brocklesby, employed by DFID to conduct Social Assessment of OWNP in partnership with Water Aid.

Discussions with MoWIE/WSSD/NWCO

Several unofficial discussions were held with MoWIE/WSSD/NWCO and OWP Preparatory Team on the development of OWP. COWASH contributed in giving expertise suggestions and comments as to how best OWP can be developed.

Discussions with different national and international organizations and experts

- COWASH CTA assisted Hannu Vikman in his mission to BSGR to assess the Ali spring scheme. CTA held discussions with him.
- CTA visited iDE workshop, assessed iDE capacity in rope pump and manual drilling equipment manufacturing and discussed the possible future cooperation with it.
- Community Managed Project (CMP) Specialist participated in Rope Pump technical development seminar in EWTEC organized by JICA.
- CMP Specialist participated in the JICA-UNESCO joint workshop to share hydro-geological mapping information in Somali region.
- COWASH CTA and Embassy of Finland representative participated meeting in the World Bank where WB was briefing the WB plans to develop WASH II project.
- CTA made presentation in the UNICEF Retreat and gave emphasis to the discussions of UNICEF plans to withdraw CMP approach. As a response, UNICEF promised to investigate the possibilities to keep the CMP approach in UNICEF project implementation.
- CTA participated in a meeting in the Embassy of Finland as to how COWASH can be integrated into OWP.
- CTA conducted meeting with the ProAct consultant and the WASH Supply Chain assessment was discussed. Currently, ProAct is conducting WASH Supply Chain assessment for SNV.
- CTA participated in the kick-off meeting of the new project called "*Building adaptation to climate change in health in least developed countries through resilient WASH.*" The project is financed by DFID and implemented in 4 countries (Nepal, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Tanzania). Budget amounting to USD 930,000 is allocated to Ethiopia.
- CTA held meeting with ODI specialists (Josephine Tucker and Guy Jobbins). The meeting dealt on how to link Climate Resilience Project and water supply.

8 CHALLENGES

Like the previous fiscal year, different kinds of challenges have been faced during the reporting period. The major ones that require the attention of National WaSH Steering Committee (NWSC) are indicated as follows.

Delay in NWSC meetings on COWASH: The 2006 EFY COWASH Component 1 annual plan should have been approved before the new fiscal year starts. The plan has not been approved until the end of the reporting period due to busy schedule of NWSC members.

Delay in preparation and approval of regional annual plans. The 2006 EFY annual plans of COWASH in the regions were expected to be prepared before the end of 2005 EFY. However, the plans could not be approved until end of the reporting period due to presence of competing activities in the regions and woredas. The delay in the preparation and approval of

annual plans will hamper the implementation rate and budget utilization of woredas thereby affecting the contribution of COWASH in accelerating the GTP/UAP WASH targets. Another reason for not approving the annual plans is that the COWASH Framework Agreement of 2 years extension with increased budget contributions from the GoE and GoF has not yet been signed. The Framework Agreement is needed to be signed first before the Regional Financing Agreements can be amended.

Delay in the revision of the regional financing agreements: The present financing agreements are valid until July 2014. However, many of the regions have finished the amount of GoF contribution indicated in the financing agreement and, hence, these agreements are expected to be updated based on the new budget allocations defined in the revised COWASH project document (2011-2016). Nonetheless, this could not be made due to delay in the approval of the revised project document and revised COWASH Framework Agreement and the shortage of funds will limit the scaling-up of the CMP approach in the project regions.

Delay in sending quarterly reports: Quarterly performance reports are expected from regions to prepare project performance report at the federal level and submit to the pertinent bodies timely. However, quarterly reports from the regions are delayed and this takes much time to prepare the performance report of the project at the federal level. Quality of the regional reports is also a problem that is delaying the finalization of the federal level report.

Lack of attention to WaSH and busy WWTs and RWSCs: Much is expected from Regional WaSH Steering Committees (RWSCs) and WWTs in leading, coordinating, speeding-up and sustaining CMPs in particular and WaSH activities in general. However, many of the RWSCs and WWTs are overstretched with a number of other competing activities and less attention is given to CMP/WaSH related activities. Annual plans are not prepared timely and challenges that the project is facing at different times are not discussed and solutions sought.

Assignment of RSU staff for non-COWASH activities: Regional water bureaus have continued assigning some of the Regional Support Unit (RSU) staff for some time-taking non-COWASH activities and this is affecting the supervision and technical assistance provided to the woredas and preparing quarterly reports timely at the regional level. This problem is increasing from time to time in some regions like SNNPR and Tigray.

Non-independent nature of the RSU: In all regional financing agreements it is indicated that the RSU should have an independent nature. However, only Amhara region has tried to implement that commitment even though in Amhara the RSU Administration Manual has not been approved and therefore the RSU is dependent on the Water Bureau procurements.

Lack of vehicle: Regional and woreda experts have not been able to provide technical assistance to the beneficiaries and carry out supervision works due to lack of field vehicles.