Finland's support to the WASH sector in Ethiopia (COWASH IV and CWA II)
Project Document

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
Unit for the Horn of Africa and Eastern Africa

Impact Consulting Oy Ltd

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
BC	Behaviour change
BoFEC	Bureau of Finance and Economic Cooperation
BoWYCA	Bureau of Women, Youth and Children Affairs
CAP	Consolidated Annual WASH Plan
CLTSH	Community Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene
CMP	Community Managed Project
COWASH	Community-Led Accelerated WASH in Ethiopia
CSO	Civil society organisation
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
CWA	Consolidated WASH Account
DFID	Department for International Development
DP	Development Partner
EIB	European Investment Bank
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EUR	Euro
FMO	Netherlands Development Finance Company
FTAT	Federal Technical Assistance Team
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GoF	Government of Finland
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HEP	Health Extension Programme
HSDP	Health Sector Development Programme
IDC	Italian Development Cooperation
IDE	International Development Enterprises
IFR	Interim Unaudited Financial Report
INCAF	International Network on Conflict and Fragility
JTR	Joint Technical Review
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
METB	Million Birr
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MEUR	Million Euro
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs
MFI	Micro-finance Institution
MHM	Menstrual hygiene management
MIS	Management Information System
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWCYA	Ministry of Women, Youth and Children Affairs
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy
MSE	Micro- and Small- Enterprise
MTE	Mid-term evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NWCO	National WASH Coordination Office
NWSC	National WASH Steering Committee
NWTT	National WASH Technical Team
OCSSCO	Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company

ODF	Open Defecation Free
OWNP	One WASH National Program
O&M	Operation and maintenance
PMDB	Planning and Monitoring Database
POM	Programme Operational Manual
PTA	Parents' and Teachers' Association
PTSA	Parent Teacher Student Association
RBM	Result based management
RPS	Rural piped system
RSU	(COWASH) Regional Support Unit
RWCO	Regional WASH Coordination Office
RWSC	Regional WASH Steering Committee
RWSEP	Rural Water Supply and Environmental Program
RWTT	Regional WASH Technical Team
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region
SNV	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
SWASH	School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
S&H	Sanitation and hygiene
TA	Technical assistance
TBD	To be determined
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene
WASHBAT	WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tools
WASHCO	Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WB	The World Bank
WDC	Water Development Commission
WIF	WASH Implementation Framework
WPMU	WASH Programme Management Unit
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WSP+++	Extended WSP to address climate change adaptation disaster risk reduction, O&M, water fee collection and inclusion
WWO	Woreda Water Office
WSSD	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate
WWT	Woreda WASH Team

PROJECT FACT SHEETS

Project Title:	Consolidated WASH Account, Phase II (CWA II)
Project Number:	To be determined (TBD)
Sector:	Natural Resources
Sub-sector:	Water Supply, Sanitation and Health
Geographical Coverage:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Duration:	January 2020 – June 2025
Starting Date	January 2020
Impact Statement	To improve the health and well-being of communities in rural and urban areas in an equitable manner with sustainable and climate resilient water supply and sanitation access and the adoption of good hygiene practices[1]
Outcome Statement	Attaining increased and sustained coverage of safe water supply sanitation in rural and urban areas[2]
Project Financing:	Total grant by Finnish Government: EUR 4,000,000 Total committed of Development Partners USD 480,000 (likely to be increased) The Government the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia ETB 15% (for 2020-2023)
Competent Authorities:	Ministry of Finance, Ethiopia Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland
Executing Agencies:	Ministry of Finance and Federal Sectors' WASH Program Management Units (WPMUs – comprising representation from the Ministries of Water, Irrigation and Energy; Health; and Education))

[1] OWNP's Development Objective

[2] Intermediate objectives of OWNP during 2021 to 2025, more specifically: (i) 100% rural population using water supply with basic services of which 35% using piped water supply and 22% using safely managed drinking water supply services; (ii) 100% of the urban population using piped water with basic water supply services of which 58% using safely managed drinking water supply services; (iii) decrease rural water supply schemes non-functionality rate to 5%; (iv) 100% of woredas having spare parts supply chain services for rural water supply schemes maintenance; (v) 100% of woredas with water quality monitoring system in place and rural water supply schemes with water safety plan; (vi) 60% of woredas having the private sector and/or small and microenterprises involved in rural water supply O&M activates; (vii) 72% of urban water supply utilities with non-revenue water 20% or less; and (viii) 30% of urban water supply utilities with 16 hours/day or more continuity of water supply at premises.

Project Title:	Community-Led Accelerated WASH, Phase IV COWASH IV)
Project Number:	To be determined (TBD)
Sector:	Natural Resources
Sub-sector:	Water Supply, Sanitation and Health
Geographical Coverage:	Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, Southern Nations Nationalities and People Region (SNNPR), and Tigray
Duration:	July 2020 – June 2024
Starting Date	July 2020
Impact Statement	Improved public health and well-being, social development and climate resilience in the communities in the Project area
Outcome Statement	Increased and sustained coverage of safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene in rural areas of selected woredas
Project Financing:	Total grant by Finnish Government: EUR 18,400,000 Total contribution of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia: ETB 655,800,000, equivalent to approximately EUR 20,494,000 In addition, the community contribution (15%) is estimated as ETB 79,360,000, equivalent to approximately EUR 2,480,000[3]
Competent Authorities:	Ministry of Finance, Ethiopia Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland
Executing Agencies:	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy Amhara Bureau of Finance and Economic Cooperation Benishangul-Gumuz Bureau of Finance and Economic Cooperation Oromia Bureau of Finance and Economic Cooperation SNNPR Bureau of Finance and Economic Cooperation Tigray Bureau of Finance and Economic Cooperation

[3] Rate: 1 EUR = 32 ETB

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

To address the challenges faced by the water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) initiated and supported the establishment of the One WASH National Programme (OWNP). Its objectives are based on the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). OWNP has created an opportunity to witness coordination, harmonisation, partnership and alignment in the WASH programme implementation with the objective of achieving one plan, one budget and one report for the whole programme in Ethiopia. OWNP was designed to have a financing system through three channels:

- Channel 1 – Consolidated WASH Account) CWA, which donors contribute to the basket fund that is managed by MOF;
- Channel 2 – Cash transfer by Development Partners, (DPs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or other organisations directly to government implementing partners in the water, health and education sectors; and
- Channel 3 – Direct implementation by DPs, NGOs or other organisations as per project agreements with the respective WASH sector offices.

The development objective of the programme is to improve the health and well-being of people in rural and urban communities in an equitable and sustainable manner by increasing access to water supply and sanitation and adoption of good hygiene practices. The OWNP financial input through CWA is USD 485 million of which USD 438.7 million is financed by the four development partners (the World Bank, African Development Bank, the Department for International Development (DFID) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)) for five years (2014-2019) while the remaining balance is contributed by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE). The Government of Finland (GoF) has contributed two million euro to CWA I. CWA I has been operated during 2015-2019 in 382 woredas and 144 medium and small towns.

The Community-Led Accelerated WASH (COWASH) Project was established with the aim to serve as a transition programme towards Finland's OWNP support and with the overall objective to achieve universal access to WASH in the rural areas of Ethiopia. The purpose of the Project was to support the acceleration of the rural water and sanitation targets attainment through the establishment of an enabling environment and implementation of Community Managed Project (CMP) interventions in selected rural areas of Ethiopia.

The implementation strategy of COWASH is based on the CMP approach. When the CMP approach is applied, communities are fully responsible for the water supply development process, through planning, financial management, construction management and maintenance management. The key feature of the CMP funding mechanism is that it transfers funds and project management responsibilities for physical construction or rehabilitation directly to communities or relevant institutions such as schools and health facilities. The transfer of investment funds (grant) is carried through regional micro-finance institutions (MFIs).

The first phase of COWASH started in July 2011 and was extended by Phase II until June 2016. Phase III was designed to cover a period of July 2016 – end of June 2019, but it has been extended by one year until the end of June 2020.

The four outcomes of COWASH III are:

- *Outcome 1*: Increased community and institutional water supply coverage (GTP II standards, including water quality) in the target woredas in five project regions by 2019;

- *Outcome 2:* Increased community and institutional sanitation coverage (GTP II standards, including water quality) in the target woredas in five project regions by 2019;
- *Outcome 3:* Increased functionality and sustainability (O&M) of built WASH facilities through improved service delivery in the target woredas in five project regions by 2019; and
- Outcome 4: Women's empowerment and leadership through WASH related activities in the five project regions by 2019.

COWASH has contributed to the improvement of water supply access coverage in the Project woredas: by mid-2018 up to nearly 70%, as a result of an increase of about 23% in two years. COWASH has also improved the functionality of water supply schemes; the non-functionality rate in the Project woredas being 6.7% in mid-2018.

Development Focus of WASH Sector

In spite of significant progress made by GoE and partners in implementing OWNP, there are gaps in a number of building blocks in the sector which need to be addressed for fulfilling relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- policies and strategies should be further cascaded by decentralised plans;
- improving staff capacity in all sector ministries from Federal to grassroots level structures should be strengthened to help create clear accountability and responsibility in the sector;
- increase of financing is required in all sub-sectors to fill the gap, and the sub-sectors need to improve their absorption capacity in order to accelerate implementation;
- engagement of the private sector should be encouraged through development of sustainable business models and strengthening their capacity to engage in the WASH sector. Also public-private partnerships should be promoted;
- a monitoring framework system supported by an information system which integrates data on water and sanitation services across the four WASH Ministries is required (currently under development);
- it is necessary to assess available human resources in each region and, where needed, provide skill development training for staff or deploy new staff and establish regional human resources development units – capacity building should be viewed as part of institutional capacity development beyond individual opportunities; and
- Ethiopia will need an estimated USD 3.2 billion per year to achieve SDGs 6.1 and 6.2.

OWNP Phase II

OWNP Phase II for the years 2019-2025 looks beyond GTP II to establish sector reform and meet SDGs. The components of OWNP Phase II include:

- rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene (rural WASH);
- urban water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion (urban WASH);
- institutional WASH;
- programme management and capacity building; and
- climate resilient WASH.

As part of the enabling environment process, and within the OWNP Phase II, the sector is expected to move towards:

- establishing an independent sector regulator including performance monitoring and benchmarking of service providers;
- formally recognising and supporting rural public utility management for complex large multi-village schemes; and

- establishing post-construction capacity, capital maintenance and cross subsidy system.

Donor contributions to CWA will have no earmark – they are blended in one basket and allocated and disbursed by GoE. However, some donors have earmarked their funding to certain components of the CWA programme. In spite of efforts over the years, the CMP approach is currently impossible to be mainstreamed in CWA because GoE cannot directly finance Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOs) as long as they are not generally legalised and audited following the GoE system. The legalisation process is expected to take time – there are approximately 220,000 WASHCOs – and the target year for having all of them legalised is 2030. Hence, the integration of COWASH in CWA is not possible at least during CWA II and COWASH IV.

OWNP is GoE's main instrument to achieve the WASH goals. GoE expects that donor funding will, to an increasing extent, be channelled through CWA under Phase II. By participating in CWA II GoF can support GoE in its sector-wide programme and contribute to further improvement of the quality of this large-scale joint effort, as well as contribute to scaling up the impacts of COWASH, especially if adjacent TA to support CWA implementation is provided through COWASH. At least hands-on manual(s) on O&M of institutional WASH facilities for MoH and MoE should be included as well as hands-on manuals for WSP+++[4]. However, it is important to maintain flexibility in the scope of TA to be able to respond to emerging needs in OWNP/CWA. Finnish financing of four million euro to CWA II, however, is only a fraction of the whole programme budget.

GoF will sign a similar agreement with GoE on its contribution to CWA II as on CWA I. The scope and mechanisms of OWNP/CWA are defined in OWNP II Programme Document (PD) and CWA II Programme Operational Manual (POM), to be attached to the agreement. In principle the CWA funding should be provided in the first part of 2020 – as soon as the agreement has been signed.

COWASH Phase IV

COWASH IV will continue to develop rural WASH applying the CMP approach and pilot and introduce non-conventional and innovative approaches, mechanisms and technologies, which can have substantially larger impact when/if adopted by OWNP/CWA. There is potential to continue to support WASHCOs in applying conventional CMP technologies in COWASH IV, but there are also new challenges. Increasing attention will need to be paid to the sustainability, including climate resilience, of water supplies and the safety of water.

In sanitation, demand creation, development of better latrine products and their delivery remain challenges. Institutional WASH needs major improvement: few schools and health centres have functional water supply, and the quality and maintenance of latrines are very poor. Maintenance of institutional sanitation and cost-effective sanitation facilities need plenty of attention. COWASH IV will be directed to respond to these challenges. COWASH IV will continue the strong focus on gender and inclusion in rural water and sanitation characteristic of Phase III. In sanitation, demand creation, development of better latrine products and their delivery remain challenges. Institutional WASH needs major improvement: few schools and health centres have functional water supply, and the quality and maintenance of latrines are very poor. Maintenance of institutional sanitation and cost-effective sanitation facilities need plenty of attention. COWASH IV will be directed to respond to these challenges.

[4] The WSP+++ concept combines WSP that also addresses climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (+), O&M and water fee collection (++) and inclusion (+++).

COWASH IV will support GoE in its effort to achieve WASH related SDGs. COWASH IV will be implemented in rural areas in the same five regions as in COWASH III: Amhara, Beni-shangul-Gumuz, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR) and Tigray. The woredas will be selected by the Regional Wash Steering Committees (RWSCs) using region-specific selection criteria. It would be logical to continue in current COWASH III woredas where appropriate. On the other hand, a shift to higher (cost) technologies will probably reduce the annual number of schemes to be implemented. In terms of cost-efficiency, reduction of the number of Project woredas may be considered.

COWASH IV will start seamlessly after the extension of Phase III, i.e., at the beginning of July 2020, and cover a period of four years until the end of June 2024. Being based on earlier phases, Phase IV should be able to continue smoothly without delays in implementation. However, as described in Section 2.1, data available of the general status of WASH is out-dated and it is uncertain if up-to-date data will be available by the beginning of COWASH IV. Therefore, quite comprehensive baseline studies will be necessary at the inception of Phase IV, and there is likely to be a need for an inception period of five to eight months. The length of inception period will be revised during the appraisal of PD and will depend on the availability and comprehensiveness baseline data.

The division of responsibilities between GoE and GoF will mainly be similar to those in Phase III. The Finnish grant will cover capacity building and TA, and GoE will finance the investment, taking also into account the contributions of WASHCOs/communities. There are three changes in these responsibilities.

- The ratio of funds from GoF and GoE is proposed to be 40/60 compared to 30/70 in COWASH III.
- In addition to capacity building in institutional WASH, there is a limited GoF grant to cover the cost of provision of water to schools and health centres, which have toilet facilities but no appropriate water supply. A condition for this grant for construction is commitment to O&M, including an O&M budget, from the GoE side.
- No community contribution will be required in institutional WASH investments.

The impact statement of COWASH is: "*Improved public health and well-being, social development and climate resilience in the communities in the Project area*". The expected outcome of COWASH IV is: "*Increased and sustained coverage of safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene in rural areas of selected woredas*".

The achievement of the expected outcome and impacts is built on four pillars – result areas defined by their respective outputs:

I. increase of rural population in selected woredas served by safely managed water supply services (additional 800,000 people);
II. increased access to and usage of improved household latrines (to 62%) and increased practice of hand-washing with soap at critical moments (by 20 % units) in selected woredas;
III. gap in institutional water supply narrowed down in rural areas in selected woredas; and
IV. Project achievements documented via learning activities and shared strategically to enhance the impact of COWASH IV on WASH sector policies and practices.

The intergovernmental agreement for COWASH IV will introduce a new structure. The current separate agreements between the Embassy of Finland with regional Bureaux of Finance and Economic Cooperation (BoFECs) will be replaced by tripartite MoUs to be signed by respective BoFECs, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Embassy of Finland. Hence, there

will be only one agreement and one report between GoE and GoF. Allocations to the regions will be based on criteria set by National WASH Steering Committee (NWSC).

MFA will transfer the Finnish contribution to a specific account to be opened by MoF. Proposals for allocation of overall funding among targeted regions, sectors and components will be endorsed by NWSC. An advanced transfer of funds for the first year will be based on work plans and budgets prepared by RSUs. Thereafter, the allocation of funds will be made annually, based on performance in previous fiscal year.

As before, financial monitoring will be based on the GoE practices, which have to be adjusted to the specific features of the CMP implementation. Utilisation of funds from all channels and at all levels must be recorded systematically, completely, timely and accurately.

Finnish Financial Support to the WASH Sector

The Finnish contribution to Ethiopia's water sector development during 2020 – 2024 will be MEUR 22.4, consisting of a contribution of MEUR 4 to CWA and a bilateral grant of MEUR 18.4 to COWASH IV. For COWASH Phase IV the total budget for is MEUR 41.3, including 15% as community contribution. A summary of the COWASH IV budget in EUR and ETB is presented in the following table.

COWASH IV	**GoF (EUR)**	**GoE (ETB)**	**Community contribution 15% (ETB)**	**GoE + Comm. contrib. (ETB)**	**Total GoE + Comm. contr + GoF (EUR)**	**Total GoE + Comm. contr + GoF (ETB)**
Investments						
· Community WASH		529 074 000	79 360 000	608 434 000	19 013 600	608 434 000
· Institutional WASH	2 000 000	-	-	-	2 000 000	64 000 000
Capacity building	9 930 000	-	-	-	9 930 000	317 760 000
Operational	800 000	93 366 000	-	93 366 000	3 717 750	118 960 000
Regional support, total	12 730 000	622 440 000	79 360 000	701 800 000	34 661 350	1 109 154 000
Contingencies	920 000	31 123 000	-	31 123 000	1 893 000	60 569 000
Regional support	13 650 000	653 563 000	-	732 923 000	36 554 350	1 169 723 000
Technical Assistance	4 750 000	-	-	-	4 750 000	152 000 000
TOTAL, EUR	18 400 000	-	-	22 903 900	**41 303 900**	
TOTAL, ETB		653 563 000				**1 321 723 000**

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Country Context

1.1.1. Geography, Climate and Water Resources

Ethiopia is located between the 3rd and the 15th parallel north and longitudes 33rd and 48th meridian east. It covers an area of about 1.1 million square kilometres and its current (2019) population is approximately 112.5 million and forecasted to grow to nearly 140 million by 2030. An estimated 80 per cent of the population lives in rural areas with a high dependence on mixed and pastoral farming, often under harsh and variable climate.

Ethiopia has a highly diverse terrain with a wide range of variation in altitudes, climate, soils, natural vegetation and settlement patterns. Its ecology varies from the deserts along the eastern border to the tropical forests in the south. Lake Tana in the north is the source of the Blue Nile

The predominant climate type in Ethiopia is tropical monsoon, with wide topographic-induced variation. There are three different climate zones, according to elevation. *Kolla* (Tropical zone) is below 1,830 metres in elevation and has an average annual temperature of about 27 ^{o}C with annual rainfall about 510 millimetres. *Woina dega* (Subtropical zone) includes the highlands areas of 1,830-2,440 metres in elevation and has an average annual temperature of about 22 ^{o}C and annual rainfall between 510 and 1,530 millimetres. *Dega* (Cool zone) is above 2,440 metres with an average annual temperature of about 16 ^{o}C and annual rainfall between 1,270 and 1,280 millimetres.

Rainfall is provided by the southwest monsoon, which affects the country from June to September, but it only covers some areas, namely the plateau and the mountain slopes exposed to the southwest. In the south-east of the country, there are two rainy periods, though less intense, usually from March to May and in October-November. In the latter area, during some years, the rains do not occur at all, causing severe drought.

The total freshwater resources are estimated at 122 billion cubic metres per annum or 1,080 m^3 per capita per year. Annual renewable groundwater resources are estimated at around 36 billion cubic metres, with estimates of total groundwater storage varying from 1,000 to 10,000 billion m^3.[5] The country's freshwater resources are abundant but they vary both temporally and spatially. Four river basins (the Blue Nile (*Abbay*), Baro-Akobo, Omo-Ghibe and Tekezze represent about 90% of the available water resources of the country, whereas only 40% of the population lives in these basins.

1.1.2. Governance and Economy

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) functions under a Federal parliamentary republic. The President is Ethiopia's ceremonial head of state, whereas most of the governing power is in the hands of the Prime Minister. Ethiopia is divided into nine regional states. The boundaries of these states are based on ethnic majorities in the population. Additionally, two cities enjoy self-governing status: Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa.

The legislative branch, the Parliament, consists of the 108-member House of Federation and the 547-member House of People's Representatives. The public votes for the House of People's Representatives. The executive branch consists of the Council of Ministers, made up of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, and other Ministers and members. The Council is selected by the House of People's Representatives. There are several Ministries that make up the executive branch of the government.

Ethiopia is one of the world's poorest countries, with about 44% of its population living in poverty and with a per capita income of USD 783. About 80% of Ethiopians work in agriculture and, hence live in rural areas. These farmers lack basic infrastructure, socially and economically, such as health care and educational facilities. The main causes of poverty in Ethiopia are related to the effects of

[5] Kebede, S., Hailu, A., Crane, E., Ó Dochartaigh, B.É and Bellwood-Howard, I. 2018. Africa Groundwater Atlas: Hydrogeology of Ethiopia. British Geological Survey. Accessed 07/11/2019. http://earthwise.bgs.ac.uk/index.php/Hydrogeology_of_Ethiopia

its economy revolving around agriculture[6]. Other causes include a variety of actions stemming from natural disasters as well as man-made actions.

On the other hand, Ethiopia also has one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. Ethiopia's economy experienced strong, broad-based growth averaging 10.3% a year in ten years from 2006/07 to 2016/17.

Ethiopia's second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) for the period 2014/2015 – 2019/2020 focuses on improving the macroeconomic indicators, sectoral economic development plans (e.g., for agriculture and rural transformation, manufacturing, mining, tourism), infrastructure (transport, digital and water supply), human and technology capacity building, good governance and cross-cutting issues.

1.2. Water, Sanitation and Health in Ethiopia

1.2.1. Legal and Policy Framework

The Constitution of Ethiopia has several provisions, which have direct policy, legal and institutional significance for the management of the water resources. According to the Constitution, the water resources – both surface and groundwater – are part of the public domain vested in the State. The Federal Government determines and administers the utilisation of the waters or rivers or lakes linking two or more States or crossing the boundaries of the national territorial jurisdiction.

The Ethiopian Water Resources Management Proclamation, issued in March 2000, is the basic legal instrument governing the management, planning, utilisation and protection of water resources in Ethiopia. The Proclamation provides the fundamental principles that need to be taken into account for the management and administration of the water resources in the country. The basic thrust of these fundamental principles is that water resources management and administration in the country should be based on the Ethiopian Water Resources Management Policy, the Integrated Basin Master Plan Studies and the water resources laws of the country. A major aspect of the Proclamation is that most water resources use and construction works are to be based on a permit system. The Proclamation has several provisions regarding the permits. It also provides for the payment of fees and water charges. The establishment of water users associations in a voluntary manner is also envisaged. There are also provisions relating to settlement of disputes.

The Ethiopian Water Resources Management Regulation, issued in March 2005, provides detailed provisions for the effective implementation of the Water Resources Management Proclamation, mainly providing detailed requirements for the issuance of permits for different uses of water.

There is no specific legislation for water supply and sanitation in Ethiopia. The Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE) has introduced policies and strategies, such as the Universal Access Plan (UAP, 2005), Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), signed by three sector ministers (2006) and a revised MoU, signed by four sector ministers in November 2012.[7] MoWIE has also prepared guidelines for gender mainstreaming in the water and energy sectors (2012).

UAP 2005 focuses only on water supply and sanitation. According to its definition, the access to an improved water source means the availability of at least 15 litres per capita per day (lpcd) from a source within one and half a kilometre of the dwelling in rural areas and 20 litres in urban areas.

[6] https://borgenproject.org/main-causes-of-poverty-in-ethiopia/

[7] Memorandum of Understanding Between Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Health, And Ministry of Education On The Implementation Modality for Integrated Water Supply, Sanitation And Hygiene Education (WASH) Programs in Ethiopia, September, 2005 Addis Ababa Ethiopia (signed in March 2006).
In November 2012, a revised MoU was signed by four ministries: the Ministry of Water and Energy; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Education, all of whom had signed the first MoU, and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. The two main features of the revised (second) MoU were: (i) MoFED, which has an essential role to play in managing WASH funds, became the fourth signatory; and (ii) it has a dedicated section on accountability, which is crucial to check on the fulfilment of the roles and responsibilities of each of the signatory ministries.

Respectively, the access to sanitation means the lowest cost option that ensures a clean and healthy living environment both at home and in the neighbourhood of users.

The strategic objectives of GTP II in regard to the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector are to (i) increase of safe water supply by upgrading the service level and improvement of urban wastewater management systems; (ii) ensuring good governance in rural water supply, enhancing sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency; (iii) climate change resilience of the services; and (iv) building of sub-sectors' capacity. Other relevant targets of GTP II include: (i) ensuring good governance in rural water supply enhancing sustainability, effectiveness, efficiency, and climate change resilience of the service; (ii) reduction of rural water supply schemes non-functionality rate from 11.2% to 7%; (iii) strengthening of rural water supply community management through legalisation of all Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Committees WASHCOs; (iv) empowerment of women in WASHCO management, including in decision making, and increase of their membership to 50% and more; (v) establishment of supply chain for low cost water supply technologies and spare parts; (vi) establishment of water supply extension supporting system at kebele level to enhance implementation of household and communal level self-supply water and improve the operation and maintenance (O&M) of rural water supply schemes; (vii) ensuring of rural water safety through rural water supply water quality monitoring system and water safety planning and implementation; (viii) establishment of groundwater monitoring and catchment protection system around water supply sources to be implemented by WASHCOs. GTP II has also updated the definition of access to water supply in rural areas. The relevant objective is to provide rural water supply access with GTP II minimum service level of 25 l/c/day within a distance of 1 km from the water delivery point for 85% of the rural population of which 20% are provided with rural piped systems (RPS). In regard to sanitation, GTP II goals included (i) the proportion of households using latrine being 82%; and (ii) the proportion of open defecation free (ODF) kebeles being 82%.

In addition, Health Sector Development Programmes (HSDP I, II, III and IV) have been introduced to address the WASH problems of the country. One of the main innovations of the HSDP has been the Health Extension Programme (HEP) that aims to reach universal coverage of primary health care and improve the quality of health services in rural areas and partly in the urban areas.

The National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy for Ethiopia, 2005, defined three strategic pillars:

- an enabling framework to support and facilitate an accelerated scaling-up through policy consensus, legislation, political commitment, inter-sectoral co-operation, partnership, capacity building linked to performance contractual agreements, supportive supervision, research and monitoring;
- sanitation and hygiene (S&H) promotion through participatory learning, advocacy, communication, social marketing, incentives or sanctions to create demand and forge behaviour change (BC); and
- improved access to strengthen the supply of sanitation through appropriate technology solutions, product and project development, and support to local producers and artisans.

According to the Strategy, 100% adoption of improved S&H is the process where people demand, develop and sustain a hygienic and healthy environment for themselves by erecting barriers to prevent the transmission of diseases, primarily from faecal contamination. The main strategy objectives were:

- all households have access to and use a sanitary latrine – the behaviour aimed at is:
    - reduced incidence of diseases deriving from faecal contamination, and
    - reduced incidence of waterborne, washed, water related, and water based disease;
- appropriate latrines with urinals and hand washing facilities are installed at schools, health posts, markets and public places;
- where space is limited in peri-urban and urban slum areas, appropriate communal latrines are made available under community or private sector management;
- effective liquid waste management systems are in place for promoting re-use and recycling. In particular this covers organic matter, and exploring and promoting biogas or ecological sanitation options; and

- all drinking water supplies are routinely monitored for chemical and bacterial pollutants.

The National School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (SWASH) Strategy and Implementation Action Plan, published by the Ministry of Education (MoE) in October 2017, has nine focus areas:

- development and or provision of dependable, inclusive, safe and sustainable water supply;
- development of clean, gender separated, ensure privacy, adequate and improved latrine and urinal facilities;
- development of a life-skill hygiene education programme;
- development of clean, safe, well ventilated and adequate natural light class rooms and play grounds emphasising on:
    - classroom cleanliness,
    - classroom ventilation,
    - classrooms with adequate natural light,
    - clean and safe playground,
    - beautifying and creating public images,
    - solid and liquid waste management including hazardous wastes from laboratories;
- development of guidelines, toolkits and appropriate technology options;
- capacity building of SWASH for students, teachers and Parent Teacher Student Associations (PTSAs);
- creating school WASH forums/networks at all levels;
- addressing cross-cutting Issues to create equity and inclusiveness to the student body; and
- enhancing collaborated and integrated activities with all stakeholders and partners in SWASH.

1.2.2. Institutional Framework

MoWIE has the main responsibility for the water sector in Ethiopia, including overall planning, development, management, utilisation and protection of water resources and for the supervision of all medium and large-scale irrigations schemes. Water Development Commission (WDC) is a newly established body under MoWIE, taking over the former Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate (WSSD). WDC was given a wide range of mandates by the Council of Ministers and is proclaimed to exercise power, duties, and responsibility of planning, developing, and managing the country's water resources, including S&H behavioural change undertakings, and wastewater management.

The WASH Implementation Framework (WIF), signed and published in March 2013, provides the framework and guidelines for implementing the National WASH Program based GTP and UAP. WIF aimed to create an integrated One WASH Programme, led by GoE, to ensure the achievement of the targets set out in the above documents. In such programme, the programming and financial input of all WASH stakeholders would be harmonised and ultimately channelled through a single Consolidated WASH Account (CWA), in effect ending separate and disparate Development Partners (DPs) financed projects. WIF defined the roles and responsibilities of relevant GoE bodies and they were confirmed in MoU signed by three sector Ministries: Health (MoH), MoE, and MoWE) and MoFED – now Ministry of Finance (MoF). The Federal level WASH structure is:

- the National WASH Steering Committee (NWSC), chaired by the Minister of MoWIE and the State Ministers of Finance, Water, irrigation and Energy, Health and Education as members – on invitation basis, the Development Assistance Group/Water, civil society organisations (CSOs), and others may participate;
- the National WASH Technical Team (NWTT), chaired by Water Development Commission and members comprising Directors assigned by their respective Ministries (MoF, MoWIE, MoH, MoE, Ministry of Women, Youth and Children Affairs (MoWCYA)), Women's Affairs Directorate of MoWIE, Development Assistance Group/Water representative, CSO representative(s), and the Coordinator of National WASH Coordination Office (NWCO) as the Secretary;
- National Sectors' WASH Programme Management Units (WPMUs), established within Water Development Commission and an appropriate Directorate in each of the other sector

Ministries (MoH and MoE) and having contracted professional staff, and the Federal Capacity Building Support Unit, which may provide technical assistance (TA); and

- NWCO with the Coordinator and Focal Persons assigned from MoF, MoWE, MoH, MoE, having contracted professional staff, and the Federal Capacity Building Support Unit.

The institutional structure of the National WASH Programme is illustrated in Figure 1.

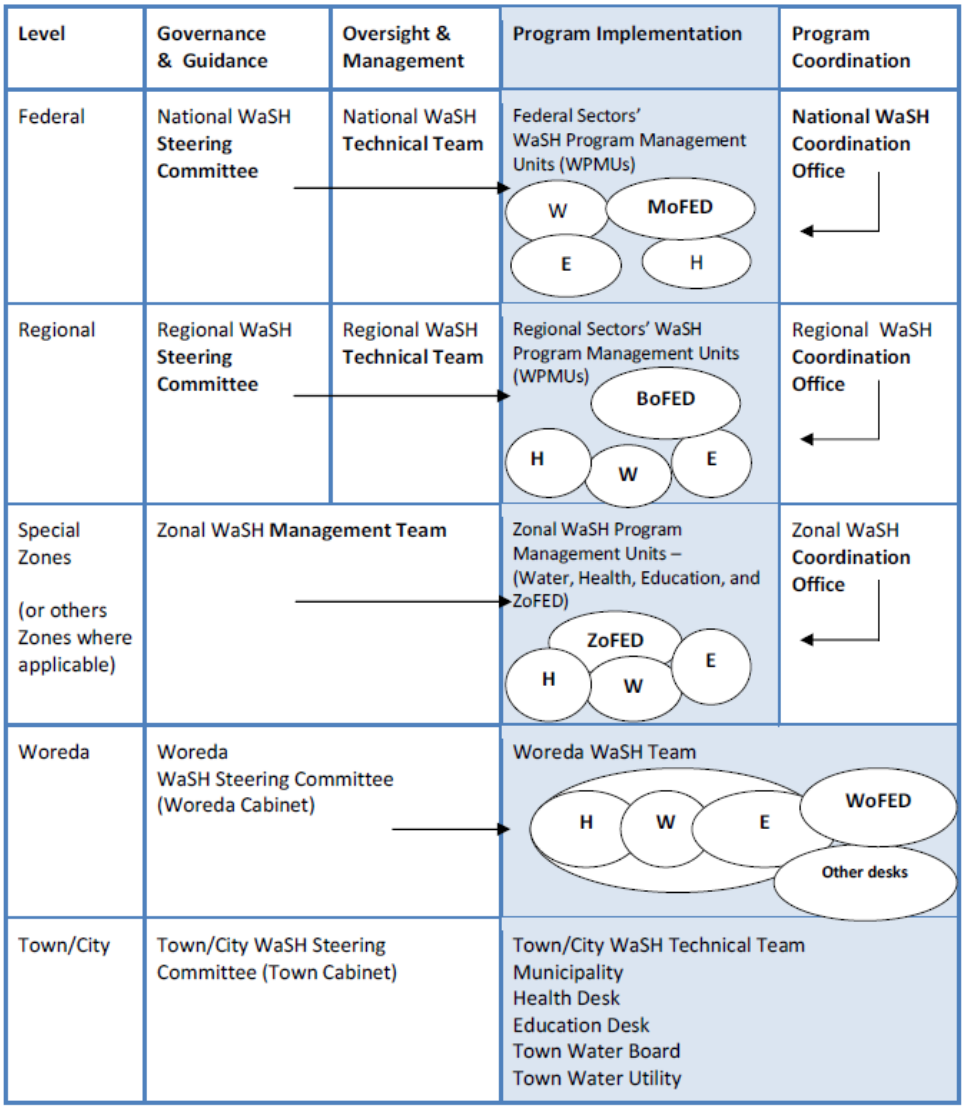

Figure 1 Structural arrangements of the National WASH Programme[8]

In line with the Federal structure, the regions have established similar regional level WASH structure:

- The Regional WASH Steering Committee (RWSC), chaired by the Water Bureau Head and members comprising the Heads of the Bureaux of Health, Education and Finance and Economic Cooperation. WASH Development Assistance Group in the region and CSOs may participate when invited;
- The Regional WASH Technical Team (RWTT), chaired by a representative from the Water Bureau and members comprising Directors/process owners assigned by their respective Bureaux (Finance and Economic Cooperation, Water, Health, Education, Women, Youth and Children Affairs (youth)), and representatives of WASH Development Assistance Group in the Region and WASH CSOs, plus the Coordinator of Regional WASH Coordination Office (RWCO) as the Secretary;

[8] Source: The WaSH IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK (Full document), 9th August 2011 (Some of the organisations have been renamed later, e.g., MoFED as MoF)

- Regional Sectors' WASH Programme Management Units (WPMUs) established within an appropriate Department/process owner in each of the three sector Bureaux (Water, Health and Education) and Finance and Economic Cooperation (BoFEC), having contracted professional staff; and
- RWCO with the Coordinator and Focal Persons assigned from the four Bureaux (Water, Health Education and BoFEC), having contracted professional staff.

At the zonal level – where there are water, health, education and finance and economic development offices – a Zonal WASH Management Team has been established. Office Heads of these sectors are members of the team and they have an important intermediary role between the regions and towns and woredas for purposes of planning, monitoring, reporting, disseminating information and providing TA.

There is a Woreda WASH Team (WWT) in each and every woreda. The role of WWT is to prepare and manage a Woreda WASH Programme, integrating and coordinating the inputs of the Sector Offices and those of participating NGOs. WWT has a coordinating function and is accountable to the Woreda Council through the Woreda Cabinet, for the achievement of WASH targeted outputs. WWT is chaired by the Woreda Administrator or his/her designate. The designated chairperson is required to be either the Woreda Water Office/Desk Head or the Woreda Health Office/Desk Head as the water or health sectors are the key role players of the programme. The Heads of Woreda Finance Office, Water Desk, Health Desk, Education Desk, Agriculture Desk, Women's Affairs, and representative(s) of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) will be members. Woreda Finance Office appoints an accountant/clerk to attend fulltime to WASH's financial records and requirements.

1.3. One WASH National Programme and Consolidated WASH Account

To address the challenges faced by the WASH sector, the Government initiated and supported the establishment of the One WASH National Programme (OWNP). OWNP is a national model for planning, financing, implementation and monitoring of the WASH sector. It has created an opportunity to witness coordination, harmonisation, partnership and alignment in the WASH programme implementation with the objective of achieving one plan, one budget and one report for the whole programme in Ethiopia.

OWNP was built on WIF and MoU for it was signed by the four ministries. OWNP is a national programme using result based management (RBM) and national systems to achieve WASH results in two five-year phases. It is an integral part of GTP II. The first phase of OWNP (OWNP I) started in July 2014. OWNP II was approved November 2018 when OWNP I program ended. The urban component of CWA I was extended for one year in order that the constructions in urban areas could be finalised. The launch date of CWA II was October 30 2019.

OWNP rests on three overarching pillars of: (i) creating an enabling environment and good governance; (ii) maximising availability and efficient use of human and financial resources to create demand for better WASH services; and (iii) capacity development for improved delivery of WASH services at all levels.

The cornerstone of the OWNP is the Consolidated Annual WASH Plan (CAP), which includes a budget. Progress in achieving goals of the plan are reported in quarterly and annual progress and utilisation reports at Federal, regional, city, zonal, woreda and town levels. OWNP has been designed to have a financing system through three channels:

- Channel 1 – CWA, which donors contribute to the basket fund that is managed by MOF;
- Channel 2 – Cash transfer by DPs, NGOs or other organisations directly to government implementing partners in the water, health and education sectors; and
- Channel 3 – Direct implementation by DPs, NGOs or other organisations as per project agreements with the respective WASH sector offices.

GoE encourages DPs, CSOs, training institutions, the private sector, community members and other stakeholders to channel contributions to CWA at the Federal level. Donor contributions are channelled to a special foreign currency account at the National Bank of Ethiopia. Yet, OWNP

encompasses the whole WASH sector activities, not just the contribution from the CWA. Finland formally joined the OWNP/CWA group in 2017.

CWA I has been operated in 382 woredas and 144 medium and small towns with a total donor contribution of USD 467 million, including EUR two million from the Government of Finland (GoF).

Until now OWNP reporting has included only CWA and excluded other undertakings under the OWNP umbrella. In future, MoWIE intends to combine all results under OWNP II – including COWASH.[9] By June 2019, the cumulative progress of OWNP (actually CWA) against its main targets was:

- 4.36 million people accessed with improved WASH facilities (73.2% of the target)
- 3.91 million rural beneficiaries (102.8% of the target);
- 0.445 million urban beneficiaries (21% of the target); and
- 10,224 health and school WASH facilities (98.5% of the target)

OWNP has helped in the development of an enabling environment in the sector strategy development, established a system for programme coordination and integration, enhanced sector capacity development and enabled accelerated provision of WASH services. Creating a learning ground through sector coordination forums, conducting Joint Technical Reviews (JTRs), undertaking research, studies and surveys have also contributed to a better way to achieving results. The setup of a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) under the OWNP has accelerated progress in the sector.

The studies carried out on a three-phase approach in the groundwater study, lifecycle cost analysis, contractual modalities for urban WASH programming and rural water supply management model are important contributions for programme efficiency.

The challenges observed in programme implementation were reviewed using WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tools (WASHBAT), which provided an important contribution to reviewing Phase I and develop OWNP Phase II[10]. The prioritised actions in rural water supply and sanitation, based on WASHBAT, are:

- rural water:
    - establish and rollout a regulatory authority,
    - strengthened stakeholder coordination,
    - improve budget utilisation,
    - prioritise the incorporation of business models into the policies and guidelines,
    - advocate for and develop an investment plan that builds on innovative financing mechanisms and attracts private sector and donors,
    - review existing monitoring frameworks and finalise the development of new indicators to be included in national WASH inventories and harmonise with other National Management Information System MIS,
    - review human resources strategy and implement needs-based capacity building;
    - maximise funds mobilization,
    - strengthen implementation of capacity development activities,
    - establish and rollout a regulatory authority,
    - strengthened stakeholder coordination,
    - improve budget utilisation of officials' development assistance; and
- rural sanitation:
    - advocacy on public health importance of rural sanitation based on research and evidence for increased budget,
    - support private sector involvement,
    - development and implementation of a needs-based capacity development plan,
    - review and improve monitoring and evaluation (M&E) by operationalising the OWNP M&E and MIS under establishment, and

[9] Source: One WaSH National Program-Consolidated WaSH Account, 2011 EFY Annual Report
[10] OneWASH National Program - Phase I Review

- strengthen platform to undertake joint planning, monitoring and review.

1.4. COWASH

1.4.1. Phases I-II

The Community-Led Accelerated WASH (COWASH) Project was established with the aim to serve as a transition programme towards Finland's OWNP support and with the overall objective to achieve universal access to WASH in the rural areas of Ethiopia. The purpose of the Project was to support the acceleration of the rural water and sanitation targets attainment through the establishment of an enabling environment and implementation of Community Managed Project (CMP) interventions in selected rural areas of Ethiopia.

COWASH has been divided into two components:

- *Component 1:* Strengthening the Federal capacity to implement Community Managed Projects alongside with a support to the establishment of OWNP; and
- *Component 2:* Establishing and strengthening the capacity in regions to scale-up the implementation of Community Managed Projects.

The expected results of Component 1 were:

- CMP approach scaled up at national level;
- CMP implementation capacity at the Federal and regional levels developed; and
- development and implementation of OWNP supported.

The expected results of Component 2 were:

- target regions, zones and woredas capable to plan, manage, monitor and implement rural WASH interventions using CMP approach;
- financial and procurement services delivered for CMP interventions at all levels in the selected regions; and
- sustainable community and institutional access to safe water, S&H in the target woredas increased.

The implementation strategy of COWASH is based on the CMP approach, originally developed within the former Rural Water Supply and Environment Programme in Amhara Region (RWSEP). When the CMP approach is applied, communities are fully responsible for the water supply development process, through planning, financial management, construction management and maintenance management. The key feature of the CMP funding mechanism is that it transfers funds and project management responsibilities for physical construction or rehabilitation directly to communities or relevant institutions such as schools and health facilities. The transfer of investment funds (grant) is carried through regional micro-finance institutions (MFIs).

The first phase of COWASH started in July 2011 and was planned to be three years but was extended by three months, ending at the end of September 2014. At the beginning in 2011, COWASH was implemented in three regions (Amhara, Tigray and SNNP) and was expanded to Oromia in 2012 and Benishangul-Gumuz in 2014. Similarly, the number of the Project woredas increased from 31 in 2011 to 76 by 2015. By then, COWASH was implemented in 67 woredas of five regions (Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP) and Benishangul-Gumuz), all applying the CMP approach.

Phase I COWASH was implemented at the Federal level through its Federal Technical Assistance Team (FTAT) housed in the Ministry of Water, Irrigation (now MoWIE). At regional level the project was implemented through Regional Water Bureaux, coordinated by RWSCs and assisted by Regional Support Units (RSU). RSU staff were employed by the Regional Water Bureaux.

Component 1 and capacity building of Component 2 were financed by GoF, whereas investments were financed by the Regional Governments. There were minor deviations from this principle in

Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions where some parts of the investments were also financed by GoF, and in SNNP where some part of capacity building was financed by the Regional Government.

The capacity building in COWASH followed a cascading principle where trained regional professionals transfer their knowledge down to the zone and woreda staffs and woreda staffs will further train communities to implement their own projects. The supervision and capacity building was led by RSUs.

The revised Phase I target was to provide potable water supply access to 1,146,750 rural people. This was slightly exceeded, as the reported total number of rural people having potable water supply under COWASH was about 1,191,000 at the end of Phase I. At least the same number – around 1.2 million people – had been provided with access to basic sanitation. The target of 215 open defecation free (ODF) kebeles was also exceeded: in COWASH woredas a total of 337 kebeles were declared ODF with the support from COWASH and the health sector. Furthermore, the total number of institutional latrines constructed in Phase I was 107 – 91% of the target.

COWASH succeeded in inclusion of CMP approach as part of WIF, OWNP and One WASH Programme Operational Manual (POM). The CMP approach is well known nationally and internationally. However, CMP is currently included neither in CWA POM I nor in POM II.

The Project Document (PD) was revised in 2013 and streamlined with the new One WASH principles, and COWASH (II) was extended until 2016. After revision, the budget totalled EUR 55 million, comprising MEUR 22 from GoF, MEUR 23 from GoE and MEUR 5 from the communities in kind.

The main achievements of COWASH I-II are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Main achievements of COWASH I-II

Indicator	Unit	5-year target	5 years achieved	Achieved in %
Community water supply construction	Number of WPs	8,071	10,022	124 %
Actual Community water supply beneficiaries	Rural population with access to water supply	1,757,000	2,290,613	130 %
Institutional water supply construction	Number of WPs	828	606	73 %
Institutional latrine construction	Number of latrines	333	217	65 %
Freeing Kebeles from Open Defecation(OD)	Number of ODF Kebeles	215	813[1]	378 %

COWASH initiated the development of Climate Risks Screening Guidelines for new water point selection jointly with the British Overseas Development Institution. These guidelines were further developed by COWASH into Water Supply Social, Environmental and Climate Risks Screening Guidelines and related training manuals applicable for old and new water supplies and their catchment areas.

In addition to O&M, climate resilience and Water Safety Plan (WSP) development, COWASH played an active role in WASH sector development and coordination at Federal level through active participation and support in the development of WIF, OWNP Programme Document, sanitation marketing, institutional WASH guidelines, self-supply development, WASH M&E, and sector coordination. In M&E development, COWASH initiated the Quantum GIS based water point mapping and data management (using free and open source software) and has trained staff of all COWASH woredas and regions to maintain and manage their own WASH data and water point maps.

The total budget allocated for Component 1 for June 2011-July 2016 was MEUR 3.730,392 and the utilisation rate was 100%.

Under Component 2, out of the Ethiopian budget of about METB 503, 90.0% was transferred to regions and 93.1% from the transfers were utilised by the end of Phase II. The transfers from Finland were 90.7% of the budget and their utilisation rate was 92.6%.

1.4.2. Phase III

COWASH Phase III was designed to cover a period of July 2016 – end of June 2019, but it has been extended by one year until the end of June 2020. The total GoF budget for COWASH III is EUR 14.5 million, comprising the initial budget of MEUR 11, carryovers of EUR 2,780,237 from Phase II, and additional budget for extension 2019-2010 of MEUR 0.7. The budget from GoE is METB 513 (about MEUR 23) and METB 71 (about MEUR 3) from communities.

The targeted impact of Phase III is to contribute to achieving GTP II targets for the WASH sectors in terms of water, S&H access coverage and quality of service delivery in selected rural areas in five regions by using the CMP approach. The physical target was set at (i) about 1.1 million new beneficiaries through supporting construction of about 5,000 – 6,000 new improved community water supply systems and water points; (ii) about one million people improving their sanitation access and usage; and (iii) 140 000 new beneficiaries will be served by better institutional WASH facilities in about 280 institutions.

The four outcomes of COWASH III are:

- *Outcome 1*: Increased community and institutional water supply coverage (GTP II standards, including water quality) in the target woredas in five project regions by 2019;
- *Outcome 2:* Increased community and institutional sanitation coverage (GTP II standards, including water quality) in the target woredas in five project regions by 2019;
- *Outcome 3:* Increased functionality and sustainability (O&M) of built WASH facilities through improved service delivery in the target woredas in five project regions by 2019; and
- Outcome 4: Women's empowerment and leadership through WASH related activities in the five project regions by 2019.

COWASH III continued to be implemented in 76 woredas in the same five Project regions as before. The Project area is illustrated in Figure 2.

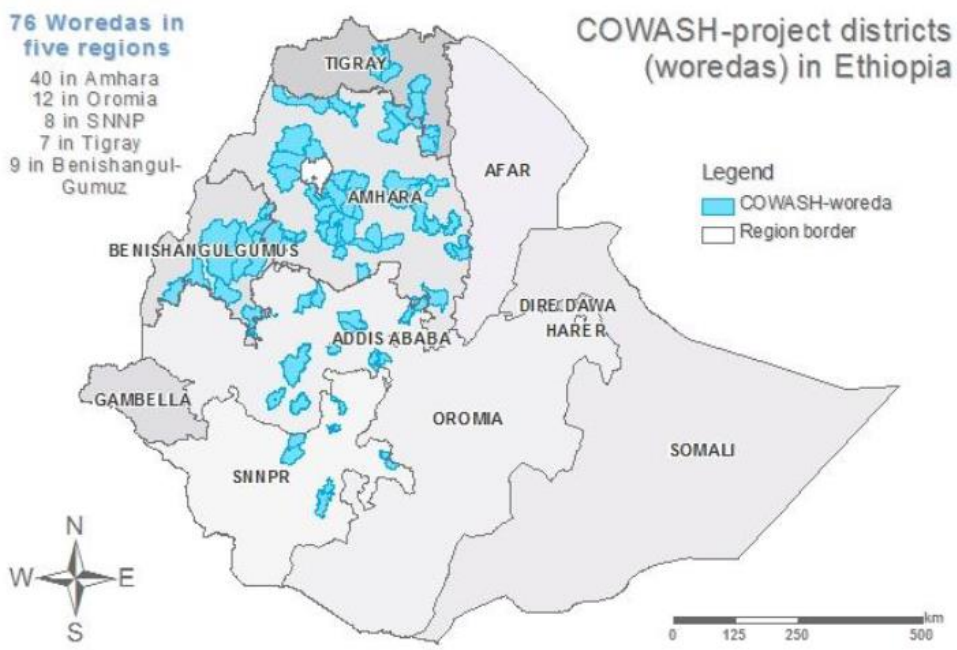

Figure 2 COWASH III Project area

COWASH has substantially contributed to the improvement of water supply access coverage in the Project woredas: by mid-2018 up to nearly 70%, as a result of an increase of about 23 % in two

years. COWASH has also improved the functionality of water supply schemes; the non-functionality rate in the Project woredas being 6.7% in mid-2018.

By the end of June 2019, the main achievements under Outcome 1 of COWASH III were:

- development of guidelines and training materials in the areas of disability inclusion, Micro- and Small- Enterprise (MSE) development, CMP management related trainings, climate risk screening, database management, etc.;
- development of databases: web-based WASH Facility database and Planning and Monitoring Database (PMDB);
- provision of training to more than 484 regional and Federal level experts, focusing on communication, disability inclusion, women empowerment, MSE development, monitoring and evaluation, O&M, climate risk screening and water safety planning;
- extensive support to region, zone, woreda and kebele level project implementers to institutionalise disability inclusion in the Project interventions; and
- TA in women-led WASH enterprise development.

There is no consolidated progress report describing the situation of Component 2 by 2019. By the beginning of September, only Tigray and Benishnagul-Gumuz had reported on their progress.

1.4.3. Lessons and Challenges

Below is a brief summary of lessons learned from the implementation of COWASH and challenges ahead:

- the advantages of CMP in comparison with the other delivery mechanisms are widely recognised and there is still a large potential in the COWASH regions to increase water supply coverage with conventional, low-tech technologies applying CMP;
- in some areas, yield from lower aquifers has decreased and is at risk to continue to decrease – as a result of climate change and also due to local human activities (deforestation, planting of eucalyptus trees, etc.) – hence, there is increasing demand for expanding CMP and COWASH towards higher technologies, e.g., RPSs;
- there is strong representation of women in WASHCOs, also in leadership positions, but domestic chores and, potentially, socially and culturally ingrained gender norms limit their participation;
- spare part supply has been organised in different ways – general policy is to increasingly rely on the private sector but it has not been given realistic opportunities while the public sector has continued to provide spare parts free or at very low cost;
- COWASH has been successful in piloting and introducing non-conventional technologies, approaches and policies, e.g., inclusion, WSP and sanitation marketing;
- many challenges remain in household sanitation[11]:
    - it is difficult to move households up sanitation ladder as sanitation marketing has been ineffective,
    - demand creation and BC strategies need strengthening,
    - business model does not reach customers/ those with demand,
    - latrine product does not match consumer preferences,
    - many – perhaps most – MSEs established to produce and market sanitation products may need to be dissolved, as they have sold very few latrines and shown limited entrepreneurial initiative,
    - affordability is a problem in some cases, calling for financing arrangements,

[11] According to many actors, e.g., USAID and UNICEF, sanitation marketing remains under development in Ethiopia and there is no effective model yet. Sanitation marketing is still at the 'experimental' stage. For this reason, it is important not to continue using the MoH sanitation marketing guideline (2013). Plenty of new experience and knowledge has been gained recently.

    - the linkage between supply and demand activities is weak, and
    - the implementation budget and capacity are limited;
- few schools have any kind of water supply – even for hand washing and possibility to supply water to school has been ignored when locating the school;
- COWASH has raised awareness of gender and inclusion in schools but implementation is not appropriate: quality of design and construction is poor, e.g., the concept of VIP latrine has not been understood and, toilets are hardly accessible by people with disabilities, leaving constructed ramps useless;
- daily cleaning and maintenance of school toilets is inadequate with the result that many school latrines – if not most - are contaminated by faecal matter;
- financial agreements with MoF and five regions result in laborious administration and determination of regional allocation of COWASH budget for the entire Project – hence, differences between regions in progress and performance can result in idle resources in region A while region B could effectively absorb and utilise more resources; and
- the role of Woreda Water Office (WWO)) scheme supervisor in implementing, supervising and reporting of CMP-projects are partly conflicting.

2. SECTOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND CONCEPT

2.1. Status of WASH

The status of WASH was intended to be published by MoWIE in the updated WASH Inventory in August 2019. However, this inventory was not published by the time of finalisation of this PD. Also the status of COWASH in mid-2019 was unknown; by early September, only two regions had sent their annual progress reports to FTAT. COWASH III will undertake an end-of-phase survey in January 2020. This will provide more specific baseline data for Phase IV.

According to the Demographic and Health Survey (2016), 97% of urban households have access to an improved source of drinking water, as compared with 57% of rural households.[12] Respectively, essential hand washing agents were observed in 28% of urban households and 7% of rural households. On a regional basis, the availability of soap and water is the lowest in Amhara (5%).

As there are several months to implement COWASH III, the baseline situation of COWASH IV shall be (i) based on the end-of-phase survey and completion report of Phase III; (ii) updated WASH Inventory, if available; and (iii) specific baseline studies, briefly specified in Section 0 of this PD, that are part of the inception period of Phase IV. If required, baseline studies will be designed accordingly to the identified gaps or as full baseline study in case the data is not seen as adequate, during COWASH IV inception period.

2.2. One WASH National Programme Phase II

Finland will participate in OWNP in two ways: allocating funding to CWA II and by continuing direct bilateral cooperation in the form of COWASH IV – because the CMP approach has not been adopted in CWA II POM. OWNP II/CWA II and Finland's respective roles are described in Annex 1.

2.3. Rationale vis-à-vis Finnish Policies, Strategies, Value-added and Complementarity

The implementation of Finnish development policy is guided by the GoF Development Policy (2016) and based on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations (UN) in September 2015. The aim of Finland's development policy is to support developing countries' efforts to eradicate poverty and inequality and promote sustainable development. Finland focuses its actions on four priority areas:

- rights and status of women and girls;
- growth of developing countries' economies to generate more jobs, livelihoods and well-being;
- democratic and better-functioning societies; and

[12] On the other hand, MoWIE estimated in March 2019 that the respective figures are 65.5% for urban 78.7% for rural water supply.

- climate change, food security, access to water and energy, and sustainable use of natural resources.

Donor contributions to CWA will have no earmark – they are blended in one basket and allocated and disbursed by GoE. In spite of effort over the years and MoWIE's and GoF´s proposal to MoF, the CMP approach is currently impossible to be mainstreamed in CWA because GoE cannot directly finance WASHCOs (through MFIs) as long they are not generally legalised and audited following the GoE system. MoWIE is in the process of developing guidelines and by-laws in order to facilitate this legalisation. The legalisation process is expected to take time – there are approximately 220,000 WASHCOs – and the target year for having all of WASHCOs legalised is 2030. Hence, the integration of COWASH in CWA is not possible at least in during COWASH IV and CWA II.

COWASH IV is part of OWNP II and contributes to the achievement of GoE's WASH targets to be set out in GTP III. As a result of the current exclusion of CMP from POM, COWASH continues as a parallel bilateral undertaking, which is complementary to GoE's all relevant WASH policies and strategies.

The participation of Finland in CWA I provided an opportunity to participate in joint monitoring, exchange of experience and introduction of new approaches/mechanisms/technologies piloted in COWASH into CWA I. This was in particular in the areas of gender equality, job creation (artisans and MSEs providing services to WASHCOs), inclusion of the disabled, and resulted in better inclusion of Finland's priority areas in the formulation of CWA II. Participation in CWA II can contribute to scaling up the impacts of COWASH. In addition, in due course Finland can participate in the formulation of OWNP/CWA III and share lessons from COWASH IV.

COWASH IV strongly supports gender equality and access to water and sustainable use of natural resources, which are in the core of the project result orientation. It also promotes job creation by training artisans and developing small scale business to respond to demand for improved sanitation facilities and promoting the role of the private sector in spare part supply. Furthermore, it also contributes to the development of democratic and better-functioning societies through empowering and capacitating WASHCOs.

The long-term involvement of GoF in the water sector in Ethiopia –since 1994 – means that the conditions in the country, the culture, the institutions and the WASH sector as a whole are thoroughly familiar to GoF, Finnish institutions and professionals from representing the private sector, universities, NGOs, etc. Among industrialised countries, Finland urbanised relatively late, partly because of a delay caused by resettlement of the Carelian population after the Second World War. Almost every Finn has access to a countryside (holiday) house, which usually have simple water supply and sanitation facilities. Hence, the majority of Finns have personal experience in rural water supply. Anyway, there is clear evidence that Finland, especially CMP, has had a strong influence on WASH development and sector harmonisation in Ethiopia. Unsurprisingly, GoF was requested to continue COWASH in spite of GoE's general policy to attract DPs to channel funding through CWA.

Finnish development policy strives to strengthen the rights of the most vulnerable, promote gender equality and improve climate change preparedness and mitigation. COWASH has been and will continue to be a trendsetter in the Ethiopian WASH sector in addressing the disabled who are among the most vulnerable in the society. Climate resilience has been mainstreamed in the result based structure of COWASH IV.

2.4. Relevant Other Projects and Donor Coordination Arrangements

There are numerous organisations working in the WASH sector throughout Ethiopia, some all over the country and others in specific regions. Those active in all of the country include UNICEF, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Italian Development Cooperation (IDC), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), International Development Enterprises (IDE), World Vision, CARE, WaterAid, Save the Children and SNV Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV). Regional actors include Organisation for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA), Relief Society of Tigray (REST), Oromia Development Association (ODA) and several others. A list of relevant projects financed by DPs is attached as Annex 2.

DPs working in the WASH sector have formed a joint Government-Donor Water Sector Working Group with an objective to support mainstreaming integrated development and management of water in all relevant sectors. This will enable DPs and relevant GoE institutions to come together and uphold a common platform for discussion and aligning their efforts on various issues related to the development of the water sector in the country. To this end, WASH stakeholders are represented on several Task Forces in MoWIE, MoH and MoE, as well as in the membership of the Water Sector Working Group (WSWG) and Development Assistance Group (DAG). In the regions, WASH development partners collaboratively work with sector bureaux by participating in Water Technical Working Groups (WTWG) and forming WASH Forums to coordinate planning and implementation. WTWG, a WASH sub-group of WSWG, consists of AfDB, WB, DFID, UNICEF, EU, USAID, and the governments of Finland, Italy and the Netherlands. They meet regularly to improve harmonisation and alignment of donor WASH activities, and support GoE in effective implementation of sector activities, including the OWNP.

In the spirit of harmonisation and to support GoE's efforts in moving the WASH sector on the road to a programmatic approach, two semi-annual Joint Technical Review (JTR) missions and an annual Multi Stakeholders Forum (MSF) are undertaken. At MSF, findings from JTR missions are discussed and undertakings agreed for implementation by WASH stakeholders in subsequent years.

2.5. Overview of Gender and Human Rights in WASH Sector

In rural Ethiopia, just four per cent of households use improved latrines and open defecation remains a habit for 39%, seven per cent practice handwashing with soap, less than six per cent treat drinking water using a safe method, 43% use an unimproved water source and 53% spend more than 30 minutes collecting water (per trip).[13] The human rights affected by inadequate WASH include (i) right to life; (ii) right to adequate standard of living for health and well-being; (iii) rights to water and sanitation; (iv) right to education; and (v) right to a life without violence. Everybody is equal in dignity and rights with no distinction.

Deprivation of human rights owing to inadequate water and sanitation manifests itself in four key areas in Ethiopia:

- under-five mortality;
- access to quality primary education;
- maternal health and mortality; and
- inequality in dignity and rights.

COWASH IV will contribute to the realisation of human rights, gender equality, and non-discrimination through its activities and design. The Project is expected to contribute in the following specific ways:

- providing access to improved drinking water and promoting improved S&H practices, contributing to reduced diarrheal disease and worm infections in under-five and school age children;
- providing access to improved drinking water sources closer to the household, reducing the work load of women and girls;
- improving access to water in schools with existing latrines and handwash facilities to improve cleanliness and enable handwashing, reducing risks of exposure to faecal pathogens and parasites;
- piloting, documenting and evaluating construction and management of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) rooms or facilities to help adolescent schoolgirls better manage their menstrual hygiene and reduce the likelihood that they miss school during menstrual periods;
- improving water supply at health centres, enabling improved sanitation and hand hygiene;
- providing equal participation of women, children, and persons with disabilities in planning and decision making for WASH interventions and facilities; and

[13] Source: DHS, 2016

- continuing awareness raising and capacity building related to gender and disability, increasing equality and reducing discrimination by raising awareness of gender and disability in the WASH sector at all levels.

A detailed human rights, gender, and non-discrimination assessment is attached as Annex 3.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION OF COWASH IV

3.1. Project Overview

3.1.1. Project Rationale

In the water and sanitation sector, the global policy direction is formulated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes, inter alia, the targets for rural WASH as SDG 6.1 and 6.2. The Finnish development policy is based on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. GoE has undertaken several strategic steps in the WASH sector and accomplished key milestones that lay the foundation for the achievement of the SDGs.

In spite of significant progress made by GoE and partners in implementing OWNP, there are gaps in a number of building blocks in the sector which need to be addressed for fulfilling SDGs:

- policies and strategies should be further cascaded by decentralised plans;
- improving staff capacity in all sector Ministries from Federal to grassroots level structures should be strengthened to help create clear accountability and responsibility in the sector;
- increase of financing is required in all sub-sectors to fill the gap, and the sub-sectors need to improve their absorption capacity in order to accelerate implementation;
- engagement of the private sector should be encouraged through development of sustainable business models and strengthening their capacity to engage in the WASH sector. Also public-private partnerships (PPPs) should be promoted;
- a monitoring framework system supported by an information system which integrates data on water and sanitation services across the four WASH Ministries is required (currently under development);
- it is necessary to assess available human resources in each region and, where needed, provide skill development training for staff or deploy new staff and establish regional human resources development units – capacity building should be viewed as part of institutional capacity development beyond individual opportunities;
- Ethiopia will require an estimated total investment of USD 3.2 billion per year to achieve SDGs 6.1 and 6.2.[14]

OWNP is GoE's main instrument to achieve the WASH goals. GoE expects that donor funding will, to an increasing extent, be channelled through CWA under Phase II. By participating in **CWA II** GoF can support GoE in its sector-wide programme and contribute to further improvement of the quality of this large-scale joint effort, as well as contribute to scaling up the impacts of COWASH, especially if adjacent TA to support CWA implementation is provided through COWASH. At least hands-on manual(s) on O&M of institutional WASH facilities for MoH ja MoE should be included as well as hands-on manuals for WSP+++[15]. However, it is important to maintain flexibility in the scope of TA to be able to respond to emerging needs in OWNP/CWA. Finnish financing of four million euro to CWA II, however, is only a fraction of the whole programme budget.

GoF will sign a similar agreement with GoE on its contribution to CWA II as on CWA I. The scope and mechanisms of OWNP/CWA are defined in OWNP II PD and CWA II POM, to be attached to the agreement.

COWASH IV represents continuation of the successful long-term Finnish WASH support to Ethiopia. It will continue to develop WASH applying the CMP approach and pilot and introduce non-

[14] The Ethiopia Country Brief, Sector Ministers' Meeting 2019, San José – Costa Rica – 4-5 April

[15] The WSP+++ concept combines WSP that also addresses climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (+), O&M and water fee collection (++) and inclusion (+++).

conventional and innovative approaches, mechanisms and technologies, which can have substantially larger impact when/if adopted by OWNP/CWA. There is potential to continue to support WASHCOs in applying conventional CMP technologies in COWASH IV, but there are also new challenges. Increasing attention will need to be paid to the sustainability, including climate resilience, of water supplies and the safety of water. In sanitation, demand creation, development of better latrine products and their delivery remain challenges. Institutional WASH needs major improvement: few schools and health centres have functional water supply, and the quality and maintenance of latrines are very poor. Maintenance of institutional sanitation and cost-effective sanitation facilities need plenty of attention. COWASH IV will be directed to respond to these challenges.

3.1.2. COWASH Stakeholder Analysis

The United Nations recognises access to safe water and sanitation as basic human rights. For the billions of women, men, and children without adequate access to safe water and sanitation, the effects on health, dignity, and prosperity are devastating. Furthermore, lack of access to safe water and sanitation has deleterious effects on the realisation of other human rights.

The **primary beneficiaries** of COWASH IV are people at the community level. All household members benefit from the construction of improved water schemes in the form of protection from water borne diseases. The CMP approach ensures a more sustained access to the improved water source. Poor and vulnerable groups will benefit through equal and unrestricted access to water. Specific financing and payment options will be identified and implemented to improve the affordability of these facilities for poor households.

At household level, women and girls are the main beneficiaries. Firstly, women and girls traditionally have the responsibility for fetching water. Bringing the water source closer greatly eases this burden. Secondly, women and girls experience greater inconvenience and discomfort from open defecation or usage of latrines that do not afford privacy. Having access to an improved latrine near the household will improve their quality of life.

Community members with disabilities will be beneficiaries. The WSP+++[16] approach will ensure that their voice is heard and their WASH needs considered in the WASH planning process. In schools, students with disabilities will benefit from increased awareness and inclusion of their WASH needs.

In schools, all students will benefit from improved access to water and, hence, better opportunity to wash hands and keep latrines clean. Adolescent schoolgirls, in particular, will benefit due to the increased awareness of MHM and improved resources for MHM at schools. These measures are expected to increase school attendance during menstruation among adolescent schoolgirls.

COWASH IV continues to train artisans and MSEs to provide services to WASHCOs, thus creating job opportunities and contributing to reduction of unemployment.

COWASH Phase IV and CWA will work towards achieving the GTP III targets through GoE, donor, and NGO partners.

At the Federal and regional levels, the **main project stakeholders** include the key GoE WASH sectors and related actors as well as the CWA partners. At the Federal level, the Project will support the functions of the national WASH partners directly and, at the regional level, it will support WASH coordination and CMP activities. The majority of the support is directed to those partners in regions that have adopted the CMP approach. The Project will also aim to attract new financiers to channel their support applying CMP.

Partnerships with other institutions and financiers are encouraged. The Project will be open for innovative partnerships, both for scaling-up CMP through different financiers and partners, and for enhanced learning through partnerships with academic institutions, private sectors and, for example, water utilities interested in twinning and sharing their expertise with the Ethiopian counterparts.

[16] The WSP+++ concept combines WSP that also addresses climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (+), O&M and water fee collection (++) and inclusion (+++).

Annex 4 provides an overview of the key COWASH IV duty bearers and rights holders, the rights and/or responsibilities of each, and any potential capacity gaps identified in relation to responsibilities.

3.1.3. Low Emission Development and Climate Resilience

GoE in collaboration with development partners has developed Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan (CR WSP) strategic framework and guidelines. Following this initiative, COWASH III has started implementing CR WSP in the Project regions, on a pilot basis, by giving training to regions, zones, woredas, kebeles and the community members. CR WSP is a proactive risk assessment and management strategy for water safety related risks from catchment or source to point of use. CR WSP is a good expansion of the conventional WSP concept, developed by the World Health Organization (WHO), which initially focused on risk management related to drinking water quality. A description and assessment of the climate resilience in rural WASH in Ethiopia is attaché as Annex 5.

In order to avoid duplication in WASH planning and implementation, the CR WSP concept is proposed to be further expanded in COWASH IV to a holistic WSP+++ approach. This is an instrument for ensuring that all main factors contributing to safety, reliability, functionality, long term sustainability and equality are duly addressed in a holistic WSP+++ approach that extends beyond water quality and covers service reliability and inclusion, including climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

3.1.4. Project Scope

COWASH IV will support GoE in its effort to achieve WASH related SDGs. COWASH IV will be implemented in the same five regions as before: Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR) and Tigray. The woredas will be selected by the RWSCs using region-specific selection criteria, which may include absence of other donors, low service coverage, poverty and hardship, applicability of CMP, and potential to be a test ground for new approaches and technologies. It would be logical to continue in current COWASH III woredas where appropriate. On the other hand, a shift to higher (cost) technologies will probably reduce the annual number of schemes to be implemented. In terms of cost-efficiency, reduction of the number of Project woredas may be considered.

COWASH IV will start seamlessly after the extension of Phase III, i.e., at the beginning of July 2020, and cover a period of four years until the end of June 2024. This will require some preparatory work to be undertaken by COWASH III in the first half of 2020. These activities are listed in Section 0. Being based on earlier phases, Phase IV should be able to continue smoothly without delays in implementation. However, as described in Section 2.1, data available of the status of WASH is weak/out-dated. Therefore, comprehensive baseline studies will be necessary at the inception of Phase IV, suggesting an inception period of five to eight months. The length of inception period will be revised during the appraisal of PD and will depend on the availability and comprehensiveness baseline data.

The division of responsibilities between GoE and GoF will mainly be similar to those in Phase III. The Finnish grant will cover capacity building and TA, and GoE will finance the investment, taking also into account the contributions of WASHCOs/communities. There are three changes in these responsibilities:

- The ratio of funds from GoF and GoE is proposed to be 40/60 compared to 30/70 in COWASH III.
- In addition to capacity building in institutional WASH, there is a limited GoF grant to cover the cost of provision of water to schools and health centres, which have toilet facilities but no appropriate water supply. A condition for this grant for construction is commitment to O&M, including an O&M budget, from the GoE side. The GoF financing of 30% of the total regional level budgets will include capacity building and grant to institutional WASH and piloting.
- No community contribution will be required in institutional WASH investments.

3.2. Results and Key Strategies

3.2.1. Project Impact, Outcome and Theory of Change

The impact statement of COWASH is: "*Improved public health and well-being, social development and climate resilience in the communities in the Project area"*. The expected outcome of COWASH IV is: "*Increased and sustained coverage of safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene in rural areas of selected woredas*."

The achievement of the expected outcome and impacts is built on four pillars – result areas defined by their respective outputs:

I. increase of rural population in selected woredas served by safely managed water supply services (additional 800,000 people);
II. increased access to and usage of improved household latrines (to 62%) and increased practice of hand-washing with soap at critical moments (by 20 % units) in selected woredas;
III. gap in institutional water supply narrowed down in rural areas in selected woredas; and
IV. Project achievements documented via learning activities and shared strategically to enhance the impact of COWASH IV on WASH sector policies and practices.

A description of the theory of change from outputs to the Project's impact is presented in a form of a results framework in Annex 6. Human rights, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and environment/climate resilience are cross-cutting issues and mainstreamed in all result areas. The four result areas are described below together with the underlying logic for contribution to the stated outcome and impact.

In the absence of up-to-date baseline data some of the targets for COWASH IV are defined in percentages. For M&E, actual number values are preferred. Percentages may be confusing as they may indicate negative progress in spite of increasing outputs. For example, the number of toilets may substantially increase while the percentage of, e.g., clean toilets may go down if the few toilets in the beginning were mostly clean and get dirty over time. The target values will be further developed once more detailed baseline and COWASH III monitoring data is available.

3.2.2. Result Area 1: Community Water Supply

Result area 1 focuses on development of rural water supply applying the CMP approach in the Project woredas, which will be selected by each of the five Project regions. **Outcome 1** (*increase of rural population in selected woredas served by safely managed water supply services*) is the result of outputs which increase the access to new and improved water facilities for communities by physical construction of these facilities in compliance with the service level criteria of GTP III[17] and mainstreaming the aspects maximising the functionality and sustainability potential: ensuring safe water quality, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, proper O&M, adequate water fee collection and inclusion. Only such schemes that fulfil these requirements are counted and their users are recorded as COWASH beneficiaries. The target number of benefitting people is (at least) 800,000.

The stronger emphasis on safety and reliability of water supply in SDG 6.1 and GTP III as well as the objectives to bring water closer to premises will affect the choice of technology. The CMP approach has proved to be applicable in lower technologies (hand dug wells and shallow wells) and, to some extent even in piped schemes. Based on limited interviews at regional and woreda levels, there seems to be enough potential to continue to implement lower technology CMP water supplies taking into account all of its requirements. Hence, where possible, hand dug wells and simple spring protection schemes should have a high priority. However, it is likely that there will be a shift from hand dug wells to shallow wells, from shallow wells to deep wells (> 60 m deep, which require motorised pumping), and further to RPSs.

[17] GTP III is not yet published in early September 2019 and, hence, the targets will need to be reconfirmed prior to the launch of COWASH IV. Until then, it is assumed that the criteria set out in the formulation of OWNP/CWA II are indicative of GTP III targets.

Output 1.1 (*rural population in selected woredas provided with new safe water supply or with upgraded service level to comply with GTP III criteria – on demand basis*) will contribute to GoE's WASH targets by extending the coverage of safe water supply in rural areas. Strategically, the Project should focus on maximising the coverage in the selected woredas as high as it is possible by applying the CMP approach. Safe and reliable supply of water by the new schemes shall be ensured. Aiming at high water supply coverage in the selected woredas means that the CMP approach should be expanded to deep well schemes where necessary and applicable, and that GoE and other actors provide water supply services where CMP is not applicable.

There are several reasons that may limit the applicability of CMP in higher technology schemes. They include the difficulties in managing more complex schemes that require specific procurement skills, more demanding supervision of contractors, challenges in mobilising the community's share of costly investment, higher O&M costs and higher skills requirement for scheme management and O&M. COWASH IV should be innovative in overcoming these problems when supporting higher technology schemes. In some cases, community water supply may be supplemented by household level water supplies – in spite of higher technology solutions. Piloting of new technologies may involve risks of failure. Therefore, it is recommended that such risks are taken in the provision of water supply to schools and health centres. These investments are financed from the Finnish budget and, hence, also corrective measures will be financed from the same budget. WASHCOs should not be encouraged to assume high (financial) risks.

COWASH IV will develop instructions and manuals for the use of WSP+++ as one package in the preparation of new water supply schemes as well as for the adoption of WASHCOs management of existing schemes.

Water quality testing is mandatory before commissioning new water supply schemes. Testing may be occasional and less important if there are no major risks identified in WSP+++. Testing of small rural water supply schemes should be regularly carried out to observe any increased risk of pollution problems, especially at critical points identified in WSP+++. Sanitary inspections are among the essential elements of an effective drinking water quality surveillance and control.

In general, COWASH IV is encouraged to continue and expand its piloting and testing of non-conventional and innovative technical options for increasing the service coverage and improving safety, reliability, functionality, sustainability, inclusion, etc. One example for ensuring water safety at the point of use in households is disinfection at water points. Examples of such devices are in use in Ethiopia. Such experiments will benefit the entire WASH sector.

The indicators and targets of Output 1.1 are:

- number of people having new or rehabilitated/upgraded safe water supply through CMP approach in Phase – target 800,000; and
- number of schemes having WSP+++ and water safety monitored by water quality testing and/or visual inspections – target 100% of CMP-applicable schemes.

The background for the target number is derived from per capita costs and numbers of people served by different technology options, assuming that the schemes in Phase IV are a mix of hand dug wells, shallow wells and deep wells.[18]

Output 1.2 (*improved functionality of rural water supply in Project regions*) aims to substantially reduce the number and percentage of non-functional schemes, directly in the Project woredas and indirectly in the Project regions.

The exact amount or percentage of non-functional water supply schemes is not known (until the WASH Inventory becomes public). The non-functionality rate in the Project woredas was reported to be 6.7% in mid-2018. The situation with CMP schemes is substantially better due to CMP WASHCOs

[18]Average per capita costs OWNP II PD: Hand dug wells USD 25, shallow well USD 65, deep well (on spot) USD 130. Assumption for COWASH IV: EUR 50 per capita.

that have proved to perform much better than expected originally. According to OWNP I review, the high rates of non-functional infrastructures (in general) are related to low capacities of WASHCOs in O&M of the infrastructure, as well as inefficient spare parts supply chains.

The reduction/elimination of non-functional schemes in COWASH woredas will be approached by (i) developing a set of post-construction support packages to target different functionality problems; and (ii) providing subsequent capacity building to relevant Project woreda staff. These packages may include periodic follow-up of critical WASHCOs/schemes.

There are promising examples of private sector involvement in spare part supply. At least quite small and cheap parts with high turn-around are easy to store and collect from shops to communities. A precondition for sustainable private spare part business is that the public sector withdraws from supplying spare parts at prices that are impossible for healthy private entrepreneurship to compete with. COWASH IV will provide capacity building to the Project regions, backed by supporting calculations and business plans, to pave the way for healthy private sector led spare part supply and delivery. The Project will also support the regions and woredas to inform WASHCOs about the new spare part delivery system as well as availability of repair services. These measures are expected to improve the functionality in the Project regions.

The indicators and targets of Output 1.2 are:

- number and percentage of functional water supply schemes in selected woredas – target 96%; and
- percentage of WASHCOs aware of where from spare parts and repair services are available – target at least 90%.

3.2.3. Result Area 2: Household Sanitation

Result area 2 will increase improved household S&H along two parallel tracks: (i) intensive sanitation marketing pilot activities, which will initially be implemented in 1-2 woredas in each region and subsequent scaling-up to other Project woredas; and (ii) capacity building support for broader sector efforts and the comprehensive ODF Campaign 2024 in particular to increase usage of latrines and handwashing with soap by all household members.

The preponderance of poor-quality basic latrines, which do not effectively separate human excreta from the human environment, creates risks to health and a return to previous open defecation habits (if/when latrines malfunction). Enabling households to move up the sanitation ladder to safer and more sustainable improved latrine types is thus imperative.

The primary aim of **Outcome 2** (*increased access to and usage of improved household latrines and increased practice of handwashing with soap in selected woredas*) is to support GoE's efforts to move rural households up the sanitation ladder from basic to improved latrines. The Project will do so by piloting and, subsequently, scaling up a comprehensive sanitation marketing pilot, which will address and put in place four key factors: (i) demand for improved latrines; (ii) supply of improved latrines; (iii) a product that meets consumer expectations; and (iv) a way to finance the purchase of the latrine product.

Output 2.1 is "*coordinated and effective sanitation and hygiene demand creation and BC activities in woredas with a sanitation marketing pilot*". This output has two main objectives, to: (i) create demand for improved latrines (and hand washing facilities) among rural households in the Project regions and (ii) promote and sustain usage of latrines and handwashing with soap at critical moments by all household members. Capacity building to support demand creation and BC activities will be carried out in the sanitation marketing pilot woredas.

The Project will strengthen the existing demand creation approach, i.e., Community-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) with approaches and methods to address specific determinants of (barriers to and drivers of) improved latrine acquisition. The revision of the approach should be based on reviews of (i) formative research about the determinants of improved latrine acquisition; and (ii) current demand creation approaches in Ethiopia. Key community structures should be mobilised in

a coordinated campaign, including WASHCOs, health centres/posts, schools, Health Extension Workers (HEWs), Women Development Army (WDA) leaders, etc. Also sanitation entrepreneurs must be trained on demand creation. The demand creation campaign must be coordinated and timed to fit with supply side activities.

Demand creation and latrine building will be followed by activities to build and sustain key S&H habits: latrine use by all family members and handwashing with soap. The Project will develop a BC strategy and guidance founded on formative research insights into the behaviours and on habit formation techniques (e.g., Neal & al, 2016). BC activities should motivate the target group(s) to form an intention to practice the behaviours and support them to act on their intention. WASHCOs, schools, HEWs, WDA leaders, etc. should be mobilised to participate in the BC activities.

The indicators and targets of Output 2.1 are:

- number and percentage of h-hs in pilot areas reached by activities and messages aimed at creating demand for improved latrines – target 90%; and
- number and percentage of h-hs in pilot areas reached with S&H behaviour change activities and messages – target 75%.

Output 2.2 (*improved latrine products developed which are of good quality and attractive to households developed*) aims to develop and bring to market latrine product(s) that are of good quality and have the attributes (e.g. an easy to clean surface) which households prefer. Key considerations in product development include feasibility of transport, durability, price, local building customs and materials and the benefits desired by households, e.g., smell freeness. Extensive latrine product experimentation has already taken place in Ethiopia and it is critical to build on this rather than replicate. The latrine product will consist of three parts: (i) pit/substructure; (ii) slab and drop hole cover; and (iii) superstructure. Only the slab and drop hole cover (or latrine/Sato pan) are expected to be sold/delivered via accessible points of sale. Households will prepare their own pits/ substructures and superstructures. The latrine pit and superstructure should be tailored to each local context, e.g., soil conditions, local building customs, etc. The promoted latrine facility should include a place or device for handwashing.

The latrine will be marketed as a full facility to enable households to imagine the benefits it will bring to them. The Project will develop easy-to-understand promotional materials which show the latrine options suitable to each sanitation marketing pilot area. A maximum of three latrine options should be promoted in any area, as too many choices may lead households to postpone decision making. The materials will include examples of adaptive features households can use to make the latrine more accessible for persons with disabilities.

The indicators and targets of Output 2.2 are:

- number and percentage of pilot area residents who agree/ strongly agree that the promoted latrine is attractive and of good quality (gender disaggregated data)– target 75%; and
- number of h-hs in the pilot areas with h-h members with disabilities who know of one or several adaptations to enable this h-h member to use a latrine – target 100%.

Output 2.3 (*points-of-sale for improved latrine products established in sanitation marketing pilot woredas*) will support setting up sanitation enterprises (points-of-sale) in the sanitation marketing pilot areas in order to give households the ability to act on their demand for an improved latrine. The Project will support identification of suitable business model(s), selection of entrepreneurs, setting up of points-of-sale, construction, and storage (to the extent necessary), and seed funding/ credit for raw materials (to the extent necessary).

The selection of sanitation business/enterprise model(s) should be done based on (i) a review of existing models in Ethiopia and similar countries; and (ii) an assessment of the local supply chain and its actors in each pilot woreda. Based on these insights, the Project will select the most appropriate model(s) for each pilot area. Key considerations in business model and enterprise selection

should be (i) the ability to reach rural households with the product, e.g., by bringing production closer to households; and (ii) the likelihood that the enterprise will be sustained after the support.

Selected entrepreneurs will be trained on how to produce and promote the latrine product as well as in basic sales and business management skills. Training on how to make the slabs, etc. should focus on hands-on learning and not be overly technical.

One to two sanitation enterprises in each region should be established in the first two years of Phase IV. The sanitation marketing pilot will be monitored, evaluated and documented in order to learn from the experience and to adjust pilot activities after two years to be expanded to additional woredas.

The indicators and targets of Output 2.3 are:

- number of sanitation marketing pilot woredas with sanitation enterprises able to deliver improved latrine products to households – target 50%; and
- number and percentage of households in sanitation pilot woredas that report they know where and how to buy improved latrine components (slab and pan/drop hole cover) – target 100%.

Output 2.4 (*financing strategy for household improved latrine construction in place*) is to address the cost or affordability, which is experienced to be a barrier to building an improved latrine. To address this, the Project will promote one or more latrine financing options for households. Financing options to be considered include – but are not limited to – timing investment to fit with income, establishing/mobilising community saving structures such as "Eqob" and "Idir"[19], and/or organising collective borrowing from MFIs. Promotion of latrine financing options will be done in parallel with demand creation.

The indicator and target of Output 2.4 is:

- number and percentage of households in sanitation marketing pilot areas that have made use of one or several of the latrine financing options promoted – target 20%.

Output 2.5 (*WASH sector stakeholders from regional to kebele level have strengthened capacity to plan for and implement sanitation and hygiene behaviour change activities in the selected regions, with a special emphasis on inclusion of persons with disabilities, women and girls, and the poor)* focuses on providing broad capacity building for S&H BC efforts in COWASH IV woredas.

The Project will build water, health, and education sector capacity at regional, zonal, and woreda levels to implement the strategy for S&H demand creation and BC as it is laid out in the comprehensive ODF Campaign 2024 and POM of OWNP-CWA II.[20] Target behaviours will include construction and usage of improved latrines, handwashing with soap at critical moments, and MHM. Capacity building will also be provided to raise awareness of inclusiveness (gender, disability, poverty) and how to consider inclusiveness in S&H planning and implementation.

Woredas with plans and budget for on-the-ground implementation of BC activities should be given priority in capacity building.

The indicators and targets of Output 2.5 are:

- number of regional, zone, and woreda staff trained on gender, disability, and poverty inclusiveness – target to be determined (TBD);

[19] Iqob and Idir are community-based savings schemes. Participating community members contribute an agreed amount every month and one member will borrow the monthly collection. It is determined by lottery whose turn it is to borrow.

[20] As described in the OWNP-CWA POM, a Community-Centred Approach (CCA) will be introduced to strengthen CLTSH, which is the approach that has been used to promote BC to date. Under CCA, communities will set their own targets and monitor their progress. The BC activities will be implemented through HEWs with additional support from WWTs/Community Facilitators (CFs) as necessary. (OWNP/CWA II POM, Draft, August 2019)

- number and percentage of capacity built woredas with S&H promotion plans that have targets for gender and disability inclusion – target >50%; and
- number and percentage of kebeles verified or re-verified as ODF – target 50%.

3.2.4. Result Area 3: Institutional WASH

Result area 3 focuses on (i) provision of safe water supply to institutions, e.g., schools and health centres where sanitation suffers from lack of water supply; and (ii) improving hygiene in institutions by better management and use of existing sanitation facilities. **Outcome 3** (*improved hygiene at schools and health centres by narrowing the gap in institutional water supply and making better use of existing sanitation facilities in rural areas in selected woredas*) will include investment in water supply and capacity building in both water supply and S&H. By mid-2018, about 44% of the schools and only about 27% of the health centres in COWASH woredas had potable water.

Particularly schools, but also health centres, are typically located on hilltops and other elevated locations where water supply is challenging. The expected health impacts of the constructed sanitation facilities cannot be achieved if there is no water for washing and cleaning – not even for drinking. Even new toilets are generally poorly managed and filthy, and do not motivate students and patients to use them. Even less can these toilets promote good hygienic practices to be adopted by the surrounding communities. The investments in toilets have insignificant value at present. COWASH IV aims to put these toilets into good use.

Output 3.1 (*rural schools and health facilities provided with safely managed water services for drinking and cleaning*) will provide water supply to a number of institutions in high need of water. CMP approach will not be applied with these institutions and community contributions are not required. The investments will be financed from the GoF budget. A precondition for institutions to be selected is a reliable O&M management and financing plans plus secured O&M budget for at least two years after the commissioning of the scheme. The Project will provide capacity building that helps the preparation of these plans.

The indicator and target of Output 3.1 is:

- number of rural schools and health facilities, which have toilet facilities but no functional water supply, provided with safely managed water supply for drinking and cleaning – target 100.

Output 3.2 (*innovative technical solutions experimented for supplying water in difficult conditions*) is a logical response to address the challenges caused by unfavourable hydrogeological and physical circumstances, which are likely to inspire the Project to seek for different non-conventional alternatives in on-site supply as well as connections to piped water supplies. The latter is not as simple as it may look; there are examples of strictly limited water use as a result of water bills based on metered water use.

In order to fully utilise probably costly facilities, water use should be made easy at different consumption points, e.g., toilets, MHM facilities, clinic rooms, etc. Therefore, also internal distribution systems can be included in the schemes. A precondition, in that case, is a realistic consumption management plan to avoid careless/excessive water use, especially if water is paid according to metered use. Drainage shall also be addressed. It should not be a serious problem when the facilities are located on hills.

The indicator and target of Output 3.2 is:

- number of non-conventional, climate change resilient institutional water supply systems – target at least 30 (out of 100 above).

The main aim of Outcome 3 is to make inappropriate and even abandoned facilities functional and to be used. It is, therefore, of utmost importance to ensure the functionality and sustainability of the relatively costly institutional water supply investments. **Output 3.3** (*functionality and sustainability of institutional water supply secured*) responds to this requirement.

The provision of institutional water supply will need to be backed by comprehensive capacity building that includes, in addition to technical skills, a strong emphasis on how to organise the management and O&M. The Project shall prepare detailed, practical and easily understandable guidelines/manuals for this purpose. The responsibilities and accountability must be clearly defined and incentives/disincentives incorporated in the manuals.

The O&M problems of institutional WASH are very widely encountered all over Ethiopia. The guidelines and manuals to be prepared by COWASH IV would be one of the most important contributions to OWNP/CWA II. Therefore, COWASH resources should be allocated to promoting institutional WASH management and O&M.

The indicators and targets of Output 3.3 are:

- number of institutional water supply systems improved in Phase IV functional at the end of Phase IV – target 100%; and
- institution-level guidelines/manuals for O&M prepared and disseminated (shared with CWA and the whole WASH sector) – full coverage of prevailing problems covered in these documents.

The primary aims of **Output 3.4** *(hygiene, functionality, and sustainability of school and health centre water, sanitation, and handwash facilities improved*) are to improve the hygienic condition and expand the lifespan of school and health centre water, sanitation, and handwash facilities. Today, poor O&M – both daily usage and cleaning and long-term maintenance – cause school and health centre WASH facilities rapidly to degrade and, more often, to be heavily contaminated with faecal matter. This situation renders investments in institutional school and health centre WASH obsolete.

Output 3.4 will encompass three main activities: (i) development of easily understandable tools and training materials to planning for and capacity building on improved O&M of institutional WASH facilities; (ii) capacity building of key partners at regional and woreda level to enable them to effectively train institutional stakeholders on O&M and support them through the planning process; and (iii) piloting the use of 'nudges' to improve institutional WASH facility usage and maintenance.

The Project will develop two sets of tools and training materials – one for schools and the other for health centres – to be used to train and support them to plan for and implement O&M of the sanitation and handwash facilities. The trainings are intended to be used with key stakeholders at schools (school management, teachers, Parents' and Teachers' Association (PTA) members, and students) and health centres (management and staff)).

The Project shall review the best practices for institutional O&M prior to the development of the tools. The tools and materials to be developed will be aligned with the national strategies and standards for school and health centre WASH. The training materials will be easy to understand (simple messages and language) and provide users (trainers) with step-by-step instructions for how to conduct the trainings and use the tools. The tools are meant to support target users and must be suited for low literacy audience. The tools should make use of evidence-based BC techniques, such as barrier-planning, goal setting, etc.

COWASH IV will train key partners at regional and woreda levels to implement the trainings. The aim is to build their capacity to (i) train and walk through school management, teachers, PTA members, and students of the process of planning for school WASH O&M; and (ii) train and walk through health centre staff via similar process. The Project must ensure that training is cascaded all the way to woreda level. Woredas will be prioritised to receive training, if they have allocated budget allocated to implement WASH O&M training at school and health centre levels.

The Project will pilot the use of 'nudges' to improve the usage and maintenance of institutional WASH facilities. A 'nudge' is defined as "some small feature of the environment that attracts our attention and alters our behaviour" (Thaler, 2009). In practice, nudges are typically interventions which gently or imperceptibly steer people towards a desired behaviour. In Ethiopia, various nudges have been piloted in schools, among which the installation of mirrors above handwash facilities have shown

particularly promising results (Splash Ethiopia). Nudges will be piloted in a smaller number of institutions (10-12 in total) and may be scaled up to additional facilities if determined effective. The nudges are to be inexpensive additions to the WASH facilities and/or school/ health centre environment. In developing the nudge(s), the Project will take into consideration the constraints and opportunities of the context as well as existing evidence on nudging in for school and health facility WASH, in particular in Ethiopia. The effectiveness and impact of the 'nudge' pilots will be evaluated after 3-6 months of implementation. Lessons learned will be used to scale up, if relevant, the pilots.

The indicators and targets of Output 3.4 are:

- number and percentage of schools and health centres (received COWASH water, sanitation, and hygiene facility O&M training) having no observable faecal matter inside toilet stalls – target >30%; and
- number and percentage of schools and health centres (received COWASH water, sanitation, and hygiene facility O&M training) having a functional handwash facility with water and soap– target >30%.

Difficulties in managing menstrual hygiene in schools, stigma, and lack of knowledge in relation to menstruation cause adolescent girls to miss school. The aim of **Output 3.5** (*enabling physical, social, and cultural environment for menstrual hygiene management improved at schools*) is to overcome the challenges adolescent girls experience to menstrual hygiene management in the school environment and thereby increase their school attendance. Two main activities will support the attainment of this goal: (i) piloting of construction and management of menstrual hygiene management rooms in schools, and (ii) building capacity for improved education about menstrual hygiene for girls, teachers, parents, and other decision makers.

MHM rooms/buildings have been included as a component of the standard school WASH package in Ethiopia. These facilities include a reception area (for counselling), an area for showering and washing (and drying) of MHM materials, and a rest area. They are also intended to provide some of the basic amenities needed to adequately manage menstruation: a mattress, sanitary pads, painkillers, washing/showering facilities, blankets and pillows. The MHM rooms are intended to support girls' MHM needs while at school; however, evidence of their effectiveness and impact is still scarce. For this reason, the Project will construct school MHM facilities on a pilot basis and evaluate their impact and sustainability (among other things). The Project will construct pilot MHM facilities at three schools in each COWASH region and build the capacity of school management, teachers, and students to operate and manage the facility. The Project will also support the schools to make appropriate menstrual hygiene materials available, e.g., by liaising with NGOs that can provide training on how to produce reusable menstrual hygiene pads. The lessons from the pilots will be shared within the WASH and education sector, and will be used to inform a potential scaling up (depending on results and budget).

COWASH IV will continue to build capacity at regional and woreda level to educate students, teachers, parents, community groups, and other decision makers about MHM. Woredas where budget has been allocated to these education activities should be prioritised for support. In principle, schools have funding through the education sector programme to be used, inter alia, for MHM activities. In practice, however, stronger local commitment is required.

The indicators and targets of Output 3.5 are:

- percentage of girls aged 14+ years in pilot schools having used menstrual hygiene management room one or more times within six months after their introduction – target 10%; and
- percentage of MHM rooms which are kept clean and in operation six or more months after introduction – target 100%.

3.2.5. Result Area 4: Strategic Learning and Dissemination

Result area 4 introduces systematic and strategic learning and dissemination. COWASH has long been a central stakeholder in the rural WASH sector and many of its efforts and outcomes have

been documented and assessed but learning and the dissemination of what has been learned have not been systematic and strategic efforts.

Outcome 4 (*Project achievements documented via learning activities and shared strategically to enhance the impact of COWASH IV on WASH sector policies and practices*) has two main targets. First, it intends to strengthen the effectiveness and impact of the Project activities by enabling COWASH and partners to learn and undertake project implementation direction corrections along the way. Second, it intends to strengthen overall outcomes in the Ethiopian WASH sector (specifically CWA) by systematically and strategically sharing evidence and lessons learned and practical outputs. A particular emphasis should be placed on influencing sector practices and policies to become more inclusive.

Specific areas where the component is expected to support CWA include, but are not limited to, school/health facility WASH O&M manual(s), WSP+++ manual and dissemination and support to legalisation of WASHCOs. The component is also expected to support CWA by systematically documenting and assessing pilot activities, such as school MHM facilities and school WASH nudges.

Output 4.1 (*learning activities and processes integrated and facilitated throughout all major Project components*) focuses on systematically capturing evidence and lessons learned from the Project that will enable COWASH IV to (i) assess performance and make implementation direction corrections to the Project activities; and (ii) influence WASH sector programming practices and policies. Learning will be an integral part of the Project across all components and involve staff and partners at all levels. During the inception period, a Learning Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared. As a minimum, the strategy will identify major learning areas, key questions, and how to answer each question (methods and analysis/synthesis). Major areas of learning are expected to include, at least, rural water supply, household sanitation, institutional WASH, climate resilient WASH, gender inclusive WASH (including MHM); and disability inclusive WASH. The strategy will be developed as a team effort and closely involve implementation partners. The Learning Strategy and Action Plan will be reviewed and adjusted annually to ensure that it remains relevant.

The Project will use a variety of qualitative and quantitative tools and methods to learn, such as surveys, interviews, workshops, after action reviews, and more. Learning activities and tools will be integrated into and carried out as a part of all of the Project activities and processes. In particular, the Project monitoring system and evaluation events will be designed to support learning.

The Project will review and analyse, at regular intervals, what has been learned under each key question (data, information, and insights collected via learning activities and processes) and synthesise the findings into sets of key insights. The key insights will be used to adjust the Project and learning activities as well as shared via internal and external dissemination.

The indicators and targets of Output 4.1 are:

- COWASH IV Learning Strategy and Action Plan developed and updated; and
- at least two assessment reports and two summary briefs have been published and disseminated for each major learning area (learning areas must include as a minimum: CMP, household latrine promotion, institutional WASH, gender inclusion in WASH and disability inclusion in WASH).

Output 4.2 (*learning facilitated and shared internally*) focuses on facilitating and sharing learning internally with a view of creating a culture of learning, building institutional knowledge and memory, and enabling the Project to make implementation direction corrections that improve outcomes and outputs. The Project and its implementing partners will put in place internal platforms and processes that provide opportunities to share and discuss what has been learned, emerging questions, etc. on an on-going basis. A structured process will be set up for regular reviewing of lessons learned for each major learning area and arriving at recommendations for implementation direction corrections to Project activities.

The indicators and targets of Output 4.2 are:

- platform(s) for internal sharing established; and
- percentage of project staff and partners who agree or strongly agree that COWASH IV learning activities have improved the quality and impact of COWASH activities – target 90%.

A Dissemination Strategy and Action Plan will be developed to complement the Learning Strategy under **Output 4.3** (*evidence and lessons from COWASH IV disseminated strategically among key WASH sector stakeholders*). This dissemination strategy will identify key audiences for the outcomes and outputs from each major learning area as well as how best to reach and influence these target audiences (type of medium, channels, etc.). A detailed plan will be developed for how to disseminate the learnings associated with each major learning area (Action Plan). The Dissemination Strategy will be updated annually.

As part of the dissemination strategy, the CMP Ethiopia website should be updated to allow users to easily access relevant learning products.

The indicators and targets of Output 4.3 are:

- Dissemination Strategy and Action Plan developed and updated;
- number of times findings from COWASH IV learning activities are presented at national or international WASH or other sector events annually – target minimum four;
- number of publications featuring findings from COWASH learning activities published annually, for each learning area – target three; and
- number of times COWASH IV learning activity findings are featured in local or national Ethiopian media annually – target ten.

3.3. Risk Assessment and Risk Response

The risk factors of COWASH IV are identified, categorised, and established based on the three main risk categories as defined by International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF). A risk matrix is attached as Annex 7 and the main risks are briefed below.

The three INCAF risk categories are:

- Contextual risks – factors over which external actors have limited control of;
- Programmatic risks – including potential for the Project to fail to achieve its objectives and results targets, and its potential to cause harm in the external environment; and
- Institutional risks – also called political risks, including internal risks from the perspective of the donor or its implementing partners.

Predicted political tensions reflecting ethnic divisions and varied experiences of conflict, natural or climatic hazards, development factors, regional/sectoral imbalances, regional pandemics, and other contextual risks are beyond the control of COWASH actors involved in the Project. The country's political situation has been relatively improving. Yet, the risk of political and civil society instability remains high.

Adopting disaster resilient technologies, avoiding duplication of effort, and increase the awareness of CMP can benefit COWASH implementation at all levels.

Due to challenging priorities in line ministries, inadequate engagement and provision will put a risk towards COWASH interventions. There is a need for engagement with related ministries (MoF, MoWIE, MoH, and MoE), particularly on institutional and household sanitations where further collaboration and policy alignment is required.

A major COWASH I-IV outcome – the CMP approach – is at risk of being dumped after phasing out of the Project if GoE does not formally adopt it. A critical factor is the legal status of WASHCOs. The legalisation is a lengthy process and needs long-term commitment to complete. Making the Project increasingly relying on entrepreneurial businesses by linking them with MFIs might result better sustainability of CMP and its outcomes in longer term.

Human resources are at risk of remaining ineffective despite training and development in place. In many regional bureaux and even in RSUs, other activities are given higher priority and funds are simultaneously competed by various sectors. Human resources development as a vital aspect of COWASH and the required volume of capacity building is huge. Hence, the resources for capacity building must be spent efficiently with proper control, and lack of funds should not be allowed to hinder effective implementation of COWASH IV.

The practice of fairness and justice is a concern of mainstreaming gender, equity, and inclusion for women, men, and persons with disabilities. Ensuring benefits, accessing resources, getting services, and promoting rights are extremely important for social inclusion and poverty reduction. However, NWSC as well as RWSCs do not count Bureaux of Women, Youth and Children Affairs (BoWYCAs) and BoLSAs as MoU signatories. Their involvement is very limited but critical in selecting sites, privacy requirement, and accessibility of WASH facilities.

Other programmatic risks include, weak focus on WASH governance, outweighing quantity over quality, and passiveness of stakeholder's, possibly having a high impact on COWASH outcomes. Therefore, a rapid decision turnaround may be required for the impending CMP risks.

The likelihood of reputational, financial and strategic risks is seldom to materialise. Any damage realised to the reputation of the implementing organisations could result in reduction or cut in funding, or may generate threats to agency staff and limit access to beneficiaries.

Another risk is that a funding of woreda managed projects through CWA may reduce institutional commitments to CMP implementation. Sometimes regions are unable to absorb agreed CMP budget within project horizon and there are times where they are unable to mobilise funds and implement plans, lagging behind schedules. Further awareness creation and dissemination of good evidence on CMP and its sustainability is required. As an option, also, flexibility in transferring underutilised funds among regions shall be considered.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Contractual Agreements, Contracts and Related Procurement

In support of the WASH sector in Ethiopia, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA) will sign an intergovernmental agreement with MoF. This agreement stipulates the overall terms and conditions of the joint support for COWASH IV. MFA, represented in Ethiopia by the Embassy of Finland, and MoF shall be the Competent Authorities at the Federal level.

The intergovernmental agreement for COWASH IV will introduce a new structure. Separate agreements between the Embassy of Finland with regional BoFECs will be replaced by MoUs where BoFECs' signatory counterpart will be MoF. Hence, there will be only one agreement and one report between GoE and GoF. Allocations to the regions will be based on criteria set by National WASH Steering Committee (NWSC). Selection of woredas and allocation of funds within the region will be the responsibility of RWSCs.

Regional BoFECs have to agree on terms and conditions with local MFIs on their role as conduits for investment funds to communities implementing the CMP modality by WASHCOs. These agreements will outline the obligations and responsibilities of the parties and the modality for fund channelling and reporting. Separate framework agreements may be needed between MFIs and organisations providing supporting guarantees for credit programs with MFIs for WASHCOs are developed. Watershap Hollandse Delta is already providing a guarantee fund for Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO) and Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO) is guaranteeing Vision Fund MFI which is active in three COWASH provinces. Also Water.org is active in this field.

MFA will procure and sign a contract with a consultant who will provide TA services for COWASH IV.

4.2. Implementing Agencies and Their Institutional Capacities

At the Federal level MoWIE will be the main implementing agency, responsible for coordinating the implementation with MoE, MoH and MoWCYA.

At the regional level, the responsibility for the implementation lies with BoFECs, Water Bureaux, BoHs, BoEs and BoWYCAs, as defined in individual agreements between MoF and each regional BoFEC. The terms and conditions of these agreements shall be approved by the Embassy of Finland. At the bureau level, the institutional capacity has been sufficient, as evidenced by achievements in handling operations during earlier COWASH phases. The capacity is assessed to be adequate also in RSUs.

The regional operations have been delegated to zones and woredas. Zones have adequate capacity to continue their coordinating role in Project operations. At the woreda level, staff turnover is a problem.

MFIs play a significant role as conduits of GoE funds for investments in WASH facilities in the CMP model. Commercial banks will manage GoE funds for capacity building and operations. Banks will also manage funds granted by GoF for capacity building and operations of FTAT. MFIs have a mandate to serve rural communities and have an extensive branch and satellite office network covering COWASH IV implementation areas. Services are easily accessible even in remote areas.

A main conclusion is that COWASH IV cannot handle the CMP modality on a track which is separate from the existing Federal, regional, zonal and woreda structures, in cooperation with MFIs. Regional and woreda offices and cooperating MFIs have adequate and sufficient capacity to handle a larger volume of projects, as soon as additional funding would be available. Therefore, it is essential to maintain the structure rather than changing it or creating new ones. It is also essential to intensify interaction with MFIs in support of financial services catering for private sector WASHCO's and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises' (SME's) initiatives within the WASH sector.

4.3. Management and Decision-making

4.3.1. Federal Management Structures

NWSC is also the highest COWASH management body, which will provide overall governance and guidance for the Project implementation. According to WIF, the members of the NWSC are individually nominated representatives of MoF, MoWIE, WDC, MoH and MoE. MFA or the Embassy of Finland will be a member of NWSC. Resource persons may be invited by NWSC when justified. NWSC of COWASH meets twice a year based on jointly prepared agenda. NWSC decisions shall be clearly recorded. The aim is to reach consensus in decision-making. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of NWSC on COWASH issues is presented in Annex 8.

NWTT provides managerial oversight to OWNP as well as to COWASH. NWTT's main task regarding COWASH IV is to review annual plans, budgets and reports, and make recommendations to NWSC. NWTT will meet prior to NWSC meetings to handle matters related to the implementation of COWASH IV. NWTT acts as a body to manage and develop CMP approach as part of National WASH implementation. It also acts as a Management Committee to submit COWASH IV related plans and strategic decisions for NWSC's approval. MoWIE will nominate a focal person to coordinate COWASH activities.

NWCO ensures that OWNP plans, M&E, reports and capacity building are coordinated, harmonised and aligned among all WASH stakeholders. National WMUs ensure that regional WMUs and woreda sector offices have the directions, information, systems, skills and resources to carry out their WASH mandate and achieve expected results. FTAT works closely with these two bodies.

FTAT also works closely with NWCO, providing practical support to WASH coordination and implementation. FTAT will be housed by WDC at MoWIE. WDC with NWCO will facilitate effective provision of support to Regions, donors and other stakeholders with FTAT's assistance. WDC will supervise the activities of FTAT and facilitate its work by providing necessary logistic support. FTAT will be accountable to the Commissioner of WDC and work with the Federal WASH Structures. FTAT will work closely with other relevant directorates in MoH and MoE to ensure cross-sectoral participation in CMP and ensure efficient implementation of and learning from WASH implementation managed by other Ministries. FTAT has a crucial role in advising and coordinating the activities of RSUs. FTAT will also provide assistance and advice to the Embassy of Finland in CMP matters.

The authority to approve international and national specialists to FTAT is vested to the State Minister of MoWIE and the Embassy of Finland. The international TA team will select and recruit a national Federal TA, subject to no-objection of the Commissioner and the Embassy of Finland. The Federal TA team will support the selection of the RSU staff with BoFECs and relevant bureaux. Suitable and permanent premises for FTAT within premises of MoWIE will be provided by GoE as agreed in the intergovernmental agreement.

FTAT, as well as RSU offices shall have full control of their assets, including equipment and vehicles that have been entrusted for their possession. Purchased vehicles have to be registered with government plates unless MFA guidelines allow other arrangements, with full tax and duties paid by the GoE. The CMP Director-Coordinator with CMP Specialist/Team leader is responsible for maintaining an up-to-date list of assets to be attached to the Annual Report of RSU.

4.3.2. Management Structures in Regions

At the regional level, the responsibility for Project implementation lies with BoFECs, Water Bureaux, BoHs, BoEs and BoWYCAs. COWASH is part of the regional WASH implementation and the highest decision making in falls under RWSCs and RWTTs. RWSC decides the selection criteria and selects the woredas to be included in COWASH on proposal of RWTT. The main responsibility for WASH coordination lies with the Water Bureaux. Coordination of operations is necessary to avoid overlapping of similar activities within the same geographical area. This is also one key criterion when selecting woredas for COWASH. Due to the region-specific financial agreements between MoF and respective BoFEC, the no-objection of the Embassy of Finland will be required. TOR of RWSC of COWASH IV is presented in Annex 8.

RSUs support the Project to build institutional capacity at regional, zonal and woreda levels to establish, replicate and scale up CMP implementation. RSUs are established at Water Bureaux and work as independent sub-units of RWCOs. The technical coordination responsibility of COWASH IV lies with RWTTs, and is facilitated by RSUs. The composition of the RSUs varies between regions. The RSU specialists should not be replaced without consent of RWSC. RSUs will have full control of its human, physical and financial resources and these shall not be used for other activities outside the CMP implementation in the region. The contractual arrangements of the RSU staff will be made with the regional authorities.

4.3.3. Management of Funds

MFA will transfer the GoF contribution to a specific account to be opened by MoF. The inter-governmental agreement will define the annual amounts to be transferred in advance and present general principles of financial management. GoF funds are intended for capacity building, investment in institutional WASH and operational costs. A part of the GoF contribution will be allocated to TA under a separate contract between MFA and a TA consulting company. GoE will allocate matching funds for investents and operational costs. The ratio of funds from GoF and GoE is proposed to be 40/60.

Proposals for allocation of overall funding among targeted regions, sectors and program components will be endorsed by NWSC. An advanced transfer of funds to the regions for the first year will be based on work plans and budgets prepared by RSUs. Thereafter, the allocation of funds will be made twice a year, based on performance during the previous fiscal year. However, MFA and MoF have to agree on how to avoid releasing funds to accounts where they may remain idle, due to possible constraints to implement annual work plans and budgets. In order to mitigate risks of adverse effects of currency rate changes and inflation, an agreed amount of the total GoF and related matching funds should be retained for an adequate period of time. Strict financial management will cater for an exact and timely follow up and a mechanism should be set in place allowing annual readjustments between regions. This mechanism should include a possibility to allow access to retained funds when possible.

In COWASH IV the contracting party with BoFEC's will be MoF. The contracts between MoF and BoFEC will be in form of MoUs and they define the details of financial management, financial flows, disbursement, reporting, auditing and other arrangements which regulate transferring the capacity building and operational funds of GoF to BoFECs. These MoUs are proposed to be three-party documents, be approved and signed by the Embassy of Finland.

The implementation of the Project, including procurement, will be managed by the WASHCO in case of community water supply scheme, PTA in case of School WASH and Health Committee for health institutional WASH. Technical support will be provided by woreda and zones as required and backed up by respective regional bureaux and RSU.

4.3.4. Fund Flows

Based on the new set-up, the entire Finnish contribution will be transferred to MoF in two annual transfers or as agreed. From there, fund flows are described as follows:

- On regional level BoFECs will coordinate funding of operations, capacity building and piloting and allocate funds to regional WASH sector bureaux', zones' and woredas'. Funds are transferred to CMP accounts at Zonal Finance Departments and Woreda Finance Office on quarterly basis and in accordance with applications based on the annual work plan and corresponding budget estimates.
- Should funds allocated to a region become idle for whatever reason, funds will not fulfil the intentions of the inter-governmental agreement. In such cases, NWSC can intervene at any moment, withhold further fund transfers, recall ineffective funds and reallocate them for other regions for more efficient utilisation. A mechanism should be put in place allowing renewed access to retained funds when appropriate.
- On request by WWO, BoFEC will, on quarterly basis, transfer investment funds to the woreda's CMP account at MFI.

- Funds from GoF contribution for Institutional WASH will be managed by WWO and transferred through the governmental channels.
- From the woreda CMP account, funds are transferred to WASHCOs' MFI accounts for CMP investment purposes on terms and conditions, as defined in CMP Fund Management Manual, as instructed by WWT and authorise by the CMP account signatories of WWT.
- The GoF funds for TA will flow directly from MFA to the selected TA consulting company.

Fund and reporting flows are illustrated below in Figure 3.

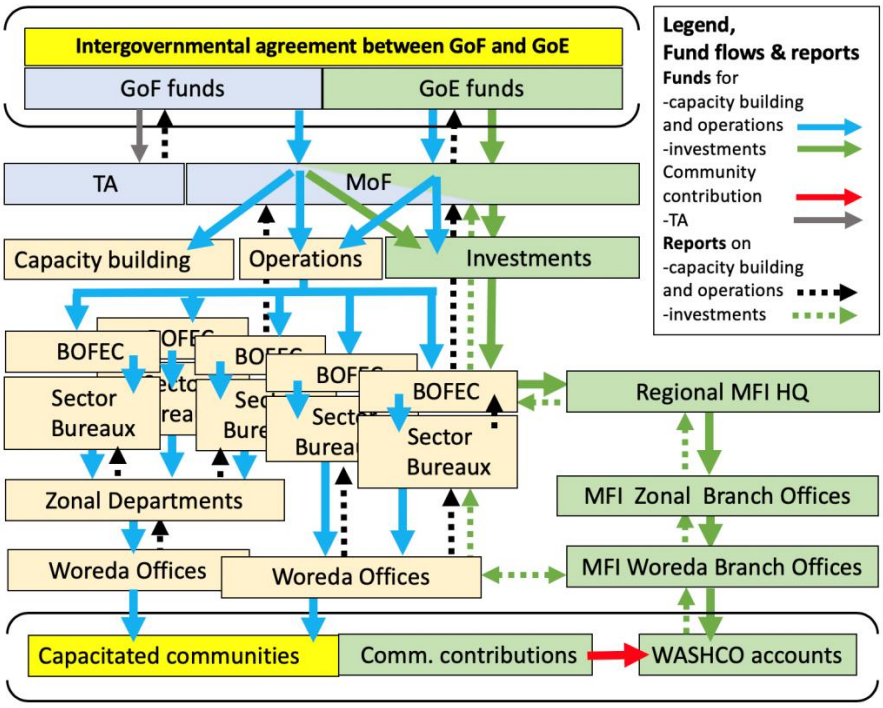

Figure 3 Fund Flow and Reporting

4.3.5. Reporting on Utilised Fund

As before, financial monitoring will be based on the GoE practices, which has to be adjusted to the specific features of the CMP implementation. Utilisation of funds from all channels and at all levels must be recorded systematically, completely, timely and accurately. As a minimum, the financial reports should include the sources and uses of funds, expenditures by main expenditure classifications, opening and closing of consolidated cash balances and other supporting schedules. From the capacity building fund allocated by the GoF, financial and procurement experts will be recruited to provide technical assistance to further strengthen BoFECs. BoFECs will consolidate the financial reports from other bureaux, zones and woredas with its records and produce consolidated reports twice a year. Interim Unaudited Financial Reports (IFRs) will be prepared every quarter and submitted to MoF forty five days after the end of each quarter. MoF will with assistance of FTAT, consolidate a bi-annual report from all regional BoFECs and present it as one report to the Embassy of Finland in advance, before each annual advancement being transferred.

BoFECs have to hire financial management experts with an adequate accounting knowledge specifically for COWASH to establish a system that will record all financial transactions timely, completely and accurately. The financial management expert is also expected to control costs to ensure that bureaux and woredas operate within approved budgets. Control of costs is facilitated by production of timely, accurate, and relevant management and records of accounts. The structure of reports is shown in Figure 3 above. As part of the reporting obligations, fixed asset records must be maintained as instructed in respective manuals. The owners and those entitled to use the fixed and non-material assets must be clearly defined and recorded.

4.4. Communication and Dissemination Plan

COWASH IV will utilise communication and dissemination strategically to expand the Project's visibility and influence. The overarching goal is to contribute to improved WASH sector policies and practices and, thereby, the achievement of GTP III targets for WASH. Communication and dissemination plans for external and internal audiences are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2 Communication and dissemination of COWASH IV

	Communication	**Dissemination**
Definition	Taking strategic and targeted measures to raise awareness of and promote the Project and its results to a variety of audiences	Describing and making available activities, results, and lessons learned from the Project
	External Strategy	
Target audiences	• General public • Media (journalists, news outlets) • Government of Ethiopia • Regional governments • Beneficiaries	• Policy makers at national and regional levels • Key staff in MoWIE, MoH, MoE, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), and other key Ministries • Key staff in regional bureaux of water, health, education, etc. • Multilateral and bilateral actors in the WASH sector in Ethiopia • International and local NGOs in Ethiopia • Finnish WASH sector • International WASH sector
Goals	• Promote knowledge of COWASH, its aims, activities, and achievements • Strengthen credibility and profile of COWASH • Raise visibility of Finnish support for the WASH sector	• Promote awareness and understanding of COWASH results and lessons learned • Promote and enable the adoption of proven and promising COWASH approaches and practices • Strengthen the use of evidence to inform sector policies and practices
Tools and Channels (*suggested*)	• Newsletter • Case stories • Fact sheets • Press releases • Social media (Twitter, Facebook) • Media reports and appearances (national media, local media) • Website	• Newsletter • Research, policy, and practice reports • Research, policy, and practice briefs (short summaries of the above) • Presentations at conferences, workshops, etc. • COWASH workshops • Sector bulletins • Academic publications • Website
	Internal Strategy	
Target audiences	• COWASH staff • COWASH partners and implementers	• COWASH staff • COWASH partners and implementers • Embassy of Finland in Addis Ababa • Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
Goals	• Create a COWASH identity and culture • Promote broad knowledge of COWASH, its aims, activities, and achievements	• Share and discuss what has been learned via COWASH activities • Build staff and partner capacity and knowledge • Promote a culture of learning and sharing •
Tools and Channels (*suggested*)	• *Same as above* • Internal newsletter	• *Same as above* • Quarterly and annual reports • COWASH workshops and trainings • Discussion forums (email or internet based)

5. WORK PLAN AND MAIN ACTIVITIES

In order to avoid any gaps between COWASH III and COWASH IV, preparatory actions will be carried out in the first two quarters (Q1 and Q2) of 2020. These activities include (i) signing of the inter-governmental agreement; (ii) signing of MoUs between MoF and BoFECs; (iii) selection of Phase IV woredas; (iv) preparation of investment plans and budgets in regions; (v) tendering for the FTAT consulting services; and (vi) signing the consultancy contract. These are included in the work plan for the inception period, presented in Annex 9. The inception period will start in July 2020 and may need to be continued until February 2021. The length of inception period (five to eight months) will depend on the availability and comprehensiveness baseline data.

The relatively lengthy period is may be needed because of the need to have a good, updated baseline, and to have the quantitative targets, redefined on the basis of the baseline data and updated GoE targets that will be defined in GTP III. In water supply, the baseline data will have to be based on the newly defined service levels of rural water supply. In household and institutional sanitation of COWASH IV, baseline data will have to be gathered for nearly all indicators defined in Annex 6. Very comprehensive baseline data collection is, naturally, necessary in all new woredas possibly to be selected. Hence, it is recommended that woredas would be selected as soon as the inter-governmental agreement has been approved, i.e., during Phase III, prior to the mobilisation of COWASH IV.

An indicative work plan for Phase IV, built on the outputs, is attached in Annex 9. This plan shall be updated during the inception period and annually when preparing annual work plans.

6. RESOURCES

6.1. General Budget Framework

GoF's contribution to Ethiopia's water sector development during 2020 – 2024 will be MEUR 22.4, consisting of a contribution of MEUR 4 to CWA and a bilateral grant of MEUR 18.4 to COWASH IV, including TA expenses. The contribution to CWA will be transferred by MFA to MoF annually in tranches of one million euro each.

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The total COWASH IV project funding is approximately MEUR 38.89, equivalent to about 1.24 billion ETB with an exchange rate of 1 EUR to 32 ETB. The GoF contribution of MEUR 18.4 includes MEUR 4.75 for TA. Implementing 40/60 split where 40% represents the GoF contribution (MEUR 18.4 less TA expenses) leaves MEUR 13.65 for GoF support to regional activities. This, in turn will result in of MEUR 20.49, equivalent of about METB 655.8 or 60% as GoE contribution to the total regional support.

Out of the regional budget of MEUR 32.2, MEUR 18.5 (57.6%) is allocated to investments, MEUR 9.9 (31%) to capacity building and MEUR 3.7 (11.6%) to operational purposes. TA (MEUR 4,75) represents 12.2% of the total budget. Community contribution (15% of 16.5 MEUR from GoF for investments) to community WASH is about MEUR 2.5. A Budget summary is presented below in Table 3 and a more detailed budget in Annex 10.

An earlier experience from COWASH III is that transferred funds to regions have, for various reasons remained idle. Such funds will be subject for inflation and exchange rate changes while they could be used more efficiently in other region(s). As mentioned before, it is recommended that a mechanism be agreed between the parties so as to maintain flexibility in allocating funds. It should also be possible to recall idle funds for reallocation, if needed. Such arrangement could be an incentive for good performance.

In compliance with Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, GoF support the national systems and will harmonise practices with other donors to the extent possible. COWASH IV should prepare a staff management manual, reflecting MoF's guidance on this matter.

Table 3 COWASH Budget Summary

COWASH IV	GoF (EUR)	GoE (ETB)	Community contribution 15% (ETB)	GoE + Comm. contrib. (ETB)	Total GoE + Comm. contr + GoF (EUR)	Total GoE + Comm. contr + GoF (ETB)
Investments						
· Community WASH		529 074 000	79 360 000	608 434 000	19 013 600	608 434 000
· Institutional WASH	2 000 000	-	-	-	2 000 000	64 000 000
Capacity building	9 930 000	-	-	-	9 930 000	317 760 000
Operational	800 000	93 366 000	-	93 366 000	3 717 750	118 960 000
Regional support, total	12 730 000	622 440 000	79 360 000	701 800 000	34 661 350	1 109 154 000
Contingencies	920 000	31 123 000	-	31 123 000	1 893 000	60 569 000
Regional support	13 650 000	653 563 000	-	732 923 000	36 554 350	1 169 723 000
Technical Assistance	4 750 000	-	-	-	4 750 000	152 000 000
TOTAL, EUR	18 400 000	-	-	22 903 900	**41 303 900**	
TOTAL, ETB		653 563 000				**1 321 723 000**

The increases in the TA budget reflect the need for capacity support related to CWA II, investments in institutional WASH and support to MoF in financial reporting. No vehicles were purchased in COWASH III. The old vehicles have reached the end of their techno-economical life time and need to be replaced. Also, office and communication equipment (computers, printers, photocopy machines, telephones, etc.) need to be replaced.

6.2. Division of Budget Contributors

The **investments** are mainly financed by GoE except the institutional water supply by GoF as shown below.

- GoE
  - procurement of equipment, material and services for community CMP water supply, channelled through contracted MFIs;
  - administration and management costs of communities/WASHCOs who implement their own projects
  - transport costs of project materials and equipment and related procurement and administration management; and
  - commissions, taxes and duties for procured vehicles and equipment, fund transfer costs of investment funds and management fees of MFIs.
- GoF
  - investment costs for institutional WASH (water supply for schools with latrines but no water.

The costs of **capacity building** are borne by GoF.

- GoF
  - TA costs, including office establishment and vehicles;
  - Federal level capacity development and exposure;
  - sector support and development of sector manuals and guidelines;
  - costs of initiating and administrating piloting; studies, learning materials and promotional materials (included in TA costs);
  - studies, learning materials and promotional materials;
  - capacity development at community, woreda, zonal and regional levels; and
  - physical capacity development such as replacement of vehicles and office equipment on all levels.

Both governments participate in covering the operational costs.

- GoE
  - communication costs;
  - fuel, maintenance of vehicles and motorcycles;

- spare parts and lubricants of vehicles and motorcycles;
- registration, inspections and insurances of vehicles and motorcycles;
- regular supervision and monitoring of WASH activities;
- supervision of the implementation of investments financed by the regions;
- regular water quality checking and testing costs, including of reagents and consumables in water quality testing;
- regular meetings with WASHCOs and communities once the scheme are commissioned;
- regular use of office stationeries of bureaux, departments and offices;
- electricity, water and provision of office space;
- chlorine procurement and regular chlorination of water points; and
- maintenance and repair of institutional water supplies and latrines;

- GoF
  - All TA related operational costs of RSUs (salaries and related costs, stationeries, meeting costs, maintenance of office equipment, per diems, travel costs, fuel and maintenance of RSUs' vehicles, communication, etc.);
  - RSUs' salaries and related costs, budget based on present staff number and salaries;
  - cleaning, secretarial services, copying, meeting costs, etc. of RSUs;
  - communication costs of RSUs; and
  - expenses of refreshments in meetings.

6.3. Technical Assistance

The organisation and composition of TA at the Federal and regional levels will correspond to the increased emphasis on capacity building among MoH and MoE and respective bureaux, and closing the growing gap between sanitation and water supply coverage and access. Duration of assignments will be defined in respective job description of TFAT, attached as Annex 11. The composition of RSUs will depend on the size of the Project and support needs in the region. The following experts are envisioned to be needed at the Federal and regional levels.

- FTAT
  - International Chief Technical Adviser (CTA);
  - International Junior Professional Officer;
  - Behaviour Change Specialist;
  - Capacity Development Specialist;
  - Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist;
  - Climate and Environment Risk and Water Safety Specialist;
  - CMP Specialist (Technical WASH Specialist);
  - Gender and Inclusion Specialist;
  - Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Specialist;
  - SME, Microfinance, Procurement and Financial Reporting Specialist; and
  - Short-term Specialists, e.g.,
    - ✓ Financial Management Specialist; and
    - ✓ Documentation and Learning Specialist.
- RSU
  - MP Coordinator/Director (GOE staff);
  - CMP Specialist/Team Leader;
  - Capacity Development Specialist;
  - Financial Management Specialist/Accountant;
  - Financial Management and Procurement Specialist/Accountant;
  - Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist;
  - Sanitation, Institutional Sanitation and Behaviour Change Specialist;
  - Gender and Inclusion and Public Participation Specialist;
  - Zonal Advisors in provinces where applicable; and
  - positions and number of employees to be adjusted to match volume of operations.
- Woreda
  - CMP Supervisor (GoE staff); and
  - Procurement and Financial Support (GoE staff – WoFED).

Short-term expertise may be needed for, e.g., climate change resilience and adaptation, WSP+++, involvement of disabled, mapping and GPS-based monitoring. Research and studies in association of piloting and assessment of the results of such initiatives may need external resources. The budget provisions for international and national short-term experts can be utilised as needed with the approval of the Steering Committee.

7. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring and reporting of the COWASH IV will be result-based, focusing on progress towards achieving the planned outputs, outcomes and impacts of the Project, set out in PD and Annual Plans. The progress reports should show the progress in the reporting period as well as cumulative progress. In Annual Reports, cumulative progress made in previous periods and the reporting period should be shown. Reasons for possible delays shall be analysed and corrective measures implemented, including revision of Annual Plans and PD if considered and proposed. All reports should provide both quantitative and qualitative information, paying attention to gender and inclusiveness. The results framework (attached as Annex 6) provides a logical structure for M&E.

Progress reports are prepared quarterly and annually. Regional reports are compiled by BOFECs with the help of RSUs and FTAT prepares Federal level reports and consolidated COWASH progress reports. Impact level assessment is included only in Annual Reports.

The M&E system of Phase III, which covers the planning, reporting and monitoring cycle, will be reviewed and revised as per necessary in the inception period of Phase IV, especially taking into the changed results framework. This M&E system serves as a platform for communication with the stakeholders. For this purpose, the lessons and outputs of Outcome 4 as well as other learning and piloting experiences should be well reported in progress reports and separate topic-specific reports and other means. Particularly important is to clearly document what works and what does not, type of challenges are and recommendations.

Financial monitoring will be based on the GoE practices, however, adjusted to the specific features of the CMP implementation. The financial reporting system will provide reliable records and reports on all assets and liabilities and financial transactions of the program, and sufficient financial information for managing and monitoring activities. The financial reporting of COWASH IV is described in Section 4.3.5.

8. SUSTAINABILITY

Functionality and sustainability are basic requirements for the investments to be made under COWASH IV. This is fully in line with relevant SDGs and the targets of GoE to ensure availability and sustainable management of safe drinking water, adequate S&H for all by 2030. COWASH IV also aims at sustainability – and replicability – of its capacity building efforts.

The facilities and services can only be operational if human, material and financial resources are available and properly managed. In the CMP approach WASHCOs and users are in full control of the development and management of water supply, households in their S&H and institutions (schools and health centres) in their respective WASH facilities. The sustainability analysis below assesses five critical areas of sustainability: (i) financial sustainability; (ii) institutional sustainability; (iii) environmental sustainability; (iv) technical sustainability; and (v) social sustainability.

Financial sustainability ensures the delivery of services related to water, S&H, in the long run, without dependence on subsidies and external support. Financial sustainability needs to be based on mechanisms that create incentives for stakeholders and beneficiaries to take the main responsibility for the financing of O&M, such as:

- coverage of O&M costs and re-investment from local funding sources, e.g., user fees, MFIs, and the lowest appropriate level of GoE;
- timely collection of adequate water fees;

- emphasising financial sustainability in capacity building of WASHCOs and institutions, especially by means of WSP+++ and post-construction support;
- supporting registration of WASHCOs to have access to lending from MFIs;
- introducing/developing/piloting of alternative models for scheme management and O&M, e.g. cooperatives; and
- maintaining regular auditing and financial transparency.

Institutional sustainability implies that WASHCOs, communities, households and institutions at the local level are functional, understand policies and procedures and their duties and responsibilities, and are capable to act accordingly. Relevant bodies at woreda, zonal and regional levels must be able to support communities, schools and health centres when special help, e.g., for major repairs that exceed their capacity, is required. Attention needs to be paid to:

- institutional strengthening of WASHCOs in post-construction support and legalisation;
- WASHCOs and/or user groups have adequately capacitated and trained members;
- supporting proper coordination and cooperation among relevant authorities working on WASH sector at different levels;
- capacity building of the sector actors at all levels aimed towards better and sustainable WASH service delivery and better institutional memory;
- promotion of the involvement of the private sector in spare part delivery and repair services; and
- further promotion of inclusion and involvement of women and women groups in decision making and at local level to scale up the interventions.

Environmental sustainability refers to management of water, S&H resources across current and future generations, addressing intergenerational equity. WASH interventions are placed in a broader context of natural environment and implementing integrated and sustainable approach. The environmental sustainability involves:

- climate vulnerability and natural disaster resilient designs to be adopted for all infrastructure works;
- attention to sustainable recharge of (ground)water resources;
- attention to factors affecting (ground)water resources in the catchment, e.g., deforestation, agriculture, commercial forestry (eucalyptus, etc.) and subsequent protection measures;
- attention to potential pollution in the catchment (fertilisers, pesticides, wastewater discharges, etc.); and
- attention to faecal sludge management in institutional and household sanitation, planning of the use or disposal of faecal sludge.

Technical sustainability of WASH services requires that the technology and the hardware needed for the infrastructure and services are regularly maintained, repaired and replaced. To ensure this, in addition to capacitating WASHCOs, lower cost simple technologies should be preferred where possible, taking into account the other sustainability aspects. In the case of piloting new technologies, risks on unsustainability may not be able to be avoided. If pilot facilities prove a failure, the Project must ensure that the beneficiaries will be provided with alternative sustainable WASH facilities at no additional cost to them. In ensuring the technical sustainability, attention needs to be paid to:

- preference to well-tested technologies that are locally appropriate, context-specific, affordable, durable and demand-driven;
- replacing technologies that do not prove reliable and sustainable when piloting;
- providing adequate information of the management and O&M requirements of different technology choices;
- periodic post-construction support measures, adjusted to the requirements of technologies; and
- adoption of WSP+++.

Social sustainability requires that WASH development is demand-driven, inclusive, equitable, gender friendly, culturally sensitive and need based. Suitable social conditions and prerequisites are to be maintained so that present and future generations can reside in healthy and liveable communities. Social sustainability can be promoted by:

- applying CMP, based on true demand of the community and ensuring strong ownership;
- participation of women, disadvantaged and marginalised groups in all stages of project formulation and implementation, ensuring that all groups benefit risk of internal conflict are avoided;
- ensuring that permanent structures are constructed on public or communal land, not causing loss of private productive land – if private land is impacted, only small parts of land should be allowed to be handed over to the Project by the owner based on voluntary donation, fully consulted and without coercion;
- management of source disputes or conflicts by proper cooperation and coordination with concerned individuals, communities and authorities;
- acknowledgement of locally conditions and cultural aspects; and
- ensuring equitable service provision in the community or larger service area where applicable.

9. REVIEWS, EVALUATIONS AND AUDITS

Due to weak baseline data in mid-2019 on the overall WASH sector status and also on COWASH, the inception period will be very important for the assessment of the baseline of COWASH IV and redefining the level of targets for a high number of indicators. As the Project itself will be responsible for this (redefining its own targets), it would be important to have an impartial review around the end of the inception period (latest in January-February of 2021).

An independent mid-term evaluation (MTE) shall be conducted after the second year of Phase IV implementation, approximately in October-November 2022. The focus of MTE will be the assessment of the achievement of the milestones of the results in the first two years of COWASH IV. MTE is expected to provide clear recommendations for the remaining Project period. MTE shall also include recommendations for Finnish support to the WASH sector after COEWASH IV.

Auditing of the accounts will be carried out. All organisations receiving financial support from the Project and managing funds are subject to regular audits. GoE and GoF may assign auditor(s) to assess the conformity of the Project to the established procedures, norms and criteria. Formal annual auditing under Woreda Finance Offices will be carried out to further strengthen internal controls.

The Regional Auditor General is responsible for auditing all government funds, and it will conduct the audits or assign other external auditors to the Project. BOFECs will submit audited financial statements to MoF within six months after the end of each fiscal year, and MOF will submit the consolidated statement to the Embassy of Finland within eight months after the end of each fiscal year.

Auditing the TA funds, managed by the selected TA consultant, will be done in Finland as per the audit arrangements of the consulting company, as a part of their annual audit. The Consultant shall provide annually auditors' statement about the financial performance of the project to MFA. MFA will arrange an external performance audit of the project at least once during COWASH IV.

Annex 1

Consolidated WASH Account II

One WASH National Programme Phase II

OWNP is GoE's main instrument to achieve the goals of GTPs for the WASH sector. The development objective of OWNP Phase II is to improve the health and well-being of population by increasing sustainable and climate resilient water supply, sanitation access and the adoption of good hygiene practices. The long-term objective is, by 2030, to achieve universal, sustainable, climate resilient and equitable access to safe and affordable water for all, along with improved, low environmental impact, sanitation. The intermediate objective is to achieve increased and sustained coverage of safely managed water supply and sanitation in rural and urban areas. The short-term objective of Phase II is to achieve increased and sustained coverage of water supply and sanitation in rural and urban areas with basic water supply and sanitation service levels in Ethiopia in line with the GTP II targets. The four guiding principles of OWNP Phase II are:

- integration of water, health, education and finance;
- alignment of DPs' planning and management systems and procedures with those of GoE;
- harmonisation of DPs' approaches and activities; and
- partnership between implementing parties.

The activities of OWNP are organised around three domains or pillars:

1. Enabling environment and good governance form the foundation and prerequisite for the success of OWNP. It includes legal instruments, policies, strategies and frameworks, institutional arrangements, programme methodology, implementation capacity, availability of products and tools, finance, cost effective implementation and M&E, formal agreements, the commitment and integrity of personnel at all levels and access to information. This pillar also includes compliance with agreed norms and standards, establishing WASHCOs as legal entities and contractual relations between implementing parties.
2. Maximising availability and efficient use of human and financial resources to create demand for better WASH services: The emphasis is on efficient use of resources rather than only the availability of resources. Human resources and capacity have been recognised as more critical constraints than funding and other resources as to effective implementation of WASH activities on the ground.
3. Capacity gaps at all levels have been identified as one of the most pervasive threats to the successful implementation of OWNP. Therefore, capacity development of implementing parties at all levels will receive priority attention by OWNP and it will continue to support the development of human resources, organisations and systems and logistics and equipment.

OWNP Phase II focuses on newly developed strategies, directives and indicators in GTP II. It also looks beyond GTP II to establish sector reform and meet the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs.

The components of OWNP/CWA II are:

- rural water supply, S&H (rural WASH);
- urban water supply, S&H promotion (urban WASH);
- institutional WASH;
- programme management and capacity building; and
- climate resilient WASH.

There will be a greater emphasis on sustainable and resilient technologies. The type of technologies used for water supply especially in rural areas may have to be diversified and simplified with

sustainability in mind. The focus only on wells/pumps and capping springs has limited the potentials of other technologies and the use of other water resources such as surface water and rainwater harvesting.

The rural water supply activities in Phase II include studies, construction, rehabilitation and expansion of point source or small pipe schemes and multi-village schemes. Alternative water supplies and energy sources should be studied at each project site to meet present and future water needs, fully taking into account the impact to/from other existing and proposed projects in the same surface and subsurface catchment zones.

The sustainability of the majority of rural water supply schemes has proved to be low, due to unaffordability, lack of post-construction support and reliance on management through voluntary WASHCO members. In part, this situation calls for training and equipping WASHCOs with the tools to do preventive maintenance. However, sustainable and resilient water supply services require, increasingly, higher technology than the common spot supply from wells and gravity springs. For this, higher level technical and permanently employed staff are needed to professionalise water management systems (i.e., rural water utilities).

The planning and implementation process for rural water supplies will vary according to implementation modality, i.e., region managed project, woreda managed project, community managed project, non-governmental organisation, self-supply and the recently approved rural water utility model. In any case, it will be expected to conform with OWNP requirements and GoE policies regarding the programme organisation in terms of preparing annual WASH plans and budgets, reporting requirements, use of common monitoring indicators, cost-sharing policies, and technical standards, including water quality standards.

The regular performance and result reporting responsibility will be placed on WASH Coordination Offices (Federal, regional and zonal), WASH sector PMUs (Federal and regional), WWTs and town water utilities. National WASH Coordination Office (NWCO) will prepare and submit a consolidate progress report to NWSC and CWA DPs no later than 60 days after the end of the quarter.

JTR meetings with WASH development partners and WASH sectors will be held twice a year, involving the major WASH stakeholders once in a year. A WASH annual review meeting involving all programme woredas will be organised by NWCO. Regional and zonal WASH Annual Review Meeting Forum will be conducted at regional and zonal level once in a year. Prior to JTRs, joint supervision missions will be conducted.

Any new implementation and operational modality needs to integrate with, or allow for, existing woreda and WASHCO management and rural support structures. Point source rural water supplies will remain under formal or informal WASHCOs with little or no outside assistance, except encouragement of the private sector by implementing agencies. Zonal administration roles need to be acknowledged and considered in some regions.

The systems needed to supply water to poor rural communities may be complex and costly (for instance, multi-village water schemes (MVWSs) with deep wells and diesel generators to drive pumps). Innovative ways to introduce sustainable business models and to tap renewable energy need to be developed, e.g., rainwater harvesting, sub-surface dams, solar pumping, chlorination at water point, etc.

As part of the enabling environment process, and within the OWNP Phase II, the sector is expected to move towards:

- establishing an independent sector regulator including performance monitoring and benchmarking of service providers;

- formally recognising and support rural public utility management for complex large multi-village schemes; and
- establishing post-construction capacity, capital maintenance, cross subsidy system.

CWA II

GoE expects that donor funding will, to an increasing extent, be channelled through CWA under Phase II. A number of DPs have expressed their commitment to pool their resources to finance OWNP II through CWA II. Together with the GoE, the World Bank, DFID, AfDB, UNICEF, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) are among the main contributors. Possibly other partners, e.g., Saudi Arabia and European Investment Bank (EIB) will join to finance CWA II.

Donor contributions to CWA will have no earmark – they are blended in one basket and allocated and disbursed by GoE. In spite of effort over the years and MoWIE's and GoF´s proposal to MoF, the CMP approach is currently impossible to be mainstreamed in CWA because GoE cannot directly finance WASHCOs (through MFIs) as long they are not generally legalised and audited following the GoE system. MoWIE is in the process of developing guidelines and by-laws in order to facilitate this legalisation. The legalisation process is expected to take time – there are approximately 220,000 WASHCOs – and the target year for having all of WASHCOs legalised is 2030. Hence, the integration of COWASH in CWA is not possible at least in during COWASH IV and CWA II.

Finland's Contribution to CWA II

COWASH IV is part of OWNP II and contributes to the achievement of GoE's WASH targets to be set out in GTP III. As a result of the current exclusion CMP from POM, COWASH continues as a parallel bilateral undertaking, which is complementary to GoE's all relevant WASH policies and strategies.

Finland's participation in CWA I was incorporated in MFA's Country Strategy for Development Cooperation, Ethiopia 2016 – 2019. Participation was explained to enable Finland to participate with other development partners to the management and decision making of CWA, and provide an opportunity to share information about the achievements of COWASH made with the CMP approach. Moreover, synergies with related institutional, civil society or private sector cooperation were expected to be enhanced though policy dialogue and active participation in sector coordination mechanisms, such as CWA's management meetings, DAG 's WSWG meetings.

The participation of Finland in CWA I provided an opportunity to participate in joint monitoring, exchange of experience and introduction of new approaches/mechanisms/technologies piloted in COWASH into CWA I – especially in the areas of gender equality, job creation (artisans and MSEs providing services to WASHCOs), inclusion of the disabled: This, together with the Embassy's active participation in the formulation of CWA II, resulted in better inclusion of Finland's priority areas in CWA II.

Impact Strategy

Participation in CWA II can contribute to scaling up the impacts of COWASH. As before, Finland can particularly emphasise gender, inclusiveness and climate adaptation and resilience, which are already addressed in CWA II. Through COWASH experience, Finland can share practical solutions and experience in these areas that are recognised but often less efficiently put into practice. Moreover, Finland can emphasise the quality of outputs (in an operating environment focusing on quantity) and value for money. The latter is especially important in school sanitation where the good intention of inclusion has resulted in overly expensive design and, yet, substandard implementation of inclusion, functionality and maintenance. As a minor financier, Finland should not assume particular ownership – and subsequently stronger responsibility – for the outputs of any of the components of CWA II, as she has no real control of the quality of these outputs.

Last but not least, in due course Finland can participate in the formulation of OWNP/CWA III and share lessons from COWASH IV.

Annex 2

List of Relevant Projects

Project/Framework	Development Partner(s)	Relationship to the Universal Access Plan (2030), OWNP (2020) or COWASH
Water and Sanitation Program	WB	Urban water supply development and rehabilitation, technical, institutional, and financial management capacity building in towns, support to Addis Ababa Sewerage Master Plan, rural water supply development and rehabilitation, support to MoWIE in development of WSS status and needs for governments poverty reduction strategy paper, and TA to develop appropriate M&E framework
EU Water Initiative	EU	Ensuring access of the poor to essential water services as a basic human right, improving the institutional and regulatory framework, encouraging investment in water supply and sanitation and ensuring the financial viability of utilities, and safeguarding of public health
National Disability Inclusion Program	Ethiopian Centre for Disability and Development (ECDD) in cooperation with WaterAid	ECDD will be the main partner for COWASH in the mainstreaming process disabilities through: providing training to FTAT on disabilities and WASH, assisting in developing a more detailed mainstreaming strategy, assisting in developing a compact training component on disability that can be added to the CMP training package, providing support in the inclusive WASH guideline development, assisting in the preparation of the training materials for guidelines and supporting in regional trainings.
Four Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Program	AfDB	Increases access to sustainable water supply and sanitation services and improves service delivery for the residents and businesses in Adama, Bichena, Adwa, and Gode towns. The program will benefit a total population of 680,000 by 2020
Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program II	AfDB	Developing regional systems to alleviate the negative impacts of deteriorating environmental conditions in the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia). Among the activities will be development of water storage and other related infrastructure; protection of water reservoirs and conservation of water catchment areas; development of market infrastructure and communication and information systems for selected pastoralist woredas through CMP approach.
Lowland WASH Projects	USAID through AECOM (IRC and CARE Ethiopia)	Working in lowland areas of Afar, Somali, and SNNP regions of Ethiopia. Aim is to increase the availability of improved sustainable drinking water sources for 122,000 individuals, increase access to better sanitation products and services, catalyse enhanced sanitation and hygiene behaviours for 160,000 peoples over 60 Kebeles, and build capacity for enhanced knowledge and data management, while also expanding sustainable water use for agriculture by 2019.
Feed The Future Ethiopia Growth Through Nutrition Project	USAID through Save the Children (World Vision Ethiopia)	Contributed to use sustainable, comprehensive, and coordinated interventions to improve the nutritional status of women and young children in Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, and SNNP regions. The Project will benefit a large proportion of the estimated 14 million people in the 100 targeted woredas through health service improvements, increased production and availability of quality food and WASH products and services, as well as Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) for nutrition by 2021.
Transform WASH	USAID through PSI Implementing Partner in collaboration with SNV, Plan International, and IRC	Working in SNNP region. The overall objective of the project is to improve WASH outcomes in Ethiopia by increasing access to and sustained use of a wide spectrum of affordable WASH products and services, with a substantial focus on sanitation and has a mandate of reaching over 1 million households with improved toilets by 2021.

Comprehensive WASH Program	UNICEF	UNICEF led the implementation of the largest Dutch-funded project in WASH, an integrated WASH, nutrition and food security project. This aims to improve access to and use of sustainable, multiple use systems, appropriate safe sanitation, and strengthen hygiene practices: integrating these inputs with a community-based nutrition package in order to reduce stunting and diarrheal disease, and contribute to improved food security and women's sexual and reproductive health thus UNICEF has become an important partner in scaling-up CMP in Ethiopia.
Baby and Mother WASH Project	UNICEF	The project is a set of WASH interventions that focus on pregnant women, babies and children under 3 years and their parents. The aim of the project is to reduce microbial burden rather to promote children health and to prevent it by decreasing babies and young children in their play and feeding environments.
ONE WASH Plus Program	UNICEF	The program is implemented in 8 small and medium towns in Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, and Tigray regions. The program is designed to address critical service delivery gaps in small and medium towns, representing strategic areas for the socio-economic development of the country.
Access to water and Sanitation through Affordable Financing	Water.org	It is a water supply and sanitation financing program through a market-based approach that supports financial institutions to develop loan products for water and sanitation improvements operated at Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions, and in Addis Ababa.
Water Supply, Public Health, and General Environmental Quality Improvement Project	Japan/JICA	The Project in Ethiopia will introduce an innovative solar powered water sanitation system in Rural WASH Program, which includes the construction of 55,865 new water points and water supply schemes, and the rehabilitation of 20,010 existing schemes in rural areas by 2020. This is one of eight new projects implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization Projects (UNIDO) in Ethiopia.
WASH SDG Program	Netherlands	Increasing demand for improved WASH facilities and practices, improving the quality of service provision, and improving governance of the sector through addressing gender and social inclusion. The 5-year programme will run from July 2017 to September 2022.
Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)	SNV	The Government of the Netherlands supports CMP implementation since 2011 through its development organization SNV, which SNV works in collaboration with UNICEF in MHM programme.
Infrastructure: Water and Energy	Italian Development Cooperation	Support to water sector interventions both in urban and rural levels, contributing through UNICEF, to a program for the specific sectors capacity building of regions and districts
Improving Urban Quality of Life	Agence Française de Développement	Funding small and medium towns to improve their access to water and sanitation services through providing support to WRDF, supporting improvement of urban environment and access to improved hygiene conditions for local populations through modernising Addis Ababa abattoirs; strengthening the capacity of Addis Ababa drinking water plant.
Agro-Business Induced Growth in Amhara regional state (AgroBIG)	MFA	AgroBIG supports interventions that improve the competitiveness of market actors and stakeholders along selected agricultural value chains. Income generation and job creation through market-oriented farming and local agro-processing is targeted. AgroBIG provides access to finance and financial services, and strengthens the capacities of value chain actors, particularly women and youth. So far, the cooperation between AgroBig and COWASH has been limited; both interventions are implemented in only three woredas. In the future, inclusion is an area of potential collaboration and AgroBig may contribute to increased affordability of WASH services and household sanitation.

Responsible and Innovative Land Administration of Ethiopia (REILA)	MFA	The main goal of REILA is to improve the land administration system and thereby provide tenure security to the people who have claimed and registered plots of land. The long term impact of REILA II is to achieve improved livelihood and economic well-being of the rural population through promotion of sustainable land management practices. There has been no interaction between REILA and COWASH so far. Cooperation could be developed in determining boundaries of private property in villages where infrastructure (particularly piped systems) could have impact on private property and income of households.
General Education Quality Improvement Programme for Equity (GEQIP -E)	MFA	GEQIP -E is an independent programme, which supports the quality improvement of general education, but emphasising more equity compared to the previous phases of the GEQIP. Support to strengthened equity focuses especially to disabled, girls and emerging regions. The development objective of GEQIP –E is to improve internal efficiency, equitable access and quality in general education. There has been limited cooperation between GEQIP-E and COWASH. Closer collaboration between them and CWA could benefit the development and management of school WASH.

Annex 3

Human Rights, Gender, and Non-Discrimination Assessment

Human rights are rights to which all human beings are entitled, regardless of their race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other characteristic. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, right to freedom of expression, right to equality, and many more. The individual's ability to exercise these rights can be affected by numerous factors, including water, sanitation, and hygiene.

The following brief assessment provides an overview of the ways in which inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) contribute to the non-realisation of human rights among women, children, and persons with disabilities, in particular, in rural Ethiopia. The assessment then proceeds to provide an overview of how COWASH IV will contribute to the realisation of human rights, gender equality, and non-discrimination via its activities.

Inadequate WASH and Human Rights in Rural Ethiopia

In rural Ethiopia, just four per cent of households use improved latrines and open defecation remains a habit for 39 per cent of households (DHS, 2016). Neither handwashing nor household level drinking water treatment are common practices. Just seven per cent of rural households practice handwashing with soap and less than six per cent treat their drinking water using a safe method (DHS, 2016). Forty-three per cent of rural households use an unimproved water source and 53 per cent spend more than 30 minutes collecting water (per trip) (DHS, 2016).

Among the human rights affected by inadequate WASH are:

- right to life;
- right to adequate standard of living for health and well-being;
- rights to water and sanitation;
- right to education;
- right to a life without violence; and
- everybody is equal in dignity and rights with no distinctions.

Deprivation of human rights owing to inadequate water and sanitation manifests itself in four key areas in Ethiopia.

1. under-five mortality;
2. access to quality primary education;
3. maternal health and mortality; and
4. inequality in dignity and rights.

The following sections summarise global evidence and evidence from the Ethiopian context regarding the linkages between inadequate WASH and each type of deprivation.

Under-Five Mortality

Globally, inadequate WASH is a major contributor to ill health and death in children under the age of five years, thus depriving primarily young children of the right to life. In Ethiopia, it is estimated that diarrhoeal disease contributes to more than one in every ten (13%) child deaths (Central Statistical Agency, 2016). Globally, it has been estimated that nine in ten cases (88%) of diarrhoea can be attributed to poor water and sanitation (Cairncross et al, 2013). In Ethiopia, diarrhoea prevalence among children under five years of age is estimated to be 22 per cent (Alebel et al, 2018). Research has shown that children from households without a latrine are twice as likely to develop diarrhoea as children from a household with a latrine (Alebel et al, 2018). Children whose mother did not wash hands after visiting the latrine were 2.3 times more likely to contract diarrhoea than their peers (Alebel, et al, 2018).

Diarrhoea contributes to ill health and death in children under five years by contributing to under-nutrition, which in turns makes children more susceptible to diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections (ARIs). An estimated 50% of the consequences of under-nutrition are caused by environmental factors, including poor WASH access and practices. Under-nutrition is highly prevalent in Ethiopia. More than one third (37%) of under-five year-olds in the country are stunted (low height for age) (Central Statistical Agency, 2019).

Recent data suggest that close to half of school age children in Ethiopia are infected with worms (Alemu et al, 2018). Worm infections due to inadequate WASH contribute to under-nutrition and are associated with impaired learning, school absences, and decreased future earning potential (Cairncross et al, 2013).

Access to Quality Primary Education

Inadequate WASH leads to deprivations of rights to education in direct and indirect ways. Absent or unhygienic school WASH facilities can have a negative effect on school attendance, in particular for adolescent girls. In 2015, 11 per cent of primary schools and 24 per cent of secondary schools had appropriate water facilities. Just 3.2 per cent of primary schools and 24 per cent of secondary schools had all WASH facilities (ONWP Phase II Program Document, 2019). In particular, the lack of hygienic and private premises for menstrual hygiene management can lead to school absences among adolescent girls. A recent UNICEF survey found that a quarter of girls missed school during their menstruation (UNICEF, 2017).

Inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene in the community similarly leads to deprivations of the right to primary education. In Ethiopia, women and girls are almost exclusively responsible for collecting water for domestic use. By bringing water closer to the household, girls' time spent on water collection will be reduced and time spent in school increases. Poor or lacking sanitation and hygiene in the community and school, further, has negative effects on child health, resulting not only in absenteeism but also in reduced cognitive function and future earning potential. In most rural schools in Ethiopia, sanitation and hygiene is severely lacking. Where latrines are present, poor management and cleaning means WASH facilities that tend to be dirty and smelly, and contribute to disease transmission. As such, the school environment contributes to deprive children of their right to education.

Children with disabilities face special challenges in relation to their right to a quality primary education. According to World Bank estimates, 17% of the Ethiopian population has a disability. According to the Ethiopian Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, however, just seven per cent of children with disabilities attend school (Interview, 2019). Children with disabilities who attend school find taking care of their personal sanitation and hygiene needs difficult. Few WASH facilities are accessible (with ramps, seats, hand-rails), leaving children with disabilities with the prospect of crawling across an often highly contaminated floor and sitting on a dirty latrine. Having to do so endangers their health and diminishes their dignity.

Maternal Health and Mortality

Inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene can result in adverse outcomes for pregnant women. First, women using unimproved water sources often must carry their domestic water from a distance in Ethiopia. Pregnant women faced with this task may have difficulty gaining weight due to the calories used for water collection (a jerry can weighs 20-25 kg).

Second, poor sanitation and hygiene in the household and community can contribute to anaemia and nutritional deficiencies in pregnant women and, thus, have a negative impact on foetal development.

Finally, sanitation and hygiene are a challenge in rural Ethiopian health facilities. Forty per cent of rural women give birth at a health facility (Mini DHS, 2019). Hygiene during the birth process is essential to avoid infections (hand hygiene, sterilised equipment, cord cutting, etc.). Hygiene is a special challenge, as most health centres do not have water available inside the building and handwashing therefore becomes difficult. Many rural health centres have unhygienic latrines or none at all.

Inequality in Dignity and Rights

Inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene in the home and institutions has the potential to deprive individuals of equality and dignity, in particular persons with disabilities and women. A lack of sanitation or unhygienic sanitation at home and/or in institutions makes up a special challenge for persons with disabilities, depriving them of the ability to fulfil this basic need in comfort and privacy. Similarly, when women and girls do not have access to a latrine that afford privacy, social and cultural norms often force them to adopt strategies to minimise the need to go to pee or defecate, such as restrict the intake of food and liquids and/or going for defecation only in the early morning or evening. A different and more permissive set of social norms exist for open defecation among men, who therefore do not face any of the inconveniences faced by women. As such, women, girls, and persons with disabilities are thus much more negatively affected by the lack of a private latrine than men. However, they are unable to make financial decisions (including the decision to spend money on a latrine), because this is traditionally financial decision making is a male prerogative.

Women, children, and persons with disabilities are also often deprived of equal rights when it comes to decision making at community and household level. Unless efforts are made to actively include all target beneficiaries (women, children, persons with disabilities, the poor, etc.) in the decision-making processes related to water and sanitation, decisions will in effect be made by men. As a result, the needs and perspectives of women, children, persons with disabilities, etc. are not taken into consideration. Experiences in Ethiopia show that even when gender quotas are used for WASHCOs, women are frequently token members and in fact represented by their husband. Actions must be taken to enable and support the real participation of women, children, persons with disabilities, etc.

COWASH IV Contributions to the Realisation of Human Rights

COWASH IV will contribute to the realisation of human rights, gender equality, and non-discrimination through its design and activities. The Project is expected to contribute in the following specific ways:

- COWASH IV will provide access to improved drinking water and promote improved sanitation and hygiene practices in COWASH woredas in the five regions. These improvements can be expected to contribute to reduced diarrheal disease and worm infections in under-five and school age children by reducing their exposure to disease causing pathogens and parasites. In turn, this will support children in the realisation of their human rights in the following ways:
    - Reduced ill health, under-nutrition, and mortality among children under the age of five years.
    - Improved growth and cognitive development in children due to fewer diarrheal infections.
    - Fewer school absences among school age children and hence better outcomes.
- By providing access to improved drinking water sources closer to the household, COWASH IV will also support girls, in particular, to realise their right to a quality primary education. When girls need to spend less time collecting water, they can spend more time in school. Bringing water closer to the households also reduces the burdens on pregnant women.
- COWASH IV focuses on improving access to water in schools with existing latrines and handwash facilities to improve the cleanliness of school WASH facilities and enable handwashing. This will, in turn, reduce the risk of exposure to faecal pathogens and parasites in the school environment and, thus, school absences. Cleaner school latrines would also enhance the well-being of school children, in particular children with disabilities, who might otherwise be faced with the need to navigate around latrine stalls contaminated with faces.
- COWASH IV will pilot, document, and evaluate the construction and management of MHM rooms or facilities at selected schools. These MHM facilities are expected to help adolescent schoolgirls better manage their menstrual hygiene at school and reduce the likelihood that they miss school during their menstrual period. The Project will evaluate the pilot to learn how effective MHM facilities are, whether improvements are necessary, and – in such case – what improvements are required.
- COWASH IV will improve the water supply to health centres and, thus, enable improved sanitation and hand hygiene. Improved hand hygiene has the potential to reduce the transmission of infections during delivery.

- COWASH IV will take measures to ensure the inclusion and equal participation of women, children, and persons with disabilities in the planning and decision making for WASH interventions and facilities. For example, women and persons with disabilities will be involved in planning for community water supply via the WSP+++ process. School children will be involved in planning for school water, WASH facility use and maintenance, and MHM rooms.
- Where women, children, and persons with disabilities face obstacles to their participation, COWASH IV will work with their families and communities to address the barriers they face.
- COWASH IV will continue the awareness raising and capacity building activities related to gender and disability, which were started during COWASH III. These activities have laid the foundation for increased equality and reduced discrimination in the future by raising awareness of gender and disability among WASH sector staff at all levels.

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Annex 4

Overview of Key COWASH IV Duty Bearers and Rights Holders

	Role	Responsibilities (for DB), Rights (for RH)	Capacity gaps
	Federal level		
MoWIE	DB	• Provision of safe and adequate water for human consumption and domestic use for communities and institutions (e.g. schools, clinics). • Develop national policy, strategy, planning guidelines, manuals, regulations, standards, etc. • Establish national O&M strategies • Develop capacity building approaches and materials • Develop budgets and plans, prioritising vulnerable groups • Mobilise resources • Coordinate between ministries and between organ-isations (GoE, donors, NGOs) • Provide technical assistance to zones and woredas • Map and monitor water resources (groundwater depth and quality) • Monitor progress and evaluation • Provide expertise on the testing of water quality • Research and development and information dissem-ination • Legalisation of WASHCOs	• Funding • Limited staff and staff time • High staff turnover • Knowledge and skills • Coordination
MoH	DB	• Provide water and sanitation in health institutions • Formulation of national sanitation and hygiene policy, strategy and action plans • Monitor water quality for consumption before and after scheme commissioning • Support and supervision of Regional Health Bureaux • Promote preventive health, incl. sanitation and hy-giene behaviours • Lead implementation and management of Commun-ity-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) and sanitation marketing • Support establishment of 'health clubs' in health insti-tutions to promote hygiene and sanitation in health Institutions	• Funding • Limited staff and staff time • High staff turnover • Knowledge and skills • Coordination
MoE	DB	• Provide water and sanitation in schools • Formulate national school WASH policy, strategy and action plans • Prepare technical standards for school WASH • Provide trainings on school WASH strategy, guideline and tool kits • Mobilise resources for school WASH program • Facilitate development and production of relevant BC material • Co-ordinate and monitor all school WASH activities among partners at all levels • Develop monitoring checklists and monitor national coverage • School WASH monitoring and evaluation • Initiate research, documentation and knowledge	• Funding • Limited staff and staff time • High staff turnover • Knowledge and skills • Coordination

MoF	DB	• Communicate with WASH sector ministries on funding programs • Provide updates and ensure timely fund disbursement and settlement • Ensure funding transfers to Regions are based on action plans approved by the National WASH Steering Committee • Ensure financial reporting from woredas and regions disaggregated for each WASH sub-sector	TBD
	Regional level		
BoFEC	DB	• Contracting party with MoF on COWASH IV • Main responsibility for Project implementation in the region • Chairing of Regional WASH Steering Committee • Coordination of funding of operations, capacity building and piloting • Allocation of funds to regional WASH sector bureaux, zones and woredas • Consolidation of financial reports from other bureaux, zones and woredas • Submission of audited financial statements to MoF	
BoWIE	DB	• Responsible for the implementation of Federal policies, strategies and action plans through adapting them to the regional conditions • Oversee woreda implementation of water schemes • Water quality monitoring • Training of WASHCOs, teachers, other management associations	• Funding • Limited staff • High staff turnover • Knowledge and skills • Coordination • Inclusive programming
BoH	DB	• Responsible for the implementation of Federal policies, strategies and action plans through adapting them to the regional conditions • Develop budgets, plans • Mobilise resources • Select project communities, health facilities for WASH projects services • Implement projects against standards • Promote improved sanitation and personal hygiene habits • Monitoring, evaluating, reporting • Lead implementation and management of CLTSH and sanitation marketing • Training of zonal, woreda and kebele health staff.	• Funding • Limited staff • High staff turnover • Knowledge and skills • Coordination • Inclusive programming
BoE	DB	• Responsible for the implementation of Federal policies, strategies and action plans through adapting them to the regional conditions • Plan and collaborate with all relevant stakeholders on school WASH implementation • Undertake resource mobilisation for school WASH programme • Facilitate the development and production of relevant BCC material • Co-ordinate and monitor all school WASH activities among partners at all levels • Capacitate the woreda/town health offices to implement school WASH programme	• Funding • Limited staff • High staff turnover • Knowledge and skills • Coordination • Inclusive programming

		• Ensure effective dissemination of relevant information within the region • Supportive supervision and monitoring • Prepare guidelines for capacity building	
MFIs	DB	• Transfer funds for water scheme construction to WASHCOs • Provide loans to sanitation enterprises • Provide loans for household latrine building (individual or pooled borrowing	• Lack of collaterals for credit to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) • Avoidance of credit risks • Lack of capacity at WWO on reconciliation
		Zonal level	
Water, Health, Education and Finance departments	•	• Facilitate capacity building to woreda WASH Teams and related woreda offices	• Lack of authority in some regions
	Woreda level		
WWO	DB	• Manage woreda WASH programmes • Monitor woreda water supply situation • Vet grant applications • Supervise works or assist communities in managing contracts with service providers and contractors • Support for water supply maintenance	• Limited human resources • Equipment • Inclusive programming
Water WASH Team	DB	• Prepare consolidated woreda WASH plans • Review and monitor WASH program implementation (e.g. in schools and health clinics) • Implement school WASH program	• Limited resources (time, budget) to oversee WASH facility construction • Inclusive programming
		KEBELE / COMMUNITY LEVEL	•
Community groups (WASHCOs, Parents' and Teachers' Associations (PTAs))	DB	• Advocacy for provision of water services, protection of sources, treatment of supplies • Community contribution (local material, labour, cash • Management and operation and maintenance/sustainability of water facilities hygiene and sanitation and keeping water safe • To contribute to the development of the systems of management for community WASH projects • Demand creation • Participate in community planning and monitoring • Discuss with the Woreda WASH Technical Team (WWTT) about the need for water, sanitation and hygiene • To request assistance from WWO for assistance for major breakdowns	• Limited financial resources • Capacity to supervise WASH facility construction • O&M commitment (PTA) • O&M capacity
	RH	• Access to clean and safe water supply • Access to a clean, safe and private sanitation facility • Access to hand-washing facilities and soap • Awareness on personal and environmental hygiene • To be able to effectively manage their menstrual hygiene in privacy and with dignity • To be able to safely dispose of sanitary pads in a way that is well maintained	

DB = duty bearer, RH = rights holder

Assessment on Low Emission Development and Climate Resilience

Emissions

Water supply encounters great challenges in adapting to climate change and addressing emissions of greenhouse gases. Water abstraction, conveyance and treatment demand energy. The deeper water has to be pumped, the longer distances and higher elevations it needs to be conveyed, the higher pressure needs to be maintained in the network and the more sophisticated treatment (especially using membrane technologies) is applied, the higher is the energy consumption per cubic metre and per capita.

The carbon dioxide footprint of rural water supply in Ethiopia is not significant. However, there is a tendency to move towards higher technologies – largely triggered by the need to adapt to climate change, especially droughts. COWASH, when applying the CMP approach mainly together with simple technologies (hand pump wells, and spring protection), is a low-emission undertaking. The cost of solar energy has been going down, which has helped reduction of emissions when replacing the use of fuel-based energy in water supply.

Indirect emissions – mainly from transportation of materials, equipment and people –are higher than the direct emissions from rural WASH. The best way to minimise these emissions is to optimise the transportation – balancing between costs and emissions on the one hand and the timely implementation and quality of supervision on the other.

Climate Resilience

Recharge to groundwater is highly dependent on prevailing climate as well as land cover and underlying geology. Climate and land cover largely determine rainfall and evapotranspiration, whereas the underlying soil and geology dictate whether a water surplus (precipitation minus evapotranspiration) can be transmitted and stored in the subsurface. Groundwater recharge will also be affected by soil degradation and vegetation changes, both of which may be affected by climate change and variability, and human activity.

When there is increased intensity of rainfall there is increased risk of flooding, leading to both infrastructure damage and contamination of surface and groundwater supplies. In rural areas for example, floods can damage or inundate springs, wells, rainwater harvesting systems and boreholes – although boreholes are less vulnerable. This can hamper both access to water and cause contamination and health risks. Pit latrines widely used in rural areas are also vulnerable to flooding and can cause serious environmental contamination.

Degraded micro-watershed has significant impact on the sustainability of the water supply; degraded micro-watershed has low recharging capacity of the ground leading to decreased yield of the water point. On the other hand, degraded micro-watershed generates more floods that may damage water supply infrastructures and cause contamination of shallow groundwater.

OWNP

Climate resilient and inclusive WASH is a major concern for GoE; all water services (except emergency WASH that, by its nature is difficult to plan for) must be climate resilient. This can be addressed by conducting a thorough investigation on the availability of dependable water source and the use of appropriate, and preferably renewable, technology for pumping.

With the increasing frequency of droughts (resulting in reduced aquifer recharge) and exacerbated by frequent pump breakdowns and poor O&M services, OWNP is increasingly focusing more on CR WASH. This needs to address normal service provision water supply and build contingency for emergency situations.

CR WASH means providing water supply in quantity, quality and safety to all people in urban and rural communities and institutions throughout the year with no interruption. This can, at least in part, be

addressed through use of deeper wells to draw water from lower aquifers and combined with better pumping system technology.

Climate resilient WASH does not end by supplying water and sanitation and being only the responsibility of one sector but it also entails that multiple stakeholders (agriculture, environment, education, and political leaders) at all levels, including communities and households, should be involved in the mitigation endeavour. Climate adaptation is a factor that people in draught prone areas must be aware on how to economise water at home, source, storage facilities etc.

GoE's major outputs in CR WASH include:

- Climate Resilient Water Safety Strategic Framework, July 2015;
- Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan for Rural Water Supply Training Manual, Nov. 2016;
- MoWIE's piloting of CR WSP in 31 sites in five regions (Oomiya, SNNPR, Amhara, Tigray and Benishangul Gumuz)

The key principles of CR WSP are:

- understanding and committing to achieving drinking-water safety;
- water safety can be effectively and sustainably improved through the use of a preventive risk management;
- the CR WSP approach is meant to be flexible and adapted as needed;
- The greatest risk to drinking-water safety is contamination with disease-causing micro-organisms;
- risks to the safety of drinking-water are best controlled using a multiple-barrier approach;
- any (sudden) change in the local environment should result in investigative action to confirm that drinking water is safe or to provide information on how to undertake corrective actions;
- climatic change risks should be taken into account throughout the WS system to ensure the safety and adequacy of water supply;
- any complaints about illness, taste, colour or smell require follow-up to ensure that the water continues to be safe; and
- regular review of CR WSP (including newly identified risks) is critical to ensuring that water safety planning remains up-to-date and effective.

A new aspect in comparison with the first phase of the OWNP is the need to mainstream climate resilience across all OWNP II interventions, in particular the water supply infrastructures, which are the most vulnerable to climatic extremes. The development objective of OWNP is to improve the health and well-being of population in rural and urban areas by increasing sustainable and climate resilient water supply and sanitation access and the adoption of good hygiene practices. The long-term objective is, by 2030, to achieve universal, sustainable, climate resilient and equitable access to safe and affordable water for all, along with improved, low environmental impact, sanitation.

In the case of OWNP II, the concept of climate resilience has two key approaches:

- securing the water sources; and
- improving the sustainability of the infrastructures by improving the management systems and the supply chains.

COWASH

COWASH has prepared and published *Climate and Environmental Risk Screening for COWASH Project, Regional Level Training of Trainers (ToT) Manual* in September 2015.

The main objective of the manual on the climate and environmental risk screening is to provide the basic knowledge and skill on climate and environmental risk screening for regional COWASH sector experts and zone and woreda COWASH advisors. It also provides the required skills and tools for the trainees to cascade the training themselves to zone and woreda COWASH sector experts who are doing the actual work of climate and environmental risk screening.

The training manual addresses the resource sustainability, mainly the water resource, environmental and climate risk elements to the water scheme, posed by flooding, land degradation, and climate change. The aim is to show how participants from the WASH implementing organisations, working in partnership with communities, can integrate these concerns into rural water supply planning and implementation activities.

The focus of the manual is on groundwater-based, community-managed wells and springs in rural areas as these systems are potentially most vulnerable to climate change impacts. Systems that depend on shallow groundwater from wells and springs are generally more vulnerable to changes in rainfall (and therefore groundwater recharge) and demand than those exploiting bigger groundwater storage. The activities proposed in the manual are most useful where water points are developed which access shallow groundwater, such as hand-dug wells, shallow boreholes equipped with hand pumps and springs.

COWASH has implemented CR WSP in 20 woredas in the five project regions, in 38 micro-watersheds consisting of 153 water schemes. The main lessons and recommendations are:

- All relevant CR WSP stakeholders are supposed to work together and commit for CR WSP implementation. Especially woreda level CR WSP top management and technical team members need to work together in planning, implementation, monitoring, reviewing and reporting.
- Strengthen the regional CR WSP task force as per the CR WSP strategic framework. Water bureau to take the lead and facilitate the process. Selected directorate in water bureau needs to be tasked and shoulder the responsibility to make CR WASH implemented.
- Support the regional CR WSP Task Force members and strengthening the woreda CR WSP team. The Woreda Administrator needs to lead the woreda CR WSP team. The Woreda Administrator with Regional Task Force is to support the woreda CR WSP technical team in the CR WSP implementation.
- Strengthen MoWIE, stakeholders, water bureau, regional CR WSP Task Force: CR WSP strategic framework and guidelines are to be communicated to regional task force members, experts and relevant institutions.
- Regional and woreda level top management and relevant directorates are to follow up the implementation of CR WSP. They should ensure that CR WSP, as water safety management tool, is included in the annual government work plans, monitor and review the implementation and ensure that its implementation is included in the regional report of WASH performance.
- Establish CR WSP set up in the Water Development Commission and establish mandate to facilitate CR WSP institutionalization, capacity building and monitoring.
- Promote understanding of the benefits of CR WSP at region, woreda, kebele and the community levels though continuous capacity building, training, workshops, advocacy, community sensitisation, and technical support. This helps the region and woreda top management to support CR WSP implementation to the technical team.
- Promote the integration and collaboration between Water, Agriculture, Health and Environment sectors as these are the main technical sector bureaus and offices to implement CR WSP.
- Mainstream CR WSP into the WASH sector plans as indicated in the CR WSP strategic framework objectives and GTP-II.
- CR WSP tasks should be taken as one part of water supply service provision by water sector from Federal to kebele level with the objective to provide safe and adequate water supply service to the community in a sustainable manner. Increasing water supply access coverage by constructing new water point is one important thing but the water supply should ensure that the water they provide to the community is safe and adequate throughout the year taking into account population increase, environmental degradation and climate change induced impacts.
- COWASH Phase IV and other WASH projects should have one specialist at Federal and region levels, who is responsible for the implementation of CR WSP.
- Experience sharing visits to be organized at all levels especially for woredas and kebeles. This helps for the scaling up of CR WSP within woreda and across woredas in the region, and even across regions.
- Annual CR WSP performance review workshops with relevant stakeholders to be organised to review the performance of the CR WSP at woreda, region and Federal levels.
- Best practices obtained in CR WSP implementation to be documented and shared for scaling up.

- Conduct longitudinal assessment on project and controlled areas: Water quality analysis to be done for schemes included in the micro-watershed where the CR WSP is being implemented. This is first task during the risk assessment as baseline information, and also after starting CR WSP implementation to verify whether CRWSP is effective in addressing the safety issue.
- Woredas are to implement watershed management activities in the wider catchment with the objective of improved recharge and sustained yield, flood protection and prevention of contamination of the source due to flood loaded contaminants from the upper catchment.

Annex 6

COWASH IV Result Framework

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target[21]	Means of verification	Assumptions
Impact statement: Improved public health and well-being, social development and climate resilience in the communities in the Project area	Reduced under-five mortality and diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding survey, improved nutrition (Body Mass Index) and improved women's empowerment (decision making) index			COWASH III end-of – phase survey Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey	
Outcome statement: Increased and sustained coverage of safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene in rural areas of selected woredas	Percentage of rural population using safely managed drinking water supply	TBD[22]	35%[23]	COWASH III end-of – phase survey Baseline study National WASH Inventory COWASH annual reports	
	Rural water supply access coverage of Project woredas[24]	73%	85%	COWASH III end-of – phase survey COWASH annual reports	

[21] In the absence of up-to-date baseline data some of the targets for COWASH IV are defined in percentages. For M&E actual number values are preferred. The target values will be further developed once more detailed baseline and COWASH III monitoring data is available.

[22] To be determined through the end-of-phase survey for COWASH III woredas and in baseline survey for (possible) new woredas.

[23] Relevant OWNP II target 20%.

[24] This indicator has been monitored in Phase III. The definition of safely managed drinking water supply has been introduced in OWNP II and replaces old indicators. While this (Phase III) indicator is obsolete it may be followed up in Phase IV to indicate cumulative progress.

Outcome 1: Increase of rural population in selected woredas served by safely managed[25] water supply services	Number of people using safely managed water supply services, as defined in GTP III	TBD	800,000	COWASH III end-of – phase survey Baseline study National WASH Inventory COWASH annual reports	7.4%
Output 1.1: Rural population in selected woredas provided with new safe water supply or with upgraded service level to comply with GTP III criteria – on demand basis	Number of people having new or rehabilitated/upgraded safe water supply through CMP approach in Phase IV	0	800,000	COWASH III end-of – phase survey National WASH Inventory COWASH annual reports	CMP approach expanded to deep well schemes where necessary and applicable GoE and/or other actors provide water supply services where CMP is not applicable Upgrading is feasible where existing water supply needs rehabilitation and where water is available all year round, taking into account impact of climate change. Upgrading to be 100% demand based applying CMP
	Number of schemes having WSP+++ [26] and water safety monitored by water quality testing and/or visual inspections	0	100% of CMP-applicable schemes	COWASH annual reports	
Output 1.2: Improved functionality of rural water supply in Project regions	Number and percentage of functional water supply schemes in selected woredas	92.6% in COWASH woredas	96% in COWASH woredas	COWASH III end-of – phase survey Baseline study National WASH Inventory COWASH annual reports	Capacity of woredas to be built to improve functionality in non-COWASH kebeles
	Percentage of WASHCOs aware of where non-subsidised spare parts and repair services are available	TBD	At least 90%	Baseline study Customer surveys COWASH annual reports	A precondition for awareness of repair services is that such services are available within a reasonable distance (in each woreda). COWASH shall contribute to this requirement.

[25] Safely managed in this context means: All people, including people with disabilities, at households, have equitable access to adequate and affordable drinking water that is free from pathogens and elevated levels of toxic chemicals at all times. The access in terms of proximity and adequacy in terms of volume per capita per day are defined as in GTP III. Safe water supply must be functional and adequate in all seasons, sustainable and climate resilient.

[26] WSP+++ concept combines WSP that also addresses climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (+), O&M and water fee collection (++) and inclusion (+++)

Outcome 2: Increased access to and usage of improved household latrines and increased practice of handwashing with soap in selected woredas	Percentage of households (h-hs) using latrines that fulfil the criteria for being improved[27]	42%	62%	Baseline study Field surveys COWASH annual reports	
	Percentage of households practicing handwashing with soap	TBD	Baseline + 20 percentage points	Baseline study Field surveys COWASH annual reports	
Output 2.1: Coordinated and effective sanitation and hygiene demand creation and behaviour change activities in marketing pilot	Number and percentage of h-hs in pilot areas reached by activities and messages aimed at creating demand for improved latrines	0	90%	Baseline study COWASH annual reports	Woredas allocate adequate budget and resources to sanitation and hygiene demand creation and behaviour change activities.
	Number and percentage of h-hs in pilot areas reached with sanitation and hygiene (S&H) behaviour change activities and messages	0	75%	Baseline study COWASH annual reports	
Output 2.2: Improved latrine products developed which are of good quality and attractive to households developed	Number and percentage of pilot area residents who agree/strongly agree that the promoted latrine is attractive and of good quality (gender disaggregated data)	TBD	75%	Baseline study Customer surveys COWASH annual reports	
	Number of h-hs in the pilot areas with h-h members with disabilities who know of one or several adaptations to enable this h-h member to use a latrine	TBD	100%	Baseline study Customer surveys COWASH annual reports	Woredas allocate budget and human resources to promote disability friendly adaptations to latrines.

[27] According to the Joint Monitoring Program, *improved sanitation facilities* "are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs" (JMP, 2017). Further: if the "excreta from improved sanitation facilities are not safely managed then people using those facilities will be classed as having a **basic sanitation service**" (JMP, 2017).

Output 2.3: Points-of-sale for improved latrine products established in sanitation marketing pilot woredas	Number of sanitation marketing pilot woredas with sanitation enterprises able to deliver improved latrine products to households	TBD	50%	Baseline study COWASH annual reports	Enterprises or individuals able and willing to become sanitation entrepreneurs can be identified and adequately trained to produce and sell latrine products.
	Number and percentage of households in sanitation pilot woredas that report they know where and how to buy improved latrine components (slab and pan/drop hole cover)	TBD	100%	Baseline study Customer surveys COWASH annual reports	
Output 2.4: Financing strategy for household improved latrine construction in place	Number and percentage of h-hs in sanitation marketing pilot areas that have made use of one or several of the latrine financing options promoted	0	20%	Baseline study Customer surveys COWASH annual reports	Latrine financing options developed and promoted in pilot woredas.
Output 2.5: WASH sector stakeholders from regional to kebele level have strengthened capacity to plan for and implement sanitation and hygiene behaviour change activities in the selected regions, with a special emphasis on inclusion of persons with disabilities, women and girls, and the poor	Number of regional, zone, and woreda staff trained on gender, disability, and poverty inclusiveness (gender disaggregated)	TBD	TBD	Baseline study COWASH annual reports	
	Number and percentage of capacity built woredas with S&H promotion plans that have targets for gender and disability inclusion.	TBD	>50%	Baseline study COWASH annual reports	
	Number and percentage of kebeles verified or re-verified as ODF	21%	50%	Baseline study COWASH annual reports	

Outcome 3: Improved hygiene at schools and health centres by narrowing the gap in institutional water supply and making better use of existing sanitation facilities in rural areas in selected woredas	Number of new safely managed water supply systems at schools and health centres	0	100	COWASH annual reports	
	Number of schools and health facilities having properly managed latrines with handwashing facilities	TBD	TBD		
	Increase in adolescent school girls' school attendance at menstrual hygiene management facility pilot schools	TBD	TBD		
Output 3.1: Rural schools and health facilities provided with safely managed water services for drinking and washing	Number of rural schools and health facilities, which have toilet facilities but no functional water supply, provided with safely managed water supply for drinking and washing	0	100	COWASH annual reports	
Output 3.2: Innovative technical solutions experimented for supplying safe water in difficult conditions	Number of non-conventional, climate change resilient water supply systems at schools and health centres	0	At least 30 pilot schemes out of 100	COWASH annual reports	
Output 3.3: Functionality and sustainability of institutional water supply secured	Number of functional institutional water supply systems improved in Phase IV functional at the end of Phase IV	0	100%	COWASH annual reports	
	Institution-level guidelines/manuals for O&M prepared and disseminated (shared with CWA and the whole WASH sector)	0	100% coverage of prevailing problems	COWASH annual reports Joint Technical Reviews of CWA	

Output 3.4: Improved hygiene, functionality, and sustainability of school and health centre water, sanitation, and hand washing facilities	Number and percentage of schools and health centres (received COWASH water, sanitation, and hygiene facility O&M training) having no observable faecal matter inside toilet stalls	TBD	>30%	COWASH annual reports Joint Technical Reviews of CWA	Woredas allocate budget for school and health centre WASH facility long term and adequate O&M.
	Number and percentage of schools and health centres (received COWASH water, sanitation, and hygiene facility O&M training) having a functional handwash facility with water and soap	TBD	>30%	COWASH annual report	Woredas allocate budget for school and health centre WASH facility long term and adequate O&M.
Output 3.5: Enabling physical, social, and cultural environment for menstrual hygiene management improved at schools	Percentage of girls aged 14+ years in pilot schools having used menstrual hygiene management room one or more times within six months after their introduction	TBD	>10%	Survey and assessment of menstrual hygiene management room pilot	
	Percentage of MHM rooms which are kept clean and in operation 6months after introduction	TBD	100%%		

Outcome 4: Project achievements documented via learning activities and shared strategically to enhance the impact of COWASH IV on WASH sector policies and practices	Key COWASH IV activities and pilots assessed and their achievements documented (including as a minimum CMP, gender inclusiveness, disability inclusiveness, sanitation marketing pilot, menstrual hygiene management room pilot, and institutional WASH 'nudge' pilots)		100%	COWASH annual reports Qualitative studies and surveys Baseline study	
	Members of target groups identified by COWASH IV as being of strategic importance in the WASH sector agree or strongly agree that their work has been influenced by COWASH learning products		50%	COWASH annual reports Survey among WASH sector stakeholders	
Output 4.1: Learning activities and processes integrated and facilitated throughout all major Project components	COWASH IV Learning Strategy and Action Plan developed and updated			COWASH annual reports	
	At least two assessment reports and two summary briefs have been published and disseminated for each major learning area (learning areas must include as a minimum: CMP, household latrine promotion, institutional WASH, gender inclusion in WASH and disability inclusion in WASH)			COWASH annual reports	
Output 4.2: Learning facilitated and shared internally	Platform(s) for internal sharing established			COWASH annual reports	
	Percentage of project staff and partners who agree or strongly agree that COWASH IV learning activities have improved the quality and impact of COWASH activities		90%	Staff and partner survey	

Output 4.3: Evidence and lessons from COWASH IV disseminated among key WASH sector stake-holders	Dissemination Strategy and Action Plan developed and updated			COWASH annual reports	
	Number of times findings from COWASH IV learning activities are presented at national or international WASH or other sector events annual-ly		4	COWASH annual reports	
	Number of publications featuring find-ings from COWASH learning activities published annually for each learning area		3	COWASH annual reports	
	Number of times COWASH IV learn-ing activity findings are featured in lo-cal or national Ethiopian media annu-ally		4	COWASH annual reports	

Annex 7

Risk Management Matrix

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Judgement for likelihood	Foreseen impact	Judgement to foreseen impact	Mitigation strategy of the Project
Contextual Risks: external to the organisation, little control					
Political tensions reflecting ethnic divisions and varied experiences of conflict cause unrest among population groups	High	Occasional protests, chaos, and internal displacement etc. may happen	High: restricting staff movements due to traffic obstruction, affecting project implementation causing delay	Not expected to be significant, unless prolonged	Adaptation to situations, avoiding risk taking, strengthening good public relations, reallocating resources if conflicts are prolonged
Natural disasters, such as floods, landslides, and drought	Medium/ low	Serious groundwater depletion and deterioration may affect national/regional funds and personnel temporarily directed to emergency operations COWASH woredas are not generally high risk areas except some being subject to flooding risk	High: possible reallocation of GoE funding to emergencies, delaying Project implementation Low: Flooding may contaminate water sources and cause epidemics	Significant effect of larger scale disasters to achieving set targets Limited seasonal impact on water quality	Flexibility in Project planning and implementation Risk assessment and management case by case as part of WSP+++, subsequent use of disaster-resilient technologies where needed: in case of existing schemes, also additional emergent post-construction support
Changes in financial environment	Medium/ low	Currency rate volatility unpredictable, inflation foreseeable	Lower actual purchasing capacity affects final results vs plans	Not expected to be significant	Optimised timing of currency transfer and procurement of capital items
Parallel development assistance without building capacity	Low	Occasional duplication of effort may happen	High, inefficient use of resources, waste, corruption, increasing aid dependency	Not expected to be significant	Good coordination, avoiding duplication of efforts and developing institutional memory
Weak policies and practical understanding of encouraging private entrepreneurship	Medium	Continued government involvement and provision of free/subsidised services and goods, e.g., spare parts	High: blocking sustainable business opportunities	Prices and fees as well as business areas of private businesses are over-regulated	Lobbying for lifting of over-regulation, piloting of new business models
Overly ambitious technical standards	Medium	Low risk except with school sanitation	High: Very costly school toilet design, resulting in inefficient use of limited financial resources and low quality toilets if construction quality is not substantially improved	Significant effect at schools	COWASH IV to focus on institutional water supply and withdraw from toilet construction
Pandemics	Low	Current situation	Medium: possible delays to implementation	Not expected to be significant	Vaccination to Project personnel and key persons of partners

Programmatic Risks: aims and objectives failure, or causing harm through intervention					
Inadequate Project engagement and provision towards specific WASH interventions at national level due to challenging priorities in different line Ministries	Low	Decision makers, right holders, and Ministries may have different priorities	High: could result in major delays in implementation	Validity of assumptions of the country and line Ministry strategies considered insecure	Engagement with related Ministries and increased awareness of the impacts and benefits of WASH interventions at all levels of GoE as part of development assistance effort
Difficult hydrogeological conditions	Low	Potential for continued low-tech water supply through CMP considered high	High: large-scale shift to higher technologies would increase capital costs, reduce the number of beneficiaries, complicate O&M, requiring more capacity building and post-construction support	Requirements of higher technologies are well known	Attention to hydrogeological conditions in woreda selection
Sustainability of Project outcomes	Medium	Lack of institutional memory at regional and woreda levels risks post-construction support to WASHCOs	Low: most WASHCOs are able to manage O&M independently and need external support only for major rehabilitation	CMP schemes have proved to be more sustainable than others	Support to development of institutional memory¸ engagement of the private sector
Week focus on WASH governance	Low	Poor resources management, bureaucratic inertia, insufficient capacity and shortage of new investments undermine effective governance of water	Medium: lack of good governance inhibits public-service delivery	Unequal provision of services and inappropriate, unaffordable, poorly maintained and poor quality facilities will continue	Strong focus on water governance
Local fund allocations for human resources and operational costs remain deficient	Medium	Other activities given higher priority as funds are simultaneously competed by various sectors	High: capacity of personnel will be reduced, slowing down implementation and affecting quality	More tasks are shared by a fewer number of employees and between more tasks	Performance based allocation of Project resources in consecutive years
Prioritisation of quantity over quality	Medium	Pressure to achieve GTP III targets may compromise quality	Low: CMP and COWASH have in-built mechanisms (implementation manuals) to assure quality	CMP schemes have proved to be more sustainable than others	Strict compliance with quality requirements
Staff turnover and required/qualified human resources not in place	High	Staff turnover has been and is likely to continue to be a problem	High, continued and repeated capacity building is needed to ensure smooth Project implementation, making graduation of woredas (becoming independent from external support) unlikely	Refresher capacity building has been provided by COWASH	Motivation through increased awareness of Project benefits and boost to careers, support to development of institutional memory, clear job descriptions and assessment of performance

Mainstreaming gender, equity, and inclusion	Medium	Extremely affects social exclusion and poverty	High, multi-dimensional development and human rights issues will not be addressed	Activities may compound current inequalities and contribute to further problems	Consider and mainstream gender, equity, and inclusion as cross cutting issues.
Institutional Risk: reputational, financial, and strategic risks internal to the Finnish support					
Low contribution to CWA may negatively affect Finland's role as a WASH partner	Low	GoF's support remains at the same level as before	Medium: at worst could reduce Federal/regional governments' commitment to finance COWASH investment; on the other hand, COWASH IV is likely to be respected and GoF support appreciated	Even manifold increase of GoF's contribution to CWA would not make much difference in the total CWA budget	Sharing COWASH experience among WASH stakeholders and extending COWASH IV TA to OWNP/CWA
Low involvement of GoF to newly introduced financial implementation modalities between MoF and BoFEC	Low	Financial management and monitoring of GoE do not allow direct involvement of WASHCOs, undermining the specific CMP implementation requirements	High: the Project's visibility and influence may not expand as expected and communication and dissemination strategies may remain underdeveloped	Weak involvement in financial monitoring practices would undermine the overarching CMP goals	Engagement with relevant Ministries in project contracting modalities to contribute to improved WASH sector policies and practices
Institutional commitment to CMP implementation reduced	Low	Intense funding of woreda managed projects through CWA may reduce commitment to CMP implementation	High, GoF commitment to capacity building does not result in improvements without GoE's funding of physical investment	Lack or reduction of investment funding would ruin the COWASH IV concept	Further awareness creation and sharing of evidence on advantages of CMP
Inability to absorb and/or mobilise agreed CMP budget and implementation plans	Low	Performance of region varies	High: desired outcomes will not achieved and allocated resources may remain idle somewhere	Performance between regions varies	Performance based allocation of Project resources in consecutive years and flexibility in transferring unutilised funds between regions

Annex 8

Terms of Reference for National and Regional Steering Committees

COWASH Related Role of the National WASH Steering Committee

NWSC is the highest level strategic decision making body of COWASH IV. The main task of the NWSC on COWASH is to oversee and support smooth implementation of the Project. NWSC's role in COWASH IV reflects close integration of the Project in the overall WASH development in Ethiopia.

The composition of NWSC in COWASH decision making is:

- MoWIE, represented by the Commissioner of WDC;
- MoF, represented by the Director of Bilateral Cooperation Directorate;
- MFA, represented by the Embassy of Finland;
- MoH, represented by the Director of the Pastoralist Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Directorate;
- MoE, represented by the Director of the Planning and Resource Mobilisation Directorate; and
- resource persons invited by NWSC when they are needed.

In the absence of the above permanent members, each member Ministry shall authorise a substitute delegate to represent the Ministry.

The duties and responsibilities of NWSC in COWASH IV include but are not limited to:

- provision of guidance on the overall Project implementation;
- approval of major COWASH strategic and policy matters;
- decisions on changes in or deviations from PD, including Project scope and objectives, organisational structure and management, budget as well as other changes with major financial implications;
- approval of major guidelines, strategies and manuals relevant for COWASH implementation;
- review and endorsement of annual work plans and budgets, including annual allocation of Project budget to regions; and
- review and approval of the Inception Report and annual progress.

NWSC meets on COWASH twice a year based on jointly prepared agenda. Working documents shall be distributed 10 days prior to each meeting allowing adequate time for the members to review them and be well prepared to take decisions. The required quorum is achieved when at least three members are present, including the representative of MFA/Embassy of Finland and the Water Commissioner or his authorised substitute as mandatory members.

NWSC for COWASH aims at consensus in decision making. The representatives of MoWIE and MFA/ Embassy of Finland have a veto right. Decisions shall be clearly recorded in the respective minutes of the meetings, and the minutes have to be supported by a responsibility matrix to clearly show responsibilities for taking action on the decisions.

Meetings can occasionally be organised in Project regions and decisions can also be made through exchange of letters between MoWIE and the Embassy of Finland for any issue that needs urgent decision and under situation of force majeure.

The TORs for short-term TA, TA staffing and similar will be approved by letters of no objection from WDC and the Embassy of Finland.

COWASH Related Role of the Regional WASH Steering Committee

RWSC acts as the highest level COWASH management organ in the region – in line with WIF. On matters related to COWASH IV, the Embassy of Finland shall be invited to participate in the meeting as one of the members but may participate only when finds it necessary. The main task of RWSC in COWASH IV is to oversee and support smooth implementation of the Project program and support the CMP development, implementation and scaling up in the Region.

The composition of RWSC in COWASH decision making is:

- BoFEC, represented by the Head or his/her Deputy as the Chairperson;
- Bureau of Water, represented by the Bureau Head or his/her Deputy, as the Secretary;
- BoH, represented by the Bureau Head or his/her Deputy;
- BoE, represented by the Bureau Head or his/her Deputy;
- BoWYCA, represented by the Bureau Head or his/her Deputy;
- WDC;
- MFA, represented by the Embassy of Finland; and
- resource persons invited by the RWSC Chairperson when they are needed.

The duties and responsibilities of RWSC in COWASH IV include but are not limited to:

- provision of guidance on the overall Project implementation;
- provision of guidance and approval of major COWASH strategic and policy issues;
- decisions on changes in the COWASH management structure and management, budget as well as other changes with major financial implications within the framework MoU to be signed between MoF and MoFEC;
- approval of major guidelines, strategies and manuals relevant for COWASH implementation;
- review and endorsement of annual work plans and budgets approved by NWTT as the Management Committee of COWASH; and
- review and approval of annual progress reports.

RWSC meets on COWASH twice a year to provide guidance and makes decisions based on the jointly prepared agenda. Working documents shall be distributed 14 days prior to each meeting allowing adequate time for the members to review them and be well prepared to take decisions. The required quorum is achieved when at least three members are present, including the representative of MFA/Embassy of Finland and BoFEC as mandatory members.

RWSC for COWASH aims at consensus in decision making. The representatives of BoFEC and MFA/Embassy of Finland have a veto right. Decisions shall be clearly recorded in the respective minutes of the meetings, and the minutes have to be supported by a responsibility matrix to clearly show responsibilities for taking action on the decisions. Minutes of the meetings shall be circulated and approved immediately after the meeting.

Decisions can also be made through exchange of letters for any issue that needs urgent decision and under situation of force majeure.

Decisions can also be made through exchange of letters between respective BoFEC and MFA/Embassy of Finland for any issue that needs urgent decision and under situation of force majeure. The representatives of BoFEC and MFA/ Embassy of Finland have a veto right.

Annex 9

Indicative Work Plans

Indicative Inception Period Work Plan (including Pre-phase IV activities)

Activity	2020								2021	
	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Inter-governmental agreement, MoUs between MoF and BoFECs, selection of Phase IV woredas, tendering, consultancy contract										
International TFAT team mobilised										
National TFAT team mobilised										
Kick-off meeting										
Confirmation of work plan for inception period										
Formulation of and bidding for baseline study/studies										
Preparation of M&E plan, Learning Strategy and Action Plan, Project Administration Manual, etc.										
Baseline study/studies										
Impartial review, finalisation of targets										
Open questions of PD agreed upon										
Procurement of vehicles, etc.										
Procurement of office equipment, etc.										
Updating/preparation of project administration manual and other relevant manuals/guidelines										
Preparation of result-based monitoring and reporting system										
Preparation and approval of Inception Report and Annual Work Plan for Year 1										

Indicative Phase IV Work Plan

Outcome/Output	2020		2021				2022				2023				2024	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Outcome 1: Increase of rural population in selected woredas served by safely managed water supply services																
Output 1.1. Rural population in selected woredas provided with new safe water supply or with upgraded service level to comply with GTP III criteria – on demand basis																
Output 1.2 Improved functionality of rural water supply in Project regions																
Outcome 2: Increased access to and usage of improved household latrines and increased practice of handwashing with soap in selected woredas																
Output 2.1 Coordinated and effective sanitation and hygiene demand creation and behaviour change activities in marketing pilot																
Output 2.2: Improved latrine products which are of good quality and attractive to households developed																
Output 2.3: Points-of-sale for improved latrine products established in sanitation marketing pilot woredas																
Output 2.4: Financing strategy for household improved latrine construction in place																
Output 2.5: WASH sector stakeholders from regional to kebele level have strengthened capacity to plan for and implement sanitation and hygiene behaviour change activities in the selected regions, with a special emphasis on inclusion of persons with disabilities, women and girls, and the poor																
Outcome 3: Improved hygiene at schools and health centres by narrowing the gap in institutional water supply and making better use of existing sanitation facilities in rural areas in selected woredas																
Output 3.1: Rural schools and health facilities provided with safely managed water services for drinking and washing																
Output 3.2:Innovative technical solutions experimented for supplying safe water in difficult conditions																
Output 3.3: Functionality and sustainability of institutional water supply secured																
Output 3.4: Improved hygiene, functionality, and sustainability of school and health centre water, sanitation, and hand washing facilities																
Output 3.5: Enabling physical, social, and cultural environment for menstrual hygiene management improved at schools																
Outcome 4: Project achievements documented via learning activities and shared strategically to enhance the impact of COWASH IV on WASH sector policies and practices																
Output 4.1: Learning activities and processes integrated and facilitated throughout all major Project components																
Output 4.2: Learning facilitated and shared internally																
Output 4.3: Evidence and lessons from COWASH IV disseminated among key WASH sector stakeholders																

Annex 10

COWASH IV Budget

	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2020-24		Total (exchange rate 32 ETB/1 EUR)	
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COSTS	GoF (EUR)	GoE (ETB)	GoF (EUR)	GoE (ETB)	GoF (EUR)	GoE (ETB)	GoF (EUR)	GoE (ETB)	GoF (EUR)	GoE (ETB)	EUR	ETB
TA fees	**674 000**		**705 000**		**705 000**		**654 000**		**2 738 000**		**2 738 000**	**87 616 000**
Chief Technical Adviser	189 000		189 000		189 000		189 000		756 000		756 000	24 192 000
International Short term	80 000		60 000		60 000		60 000		260 000		260 000	8 320 000
National specialists	357 000		408 000		408 000		357 000		1 530 000		1 530 000	48 960 000
National Sht experts (unspec.)	36 000		36 000		36 000		36 000		144 000		144 000	4 608 000
Home Office Coordination and Support	12 000		12 000		12 000		12 000		48 000		48 000	1 536 000
Reimbursables	**415 000**		**315 000**		**314 000**		**308 000**		**1 352 000**		**1 352 000**	**43 264 000**
Junior Professional Officer	50 000		50 000		50 000		50 000		200 000		200 000	6 400 000
Local supporting personnel costs	40 000		40 000		40 000		40 000		160 000		160 000	5 120 000
Travelling costs	80 000		80 000		80 000		80 000		320 000		320 000	10 240 000
Office establishing	100 000		2 000		2 000		1 000		105 000		105 000	3 360 000
Office running costs	10 000		8 000		8 000		3 000		29 000		29 000	928 000
Housing costs	72 000		72 000		72 000		72 000		288 000		288 000	9 216 000
School fees	60 000		60 000		60 000		60 000		240 000		240 000	7 680 000
Miscellaneous	3 000		3 000		2 000		2 000		10 000		10 000	320 000
National Level Sector Support	**220 000**		**120 000**		**110 000**		**210 000**		**660 000**		**660 000**	**21 120 000**
Ressearch & piloting (unspec. ShT)	60 000		60 000		60 000		60 000		240 000		240 000	7 680 000
Intl & Natl Capacity building (unspeci. ShT)	60 000		60 000		50 000		50 000		220 000		220 000	7 040 000
Base & endline survey	100 000		-		-		100 000		200 000		200 000	6 400 000
Total (Federal TA, EUR)	**1 309 000**	-	**1 140 000**	-	**1 129 000**	-	**1 172 000**	-	**4 750 000**	-	**4 750 000**	**152 000 000**
REGIONAL LEVEL BUDGET (EUR)												
Investment												
Government of Ethiopia (ETB)		132 268 500		132 268 500		132 268 500		132 268 500		529 074 000	16 533 600	529 074 000
Community contribution (15%)		19 840 250		19 840 250		19 840 250		19 840 250		79 361 000	2 480 000	79 361 000
Government of Finland (EUR)	500 000		500 000		500 000		500 000		2 000 000		2 000 000	124 000 000
Capacity Building												
Government of Ethiopia (ETB)	-		-		-		-		-		-	
Government of Finland (EUR)	2 482 500		2 482 500		2 482 500		2 482 500		9 930 000		9 930 000	317 760 000
Operational												
Government of Ethiopia (ETB)		23 341 500		23 341 500		23 341 500		23 341 500		93 366 000	2 917 700	93 366 000
Government of Finland (EUR)	200 000		200 000		200 000		200 000		800 000		800 000	25 600 000
Regional by GoE +Community (ETB)		**155 610 000**		**155 610 000**		**155 610 000**		**155 610 000**		**701 801 000**	**24 731 300**	701 801 000
GoE Contingency 5%, (ETB)	-		-		-		-	31 122 000		31 122 000	972 600	31 122 000
GoE Regional, total (ETB)		**155 610 000**		**155 610 000**		**155 610 000**		**155 610 000**		**732 923 000**	**22 903 900**	**732 923 000**
Regional conribution GoF (EUR)	**3 182 500**		**3 182 500**		**3 182 500**		**3 182 500**		**12 730 000**		12 730 000	407 360 000
GoF contingency 5%, EUR	-		-		-		920 000		**920 000**		920 000	29 440 000
GoF Regional, total (EUR)	**3 182 500**		**3 182 500**		**3 182 500**		**4 102 500**		**13 650 000**		**13 650 000**	**436 800 000**
Regional total (GoF + GoE)												**1 169 723 000**
GoF regional + contingency (EUR)									13 650 000		13 650 000	436 800 000
GoF TA (EUR)	1 309 000	-	1 140 000	-	1 129 000	-	1 172 000	-	4 750 000	-	4 750 000	152 000 000
GoF total including TA (EUR)	**4 491 500**	-	**4 322 500**	-	**4 311 500**	-	**5 274 500**	-	**18 400 000**	-	**18 400 000**	
GoF total (ETB)												**588 800 000**
GoE + GoF total, EUR and ETB											**41 303 900**	**1 321 723 000**

Job Descriptions

Chief Technical Advisor (International)

Duration: 48 months
Education: M.Sc. in water supply engineering, business administration, public health, social sciences or relevant science
Language: Fluency in both spoken and written English

Experience and skills

- Extensive experience in rural development, preferably WASH;
- Experience in management of development projects, including financial management;
- Relevant professional experience in developing countries, preferably in Ethiopia or East Africa;
- Comprehensive leadership and management experience, preferably from both public and private sectors and managing multi-cultural teams;
- Experience in harmonisation, coordination and cooperation with different donors; proven fundraising skills are an asset:
- Experience in CMP is an asset:
- Proven skills in capacity development;
- Proven experience and capacity to promote gender equality;
- Good intercultural communication skills;
- Good report writing skills in English;
- High professional integrity and able to work in difficult conditions;
- Innovation capacity; and
- Good computer skills (word processing, spreadsheets, data base management, etc.).

Responsibilities

- Promotion of the CMP financing modality and liaison with national and international WASH sector stakeholders and potential financiers, including relevant international forums and conferences;
- Providing advice to the Federal WASH Coordinator in sector development;
- Assisting MFA/Embassy of Finland in all aspects related CWA Board participation;
- Further development of the CMP implementation modality;
- Day-to-day management of the Federal level support in collaboration with the regions;
- Updating of the result-based implementation plans and budgets;
- Overall monitoring of performance, reporting and learning for accountability;
- Proactive promotion of cross-cutting issues;
- Oversee the coordination and support provided to the regions;
- Quality assurance of the TA team;
- Recruitment and management of the long- and short-term technical assistance specialists and staff;
- Tutoring Junior Professional Officer (JPO) on Project development, planning, management and reporting;
- Identify and promote business opportunities for Finnish companies when relevant and applicable; and
- Provide assistance to the selected regions in WASHCO legalisation

Place of assignment
Based in MoWIE, Addis Ababa with frequent travelling to regions

Junior Professional Officer (International)

Duration: 24 months x 2 (48 in total)
Education: M.Sc. level degree relevant to ICT, GIS or Water and Sanitation or appropriate related field
Language: Working knowledge of the Finnish language, fluency in both spoken and written English

Experience and skills

- Good understanding of cultural sensitiveness;
- Good communication and report writing skills in Finnish and English;
- High professional integrity and able to work in difficult conditions;
- Good knowledge of information management and communications;
- Good knowledge of monitoring and evaluation;
- Good computer skills (word processing, spreadsheets, project management, data base management, mapping programs etc.);
- Experience in training and producing training materials;
- Experience in working in developing countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa; and
- At least 2 years' relevant work experience.

Responsibilities related to communications

- Support the development of the CMP communications strategy;
- Support in up-dating and further development of the CMP web page;
- Support in production of communications materials such as case studies, news, brochures and briefing notes;
- Assist in the development of an international CMP marketing strategy;
- Assist in producing presentations and abstracts for international events, especially Stockholm Water Week; and
- Assist in the management of social media based communication to the Project.

Responsibilities related to M&E

- Assist in the results-based reporting with the M&E specialist;
- Assist in the development of Project presentations of Project achievements;
- Participate in the development of result-based M&E system;
- Assist in the Project's external evaluations and audits;
- Assist in the Project planning; and
- Assist in the Impact Study, including planning and overseeing the field work.

Responsibilities related to capacity building

- Assist in the guidance and training of various Project stakeholders at all levels; and
- Assist in the development of the performance evaluation of the Federal and Regional TA staff.

Other responsibilities

- Assist CTA in assigned in making presentations in meetings, seminars, workshops and conferences in Ethiopia and abroad on different subjects of WASH and development in general;
- Active networking and liaison with WASH stakeholders in Ethiopia and abroad;
- Participating in the relevant working groups in Addis Ababa;
- Assist in the recruitment of Project staff and management of the Project personnel;
- Participate in the follow-up of cross-cutting issues; and
- Relevant reporting.

Place of assignment
Based in MoWIE, Addis Ababa with frequent travelling to regions

Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning (MEL) Specialist (National)

Duration: 48 months
Education: Master's degree in relevant field (e.g., Economics, Sociology, Social Psychology, etc.).
Language: Fluency in both spoken and written English and Amharic

Experience and skills

- Master's degree in relevant field (e.g., Economics, Social sciences, Social Psychology, etc.;
- At least 7 years of relevant work experience, including at least five years as MEL officer or manager;
- Demonstrated and thorough understanding of issues and methods related to MEL; including experience in operationalising M&E/MIS systems at regional and woreda levels;
- Excellent familiarity with quantitative and qualitative research methods and data analysis, including experience designing and carrying out studies/research using these methods;
- Excellent numeracy skills with an understanding of standard data handling processes and a proven ability to handle large data sets;
- Experience of coordination of monitoring activities and impact assessments;
- Experience in CMP is an asset;
- Knowledge of WASH M&E Framework and relevant professional experience in different areas in Ethiopia are strong assets ;
- Excellent social skills, ability to work and communicate in an international environment and in communities of diverse cultures;
- Experience in cooperation with development partners;
- Well-developed understanding of skills transfer;
- Excellent computer skills (MIS systems, word processing, spreadsheets, data base management, etc.); and
- Good communication and report writing skills in English.

Responsibilities

- Lead the COWASH learning agenda;
- Preparation of the COWASH Learning Strategy and Action plan;
- Facilitate internal COWASH learning and sharing on the learning platforms (to be established);
- Coordinate periodic reviews, monitoring of quarterly, annual progress reporting and mid-term evaluation of COWASH – ensure links to the learning strategy;
- Coordinate smaller scale case studies, reviews, and evaluations of COWASH activities, such as the sanitation marketing and MHM room pilots;
- Coordinate regular reviews and updating of the COWASH Learning Strategy and Action Plan;
- Provide technical support for the design and implementation of learning activities to COWASH staff and partners;
- Work closely with the Communication and Dissemination Specialist to ensure that COWASH results and learnings are shared widely and strategically;
- Develop of the COWASH result based M&E Framework in line with One WASH M&E-MIS system and COWASH Project document;
- Develop/update relevant guidelines and manuals for COWASH M&E system;
- Operationalise COWASH result based M&E/MIS in Project regions through trainings;
- Prepare annual plans together with COWASH staff and follow-up implementation;
- Prepare monitoring and evaluation tools for COWASH and institutionalise in the regions;
- Train Federal and regional staff on statistical data analysis using statistical software;
- Monitor the achievement of relevant objectives, results and outputs of the overall Project;

- Consolidation of the Project's physical reports;
- Assist and facilitate in the development of gender sensitive output, outcome, impact indicators for COWASH and carrying out relevant research;
- Support Federal WASH ministries in WASH M&E-MIS system development and capacity building and in institutionalising the system ;
- Support capacity building, development of training materials, guidelines, WASHCO legalisation and CR-WSP development ;
- Assist in the development of Federal and regional WASH structures and their planning and performance monitoring;
- Coordinate and prepare quarterly and annual performance and result based reports; and
- Provide assistance to the selected Region in WASHCO legalisation.

Place of assignment
Based in MoWIE, Addis Ababa with frequent travelling to regions

Gender and Inclusion Specialist (National)

Duration: 48 months
Education: Bachelor's degree in relevant field (e.g., Sociology, Social Psychology, Social Work, Community Development), Master's degree preferred.
Language: Fluency in both spoken and written English and Amharic

Experience and skills

- Bachelor's degree in relevant field (e.g., Sociology, Social Psychology, Social Work, Community Development), Master's degree preferred;
- At least 7 years of relevant work experience;
- Demonstrated experience designing, implementing, managing, and evaluating development activities with a focus on gender and inclusion;
- Demonstrated knowledge on current trends related to gender and inclusion; in particular as they apply to the water, sanitation, and hygiene sector;
- Demonstrated ability and perseverance in advocating for the inclusion of marginalised groups, their needs, and perspectives into development programmes;
- Excellent social skills, ability to work and communicate in an international environment and in communities of diverse cultures;
- Experience in cooperation with development partners;
- Well-developed skills in skills transfer;
- Good computer skills (word processing, spreadsheets, data base management, etc.); and
- Good communication and report writing skills in English.

Responsibilities

- Lead the design, development, testing, capacity building for, and evaluation of the following Project activities:
    - Piloting the construction and operation of menstrual hygiene management rooms/facilities at schools in the five Project regions;
    - Menstrual hygiene management awareness training;
    - Gender and WASH awareness training; and
    - Disability and WASH awareness raising;
- As a part of and complement to the above process:
    - Conduct and utilise literature reviews, research, and formative research to develop Project activities and pilots;
    - Develop the process to take successful pilots to scale;
    - Document pilot and activity designs for internal and external use;
    - Provide technical and advocacy support for gender and inclusion aspects of the following Project activities, among others;
    - Sanitation marketing pilots in the five Project regions (including demand creation, supply chain strengthening, product development, financing strategy, etc.);
    - Sanitation and hygiene behaviour change capacity building for regional and woreda level WASH staff;
    - 'Nudge' pilots in schools and health centre water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities to support usage and maintenance;
    - Capacity building program and tools for school and health centre water, sanitation, and hygiene facility operation and maintenance;
    - Adaptive features and devices to make household latrines disability friendly;
    - Point of collection drinking water treatment;
    - Water Safety Planning process;
    - Build capacity and buy-in for gender and inclusive WASH programming within the Federal and regional technical assistance teams;
    - Support supervision, monitoring and relevant reporting related to gender and inclusion of the selected Project regions;
    - Ensure gender and inclusion sensitive monitoring and reporting; and
    - Relevant reporting.

Place of assignment

Based in MoWIE, Addis Ababa with frequent travelling to regions and substantial part of the work in MoH, MoE and MoLSA

Communication and Dissemination Specialist (National)

Duration: 36 months
Education: B.Sc. (minimum requirement) Bachelor's degree in Communications, Journalism or related field
Language: Fluency in both spoken and written English and Amharic

Experience and skills

- B.Sc. (minimum requirement) Bachelor's degree in Communications, Journalism or related field;
- At least 7 years of relevant work experience, including at least two years as a communications specialist within a development organisation;
- Extensive experience in Media, Journalism, Communications, Public Relations or a related field;
- Must write clearly and informatively, know how to edit work for spelling and grammar, present technical and numerical data effectively and be able to read and interpret written information;
- Experience in supervising the management and maintenance of websites;
- Experience using social media (Twitter, Facebook) for strategic communication;
- Excellent facilitation and message delivery and dissemination skills;
- Ability to train and get all team members contributing to communications activities;
- Excellent computer skills (MS Office, Adobe In-design, Abode Photoshop);
- Good knowledge of the Ethiopian WASH sector and its key actors, and experience communicating to these WASH sector professionals at different levels (from woreda to Federal) is an asset;
- Excellent social skills, ability to work and communicate in an international environment and in communities of diverse cultures;
- Strong interpersonal communication skills; and
- Able to work as a team member, is open to the views and opinions of others.

Responsibilities

- Lead the effort to disseminate COWASH learning and promote internal learning and sharing, including:
    - Lead preparation of the COWASH Dissemination Strategy and Action plan;
    - Coordinate and monitor of dissemination activities in accordance with Action Plan;;
    - Set up and manage internal learning and sharing platforms (in coordination with the MEL Specialist; and
    - Review and update COWASH Dissemination Strategy and Action Plan;
- Preparation of Communication Strategy;
- Preparation of promotional materials such as calendars, banners, leaflets, videos, photos, documentaries, radio programs, etc.;
- Manage the COWASH web page;
- Preparation of case stories, news, brochures and briefing notes;
- Organising events and folk dramas;
- Facilitating and assisting experience sharing visits (inside/outside Ethiopia);
- Manage social media based communication methods to the Project;
- Organise local WASH media events to promote CMP and Project achievements; and
- Develop relevant presentations of COWASH and CMP.

Place of assignment
Based in MoWIE, Addis Ababa with frequent travelling to regions

Behaviour Change Specialist (National)

Duration: 48 months
Education: Master's degree in relevant field (e.g., Public Health, Social Psychology, Behavioural Economics, Community Development, Social Psychology).
Language: Fluency in both spoken and written English and Amharic

Experience and skills

- Master's degree in relevant field (e.g., Public Health, Social Psychology, Behavioural Economics, Community Development, Social Psychology);
- At least 7 years of relevant work experience, including at least three years in behaviour change technical specialist or managerial role for a behaviour change project;
- Demonstrated experience designing, implementing, managing, and evaluating behaviour change interventions, preferably programs with a social marketing and/or supply chain component;
- Demonstrated knowledge on current trends related to behaviour change; preferably as they apply to the water, sanitation, and hygiene sector, but this is not a requirement;
- Demonstrated experience using theory and evidence (including from formative research) to design, monitor, and evaluate behaviour change interventions;
- Experience applying human centred design methods to address development challenges a plus, but not a requirement;
- Excellent social skills, ability to work and communicate in an international environment and in communities of diverse cultures;
- Experience in cooperation with development partners;
- Well-developed understanding of skills transfer;
- Good computer skills (word processing, spreadsheets, data base management, etc.); and
- Excellent communication and report writing skills in English.

Responsibilities

- Lead the design, development, testing, capacity building for, and evaluation of the following Project activities:
    - Sanitation marketing pilots in the five Project regions (including demand creation, supply chain strengthening, product development, financing strategy, etc.);
    - Sanitation and hygiene behaviour change capacity building for regional and woreda level WASH staff;
    - 'Nudge' pilots in schools and health centre water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities to support usage and maintenance; and
    - Capacity building program and tools for school and health centre water, sanitation, and hygiene facility operation and maintenance;
- As a part of and complement to the above process:
    - Conduct and utilise literature reviews, formative research, and human-centred design to develop Project activities and pilots;
    - Develop the process to take successful pilots to scale; and
    - Document pilot and activity designs for internal and external use;
- Provide technical support for behaviour change aspects of the following Project activities:
    - Design, development, and evaluation of pilots of construction and operation of menstrual hygiene management rooms/facilities at schools in the five Project regions;
    - Design and evaluation of menstrual hygiene management, gender awareness, and inclusion trainings;
    - Behaviour change aspects of point of collection drinking water treatment; and
    - Water Safety Planning;
- Build behaviour change capacity within the Federal and regional technical assistance teams;

- Collaborate closely with the Health Extension and Primary Health Service Directorate in hygiene and environmental health and behaviour change activity design and implementation;
- Support supervision, monitoring and relevant reporting related to behaviour change, sanitation, and hygiene of the selected Project regions;
- Managing sanitation and hygiene data; and
- Relevant reporting.

Place of assignment
Based in MoWIE, Addis Ababa with frequent travelling to regions and substantial part of the work in MoH and MoE

SME, MFI, Procurement and Financial Reporting Specialist (National)

Duration: 48 months
Education: Bachelor's degree in relevant field (e.g., Finance, Accounting, Marketing, Engineering, Community Development or equivalent), Master's degree preferred
Language: Fluency in both spoken and written English and Amharic

Experience and skills

- Minimum 7 years of relevant work experience;
- Demonstrated experience from preparing business and financing plans for start-ups and SMEs;
- Demonstrated experience from managing or coaching start-ups and SMEs, preferably in the WASH sector;
- Experience from procurement procedures;
- Entrepreneurial attitude and demonstrated successful engagement in production and marketing enterprises;
- Good knowledge of and experience from MFI sector, particularly from development of credit services or loan products for communities, cooperatives and individuals;
- Excellent social skills, ability to work and communicate in an international environment and in communities of diverse cultures;
- Well-developed skills in transfer of skills;
- Good computer skills (word processing, spreadsheets, data base management, etc.);
- Good communication and report writing skills in English; and
- Knowledge and experience from WASH sector an advantage.

Responsibilities

- Prepare an analyse credit policies and environment, existing delivery mechanisms, service suppliers, available funding instruments, security requirements and other terms and conditions of the financial institutions operating in the targeted Project regions;
- Identify suitable credit products and guarantee solutions for lending to WASHCOs for various CMP activities;
- Identify existing and new loan guarantee facilities provided by national or international institutions and NGOs;
- Analyse present legal framework for use of existing property, property rights and fixed or movable assets as collateral for loans;
- Together with MFIs develop, improve and adjust existing products to better suit the specific needs of credit and guarantee products/services for SMEs operating in the WASH sector;
- Disseminate among COWASH beneficiaries about available products, services and identified service providers among credit or guarantee products or services;
- Provide support to communities, WASHCOs, individuals, SMEs, and other sanitation marketing, production and development entities in developing business plans and marketing activities;
- Provide support and technical assistance to communities, WASHCOs, individuals and other (SME) operators in approaching MFIs for credit support;
- Provide assistance for legal registration of WASHCOs and formation of registered cooperatives;
- Create training material and conduct capacity training related to WASH financing for SMEs and other operators in the WASH sector;
- Assistance and coordination of procurements;
- Relevant reporting; and
- Consolidation of COWASH IV financial reports.

Place of assignment
Based in MoWIE, Addis Ababa with frequent travelling to regions and substantial part of the work with regional MFIs

Capacity Development Specialist (National)

Duration: 48 months
Education: B.Sc. in education, social science, rural development or other science with relevant discipline (minimum requirement)
Language: Fluency in both spoken and written English and Amharic

Experience and skills

- Experience in training needs assessment;
- Experience in planning and execution of training programs;
- Experience in Training of Trainers;
- Experience in cooperation with development partners;
- Experience in CMP is an asset;
- Knowledge of and experience in rural WASH is a strong asset;
- Proven capacity and ability to promote crosscutting issues with special focus on gender;
- Good intercultural communication skills;
- Good report writing skills in English;
- High professional integrity and able to work in difficult conditions; and
- Good computer skills (word processing, spreadsheets, data base management, etc.).

Responsibilities

- Carry out region (if needed) and new woreda level institutional and human resource capacity assessment and define training needs;
- Preparation of participatory training materials in the new focus areas (e.g. sanitation, women's MSEs, WASHCO management/legalisation);
- Provide assistance to the selected Region in WASHCO legalisation;
- Preparation and implementation of training programmes;
- Assessment of impacts of training, including development of relevant impact indicators;
- Coordinate and link COWASH capacity development with other relevant organisations and training institutions;
- Assist in the development of job descriptions and recruitment of Project staff;
- Supporting supervision, monitoring and relevant reporting of the selected Project regions;
- Further development of tools and mechanisms for wide application of CMP;
- Relevant reporting; and
- Provide assistance to the selected Region in WASHCO legalisation.

Place of assignment
Based in MoWIE, Addis Ababa with frequent travelling to regions

Climate and Environment Risk and Water Safety Specialist (National)

Duration: 6 months
Education: B.Sc. in social science, rural development, agriculture, environment, water or other science with relevant discipline (minimum requirement)
Language: Fluency in both spoken and written English and Amharic

Experience and skills

- Extensive experience in climate risk screening in water supply and water safety planning;
- Experience in rural water supply, sanitation, water resources management, including planning, management and co-ordination is a strong asset;
- Experience in water quality monitoring;
- Knowledge of and experience in CMP approach is a strong asset;
- Experience in cooperation with donor community;
- Relevant professional experience in different areas in Ethiopia is a strong asset;
- Excellent social skills, ability to work and communicate in an international environment and in communities of diverse cultures;
- Computer skills (word processing, spreadsheets, etc.) and good reporting skills; and
- Extensive experience in training needs assessment, in planning and execution of training programs and in training of trainers.

Responsibilities

- Coordinate and lead the implementation and development of environment protection issues, climate risks and water safety in WASH;
- Advice on climate risks, environment protection and water safety related matters of One WASH Program;
- Consult/Liaise between MOWIE, development partners, other Government offices involved in WASH both at Federal and regional levels concerning climate risks, environment protection and water safety issues
- Assist in the establishment of climate risks, environment and water safety baseline and monitoring and evaluation system within existing WASH M&E system;
- Develop effective and appropriate approaches, tools and guidelines to identify and verify the impacts of the climate risks, environment and water safety in WASH interventions;
- Lead the process of climate risks, environment protection and water safety development and scaling up;
- Record “best practices” and other climate risks, environment and water safety related findings to be incorporated in IEC materials of WASH and ensure the dissemination to various audiences;
- Assist the targeted woredas to identify successful actors within climate risks, environment protection and water safety issues and to form joint strategies in mainstreaming these in community management of WASH;
- Prepare training materials and conduct Training of Trainers (TOT) for the Project staff as well as for Project implementers at regional level on climate risks, environment protection and water safety;
- Supporting supervision, monitoring and relevant reporting of the selected Project regions;
- Relevant reporting; and
- Provide assistance to the selected Region in WASHCO legalization.

Place of assignment
Based in MoWIE, Addis Ababa with frequent travelling to regions

Community Managed Project (CMP) Specialist (National)

Education: B.Sc. (Minimum requirement) in water supply and sanitation engineering, civil engineering, public health engineering, environment or other relevant discipline
Duration: 48 months
Language: Fluency in both spoken and written English and Amharic

Experience and skills

- Extensive experience in rural water supply, sanitation, water resource management, including planning, management and co-ordination positions;
- Extensive knowledge of and experience in CMP approach is a strong asset;
- Experience in cooperation with development partners;
- Experience in Training of Trainers;
- Experience in CMP is an asset;
- Relevant professional experience in different areas in Ethiopia is a strong asset;
- Excellent social skills, ability to work and communicate in an international environment and in communities of diverse cultures;
- Well-developed understanding of skills transfer, especially in training of trainers;
- Good computer skills (word processing, spreadsheets, data base management, etc.); and
- Good reporting skills in English.

Responsibilities

- Development of CMP financing instruments to more challenging hydro-geological conditions;
- Carrying out the hydro-geological and socio-economic studies whenever required;
- Supporting development of Climate Resilient Water Safety Planning trainings and activities;
- Providing assistance to the regions in CMP implementation;
- Development of tools and mechanisms for wide application of CMP;
- Development of Federal level support mechanism for supporting the application of CMP in the regions;
- Developing training materials and training region, zone and woreda level sector implementers in water supply planning, design, construction, maintenance, quality control, etc.;
- Supporting supervision monitoring and relevant reporting of the selected Project regions;
- Conduct technical audit of existing systems for improvement and rehabilitation;
- Developing approaches and designs for the rehabilitation of old Water Supply schemes by using CMP approach;
- Checking the designs and tender documents and following up and guiding the tender procedure and making improvements for the procedures;
- Support in adapting standard designs and assist in institutional latrines construction;
- Advice and develop sustainable and appropriate water extraction, transport, delivery and drilling technologies/techniques for CMP;
- Developing designs and procedures for better and appropriate sanitation systems in rural areas;
- Facilitate to ensure the internal water quality assurance mechanism within the users' community and at the woreda level;
- Responsible for the subject matters and personnel issues of COWASH in the absence of CTA;
- Facilitate and support the implementation of the rural water supply O&M management systems and procedures and assist in capacity building;
- Provide support for CBS in issues of WASHCO;
- Provide assistance to the selected regions in WASHCO legalisation; and
- Relevant reporting.

Place of assignment
Based in MoWIE, Addis Ababa with frequent travelling to regions

Home Office Coordinaor (HOC)

Consulting company selected to carry out the Project implementation shall name a professionally qualified person to take care of the respective tasks of the Project as the Home Office Coordinator (HOC). The company shall make sure that the name and contact information of HOC is known to the Competent Authorities at all times. HOC shall perform the following tasks:

- Recruitment and personnel management of the long-term and short-term experts as defined in the PD and/or approved by the Project's Steering Committee;
- Detailed briefing of experts on the content of PD and the consultant company's implementation strategy and each expert's role in the Project;
- Organising training and tutoring for the junior experts;
- Organising/facilitating relevant team building processes for the TA team;
- Supporting the Project launching and/or kick-off processes, including participation in a related event (one mission);
- Development of the Project's financial and other management mechanisms with the Project's implementation team and partner institutions;
- Financial management as defined in the PD and invoicing, including quality check of the Project's financial management and invoices;
- Quality control and support to the TA team in substance matters and Project management, including one annual support mission to the Project;
- Guidance on reporting and quality check of reports and other documentation; and
- Liaison with MFA including informing the Ministry on any issues requiring attention and/or action.

For each home office support mission, specific TOR shall be prepared and approved by MFA. A short mission report shall be prepared after each support mission including description of the issues dealt with and action plans.

International travel costs can be invoiced separately. However, if the need for a support mission arises from problems concerning the performance of the TA team, no separate travel compensation is paid.