

Water Integrity Forum, Delft June 5th 2013

Community Managed
Project (CMP) approach:
an opportunity to foster
integrity in rural WaSH

Experience from Ethiopia
Linda Annala / COWASH project



Presentation outline

- Introduction
 - ...to the Ethiopian context
 - ...to the Community Managed Project (CMP) approach
 - ...to the COWASH project
- Integrity in the CMP approach
- Financial transparency in the CMP approach
- Way forward towards sustainable integrity



Introduction... Ethiopian context

- Ethiopian rural water supply coverage: 48,85% (National WaSH Inventory, 2010)
 - Growth and Transformation Plan target: 98% by the year 2015
- Rural WaSH implementation modalities as per the new WaSH Implementation Framework:
 - District Managed Project Approach
 - NGO Managed Projects
 - Self Supply Projects
 - **Community Managed Project Approach**



Introduction... CMP approach

- There was and still is a great need to increase the ownership of community water supplies
 - Proposed solution: Delegate the power of financial management and implementation of water supply to the communities
 - Community Managed Project (CMP) approach



Introduction... CMP approach

- Implementation dependent on communities' own initiative (demand-driven approach)
- Communities are responsible for the planning, implementation and maintenance of water schemes



Introduction... CMP approach

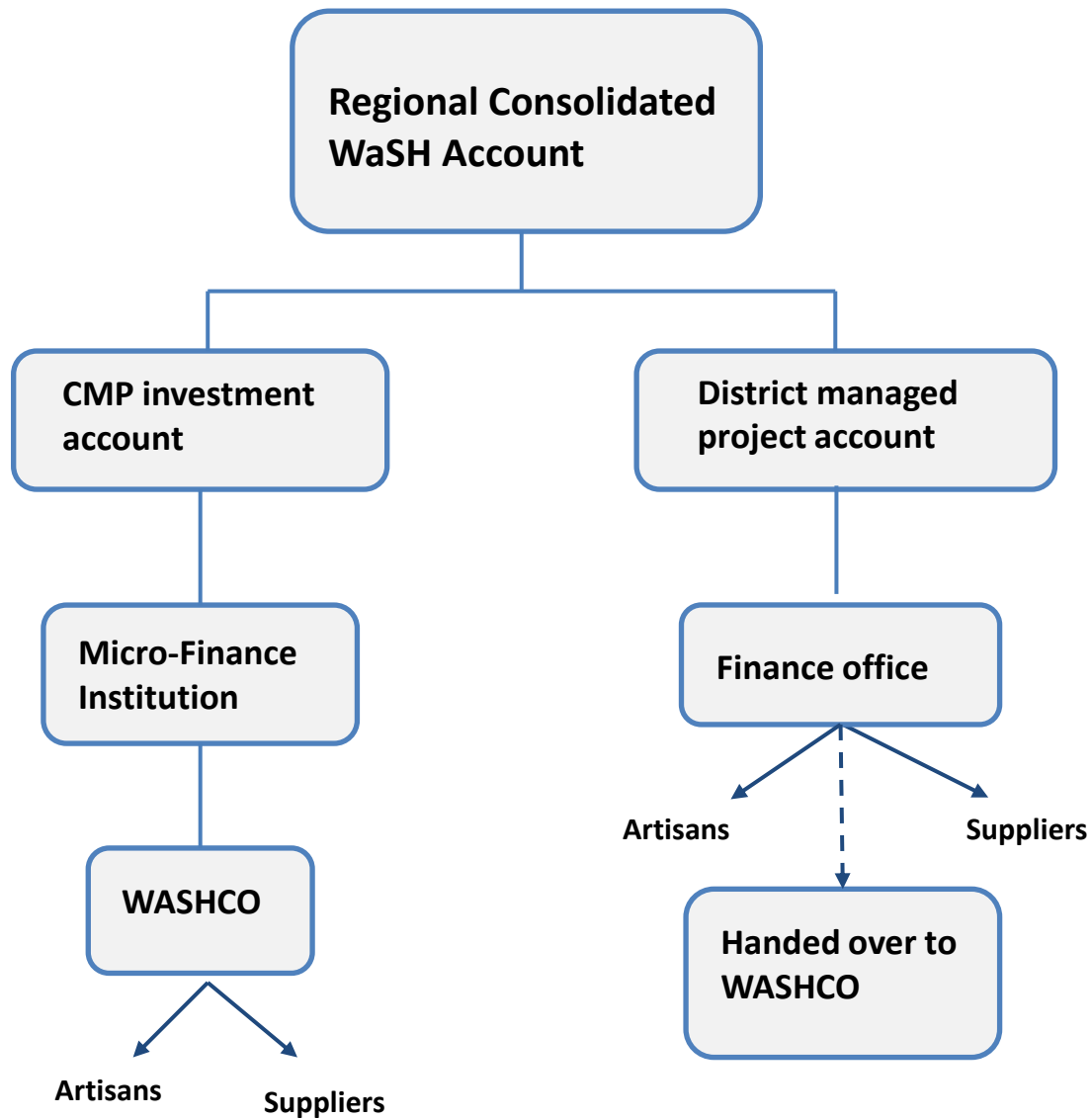
- At least 15% in kind contribution is required and upfront cash contribution to savings account to finance the future O&M activities
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOs) manage the investment funds channeled through a financial intermediary, usually a micro-finance institution



Introduction... CMP approach

- District's role: from implementer to coordinator, controller, facilitator
- Capacity building of communities extended to contract and financial management processes
- Communities receive training and technical & material support from the district, also after the implementation phase
- *CMP harnesses new underutilized capacities i.e. micro-finance institutions, communities and the private sector*



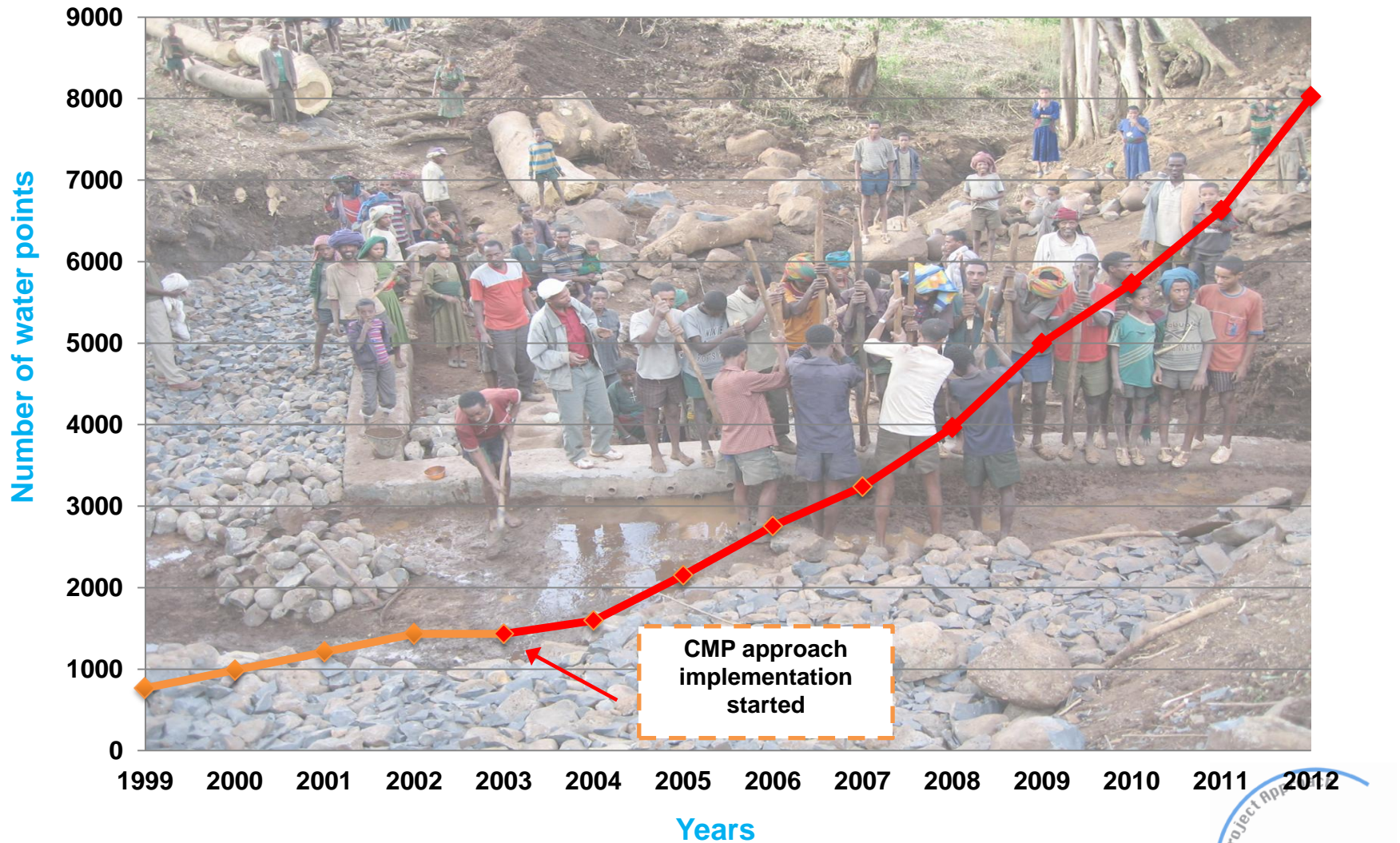


Introduction... CMP approach

- Approach tested for 9 years in two regions in Ethiopia, now over 8000 water schemes (2,5 million rural users) in 5 regions of Ethiopia
- Functionality rate close to 98%
- Last year the CMP approach was included in the National WaSH Implementation Framework (WIF) for its wider application mainly due to its proven efficiency



Cumulative construction of water points (in Amhara region)



Introduction... COWASH project

- COWASH = Community-Led Accelerated WaSH in Ethiopia
- COWASH is to support the establishment of the Community Managed Project (CMP) approach to accelerate the implementation of universal access to water in Ethiopia
- The project is based in the Ministry of Water and Energy with Regional Support Units in 4 major regions
- Project duration May 2011 – June 2016
- Bilateral funding, 50% - 50%:
 - Government of Ethiopia: 23 M EUR; Government of Finland: 22 M EUR



Introduction... COWASH project

COWASH targets for the next 3 years:

Region	Water Points	Beneficiaries
Amhara	2,900	772,000
Tigray	356	86,400
Oromiya	635	200,000
SNNPR	384	99,000
TOTAL	4,275	1,157,400

Implementation costs approximately 18\$/capita



Integrity in the CMP approach

- Features enhancing integrity
 - Decentralization
 - ...of procurement: community-level artisan contracting, district level institutionalized pump procurement
 - ...of supervision: on-site monitoring by the community
 - Community ownership
 - WASHCO members' selection process creates accountability
 - Transparency through WASHCO reporting
 - Yearly social audits and tariff collections (transparency will increase accountability)



Integrity in the CMP approach

- Features enhancing integrity
 - District level supervision & support
 - Social audit with the community at the end of construction
 - Supervision visits influence WASHCOs' accountability
 - Financial transparency
 - Micro-finance institutions provide transparent & timely financial reports
 - WASHCO financial ledger, acknowledgement of receipts, artisan contract agreement etc. formats in use



Integrity in the CMP approach

- Features challenging integrity
 - Weak community-level understanding on the costs of construction materials & spare parts
 - Capacity building limited to WASHCO members, may create mistrust among the users
 - Post-construction supervision not strong enough
 - No monitoring on the conduction of community-level social audits nor the balances of the O&M accounts
 - Possibilities for district officials to collaborate with suppliers with regard to spare part procurement



Financial transparency in CMP

- The specific controls/safeguards in the CMP approach:
 - The communities' account for receiving instalments is opened and authorised by the district WaSH Team
 - Disbursements are small (3-4 instalments of less than 600€) and each withdrawal is authorised by the District Water Office
 - Most payments are effected immediately after withdrawal
 - Instalments require the community to show how funds have been used to date
 - The unit price for most materials is known by district officials
 - The quantity to be procured is estimated by a technical person and is standardised
 - Items are procured by the community water and sanitation committee; not by individuals



Way forward towards sustainable integrity

- Training for WASHCOs on asset management (including life-cycle costs of WPs)
- Mechanisms for village-level data collection to be improved – documentation on public audits to be made obligatory



Thank you!

- Please visit the CMP website www.cmpethiopia.org for more information

