

---

# PROJECT FOR

---

## Amhara Integrated Rural WASH (AIRWASH)

Project Document 2014-2017



Water is life

Addis Ababa, July 2014

---

## Table of contents

---

1. Project Summary .....	4
2. Context, problem analysis and brief history .....	6
2.1 Context .....	6
2.2 Problem analysis of the project area .....	6
2.3 Relevance/justification .....	7
2.4. Helvetas' experience in the WASH sector .....	7
3. Alignment of the Project.....	8
3.1 Ethiopian Growth and Transformation Plan.....	7
4. Project Framework/description .....	8
4.1 Development goal/ Overall Objective .....	8
4.2. Outcomes and outputs.....	8
5. Implementation Strategy/approch.....	9
5.1 Four Leg strategy/Approach .....	9
5.2 Collaborative strategy/Approach.....	9
5.3 Partnership strategy/Approach .....	10
5.4 Scaling up strategy/approach.....	10
6. Stakeholders .....	10
6.1 Primary Stakeholders.....	10
6.2 Secondary stakeholders.....	10
7. Target Groups and Final Beneficiaries .....	11
7.1 Target Groups .....	11
7.2 Final Beneficiaries.....	11
8. Geographic Focus.....	11
9 Human Resources for Project implementation.....	11
10. Risks Analysis .....	11
11. Monitoring and evaluation.....	13
11.1 Baseline.....	13
11.2 Monitoring / controlling .....	13
11.3 Reporting.....	13
11.4 Review and evaluation .....	13

## ANNEXES.....14

1. Annex A: Project Budget by general activities per output
2. Annex B: Year wise budget allocation by 30:70
3. Annex C:Project phase budget by Zones and Woredas
4. Annex D: Physical and financial plan by Woreda per year
5. Annex E: Project Logframe

---

## List of Abbreviations

---

ANEW	African Network of Civil Society Organizations on Water Supply and Sanitation
ANRS	Amhara National Regional State I
BSP	Beles SUN Rise Project
CCRDA	Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association
CMP	Community Managed Project
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
GO-NGO	Government-Non-Governmental Organizations
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan 2010-2015
HIS	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LCC	Life Cycle Costing
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MWA	Millennium Water Alliance
MUS	Multiple Use System
O&M	Operation and Management
OWP	One WASH Policy
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
RWH	Roof Water Harvesting
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
UAP	Universal Access Plan
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WIF	WASH Implementation Framework
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WUMP	Water Use Master Plan

## 1. Project summary

Title of the project	Amhara Integrated Rural WASH (AIRWASH)		
Country and Project area	Ethiopia, Amhara National Regional State (Mecha, Dera and Fogera Woredas)		
Project No.			
Start date	July 2014	End date	June 2017
Number of people with improved access to drinking water (m/w)*	15,200 (7,600 each m/w)		
Number of people with improved access to sanitation (m/w)*	14,000 (7,000 each m/w)		
Number of farmers with improved access to small-scale irrigation or livestock holders through MUS and Ponds (m/w)*	1,200 (600 each m/w)		
Total number of Project beneficiaries (m/w)*	16,400 (8200 each m/w)		
Project contact person	Ayenew Tessera, Country Programme Officer, Addis Ababa, Tele:0114672934/35/36; email: <a href="mailto:ayenew.tesera@helvetas.org">ayenew.tesera@helvetas.org</a>		

Short description of the project	<p>Ethiopia's water supply and sanitation coverage levels have significantly improved in recent years from 19% and 4% in 1990 to 65.8% and 60%, respectively, in 2010. However, there are still wide disparities and inequalities in progress and coverage levels among the regions as well as between urban and rural areas; urban population is 1.5 times more likely to have better access than their rural counter parts. Amhara National Regional State (ANRS) constitutes about 22.4% of the total population of Ethiopia (82 million) with more than 86% residing in rural areas. According to the 2011 National Welfare Monitoring Survey (CSA 2012), the rural water supply and sanitation coverage in Amhara Region stood at 43.2% and 42.2%, as against the reported figures of 76% and 88%, respectively. In response to the local stakeholders and community demand for WASH intervention in the HSI operational areas in the Amhara Region, HELVETAS Ethiopia conducted a WASH Sector Assessment in 2012/13. The study concluded that although the Region has made considerable progress in developing its rural water supply services over the past few years, there are still huge constraints and gaps in terms of ensuring effective realisation of sustainable WSS service delivery in rural areas. And, this calls for consolidated efforts of concerned stakeholders, if the targets set for improved access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation [as stipulated in the Universal Access Plan of the Growth and Transformation Plan (UAP/GTP) and the Millennium Development Goal (MDG)] are to be achieved by 2015 as well as to address the proposed new post-2015 WASH targets.</p> <p>The sector assessment prioritized three Woredas (Mecha, Fogera, and Dera) for intervention by utilizing a set of criteria. These included estimated population without access to safe water supply and basic sanitation, the hardship level inclusive of the functional coverage of drinking water systems, incidence of water borne diseases, visible on-going Woreda level initiatives in the WASH sector (engagement and coverage of WASH sector actors) to avoid duplication of efforts and resources and to create synergies and complementarity among WASH actors and other on-going HELVETAS Projects in the region.</p>
Development Goal	Improving the living conditions of the economically poor and socially disadvantaged women and men in three Woredas of Amhara National Regional State through increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and improved hygiene, water for family farming and IWRM practices.
Specific Objectives (Outcomes)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To ensure equitably increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion for the 16,200 beneficiaries in Dera, Fogera and Mecha Woredas (by the end of the project year).</li> <li>2. To provide improved access to efficient low cost water system for family farming benefiting 200 people in the project target Woredas (by the end of the project year).</li> <li>3. To enhance knowledge and expertise of the local sector actors so as to facilitate the replication of good practices and its reflection in appropriate sector policy framework.</li> </ol>

Outputs	<p><b>For outcome 1:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drinking water, adequate sanitation and hand washing facilities are constructed/rehabilitated</li> <li>2. The key local actors (local communities, CSO, private sector and local government) are mobilized and trained to effectively plan, implement, manage, operate maintain and monitor water supply and sanitation services.</li> <li>3. The population in the project target areas is aware of the importance of good sanitation and hygiene practices.</li> <li>4. The project partner Kebeles operationalizes the IWRM principles for sustainable management and use of water resources through the implementation of WUM3Rs developed in a participatory and inclusive manner.</li> </ol> <p><b>For outcome 2:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Water facilities (water harvesting ponds and MUS) for small/micro irrigation are constructed.</li> <li>2 The key local actors (beneficiary farmers, local service providers, Woreda and Kebele Water Offices, and Woreda Health Office and Health Extension Workers at kebele level) mobilised and trained to effectively plan, implement, manage, operate, maintain and monitor water facilities for small/micro irrigation.</li> </ol> <p><b>For outcome 3:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 The project experiences are shared, compiled, documented and disseminated.</li> <li>2 The project good practices and proven approaches increase the evidence base for advocacy, policy dialogue and scaling up.</li> </ol>
Project partners/signatories	Amhara National Regional State Bureau of Water Resources Development, Bureau of Health, and Bureau of Finance and Economic Development.
Resource (phase budget)	16,256,234 ETB. This is Helvetas contribution to the project budget in cash. In addition to this, Helvetas will contribute ETB 2,802,000 in kind in the form of technical assistance/backstopping and expertise input from the HO & CD

## 2. Context, problem analysis, relevance/justification and HELVETAS' experience

**Context:** Ethiopia's water supply and sanitation coverage levels have significantly improved in recent years from 19% and 4% in 1990 to 65.8% and 60%, respectively, in 2010. However, there are still wide disparities and inequalities in progress and coverage levels among the regions as well as between urban and rural areas; urban population is 1.5 times more likely to have better access than their rural counter parts. Moreover, the actual coverage is believed to be much lower than the reported figures; for example, the 2011 National Welfare Monitoring Survey (CSA, 2012) revealed that only 43.4% of the rural population have access to improved water supply (piped and protected springs and wells) and 41.3% with basic sanitation facility (pit latrines). These figures clearly indicate that Ethiopia is highly likely to be off-track in achieving MDG targets; the official story, however, might be different.

**Problem Analysis:** Amhara National Regional State (ANRS) constitutes about 22.4% of the total population of Ethiopia (82 million) with more than 86% residing in rural areas. According to the 2011 National Welfare Monitoring Survey (CSA 2012), the rural water supply and sanitation coverage in Amhara Region stood at 43.2% and 42.2%, as against the reported figures of 76% and 88%, respectively. Effects of deficient access to appropriate WASH services in Amhara and the rest of the regions of Ethiopia is better explained by Ethiopia's status as one of the five countries in the world, accounting for half of the world's deaths due to pneumonia and diarrhoea (UNICEF, 2012). Moreover, about 271,000 children under age 5 died in 2010 (106 deaths per 1,000 live births), where pneumonia and diarrhoea caused more than a third of these deaths (UNICEF Ethiopia, 2012). A strong positive correlation and causality between improved access to WASH services and reduction in the incidence of water borne diseases, particularly diarrhoea among children and under 5 mortality rate need not be emphasised.

In response to the local stakeholders and community demand for WASH intervention in the HSI operational areas in the Amhara Region, HELVETAS Ethiopia conducted a WASH Sector Assessment in 2012/13. The study concluded that although the Region has made considerable progress in developing its rural water supply services over the past few years, there are still huge constraints and gaps in terms of ensuring effective realisation of sustainable WSS service delivery in rural areas. And, this calls for consolidated efforts of concerned stakeholders, if the targets set for improved access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation [as stipulated in the Universal Access Plan of the Growth and Transformation Plan (UAP/GTP) and the Millennium Development Goal (MDG)] are to be achieved by 2015 as well as to address the proposed new post-2015 WASH targets.

The sector assessment prioritized three Woredas (Mecha, Fogera, and Dera) for intervention by utilizing a set of criteria. These included estimated population without access to safe water supply and basic sanitation, the hardship level inclusive of the functional coverage of drinking water systems, incidence of water borne diseases, visible on-going Woreda level initiatives in the WASH sector (engagement and coverage of WASH sector actors) to avoid duplication of efforts and resources and to create synergies and complementarity among WASH actors and other on-going HELVETAS Projects in the region.

**Relevance/justification:** The rural water supply and sanitation coverage in Amhara Region stood at 43.2% and 42.2% as against the reported figures of 76% and 88%, respectively. Water supply systems are, however, frequently broken and not functioning due to poor arrangements for maintenance and repair. As is evident from the above indicated figure that access to basic sanitation facilities are very low in rural communities with defecation taking place in open fields. Inadequate sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices continue to be the cause of illness and thereby further contributing to rural poverty. Water and sanitation related diarrheal disease is among the top three causes of all deaths in Ethiopia, and Amhara region is not an exception. Effects of deficient access to appropriate WASH facilities in Amhara and the rest of the regions of Ethiopia is better explained by Ethiopia's status as one of the five countries in the world, accounting for half of the world's deaths due to pneumonia and diarrhoea (UNICEF, 2012). Moreover about 271,000 children under age 5 died in 2010 (106 deaths per 1,000 live births), where pneumonia and diarrhoea caused more than a third of these deaths (UNICEF Ethiopia, 2012). A strong positive correlation and causality between improved access to WASH services and reduction in the incidence of water borne diseases, particularly diarrhoea among children and under 5 mortality rate need not be emphasised. Thus, the Integrated Rural WASH project for selected Woredas in the Amhara region is highly relevant to the gaps and needs in Ethiopia in general and the region in particular. Thus, the project is directly relevant to the needs and constraints of target groups and final beneficiaries as it contributes to improving the living conditions of socially disadvantaged and poor women and men through increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, improved hygiene, and water for family farming by enhancing the capacities of local sector actors.

**HELVETAS' experience in the WASH sector:** In the Water Consortium Phase I, HSI implemented Rural Roof Water Harvesting Project in Tigray Region for up-scaling the successfully piloted roof water harvesting technology by our Beles SunRise Project (BSP) in Tigray. The technology was further developed with high capacity of cisterns (7.2m<sup>3</sup>) at marginal cost increment and successfully up-scaled by constructing 513 household cisterns (28% female headed households) through locally trained 35 RWH technicians (15 women) both male and female. Additionally, 5 schools were also equipped with cisterns and chlorination as well as run-off water harvesting ponds for school gardening with high value drought tolerant crops and 220 households with court yard stone paving for improved household sanitation. The project was successful in improving the access to safe drinking water supply, wider acceptability of and interest in further replication of the promoted technology by the sector actors, and generating meaningful learning for sustainability and policy advocacy. The project lessons have been fully taken into account while developing this proposal for Phase II, in particular those related to local capacity building inclusive of the service providers and policy influencing. In order to give continuity to this successful project in Tigray region, HSI will look for other funding sources beyond the water consortium.

The three main reasons for HSI to shift from a **standalone roof water harvesting project** in Tigray to **Amhara Integrated Rural Wash Project** for Water Consortium Phase II are as follows:

- 1) High demand for HSI intervention in rural WASH in Amhara region by the stakeholders and communities where HSI is implementing the local governance strengthening project and further validated by the Sector Assessment in Amhara Region commissioned by HSI. The potentials of synergistic impacting with the geographic concentration in the same woredas by both projects. In addition, the linkage between the two projects provides the platforms for practical application of downward accountability in WASH and to address the water governance issues at the local level as an integral part of the local governance.
- 2) The institutional positioning of HSI on its engagement in promoting IWRM principles by integrating into the rural WASH initiatives and in opportunities for broader learning and sharing across the main sector actors. The Millennium Water Alliance (MWA) Membership of HSI and being one of the six implementing

partners of a larger 3 Year MWA-Ethiopia \$10 million WASH programme certainly provides ample opportunities for learning and sharing, larger evidence base for policy advocacy and also for replication and scaling up of the approaches successfully proven by HSI (e.g. WUM3R, water governance, local service provider market development, etc.).

- 3) Finally, the learnings of HSI from partnership with MWA and Rain Foundation on this project will also be shared with Water Consortium partners and SDC through the experience sharing field visit to Amhara region and regular periodic local coordination meetings.

### 3. Alignment of the project:

**Alignment to GTP:** To achieve the ambitious goals laid out in the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) for safe water and improved hygiene and sanitation, the Government of Ethiopia has developed the National WASH Implementation Framework (WIF) in 2011 for the National Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Program (WASH GTP/UAP). Under the WIF the federal government has further elaborated One WASH Policy (OWP) to ensure that the target set out in the GTP (98.5% water supply and 84% improved sanitation coverage by 2015) are achieved. Both WIF and OWP have recognized that safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene are not separate pursuits. It also recognises that coordination of efforts is required among governmental agencies, donors, civil society organizations and the private sector if targets are to be achieved. It further stipulates that the results represented by those targets will only be sustainable if responsibilities and resources are devolved and communities are empowered to manage their own transformation through the CMP approach. This project is, thus, not only directly aligned with the national strategy and policy framework but also visibly contributes to the attainment of the national targets.

### 4. Project description

**4.1. Overall objective** of the project: Improving the living conditions of the economically poor and socially disadvantaged women and men in three Woredas of Amhara National Regional State through increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and improved hygiene, water for family farming and IWRM practices.

#### 4.2. Outcomes and outputs

##### Outcomes:

1. Equitably increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion.
2. Improved access to efficient low cost water system for family farming.
3. Increased knowledge and expertise of the local sector actors facilitate the replication of good practices and its reflection in appropriate sector policy framework.

##### Outputs for outcome 1:

- 1.1 Drinking water, adequate sanitation and hand washing facilities are constructed/rehabilitated
- 1.2 The key local actors (local communities, CSOs, private sector and local government, including water and health offices) are mobilized and trained to effectively plan, implement, manage, operate maintain and monitor water supply and sanitation services.
- 1.3 The population in the project target areas is aware of the importance of good sanitation and hygiene practices.
- 1.4 The project partner Kebeles operationalizes the IWRM principles for sustainable management and use of water resources through the implementation of WUM3Rs developed in a participatory and inclusive manner.

##### Outputs for outcome 2:

- 2.1 Water facilities (water harvesting ponds and MUS) for small/micro irrigation are constructed.
- 2.2 The key local actors (beneficiary farmers, local service providers and Woreda and Kebele Water Offices) mobilised and trained to effectively plan, implement, manage, operate, maintain and monitor water facilities for small/micro irrigation.

##### Outputs for outcome 3:

- 3.1 The project experiences are shared, compiled, documented and disseminated.
- 3.2 The project good practices and proven approaches increase the evidence base for advocacy, policy dialogue and scaling up.



## 5. Implementation strategy/Approach:

### 5.1. The Four Leg Strategy/Approach

The project uses the Four Leg Approach to rural WASH service delivery and practical application of IWRM principles. More specifically, it focuses on: 1) targeting of disadvantaged women and men; 2) empowerment approach (capacity building of local WASH actors including local service providers, Community Managed Project Approach, and Gender Equality and Social Equity in WASH), 3) downward accountability (Public Audit and interface between duty bearers and right holders i.e., the service providers and end users); 4) approach to sustainability (local ownership and community resource contribution of up to 20% of direct construction costs, life cycle costing, upfront establishment of O&M fund, latrine construction and use as the precursor to the construction of water supply schemes, capacitated WASHCos and private sector service providers) and piloting of WUMP-3R (water use master plan with 3R) for practical application of IWRM principles at local level. Application of smart phone based monitoring, establishment/strengthening of the local/regional sector forums with linkage to national forums and joint collective effort of the three consortium partners (Heks, Caritas and HELVETAS) in advocacy of mutually agreed themes and joint activities related to training (as feasible) are integral part of the project strategy. Reaching out to the economically poor and socially disadvantaged will be ensured while prioritizing the water supply schemes based on socio-economic and technical feasibility assessment of each identified schemes. In the process of conducting the scheme-specific socio-economic assessment, the community themselves will map out the economically poor and socially disadvantaged (e.g. using PRA tool) based on defined criteria. Gender Equality and Social Equity will be ensured through a gender balanced and socially inclusive WASHCos and WUMP-3R Committees with at least 33% women members, proportionate representation of social groups and at least one of the executive positions held by women member. These criteria will be adhered while facilitating the formation of WASHCos and committees. The WASHCos are formed for each prioritized and project supported water supply schemes and will be extended to the WUMP3R sub-committees formed at the cluster levels of a Kebele for facilitating the development of WUM3R, where pertinent, to avoid duplication of efforts as well as not to over burden the community. In addition, a conscious effort will be made to recruit a gender balanced project team.

### 5.2. Integrative and collaborative strategy/ approach.

This project is linked to a broader \$10 million Millennium Water Alliance (MWA-Ethiopia) WASH Programme with 50% financing from Conrad Hilton Foundation. It provides the base for a unique collaborative effort among Water Consortium/HELVETAS, and Rain Foundation and MWA. MWA brings in the thematic knowledge on Multi Use System (MUS), Life Cycle Costing (LCC), Water Safety Plan and application of Akvo FLOW and mwaterapp for monitoring along with co-financing of 36% of the total project budget. Rain Foundation exclusively co-finances the piloting of WUMP3R with about 11% of the total project budget. Thus, the project is a collaborative effort of Water Consortium/ HELVETAS in partnership with MWA, Rain Foundation, local government bodies, NGO, and private sector service providers.

Similarly, this project is also part of the Water Consortium where the three Consortium partners in Ethiopia (Heks, Caritas and HELVETAS) have already met and agreed to periodically meet once in a quarter on a rotational basis of hosting and coordinating. The quarterly consortium partner meeting is meant for knowledge sharing and learning as well to work out collective advocacy efforts in alliances with the existing national sector forums. The priorities themes are: 1) water governance, in particular downward accountability; 2) local service provider market development; 3) WUMP3R and 4) beneficiary assessment. In addition, the foreseen joint activities are in the sphere of training and appraising the SDC Programme Office in Ethiopia. For example, HSI will host one sharing and learning project visit in Amhara Region, where the learnings to first three themes will be shared, while it will participate in the similar events organized by the other two consortium partners.

### 5.3. Partnership strategy/approach.

A local NGO or INGO with experience in sanitation and hygiene promotion will be mandated as an implementing partner to execute all the sanitation and hygiene related activities. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Councils (WASHCos) at the community level will be another main project implementing partner under the Community Managed Project (CMP) Approach according to the One WASH Policy (OWP) of Ethiopian Government. Thus, the capacitated WASHCos are responsible for community mobilization, planning, implementing, managing, operating and monitoring water and sanitation facilities. The capacitated WUMP3R main and subcommittees play a major role in community mobilization, planning, implementation, and monitoring the whole process of piloting WUMP3R. The capacitated local service providers, including the private sector enterprises for marketing of water and sanitation products will also be the implementing partner under the mandate from WASHCos/Project. Finally, the health extension workers, development army and development agents will play a major role as an implementing partner for the constant promotion of sanitation and hygiene.

**5.4. Scaling up strategy/approach:** The project supports the establishment/strengthening of the regional/local WASH platforms. Experience sharing and exchange visits for joint learning and continuous interactions for policy dialogue and developing the scaling up strategy will be organized with the Amhara Bureau of Water Resources, Bureau of Health and the GO-NGO Partnership Forums. The project in collaboration with Water Consortium partners through selective participation establishes and fosters linkages with existing national thematic WASH forums (e.g., the CCRDA WASH Forum, the WASH Ethiopia Movement, the National WASH Multi-Stakeholder Forum, the National Platform on Land and Water Management and Millennium Water Alliance Ethiopia and its partners). The continental networking partners are foreseen to be African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEWS); the Swiss supported Land and Water Resources Centre and International Water Management Institute (IWMI). These networks and platforms are capitalized for knowledge exchange and dissemination of documented good practices and proven project approaches. Moreover, these linkages furnish the much required basis for collective and concerted efforts towards evidence based and target advocacy for sector policy influencing and scaling up. MWA has, in principle, incorporated WUMP-3R and downward accountability into its 3-year MWA-Ethiopia Programme Strategy (2014-2017) with the intention of replication by its partners. Likewise, Rain Foundation is looking forward to the successful piloting of WUMP3R for further replication through its partners.

## 6. Stakeholders

**Primary Stakeholders:** The primary stakeholders are the economically poor and socially disadvantaged women and men of the six project operational Kebeles in three Woredas. The primary stakeholders actively participate in the overall project cycle, elect their representative to a gender balanced and inclusive WASHCos, contribute in-kind up to 20% of the direct construction costs of water and sanitation facilities; and make financial contribution to the O&M fund based on life cycle costing and hold account the service providers and duty bearers during the public hearing, public review and public audit for efficient and effective WASH service delivery.

**Secondary Stakeholders:** The secondary main stakeholders are the Ministry of Water Resources at the national level and Water Offices at the local level (Region, Woreda and Kebele). The existing national sector forums and regional/local forums (to be established/strengthened at Woreda and Kebele levels) are also the secondary stakeholders. The national and regional/local sector forums provide the venue for sharing and learning the good practices and proven project approaches. Additionally, alliances of the Water Consortium partners with these forums increase the evidence base for policy advocacy and scaling up. The Regional/local Water offices are the other key secondary stakeholders with their roles in facilitation, coordination, and oversight of planning, implementation, monitoring, and quality assurance and in creating enabling environment for the smooth function of the project. The local service providers including private enterprises.

project is developed in response to the felt needs and demand of the local communities and regional and local government bodies in Amhara Region. Likewise, the Federal Government, in particular the Ministry of Water Resources, furnishes an enabling environment by welcoming the partnership with I/NGOs to meet the significant funding gap in implementing One WASH Policy towards meeting the GTP/UAP and MDG targets. Thus, there is a positive attitude of all the stakeholders towards the project.

## 7. Target groups and final beneficiaries

**Target groups:** 15,200 economically poor and socially disadvantaged women and men (50% each) with improved access to water supply; of which, 14,000 with improved sanitation facilities. In addition, 200 socially disadvantaged and poor men and women farmers with access to Multiple Use System (MUS) and water harvesting ponds for family farming. The local key sector actors (WASHCoS, WUMP3 Committees, Woreda/District WASH Teams and Offices, regional/local sector forums, local service providers) are also the target groups since the project directly works with them for building their capacity to ensure sustainable management and use of water resources including safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities.

**Final beneficiaries:** The primary final beneficiaries are 16,400 socially disadvantaged and poor women and men and their families. The secondary final beneficiaries are the key local sectors actors and the Federal Ministry of Water Resources.

## 8. Geographic Focus

This project will be implemented in the selected three Woredas of the ANRS, namely: Dera and Fogera Woredas in South Gondar Zone and Mecha Woreda in West Gojjam Zone. Six Kebeles (two Kebeles per Woreda) are selected from these woredas (see the table below) to be the project target Kebeles. The three project target Woredas are selected out of the CBoC project partner woredas whereas the six project target Kebeles are selected mainly based on their lowest WASH coverage. The newly selected Kebeles for AIRWASH project are envisaged to be the project target kebeles for the CBoC phase II project. This will ensure resources efficiency; bring synergy, and linkage between HELVETAS' projects in the region.

### CBoC project partners and list of Kebeles selected for AIRWASH

CBoC Project partners				List of Kebeles selected for AIRWASH				
Zone	Woreda	Kebele	WASH Coverage	Kebele	WASH coverage	Km from Bahirdar	Km between Kebeles	Seasonal road in Km
South Gondar	Dera	Jigna	64.62	Afejiena mask	15.23	104	12	32
		Wonchet	97.60	Mecho	15.63	105		20
	Fogera	Alem-Ber	73.05	Arida	01.80	82	15	12
		Woji-Awura-Ameba	50.78	Gajen	03.10	100		18
West Gojam	Mecha	Birhan-Chora	91.00	Goshmeda	07.70	91	30	36
		Wotet-Abay	94.00	Yinesa-lemirt	08.60	89		20

## 9. Human Resources for Project implementation

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established in the Amhara National Regional State capital Bahir Dar, in order to keep close relationship with the project partners. The project will comprise adequate technical staff with the following competencies:

1. Water Resources Management (100%, 3 years)
2. Water and Sanitation facilities Development (100%, 3years)
3. Sanitation and Behavioural change promotion (100%, 3years)
4. Gender and Capacity Building/development (100%, 3years)
5. Finance and Admin Assistance (100%, 3years)
6. Driver/purchaser (100%, 3years)

## 10. Risk analysis / project sustainability

**Risk analysis.** Provide an initial risk analysis and eventual contingency plans. This should include at minimum a list of risks associated for each expected result accompanied by relevant corrective measures. A good risk analysis would include a range of risk types including physical, environmental, political, economic and social risks.

Risks	Degree of	Mitigation Measures
-------	-----------	---------------------

	<b>Occurrence</b>	
<b>Physical/Technical:</b> Promotion of inappropriate technology for WASH facilities	Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All technologies to be promoted are not new ones and have been already adequately tested, applied, promoted and proven successful in Amhara Region.</li> <li>2. Careful site selection and design and intensive field monitoring by technical experts for quality assurance.</li> </ol>
<b>Environmental:</b> Degradation	Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The likely environmental degradation, if any, due to the construction of small scale WASH facilities will be taken into account during the site selection, design, implementation and field monitoring.</li> <li>2. Proper waste water drainage around the water facilities and its productive use will be in-built in the design.</li> </ol>
<b>Political:</b> Stability, safety and security National election 2015	Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No such risks are foreseen in view of the current political stability and prevailing safety and security in the country.</li> <li>2. The national election 2015, however, may result in some short slack period in field implementation activities due to the engagement of the local sector actors in election campaign. Annual operational plan 2015 will take into account the likely slack period in field implementation with a focus on office based project activities (documentation of learning, good practices, etc.).</li> </ol>
<b>Economic:</b> Inflation: The likely exchange rate gain may not offset annual inflation rate and thereby creates budgetary pressure. Community Contribution: Reluctance	Moderate  Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trends in exchange rate and inflation will be regularly monitored and necessary corrective measures incorporated while preparing annual operational plans.</li> <li>2. The proposed community contribution of up to 20% of direct construction costs is as per the national policy. Moreover, the project directly contributes to address the needs and constraints of the communities and the CMP approach ensures community ownership of water facilities right from the outset. In addition, effective community mobilization by capacitated WASHCos ensures commitment of communities for their contribution.</li> </ol>
<b>Social/Institutional</b> Social: Conflicts affecting the construction and sustainability of the water facilities. Institutional: Inadequate support of regional and local government water offices	Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elected and gender balanced and socially inclusive WASHCos and WUM3R committees and in-built downward accountability mechanism (public hearing, review and audit) ensures upfront identification and corrective measures to mitigate the likely social conflicts.</li> <li>2. The project is developed in response to the demand of regional and local government authorities. Furthermore, the project directly works for capacity building of the sector authorities, thereby, ensures full support.</li> </ol>

**Sustainability.** Explain how sustainability will be ensured after completion of the action (level of institutionalisation, capacity of key stakeholders, accountability mechanisms, monitoring mechanisms,

financial sustainability, etc.).

Sustainability is ensured through a strong community ownership right from the outset with the CMP approach. Additionally, in-built capacity building of the key stakeholders including local service providers, downward accountability mechanism, upfront establishment of O&M Fund with LCC approach, provision of community contribution and efficient and effective monitoring with smartphones based applications further contributes to ensure sustainability of the completed actions.

## 11. Monitoring and evaluation

### 11.1 Baseline

A baseline study will be conducted during the inception phase. The baseline will be conducted by the Socio-economic experts of the three project woredas working closely together with the follow-up and assistant experts of the proposed project, or the CBoC project. Five Socio-economic officers drawn from the three project woredas have already taken the basic training for baseline data collection and analysis. There will be one supervisor from among themselves or from the CBoC project who has also participated in the training.

### 11.2 Monitoring / controlling

AIRWASH will be monitored using both **quantitative** and **qualitative** data. For quantitative data, the output indicators<sup>1</sup> will be used to collect data in the field, which will serve as input to the semi-annual reports and discussions with project partners/signatories. The data will also support the management in making decisions and steering the project. The data will be collected through the project staff together with the follow-up and assistant experts. Qualitative data will be collected through storytelling, and focus group discussions, etc. and will also be used for the newsletter and publications. Monitoring will also be partly in-built in the project activities by supporting the WASHCOs, caretakers and beneficiaries in developing and monitoring their own operational, quality control and maintenance plans.

### 11.3 Reporting

AIRWASH will produce monthly activity reports for internal use; and annual work plan, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports for the project signatories and HELVETAS (PD and Head office). A yearly financial audit by an accredited external audit company will be conducted to review the financial situation. In addition, staff will report using simple monthly activity format, which includes a short analysis of the situation, which will be discussed in monthly team meetings. These findings are also important to determine which best practices to document and what issues to advocate.

### 11.4 Review and evaluation

A short mid-term review is envisioned in 2016 to assess how far the project is on track and where approaches and methodologies may need to be revised. At the end of the project, an evaluation is envisioned, possibly combined with the planning of the new phase. The project partners/signatories will take part in both the mid-term and terminal evaluation as key informants and decision-makers.

HELVETAS is certified by ZEW ( [www.zewo.ch](http://www.zewo.ch) ) and thus adheres to ZEW standards. Evaluations are conducted for the organization to learn from its own experiences, steer projects by results, and legitimize its actions. Following the ZEW format, the evaluation will look at the following questions:

- Is all the necessary data available in a suitable format?
- What was the effect of change on the primary stakeholders?
- What would have changed for the primary stakeholders without the project?
- What are the reasons for any deviation from the project objectives?
- Which assumptions and hypotheses have proved true, and which were false?
- What foreseen and unforeseen side effects were there?
- Is there a plausible case to be made that the project has contributed to the overarching goals?
- Which effects can be clearly attributed to the project?
- Which recommendations are needed?

---

<sup>1</sup>SMART indicators (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound)

## Annex A: Project phase budget by general activities (July 2014-June 2017)

No.	Budget line	Description	Phase budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<b>Total Project budget</b>			16,256,234	5,707,824	5,601,488	4,946,922
<b>I. Operational activities</b>			11,594,777	4,021,719	3,997,475	3,575,583
1	Construction and rehabilitation of water schemes	Construction of 60 New hand dug wells and rehabilitation of 9 non-functional hand dug wells; construction of one Multiple Use System; developing 6 New spot springs; and constructing 6 water harvesting ponds	7,375,857	1,912,259	2,731,799	2,731,799
2	Sanitation and hygiene related activities	Creating demand in the target communities for HH latrine using awareness raising/behavior change approach, training key community representatives/opinion-makers such religious leaders, Health Extension Workers, Development Army/Groups/Agents, training latrine builders and identifying and coaching latrine builders with entrepreneur spirit, and etc.; and hygiene education and promotion (using audio-visual materials, leaflets, posters, brochures, etc.).	1,898,670	949,335	569,601	379,734
3	Capacity Building activities	Providing trainings to 1110 beneficiary communities including newly established and existing WASHCOs, Caretakers, O&M crew, kebele water resources administration, Kebele level Health Extension Workers, development armies/groups/agents at the Kebeles.	1,660,250	830,125	498,075	332,050
		Training materials preparation/production	660,000	330,000	198,000	132,000
<b>II. Project management, administration and supervision</b>			4,661,457	1,686,105	1,604,013	1,371,339
1	Vehicles	Vehicles purchase (14WD pick up & 4 Motor bikes)	589,000	523,000	66,000	
		Vehicle running cost	323,000	30,000	146,500	146,500
2	Office running cost	Office rent, stationary and supplies, utilities, printing and postage, telephone and internet, audit, translation, PO overhead cost, etc.	922,926	150,000	386,463	386,463
3	Training	Training cost (trainers fee including hall rent)	37,500	18,750	11,250	7,500
		Providing training for 24 stakeholders (Woreda Water office staffs) on water quality test, LCCA, WUMP, etc.	60,000	30,000	18,000	12,000
4	Office equipment and furniture	Laptops, printers, photocopy machine, chairs, tables, LCD projector, etc.	274,740	90,000	184,740	
5	Personnel cost	Salaries, and benefits of project team	1,390,800	417,240	472,872	500,688
6	M&E	Monitoring, mid and terminal evaluation	150,000	40,000	50,000	60,000
7	Overhead	Project management and supervision	913,491	387,115	268,188	258,188

In addition to the above total project budget, Helvetas will contribute ETB 2,802,000 in kind in the form of technical assistance/backstopping and expertise for HO and Country Director inputs

### Annex B: Year wise budget allocation by 30:70

		Phase	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	Operational cost %	71%	70%	71%	72%
	Administration cost %	29%	30%	29%	28%

## Annex C: Project phase budget by zones and Woredas

No.	Budget line	Description	Estimated phase budget by Zones and Woredas			
			South Gondar		West Gojam	
			Dera	Fogera	Mecha	Total
Number of beneficiaries			5,467	5,467	5,467	16,400
<b>I</b>	<b>Operational activities</b>					
1	Construction and rehabilitation of water schemes	Construction of 20 New hand dug wells and rehabilitation of 3 non-functional hand dug wells per Woreda; construction of Multiple Use System; developing 2 New spot springs; and constructing 2 water harvesting ponds per Woreda.	2,458,619	2,458,619	2,458,619	7,375,857
2	Sanitation and hygiene related activities	Creating demand in the target communities for HH latrine using awareness raising/behavior change approach, training key community representatives/opinion-makers such religious leaders, HEW, DGs/DA, training latrine builders and identifying and coaching latrine builders, conducting hygiene education and promotion (using audio-visual materials, leaflets, posters, brochures, etc.).	632,890	632,890	632,890	1,898,670
3	Capacity Building activities	Providing trainings to 1110 beneficiary communities including newly established and existing WASHCOs, Caretakers, O&M crew, kebele water resources administration, Kebele level Health Extension Workers, development armies/groups/agents at the Kebeles.	553,417	553,417	553,416	1,660,250
		Training materials preparation/production	220,000	220,000	220,000	660,000
<b>II</b>	<b>Project Management, administration, and supervision</b>		<b>1,553,819</b>	<b>1,553,819</b>	<b>1,553,819</b>	<b>4,661,457</b>
1	Vehicles	Vehicles purchase (14WD pick up & 4 Motor bikes)	196,333	196,333	196,334	589,000
		Vehicle running cost	107,667	107,667	107,667	323,001
2	Office running cost	Office rent, stationary and supplies, utilities, printing and postage, telephone and internet, audit, translation, PO overhead cost, etc.	307,642	307,642	307,641	922,925
3	Training	Training cost (trainers fee including hall rent)	12,500	12,500	12,500	37,500
		Providing training for 24 stakeholders (Woreda Water office staffs) on water quality test, LCCA, WUMP, etc.	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
4	Office equipment and furniture	Laptops, printers, photocopy machine, chairs, tables, LCD projector, etc.	91,580	91,580	91,580	274,740
5	Personnel cost	Salaries, and benefits of project team	463,600	463,600	463,600	1,390,800
6	M&E	Monitoring, mid and terminal evaluation	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
7	Overhead	Project management and supervision	304,497	304,497	304,497	913,491

## Annex D: Physical and Financial plan by Woreda per year

			Estimated budget by Woreda per year									
			Total	Dera			Mecha			Fogera		
Activity				Year I	Year II	Year III	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year I	Year II	Year III
<b>Total Project Budget</b>			16,256,232	1,902,608	1,867,162	1,648,974	1,902,608	1,867,162	1,648,974	1,902,608	1,867,162	1,648,974
<b>I. Operational Activities</b>			11,594,776	1,340,573	1,332,492	1,191,861	1,340,573	1,332,492	1,191,861	1,340,573	1,332,492	1,191,861
1	Construction and rehabilitation of water schemes	Construction of 60 New hand dug wells and rehabilitation of 9 non-functional hand dug wells; construction of one Multiple Use System; developing 6 New spot springs; and constructing 6 water harvesting ponds	81	7	10	10	7	10	10	7	10	10
		7,375,857	637,420	910,600	910,600	637,420	910,600	910,600	637,420	910,600	910,600	
2	Sanitation and hygiene related activities	Creating demand in the target communities for HH latrine using awareness raising/behavior change approach, training key community representatives/opinion-makers such religious leaders, Health Extension Workers, Development Army/Groups/Agents, training latrine builders and identifying and coaching latrine builders with entrepreneur spirit, and etc.; and hygiene education and promotion (using audio-visual materials, leaflets, posters, brochures, etc.).	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
		1,898,670	316,445	189,867	126,578	316,445	189,867	126,578	316,445	189,867	126,578	
3	Capacity Building Activities	Providing trainings to 1110 beneficiary communities including newly established and existing WASHCOs, Caretakers, O&M crew, kebele water resources administration, Kebele level Health Extension Workers, development armies/groups/agents at the Kebeles.	1110	185	111	74	185	111	74	185	111	74
		1,660,249	276,708	166,025	110,683	276,708	166,025	110,683	276,708	166,025	110,683	
		Training materials preparation/production	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<b>II. Project management and supervision</b>			4,661,456	562,035	534,671	457,113	562,035	534,671	457,113	562,035	534,671	457,113
1	Vehicles	Vehicles purchase (14WD pick up & 4 Motor bikes)	589,000	174,333	22,000		174,333	22,000		174,333	22,000	
		Vehicle running cost	323,000	10,000	48,833	48,833	10,000	48,833	48,833	10,000	48,833	48,833
2	Office running cost	Office rent, stationary and supplies, utilities, printing and postage, telephone and internet, audit, translation, PO overhead cost, etc.	922,925	50,000	128,821	128,821	50,000	128,821	128,821	50,000	128,821	128,821
3	Training	Training cost (trainers fee including hall rent)	37,500	6,250	3,750	2,500	6,250	3,750	2,500	6,250	3,750	2,500
		Providing training for 24 stakeholders (Woreda Water office staffs) on water quality test, LCCA, WUMP, etc.	60,000	10,000	6,000	4,000	10,000	6,000	4,000	10,000	6,000	4,000
4	Office equipment and furniture	Laptops, printers, photocopy machine, chairs, tables, LCD projector, etc.	274,740	30,000	61,580		30,000	61,580		30,000	61,580	
5	Personnel cost	Salaries, and benefits of project team	1,390,800	139,080	157,624	166,896	139,080	157,624	166,896	139,080	157,624	166,896
6	M&E	Monitoring, mid and terminal evaluation	150,000	13,333	16,667	20,000	13,333	16,667	20,000	13,333	16,667	20,000
7	Overhead	Project management and supervision	913,491	129,038	89,396	86,063	129,038	89,396	86,063	129,038	89,396	86,063



## Annex E Project LogFrame

Narrative Summary	Achievement Indicators & Targets	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>OVERALL GOAL (IMPACT)</b>			
Improving the living conditions of economically poor and socially disadvantaged women and men in three selected Woredas of Amhara region through increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, improved hygiene, water for family farming, and IWRM practices.	Mortality rate of under 5 children in the target communities reduced by at least 5 % by mid-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline and end line surveys</li> <li>• Government reports</li> <li>• Beneficiary assessment</li> </ul>	Key local WASH sector actors are capacitated for operating and maintaining the developed and rehabilitated water schemes, and regular and continues hygiene promotion works by the Health extension works, Development armies, and Development Agents.
<b>OUTCOME 1: INCREASED ACCESS TO WASH</b>			
Equitably increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion	1.1 90% of constructed/rehabilitated water facilities functioning at mid-2017 1.2 75% of the beneficiary HHs with improved water quality at point of use 1.3 60% of water supply systems cover O&M costs by collected fees 1.4 Reduction of total collection roundtrip time by at least one hour 1.5 70% of beneficiary population practicing proper hand washing with soap or ash at critical times 1.6 85% of the kebeles triggered with CLTS are open-defecation-free	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline and end line surveys</li> <li>• Number of water analysis at point of use conducted</li> <li>• Number of water safety plans of WASHCos</li> <li>• Field monitoring through application of Akvo FLOW and mwaterapp</li> </ul>	The local sector actors (government, WASHCos, CSOs, private sector, etc.) act in unison under the framework of One WASH policy to ensure that the targets set out in the GTP/UAP are achieved.
<b>OUTPUT 1.1: WASH INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
Drinking water, adequate sanitation and hand washing facilities are constructed/rehabilitated	1.1.1 76 community drinking water supply systems constructed/rehabilitated (69 new and 9 rehabilitated) 1.1.2. 16,400 people (50% women; 50% men) from communal water facilities have access to basic drinking water supply 1.1.3. demand created for 2,500 households to construct their own latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schemes/facilities constructed</li> </ul>	Community contributes in kind up to 20% of the direct construction costs.

	<p>1.1.4. 14,000 people (50% women, 50%men) with access to adequate sanitation</p> <p>1.1.5. demand created for 2,500 households to construct their own hand washing facilities</p> <p>1.1.6.14,000 people (50%women, 50% men) will have access to household level hand washing facilities</p>		
<b>OUTPUT 1.2: WASH CAPACITY</b>			
The key local actors (local communities / civil society, private sector, local government) are mobilised and trained to effectively plan, implement, manage, operate, maintain and monitor water supply and sanitation services	1.2.1. 1,134 people (30% women, 70% men) trained on management, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training reports, manuals, photos</li> </ul>	Local Government officials are available for various planned capacity building measures and the trainees apply the knowledge/skills; Gender balanced and inclusive WASH Cos are formed
<b>Outputs 1.3: HYGIENE BEHAVIOUR</b>			
The population in the project target area is aware of the importance of good sanitation and hygiene practices	1.3.1. 60% of the beneficiary population (50% women, 50% men) reached by hygiene promotion interventions (e.g. household visits, community meetings, public events)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project progress reports,</li> <li>• Reports of health extension workers</li> </ul>	Communities are receptive of awareness raising efforts and readily acquire and use the information and knowledge; Extension workers repeatedly reach out to communities with messages on good sanitation and hygiene practices
<b>OUTPUT 1.4: WATER USE MASTER PLAN-3R</b>			
The project partner Kebeles operationalizes the IWRM principles for sustainable management and use of water resources through the implementation of WUM3Rs developed in a participatory and inclusive manner	<p>1.4.1. Six Water use master plan-3R developed</p> <p>1.4.2. 18,000 people (50% each men/women) benefiting from the WUMP3R</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Master plan documents</li> <li>• Project progress reports</li> </ul>	The local sector actors are open towards new planning tools
<b>OUTCOME 2: IMPROVED ACCESS TO WATER FOR</b>			

<b>FAMILY FARMING</b>			
Improved access to efficient low cost water systems for family farming	2.1. Crop diversity increased through the adoption of 3 new/additional high value crops by the MUS/pond beneficiaries 2.2. Productive farming period prolonged by at least 3 months 2.3. 60% of WASHCos operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline and end line Survey</li> </ul>	
<b>OUTPUT 2.1: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR FAMILY FARMING</b>			
Water facilities (Water harvesting ponds and MUS) for small/micro irrigation are constructed	2.1.1. One MUS and six water harvesting ponds constructed 2.1.2. 42 Households or 235 people (50% women, 50% men) benefited from irrigation facility 2.1.3. Water abstraction rate assessed through six Kebele level WUMP3Rs (6 out of 6, 100% within recharge rates)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schemes constructed</li> <li>• Approved WUMP3R documents</li> </ul>	The beneficiary households contribute up to 20% of direct construction costs
<b>OUTPUT 2.2 : CAPACITY FOR IRRIGATION</b>			
The key local actors (beneficiary farmers, local service providers and Woreda and Kebele Water offices) are mobilised and trained to effectively plan, implement, manage, operate, maintain and monitor water facilities for small/micro irrigation	2.2.1. 200 people (40% women, 60% men) trained on management, operation, maintenance and efficient use of water 2.2.2. Three (one per Woreda) crop diversification and marketing potential assessments conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment reports</li> <li>• Training reports</li> </ul>	
<b>OUTCOME 3 KNOWLEDGE &amp; POLICY</b>			
Increased knowledge and expertise of the local sector facilitate the replication of good practices and its reflection in appropriate sector policy frameworks	3.1 Five non/consortium organisations adopt good practices (approaches/technologies) promoted by the project 3.2. Two project lessons (WUMP-3R, and downward accountability) reflected in sector policy framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good practice documents</li> <li>• Lessons learnt documents</li> </ul>	Consortium members and sector actors are open to share, learn, and adopt best practices
<b>OUTPUT 3.1 KNOWLEDGE SHARING</b>			

The project experiences are shared, compiled, documented and disseminated	3.1.1. At least three local/regional sector forums established/strengthened and linked to national forums 3.1.2a. At least five documents published (case studies, fact sheets, policy briefs, etc.) 3.1.2b. At least 9 meetings/workshops per year with project participation/facilitation (national/regional/global level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forum meeting reports</li> <li>• Published documents</li> <li>• Workshop reports, Meeting minutes, Documents up-loaded</li> </ul>	
<b>OUTPUT 3.2 EVIDENCE BASE FOR POLICY</b>			
The project good practices and proven approaches increase the evidence base for advocacy and policy dialogue	3.2.1. Two new initiatives (WUMP-3R and downward accountability) launched in advocacy bodies (e.g. GO-NGO forums, multi-stakeholder platforms) supported by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forum reports, photos</li> <li>• Mid-term review and phase evaluation</li> </ul>	

#### MAIN ACTIVITY LINES

1. Sign Project agreement and establish project steering committee
2. Recruitment of project staff, setting up project office and procurement of office equipment and vehicles
3. Selection of the six target kebeles in three woredas
4. Baseline survey, crop diversification and marketing potential assessments
5. Re/Formation and capacity building of gender balanced and inclusive WASHCos
6. Consensus on site selection for WASH infrastructures through public hearings
7. Establishment of O&M fund
8. Latrine construction, use and hygiene promotion
9. Construction/rehabilitation of water facilities
10. Conduct capacity building training for different sector actors (government officers, local service providers)
11. Formation and capacity building of WUMP/3R main and sub-committees
12. WUMP planning and prioritization workshops
13. Application of Akvo FLOW and mwaterapp
14. Participation in/facilitation of consortium and sector platforms/workshops
15. Documentation and dissemination of best practices and lessons learnt for policy advocacy and scaling up
16. Mid-term review, end line survey, beneficiary assessment and phase evaluation