

GeoGen 2013

**“Community Managed Project
approach: an opportunity to improve
the ownership in fluoride mitigation in
Ethiopia”**

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Challenge

**Arsenic and Fluoride
free water needed by
Hundreds of Million
of people**

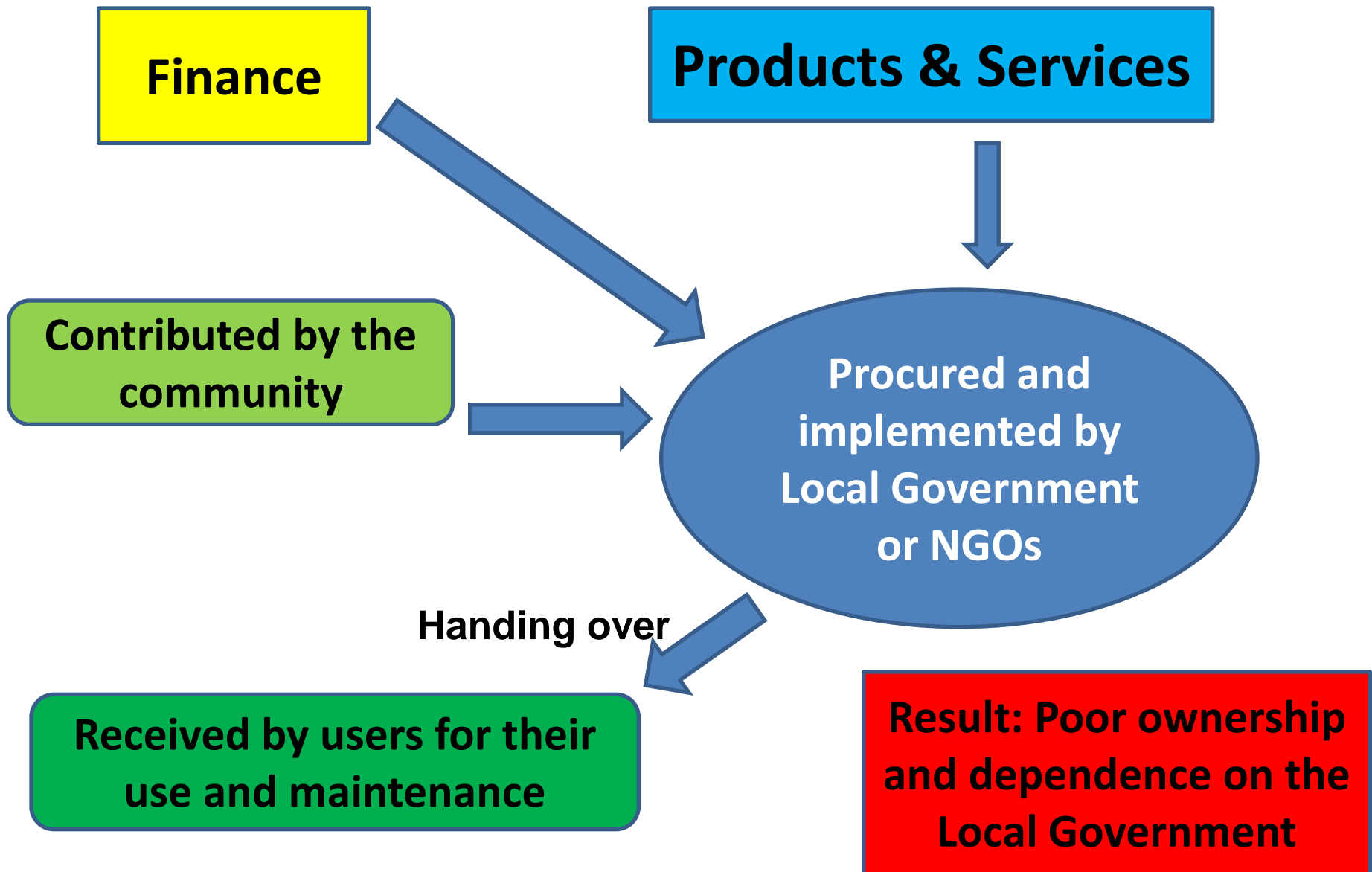
Scaling up

HOW?

We are
here today



Dilemma of the Present concept



Solution

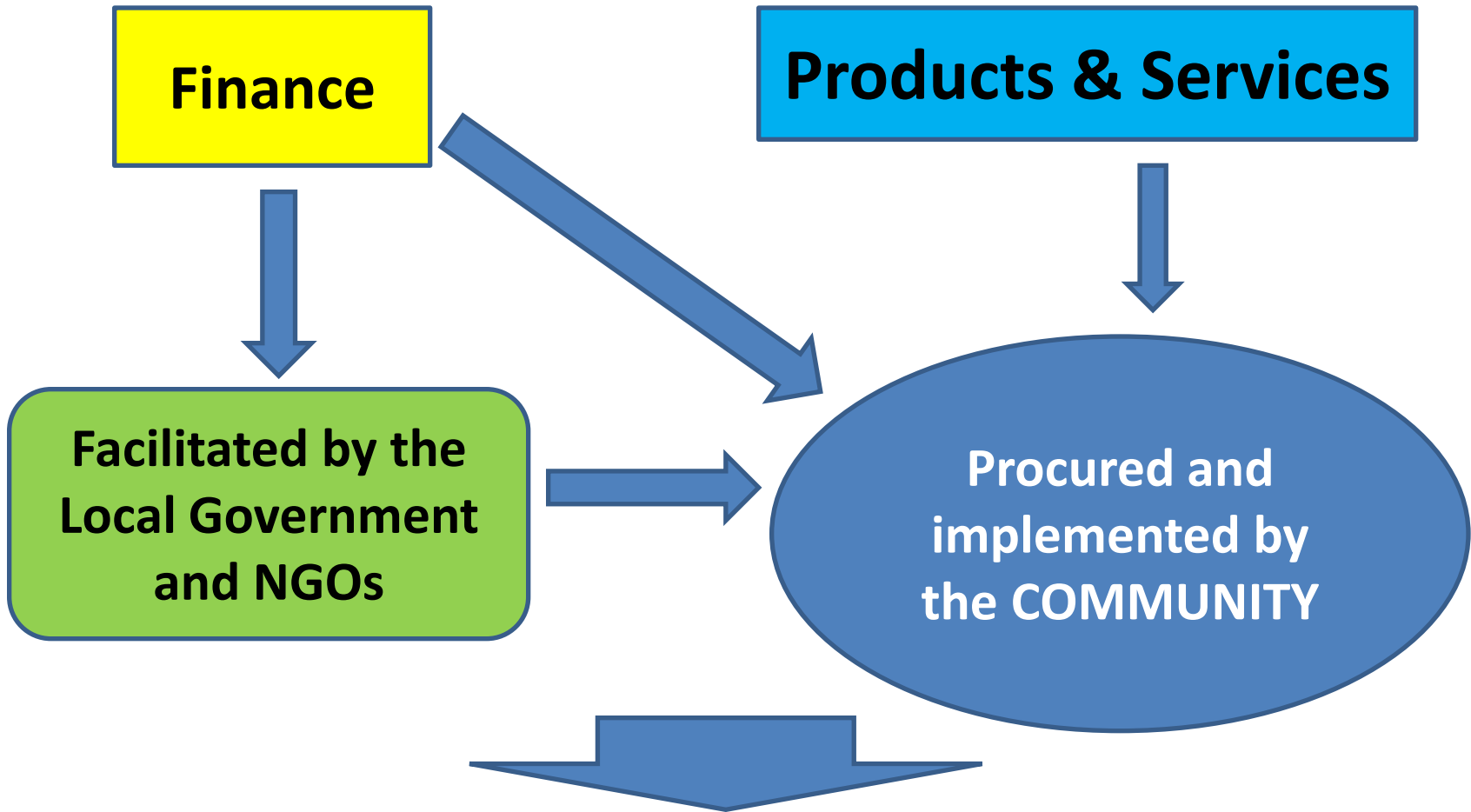
Finance

Products & Services

**Facilitated by the
Local Government
and NGOs**

**Procured and
implemented by
the COMMUNITY**

**Improved ownership, improved implementation
efficiency**





**Effective and sustainable
WaSH services**

Experience

- Facilitation the implementation of about 5,000 CMP water schemes in 5 regions since 2004
- Serving a population of close to 1,5 million rural people
- Functionality rate close to 98 %

Community Managed Project approach is one of the four modalities of financing and managing **investments** of rural WaSH projects in Ethiopia defined in the National WaSH Implementation Framework (WIF, 2011)

What is community management?

- A. The community is managing the **whole** project (*not* managed by the district, zone or region)
- B. The community management includes
 - 1. Making the application (expressing the demand)
 - 2. Signing of agreement with the supporting financier
 - 3. Procuring all materials, equipment and services
 - 4. Managing the construction/rehabilitation
 - 5. Managing the project finance (own contribution and external support) and administration
 - 6. Controlling the performance (social/public audits)

Why Community Managed Project approach?

- Increased ownership



Improved functionality

Increased O&M capacity (supply chain)

- Increased job opportunities at local level
- Increased women empowerment (leadership)
- Efficient use of available district capacity
(redirecting district capacity for facilitation from implementation)
- Increased implementation efficiency (faster and cheaper, less wastage of materials)
- Enhancement of local banking sector

What is needed to make community management possible?

Enabling environment

Materials and equipment

Technical support

Financial support

Institutional support

Capacity building support

M&E



Materials and equipment

Local merchants become suppliers of

- Construction tools
- Construction materials
- Construction equipment
- Pumps, filters and spare parts
- Transport

Technical support

- Local (woreda) private artisans whom the community know and trust are available
- Local (woreda) private consultants or support groups to provide technical know-how on planning, design, quality control, capacity building, etc...
- Technology (simple, locally available, indigenous)
- Technical project appraisal and supervision by woreda technical experts

Financing support

- Finance (credits, loans or grant) made easily accessible to the community
 - Grant/credit/loan channeled through of Micro-finance institutions
- Fund transfer outsourced to MFI
- Simple financial procedures
- Credit/loan products available to support the O&M and private sector development
- Minimum of 15 % community's own contribution either in cash or kind

Institutional support

- Project application, appraisal and financing procedures
- Implementation, operation and maintenance procedures
- Procedures for legalization of user associations
- Procedures for the establishment of private sector associations
- Promotion, information, education and communication
- Coordination of all partner efforts (joint planning, reporting and monitoring)

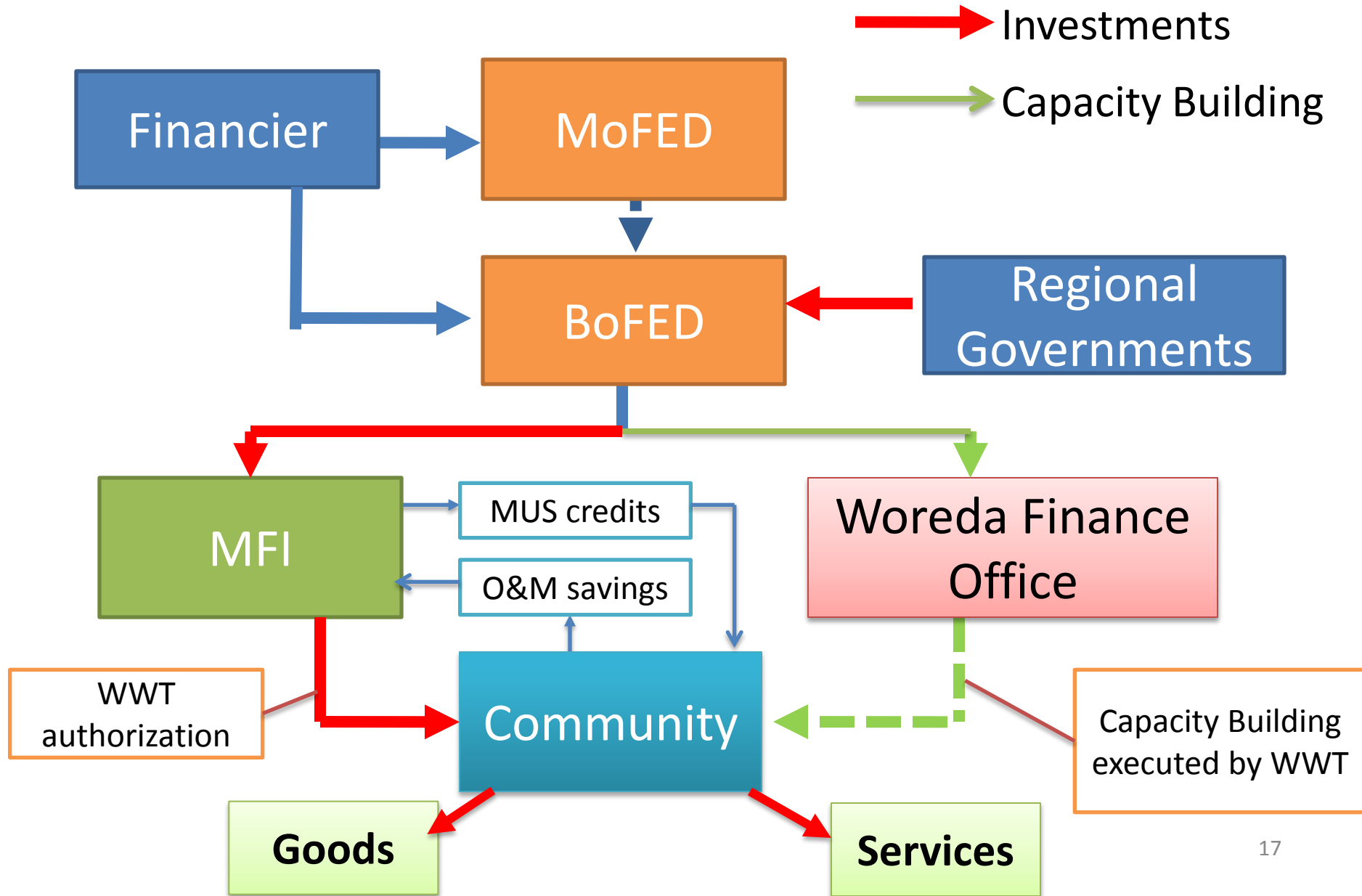
Capacity building support

- Woreda and private sector physical capacity support (transport, office admin, heavy machinery)
- Woreda HR capacity development to provide CB for communities and private sector
- Training of private sector (artisans, MFIs, merchants)
- Training of communities in CMP management, project administration, technical issues, quality control, participatory monitoring, O&M, tariffs management, gender.....

M&E

- Baseline studies and baseline data collection by WWT or outsourced to Woreda Support Agents
- Data updates and data-base management
 - Detailed file of each project (project history and institutional memory)
- Regular monitoring of progress and performance by WWT
- Financial and Physical reporting by WWT
- Financial and performance audits by WWT

Financing arrangements



Why MFI?

- Flexibility due to the buffering capacity
- O&M savings in MFI (up-front cash contribution or matching fund)
- Personal savings in MFI
- MFI has better outreach than normal banks
- MFI is community focused (it's main mission)
- Easy to access by rural people
- Credit facility
 - For MUS
 - For commercial credits (Micro banks)
- Micro insurance development for O&M
- Shared CMP and credit promotion

Fluoride Mitigation Options

A. Avoidance

1. Select source which has no fluoride
 - a) Relocation of borehole and move to fluoride free spring source
 - b) Rainwater harvesting
 - c) Surface water use

B. Removal

1. Point of entry
 - a) activated alumina
 - b) reverse osmosis
 - c) use of bone charcoal or bone char
 - d) Electro dialysis, deionization, and distillation
2. Point of use

Scope of using CMP in fluoride mitigation

Enabling environment

Availability of
procedures

Tariffs and
revenues

Availability of
technology

Availability of
spare parts

Availability of
local skills

Local
Government CB
support

Availability of
finance/credits/
loans

Availability of
O&M support

Fluoride free
system
FUNCTIONALITY

Social

Demand/
contribution

Social acceptability
and behavior

Engineering

Aquifer
properties

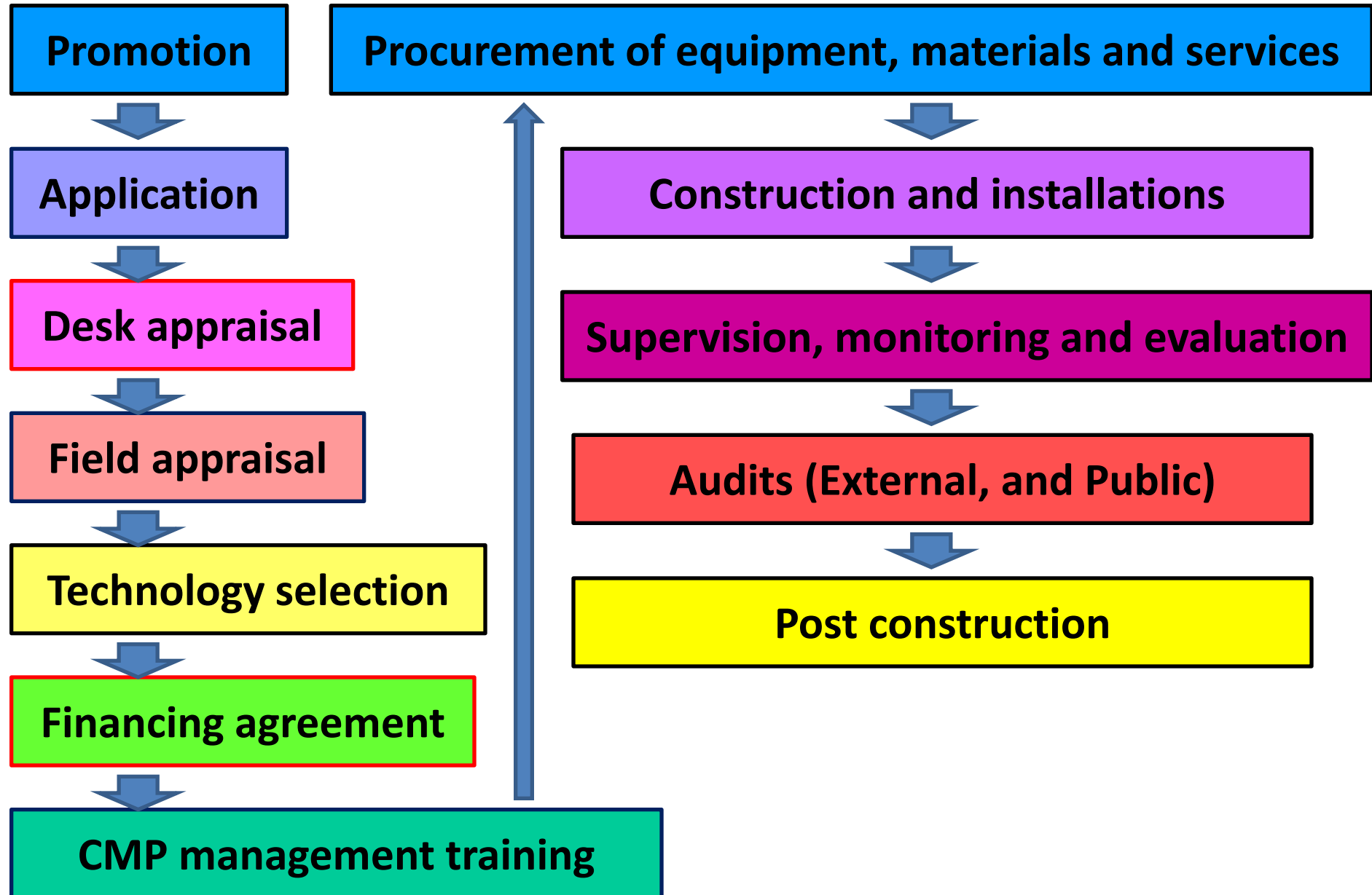
POU/POE
selection

Technology
selection

Operation
simplicity

Design
appropriateness

CMP process to organize fluoride mitigation



Procurement options



**Community
procures
directly**



**Joint
Procurement
by Community
and Woreda**

Community Procurement

Fund request submitted by the community to the WWT



Withdrawal authorization issued by WWT



Cash withdrawal by the community



Direct procurement and payment by the community by using market survey information collected by the WWT



Reporting (receipts) of procurements to CMP supervisor



Transport to the site by the community

Joint Procurement

Procurement request and authorization submitted by the community to the WWT



Procurement processed by the WWT using GoE procedures



Procurement decision made by the community and WWT together



Order of procurement issued by the WWT



Materials/equipment supplied to the community by the suppliers



Withdrawal authorization issued by WWT



Cash withdrawal by the community



Payment to the supplier and reporting (receipts) of procurements to CMP supervisor

CMP approach for scaling up the fluoride mitigation

- a) Promotion and field appraisal:
 - communities will be promoted on the fluoride mitigation options to choose technologies
- b) Fluoride avoidance selected
 - CMP approach can be applied as in any other water supply construction
- c) Fluoride removal selected
 - Community can select one of the different removal methods based on the cost required and other technical requirements.

CMP approach for scaling up the fluoride mitigation

- d) Increased ownership to the system will contribute to willingness to use the fluoride removal methods.
- e) Increased awareness increases the interest to pay for the removal methods
- f) The use of the local technicians such as artisans for the maintenance of the removal systems as part of the promotion to strengthen the effective utilization of the removal methods

Main partners in CMP in Ethiopia



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN
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Thank
You

