

付 属 資 料

1. PDMe.....	33
2. 調査日程表	35
3. 面談者リスト	37
4. 合同評価委員会出席者リスト.....	39
5. ミニッツ	
5-1 英文ミニッツ.....	41
5-2 仏文ミニッツ.....	95
6. 評価グリッド (和文)	
6-1 実績の検証.....	117
6-2 実施プロセスの検証.....	137
6-3 評価5項目.....	143
7. 評価参考資料	
7-1 プロジェクト作成の評価用資料.....	158
7-2 質問票の回答結果.....	207
7-3 面談記録.....	255

付属資料1. PDMe

プロジェクトデザインマトリックス (PDMe)

プロジェクト名: セネガル国安全な水とコミュニティ活動支援計画

対象地域: ①ASUFOR普及対象サイト ②世帯収入向上プロジェクト対象サイト

Ver. No.: PDMe

プロジェクト期間: 2003年 - 2006年

ターゲットグループ: 対象地域住民

作成日: 2005年11月

プロジェクトの要約	指標	入手手段	外部条件
スーパーゴール 持続的な水利用体制が広くセネガルに波及する。			
上位目標 1. 持続的な水利用体制普及のための行政能力が向上する。 2. 対象地域において住民の生活が改善される。	1. 持続的な水利用体制の全国展開に向けた指針が示される。 2-1. 水因性疾患率が 給水施設建設前と比較して約50%減で維持される。 2-2. 初等教育におけるドロップアウト率が全国平均以下 (20%) まで減少する。	1 プロジェクト報告書 2-1. ベースライン・インパクト調査報告書 2-2. ベースライン・インパクト調査報告書	
プロジェクト目標 プロジェクト対象サイトでの活動を通じ、持続的な水利用体制が確立される	1. 2006年までに20サイト以上が運営維持管理能力評価で最優良又は優良と判定される ¹⁾ 。 2. 各サイトで給水停止となる施設故障の発生頻度が減少する。	1. プロジェクト報告書 2. プロジェクト報告書	- 給水施設以外の公共サービスが維持される。
成果 1. 行政、村落住民および民間業者の連携による給水施設維持管理システムが構築される。 2. 水管理委員会が適正に運営される。 3. 水利用ガイドラインに沿った水利用が行われる。 4. 実証サイトにおける生産活動が多様化する。 5. 対象サイト住民の安全な水に係わる衛生慣習が改善される。	1-1 対象サイトで軽微な故障に関する維持管理費が100%水管理委員会の積立金から賄われる。 1-2 行政側は契約に基づいた水管理委員会と民間業者の役割に関する監理を行う。 1-3 対象サイトで民間業者との維持管理契約が締結される。 1-4 対象地域で行政側により年に1回の割合で水質が検査される。 1-5 持続的な水利用体制の構築に必要なマニュアル (ドラフト) が作成される。 2-1 対象サイトで従量制により水料金が徴収される。 2-2 対象サイトで水料金徴収率が80%以上となる。 2-3 対象サイトで水管理委員会が銀行口座が開設される。 2-4 対象サイトで定期的に水管理委員会の活動が監査される。 2-5 全サイトにおいて事務局女性メンバーの割合が少なくとも1/3を占める。 2-6 代表者委員会のメンバーが全サイトにおいて男女同数となる。 2-7 選出された事務局、理事会メンバーの各会合出席率が男女共に80%を超える。 3-1 対象サイトで、月1度の割合で井戸の揚水量が検査される。 3-2 対象サイトのオペレーターと水管理委員が水利用ガイドラインについて説明できる。 4-1 水管理委員会事務局が生産活動への資金支援を行う。 4-2 生産活動多様化プログラムに参加している住民の収入が向上する。 5-1 各サイトのシネバス上映会に一定以上の住民が参加する。 5-2 インパクト調査を通じて住民の保健衛生意識の理解度が向上する。	1-1 維持管理記録簿 1-2 維持管理記録簿 1-3 契約書 1-4 水資源検査記録 1-5 標準マニュアル (ドラフト) 2-1 出納台帳 2-2 出納台帳 2-3 預金通帳 2-4 監査報告書 2-5 プロジェクト報告書 2-6 プロジェクト報告書 2-7 プロジェクト報告書 3-1 検査記録簿 3-2 活動報告書 (面接試験結果) 4-1 プロジェクト報告書 4-2 プロジェクト報告書 5-1 プロジェクト報告書・インパクト調査報告書 5-2 インパクト調査報告書	- 大規模な旱魃が発生しない。
活動	投入		
1-1 行政、村落住民および民間業者の給水施設維持管理に関する役割分担を明確にし、各々がその内容を理解する。 1-2 給水施設の補修・改修・拡充システムを構築する (給水施設現況調査、資機材調査、関連データベース整備等) 1-3 ASUFOR普及サイトを選定する。 1-4 行政による啓蒙普及体制 (活動の評価・モニタリングを含む) を確立する。 1-5 給水施設オペレーターの能力を育成する。 1-5-1 全国3箇所の維持管理本部研修施設の整備を行う。 1-5-2 オペレーターの業務マニュアルを作成する。 1-5-3 対象サイトのオペレーターに対するトレーニングを実施する。 2-1 各村落における水管理委員会の現状を調査する。 2-2 15箇所の維持管理センター職員等から選定された普及員候補者に対して、住民参加型水管理組合 (ASUFOR) に関する研修を行う。 2-3 維持管理局職員が普及対象サイトにASUFORを普及させる。 2-4 普及対象サイトでの活動を評価する。 2-5 活動実績をもとに水管理組合に関するセミナーを開催する (第1回~3回)。 2-6 水管理委員のマニュアルを作成する。 3-1 対象サイトで地下水ポテンシャルを検証する。 3-2 井戸更正に係る維持管理本部スタッフの能力を向上させる。 3-3 対象サイトで地下水モニタリングシステムを強化・構築する。 3-4 需給バランスに基づいた水利用に関するガイドラインを作成する。 3-5 普及対象サイトのオペレーターと水管理委員に対し、ガイドラインに沿った水利用について指導する。 4-1 対象村落における住民の生活現況調査を実施する (ベースラインデータの収集)。 4-2 一部サイトで実施されている世帯収入向上プログラムを評価する。 4-3 世帯収入向上プログラムを立案する。 4-4 実証サイトで世帯収入向上プログラムを実施する (農地への家畜糞尿の利用、営農、マイクロファイナンス、交流市場、水場の整備、生活排水利用、放牧休憩所の整備)。 4-5 世帯収入向上プログラムのモニタリング・評価を行う。 4-6 活動実績をもとに持続的な水利用モデルに関するセミナーを開催する (第1回~3回)。 5-1 安全な水に係わる保健衛生に関する村落現況調査を実施する。 5-2 安全な水に係わる保健衛生教育対象村落を選定する。 5-3 安全な水に係わる保健衛生教育プログラムを策定する。 5-4 安全な水に係わる保健衛生教育プログラムを実施する。	<日本側> 1. 人材 - 専門家 (啓蒙・普及、給水施設、住民組織化、水資源、村落開発/営農、社会/ジェンダー配慮、啓蒙・普及/住民、村落開発/放牧畜、フォローアップ/標準マニュアル) 2. 機材 - 巡回指導のための車輛 - 維持管理部門整備用諸機材 - 水質/水量検査用機材 - データ整理用機器 (PC, ファックス、コピー機、プロジェクターなど) 3. 施設整備 - 水利省維持管理局内に設置するプロジェクト本部事務所整備 - ルガ維持管理本部における研修施設整備 - タンバウンダ維持管理本部における研修施設整備 - カオラック維持管理本部における研修施設整備 4. 研修 - 日本でのカウンターパート研修 (必要に応じて2-3人) <セネガル側> 1. 人材 - C/P (プロジェクトマネージャー 維持管理部門技術者、啓蒙普及担当者、村落開発担当者などのカウンターパート) 2. 施設 - プロジェクト拠点における日本人専門家の執務室 - 研修施設 - 村落でのプロジェクト活動拠点 3. 運営コスト - オペレーターおよび水管理委員に対する研修開催費 - 電気、水、電話料金などプロジェクト運営費 - 執務に必要な備品	- トレーニングを受けたオペレータが勤務を続ける。 - 経済活動推進のための市場が確保され続ける。	
			前提条件 - 使用可能な給水施設が存在する。 - 住民に水料金負担能力がある。

*1: プロジェクトが独自に設定した水管理委員会が運営管理上満たすべき項目を指す (評価シート参照)。

付属資料 2. 調査日程表

日時			コンサルタント	官団員	宿泊
1	5-nov.	土	東京発		
2	6-nov.	日	Dakar		
3	7-nov.	月	08:30 JICA 訪問、維持管理局表敬 専門家ヒアリング		Dakar
4	8-nov.	火	Dakar - Tambacounda		
5	9-nov.	水	タンバクンダ維持管理本部/ 維持管理センター - C/P インタビュー (M.Amadou Sall, M.Moussa Diop) - 訓練センター訪問 近隣サイト訪問		Tamba
6	10-nov.	木	Tambacounda - Louga		
7	11-nov.	金	サイト訪問 Moukh Moukh		Louga
8	12-nov.	土	Louga 維持管理本部/維持管理センター - C/P インタビュー (M.Mamadou Sambou, M.Ndiamoé Diop) - 訓練センター訪問 Dakar 着		
9	13-nov.	日	資料整理		Dakar
10	14-nov.	月	東京へ報告書送付 C/P インタビュー (未定) (M.Mass Niang, Mme.Aminata Gueye, M.Mamadou Sarr)		
11	15-nov.	火	C/P 事前説明	東京発	
12	16-nov.	水	C/P 事前説明	Dakar 着	Dakar
13	17-nov.	木	右欄参照	08:30 JICA 訪問 午後 サイト視察 (Ngaté-Bélakhole) Louga 着	Louga
14	18-nov.	金	〃	サイト訪問 Mbayèn Nègué, Moukh Moukh, 団内打合せ	
15	19-nov.	土	Louga 発 Dakar 着 5 項目評価グリッド準備	Louga 維持管理センター、維持管理本部 帰途、Taiba Ndiaye 立ち寄り Dakar 着	Dakar
16	20-nov.	日	右欄参照	13:00 維持管理局表敬、予定調整 団内打合せ	Dakar
17	21-nov.	月	〃	合同評価委員会 (1)	
18	22-nov.	火	〃	合同評価委員会 (2)	
19	23-nov.	水	〃	12:00 ミニッツ署名、レセプション 14:30 大使館報告 17:00 農業水利省官房表敬 ダカール発	Dakar
20	24-nov.	木	報告書作成		
21	25-nov.	金	報告書作成 Dakar 発	東京着	
22	26-nov.	土			
23	27-nov.	日	東京着		

付属資料 3. 面談者リスト

1. セネガル農業水利省		
①	Oumar Top	Secrétaire Général
②	Oumar Ndiaye	Counseiller Technique
2. セネガル側カウンターパート		
①	Mr. Babou Sarr, le Directeur	DEM 局長、総括 (Project Director)
②	Mr. Moustapha Toure	Direction de Exploitation et Maintenance、総括補助
③	Mr. Mass Niang	プロジェクトリーダー、啓蒙・普及 (行政) 担当カウンターパート
④	Mr. Moussa DIOP	タンバクンダ維持管理本部長、セネガル南部給水施設担当カウンターパート
⑤	Mr. Amadou Sall	タンバクンダ維持管理センター長 (BPF) (2005 年 8 月グデリ維持管理センター長に配転) セネガル南部住民組織化担当カウンターパート
⑥	Mr. Abdou Wakhab Ndiaye	Chef de Base、de DPV、Notto 営農活動担当カウンターパート
⑦	Mr. Amadou Lamine Gassama	ルガ維持管理本部長、セネガル北部給水施設担当カウンターパート (2005 年 10 月より)
⑧	Mr. Ndiame Diop	前ルガ維持管理本部長、前セネガル北部給水施設担当カウンターパート (2005 年 10 月まで)
⑨	Ms. Aminata Gueye	啓蒙・普及 (住民)、社会・ジェンダー配慮担当カウンターパート
⑩	Mr. Mamadou Sarr	水資源管理局 (DGPRES)、水資源担当カウンターパート
3. 在セネガル日本大使館		
①	高沢昭博	一等書記官
②	宮武美穂	三等書記官
4. 日本人専門家		
①	石井専門家	総括・啓蒙普及 (行政)
②	深井専門家	副総括/住民組織化
③	永沼専門家	水資源
④	吉川専門家	給水施設
⑤	井上専門家	生活活動多様化 (営農)
⑥	折田専門家	生活活動多様化 (牧畜)
⑦	後藤専門家	啓蒙・普及 2 (住民)
5. JICA セネガル事務所		
①	小西清文	所長
②	白井健道	次長
③	飯村 学	所員
④	Mamadou Ndome	所員

付属資料 4. 合同評価委員会出席者リスト

COMITE D' EVALUATION DU PRPJET

21、22 NOVEMBRE 2005

N°	PRENOM NOM	STRUTURE	
1	Ikufumi TOMIMOTO	Mission d'évaluation	
2	Masahiro MURAKAMI	Mission d'évaluation	
3	Elli Sugita	Mission d'évaluation	
4	Michiyuki KENMOTSU	Mission d'évaluation	
5	Miho MIYATAKE	Ambassade de Japon	
6	Tsutomu IIMURA	JICA SENEGAL	
7	Mamadou NDOME	JICA SENEGAL	
8	Babou SARR	DEM/DAKAR	
9	Masse NIANG	DEM/DAKAR	
10	Aminata Sow GUEYE	DEM/DAKAR	
11	Demba MBOU	DEM/DAKAR	
12	Mamadou Lamine GASSAMA	Chaf de SM/LOUGA	
13	Moussa DIOP	Chaf de SM/TAMBACOUNDA	
14	Mamadou SAMB	Chaf de BPF/NDIOUM	
15	Abdoul Wahab NDIAYE	Chaf de DPV/DAKAR	
16	Papa BAKHOUM	Chaf de BPF/TAMBACOUNDA	
17	Amadou SALL	Chaf de BPF/GOUDIRY	
18	Mamadou THIARE	Chaf de BPF/LINGUERE	
19	Ibrahima MBAYE	Chaf de BPF/LOUGA	
20	Nobuyuki ISHII	Expert de la JICA	
21	Yoshio FUKAI	Expert de la JICA	
22	Jun YOSHIKAWA	Expert de la JICA	

SM : Subdivision de Maintenance

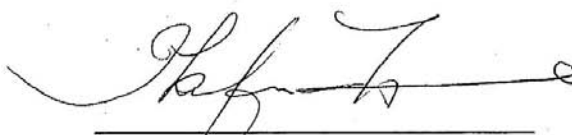
BPF: Brigargde des Puits et des Forage

MINUTES OF MEETING
BETWEEN
THE JAPANESE EVALUATION TEAM AND THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL
ON
THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR
THE PROJECT ON THE SAFE WATER AND THE SUPPORT
ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

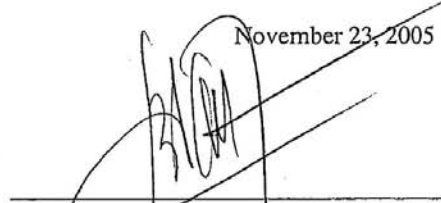
The Japanese Evaluation Team, organised by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Ikufumi Tomimoto, visiting the Republic of Senegal from November 5th to 23rd, 2005, and the Senegalese Evaluation Team, headed by Mr. Babou Sarr, formulated the Joint Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the Japanese Technical Cooperation for the Project on the Safe Water and the Support on Community Activities in the Republic of Senegal (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

As a result of a review and analysis of the activities and achievements of the Project, followed by a series of discussions, the Team agreed to forward to respective Governments a report of the evaluation, which is referred to in the summary report of the final evaluation, attached hereto.

Done in duplicate in English and French languages, each text being equally authentic. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.



Mr. Ikufumi Tomimoto
Leader, Japanese Evaluation Team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency,

November 23, 2005


Mr. Babou Sarr
Leader, Senegalese Evaluation Team
Director of Exploitation and
Maintenance, Ministry of Agriculture and
Hydraulics, Republic of Senegal

**JOINT FINAL EVALUATION REPORT
ON
JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR
THE PROJECT ON THE SAFE WATER AND
THE SUPPORT ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES
IN THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL**

Dakar, November 23, 2005



CONTENTS

Introduction ----- 3

0-1 Preface ----- 3

0-2 Objective of Evaluation Study----- 3

0-3 Members of the Evaluation Team ----- 3

Chapter 1. Outline of the Project----- 4

1-1 Background of the Project----- 4

1-2 Summary of the Project----- 4

Chapter 2. Methodology of Evaluation ----- 5

2-1 Methodology of Evaluation ----- 5

2-2 Criteria of Evaluation ----- 6

Chapter 3. Performance of the Project ----- 7

3-1 Inputs of the Project ----- 7

3-2 Outputs of the Project ----- 7

3-3 Achievement of Project Goal ----- 8

3-4 Project Performance and Implementation Process----- 9

Chapter 4. Results of the Evaluation ----- 10

4-1 Relevance ----- 10

4-2 Effectiveness ----- 10

4-3 Efficiency ----- 10

4-4 Impacts ----- 11

4-5 Sustainability ----- 12

Chapter 5. Conclusion ----- 13

Chapter 6. Recommendations and Lessons Learned ----- 14

6-1 Recommendations ----- 14

6-2 Lessons Learned ----- 14



Appendices

A. PDMe

B. Evaluation Grids

B-1. Performance Grid

B-2. Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid



Introduction

0-1. Preface

Based upon the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") signed on October 7th, 2002, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Senegal have been implementing the Project on the Safe Water and the Support on Community Activities (hereinafter referred to as the Project) since January, 2003. The Project is scheduled to be implemented for three (3) years and be completed on January 31st, 2006. In order to evaluate the achievements of the Project, JICA dispatched the Japanese Evaluation Team from November 5th to November 23rd, 2005. The Japanese Evaluation Team, jointly with the Senegalese Team, have undertaken the evaluation reported here.

0-2. Objectives of the Evaluation Study

- (1) To review the Inputs, Activities and Outputs of the Project, and evaluate the achievements against the Project Objectives.
- (2) To conduct a comprehensive evaluation on the achievements of the Project from the viewpoint of Five Criteria (explained later in this document).
- (3) To make recommendations for the future perspectives of the Project and draw lessons learned from the Project activities in order to reflect them on technical cooperation in a similar field.

0-3. Members of the Joint Evaluation Team

(1) The Senegalese Team

Leader Mr. Babou Sarr, Director of Exploitation and Maintenance, Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulics

Member Mr. Masse Niang, Direction of Exploitation and Maintenance

Member Mr. Moussa Dior Diop, Chief, Subdivision of Maintenance , Tambacounda

Member Mr. Mamadou Samb, Chief, Brigade of Wells and Boreholes, Ndioum

Member Mme. Aminata Sow Gueye, Direction of Exploitation and Maintenance

(2) The Japanese Team

Leader Mr. Ikufumi Tomimoto, Japan International Cooperation Agency

Member Prof. Masahiro Murakami, Kochi University of Technology

Member Dr. Elli Sugita, Japan International Cooperation Agency

Member Mr. Michiyuki Kemmotsu, Consultant

Chapter 1. Outline of the Project

1-1. Background of the Project

Japan has given assistance to Senegal to increase rural water supply for the past 25 years. One hundred nine water-supply systems were constructed under the Grant Aid scheme. As a result, many women and children were released from the burden of fetching water, while people began to live a more hygienic lifestyles. However, the past Japanese cooperation had been focused on the construction of infrastructure, and it has since been realized that an effective operation and maintenance is crucial for the sustainability of the infrastructure.

At the request of the government of Senegal to support establishing an effective operation and maintenance system in the communities that already have the water-supply systems constructed by Japan, and also support community development, JICA dispatched preliminary study teams three times in order to formulate and discuss the scope of the technical cooperation. The project plan agreed upon was approved and signed on October 7th, 2002 as the R/D. The project commenced in January 2003.

1-2. Summary of the Project

The summary of the Project as stated in the R/D signed on October 7, 2002, is as follows:

(1) The Overall Goal

Diffuse the sustainable water usage system throughout Senegal and improve the life quality of the residents.

(2) The Project Objective

Sustainable water usage system will be established through the activities at the project sites.

(3) Outputs of the Project

- 1) Maintenance system of the water supply facilities will be established by the collaboration among the administration, village residents and private sector.
- 2) Water management committee will be operated correctly.
- 3) Water will be used in accordance with the guidelines.
- 4) Activities on the production at the pilot sites will be diversified.



Chapter 2. Methodology of Evaluation

2-1. Methodology of Evaluation

The evaluation study was conducted by the Joint Evaluation Team comprised of Japanese and Senegalese members. The Japanese members were nominated by JICA and the Senegalese members were nominated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water of the Government of Senegal. The evaluation was conducted based on the "JICA Guidelines for the Project Evaluation, revised version of February, 2004." JICA Guideline primarily follows "the Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance, 1991" issued by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). This consists of the following three parts:

- (1) Verification of the Project performance comparing the actual results of the Project with the project design summarized in the Project Design Matrix for Evaluation (PDMe) attached as Appendix A. The original PDM was agreed at the initial stage of the Project, which was reviewed and revised every year to meet the actual situation. The Joint Evaluation Team reviewed all versions of PDMs and made PDM for evaluation purpose (PDMe), which is basically the same as the current PDM4 (PDM version 4). The only difference is that the indicator No. 1-5 "Manuals (draft) for establishing a sustainable water use will be produced," which was written in PDM3 but not in PDM4, is added to PDM4. The Team judged that the production of manuals is an important indicator.
- (2) Value judgment of the Project from the viewpoints of the Five Evaluation Criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Overall assessment will be described as; A=excellent, B=good, C=fair, and D=poor.
- (3) Recommendations for the future of the Project and lessons learned from the Project that may contribute to the planning and implementation of other projects.

In order to conduct the evaluation study, two evaluation grids, namely the Performance Grid and the Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid, were made in advance to clarify what data or information are needed. The grids were filled through i) the examination of the reports and records of the Project, ii) a questionnaire survey and interviews with the Japanese experts and the Senegalese counterpart personnel, and iii) the field observations of the sites.



2-2. Criteria of Evaluation

The Team reviewed all the activities and achievements of the Project and conducted evaluation from the viewpoint of the following Five-Evaluation Criteria.

(1) Relevance

Relevance of the Project plan was reviewed as the validity of Project Objective and Overall Goal in connection with donor's policy, the development policy of the Senegalese Government, and the needs of the beneficiaries.

(2) Effectiveness

Effectiveness was assessed by evaluating the extent to which the Project Objective in the PDMe has been achieved, or is expected to be achieved relative to the Outputs produced by the Project.

(3) Efficiency

Efficiency of the Project implementation was analyzed focusing on the relationship between Outputs and Inputs shown in the PDMe in terms of timing, quality and quantity.

(4) Impact

Impact of the Project was identified by referring to direct and indirect, positive and negative changes resulting from the Project.

(5) Sustainability

Sustainability of the Project was assessed in organizational, financial and technical aspects by examining the extent to which the Project achievement would be sustained or expanded after the Project completion.



Chapter 3. Project Performance and Implementation Process

Performance of the Project (Inputs, Activities, Outputs, Achievement of the Project Objective) is detailed in the "Performance Grid" (Appendix B-1). Following is the summary.

3-1. Inputs to the Project

The planned inputs and the actual inputs made so far are shown in Appendix B-1. In general, the inputs by both Senegalese and Japanese sides were made adequately in accordance with the plan, and they were used effectively for the Project activities.

3-2. Outputs of the Project

The planned outputs and the outputs actually produced are also shown in Appendix B-1. In general, expected outputs have been produced in accordance with the plan and it is likely that all the planned outputs will be produced by the end of the project period.

Output 1. The system for the operation and maintenance of the water supply systems is established through the collaboration between the administration, the village populations and the local private companies.

The targets of several indicators have been already attained. In all 24 sites, costs for minor repairs are 100% covered by ASUFOR funds. The administration are conducting water quality inspection periodically. Fifteen manuals have been produced and it is expected that this number will increase to 38 by the end of the Project period. However, it is observed that the establishment of maintenance contracts with the private companies, an important part of Output No.1, is behind the schedule. The reasons of the delay are;

- (1) General assembly of ASUFOR cannot be held until October because the farmers are busy during rainy and harvest seasons.
- (2) It takes time to get the authorization from the provincial government that is under the Ministry of Interior.
- (3) It was difficult to find capable and willing private companies for maintenance, as PEPTAC sites are small in number and scattered in remote areas.

Output 2. The management committee is managed properly.

The targeted indicators are mostly attained. A water sale by volume has been introduced in 23



7/16



sites, water-fee collection to exceed 80% has been realized in all 24 sites, and bank accounts for ASUFORs were opened for 23 sites, which is expected to increase to all the 24 sites. The monitoring of ASUFOR activities is also taking place in all 24 sites. Women participation has been attained in terms of the number of members in the executive board (19 sites have over 1/3 female members), the executive committee (22 sites have over 40% female members), and the attendance in the committees (100% in the most recent meetings).

Output 3. Water usage conforms to the guidelines.

Water volume is inspected at all sites but it was observed that the reporting was not well done at some sites. Although the understanding of operators and members of committee for the guidelines is not sufficient at some sites, water is utilized generally conforming to the guidelines.

Output 4. Income generating activities are diversified in the pilot sites.

ASUFORs of the pilot sites welcomed and supported the funds for income generating activities. Various activities, including agro-pastoral production, have been taking place in the communities. As the result of two years operation, ASUFOR not only recovered the financed money but added more than one million cfa francs in total to their funds.

Output 5. The populations of the target sites observe good hygiene practices.

For hygiene promotion, Cine-bus activities were conducted in 63 sites, with over 12,000 community members attending. The impact report shows that 98% of the community members are engaging in the cleaning of the surroundings of public water place. In the study, people also claimed that women can keep kitchen and utensils clean while they are paying attention to children's cleanliness. On the other hand, children became aware of the risks of contamination through stagnant water.

3-3. Achievement of the Project Objective (Forecast)

The Project Objective was achieved judging from the current status of the indicators (1. By the target year 2006, more than 20 sites are judged as very excellent or excellent as far as operation and maintenance capacities are concerned. 2. The frequency of breakdown of the water supply system has reduced in each site.) However, in order to keep these outcomes of the Project sustainable, it is necessary to form an effective model to establish a contract with private entities in remote areas and monitor by the administration (DEM).



8/16



3-4. Implementation Process

The implementation process of the project has the following features.

(1) Method of technology transfer

In most JICA's technical cooperation projects, target of the technology transfer by Japanese experts is limited to the counterpart staff. Training of beneficiaries utilizing such transferred technology is done by the counterparts in the implementing agency of the recipient country. Unique point of JICA's technical assistance is to focus on capacity development of the counterpart personnel, as well as the community members. This is quite useful and effective method for the successful implementation of the Project. In this project, the direct targets of technology transfer from the Japanese experts are the 12 counterpart staff of DEM. In addition, in the project, Japanese experts and Senegalese counterparts worked together in the training of Brigade de Puits et Forages (Brigade of Wells and Boreholes, BPF) staff and the community people for ASUFOR formation and operation. This method was effective in this Project.

(2) Review of PDM based on the annual monitoring of the Project

- Japanese experts and Senegalese counterparts jointly reviewed the progress of the Project every year and presented it at seminars.
- Some new staff joined the project as new counterparts every year, in accordance with the progress of the Project. The project held PCM workshop every year, to facilitate such new participants' understanding of the Project, and also to review the progress of the past year while making the plan for the coming year.
- Based on the discussion at the workshop, Japanese experts and Senegalese counterparts jointly made a plan for the revision of PDM and a plan of operation for the coming year and submitted to Joint Coordinating Committee for their approval.
- With approval from the Joint Coordinating Committee, PDM was revised every year. With such revisions, PDM become more realistic in details, while keeping the overall frame of the original plan intact.

(3) Support by the ASUFOR members of advanced sites for the activities of the newly started sites

The project benefited from the cooperation of the ASUFOR members of advanced sites, who made presentation at the meetings in the new sites and shared their experiences.

Chapter 4. Results of the Evaluation

The results of the evaluation by the Five-Evaluation Criteria are shown in the “Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid” (Appendix B-2). The following is the summary of the analysis.

4-1. Relevance

Overall evaluation result: A

- (1) The Project is consistent with MDGs’ Target No. 10: “Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.”
- (2) The Project also conforms to Japan’s Official Development Assistance Charter as well as “Japan’s Policy for Collaboration with Africa.”
- (3) The government of Senegal announced the “Reforme” of policy in the water supply sector, aiming to achieve the MDGs’ Target No.10 by its target year of 2015. The new policy includes the transition of maintenance of the water-supply systems from the government to the private sector, with ASUFOR in the communities playing a central role. The Project is consistent with this policy of the government of Senegal.
- (4) In addition to the sustainable management of water supply systems, the Project aims for diversification of production activities and improvement of livelihood in the target area through active participation of women and young people. This will contribute to other MDG’s targets, such as the reduction of poverty and improvement of health.

4-2. Effectiveness

Overall evaluation result: A

The Project Objective is likely to be achieved by the end of the Project period. All the outputs of the project are effectively contributing to the achievement of the Project Objective.

4-3. Efficiency

Overall evaluation result: A

All the inputs were well utilized in the Project activities and contributed to the realization of most of the expected outputs. Efficiency of the project can be judged as high, because the achievements were made with relatively small inputs.

In addition, the Project initiated meetings with other donors’ projects (such as that of AFD, CTB, EU and Luxemburg) to exchange useful information, establish common methods and tools,



10/16



and standardize manuals. This harmonization effort will contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of future activities. The Project also initiated a consultation framework among the three technical departments of the water supply sector (DH, DEM and DGPRE).

4-4. Impacts

Overall evaluation result: A

4-4-1. Prospect for the achievement of the Overall Goal and the Super Goal

The results of many studies and investigations show that the prevalence of water-related diseases and the drop out rate from primary schools were remarkably reduced by the construction of safe water supply systems. Whether such reduction is sustainable or not highly depends on the maintenance of the water supply systems. It is expected that water supply facilities will be well managed by the ASUFOR, which will result in keeping the lower prevalence of water-related diseases and the reduced school drop-out rates. The probability to achieve the Overall Goal is fairly high, with the condition that the government of Senegal conducts appropriate follow-up.

The Super Goal of the Project is consonance with Target No. 10 of MDGs. Achievement of this is a priority issue of the government of Senegal and successful operation of ASUFOR is an important element to achieve the said target. The probability of achievement it is fairly high with the condition that the government of Senegal builds an appropriate system for the following-up on existing sites and the expansion to new sites.

4-4-2. Other impacts

The stable supply of safe water is a fundamental element of Basic Human Needs (BHN). And it is likely that the Project, which is aiming at stable supply of safe water, will provide strong positive impacts on various fields.

- Influence on the establishment of related policies and on the preparation of laws, systems, and standards
- Promotion of equal participation by men and women
- Influence to the implementing agency on its organization, personnel, budget, etc.
- Influence on environmental protection (promotion of environmentally-friendly agriculture).
- Influence resulting from technological changes (the technologies applied in the project activities, such as the promotion of ASUFOR, consideration to gender issue, continuous training of water supply system operators, water saving agriculture, and livestock breeding).

No negative impact is expected at this moment.



11/16

4-5. Sustainability

Overall evaluation result: A

4-5-1. Sustainability at the community level

The degree of sustainability varies from one site to another. In some advanced sites, community members are not only participating in ASUFOR activities, but are capable of giving advice to the communities where ASUFOR activities have just started. The Project sites where ASUFOR activities recently started will continue to need follow-up support.

4-5-2. Sustainability at the national level

Some counterparts who received training from the Project conducted ASUFOR sensitization and diffusion activities by themselves in 57 new sites. This shows they have willingness and capability of expanding to new sites. However, the number of staff and the budget amount may not be enough for the nation-wide activities.

4-5-3. Overall sustainability

The model for ASUFOR sensitization and diffusion is almost established, and the motivation and capability of counterpart staff are at a high level. The issue is of national importance and political support can be expected. The Project is observed as sustainable. However, in order to strengthen it, the following measures are required:

- Establishment of an appropriate system at DEM (including personnel, logistics and budget) for the following-up of the existing sites and for the expansion to new sites.
- Develop an appropriate model of contract with the private sector in remote areas where a capable private sector does not exist.



12/16



Chapter 5. Conclusion

The establishment of a sustainable operation and maintenance system of rural water supply is an issue of high priority and necessity for the government of Senegal. Relevance of the Project is high. The Project Objective has almost been achieved effectively and efficiently. It is observed that various positive impacts are emerging. In general, the Project can be evaluated to be successful.

Some counterparts undertook sensitization and diffusion activities of ASUFOR to 57 new sites that are outside the Project target areas by themselves, utilizing the methods and tools introduced by the Project. This shows that the sustainability of the Project from a technical point of view is high, although personnel and financial arrangements are vitally important for the follow-up at the existing sites and of the expansion to new sites.



Chapter 6. Recommendations and Lessons Learned

6-1. Recommendations

6-1-1. Activities and Outputs to be achieved by the end of the Project period

- (1) The teams of Japanese experts and Senegalese counterparts are now making follow-up visits to the sites. Based on the findings of these visits, the Project shall identify concrete measures that the communities and the government of Senegal shall undertake.
- (2) With regards to establishing the maintenance contract between ASUFOR and private entities, only one site in the northern area has succeeded so far. The Project shall make a concerted effort to establish at least one more maintenance contract by ASUFOR in the southern area before the end of the Project period.

6-1-2. Activities after the Project period

In order to make progress towards the achievements of the Overall Goal and the Super Goal, it is necessary to follow-up at existing sites and expand to new sites. Thus, it is recommended that the Senegalese side take necessary action on the following and JICA shall consider possible further cooperation.

- (1) To establish an appropriate system (especially securing personnel and financial resources) to continue the monitoring and follow-up at the existing sites and the expansion to new sites.
- (2) To develop an effective model for maintenance contract with private entities in remote areas.

6-2. Lessons Learned

Successful outcomes of the Project can be attributed to the following measures, among many other efforts made by the Project.

- (1) Conformity to the needs of the recipient country

One of the major factors of the Project's success was that the main theme of the Project (establishment of ASUFOR) is an issue of high necessity and priority of the Senegalese government. This suggests the importance of focusing cooperation to the high priority area of the governmental policy. At the same time, the Project took careful measures to assess and respond to the needs and demands of the communities.

- (2) Cooperation with similar projects by other donors

The Project initiated meetings with other donors that have been involved in the rural water-supply sector in Senegal, such as AFD (REGFOR), CTB (PARPEBA) and EU (PRS2).



14/16



The participants agreed to promote the mutual exchange of useful information, and common use of effective methods and tools. The preparation study for the standardization of manuals has started.

(3) Understanding and adjusting the activities to the different situation of the communities

The Project included 25 sites in different parts of Senegal, with vast differences in their social and ecological environments. At the initial stage, the Project conducted various studies, including social analysis, gender analysis and needs assessment. It also made inventories of the situation of water supply systems and their community management. In addition, many of the experts dispatched by JICA already had long experience in Senegal with a good grasp of local situations. Project activities were conformed based on the understanding of the differences between each area. Manuals and guidelines for system operation and ASUFOR activities were translated into local languages.

(4) Method of technology transfer

Although some basic trainings were made in classroom-type training courses, the major approach of the technology transfer in the Project was the method of "learn from experience." Teams of Japanese experts and Senegalese counterparts were formed and their activities were carried out by visiting communities jointly. Such method has been effective, especially in a project aiming to establish a participatory operation and maintenance system.

(5) Production activities after the consolidation of organizational aspects

The Project consists of not only the establishment of the operation and maintenance system for rural water supply, but also other elements such as community development through agro-pastoral production. As the responsible department of the government (DEM) is not the executing agency for such issues, there were at times some difficulties for smooth operation of the Project in those aspects. Nevertheless, the evaluation results show success in those areas. A major factor for the success is that the agro-pastoral activities were made only at the sites where ASUFORs were well organized. This suggests that the agro-pastoral activities are more likely to succeed after the formation and consolidation of ASUFOR, rather than proceeding simultaneously.

(6) Effectiveness of water fee payment by the volume consumed

Although there was resistance by some communities to the introduction of water meter and the incremental payment of water for the volume consumed, this system soon proved to be contributing to equitable payment, the transparency of accounting, and conservation of water. In agro-pastoral activities, this payment system was especially effective in devising a method to



use water conservatively, as the people would have a chance to feel their expense and the remaining gain in monetary terms.

(7) Monitoring system

The Project supported the establishment of the monitoring systems for water resources, water-supply systems and the ASUFOR activities. The monitoring of water resources, including pumping discharge and the change in groundwater level, is especially important in avoiding the over-use of scarce water resources, as well as the damage to the infrastructure. ASUFOR activities also need monitoring and advice for effective management and adequate water use. Continuous monitoring has been and will be crucial in the sustainable operation at a community level.



Appendix A

PDMe (Project Design Matrix for Evaluation):

Project Title: the Project on the Safe Water and the Support on Community Activities

Project Period: 2003-2006

Target area: (1) Target sites for ASUFOR Animation

(2) Target sites for the improvement of households' incomes

Target groups: Populations of the target sites

Date: Nov 2005

Project Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Super Goal The sustainable water usage system is diffused throughout Senegal.			
Overall Goal 1. The capacity of the administration to diffuse the sustainable potable water usage system is developed. 2. The living condition of the populations in the target sites has been improved.	1 The Master Plan for the establishment of a sustainable water supply system is elaborated for its nationwide diffusion. 2-1 The prevalence of water related diseases is reduced by 50% as compared to the time before the establishment of the water supply system and is maintained at that level. 2-2 The dropout rate from primary school is below the national average, say 20 %.	1 Project Reports 2-1 Baseline and Impact survey Reports 2-2 Baseline and Impact survey Reports	
Project Objective Sustainable water usage system will be established through the activities conducted at the project sites	1 To the target year 2006 more than 20 sites are judged very excellent or excellent as far as operation and maintenance management capacities are concerned. 2. Necessary wait-time between notice of breakdown and repair of the water supply system reduces in each site.	1. Project Reports 2. Project Reports	Public services, besides water supply are maintained.
Outputs 1. Operation and maintenance system of the water supply facilities is established through the collaboration between the administration, the village populations and the local private companies. 2. The management committee is managed properly. 3. Water usage conforms to the guidelines. 4. Income generating activities are diversified in the pilot sites. 5. The populations of the target sites observe good hygiene practices.	1-1 Costs for minor repairs are 100% covered from management committee funds in all target sites. 1-2 In compliance with the contract, the administration will supervise the respective roles of the management committee and private companies. 1-3 Maintenance contracts are passed between local private companies and all target sites. 1-4. In each target site, the Administration conducts water quality inspection once in a year. 1-5 Manuals for establishing sustainable water use will be drafted 2-1 A water sale by volume is introduced in all target sites. 2-2 The fee collection rate is more than 80 % in all target sites. 2-3 In all target sites the management committees already open a bank account. 2-4 Monitoring of management committee activities is done in all the target sites. 2-5 The proportion of female members in the executive board is minimum 1/3 of the members in all target sites. 2-6 In all target sites the number of male Executive Committee members is equal to that of female members. 2-7 The percentage of attendance to board meetings and executive committee meetings must be more than 80% for both men and women. 3-1 The pumping rate will be inspected every month. 3-2 The borehole operator and the members of the management committee can explain the water usage guidelines. 4-1 The board of the borehole committee financially supports the community development activities. 4-2 The incomes of the inhabitants involved in community development activities increased. 5-1 Populations join cine-bus activities in each site. 5-2 Understanding of hygiene and sanitation is enhanced.	1-1 Operation books 1-2 Operation books 1-3 Contracts 1-4 Results of water resources inspections 1-5 Drafts of manuals 2-1 Management books 2-2 Management books 2-3 Bank Books 2-4 Expert Reports 2-5 Attendance Reports 2-6 Attendance Reports 2-7 Attendance Reports 3-1 Inspection sheets 3-2 Progress reports (Results of interview) 4-1 Project Reports 4-2 Project Reports 5-1 Project Reports and Impact Survey Reports 5-2 Impact Survey Reports	A widespread drought do not outburst.
Activities 1-1 Clarify the roles of the administration, village residents and the local private companies concerning operation and maintenance of the water supply facilities and promote understanding of the content of the assigned roles. 1-2 Establish a system for the repair/rehabilitation/extension of the water supply facilities (inventory of the current condition of the facilities, equipment and related database, etc.) 1-3 Select the sites for ASUFOR animation 1-4 Establish the enlightening and diffusion system by the administration (including monitoring of activities) 1-5 Train the borehole operators 1-5-1 Training facilities are established in the three Subdivisions of the country. 1-5-2 Establish a procedures manual for the operators 1-5-3 Organise borehole operators' training 2-1 Study the current situation of the management committees in the target site 2-2 Organise ASUFOR training mainly for candidates from maintenance brigades. 2-3 Promote ASUFOR animation in the target sites by DEM staffs as animators. 2-4 Evaluate the activities in the target site for ASUFOR animation. 2-5 Organise ASUFOR seminars referring to the results of the activities. 2-6 Establish a manual for management committee members 3-1. Define a piezometric network in the project area. 3-2 Train DEM staffs on borehole rehabilitation 3-3 Reinforce and set up a groundwater monitoring system in the target sites 3-4 Elaborate some guidelines on the usage of water in due consideration of balance between offer and demand. 3-5 Train borehole operators and management committee members on proper use of water in cope with the guidelines. 4-1 Analyse the current living conditions in the target villages (collection of baseline data) 4-2 Evaluate the households incomes improvement programme, implemented in some sites 4-3 Elaborate the households incomes improvement programme 4-4 Implement the households incomes improvement programme in the pilot site (enhancement of cattle droppings in market gardens, agricultural development, micro-finance, exchange markets, use of domestic waste waters, layout of rest places for livestock breeders) 4-4 Conduct monitoring of households incomes improvement programme 4-6 Organise seminars on the model for sustainable water usage referring to the obtained results (3 seminars) 5-1 Conduct a study on the current situation of the villages regarding health care and hygiene 5-2 Select the sites where to conduct hygiene education regarding potable water usage 5-3 Plan for hygiene education on the usage of potable water 5-4 Implement hygiene education on the usage of potable water.	Inputs « Japanese side » 1. Human resources Experts: - Institutional development - Maintenance of water supply facilities - Sensitisation and animation - Water resources - Agriculture development - Social/gender considerations - Community development - Development of livestock breeding - Revisions/Standard Manual 2. Training - Overseas training for Senegalese counterparts in Japan (2-3 persons/year depending on the needs) 3. Equipment - Vehicles and motor bike for field activities - Equipment for the strengthening of the Department of Operation and Maintenance - Equipment for water quality analysis and for pump discharge measurement - Equipment for data processing (computers, fax machines, photocopy machines, video-projector, etc.) 4. Preparation of facilities - Preparation of project office in DEM - Rehabilitation of the Louga training centre - Construction of training facilities in Tambacounda Subdivision. - Construction of training facilities in Kaolack Subdivision. « Senegal Side » 1. Human resources Senegalese counterparts: - Project manager - Maintenance technician - Sensitisation and animation personnel - Community development in charge, etc. 2. Facilities - Office space for the Japanese experts in the head office of the Project - Training centre - Project base at the village level 3. Operation Funds - Cost for the organisation of boreholes operators and management committee members training - Project operation cost (electricity, water, telephone, etc.,) - Office Furniture		Preconditions - Functioning water supply facilities exist. - Inhabitants can afford payment of the water fee.

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(1) Result of Inputs

Evaluation Question : Were input conducted as planned? (compare with planned values)

Information Source : Reports, records and other documents made by the Project, Interview with Japanese experts and Senegalese Counterpart staffs. Observation at the site.

Remarks: Japanese yen 1.00 for Fcfa 0.21290 (Exchange rate quoted by BCAO (XOF) as of November 1, 2005) is used for the calculation.

Input Items	Planned Inputs (as shown in R/D and PDM)	Conducted Inputs (as of November 2005) (Some inputs planned to be conducted by the end of January 2006 is also included.)	Information source and data collecting methods
Inputs by Japanese side			
1. Dispatch of experts	Leader/Enlightenment and diffusion 1 (administration)	N. Ishii 1st Year: 1 trip (45 days), 2nd Year: 2 trips (315d ays), 3rd Year: 2 trips (309 days), 4th Year: 2 trips (234 days) total: 7 trips 903 days	Project Data
	Water supply facility maintenance	J. Yoshikawa 1st Year:1trip (30 days), 2nd Year: 3 trips (195 days), 3rd Year: 1 trip (150 days) 4th Year: 1 trip (60 days). total: 6 trips (465 days)	
	Sub leader/resident organizing	Y. Fukai 1st Year: 1 trip (35 days) 2nd Year: 3 trips (165 days), 3rd Year: 2 trips (180 days), 4th Year: 2 trips (60 days). Total: 8 trips (440 days)	
	Water resource	T. Naganauma 2nd Year: 2 trips (120 days), 3rd Year: 1 trip (60 days), 4th Year:1trip (45 days).total: 4 trips (225 days)	
	Rural development 1 (Cultivating)	S. Inoue 2nd Year:1 trip (60 days), 3rd Year: 1 trip (60 days), 4th Year:1 trip (55 days). total: 3 trips (300 days)	
	Social/Gender Issue	M. Hamaoka 2nd Year: 1 trip (105 days), 3rd Year: 1 trip(75 days), 4th Year: 1 trip (120 days) total: 2 trips175 days	
	Enlightenment and diffusion 2 (Resident)	M. Goto 1st Year: 1 trip (30days), 2nd Year: 3 trips (125days), 3rd Year: 2 trips (225 days), 4th Year: 2 trips (150days). total: 8 trips (630 days)	
	Rural development 2 (livestock)	I. Orita 2nd Year: 1 trip (75days), 3rd Year: 2 trips (135days), 4th Year: 2 trips (105 days). Total: 5 trips (315 days)	
	Follow-ups/ Manual Standardization	K. Midorikawa 4th Year: 1 trip (45days). Total: 1 trip 45days	
	Total	9 experts, 45 trips, 3,498 man-days(116.6 M/M) PDM were reviewed every year. Experts for Social/Gender Issue, Rural development 2 (livestock) and Follow-ups/ Manual Standardization were not included in the R/D and the original PDM but added later in accordance with the necessity by review	
2. Provision of Equipment	Equipment for the quantity and quality monitoring of water	1st Year: Vehicle 2, Pickup truck 2, Computer 12, Equipment for enlightening (microphone, speaker, generator, etc.) totalFcfa64,371,200 (KY13,705)	Project Data
	Equipment on the data management (Personal computer, copy machine etc.)	2nd Year: Equipment for well maintenance KY21,282, Vehicle 2 Others (Water meter, Video equipment, Equipment for making chicken feed, copying machine) Fcfa126,458,743 (KY26,923) 3rd Year: Water meter Fcfa13,821,330 (KY2,943)	

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(1) Result of Inputs

Input Items	Planned Inputs (as shown in R/D and PDM)	Conducted Inputs (as of November 2005) (Some inputs planned to be conducted by the end of January 2006 is also included.)	Information source and data collecting methods
	<p>Vehicles for the activities on enlightenment and diffusion</p> <p>Audio-visual equipment for the activities on enlightenment</p>	<p>Total for the period up until the evaluation time: Fcfa204,651,273 (KY43,570) plus KY21,282. Grand total KY64,852</p> <p>Inputs for equipment are made generally in accordance with the plan.</p>	
<p>3. Rehabilitation and construction of facilities</p>	<p>Project head office at DEM</p> <p>Training facilities At Louga</p> <p>Training facilities At Tambacounda</p> <p>Training facilities At Kaolack</p>	<p>The Senegalese side provided the Project head office by renovation at Senegalese cost.</p> <p>2nd year: Operator training facilities at Louga (renovated) KY862</p> <p>3rd year: Operator training facilities at Tambacounda (newly built) KY24,706</p> <p>4th Year: Operator training facilities at Tambacounda (new building under construction) KY 24,003</p> <p>Total KY57,232</p>	<p>Project Data</p>
<p>4. Training of counterpart staff in Japan</p>	<p>2 to 3 counterpart staff per year depending on the necessity</p>	<p>2nd Year: 3 C/Ps, 69 M/D Masse NIANG (16 days), Aminata Sow GUEYE (30 days) Ndiame DIOP (23 days)</p> <p>3rd Year: 3 C/Ps, 73M/D M. Mousa DIOP (23 days), M. Mamadou SAMB (27 days), M.Mamadou SARR (23 days)</p> <p>4th Year: 2 C/Ps, 50 M/D M.Mamadou GASSAMA (23 days), M. Amadou SALL (27 days)</p> <p>Total: 8 trainees, 165 M/D(5.5M/M)</p> <p>2003.1-2003.3 Result Y6,223,398</p> <p>2003.4-2004.3 Result Y12,517,430</p> <p>2004.4-2005.3 Result Y15,586,525</p> <p>2005.3-2006.1 Budget Y19,067,299</p> <p>total Y53,394,652</p>	<p>Project Data</p>
<p>5. Operation expenses</p>		<p>Amount and timing of disbursement were appropriate and contributed to the smooth operation of the Project.</p>	<p>Project Data</p>

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(1) Result of Inputs

Input Items	Planned Inputs (as shown in R/D and PDM)	Actual Inputs (as shown in the Project Reports and other Documents made by the Project) (as of the end of September) (Some inputs planned to be made by the end of January 2006 is also included.)	Information source and data collecting methods
Inputs by Senegalese side 1. Senegalese Counterpart and administrative personnel	1 PM/Enlightenment and diffusion 1 (administration)	M. Masse NIANG Since the 1st year.	Project Data
	2 Water supply facility maintenance	North: M. Ndiame DIOP Since the 1st year. Central: M. Mamadou GASSAMA Since the 3rd year. Replaced by M. Ibrahim Nbaye from 09,2005 South: M. Moussa DIOP Since the 3rd year.	
	3 Resident organizing	North: M. Mamadou SAMB Since the 3rd year. Replaced by M. Pape Bakhom from 09,2005. South: M. Amadou SALL Since the 3rd year. Replaced by M. Mamadou Gassama from 09,2005	
	4 Enlightenment and diffusion 2 (Resident)	Mme. Aminata Sow GUEYE Since the 2nd year. Followed by M. Moussa Diop from 09,2005	
	5 Social/Gender Issue	Mme. Aminata Sow GUEYE Since the 2nd year.	
	6 Water resource	M. Mamadou SARR Since the 2nd year.	
	7 Rural development 1 (Cultivating)	M. Ousmane LY Since the 2nd year. M. Abdou Wakhhab NDIAYE New from the 4th year	
	8 Rural development 2 (livestock)	M. Moustapha Thiam Since the 2nd year.	
2. Facilities	Others	The Counterpart staff, who work together with the Japanese experts and received the technical transfer, are the above 12. In addition to the staff of BPF (Brigade des Puits et des Forages, local centers of maintenance under DEM) staff is also regarded as quasi-counterpart. Transfers of the BPF heads were made in August 2005, and of SM (Subdivision de Maintenance) in October 2005. Some counterparts were replaced as mentioned above. But those who were transferred to other positions can be engaged in sensitization and diffusion of ASUFOR at their new sites. DEM renovated a room in the DEM office and provided the Project office.	Site observation
	Project Office(s) for Japanese experts		
	Training facilities	Seminars and the Joint Coordinating Committees were held in Dakar, and training courses were held at Subdivisions of Maintenance (SM) such as in Louga and Tambacounda. Before the completion of the SM's training facilities, the Project secured necessary venues.	Site observation
	Base for project activities in villages	Offices of BPF or SM were used as the bases for project activities in the villages.	Site observation

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(1) Result of Inputs

Input Items	Planned Inputs (as shown in R/D and PDM)	Actual Inputs (as shown in the Project Reports and other Documents made by the Project) (as of the end of September) (Some inputs planned to be made by the end of January 2006 is also included.)	Information source and data collecting methods
3. Operating expenses - Expenses for training operators and ASUFOR members. - Operating expenses for utilities (electricity, water telephone, etc.) - Stationeries, furniture, etc.		Annual budget of DEM has been about 550 million cfa francs constantly during the Project period. Fixed expenses such as wages, salaries, utilities (electricity and water), buildings, land, and office remodeling cost were paid by DEM from the budget for the Project activities. However, the exact amount spent for the Project could not be identified. Current operating expenses, such as the expenses for training courses, fuels, etc. were born by donors during the Project period, not only in PEPTAC but also in other projects such as REGEFOR.	

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(2) Result of Activities

Evaluation Question : Were each of activities conducted smoothly as planned?

Information Source : Project report, interviews with Japanese experts and Senegalese counterparts

Planned Activity	Period of Activities	Conducted Activities	
Overall Activities	First Year (2003.1-2003.3)	The preparations activities for ASUFOR promotion and for setting up a system for management and maintenance of water-supply facilities took place in the First year. The organ of execution put a system of promotion of the Project in place in relation with the counterparts. In first year, a seminary and a meeting of the piloting Committee were organized and it permitted to make better understand the stakes of the Project and to get his/her/its recognition by the organisms concern. The collaboration of these organisms has been verified at the time of the Second year of activities. Principal activities led at the time of the First year (January 2003 - March 2003)	
	Second Year, First Half (2003.4-2003.9)	The first year and the first half of the second year combined (January 2003 to September 2003) are named as Phase 1. The preparation work for 1. The system for activities of enlightenment and diffusion of ASUFOR, activities for income generating and activities for good hygiene practices were conducted.	
	Second Year, Second Half (2003.10-2004.3)	As the Project came into actual implementing stage, the PDM was reviewed in a workshop. As a result, revisions in some activities and indicators were proposed.	
	Third Year, First Half (2004.4-2004.9)	The proposed revision of PDM was approved.	
	Third Year, Second Half (2004.10-2005.3)	In addition to the above, modification as follows were proposed and approved to make PDMs - Modification to indicator 1-2 of output 1. - Modification to indicator 2-7 of output 2	
	Fourth Year, First Half (2005.4-2005.9)	PDM was further reviewed and the indicators for the overall Goal were revised.	
	Fourth Year, First Half (plan) (2005.10-2006.1)	Follow-up and reporting in each field were conducted.	
	General Affairs	First Year (2003.1-2003.3)	-The implementation policies of the Project was presented to the related organizations (MAH, DEM, JICA, etc.) and discussions were held. -Preparation for the linkage with other similar projects - Annual operation plan for the second year - First year seminar - Inception report
		Second Year, First Half (2003.4-2003.9)	-Presentation and discussion on the Inception Report -Creation and opening of a Project Home Page -Seminar on social and gender issues. -PCM workshop for the review of PDM - Second year semi-annual reporting seminar -Joint Coordinating Committee(JCC) -Production of the Progress Report No.1

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(2) Result of Activities

Planned Activity	Period of Activities	Conducted Activities
	Second Year, Second Half (2003.10-2004.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The liaison committee for establishment of ASUFOR - Holding yearly seminar for the second year and JCC.
	Third Year, First Half(2004.4-2004.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The liaison committee to establish a maintenance system for water-supply facilities - PCM workshop - Kick-off Seminar for activities in Tambacounda area - Third year semiannual reporting seminar and JCC - Production of the Progress Report No.2
	Third Year, Second Half (2004.10-2005.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set the target amount of accumulated deposit for each site. - Preparation for the maintenance contract with private entities - The liaison committee with similar projects of other donors. - The liaison committee to establish a maintenance system for water-supply facilities - Annual seminar for the third year and JCC.
	Fourth Year (2005.4-2006.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation for the maintenance contract with private entity - The liaison committee to establish a maintenance system for water-supply facilities - Moukh Moukh project site visit by the Minister of Agriculture and Hydraulics -Follow-up activities - JCC and the Project final seminar
Public Relations	Second Year (2003.4-2004.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Printed and distributed posters. -Installed exhibition boards -Started Project home page -Started flyers announcing the initiation of home page -Distributed table calendars
	Third Year (2004.4-005.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Radio broadcasting ASUFOR at Tambacounda area -Distributed T-shirts with PEPTAC logo -Distributed posters -Interviewed by RTS(National broadcasting corporation of Senegal)
	Fourth Year, First Half (2005.4-2005.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distributed a booklet of the PEPTAC's activities to the participants visiting the site of Moukh Moukh. - In the number of "New Agriculture" April 2005, a newsletter of the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulics, PEPTAC was introduced in an article titled " New aspect of the cooperation Senegal - Japan ". It summarized the Objectives and Outputs of the PEPTAC project, including, ASUFOR promotion, the activities concerning the setting up of water meters, activities at Taiba Ndiaye and Moukh-Moukh.
Activities for Outputs 1 The system for the operation and maintenance of the water supply systems is established through the collaboration between the	First Year (2003.1-2003.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preparations to establish a system of maintenance of water supply with the collaboration between the administration, the communities and private enterprises -Survey on the current status of water supply facilities and survey on social environment -Site selection for ASUFOR diffusion (G1).

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(2) Result of Activities

Planned Activity	Period of Activities	Conducted Activities
<p>administration, the village populations and the local private companies</p> <p>1-1 Clarify the roles of the administration, village residents and the local private companies concerning operation and maintenance of the water supply facilities and promote understanding of the content of the assigned roles.</p> <p>1-2 Establish a system for the repair/rehabilitation/extension of the water supply facilities (inventory of the current condition of the facilities, equipment and related database, etc.)</p> <p>1-3 Select the sites for ASUFOR animation</p> <p>1-4 Establish the enlightening and diffusion system by the administration (including monitoring of activities)</p> <p>1-5 Train the borehole operators</p> <p>1-5-1 Training facilities are established in the three Subdivisions of the country.</p> <p>1-5-2 Establish a procedures manual for the operators</p> <p>1-5-3 Organise borehole operators' training</p>	<p>Second Year, First Half (2003.4-2003.9)</p> <p>Second Year, Second Half (2003.10-2004.3)</p> <p>Third Year, First Half (2004.4-2004)</p> <p>Third Year, Second Half (2004.10-2005.3)</p> <p>Fourth Year, First Half (2005.4-2005.9)</p> <p>Fourth Year Second Half (2005.10-2006.1)</p>	<p>Liaison committee on ASSUFOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Site selection for ASUFOR diffusion (G2) -Renovation of training center at SM Louga -Survey on private maintenance companies in Louga area. <p>Site selection for ASUFOR diffusion (G3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Writing textbooks for training operators (7 subjects) - Writing manuals for the operators - Survey on private entities of Kaolack and Tambacounda regions - Plan for the construction of operator training centers at Subdivisions (Kaolack, Tambacounda) - Design and estimate for operator training centers at Subdivisions (Kaolack, Tambacounda) -Committee on establishment of water supply maintenance <p>Sensitization and diffusion activities for ASUFOR (Group 3-2: 6 sites)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey on private companies and preparation for contract by ASUFOR - ASUFOR follow-up (Group 1, 2, 3-1) - Establishment of monitoring system - Setting up of picture boards (Group 2,3) - Re-training of operators -Committee on establishment of water supply maintenance <p>Committee on establishment of water supply maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-site retraining of operators (on site Tambacounda) - Construction of training center at SM Kaolack <p>Supported licensing of ASUFORs as a legal body for maintenance contract with private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up and reporting of each field <p>Note: As DEM expressed their intention in July 2005 that DEM will withdraw from maintenance work by July 2007 and will establish tender system for maintenance of water supply system by private companies, the Project continued the discussion with DEM with the priority on the expressed two points.</p>
<p>Activities for Output 2. The management committee is managed properly.</p> <p>2-1 Study the current situation of the management committees in the target site</p>	<p>Second Year, First Half (2003.4-2003.9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization and diffusion activities of ASUFOR (Group 3-1) - Monitoring on ASUFOR (Group 1, 2) - Training course for BPF staff at Tambacounda, Kolda and Ziguinchor on method of ASUFOR sensitization and diffusion activities - Production of Guidelines for gender consciousness - Baseline survey and social & gender survey - Installation of water meter (Group 1)

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(2) Result of Activities

Planned Activity	Period of Activities	Conducted Activities
2-2 Organise ASUFOR training mainly for candidates from maintenance brigades.	Second Year, Second Half (2003.10-2004.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization and diffusion activities of ASUFOR (Group 1/2) - Monitoring of ASUFOR (group 1, 2) - Survey on the current status of water supply facilities - Plan water meter installation (Group 2)
2-3 Promote ASUFOR animation in the target sites by DEM staffs as animators.	Third Year, First Half(2004.4-2004.9))))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization and diffusion activities of ASUFOR (Group 3-1) - Monitoring on ASUFOR sensitization and diffusion (Group 1, 2) - Training on methodology of ASUFOR promotion for animators in regions of Tambacounda, Kolda and Ziguinchor - Social & gender survey (Group 3) - Installation of water meter (Group 3-1) - Manuals for operators - Survey on private entities and preparation of data base - Supervision of construction of training center for operators
2-4 Evaluate the activities in the target site for ASUFOR animation.	Third Year, Second Half (2004.10-2005.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASUFOR sensitization and diffusion activities (group 3-2) - ASUFOR monitoring - Installation of water meter (Group 3-2) - Studies on social and gender issues (Group 1,2)
2-5 Organise ASUFOR seminars referring to the results of the activities.	Fourth Year, First Half (2005.4-2005.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up of ASUFOR Group 1,2,3) - Follow-up of ASUFOR sites , which are not the target sites of the Project but were promoted by SM by themselves (23 sites) - Follow-up on the social and gender issues of ASUFOR - Follow-up of accountants - Analysis of social and gender study (Group 3)
2-6 Establish a manual for management committee members	Fourth Year Second Half (2005.10-2006.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up and reporting of each field were executed.
Activities for Output 3.	Second Year, First Half (2003.4-2003.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential diagnosis underground water of the sites (Group 1) - Preparation of water utilization guidelines for the sites. - Training of SM Louga staff on utilization of borehole camera for borehole maintenance
3-1 Define a piezometric network in the Project area.	Second Year, Second Half (2003.10-2004.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential diagnosis underground water of the sites (Group 2) - Production of underground water monitoring manuals - Production of well rehabilitation manuals - Production of water utilization guidelines (Group 1)
3-2 Train DEM staffs on borehole rehabilitation	Third Year, First Half (2004.4-2004.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential diagnosis underground water of the sites (Group 3) - Revision of underground water monitoring manuals - Production of water utilization guidelines (Group 2)
3-3 Reinforce and set up a groundwater monitoring system in the target sites		
3-4 Elaborate some guidelines on the usage of water in due		

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(2) Result of Activities

Planned Activity	Period of Activities	Conducted Activities
consideration of balance between offer and demand. 3-5 Train borehole operators and management committee members on proper use of water in cope with the guidelines.	Third Year, Second Half (2004.10-2005.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of water utilization guidelines - Training of operators and ASUFOR members on water utilization guidelines - Verification of underground water potential at dry season - Preparation of training on underground water potential - Training on borehole camera at SM Louga
	Fourth Year, First Half (2005.4-2005.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening water resources monitoring - Training of water utilization conforming to the guidelines
	Fourth Year, Second Half (2005.10-2006.1)	Follow-up and reporting of each field
Activities for Output 4. Income generating activities are diversified in the pilot sites. 4-1 Analyse the current living conditions in the target villages (collection of baseline data) 4-2 Evaluate the households incomes improvement programme, implemented in some sites 4-3 Elaborate the households incomes improvement programme 4-4 Implement the households incomes improvement programme in the pilot site (enhancement of cattle droppings in market gardens, agricultural development, micro-finance, exchange markets, use of domestic waste waters, layout of rest places for livestock breeders) 4-5 Conduct monitoring of households incomes improvement programme 4-6 Organise seminars on the model for sustainable water usage	First Year (2003.1-2003.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation for diversification of production activities - Selection of sites for the production activities
	Second Year, First Half (2003.4-2003.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making plan and preparation for the production diversification activities. - Baseline survey. Identification of community needs.
	Second Year, Second Half (2003.10-2004.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market study - Planning production diversification activities - Improvement of soils for setting up agricultural exploitation activities (TAIBA NDIAYE , MOUKH-MOUKH) - Construction of a fence around the farmland of TAIBA NDIAYE and MOUKH-MOUKH - Setting up of a water dripping in TAIBA NDIAYE - Setting up of reservoirs and water pipes in MOUKH-MOUKH - Training of chicken farming in TAIBA NDIAYE - Construction of chicken houses in TAIBA NDIAYE - Sales of poultry product in TAIBA NDIAYE
	Third Year, First Half (2004.4-2004.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of village residents' participation with production diversification activities. - Application of manure of sorghum (TAIBA NDIAYE) - Experimental - home gardening (MOUKH-MOUKH) - Construction of office (ASUFOR) (TAIBA NDIAYE, MOUKH MOUKH) - Agricultural warehouse construction (TAIBA NDIAYE) - Construction of stall for the bulls (MOUKH MOUKH) - Construction of chicken house, sale of poultry products (TAIBA NDIAYE, MOUKH-MOUKH) - Experimental cultivation of vegetables (MOUKH-MOUKH) - Purchase, raising and mating of bulls (MOUKH-MOUKH)
	(This cell is empty as per the image)	(This cell is empty as per the image)

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(2) Result of Activities

Planned Activity	Period of Activities	Conducted Activities
(3) referring to the obtained results (3 seminars)	Third Year, Second Half (2004.10-2005.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experimental market gardening (TAIBA NDIAYE, MOUKH-MOUKH) - Sale of poultry product (TAIBA NDIAYE, MOUKH-MOUKH) - Cultivation of foders (MOUKH-MOUKH) - Purchase, raising and mating of bulls (MOUKH-MOUKH) - Training on the processing dairy products (MOUKH-MOUKH) - Production of training manuals - Plantation of fodder trees (MOUKH-MOUKH) - Utilization of markets (MOUKH-MOUKH) - Impact survey
	Fourth Year, First Half (2005.4-2005.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experimental market gardening (TAIBA NDIAYE, MOUKH MOUKH) - Sale of poultry product (TAIBA NDIAYE, MOUKH MOUKH) - Cultivation of foders (MBEYENE-NEGUE: very enclosed to the Lake Guiers) - Raising and mating of bulls (MOUKH MOUKH) - Plantation of fodder trees (MOUKH MOUKH) - Utilization of markets (MOUKH MOUKH)
	Fourth Year Second Half (2005.10-2006.1)	Follow-up and reporting of each field
Activities for Output 5. The populations of the target sites observe good hygiene practices. 5-1 Conduct a study on the current situation of the villages regarding health care and hygiene 5-2 Select the sites where to conduct sanitary education regarding potable water usage 5-3 Plan for sanitary education on the usage of potable water 5-4 Implement sanitary education on the usage of potable water.	Second Year, First Half (2003.4-2003.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of education materials of good hygiene practices. - Training of DEM animator for health and hygiene activities.
	Second Year, Second Half (2003.10-2004.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hygienic education program including cine bus activities (Grop 1) - Plantation of trees around the water taps for vehicles.
	Third Year, First Half (2004.4-2004.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hygiene education program including cine bus activities (Grop 3-1)
	Third Year, Second Half (2004.10-2005.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact survey - Hygiene education (Group 3-1) - Hygiene education program including cine bus activities (Group 1,2) - Improvement of oven
	Fourth Year, First Half (2005.4-2005.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hygiene education (Group 3-1) - Impact survey - Hygiene education program including cine bus activities (Group 1,2,3) - Improvement of water tap sites
	Fourth Year Second Half (2005.10-2006.1)	Follow-up and reporting of each field
Overall Activities		Activities were smoothly conducted in accordance with the plan.

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(3) Achievement of Outputs

Evaluation Question (Overall) : Were the outputs produced as planned? (Compare with targets)

Evaluation Questions		Information Source	Findings	Degree of output production*
Question (Output)	Sub-Question (Indicators)			
Output 1. The system for the operation and maintenance of the water supply systems is established through the collaboration between the administration, the village populations and the local private companies.	<p>1-1 Costs for minor repairs are 100% covered from management committee funds in all target sites.</p> <p>1-2 In compliance with the contract, the administration will supervise the respective roles of the management committee and private companies.</p>	<p>1-1 Operation book</p> <p>1-2 Operation book</p>	<p>Number of sites where 100% of minor repair costs are covered by the ASUFOR fund. Baseline as of the Project starting time : Almost zero (Repairing costs were collected from the residents as necessity arose.) Actual status at the time of evaluation : 24(all sites) Prospect for the end of the Project period : 24(all sites) This indicator already reached the target.</p> <p>The first contract between ASUFOR and a private company was signed in November, 2005, thus the supervision by the administration on the maintenance contract is about to start in PEPTAC sites. Moreover, the administration has been carrying out other monitoring activities in PEPTAC.</p>	A
				B

Degree of output production*: A 100-75%, B 74-50%, C 49-25%, D 24-0%

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(3) Achievement of Outputs

Evaluation Questions Question (Output)	Sub-Question (Indicators)		Information Source	Findings	Degree of output production*
	1-3 Maintenance contracts are passed between local private companies and all target sites.	1-3 Contracts	<p>As the result of the activities of 2nd year through to 4th year, the first contract with a private company was signed in November, 2005, and another contract is likely to be signed by the end of the Project.</p> <p>Constraint for the conclusion of contract</p> <p>In order to conclude such contract the following procedures are necessary</p> <p>(a) Approval by General Assembly of ASUFOR</p> <p>(b) Certificate as a legal body by the provincial government under the Ministry of Interior</p> <p>(c) License issued by DEM</p> <p>(d) Invitation of proposal to private entities, evaluation of proposals and signing the contract.</p> <p>(a) Before the start of the last rainy season, 15 ASUFORs approved making contracts. But general assemblies were not held during their busy time (rainy and harvest season). It is expected that 20 ASUFORs will make such approval in the general assembly by the end of the Project period.</p> <p>(b) is beyond control of the Project or DEM. It has been taking rather long time so far.</p> <p>(c) DEM is ready to execute (c) smoothly.</p> <p>(d) has been largest obstacle. It is difficult to draw interest of capable private entities because the number of project sites is small and the sites are scattered in remote areas.</p> <p>Among the above constraints, (b) and (d) are factors that are out of the Project activities and the Project is not able to control. These should have been written as "important assumptions" on the PDM. On one hand, the Project has done very sufficient activities as shown in the grid of activities. This resulted in the fact that one contract was signed and another contract is likely to be signed. However on the other hand, the degree of achievement did not reach the satisfactory level due to the above mentioned constraints and the outside conditions (important assumptions). Thus, the achievement of this indicator is evaluated as B.</p>	B	
	In each target site, the Administration conducts quality inspection once in a year.	1-4 Results of water resources inspections	<p>Water quality inspection by the administration</p> <p>Baseline as of the Project starting time : Water quality was inspected by administration (DGPRE), but not periodically</p> <p>In 2003, inspection was done only once except for some sites where inspection was done two times. In 2004, inspection was done in all of sites. In 2005, it was done in February at all of sites and planned to be done another time for some of sites.</p> <p>The target of this indicator is already achieved.</p>	A	

Degree of output production*: A 100-75%, B 74-50%, C 49-25%, D 24-0%

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(3) Achievement of Outputs

Evaluation Questions Question (Output)	Sub-Question (Indicators)		Information Source	Findings	Degree of output production*
	1-5. Draft of manuals necessary for building up a sustainable water utilization system will be made.	Overall production of Output 1	1-5. Standard manual (draft)	Number of manuals (draft) Baseline as of the Project starting time = 0 (Manuals were made separately by each project) Actual status at the time of evaluation = 15 Prospect for the end of the Project period = 38 Target of this indicator is already attained and will be further strengthened by the end of the Project.	A
	2-1 a Water sale by volume is introduced in all target sites.	Overall production of Output 1	2-1 Management book	The targets of several indicators have been already attained. In all 24 sites, costs for minor repairs are 100% covered by ASUFOR funds. The administration are conducting water quality inspection periodically. Fifteen manuals have been produced and it is expected that this number will increase to 38 by the end of the Project period. However, it is observed that the establishment of maintenance contracts with the private companies, an important part of Output No.1, is behind the schedule. The reasons of the delay are: (1) General assembly of ASUFOR cannot be held until October because the farmers are busy during rainy and harvest seasons. (2) It takes time to get the authorization from the provincial government that is under the Ministry of Interior. (3) It was difficult to find capable and willing private companies for maintenance, as PEPTAC sites are small in number and scattered in remote areas.	A
Output 2. The management committee is managed properly.	2-1 a Water sale by volume is introduced in all target sites.		2-1 Management book	Number of sites where the rate by volume is introduced. Baseline as of the Project starting time = 0 (temporal introduction is not counted) Actual status at the time of evaluation = 23 Prospect for the end of the Project period = 23 (At Gaoudi Gotti, rate by volume was once applied but is now suspended) Target of this indicator is already attained.	A
	2-2 The fee collection rate is more than 80 % in all target sites.		2-2 Management book	Number of sites where 80% of water fee is collected Baseline as of the Project starting time = 0 Actual status at the time of evaluation = 24 Prospect for the end of the Project period = 24 Target of this indicator is already attained.	A

Degree of output production*: A 100-75%, B 74-50%, C 49-25%, D 24-0%

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(3) Achievement of Outputs

Evaluation Questions Question (Output)	Evaluation Questions		Findings	Degree of output production*
	Sub-Question (Indicators)	Information Source		
	2-3 In all target sites the management committees already open a bank account.	2-3 Bank Book	Number of sites where bank account is opened Baseline as of the Project starting time = 11 Actual status at the time of evaluation = 23 Prospect for the end of the Project period = 24 The target of this indicator is expected to be attained by the end of the Project period.	A
	4 Monitoring of management committee activities is done in all the target sites.	2-4 Expert Report	Number of sites where the activities of the committee is regularly monitored. Baseline as of the Project starting time = 1 (Moukh Moukh) Actual status at the time of evaluation = 24 Prospect for the end of the Project period = 24 The activities of the committee are regularly monitored at all 24 sites. But the contents of monitoring at 4 sites are not sufficient and the Project is now training them to improve it.	A
	2-5 The proportion of female members in the executive board is minimum 1/3 of the members in all target sites.	2-5 Attendance Report	Number of sites where women occupies not less than 1/3 of the executive bureau Baseline as of the Project starting time = 0 Actual status at the time of evaluation = 19 19 sites out of total 24 sites reached the target. Among the remaining 5 sites, 4 sites have two female members and one site have one female member out of 9 members in total. The target of this indicator is almost attained.	A
	2-6 In all target sites the number of male Executive Committee members is equal to that of female members.	2-6 Attendance Report	Number of sites where women occupies not less than 1/2 of the board members. Baseline as of the Project starting time = 0 Actual status at the time of evaluation = More than 50%: 14 sites, 40-50% 8 sites, 37.5% 1 site, 21% 1 site Women's participation percentage is more than 40% at 20 sites. The target of this indicator is almost attained.	B

Degree of output production*: A 100-75%, B 74-50%, C 49-25%, D 24-0%

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(3) Achievement of Outputs

Evaluation Questions Question (Output)	Evaluation Questions		Information Source	Findings	Degree of output production*
	Sub-Question (Indicators)				
	2-7 The percentage of attendance to board meetings and executive committee meetings must be more than 80% for both men and women.		2-7 Attendance Report	The current rate of women varies by site and by time. In some sites, such as Nguith and Mbayne Thisasde, it has been 100% at almost all the time, while the rate at Moukh Moukh had been about 50% for the long time, but increased to almost 100% in recent meetings. Although the data of some sites are not obtained, the present participation rates of most sites where data are obtained, is more than 80%.	A
	Overall production of Output 2			The targeted indicators are mostly attained. A water sale by volume has been introduced in 23 sites, water-fee collection to exceed 80% has been realized in all 24 sites, and bank accounts for ASUFORs were opened for 23 sites, which is expected to increase to all the 24 sites. The monitoring of ASUFOR activities is also taking place in all 24 sites. Women participation has been attained in terms of the number of members in the executive board (19 sites have over 1/3 female members), the executive committee (22 sites have over 40% female members), and the attendance in the committees (100% in the most recent meetings).	A
Output 3. Water usage conforms to the guidelines.	3-1 The pumping rate will be inspected every month.		3-1 Inspection sheet	Frequency of inspection for pumped water volume (discharge) Before ASUFOR, pumped water was measured occasionally but not regularly and record was not kept well. Currently, inspection is done at almost all sites regularly. However, reporting for some sites need improvement and the Project is providing advice.	A
	3-2 The borehole operator and the members of the management committee can explain the water usage guidelines.		3-2 Progress report (Results of interview)	The operators and the members of the ASUFOR committee have been trained and understand the water utilization guidelines. But their ability to explain the guidelines varies much by each operator and committee member. Nevertheless water is utilized generally conforming to the guidelines.	B
	Overall production of Output 3.			Water volume is inspected at all sites but it was observed that the reporting was not well done at some sites. Although the understanding of operators and members of committee for the guidelines is not sufficient at some sites, water is utilized generally conforming to the guidelines.	A

Degree of output production*: A 100-75%, B 74-50%, C 49-25%, D 24-0%

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(3) Achievement of Outputs

Evaluation Questions (Output)	Information Source		Findings	Degree of output production*																								
	Sub-Question (Indicators)	Source																										
Output 4. Income generating activities are diversified in the pilot sites.	The board of the borehole committee financially supports the community development activities.	4-1 Project Report	Record of finance made by ASUFOR for seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, etc. are as follows (1000 Fcfa) Taiba Ndiaye First cultivation 38 (14% of total fund needed), Second cultivation 184 (65%) Moukh Moukh First finance 0, Second cultivation 8 (9%), Third cultivation 73 (41%) Both sites have done finance two times and already recovered it at the time of harvest..	A																								
4-2 The incomes of the inhabitants involved in community development activities increased.		4-2 Project Report	Profit and loss of the activity of the last two years are as follows (1000 CFA francs) <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Taiba Ndiaye</th> <th>Moukh Moukh</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vegetable group</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P/L for working groupe</td> <td>506</td> <td>-123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P/L for ASUFOR (water sales)</td> <td>1,227</td> <td>488</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pastoral group</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td>1,637</td> <td>291</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Millet milling</td> <td>1,281</td> <td>364</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Freezer</td> <td>-</td> <td>322</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Vegetable group is buying water, which is sufficient at moment, from ASUFOR. At the beginning, group failed in water management and made loss mainly because of expensive water. Now they realize that water is expensive and improving the water management. Pastoral group use very little well water. They are making profit but profit is not divided by members but added to the income of ASUFOR. Both are experimental only during the Project and learning is more important than making profit during the experimental period. Some times they learned lot from the failure. Now, it seems that they have learned and came to the stage that they are making money.		Taiba Ndiaye	Moukh Moukh	Vegetable group			P/L for working groupe	506	-123	P/L for ASUFOR (water sales)	1,227	488	Pastoral group			Poultry	1,637	291	Millet milling	1,281	364	Freezer	-	322	A
	Taiba Ndiaye	Moukh Moukh																										
Vegetable group																												
P/L for working groupe	506	-123																										
P/L for ASUFOR (water sales)	1,227	488																										
Pastoral group																												
Poultry	1,637	291																										
Millet milling	1,281	364																										
Freezer	-	322																										
Overall production of Output4.			ASUFORs of the pilot sites welcomed and supported the funds for income generating activities. Various activities, including agro-pastoral production, have been taking place in the communities. As the result of two years operation, ASUFOR not only recovered the financed money but added more than one million cfa francs in total to their funds.	A																								

Degree of output production*: A 100-75%, B 74-50%, C 49-25%, D 24-0%

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(3) Achievement of Outputs

Evaluation Questions (Output)	Information Source		Findings	Degree of output production*																								
	Sub-Question (Indicators)	Source																										
Output 5. The populations of the target sites observe good hygiene practices.	5-1 Populations join cine-bus activities in each site.	5-1 Project Report and Impact Survey Report	<p>Cine bus activities</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Date</th> <th>No. of sites</th> <th>No. of participants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>First</td> <td>2004.9</td> <td>13</td> <td>2,265</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Second</td> <td>2004.9</td> <td>11</td> <td>2,662</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Third</td> <td>2004.9</td> <td>17</td> <td>2,520</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fourth</td> <td>2004.9</td> <td>22</td> <td>5,095</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td colspan="3">63sites, 12,542participants</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Date	No. of sites	No. of participants	First	2004.9	13	2,265	Second	2004.9	11	2,662	Third	2004.9	17	2,520	Fourth	2004.9	22	5,095	Total	63sites, 12,542participants			A
	No.	Date		No. of sites	No. of participants																							
First	2004.9	13	2,265																									
Second	2004.9	11	2,662																									
Third	2004.9	17	2,520																									
Fourth	2004.9	22	5,095																									
Total	63sites, 12,542participants																											
5-2 Understanding of hygiene and sanitation is enhanced.	5-2 Rapport de l'Etude d'Impact	<p>Impact Report presents followings as the evidence of improvement of understanding on good hygiene practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98% of community people (69.7% periodically, 28.1% when necessary) are engaged in joint cleaning operation of public water place. • People of many sites mentioned that women can keep kitchen and utensils clean and pay attention to keep children clean. <p>For hygiene promotion, Cine-bus activities were conducted in 63 sites, with over 12,000 community members attending. The impact report shows that 98% of the community members are engaging in the cleaning of the surroundings of public water place. In the study, people also claimed that women can keep kitchen and utensils clean while they are paying attention to children's cleanliness. On the other hand, children became aware of the risks of contamination through stagnant water.</p>	A																									
Overall production of Output 5.			Each and all outputs were produced although some indicators are observed as almost attained.	A																								
Production of Outputs as a whole				A																								

Degree of output production*: A 100-75%, B 74-50%, C 49-25%, D 24-0%

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(4) Achievement of Project Purpose

Evaluation Question (Overall) : Will the Project Purpose be achieved? (compare with targets)

Evaluation Question		Information Sources	Findings	Achievement Degree*
Project Objective	Indicators			
Will the Project Purpose "Sustainable water usage system will be established through the activities conducted in the Project sites" be achieved by the end of the Project period?	1 By the target year 2006, more than 20 sites are judged very excellent or excellent as far as operation and maintenance management capacities are concerned.	1. Project Report	Number of sites where operation and maintenance management is evaluated as "excellent" or "very excellent" December 2004: 13 sites May 2005: 19 sites It will reach the target of 20 by the end of the Project period.	A
	2. Necessary wait-time between notice of breakdown and repair reduces in each site.	2. Project Report	Period of water supply breakdown: Before ASUFOR(12 months average from January 2001): 5.12 days per year per site. After ASUFOR (12 months average until October 2005): 2.58 days per year per site. Reduced to a half. Out of total 24 sites, stoppage days were reduced at 20 sites and increased at 4 sites. It can be said that this indicator attained the target.	
Overall achievement of the Project Purpose			Judging from the current status of the above two indicators, it can be judged that the Project Objective has been achieved.	A

Degree of output production*: A 100-75%, B 74-50%, C 49-25%, D 24-0%

Appendix B-1 Performance Grid

(5) Achievement of Overall Goal and Super Goal

Evaluation Question : Are there prospects that the Overall Goal and the Super Goal will be achieved? (compare with targets)

Evaluation Question		Indicators	Information Sources	Findings (Achievement Degree of the Project Purpose) Project Purpose
Goals				
Overall Goal				
1. The capacity of the administration to diffuse the sustainable potable water usage system is developed.	1	The Master Plan for the establishment of a sustainable water supply system is elaborated for its nationwide diffusion.	1 Rapport de Projet Comment by DEM	"Reforme" is one of the high priority target of the Government of Senegal. Related ministries started action for its achievement. The target of this indicator is expected to be attained by 2015.
	2.	The living condition of the populations in the target sites has been improved.	2-1 Rapport de l'Etude d'Impact, données de site 2-2 Rapport de l'Etude d'Impact, données de site	The results of many studies and investigations show that the prevalence of water-related diseases and the drop out rate from primary schools were remarkably reduced by the construction of safe water supply systems. Whether such reduction is sustainable or not highly depends on the maintenance of the water supply systems. It is expected that water supply facilities will be well managed by the ASUFOR, which will result in keeping the <u>lower</u> prevalence of water-related diseases and the <u>reduced</u> school drop-out rates. The probability to achieve the Overall Goal is fairly high, with the condition that the government of Senegal conducts appropriate follow-up.
Achievement of Overall Goal in General				The probability to achieve the Overall Goal is fairly high, with the condition that the appropriate follow-up is conducted by the government of Senegal
Super-Goal The sustainable water usage system is diffused throughout Senegal.			Interview with Japanese Expert, Counterpart and DEM	The Super Goal of the Project is consonance with Target No. 10 of MDGs. Achievement of this is a priority issue of the government of Senegal and successful operation of ASUFOR is an important element to achieve the said target. The probability of achievement it is fairly high with the condition that the government of Senegal builds an appropriate system for the following-up on existing sites and the expansion to new sites.

Degree of output production*: A 100-75%, B 74-50%, C 49-25%, D 24-0%

Appendix B-2 Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(1) Relevance

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source
Question	Sub-question		
Priority	Appropriateness as an ODA project.	<p><u>Statements in the Project Documents</u> Water supply is one of the most essential sector in public works. Stable supply of safe water is the base of any rural development.</p> <p><u>Findings at the time of the final evaluation.</u> There has been no change in the appropriateness as an ODA as mentioned in the Project Document. Japanese government has been supporting the improvement of rural water supply in Senegal for more than 25 years. Yet, many villages in the remote area still need stable supply of safe drinking water. The importance of water supply projects as the public works is still high.</p>	Project Document Japanese Experts Questionnaire
	Consistency with Japan's aid policy for Senegal	<p><u>Statements in the Project Documents</u> Japan has been cooperating with Senegal for more than twenty years. Water supply is one of the priority areas in the cooperation with Senegal. It is also expected that the effect can be spread to the neighboring countries.</p> <p><u>Findings at the time of the terminal evaluation</u> The consistency with Japan's aid policy has not changed. Water supply has been a priority issue of Japan's ODA. The Project aims to satisfy Basic Human Needs to the remote rural area and it conforms to the Japan's ODA policy of the human security. This also conforms to Japan's ODA policy aiming the influence affect to the neighboring countries and regional cooperation.</p>	Project Document Japanese Experts Questionnaire
	Consistency with Japan's ODA Charter	<p>The Project conforms to 3 of the 4 priority issues in Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter, i.e., (1) poverty reduction (2) sustainable growth (3) addressing global issues.</p>	Web site of Japanese MOFA
Necessity	Consistency with "Japan's Policy for Collaboration with Africa"	<p>"Japan's Policy for Collaboration with Africa" (MOFA, April 2005) states 3 priority issues, i.e. peace building, poverty reduction and human-centered development. The objectives of the Project conform to this direction emphasized in its frame of Development to secure basic human needs as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese cooperation made it possible to provide safe water to 4.6 million people in Africa during TICAD II (1998) till TICAD III (2003) , amounting about 1/3 of total ODA spent in the field of water for all the world. 	Web site of Japanese MOFA
	Consistency with the needs of Senegal	<p><u>Statements of the Project Documents</u> The Project is based on the request from the Government of Senegal as a part of improvement of water supply sector which is a priority issue of the National Development Plan of Senegal.</p> <p><u>Findings at the time of the terminal evaluation</u> No changes in the situation. The Project is consistent with the higher development plan of Senegal, such as PLT (Projet eau long term). In order to achieve the objective of PLT, the Government of Senegal also released PEPAM program for rural water supply. The Project purpose, outputs and activities of the Project are consistent with the sector policy of the rural water supply of PEPAM program. The Project is consistent with the needs of Senegal.</p>	Project Document Japanese Experts Questionnaire

Appendix B-2 Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(1) Relevance

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source
Question	Sub-question		
Suitability of the means	Consistency with the MDGs	Target No. 10 the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of them is "Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water." The object of the Project is contributing to this target.	Web site of Japanese MOFA
	Participatory approach	<p><u>Statements of the Project Documents</u></p> <p>The Project aims to establish participatory water management system. Thus a participatory process for project planning and implementation is important. The plan of the Project is being formulated through PDM method which involves stakeholders' participation in workshops for problem analysis. Opinions of the stakeholders are best taken into consideration.</p> <p><u>Findings at the time of the final evaluation</u></p> <p>No changes in the above situation. In the Project, the team consisting of Japanese experts and the Senegalese counterparts jointly went to the communities and carried out the sensitization and diffusion activities for ASUFOR. In addition, ASUFOR committee members in the advanced villages participated in the Project activities by sharing their experience with other villages where ASUFOR is about to start. The relevance and importance of applying such participatory approach remain unchanged.</p>	Project Document Japanese Experts Questionnaire
Suitability of the means	Advantage of Japan's technology	<p><u>Statements of the Project Documents</u></p> <p>(1) Japan has provided 109 water supply systems to Senegal, and most of them are still operating. Japanese technology is well appreciated.</p> <p>(2) ASUFOR methodology will be adopted with some improvement in this Project.</p> <p><u>Findings at the time of the final evaluation</u></p> <p>No changes in the above situation.</p>	Project Document Japanese Experts Questionnaire
	Was the Project adequate as a strategy to support Senegalese water policy?	Maintenance of water supply systems has been done by the government (DEM under MAH) of Senegal. Now with the increasing number of facilities, the government of Senegal is promoting the operation and maintenance system by an association of beneficiaries (ASUFOR). The plan is to make contracts between ASUFORs and private companies for repairs and maintenance. The Project is adopting technical cooperation as a means to support this issue.	Project Document Japanese Experts Questionnaire
Were project approach appropriately selected?	It was very appropriate. The Project carried out technology transfer to Counterpart of each level through many activities, such as ASUFOR sensitization and diffusion, society / gender consideration, operator training, establishment of water resources management system, and promotion of production activities. The Project took a participatory approach to secure fairness and transparency in ASUFOR activities. This methodology/approach contributed to the achievement of project objectives, and it is also consistent with the approach of the "Reforme" of rural water supply sector that the Senegalese government is now promoting.	Project Document Japanese Experts Questionnaire	

Appendix B-2 Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(1) Relevance

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source
Question	Sub-question		
	Was the selection of sites appropriately done looking from the current results?	<p>It was appropriate in general. Since the focus of the Project was the sensitization and diffusion of ASUFOR, selection for the sites were made where operation conditions of the facilities were rather good among the 109 water-supply systems build under Japanese grant aid. 12 sites in northern Senegal (Louga, St. Louis, Matam) and 12 sites in southern Senegal (Tambacounda) were selected as the target sites.</p> <p>The selection of sites took into account to avoid the areas in central Senegal (Thiès, Kaolack, Fatick, Diourbel) where other donors are operating similar projects. This was not only to avoid duplication, but also to establish an effective model for nation wide promotion of ASUFOR. In addition, introducing project activities to remote regions was effective in the capacity building of the human resources in such area.</p>	Project Report Japanese Experts Questionnaire
Overall Relevance		<p>Overall evaluation result: A</p> <p>(1) The Project is consistent with MDGs' Target No. 10: "Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water."</p> <p>(2) The Project also conforms to Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter as well as "Japan's Policy for Collaboration with Africa."</p> <p>(3) The government of Senegal announced the "Reforme" of policy in the water supply sector, aiming to achieve the MDGs' Target No.10 by its target year of 2015. The new policy includes the transition of maintenance of the water-supply systems from the government to the private sector, with ASUFOR in the communities playing a central role. The Project is consistent with this policy of the government of Senegal.</p> <p>(4) In addition to the sustainable management of water supply systems, the Project aims for diversification of production activities and improvement of livelihood in the target area through active participation of women and young people. This will contribute to other MDG's targets, such as the reduction of poverty and improvement of health.</p>	

Appendix B Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(2) Effectiveness

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source
Question	Sub-question		
Achievement of project objective	Will the Project objective be achieved by the end of the Project period?	The Project objective was achieved judging from the current status of the two indicators (By the target year 2006, more than 20 sites are judged very excellent or excellent as far as operation and maintenance management capacities are concerned. 2. Necessary wait-time between notice of breakdown and repair reduces in each site.) However, in order to keep these outcomes of the Project to be continued, the monitoring by the administration (DEM) will be essential.	The result of the performance grid
Causal relationships			
Was the logic "if the outputs are produced, the Project objective will be achieved" reasonable?	Are the Outputs necessary and enough for the achievement of the Project Objective?	All the Outputs planned contributed to the achievement of the Project Objective with the limited time and budget.	Japanese Experts, Counterpart Questionnaire, interview
Was there any influence from important assumptions?	Important assumption: "A widespread drought do not outburst."	No such large-scale drought to damage the achievement of the Project purpose have happened so far .	Japanese Experts, Counterpart Questionnaire, interview
What are the facilitating factors for the achievement of the Project objective?	1. Among the contents of PDM (Inputs, activities, outputs, etc.) what are remarkably effective for the achievement of the Project Purpose?	All of the inputs and activities shown on PDM were effective for the achievement of the Project objective. Major contributing factors are: - Capable counterparts and Japanese experts with long experience in Senegal - Conducting studies to understand the situation of the sites with vast variance, including social analysis, gender analysis and needs assessment. Project activities was conformed based the understanding of the study results. - The provision of OA and communication equipment for local BPFs that enhanced the communications between DEM headquarters and BPFs, for example reporting the result of monitoring activities from remote areas and supervision of them. - Monitoring for water resources, water-supply systems and the ASUFOR activities. - Promotion of the production activities after the consolidation of ASUFOR management	Japanese Experts, Counterpart Questionnaire, interview

Appendix B Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(2) Effectiveness

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source
Question	Sub-question		
	2. What activities or other implementing process were effective which are not written in PDM but conducted by the Project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project initiated meetings with other donors that have been involved in the rural water-supply sector in Senegal, such as AFD (REGEFOR), CTB (PARPEBA) and EU (PRS2). The participants agreed to promote the mutual exchange of useful information, and common use of effective methods and tools. - The technical cooperation method of "learn from experience." - Exchange of experiences among ASUFORs 	Japanese Experts, Counterpart Questionnaire, interview
What are the hampering factors for the achievement of the Project objective?	1. What are the hampering factors originated within the Project? 2. What are the situations outside the Project, which hampered or are likely to hamper the achievement of the Project Objective?	<p>Nothing particularly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After the rainy season in 2004, a great outbreak of grasshopper occurred, which brought serious damage to vegetables cultivation at Moukh Mough and hindered the production diversification activity. However, this did not result in a fatal damage to the achievement of the Project purpose, - The maintenance contracts between ASUFOR and private companies are set as an important part of the outputs. But, the PEPTAC sites are small in number and scattered in remote areas. This reduced the interest of private entities and hampered the achievement of some elements in Output 1. 	Japanese Experts, Counterpart Questionnaire, interview
Overall Effectiveness		<p>Overall evaluation result: A</p> <p>The Project Objective is likely to be achieved by the end of the Project period. All the outputs of the Project are effectively contributing to the achievement of the Project Objective.</p>	

Appendix B Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(3) Efficiency

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source Question
Question	Sub-question		
Appropriateness of inputs (inputs by Senegalese side) Were inputs necessary and enough for the production of outputs made?	1. Assignment of Counterparts	Number of the counterparts as well as their quality were appropriate. At the beginning (2003), 3 counterparts were assigned and it was gradually increased to the present 12 according to the progress of the Project activities. In August and October of 2005, some counterpart staffs were replaced due to the normal rotation of personnel in DEM. However, continuity is secured and did not cause much problem. There were some difficulty to select counterparts with specific knowledge on the diversification of production, as the implementing agency was DEM.	Same as above
	2. Assignment of auxiliary staff (interpreter, driver, secretary, etc.)	No input was made for interpreter nor for driver. They were employed by the Project's budget.	Same as above
	3. Operation Funds	A room in DEM was provided as the office for Japanese Experts. Furnitures and utilities were provided by the Senegalese side.	Same as above
	-Cost for the organisation of boreholes operators and management committee members training	Training expenses were born by the Project budget.	
	-Project operation cost (electricity, water, telephone, etc.)		
	4. Material and equipment necessary for smooth implementation of the Project	No specific problem was observed.	Same as above
	5. Office of Japanese experts at the Project site	Generally appropriate in location, space and quality. But the frequent power failure in rainy season disturbed the activity using computers, copying machine and fax machine.	Same as above
	6. Training Center	DEM did not have enough facilities suitable for training center. The Project rented the facilities before the renovation and construction of the training facilities.	Same as above
	7. Bases of the Project Activities at the village level.	As the base of village activities, the offices of BPF or SM were utilised.	Same as above
	Senegalese inputs as a whole	Senegalese inputs have been appropriately made in general and utilized effectively for the Project activities.	Same as above

Appendix B Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(3) Efficiency

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source Question
Question	Sub-question		
Appropriateness of inputs (inputs by Japanese side)	1. Dispatch of Japanese Experts	Appropriate in number, period, timing, specialty field, and communication capability.	Same as above
	2. training of Counterparts in Japan	Appropriate in number, selection of trainees, contents of training, timing and period (although some counterparts found the duration rather short). Counterparts comment they are satisfied with the training in Japan.	Same as above
	3. Improvement of facilities	Appropriate in number, space, quality, specifications and timing.	Same as above
	4. Provision of equipment	Appropriate in kind, specifications, quantity and timing. However, there were some problems with the borehole cameras, and they were sent back to the manufacturer in the US for repair.	Same as above
	5. Operating expenses	Appropriate in amount and timing of the disbursement	Same as above
Appropriateness of timing	Japanese inputs as a whole	Japanese inputs are appropriately made in general and utilized effectively for the Project activities.	Same as above
	Were activities implemented at the right time?	Activities were generally implemented at the right time. The timing of assignment of Japanese experts was adjusted according to the actual progress of the Project.	Same as above
	Important assumption 1. Trained operators continue to work	No significant problem has arisen so far, nor expected to appear in foreseeable future. The operators are now paid better from the stable ASUFOR funds, thus expected to stay in their position. The Project also introduced a re-training package for some of already trained operators.	Same as above
Are the important assumptions of the PDM correct also at the present point of time? Was there any influence from important assumptions?	Important assumption 2. The market for economic activities is continuously secured.	No significant problem has arisen yet so far, although securing stable markets for the agro-pastoral products is an issue that needs further attention in the future.	Same as above

Appendix B Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(3) Efficiency

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source Question
Question	Sub-question		
Cost	Is the output justifiable for the invested cost compared to similar projects?	<p>It is difficult to compare with similar projects by other donors such as AFD, etc. In AFD project, the donor's role is mainly supervision and evaluation of the Project activities, while the management of Japanese project greatly owes to the capacity building of Senegalese counterparts by the Japanese experts. Amount of inputs can be judged reasonable considering the achievements of the Project outcomes.</p>	Same as above
Overall Efficiency		<p>Overall evaluation result: A</p> <p>All the inputs were well utilized in the Project activities and contributed to the realization of most of the expected outputs. Efficiency of the Project can be judged as high, because the achievements were made with relatively small inputs.</p> <p>In addition, the Project initiated meetings with other donors' projects (such as that of AFD, CTB, EU and Luxembourg) to exchange useful information, establish common methods and tools, and standardize manuals. This harmonization effort will contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of future activities.</p> <p>The Project also initiated a consultation framework among the three technical departments of the water supply sector (DH, DEM and DGPPE).</p>	

Appendix B Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(4) Impact

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source
Question	Sub-question		
Prospects for the achievement of the overall goal	Looking at the input and the performance of the activities and output, is the overall prospects of achieving the overall goal high?	The probability to achieve the Overall Goal is fairly high, with the condition that the appropriate follow-up is conducted by the government of Senegal	Result of the performance grid
Are the important assumptions of PDM likely to be fulfilled?	Important assumption 1. Les services publics autre que l'alimentation en eau sont maintenu.	In order to achieve the second half of the Overall Goal "The living condition of the populations in the target sites has been improved." the establishment of sustainable operation and maintenance of water supply system is essential. But, public services other than water supply, such as public health, access road to market, etc., are also necessary. It is difficult to predict on such other services, but the government of Senegal is committed towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals along with the issues outlined in Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. With this effort, it is expected that the said assumption will be satisfied.	Japanese Experts, Counterpart, MAEH(DEM)
Causal relationships	Was the logic "if the Project purpose is achieved and the important assumptions are met, we will be able to achieve the overall goal " reasonable?	It can be judged that the overall goal will be achieved if the Project purpose is achieved and the important assumptions are realized.	Japanese Experts, Counterpart, MAEH(DEM)

Appendix B Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(4) Impact

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source
Question	Sub-question		
Prospects for the achievement of the Super Goal	To what extent will the Super Goal be achieved?	Super Goal of the project is consistent with the Target No. 10 of MDGs. Achievement of this is a priority issue of the government of Senegal and successful operation of ASUFOR is an important element to achieve the said target. The probability to achieve the Super Goal is fairly high with the condition that the government of Senegal secure sufficient means for the follow-up to the existing sites and the expansion to new sites.	Same as above
Ripple effects: Were there any positive or negative impacts beside the Overall Goal?	Influence on the establishment of policies and on the preparation of laws, systems, and standards Influence on gender issues. Influence to the implementing agency in its organization, personnel, budget, etc. Influence on environmental protection Influence on technological changes Influence on the attitudes of counterpart and other project related people.	The standardization of ASUFOR manuals has been supported by the project. The project also supported to establish a system for maintenance contract between ASUFOR and private companies. Looking at the percentage of women in the executive bureau and the committee of directors of ASUFOR, it is observed that the role of women has increased. Also, women are taking important roles in production diversification activities. It is judged the social and cultural influence on gender issue is significant. The role of the implementing agency (DEM) is now under transition from the past technical role of maintenance of water supply system to the supervision of it. The project carried out the training of the local staff of DEM, including the animators for ASUFOR promotion. The result of such trainings and technical transfer have built the capacity of DEM and it is expected to have an impact on the organization's operation. The project promoted the utilization of water based on the underground water potentials through the establishment of underground monitoring system and the preparation of water utilization guidelines. Also as a part of the activities for production diversification, the project is promoting environmentally- friendly agriculture using less chemicals (chemical fertilizer, insecticides, etc). The project is also promoting the plantation of trees in some sites. These would have a positive impact to the environment. The technologies applied in the project activities, such as ASUFOR sensitization and diffusion (including consideration to gender issue, training of system operator, water saving agriculture, intensive stock breeding, etc.) show positive influences. The project covered remote areas and carried out trainings of the staff of local implementing agency (BPF, etc.) Now there are cases that such local staff members promote ASUFOR sensitization and diffusion activities by themselves using the technique trained by the project.	Same as above Same as above Same as above Same as above Same as above

Appendix B Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(4) Impact

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source
Question	Sub-question		
	Are there different impacts depending on differences between genders, ethnic groups, or classes (particularly negative impacts)?	In rural villages, various cultures and customs are observed for different ethnic groups, gender and social hierarchy. The project brought positive influence to the rural communities through the promotion of participation by various groups of people. Through gender consideration and participation of woman in the project, a positive effect is recognized for the promotion of information disclosure, improvement of reliability of ASUFOR and of transparency. A positive impact is confirmed in particular for the relationships among existing rural organizations (such as youth organization, woman organization, a vegetable garden / live stock farming group); and relationships between kernel village and peripheral villages.	Same as above
	Are there any negative impact caused by the project? (such as pollution, negative effect on women's work, etc)	No such negative impact has been observed. Establishment of sustainable management of ASUFOR reduces time for fetching water by minimizing breakdown and repair time of water supply facilities. This contribute to the reduction of labor. In the production diversification activities, the project is promoting agriculture with minimum utilization of chemical fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals to avoid negative influence on women and environment.	Same as above
Overall Impact		Overall evaluation result: A 1. Prospect for the achievement of the Overall Goal and the Super Goal The results of many studies and investigations show that the prevalence of water-related diseases and the drop out rate from primary schools were remarkably reduced by the construction of safe water supply systems. Whether such reduction is sustainable or not highly depends on the maintenance of the water supply systems. It is expected that water supply facilities will be well managed by the ASUFOR, which will result in keeping the lower prevalence of water-related diseases and the reduced school drop-out rates. The probability to achieve the Overall Goal is fairly high, with the condition that the government of Senegal conducts appropriate follow-up. The Super Goal of the Project is consonance with Target No. 10 of MDGs. Achievement of this is a priority issue of the government of Senegal and successful operation of ASUFOR is an important element to achieve the said target. The probability of achievement it is fairly high with the condition that the government of Senegal builds an appropriate system for the following-up on existing sites and the expansion to new sites.	

Appendix B Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(4) Impact

Question	Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source
	Question	Sub-question		
			<p>The stable supply of safe water is a fundamental element of Basic Human Needs (BHN). And it is likely that the Project, which is aiming at stable supply of safe water, will provide strong positive impacts on various fields.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influence on the establishment of related policies and on the preparation of laws, systems, and standards - Promotion of equal participation by men and women - Influence to the implementing agency on its organization, personnel, budget, etc. - Influence on environmental protection (promotion of environmentally-friendly agriculture). - Influence resulting from technological changes (the technologies applied in the project activities, such as the promotion of ASUFOR, consideration to gender issue, continuous training of water supply system operators, water saving agriculture, and livestock breeding). <p>No negative impact is expected at this moment.</p>	

Appendix B Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(5) Sustainability

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source
Question	Sub-question		
Policies and institutions	Will policy aid continue after the cooperation is finished?	The Project goal of establishing sustainable maintenance system (consisting of sensitization and diffusion of ASUFOR, contract of the technical maintenance management with private entities, etc.), is along the policy of the government of Senegal. The government is promoting it very actively and will continue their support after the Project period.	C/P, Japanese experts DEM
	Are the relevant regulations and legal systems prepared? Are there plans for their preparation?	Regulations and legal systems to introduce private entities are urgently needed and PEPAM program states the proposed framework clearly. DEM is now carrying out the study for a detailed action plan.	C/P, Japanese experts DEM
Organizational and financial aspects	Capacity to continue the follow-up activities at the Project target sites	System is constructed but not rigid enough. DEM will be responsible for support, training and supervision. It is necessary to set up an effective system with necessary manpower, logistics and budget for activities. In Senegal, budget for follow-up activities are normally allocated after the Project period and DEM is requesting the budget for Project follow-up for the year of 2006.	C/P, Japanese experts DEM
	Capacity to diffuse the activities to new sites by Senegalese side only.	DEM developed good capacity, but may not be strong enough. Utilizing the methods and tools introduced by the Project, some counterpart staff executed sensitization and diffusion activities at 53 sites by themselves. This fact shows that the willingness and capability of counterpart staff is at very high level. The Senegal side will continue the diffusion activities to new sites, but due to the limited number of staff and limited amount of budget, the pace could slow down.	C/P, Japanese experts DEM
	Is a sense of ownership towards the Project sufficiently secured at the implementing agencies?	DEM staff has strong awareness that this is an important issue for Senegal that DEM is responsible to achieve.	
	Is the budget secured (including operating expenses)? Are sufficient budget measures taken the government of Senegal?	Annual budget of DEM has been constantly 550 million Fcfa in the last several years. The portion to be allocated for the follow-up of the existing sites and the expansion to new sites is not clear.	C/P, Japanese experts DEM

Appendix B Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(5) Sustainability

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source
Question	Sub-question		
	How high is the probability that the budget increases in the future through the implementation of the Project? Are the measures to secure budgets sufficient?	According to DEM, it is requesting the budget for follow-up of PEP/TAC from the year 2006. It is likely that some amount will be allocated but the amount is not known yet.	C/P, Japanese experts DEM
Technical aspect	Are the methods of technology transfer used in the Project being accepted? (Level of technology, social and conventional factors, etc.) Is equipment appropriately maintained and managed?	Methods of technology transfer used in the Project are accepted. Methods are not necessary same for all sites but suitable methods are applied for each village in accordance with its cultural and social background. Also water saving cultivation and organic agriculture, utilizing materials available in the site villages are well accepted by the villagers. Equipment provided are generally well maintained and utilized. 3 borehole cameras provided to SM (Louga, Kaolack and Tambacounda) had problems and were repaired in the USA.	C/P, Japanese experts DEM
Others	What will be the major problems that Senegal side might face for continuing activities towards achievement of Overall Goal?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of legal system for the transition process to a new system. 2. Development of maintenance contract model for remote areas where capable private contractors are difficult to find. 3. Build up appropriate system, including personnel, logistics and budget, to follow-up existing sites and to expand to new sites. 	C/P, Japanese experts DEM

Appendix B Five-Criteria Evaluation Grid

(5) Sustainability

Evaluation Question		Findings	Information Source
Question	Sub-question		
Overall Sustainability		<p>1. Sustainability at the community level The degree of sustainability varies from one site to another. In some advanced sites, community members are not only participating in ASUFOR activities, but are capable of giving advice to the communities where ASUFOR activities have just started. The Project sites where ASUFOR activities recently started will continue to need follow-up support.</p> <p>2. Sustainability at the national level Some counterparts who received training from the Project conducted ASUFOR sensitization and diffusion activities by themselves in 57 new sites. This shows they have willingness and capability of expanding to new sites. However, the number of staff and the budget amount may not be enough for the nation-wide activities.</p> <p>3. Overall sustainability The model for ASUFOR sensitization and diffusion is almost established, and the motivation and capability of counterpart staff are at a high level. The issue is of national importance and political support can be expected. The Project is observed as sustainable. However, in order to strengthen it, the following measures are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of an appropriate system at DEM (including personnel, logistics and budget) for the following-up of the existing sites and for the expansion to new sites. - Develop an appropriate model of contract with the private sector in remote areas where a capable private sector does not exist. 	