
添付資料 2: 面談者リスト

Ministry of Public Works and Housing, National Directorate of Water (公共事業住宅省 国家水利局)

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Mr. Ossumane A. Beramuge Sanitation and PEC Section

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Mr. Gabriel Jose Opoincai Infrastructure, Director, District Government of Mocuba

Mr. Gonsalves Viegas Taula District Administrator, District Government of Ile

Mr. Moises Sebastiano Ngomane Infrastructure, District Government of Ile

Mr. Joaquim Pahare District Administrator, District Government of Alto Molocue

Mr. Orlando Lazard Mate District Administrator, District Government of Gile

在モザンビーク日本国大使館

瀬川 進 特命全権大使

木宮 憲市 参事官

根上 暖子 専門調査員

JICA モザンビーク事務所

宿野部 雅美 所長

平島 淳 企画調査員(農村開発)

添付資料 3: ワークショップの結果

2008 年 10 月 31 日

南村

ワークショップの詳細な結果は専門家側でまとめられているので、ここでは評価に関する箇所を中心にまとめている。

日時:	2008 年 10 月 30-31 日
場所:	プロジェクトオフィス
参加者:	州カウンターパート: DAS: Mr. Januario P. Muicarave、Mr. Osumane A. Beramuge 郡カウンターパート: モクバ郡: Mr. Gabriel Jose Opoincei、イレ郡: Mr. Moises Ngomane 専門家: 石井信行専門家、浜岡真紀専門家 評価団(オブザーバー) 南村、Mr. Joaquim Tembe (通訳)

スケジュール:

10 月 30 日

時間	活動
0900 - 0910	ワークショップの目的の説明
0910 - 0940	PDM2 のレビュー
0940 - 1010	モニタリングのポイントの説明、中間評価の目的の説明
1010 - 1100	アウトプット 1 の指標の確認
1100 - 1110	休憩
1115 - 1250	アウトプット 1 の指標の確認(続き)
1250 - 1350	昼食
1350 - 1500	アウトプット 1 の指標の確認(続き)

10 月 31 日

時間	活動
0830 - 0900	昨日のレビュー
0900 - 1040	アウトプット 1 の指標の確認(続き)
1040 - 1055	休憩
1055 - 1200	アウトプット 2 の指標の確認
1200 - 1300	アウトプット 3 の指標の確認(+ KAP 調査に関する体制)
1300 - 1400	昼食
1400 - 1430	プロジェクト目標、上位目標の指標の確認
1430 - 1510	外部条件の確認 + ラップアップ

1. イントロダクション

浜岡専門家から今回のワークショップの目的とスケジュール、モニタリングの意義について説明があった。この時間を利用して、今回の中間評価調査の目的について、カウンターパートに説明を行った。

2. アウトプットレベルの確認

■ アウトプット 1 の活動内容、今後の活動計画の確認

- 指標 1 の内容の確認の際に、レポートの提出プロセス、年間計画の手続きに関する議論が行われた。
- 州の年間計画とガイドラインが郡におり、郡がそれに基づいて郡レベルの年間計画を作成し、州へあげることになっている。
 - ただし、現状では州が作成したガイドラインに沿った形で郡の年間計画が作成されておらず、郡は彼らのプラオリティーに基づいて計画を策定しているようで、州と郡の間にギャップがあるとのこと(通訳のホアキンが CP に確認した情報)
- PDM に記載されている年間計画(Annual Action Plan)はプロジェクトで新たに作成するのではなく、郡が既に作成している年間計画の内容を改善するものであり、現場の O/M の結果に基づいて計画を立てることになっている。

図 1:PDM の指標と各レベルの関係

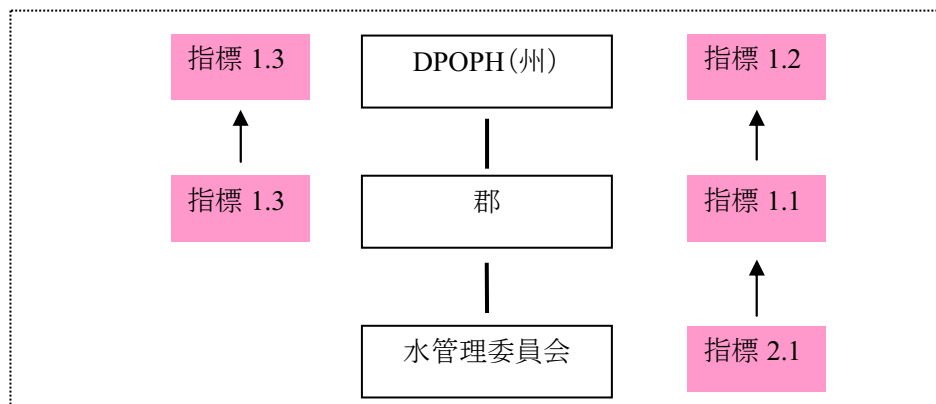
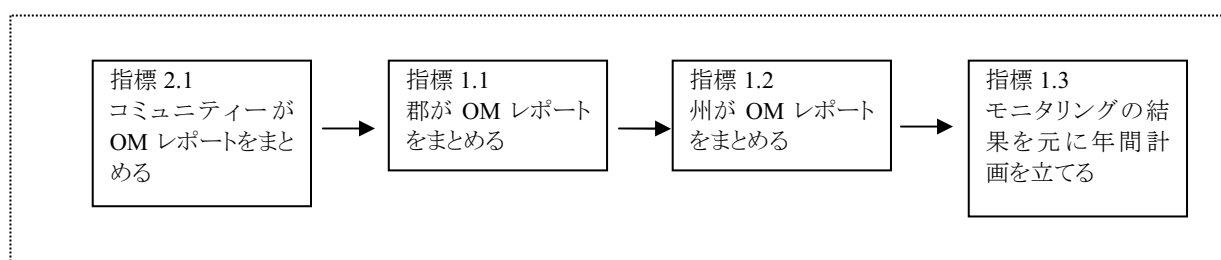
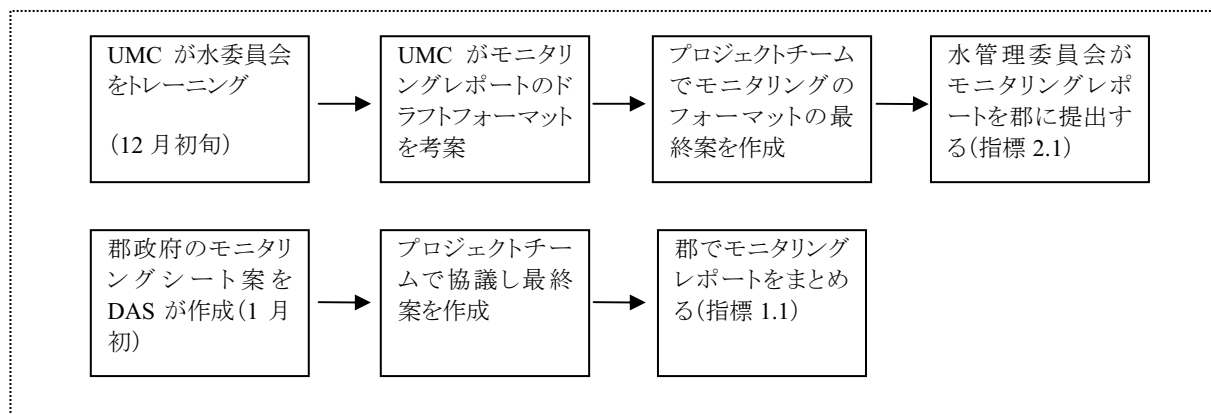


図 2:プロジェクトの指標間の関係



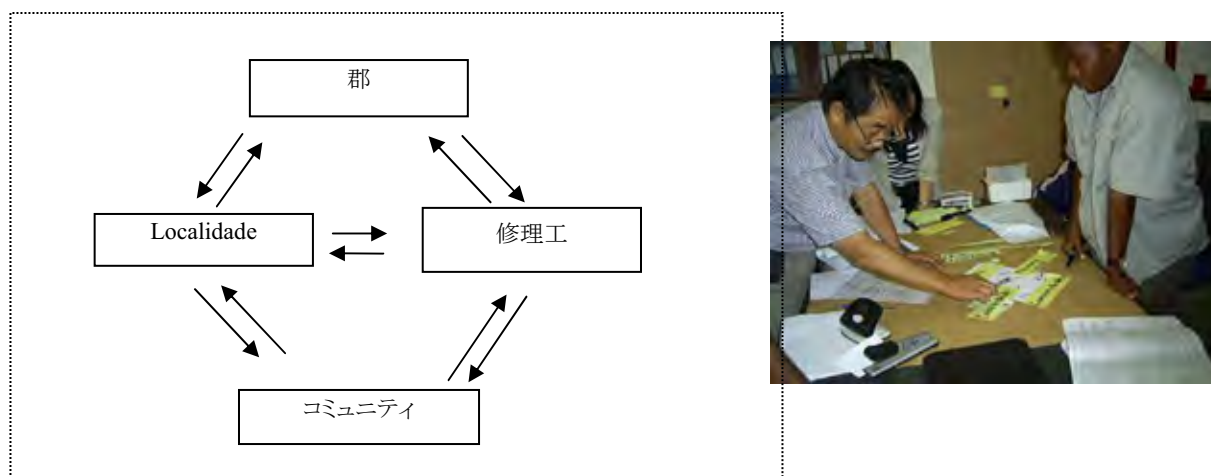
- モニタリングシステム確立に関する今後の活動計画は、以下のとおり。

図 3: 今後の活動計画の流れ



- スペアパーツの供給日数は 3 日で合意。
- スペアパーツの供給網は、平専門家の滞在中に合意したとおりだが、今回の議論で郡とコミュニティの間に Localidade を配置し、ここにもスペアパーツの在庫を置くことが確認された。ただし、Localidade に対してスペアパーツの管理に関するトレーニングが必要という意見が出た(郡カウンターパートがトレーニングを実施)。
- 郡、Localidade、修理工、コミュニティ用にスペアパーツのインベントリー・シートのフォーマットが作成され、郡カウンターパートに説明された。

図 4: スペアパーツの供給網



■ アウトプット 2 の活動内容、今後の活動計画の確認

- 現在 UMC コンサルタントによってコミュニティでの PEC 活動が展開されている。ある程度の成果は 12 月初旬にわかるが、これまでのところ順調に進んでいる。
- 給水施設の稼働状況のモニタリングシートが作成され、郡カウンターパートに説明された。

■ アウトプット 3 の活動内容、今後の活動計画の確認

- 衛生活動の現状を測るためにプロジェクトでは現地再委託を通じて KAP 調査を実施した。2009 年 6 月にモクバ・イレ郡で成果を測定することになっているが、再委託ではない形、つまりローカルレベルで実施することを考えていると、専門家から説明があった。これは今後の自立発展性を考えると、モザンビーク側で再委託調査を実施する予算を確保するのは難しいためである。2009 年の 6 月に向けて、簡易的な KAP 調査のトレーニングを郡スタッフ、水管理委員会の衛生グループ、衛生アクティビスタを対象に実施する方向で検討する。

3. プロジェクト目標の確認

- 3 つの指標もアウトプット 3 と同様にデータの入手手段が KAP 調査に負うところが大きいため、簡易 KAP 調査のトレーニングを実施することが確認された。

4. 上位目標

- 上位目標「The number of functioning water supply facilities is increased in the four target districts in Zambezia Province」の指標である「The percentage of functioning water supply facilities increases from 52.8 % to 80 % in the four target districts in Zambezia Province.」については、郡によって稼働している給水施設状況が異なるので、一律に「80%まで増加する」とせず、「2014 年までに 20%増加する」とすることで合意。

5. 外部条件

- 現在の外部条件の状況について確認された。衛生活動のための予算が学校に下りていない状況があり、手洗いのための石けんが学校で購入されていないケースがあるが、これは学校側の問題なので、今後モニタリングすることで合意。
- PEC 活動のフォローアップについては、ローカルメカニックがモニタリングするための移動手段(自転車)を持っていないことが大きな問題だと郡カウンターパートから指摘があった。

ワークショップの所感

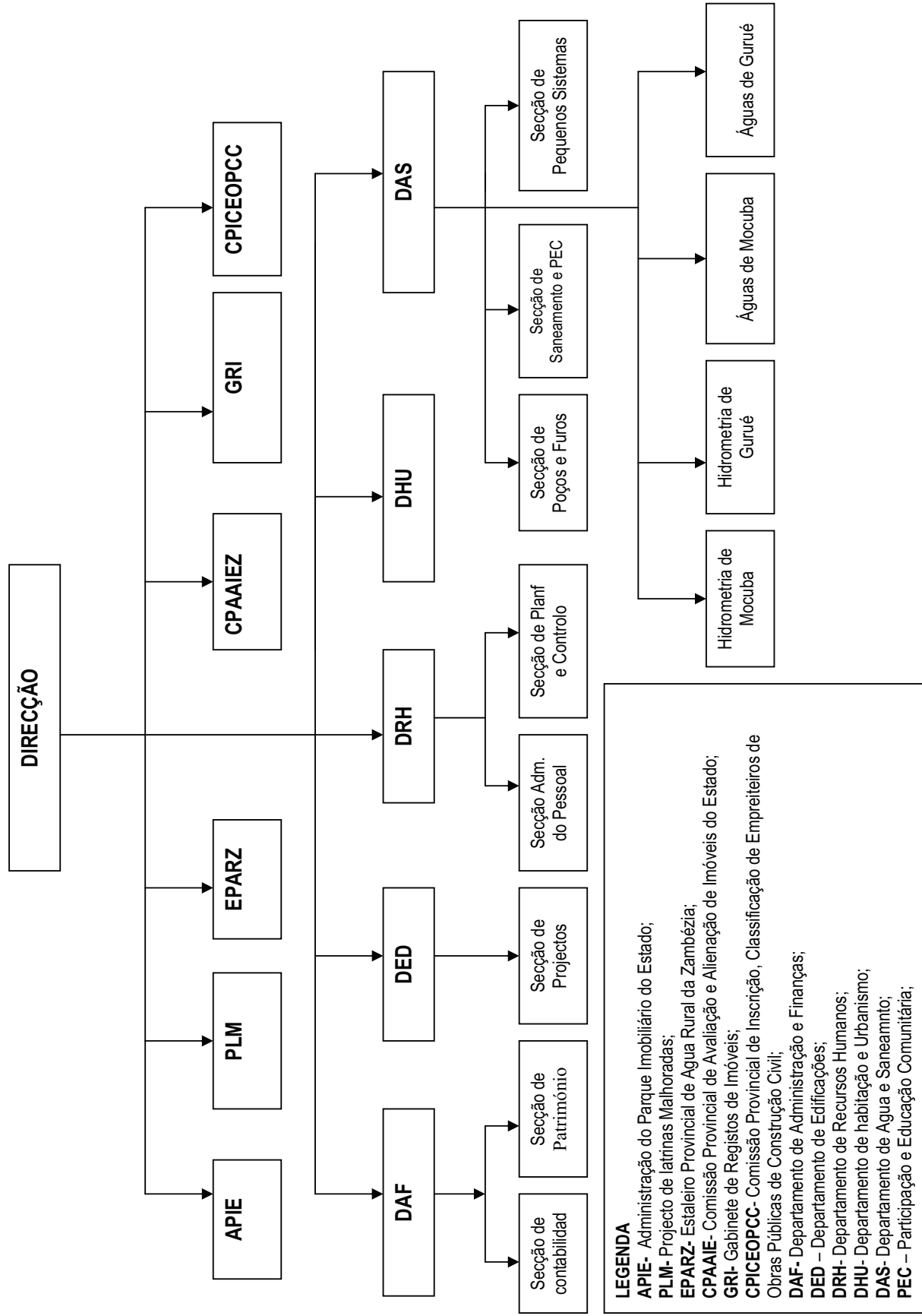
- 州・郡カウンターパート、専門家間で活発な議論が行われた。州レベルと郡レベルでモニタリングシステムやスペアパーツの供給網について、色々なアイデアや意見が出され、解決策を見つけていく過程はテクニカルな技術移転と同様に非常に重要なプロセスだと感じた。このような議論もカウンターパートの能力向上にとって重要である。



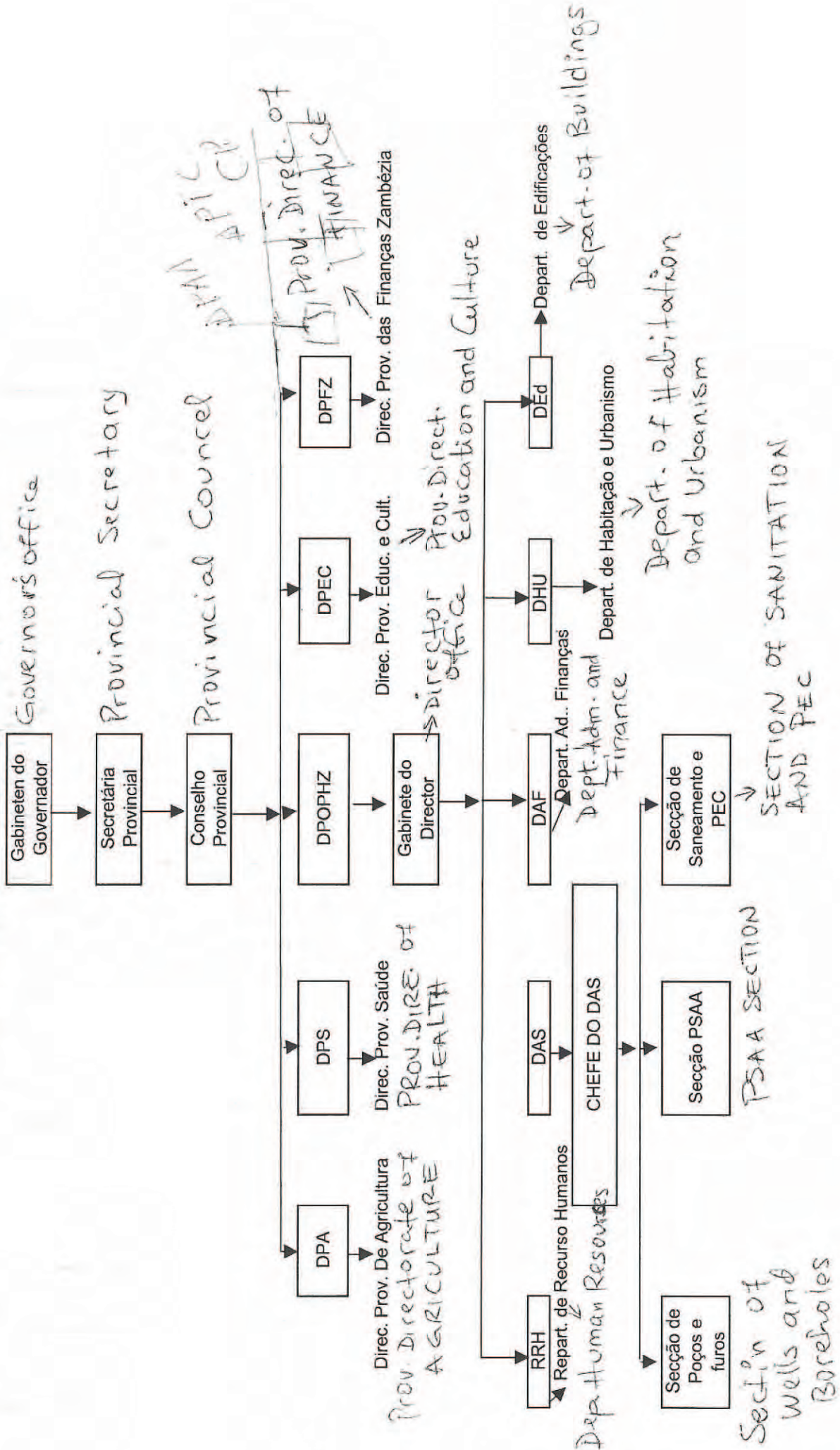
- 今回のように、プロジェクトの進捗を確認しながら、プロジェクトが目指す方向へ向かって行すべき活動を議論することは、非常に有益である。PDM 上の効果発現を確認するだけでなく、関係者が同じ方向性を共有しているのかを確認でき、今後の活動も確認できる(浜岡専門家によると、郡のカウンターパートは、今まで明確でなかった項目が、州スタッフ、専門家と議論することで明確になった。こういう議論の場、情報共有の場は非常によいとコメントしていたとのことである)。

- 近年のカウンターパートの能力向上プロジェクトでは、単に技術を移転するだけでなく、モニタリングシステムの確立などのコンポーネントが多く含まれている。このような場合は、カウンターパートや関係者との意見交換、議論の場を設定し、意識付けからスタートする必要がある、プロセス重視の協力となることが多い。したがってプロジェクトの効果が発現するまでに時間がかかり、協力する側にも根気が必要だと感じた。

ORGANOGRAMA DA DIRECÇÃO PROVINCIAL DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS E HABITAÇÃO DA ZAMBÉZIA



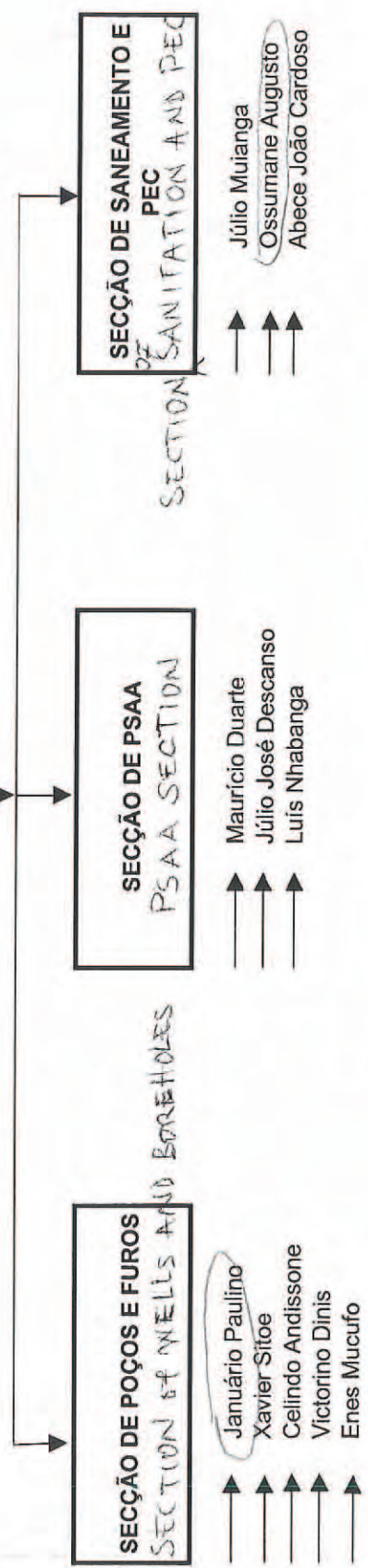
ORGANIGRAM OF GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBÉZIA
 ORGANIGRAMA DO GOVERNO PROVINCIAL DA ZAMBÉZIA



ORGANIGRAM OF DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION
ORGANIGRAMA DO DEPARTAMENTO DE ÁGUAS E SANEAMENTO

CHEFE O DEPARTMENT
OF WATER AND SANITATION

CHEFE DO DEPARTAMENTO
DE ÁGUAS E SANEAMENTO



PSAA - PEQUENO SISTEMA DE ABASTECIMENTO DE ÁGUA

SMALL SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY

Evaluation Grid of "Project for Sustainable Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Zambezia Province in the Republic of Mozambique"

添付資料5

Five Evaluation Criteria (Results)

Items to be checked		Criteria /Method for assessment	Results
Main points	Specific Questions		
Relevance - Consistency with the development policy in Mozambique	- Whether the project is still line with the Development Plan in Mozambique	- Whether the project purpose still keeps the consistency with the policy paper on water and sanitation - Whether the overall goal of the project still keeps the consistency with the policy paper on water and sanitation	Given that the target of MDGs of "Goal 10: cut in half, by 2015, the percentage of people who lack access to potable water and to sanitation," the National Water Policy revised in 2007 sets the target to reach a coverage of 70% by 2015. Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty 2006-2009 (PARPA II) also emphasizes the priority on potable water supply and set the target to increase the coverage to 55% for rural water supply. In addition, it raises the issues to secure the qualified local resources to decentralize the authority to communities, and to strengthen the activities at community level, to strength the sustainability of water supply and sanitation infrastructures. The policy direction of the Mozambique government is that the primary responsibility for sustainable water supply at the rural area goes to the community level. Therefore, the Project is still in line with the Mozambique government's policy.
- Consistency with Japanese policy	- Whether the project is still line with the Country Strategy developed by Japanese Government	- Whether the prevention of water-borne diseases in Mozambique is prioritized in Japanese policy	The Project is also along with Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter and Japan's Medium-term Policy on Official Development Assistance, emphasizing the water and sanitation as the essential issue for poverty reduction.
- Appropriateness of selection of target groups	- Whether the selection of target groups was appropriate	- To check the target group receive the benefits from the project directly	The selection of target areas in this Project was appropriate. The target areas and groups were selected based on the baseline study and KAP study carried out in the Stage 1 and through the discussion among the project members. Following recommendation made by the advisory team sent by JICA in 2007, the Project included the sites where the water supply facilities were broken down in order for the project activities to have variety experiences. Therefore the selection of the target group was appropriate.
- Appropriateness of selection of target areas	- Whether the selection of target areas, namely 20 communities in 4 districts and 15 primary schools in 20 communities was appropriate	- To confirm the significance or relevance mentioned in the project document was still identified	The Zambezia Province was supported by the Japanese Grant Aid to construct 152 deep wells with hand pump from 2000 to 2003. It was identified that the strengthening of O/M capacity of water supply facilities was crucial to sustain the effect of Grant Aid and lead its effect to health improvement in the target communities. Then, the four districts were selected out of eight districts targeted by Grant Aid, as pilot areas considering the limited resources which could be provided under the technical cooperation. In this connection, the selection of target areas were carried out appropriately.
- Meeting with the needs of beneficiaries	- Whether the project purpose meets the needs of target groups	- To confirm the actual situation	The water coverage of target areas does not reach to the national level yet. The residents in the target areas still have strong needs to secure the access to potable water. Therefore, the Project meets the needs of beneficiaries in target areas.
- Comparative advantage of technology provided by Japanese side	- Whether the project purpose meets the needs of target groups	- To confirm whether Japanese side had the know-how to achieve this project purpose	Japanese experts have experience to run the similar project in Senegal, which was about the safe water and the support on community activities in the Public of Senegal. Therefore, they have a technical competence running this project.
Effectiveness - Probability of achieving the project purpose	- Whether the Project Purpose is likely to be achieved by the end of the project completion	- To verify the degree of achievement based on the indicators of project purpose in PDM	As described in "Prospect of achieving the Project Purpose," the purpose will be achieved when the following conditions are satisfied: all the activities are carried out as planned, more active involvement of the C/P is promoted as the activities get intensified, and activities are smoothly carried out in other two districts (Alto Molocue and Gile districts) as well, applying the lessons learned from the activities in the previous two districts.

Items to be checked		Criteria /Method for assessment	Results
Main points	Specific Questions		
- Contribution of the outputs to the project purpose - Influence of the important assumption	- Whether the effects (project purpose) will be likely to be generated by the achievement of project outputs - Whether there is no important assumptions to realize project purpose	- To check the logic of PDM - The same as left mentioned	According to the opinions of C/Ps and experts, all the outputs are sufficient to contribute to the achievement of the project purpose. There is no important assumption identified, which has affected the achievement of the project purpose.
- Promoting / hampering factors	- Promoting factors contributing to the current progress of the project implementation - Hampering factors disturbing the progress of the project implementation	- The same as left mentioned - The same as left mentioned	Since it is too early to generate the specific achievement, the promoting factors were not identified yet. So far, the serious hampering factors were not identified.
Efficiency - Conversion of the input to the outputs	- Whether the Outputs are reasonable for the amount of input(resources)	- Comparison of plan and actual	To date, the input was sufficient to pursue the activities. In the latter half of the project cooperation, the project activities will cover four districts, extending its activities to two more districts, Alto Molocue and Gile districts. This will require the JICA experts to spend more time in the district level activities than before. The inputs have been fully utilized for project activities.
- Promoting / hampering factors	- Whether the inputs are fully used to generate the outputs so far - Whether the timing, amount, quality of inputs was appropriate - Whether important assumption influenced to converting input to outputs	- Whether any inputs for the project is utilized for other purposes - Comparison of plan and actual - Comparison of plan and actual - To check whether important assumptions occurred	Timing and quality of the inputs were sufficient. On the other hand, the assignment of JICA experts were very short according to the interview with project members. Due to this, C/Ps could not obtain any financial support for the project activities during their absence, causing the slight delay of activities. One assumption was set up, "budget for hygiene and sanitation promotion is distributed to the target schools." According to the C/Ps, the schools does not buy the necessary commodities for the hygiene practices such as soap. The PEC activities will promote the headmasters and teachers more to arrange the good environment to promote the hygiene practices at the target schools.
Impact - Probability of achieving the overall goal - Other impacts	- Whether the overall goal will be achieved through achievement of project purpose of this project - Whether there will be / are other impacts (positive/negative) generated by the project implementation	- To check the logic of PDM - To check the important assumption affecting the overall goal	The logic of the project purpose and overall goal is appropriate. Therefore, when the achievement of the Project Purpose is ensured and important assumptions are satisfied, the overall goal will be certainly achieved. One key issue, which also described in Important Assumption, is whether the PEC activities including follow-up activities continue in other communities in coordination with DPOPH-Zambezia and district governments. Since PEC activities cost to some extent, whether the provincial and district government can allocate budget to PEC activities would be the key point for this. For this, it is important that the project activities are included in their annual plans to secure its budget. So far, other impacts are not identified.
Sustainability (1) Prospect of the effects generated by the project (expansion of model activities to other communities)	- Whether the effects generated by the project will be kept after the project completion	- Whether project activities will be continued at DPOPH/DAS, district government - Degree of capacity development of DPOPH/DAS, district government	The model of monitoring system using the specific formats and spare parts supply chains were just agreed and established. Since now, this model will be verified its effectiveness. It is essential that the lessons learned are extracted and make the model more suitable to the Zambezia's situation. Then, it is also necessary to present the effects of the model and other project activities to other communities and decision makers, by compiling the good practices.

Items to be checked		Criteria /Method for assessment	Results
Main points	Specific Questions		
	<p>- Whether the mechanism of expanding model activities to other communities will be established?</p>		<p>The Project provides various trainings necessary for the provincial and district C/Ps, local mechanics, schools, and communities. During the project, the follow-up training will be provided to them, which bring their capacity up to sufficient level. Therefore, the capacity level of concerned groups will be ensured to sustain the project effects. One concern is whether those activities are included in annual action plan with certain budget continuously. To ensure this, the project needs to present the effects of the project activities to decision makers and encourage them to include activities in the action plan.</p>
(2) Institutional/political aspects	<p>- Whether the government will maintain the policy on sustainable water supply and sanitation and hygiene promotion as it is now.</p>	<p>- Policy for water supply and sanitation/hygiene</p>	<p>The models that are newly introduced by the Project need to be institutionalized to sustain its effects and expand the other communities or districts. Especially, the model of the supply chain of spare parts took the new style and procedures, in which the spare parts are stocked at various levels such as communities, local mechanics, district, and provincial levels. Therefore, it is necessary that this model should be appropriate to the Zambezia Province to sustain its effects. Likewise, the monitoring framework of O/M of water supply facilities should be institutionalized including authorizing the formats developed by the Project.</p>
(3) Organizational/ Financial aspects	<p>- Whether the fund or financial measures will be taken/secured after the project completion</p> <p>- Whether CP organizations will have sufficient capacity of pursuing relevant activities to keep project effects after project completion (staff allocation, decision-making process)</p>	<p>- Policy for budget allocation</p> <p>- Future plan</p>	<p>Since the decentralization is being implemented since last year, the province and districts have autonomous to allocate the budget. In this respect, the budget allocation for O/M will be secured as long as the budget is transferred from the national level. This year, the procedures to disburse or transfer the money from the provincial level to the district governments was not clear enough since this was the first year of implementing the decentralization. In next year, it is expected that the budget will be certainly secured for O/M activities.</p>
(4) Technical aspects	<p>- Whether the skills/techniques which the project introduced and has been enhancing are accepted by CPs?</p> <p>- Whether counterpart organizations will be able to maintain the dissemination mechanism established by the project (if project established it)</p>	<p>- Specific training plan is formulated</p> <p>- System for staff training is established</p> <p>- Enhanced capacity of CP organizations</p>	<p>According to the answers of the questionnaires and the interview with the counterparts, they fully accept the knowledge and techniques introduced by the Project, and willing to disseminate them to other districts, they have been gradually motivated to learn and expand the project activities to other areas. Moreover, the O/M techniques introduced and learned in the Project are applicable to water supply facilities which are installed by other donors or NGOs.</p> <p>The capacity of counterparts in the province and the target districts is gradually enhanced. Now they have more understanding of significance of O/M and hygiene promotion. In the future, they will be the key persons to disseminate the knowledge and skills gained through the Project to other communities in the respect districts and other districts. Therefore the project secures the technical sustainability.</p>

添付資料 6: 質問票の回答(カウンターパート)

質問	州カウンターパート	郡カウンターパート
1. 成果 1 の現在の達成度	40% 現時点では測れない 無回答: 1	50% 20% 1 1
これまでの達成項目	PEC 活動、修理工のトレーニング、ベースライン調査、衛生施設 の建設、ターゲット地区の選定、州外への視察、調整委員会の設 立準備、給水施設のインベントリー作成、スペアパーツ購入のた めの積立に向けてコミュニティを Mobilize したこと	CP のキャパシティ向上に向けたセミナーの実施、修理工のトレ ーニング(2)、ローカルアクティビスタのトレーニング、各種セミナ ーの実施 PEC コンサルタントの選定
今後力を入れるべき項目	水管理委員会、修理工へのトレーニングを継続すること(2)、人材 のキャパのアップ(2)、郡のレベルにあったマテリアルの供給、地 方分権化がきちんと実施されること、スペアパーツの Availability、 給水ポイントの OM	Work Tool を活用してローカルメカニックスをトレーニングすること、 移動手段を入手すること、キャパシティ・ビルディングを行うこと
2. 成果 2 の現在の達成度	30% 現時点では測れない 無回答: 1	60% 50% 1 1
これまでの達成項目	水管理委員会の活性化、修理工、アクティビスタのトレーニング (2)	UMC の活動によってコミュニティが活性化したこと MG、水管理委員会、修理工のトレーニング、
今後力を入れるべき項目	水管理委員会と MG のキャパシティ向上、給水施設のメンテナ ンス、スペアパーツ購入のための財政拠出	給水施設のメンテナンスのキャパを向上すること、対象コミュニテ ィ全てが強化されること
3. 成果 3 の現在の達成度	40% 20% 現時点では測れない	30% 2
これまでの達成項目	学校の選定、インフラの建設、ターゲットコミュニティへの支援、学 校 G の形成、ローカルアクティビスタのトレーニング(2)	環境衛生に関してコミュニティを教育したこと
今後力を入れるべき項目	学校関係者のキャパがアップすること、継続的な衛生に関するプ ロモーション、衛生の Good Practice の広報(2)、ローカルアクティ ビスタのさらなる能力向上、コミュニティのサニテーション状況にあ った技術を選定すること	トイレのカバー率を上げること、衛生習慣を改善するために手洗 いのタンクのカバー率を上げること
4. 実施プロセス	ほぼ計画通り	ほぼ計画どおり

質問	州カウンターパート	郡カウンターパート
	やや遅れている	回答できない
	手洗い施設の建設が2008年6月から10月に延期になった。	予算と移動手段がなかったので活動できなかった(M郡)
5. モニタリング	まあよい あまりよくない	まあよい/あまりよくない 改善が必要
6. 日本人専門家-CPとのコミュニケーション	郡CPの関与度が低い	フィールドを巡回する手段がない(日当、ガソリン、修理工用の自転車)
7. 教育・保健セクターとのコミュニケーション	まあよい あまりよくない/改善が必要 滞在期間が短いこと、言語のバリアー(2)	まあよい 2 まあよい
8. 実施プロセスに関するコメント	まあよい よくない コミュニケーションを改善し情報交換をすべき	2 1 コミュニケーションを改善し情報交換をすべき
9. 政策面の妥当性	郡スタッフは対象コミュニティを訪問して活動をモニタリングすべき	郡での活動に関する予算が下りないので、CPの活動が滞りがちになっている(M郡)、ガソリンや修理工の移動手段がない問題を解決したい(I郡)
10. ターゲットGの選定	妥当 無回答	妥当
11. プロジェクトで得たベネフィット	セクターの全てのレベルの組織強化 修理工のトレーニング方法(2) 関係者間でのコミュニケーションが効果的になった コミュニティ、修理工、郡、州のインターアクションが強化された インベントリーの作成方法 GPSの操作 モニタリングの活動	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 他州の視察で給水衛生に関する経験を学ぶことができた、GPSの操作
12. プロジェクトで期待する経験・スキルアップ		
OMのモニタリング強化	非常に期待 ある程度期待	非常に期待 ある程度期待

質問		州カウンターパート		郡カウンターパート	
PEC 活動の監理	非常に期待 ある程度期待	2 1		非常に期待 ある程度期待	2
	非常に期待 ある程度期待	2 1		非常に期待 ある程度期待	1 1
スブアパーツ供給網の監理能力	非常に期待 ある程度期待 あまり期待していない	1 2		非常に期待 ある程度期待 あまり期待していない	2
	非常に期待 ある程度期待	1 2		非常に期待 ある程度期待	1 1
コミュニティでの OM 活動の促進とマネジメントスキル	非常に期待 ある程度期待	2 1		非常に期待 ある程度期待	2
	非常に期待 ある程度期待	2 1		非常に期待 ある程度期待	2
衛生習慣のプロモーション活動のマネジメント	非常に期待 ある程度期待	1 1			
	非常に期待 ある程度期待	1 1			
GIS	非常に期待 ある程度期待	1			
13. 投入は十分活用されたか	活用された されなかった	3		活用された コメントすることなし	1 1
	問題なし 問題あり	3		問題なし 問題あり	1 1
14. 投入のタイミング				モニタリングの予算が下りなかった	
	ある程度十分 あまり十分ではない	2 1		十分だった あまり十分でない	1 1
15. 投入の質・量は有効か	フィールド活動を行う時に記録するための Laptop が欲しかった			修理工の移動手段の自転車	
	有効ではない	2 1		—	
16. カウンターパートトレーニングは有効か	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 学んだことを州で活かせる 仕事の質を向上させるのに役立つ 知識・経験を得ること、実際の現場を見ることができた キャパシティを向上させるために、CP をもっと集中的にトレーニング 				

質問	州カウンターパーパート	郡カウンターパーパート
<p>17. 上位目標 1 の達成に向けて必要なこと</p>	<p>ニングすることが必要 トレーニングの前にコースの説明があるとよかった。その方がニーズに合致しているか判断できた。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 州・郡の人材のキャパシティをさらに向上させ、手続きと活動を調和させること ● 人材と予算の分権化(分散)を行うこと ● 利益を受けたグループ(コミュニティ)が受けなかったグループ(コミュニティ)に知識・経験を伝える(あるいは広げる)(2) ● ローカルアクティビスタにインセンティブを持たせるために自転車、T-シャツ、帽子などを与える ● メッセージを伝えるためにポスターを作成すること ● 郡スタッフがコミュニティをもっと訪問してヒアリングをすること(郡のコミットメントの強化が必要) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 給水率を上げること、衛生施設をもっと建設することと、飲み水のタンクを建設すること ● 計画されている活動を予定通りに終わらせること ● 修理工をさらに訓練すること
<p>18. 上位目標 2 の達成に向けて必要なこと</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 衛生 G がシステマチックに機能し、衛生に関する知識を向上させるよう支援すること ● 教師が学校での Good Practice を広めること ● ターゲット外の学校にも衛生習慣を広げること ● 学校、コミュニティでフォローアップ活動をできるアクティビスタを育成すること ● PEC 活動のモニタリング(監理)を行うこと ● もっと保健セクターを巻き込むこと ● PEC 活動を継続的に活発化させること 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 学校の関与度を上げ、情報の普及を拡大すること ● もっと衛生施設を建設すること
<p>19. 持続性確保のために取るべき対策 成果 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 人材をローカルレベルに移動させること ● 中央、州、郡、コミュニティの全てのレベルのモニタリングを強化すること ● コミュニティレベルにメカニクを配置すること ● 水管理委員会と MG の再編成と活性化 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● スペアパーツ網の確立 ● 修理工のトレーニング

質問	州カウンターパート	郡カウンターパート
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 水政策の徹底 	
成果 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 中央、州、郡、コミュニティの全てのレベルのモニタリングを強化すること コミュニティレベルにメカニクを配置すること 水管理委員会とMGの再編成と活性化 水管理委員会へのトレーニング 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> カウンターパートの能力をさらに強化するためにトレーニングすること、修理工へのトレーニングも強化すること コミュニティへのトレーニングを継続・強化すること
成果 3	18と同じ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> コミュニティに合ったサニテーションを選定すること 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> トレーニングの継続 郡カウンターパートへガソリンを供給すること 衛生習慣のルールを教え実施すること
20. 政策面の自立発展性	プロジェクト終了後の政策面での持続性がある	3 2
21. 財政面の自立発展性	プロジェクト終了後、予算措置は取られる	3
22. 技術面の自立発展性	プロジェクトで導入された技術は非常に有益である 1 有益 1 無回答 1	非常に有益 1 有益 1
23. その他コメント	GISについてはもっとトレーニングを受けたかった 日本人専門家の滞在期間が短い(2)。不在中は州・郡のCPは何をやっているのかわからなかった。活動が滞ることが多い。 郡のモニタリング活動に政府からの予算が下りる必要がある	郡のカウンターパートをトレーニングするセミナーが必要

Project Title: The Project for Sustainable Water Supply-Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Zambezia Province

Target Area: 19 communities in 16 aldeias in Mocuba and Ile Districts (Stage 2) and Gilé and Alto Molocue Districts (Stage 3) in Zambezia Province where 20 boreholes fitted with hand pumps constructed by Japanese grant aid are located.

Version: PDMI

Target Group: Residents of the target area

Duration: February 2007- March 2011

Date: July 9th 2007

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Water borne diseases incidence at target communities in the four districts in Zambezia Province are reduced.</p> <p>2. The number of functioning water supply facilities is increased in the four target districts in Zambezia Province.</p>	<p>1. The percentage of persons affected by diarrhoeal diseases decreases from X% to Y% in the target communities.</p> <p>2. The percentage of functioning water supply facilities increases from 58% to 80% in the four target districts in Zambezia Province.</p>	<p>KAP Survey</p> <p>Record of DAS</p>	<p>Important Assumptions to maintain the Overall Goal</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>Sustainable water use of existing water supply facilities and sanitation and hygiene practices are improved in the target group.</p>	<p>1. The percentage of households using boreholes with hand pump (HP) for drinking water increases from X% to 100% in both of rainy and dry seasons by 2011.</p> <p>2. The percentage of households practicing appropriate hand washing increases from X % to 80% by 2011.</p> <p>3. The percentage of households practicing appropriate use of latrine increases from X % to 80 % by 2011.</p>	<p>KAP Survey</p> <p>KAP Survey</p> <p>KAP Survey</p> <p>KAP Survey</p>	<p>Important Assumptions to achieve the Overall Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No disaster such as flood which influence hygiene environment happens. - Primary Health Care service is improved (maintained) by Mozambique Government. - PEC activities including follow-up activities continue in other communities in coordination with DPOPH-Zambezia and district governments.
<p>Outputs</p> <p>0. The detailed project framework and activities to be implemented in the Stage 2 and 3 are shared among project stakeholders.</p> <p>1. Support services in Operation and Maintenance (OM) of water supply facilities and sanitation promotion are strengthened in coordination with National, Provincial and District governments.</p> <p>2. The Capacity of the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities at the target communities is strengthened..</p> <p>3. Appropriate hygiene practices at the target communities are promoted.</p>	<p>0.1 PDMI is approved by July 2007.</p> <p>0.2 POI is approved by July 2007.</p> <p>1.1 District governments submit monitoring records to DPOPH/DAS quarterly.</p> <p>1.2 Reports on the condition of improved water points, OM/M and sanitation and hygiene in the 4 target districts is formulated by DPOPH/DAS every year</p> <p>1.3 Annual action plans are formulated by DAS and district government to conduct required interventions based on the monitoring results on conditions of water facilities, OM/M and sanitation and hygiene.</p> <p>1.4 Time to procure spare parts decreases to less than 1 week by June 2008 in the districts of Mocuba and Ile and by October 2009 in the districts of Alto Molocue and Gile.</p> <p>2.1 Water committees submit a format of monitoring on conditions of water supply facilities and operation and maintenance activities quarterly</p> <p>2.2 The amount of 2,000 Mts is saved for each target facility in Mocuba and Ile by October 2008 and in Alto Molocue and Gile by October 2010.</p> <p>2.3 The duration of inoperability of water supply facilities decreases to 14 days/year in Mocuba and Ile by May 2009 and in Alto Molocue and Gile by May 2011.</p> <p>2.4 All the Maintenance Groups (MG) of the target area check the exterior of the water supply facilities every three months after 2008 in the target area of Mocuba and Ile and after 2010 in the target area of Alto Molocue and Gile.</p> <p>2.5 All the MG in the target area make an inspection of pump plunger once a year after 2008 in the target area of Mocuba and Ile and after 2010 in the target area of Alto Molocue and Gile.</p> <p>3.1 The percentage of persons who have adequate knowledge on measures for prevention of diarrhoea is at least 40 % in all the target communities in Mocuba and Ile by April 2009 and Alto Molocue and Gile by April 2011.</p> <p>3.2 The percentage of households using sanitary latrine increases by 25% in each target communities in Mocuba and Ile by April 2009 and Alto Molocue and Gile by April 2011.</p> <p>3.3 The number of students per each school latrines is XX at maximum in all the target schools.</p> <p>3.4 The percentage of pupils who practice appropriate hand washing after defecation at school is at least 50 % at each target school in Mocuba and Ile by May 2009 and Alto Molocue and Gile by May 2011.</p>	<p>PDMI</p> <p>POI</p> <p>Monitoring Report, Report by the Japanese expert</p> <p>Monitoring Records, Report by the Japanese expert</p> <p>Monitoring Report, Report by the Japanese expert</p> <p>Interview with water management committee</p> <p>Monitoring records</p> <p>Monitoring records</p> <p>Interview with water management committee</p> <p>Monitoring records of MG</p> <p>Monitoring records of MG</p> <p>KAP Survey</p> <p>KAP Survey, Monitoring record of water management committee or health committee</p> <p>School activity records</p> <p>KAP Survey</p>	<p>Important Assumptions to achieve the Project Purpose</p>

Activities	Inputs	Important Assumptions to achieve the outputs
<p>0. Defining the detailed framework and activities of the Stage 2 and 3 of the Project.</p> <p>0.1 Hold regular meetings of Provincial-level Steering Committee of the Project</p> <p>0.2 Ascertain capacity (system, organization, human resources) of CFPAS, DAS and district governments</p> <p>0.3 Ascertain details of curriculum for training PEC animators by CFPAS in coordination with DNA</p> <p>0.4 Ascertain capacity and task of PEC animators (about 20 PEC companies and local</p> <p>0.5 Conduct baseline study on the status of water supply and sanitation at target</p> <p>0.6 Conduct KAP (Knowledge, Attitude & Practice) survey on water, Sanitation and hygiene of the residents in the selected communities.</p> <p>0.7 Ascertain activity status of the water management committees and maintenance group at the target communities</p> <p>0.8 Conduct KAP (Knowledge, Attitude & Practice) survey on sanitation and hygiene of</p> <p>0.9 Study the possibility of rainwater harvesting for hand washing facilities at the school</p> <p>0.10 Determine PDM 1 and PO 1 for Stage 2 and 3 with the results of the points mentioned above</p> <p>1. Strengthening of Support services in OM of water supply facilities and sanitation promotion in coordination with National, Provincial and District governments.</p> <p>1.1 Update the inventory of water points with the information on the status of water points and sanitation facilities for the map of GIS database</p> <p>1.2 Monitor the water supply facilities (in cooperation with the district governments and</p> <p>1.3 Select PEC animators</p> <p>1.4 Supervise contracted PEC animators about the maintenance of the existing water</p> <p>1.5 Conduct additional training according to needs</p> <p>1.6 Conduct OJT of PEC activities for contracted animators, including the counterparts at DAS and</p> <p>1.7 Propose a new course of CFPAS based on the experiences of PEC activities (water supply and sanitation) in the Project</p> <p>1.8 Support establishment and management of a network of spare-parts at the district level</p> <p>1.9 Exchange experiences with other similar projects within Mozambique (field trips and workshops)</p> <p>2. Strengthening of the capacity of maintenance system of water supply facility/Support of capacity development of water management committee</p> <p>2.1 Through PEC animators, sensitize the communities about the OM of water supply facilities</p> <p>2.2 Through PEC animators, train water management committees about the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities (organization, accounting, maintenance etc.)</p> <p>2.3 Retrain maintenance groups about the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities according to needs</p> <p>2.4 Through PEC activists, water management committees and maintenance groups, sensitize residents to participate in the maintenance of water supply facilities and promote contribution of water fees/adequate utilization of facilities.</p> <p>2.5 Support establishment of a network for spare-parts of hand pumps at the local level and disseminate the means of selling spare-parts at community level</p> <p>3. Support hygiene promotion activities in the target communities</p> <p>3.1 Through PEC animators, sensitize the communities about water, sanitation and hygiene</p> <p>3.2 Through PEC animators, train water and sanitation management committees to implement promotion activities about water, sanitation and hygiene.</p> <p>3.3 Identify three types of acceptable latrines that can be constructed with locally available materials</p> <p>3.4 Prepare and promote the latrine models identified above and train the water management committees and community leaders in the construction and maintenance of the latrines</p> <p>3.5 Through water and sanitation management committees, sensitize the communities about water, sanitation and hygiene</p> <p>3.6 Select schools (approximately 20) and train the teachers on hygiene education</p> <p>3.7 Construct latrines and hand washing facilities at approximately 20 schools mentioned</p> <p>3.8 Disseminate messages about water, sanitation and hygiene in the context of HIV AID;</p>	<p><Japanese Site ></p> <p>1. Experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leader/Rural water supply and sanitation/Institutional development 19,00 M/M - Water supply facility maintenance 7.0 M/M - Social Survey/Project Design 6.27 M/M - Rural water supply and sanitation/Institutional development 2 8.50 M/M <p>2. Local expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline survey/KAP survey 1 Set - Sub-contract with PEC contractor (including local consultant and NGO) 1 Set - Construction of water harvesting system: 20 units (20 schools) <p>3. Provision of equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pick-up for monitoring 1 unit - Motorbikes for monitoring 4 units <p>4. C/P training in Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 persons in FY 2007 - 2 persons in FY 2008 and FY 2009 respectively <p><Mozambique Side ></p> <p>1. Counterpart Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Director (DNA) - Administrative Project Manager (DPOPH-Zambezia) - Technical Project Manager (DPOPH-Zambezia) - 3 Technical counterparts from DPOPH-Zambezia/(P&F Section (DAS), PEC Section (DAS), PASS Section) - 4 counterparts from each 4 district governments <p>2. Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office space and facilities for Project Team - Rooms and space necessary for storage of the equipment <p>3. Local costs</p>	<p>- Trained animators do not leave their position</p> <p>- Budget for hygiene and sanitation promotion is distributed to the target schools.</p> <p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>Government does not change the policy of community water supply</p>

DPOPH: Direcção Provincial das Obras Públicas e Habitação/Provincial Directorate of Housing and Public Works
DAS: Departamento águas e Saneamento (Department of Water and Sanitation)
CFPAS: Centro de Formação Profissional de Água e Saneamento (Professional Training Centre for Water and Sanitation)
PEC: Programa de Educação, Comunitária (Program of Community Education)

DNA: Direcção Nacional de Água (National Directorate of Water)

Project Title: The Project for Sustainable Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Zambezia Province

Target Area:
- 20 communities in Mocuba and Ile Districts (Stage 2) and Gilé and Alto Molocue Districts (Stage 3) with boreholes fitted with hand pumps constructed by Japanese grant aid
- 15 primary schools located in the localidades of the 20 target communities

Version: PDM2

Target Group: Residents of the target area

Duration: February 2007- July 2011

Date: 7th December 2007

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal 1. Water borne diseases incidence at target communities in the four districts in Zambezia Province are reduced. 2. The number of functioning water supply facilities is increased in the four target districts in Zambezia Province.</p> <p>Project Purpose Sustainable water use of existing water supply facilities and sanitation and hygiene practice are improved in the target group.</p>	<p>1. The percentage of persons affected by diarrhoeal diseases decreases from 17.1% to 10% in the target communities. 2. The percentage of functioning water supply facilities increases from 52.8 % to 80 % in the four target districts in Zambezia Province.</p> <p>1. The percentage of households using boreholes with hand pump (HP) for drinking water increases from 45.0%, 26.7% to 100% in Mocuba and Ile respectively and from 39.2%, 47.5% to 80% in Alto Molocue and Gile respectively in both of rainy and dry seasons by 2011. 2. The percentage of households practicing appropriate hand washing increases from 3.8%, 2.5% to 50 % in Mocuba and Ile respectively and from 12.5%, 1.5% to 30% in Alto Molocue and Gile respectively by 2011. 3. The percentage of households practicing appropriate use of latrine increases from 12.5%, 8.3% to 50% in Mocuba and Ile respectively and from 11.3%, 14.2% to 30% in Alto Molocue and Gile respectively by 2011.</p>	<p>KAP Survey Monitoring record of water management committee or health committee Record of DAS</p> <p>- KAP Survey - Monitoring record of water management committee or health committee</p>	<p>Important Assumptions to achieve the Overall Goal - No disaster such as flood which influence hygiene environment happens. - Primary Health Care service is improved (maintained) by Mozambique Government. - PEC activities including follow-up activities continue in other communities in coordination with DPOPH-Zambezia and district governments.</p>
<p>Outputs 0. The detailed project framework and activities to be implemented in the Stage 2 and 3 are shared among project stakeholders. 1. Support services in Operation and Maintenance (OM) of water supply facilities and sanitation promotion are strengthened in coordination with National, Provincial and District governments. 2. The capacity of the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities at the target communities is strengthened. 3. Appropriate hygiene practices at the target communities are promoted.</p>	<p>0.1 PDMI is approved by July 2007. 0.2 POI is approved by July 2007. 1.1 District governments submit monitoring records to DPOPH/DAS quarterly. 1.2 Reports on the condition of improved water points, OM/M and sanitation and hygiene in the 4 target districts is formulated by DPOPH/DAS every year. 1.3 Annual action plans are formulated by DAS and district government to conduct required interventions based on the monitoring results on conditions of water facilities, OM/M and sanitation and hygiene. 1.4 Time to procure spare parts decreases to less than 1 week by June 2008 in Mocuba and Ile and by October 2009 in Alto Molocue and Gile. 2.1 Water committees submit a format of monitoring on conditions of water supply facilities and operation and maintenance activities quarterly 2.2 The amount of 4,000 Mt. is saved for each target facility in Mocuba and Ile by October 2009 and in Alto Molocue and Gile by October 2010. 2.3 The duration of inoperability of water supply facilities decreases to 14 days/year in Mocuba and Ile by April 2009 and in Alto Molocue and Gile by October 2010. 2.4 All the Maintenance Groups (MG) of the target area check the exterior and the interior of the water supply facilities every three month after 2008 in Mocuba and Ile and after 2010 in Alto Molocue and Gile. 3.1 The percentage of persons who have adequate knowledge on measures for prevention of diarrhoea is at least 40 % in all the target communities in Mocuba and Ile by April 2009 and Alto Molocue and Gile by April 2011. 3.2 The percentage of households using sanitary latrine increases by 25% in each target communities in Mocuba and Ile by April 2009 and Alto Molocue and Gile by April 2011. 3.3 All the target schools satisfy approximately 150 pupils per each school latrines at maximum in Mocuba and Ile by April 2009 and Alto Molocue and Gile by April 2011. 3.4 The percentage of pupils who practice appropriate hand washing after defecation at school is at least 50 % at each target school in Mocuba and Ile by May 2009 and Alto Molocue and Gile by April 2011.</p>	<p>PDMI POO Monitoring Report, Report by the Japanese expert Monitoring Records, Report by the Japanese expert Monitoring Report, Report by the Japanese expert Interview with water management committee Monitoring records Monitoring records Interview with water management committee Monitoring records of MG KAP Survey KAP Survey, Monitoring record of water management committee or health management committee or health School activity records KAP Survey</p>	<p>Important Assumptions to achieve the Project Purpose</p>

Activities	Inputs	Important Assumptions to achieve the outputs
<p>0. Defining the detailed framework and activities of the Stage 2 and 3 of the Project.</p> <p>0.1 Hold regular meetings of Provincial-level Steering Committee of the Project</p> <p>0.2 Ascertain capacity (system, organization, human resources) of CFPAS, DAS and district governments</p> <p>0.3 Ascertain details of curriculum for training PEC animators by CFPAS in coordination with DNA</p> <p>0.4 Ascertain capacity and task of PEC animators (about 20 PEC companies and local organizations, total of 120 people) who are potential</p> <p>0.5 Conduct baseline study on the status of water supply and sanitation at target communities;</p> <p>0.6 Conduct KAP (Knowledge, Attitude & Practice) survey on water, Sanitation and hygiene of the residents in the selected communities.</p> <p>0.7 Ascertain activity status of the water management committees and maintenance group at the target communities</p> <p>0.8 Conduct KAP (Knowledge, Attitude & Practice) survey on sanitation and hygiene of the schools</p> <p>0.9 Study the possibility of rainwater harvesting for hand washing facilities at school</p> <p>0.10 Determine PDM 1 and PO 1 for Stage 2 and 3 with the results of the points mentioned above</p> <p>1. Strengthening of Support services in OM of water supply facilities and sanitation promotion in coordination with National, Provincial and District governments.</p> <p>1.1 Update the inventory of water points with the information on the status of water points and sanitation facilities for the map of GIS database</p> <p>1.2 Monitor the water supply facilities (in cooperation with the district governments and DPOPH)</p> <p>1.3 Select PEC animators</p> <p>1.4 Supervise contracted PEC animators about the maintenance of the existing water supply facility</p> <p>1.5 Conduct additional training according to needs</p> <p>1.6 Conduct OJT of PEC activities for contracted animators, including the counterparts at DAS and district governments</p> <p>1.7 Propose a new course of CFPAS based on the experiences of PEC activities (water supply and sanitation) in the Project</p> <p>1.8 Support establishment and management of a network of spare-parts at the district level</p> <p>1.9 Exchange experiences with other similar projects within Mozambique (field trips and workshops)</p> <p>2. Strengthening of the capacity of maintenance system of water supply facility/Support of capacity development of water management committee</p> <p>2.1 Through PEC animators, sensitize the communities about the OM of water supply facility</p> <p>2.2 Through PEC animators, train water management committees about the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities (organization, accounting, maintenance etc.)</p> <p>2.3 Retraining maintenance groups about the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities according to needs</p> <p>2.4 Through PEC activists, water management committees and maintenance groups, sensitize residents to participate in the maintenance of water supply facilities and promote contribution of water fees/adequate utilization of facilities.</p> <p>2.5 Support establishment of a network for spare-parts of hand pumps at the local level and disseminate the means of selling spare-parts at community level</p> <p>3. Support hygiene promotion activities in the target communities</p> <p>3.1 Through PEC animators, sensitize the communities about water, sanitation and hygiene activities about water, sanitation and hygiene.</p> <p>3.2 Through PEC animators, train water and sanitation management committees to implement promotion activities about water, sanitation and hygiene.</p> <p>3.3 Identify three types of acceptable latrines that can be constructed with locally available material:</p> <p>3.4 Prepare and promote the latrine models identified above and train the water management committees and community leaders in the construction and maintenance of the latrines</p> <p>3.5 Through water and sanitation management committees, sensitize the communities about water, sanitation and hygiene</p> <p>3.6 Select schools (approximately 20) and train the teachers on hygiene education</p> <p>3.7 Construct latrines and hand washing facilities at approximately 20 schools mentioned above</p> <p>3.8 Disseminate messages about water, sanitation and hygiene in the context of HIV/AIDS</p>	<p><Japanese Side ></p> <p>1. Experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leader/Rural water supply and sanitation/Institutional development 20.90 M/M - Water supply facility maintenance 10.23 M/M - Social Survey/Project Design 7.60 M/M - Rural water supply and sanitation/Institutional development 2 10.27 M/M <p>2. Local expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline survey/KAP survey 1 Set - Sub-contract with PEC contractor (including local consultant and NGO) 1 Set <p>3. Provision of equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pick-up for monitoring 2 units - Motorbikes for monitoring 4 units <p>4. C/P training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 persons in FY 2007 - 2 persons in FY 2008 and FY 2009 respectively <p><Mozambique Side ></p> <p>1. Counterpart Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Director (DNA) - Administrative Project Manager (DPOPH-Zambezia) - Technical Project Manager (DPOPH-Zambezia) - 3 Technical counterparts from DPOPH-Zambezia/P&F Section (DAS), PEC Section (DAS), PASS Section - 4 counterparts from each 4 district governments <p>2. Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office space and facilities for Project Team - Rooms and space necessary for storage of the equipment <p>3. Local costs</p>	<p>- Budget for hygiene and sanitation promotion is distributed to the target schools.</p> <p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>Government does not change the policy of community water supply</p>

CFPAS: Centro de Formação Profissional de Água e Saneamento (Professional Training Centre for Water and Sanitation)
DPOPH: Direção Provincial das Obras Públicas e Habitação/Provincial Directorate of Housing and Public Works
DNA: Direção Nacional de Água (National Directorate of Water)

PLAN OF OPERATION 2.1

The Plan of Operation 2.0 was reviewed and the updated plan of activities was adopted as PO 2.1 by the project team at the beginning of the third fiscal year of the project. The table below shows the planned work schedule and actual progress of each activity. If the work plan for the detail activity was revised from PO2.0, both the previous plan and the latest one are indicated as "PO2.0" and "PO2.1", respectively.

plan (2nd stage)
 actual progress (completed activities)
 actual progress (on-going activities)
 plan (3rd stage)
 07/06/2008

Activities of PDM	Detailed Activities	2007 JFY												2008 JFY												2009 JFY												2010 AFJ												2011 AFJ					
		2nd Year						3rd Year						4th Year						5th Year						6th Year																													
		9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7							
▲ : Joint Coordinate Committee (UCC) ● : Provincial -Level Steering Committee (PSC) ◆ : Project Progress Report ■ : Project Annual Report ☆ : Project Evaluation																																																							
1.1	Map 4 target districts, update the existing database and GIS at DPOPH with the information on the status of water supply and sanitation.	PO 2.0 Actual																																																					
1.1.1	Formulate action plan for development of inventory of water points and information management.	PO 2.0 Actual																																																					
1.1.2	Conduct survey on the conditions of the existing water supply facilities in the targeted 4 districts.	PO 2.0 Actual																																																					
1.1.3	Develop the database on existing water points based on the survey and integrate it into the GIS system.	PO 2.0 Actual																																																					
1.1.4	Update the database to add information on boreholes confirmed in the districts.	PO 2.1 Actual																																																					
1.2	Facilitate and monitor water supply and sanitation projects (in cooperation with the district governments and DPOPH)	PO 2.0 Actual																																																					
1.2.1	Conduct workshop on establishment of Provincial and District Coordination Committees and orientation on the roles and responsibilities of the committees.	PO 2.0 Actual																																																					
1.2.2	Finalize TOR for the Coordination Committees at provincial and district levels and officially establish the committees.	PO 2.1 Actual																																																					
1.2.3	Formulate District Action Plan to improve community-based OM system & hygiene promotion in the district.	PO 2.0 Actual																																																					
1.2.4	District governments and DAS/DPOPH to compile status reports on conditions of improved water points, OMM and sanitation and hygiene in the target districts based on monitoring results.	PO 2.1 Actual																																																					
1.2.5	District governments and DAS/DPOPH to formulate annual action plans for improvement of water, sanitation and hygiene.	PO 2.1 Actual																																																					
1.2.6	Sensitize the civic leaders and traditional leaders in the target districts in terms of the national policy, strategy and district action plan on O&M and hygiene promotion through workshop and regular meeting at the District Councils.	PO 2.0 Actual																																																					
1.3	Select PEC animators.	PO 2.0 Actual																																																					
1.3.1	Select PEC contractor(s).	PO 2.1 Actual																																																					
1.3.2	Conduct training of PEC animators and staff from District government in skills required to facilitate activities at the village level.	PO 2.0 Actual																																																					
1.4	Supervise contracted PEC animators about maintenance of the existing water supply facilities. (TOR/monitoring/evaluation)	PO 2.0 Actual																																																					
		PO 2.1 Actual																																																					

Project for Sustainable Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Zambezia Province

Activities of PDM	Detailed Activities	2007 JFY												2008 JFY												2009 JFY												2010 AFJ												2011 AFJ					
		2nd Year						3rd Year						4th Year						5th Year						6th Year																													
		9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7																			
<p>▲ : Joint Coordinate Committee (JCC) ● : Provincial -Level Steering Committee (PSC) ◆ : Project Progress Report ■ : Project Annual Report ☆ : Project Evaluation</p>		<p>2.3 Retaining maintenance groups about the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities according to needs.</p>		<p>2.3.1 Identify area of needs in capacity building of Water and Sanitation Management Committees and Maintenance Groups through needs assessment.</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>																					
<p>2.4 Through PEC activists, water management committees and maintenance groups, sensitize residents to participate in the maintenance of water supply facilities and promote contribution of water fees/adequate utilization of the facility.</p>		<p>2.4.1 Water and Sanitation Management Committees and Maintenance Group to facilitate the village action plan to improve the water and sanitation conditions at the village level with support of PEC animators, local mechanic and district government.</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>																							
<p>2.5 Support establishment of a network for manual pump spare-parts at the local level and disseminate the means of selling spare parts at community level.</p>		<p>2.5.1 Support the mutual agreement of community with the Local Mechanic concerning the spare part supply chain and repairwork.</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>																							
<p>3.1 Through PEC animators, sensitize the communities about water, sanitation and hygiene.</p>		<p>3.1.1 Each target community to come up with the key hygiene practices to be targeted for improvement.</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>																					
<p>3.2 Through PEC animators, train water and sanitation management committees to implement promotion activities about water, sanitation.</p>		<p>3.2.1 Support the target communities to identify human resources who can act as agents to promote improved sanitation and hygiene</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.1</p>		<p>Actual</p>																					
<p>3.3 Identify three types of acceptable latrines that can be constructed with locally available materials.</p>		<p>3.3.1 Through reviewing similar projects for sanitation promotion and participatory assessment at the target communities, identify three types of improved latrines that can be constructed with locally available materials and skills.</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>		<p>PO 2.0</p>		<p>Actual</p>																					

Monitoring Framework of the Project

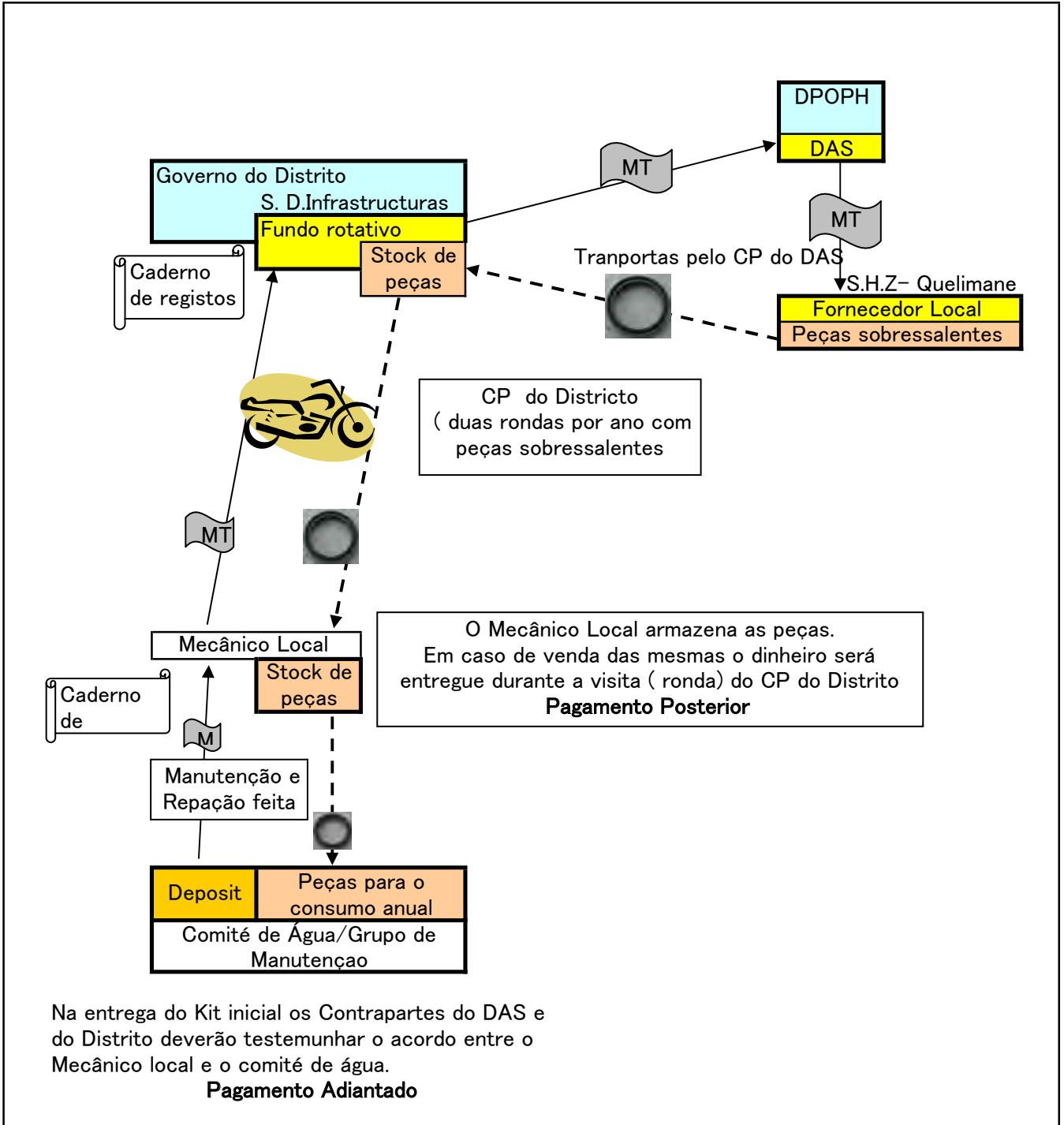
Indicators (What to see?)	Definition of the Indicators (How to measure and how well?)	Baseline (2007) (How much?)	Target value (target timing)	Follow-up Frequency (When to monitor?)	Data source (How to verify?)	Responsible (Who aggregate and analyze?)	Remarks	Source of the Baseline
[Overall Goal]								
1 Percentage of persons affected by diarrhoeal diseases	(Number of persons who have experienced diarrhoea in the previous two weeks from the time of the KAP survey/ Total number of persons living in the sample households) x 100	17.1% (Mocuba 27.7%, Ile 15.2%, A.Moloucou 15.7%, Gile 12.2%)	10%	[Mocuba & Ile] - June 2009 (end of Stage 2) - April 2011 (end of Stage 3) - a few years after the project termination [A.Moloucou & Gile] - April 2011 (end of Stage 3) - a few years after the project termination	KAP Survey, Monitoring record of water management committee or health committee	Ishii Azama Ossumane		Results of KAP survey
2 Percentage of functioning water supply facilities	(Number of boreholes and protected SW fitted with handpumps in use / Total number of existing boreholes) x 100	Data verified in 2008 Mocuba 46% Ile 63%	80%	[Mocuba & Ile] Annually (June, after 2008) [A.Moloucou & Gile] Annually (June, after 2009)	Record of DAS	Taira Januario	Technical options of "safe water supply facility" by DAS-Zambézia are; - BH with HP - Protected SW with HP - Protected spring (in most cases, with gravity-fed system)	Results of the field survey to verify and update existing well inventory
[Project Purpose]								
1 Percentage of households using boreholes with HP for drinking water	(Number of households which use boreholes with handpumps for drinking water in respective rainy and dry season) / (Total number of sample households) x 100	38.3% (Mocuba 45.0%, Ile 26.7%, A.Moloucou 39.2%, Gile 47.5%)	[Mocuba & Ile] 100% (April 2011) [A.Moloucou & Gile] 80% (April 2011)	[Mocuba & Ile] - At the end of Stage 2 (June 2009) - At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011) [A.Moloucou & Gile] At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011)	- KAP Survey, - Monitoring record of water management committee or health			Results of KAP survey
2 Percentage of people practicing appropriate hand washing	(Number of households which members practice hand-washing with running water and scouring agent such as soap or ash at each timing mentioned below) / (Total number of sample households) x 100 [Target timing] - After defecation - After handling children's faeces	5.5% (Mocuba 3.8%, Ile 2.5%, A.Moloucou 12.5%, Gile 1.3%)	[Mocuba & Ile] 50% (April 2011) [A.Moloucou & Gile] 30% (April 2011)	[Mocuba & Ile] - At the end of Stage 2 (June 2009) - At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011) [A.Moloucou & Gile] At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011)		Ishii Azama Ossumane	Target value for Alto Moloucou and Gile to be reviewed again at the end of the 2nd stage to consider achieved level in Mocuba and Ile.	Results of KAP survey
3 Percentage of households practicing appropriate use of latrine	(Number of households which latrine shows signs of use and the cleanliness of its floor and wall is judged to be "very good" (totally free from excreta and garbage) among 4 evaluation grades according to the direct observation) / (Total number of sample households) x 100	11.5% (Mocuba 12.5%, Ile 8.3%, A.Moloucou 11.3%, Gile 14.2%)	[Mocuba & Ile] 50% (April 2011) [A.Moloucou & Gile] 30% (April 2011)	[Mocuba & Ile] - At the end of Stage 2 (June 2009) - At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011) [A.Moloucou & Gile] At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011)				Results of KAP survey

Indicators (What to see?)	Definition of the Indicators (How to measure and how well?)	Baseline (2007) (How much?)	Target value (target tuning)	Follow-up Frequency (When to monitor?)	Data source (How to verify?)	Responsible (Who aggregate and analyze?)	Remarks	Source of the Baseline
[Outputs]								
1.1 Number of monitoring records prepared by district government	Monitoring records that district counterparts summarize the status of the improved water points, OM/M, sanitation and hygiene following the format prepared by the Project Team	0	1 (quarterly from 4 target districts)	Quarterly	District Monitoring Report	Ishii Azama Ossumane		
1.2 Number of reports which describe the condition of improved water points, OM/M, sanitation and hygiene in the 4 target districts	Number of reports which describes the condition of water points categorized as improved water points, OM/M, sanitation and hygiene for the support of GIS database prepared by the DAS counterparts of the Project	0	1 (per year)	Annually (after 2009)	Annual Monitoring Report	Ishii Azama Ossumane		
1.3 Number of annual action plans formulated by DAS and district government to conduct required interventions based on the monitoring results on conditions of water facilities, OM/M, sanitation and hygiene.	Number of annual action plans which describes required interventions based on the monitoring results on conditions of water facilities, OM/M, sanitation and hygiene by DAS and district government, respectively.	0	1 (per year)	Annually (after 2009)	Annual Action Plan	Ishii Azama Ossumane		
1.4 Time to procure spare parts (days)	Number of days taken from a breakdown of the handpump to purchase of spare parts by the community	Mocuba 5 days Ile 5 days Gile 7 days A.Molocoe 5 days	less than 2 days	Annually (after 2008)	District Monitoring Report	Taira Ossumane	Number of days is calculated based on maximum time converted from distance between each community and the nearest vendor of the spare parts.	"Basis of Calculation of Baseline of the Indicator for Output 1.4.doc"
2.1 Percentage of water management committee who submit monitoring records (%)	(Number of water management committees who submit monitoring records on the status of OM/M, sanitation and hygiene following the format prepared by the Project Team) / (Total number of target water management committees) x100	0	[Mocuba & Ile] 100% (June 2009) [A. Molocoe & Gile] 100% (April 2011)	Quarterly	District Monitoring Report	Ishii Azama Ossumane		
2.2 Percentage of water management committees who have saved an amount sufficient for sustainable OM/M of the facilities (%)	(Number of water management committees who have saved at least 4,000 Mt two years after project intervention) / (Total number of target water management committees) x100 * Each committee is expected to save approximately 2000 Mt per year for O&M based on estimation of costs for spare parts and payment to local mechanic	0	[Mocuba & Ile] 100% (June 2009) [A. Molocoe & Gile] 100% (April 2011)	Quarterly	District Monitoring Report	Ishii Azama Ossumane	Amount of the annual O&M requirement is based on the estimation of costs for spare parts and payment to the local mechanic. The indicator will be monitored quarterly instead of monthly together with other indicators which data is to be collected from the communities.	Results of the initial baseline survey
2.3 Duration of inoperability of water supply facilities	Number of total days not in use / 365 days	34 days on average	[Mocuba & Ile] 14 days (June 2009) [A. Molocoe & Gile] 14 days (April 2011)	Annually	District Monitoring Report	Ishii Azama Ossumane		Results of interview to Water Committee (Baseline of the Indicator for Output 2.3 "Duration of Downtime of Water Supply Facilities.xls)
2.4 Percentage of maintenance groups who practice monthly preventive maintenance (%)	(Number of maintenance groups who check the exterior and the interior of the boreholes fitted with handpumps monthly) / (Total number of target maintenance groups) x100 *The interior of the borehole is to be checked in case of malfunction of the facility.	0	[Mocuba & Ile] 100% (June 2009) [A. Molocoe & Gile] 100% (April 2011)	Monthly	District Monitoring Report	Taira Januario	Frequency of the check-by communities is not mentioned in "Manual de Inspeção e Manutenção da Bomba Manual Afridev (Revisão:03/2007)" published by DNA. Frequency of the periodical check has been revised from quarterly basis to monthly since quarterly check is not enough.	Results of the initial baseline survey

Indicators (What to see?)	Definition of the Indicators (How to measure and how well?)	Baseline (2007) (How much?)	Target value (target timing)	Follow-up Frequency (When to monitor?)	Data source (How to verify?)	Responsible (Who aggregate and analyze?)	Remarks	Source of the Baseline
3.1 Percentage of persons who have adequate knowledge on measures for prevention of diarrhoea (%)	(Number of persons who can explain four measures mentioned below for prevention of diarrhoea) / (Total number of respondents of the KAP survey) x 100 - Drinking safe water - Washing hands - Disposing faeces at latrine - Covering food *Number of persons who can indicate all items No. 1, 2, 5 and 7 of H-6 of the Household Questionnaire prepared by the Project Team in May 2007. *Number of pupils who answered correctly all the question No. E1 – E5 of the Questionnaire on School Hygiene and Sanitation (Pupils' KAP).	<Household level> Mocuba 2.5 %, Ile 5.0% A. Molocue 0.8% Gile 5.0% <School level (Pupils' knowledge)> 4.0%	[Mocuba & Ile] 40% June 2009 [A. Molocue & Gile] 40% April 2011	[Mocuba & Ile] - At the end of Stage 2 (June 2009) - At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011) [A. Molocue & Gile] At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011)	KAP Survey Report	Ishii Azama Ossumane	As "cooking food thoroughly" is not included in the options in question H-6, it is to be removed from the definition.	Results of KAP survey
3.2 Percentage of households using sanitary latrines(%)	(Number of households using sanitary latrines which type is conformed to any one of models identified and promoted by the project) / (Total number of sample households) x 100	31.3% (Mocuba 27.5%, Ile 24.2%, Gile 26.3%, A. Molocue 44.1%)	[Mocuba & Ile] Increase by 25% by June 2009 [A. Molocue & Gile] Increase by 25% by April 2011	[Mocuba & Ile] - At the end of Stage 2 (June 2009) - At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011) [A. Molocue & Gile] At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011)	KAP Survey Report Monitoring record of water management committee or health.	Ishii Azama Ossumane	Type of latrine to be promoted in the project: - traditional latrine - improved traditional latrine (with concrete sanitary platform: SanPlat) - Ecological Sanitation (Ecosan)	Results of KAP survey
3.3 Number of students per each school latrines	Number of schools which number of students per latrine is 150 at maximum	[Mocuba & Ile] 0 (zero) [A. Molocue & Gile] to be studied	[Mocuba & Ile] 6/6 schools by June 2009 [A. Molocue & Gile] 8/8 schools by April 2011	[Mocuba & Ile] - At the end of Stage 2 (June 2009) - At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011) [A. Molocue & Gile] At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011)	Monitoring records by schools	Ishii Azama Ossumane	The baseline needs to be collected by JICA Project Team from the target schools in A. Molocue and Gile by the end of February 2009.	Results of interview to the school administration and direct observation at the target schools
3.4 The percentage of pupils who practice appropriate hand washing after defecation at school	(Number of respondents who answer that they practice hand washing with running water and scouring agent such as soap or ash after defecation at school) / (Total number of respondents of the pupils' KAP survey) x 100	2.0%	[Mocuba & Ile] 50% by June 2009 [A. Molocue & Gile] 50% by April 2011	[Mocuba & Ile] - At the end of Stage 2 (June 2009) - At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011) [A. Molocue & Gile] At the end of Stage 3 (April 2011)	KAP Survey Report	Ishii Azama Ossumane	Results of KAP survey	Results of KAP survey
Important Assumptions Status (September 2008)								
1 Distribution of budget for hygiene and sanitation promotion to the target schools	There is no allocation of fund meant for the school sanitation and hygiene program at school level. Implementation of hygiene education and improvement of sanitation facilities are conducted by its own initiative and resources of each school.							Interview to the school administration and counterparts from Department of Education and Culture in Mocuba and Ile
2 Improvement of Primary Health Care service by Mozambique Government.	Department of Health in the target districts conduct training of community health councils which are responsible for health and hygiene promotion at the community level in cooperation with the health center in the area. The community health councils have been formed in some of the target communities.							Interview to Department of Health in Mocuba and Ile
3 Disaster which influences hygiene environment	No disaster affecting hygiene environment in the target area (the flood that affected seriously areas alongside Zambezi river in Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia provinces did not affect the target area of the Project)							
4 PEC activities including follow-up activities continue in other communities in coordination with DPOPH-Zambezia and district governments.								

Systema de Circulação de Peças sobressalentes de Bombas Manuais Afridev

DPOPHZ/DAS



Model of Spare-parts Supply Chain and Nomination of Local Mechanics



ID Card of Local Mechanic and List of Community

Mecânico

Nome do Mecânico: [Redacted]

Cartão Número: ODM-01

Validade: 25-10-2008/25-10-2009

Área de Serviço: Mocimboa Sede

Tarefas do Mecânico de Bomba Manual.

1. Vindar peças sobresselentes para o consumo anual.
2. Fazer a manutenção periódica de três em três meses.
3. Ensinar o método de controlo da bomba ao Grupo de Manutenção.
4. Fornecer a tabela de preços de peças sobresselentes e das reparações aos membros da comunidade.

LISTA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO DOS MECÂNICOS LOCAIS DO DISTRITO DE MOCIMBOA

Sequência nº	Mecânico	nº	Distrito	P. Admón.	Localid.	Mecânico Local	Comunidade	Nota
1	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Pinho	
2	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Bive	
3	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Mogogolo	
4	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Bive	
5	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Estão	
6	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Comúne	
7	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Moloso (EP1 de Moloso)	
8	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Nonogroa Campo	
9	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Bive	
10	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Murstone	
11	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Tronka	
12	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Moloso 1	
13	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Moloso (EP2 Moloso)	
14	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Moloso 2	
15	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Moloso 2	
16	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Moloso (EP1 de Moloso)	
17	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Demulo (EP de Demulo)	
18	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Tronka	
19	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Bive Murstone	
20	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Bive Murstone	
21	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Bive Murstone	
22	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Bive Murstone	
23	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Bive Murstone	
24	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Bive Murstone	
25	Mocimboa	Mocimboa Sede	Sede				Bive Murstone	

Mecânico

Nome do Mecânico: Hilário Oliveira Marqueira

Cartão Número: ODM-01

Validade: 25-10-2008/25-10-2009

Área de Serviço: Mocimboa Sede

添付資料13: 収集資料リスト

番号	Serial NO	資料名	内容	形態	発行機関/作成者	収集日	備考
1		ACTION PLAN FOR THE REDUCTION OF ABSOLUTE POVERTY 2006-2009 (PARPA II)	モザンビークのPRSP	電子データ	モザンビーク政府	2008年10月20日	
2		Strategic Plan for RWSS 2006-2015	地方給水・衛生の戦略計画	電子データ	モザンビーク政府	2008年10月22日	日本テクノ/経由。オリジナルはポルトガル語。日本テクノによって一部英訳
3		NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (NWRMS) : BUILDING BLOCK 1 REVIEW OF THE WATER LAW AND THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY WATER POLICY (PROPOSAL)	国家水政策。ポルトガル語は2007年に 出されているが、英語版はProposalが そのまま最終版になった模様。	電子データ	NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF WATER	2008年10月31日	
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