

Attachments

1. PDM version 3
2. Plan of Operation (PO) version 3
3. Evaluation Grid
4. List of Japanese Expert Dispatch Period
5. List of Main Equipment Procured by Japanese Side
6. Local Operation Cost Bared by Japanese Side
7. List of Counterparts
8. Proposed Revision of PDM (Verifiable Indicators)

Attachment 1: Project Design Matrix (PDM) Version 3.0

Project Title: Project for Improvement of Water Supply and Sanitation in Southern Part of Eastern Province in Republic of Rwanda

Project Period: April 2007 to September 2010

Project Area: <Target Area for Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement> 4 Districts (Rwamagana, Kayanza, Ngoma, Kirehe) in Eastern Province

Project Area: <Pilot Sites> Within the 4 Districts (Rwamagana, Kayanza, Ngoma, Kirehe) in Eastern Province, 2 sites selected in Activity 1-6

Executing Agency: Eastern Province, 4 Districts (Rwamagana, Kayanza, Ngoma, Kirehe) of Eastern Province, Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)

Target Group: <Direct Target Group> Residents of Project Area (about 23 000 persons) and local administration staff of 4 target districts (about 100 persons)

20 June 2008

Version 3.0

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
The operation and maintenance system for water supply and execution system for sanitation promotion activities will be improved in the 4 target Districts	- The number of financially sound water supply service providers in the 4 target Districts is increased. - The percentage of residents in the 4 target Districts without improved sanitary behaviours (such as washing hands with clean water at appropriate times) decreases by 15%.	- District Development Plan - District Budget Report - Baseline Survey Report - Impact Survey Report	
Project Purpose The operation and maintenance system for water supply and execution system for sanitation promotion activities will be improved at the Project sites	- The improved system maintains a stable supply of water throughout the year from the water supply schemes of the pilot sites. - The percentage of residents in the Project area without improved sanitary behaviours (such as washing hands with clean water at appropriate times) is reduced by half.	- Project Report - Management Records of Water Supply Service Provider - Baseline Survey Report - Impact Survey Report	Basic policies and organization for operation and maintenance of governmental rural water supply services do not change
Outputs 1 Capacity for supervision related to management of water supply services of the 4 target Districts is strengthened.	- Permit system for water supply management from local administration (including procedures such as selection and contracting) is established. - Comités de superviseur are formed at the 4 target Districts and are properly functioning. - Periodic inspections by local administration following the administrative support manual (revised version) are conducted x times at the pilot sites. - Evaluation and advisory instructions are given whenever periodic reports are submitted by water supply service providers.	- Project Report - Management Permit/Selection Records - Supervisory Board Member List - Inspection Check List - Report on Evaluation Results, Advisory Instructions	- Decentralization is realized without delay - Roles of Districts and Secteurs concerning improvement of water and sanitation do not change
2 Operation and maintenance system for water supply services in the project area is improved through collaboration between local administration and residents as well as use of the private sector	- Water supply service providers carry out periodic reporting (including record of repairs and financial balance), in accordance with management reports and contracts, continuously once a month to local administration. - Operation and maintenance system suitable for the facilities type and social environment is selected. (i.e., use of private operators) - The operation and maintenance capacities of water supply service providers are identified and complied by the local administration, and their activities such as repairs are supervised. - The management capacities of water supply service providers are identified and complied by the local administration, and their activities are supervised for continuous execution of proper water fee collection and expenditure management. - Water quality inspections are conducted continuously once every 3 months for each water source at each of the pilot sites under the management of the local administration. - Water source protection activities are conducted continuously once a month for each water source at each of the pilot sites under the management of the local administration.	- Project Report - Reports and Minutes - Contracts with Water Supply Service Providers - Report on Use of Private Operators - Revised Version of Administrative Support Manual - Revised Version of Administrative Support Manual - Water Quality Results, Facilities Operation Records - Facilities Operation Records	Water source continues to be safe and flows continuously
3 Sanitation education and awareness activities to project site residents by the 4 target Districts and water supply service providers are strengthened.	- Practices related to sanitation of target site residents are improved. - Sanitation promotion activities of local administration/schools/health centers are improved. - Local administration/schools/health centers/local residents collaborate to carry out activities.	- Project Report - Project Report - Revised Version of Administrative Support Manual - Project Report - Information Sharing Flow Chart	

Activities	Inputs	Important Assumptions
1-1 Confirmation of national policies for water supply 1-2 Completion of results of survey on present conditions and management situation of water supply facilities in the target area and other related information; and identification of improvement issues 1-3 Commencement of activities of "Comité de superviseur" by local administration staff 1-4 Improvement of advisory affairs (such as issuing management permits) of local administrations which manage rural water supply services using private operators 1-5 Establishment of monitoring system for water supply facilities operations (such as activities evaluation and improvement of reporting system) by local administration staff 1-6 Selection of pilot sites for technical cooperation from the 16 Japanese grant aid sites 2-1 Confirmation on policy and execution status of rural water supply projects being promoted under decentralization and privatization 2-2 Identification of responsibilities and powers of operators for rural water supply services 2-3 Identification of capacities of private maintenance contractors (candidates), and preparation of their inventory 2-4 Identification of present state of rural water supply management system using private operators, and completion of candidate operators 2-5 Establishment of an operation and maintenance system for inspection, repairs and rehabilitation of water supply facilities corresponding to the scheme scale and type 2-6 Strengthening of scheme operation capacities of technical staff of water supply service providers of the pilot sites 2-7 Continuous management of water sources and water quality for each type of water source at the pilot sites 2-8 Through the above activities 2-1 through 2-3, establishment of an operation and maintenance system which can further develop rural water supply services, and revision of the administrative support manual to strengthen capacity of local administration staff 3-1 Survey on sanitation conditions in the target area, and confirmation on national policies and activities related to water/sanitation and regional health 3-2 Revision of administrative support manual to strengthen capacities of hygiene and sanitation facilitators in the target area 3-3 Through sanitation promotion activities (such as HAMS/PHAST to communal society with activities centered at schools and sanitation improvement promotion activities to residents) at the pilot sites, promotion of a system for collaboration between local administration, schools, health centers and target residents under supervision of Districts 3-4 Based on above activities 3-1 through 3-3, improvement of sanitation promotion activities in the target area 3-5 Survey on degree of sanitation improvement at the pilot sites	< Japanese Side > <u>Dispatch of Experts (4.1)</u> * Chief Advisor/Capacity Building 1 * Deputy Chief Advisor/Water Supply Facilities/ Capacity Building 2 * Management/Operation and Maintenance * Sanitation Education/IEC <u>Cost for Activities in Rwanda</u> <u>Procurement of Equipment</u> * Equipment for Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply Facilities * Equipment for Community Activities on Sanitation Improvement <u>Counterpart Training in Rwanda or Third Country</u>	< Rwandan Side > <u>Allocation of 13 Counterparts</u> <u>Participation in Training</u> Staff of Districts and Secteurs Target Residents <u>Provision of Office Space for Japanese Experts</u> <u>Maintenance Cost for Project Office</u> <u>Preconditions</u> - Local administration staff such as District and Secteur staff whose capacities were strengthened through this Project continue to work in their same positions - Cooperation is received from residents - Political stability and reconciliation in Rwanda are maintained. - Residents have started using the water supply facilities constructed and rehabilitated by Japanese grant aid project.

[illegible]

Main Sub	Phase 1				Activities	Execution Stage	Completion
	1	2	3	4			
Output 1: Capacity for supervision related to management of water supply services of the 4 target Districts is strengthened.							
1-1	Confirmation of national policies for water supply						
1	1) Confirmation on progress of national programs in the rural water supply sector (EDPRS / Vision 2020 / MDG)						
2	2) Confirmation on state of establishment of the water and sanitation agency as well as water and sanitation technical support units in each District						
1-2	Completion of results of survey on present conditions and management situation of water supply facilities in the target area and other related information; and identification of improvement issues						
1	1) Confirmation on contents of water supply facilities inventory to be surveyed by PNEAR						
2	2) Identification of present situation, problems and needed improvements of existing water supply facilities, and provision of information related to above confirmation to PNEAR						
1-3	Commencement of activities of "Comité de superviseur" by local administration staff						
1	1) Confirmation on allocation of staff/invest of 4 target Districts, and confirmation of Project counterparts						
2	2) Survey on establishment situation of existing Comités de superviseur in non-target areas						
3	3) Confirmation on method of approval/authorization of water supply management representatives of existing Comités de superviseur in non-target areas						
4	4) Preparation of an authority proposal for Comités de superviseur in target Districts						
5	5) Establishment of Comités de superviseur in target Districts						
6	6) Execution of approval and management activities by Comité de superviseur						
1-4	Improvement of advisory affairs (such as issuing management permits) of local administration which manage rural water supply services using private operators						
1	1) Survey on differences in guidance by local administration between water user committee type and privatized type of management						
2	2) Whenever necessary, revision of administration support manual prepared by the Japanese grant aid project						
1-5	Establishment of monitoring system for water supply facilities operations (such as activities evaluation and improvement of reporting system) by local administration staff						
1	1) Improvement of system for reporting from water supply service providers in the target sites						
2	2) Analysis and evaluation of reports from water supply service providers						
3	3) Execution of monitoring activities at the target sites						
4	4) Confirmation and necessary revision of administration support plan (manual, training program) to be formulated in the Japanese grant aid project						
1-6	Selection of pilot sites for technical cooperation from the 16 Japanese grant aid sites						
1	1) Selection 1) : Selection of 5 sites from Phase 1 sites implemented by Japanese grant aid project						
2	2) Selection 2) : Selection of 2 sites as pilot from above 5 sites						
Output 2: Operation and maintenance system for water supply services in the project area is improved through collaboration between local administration and residents							
1-1	Confirmation on policy and execution status of rural water supply projects being promoted under decentralization and privatization						
1	1) Confirmation on state of execution and progress of decentralization policy						
2	2) Confirmation on progress of national water and sanitation program (PNEAR)						
3	3) Confirmation on implementation projects and trends of other donors (JND/SANGOS active in the water and sanitation sector)						
1-2	Identification of responsibilities and powers of operators for rural water services						
1	1) Water supply service survey-1: Survey to identify establishment situation of water supply service providers						
2	2) Water supply service survey-2: Survey on contracting/permit application situation of water supply service providers						
3	3) Confirmation on roles of each tier for operation and maintenance of existing water supply facilities in the target area						
4	4) Confirmation on relationship between water supply service providers formed for Japanese grant aid project schemes in the target sites and water supply management bodies having jurisdiction over these providers						
1-3	Identification of capacities of private maintenance contractors (candidates), and preparation of their inventory						
1	1) Water supply service survey-3: Survey to identify capacity of private contractors as technical service providers (including surrounding countries and non-target areas)						
2	2) Water supply service survey-4: Survey to identify capacity of candidate contractors in the target area						
3	3) Consideration on possibilities for use of private maintenance contractors in the water supply facilities operation and maintenance system of the target area						
1-4	Preparation of list of surveyed private maintenance contractors						
4	4) Identification of present state of rural water supply management system using private contractors, and completion of candidate contractors (areas)						
1	1) Water supply service survey-5: Survey to identify capacity of private contractors as water supply service providers (including non-target areas)						
2	2) Water supply service survey-6: Survey to identify capacity of private contractors in the target area						
3	3) Consideration on possibilities for private contracting of water supply facilities management in the target area						
4	4) Preparation of list of surveyed contractors and submission to local administration						
5	5) Establishment of an operation and maintenance system for inspection, repairs and rehabilitation of water supply facilities corresponding to the scheme scale and type						
1	1) Examination of contents of facilities maintenance manual prepared by the Japanese grant aid project						
2	2) Examination of training tools and training program for water supply service providers prepared by the Japanese grant aid project						
3	3) Examination of management manual for water supply service providers prepared by the Japanese grant aid project						
4	4) Examination of water supply service provider agreement prepared by the Japanese grant aid project						
5	5) Based on above activities, identification of needed improvements in training methods for management and water supply service provision to be concluded by administration to operators						
6	6) Revision of water supply service provider management manual (related to organizational management), training tools and training program prepared by the Japanese grant aid project						
7	7) Survey on distribution routes of equipment and materials such as spare parts and fuel						
8	8) Study on expected large scale repairs and necessary facilities expansions						

Attachment 3: Evaluation Grid

1. Achievement

ITEMS	DETAILS	NECESSARY INFORMATION	RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION											
Have the Inputs from Japanese side been provided as planned?	Dispatch of experts, Cost for activities in Rwanda, Procurement of Equipment, Counterpart training in Rwanda or 3rd country	1. Dispatch of experts - Since the commencement of the Project in April 2007 until December 2008, 4 Japanese experts were dispatched for the Project as it was planned. The function of each expert and their period assigned for the activities in Rwanda were as described below. <table><thead><tr><th>Function of the experts</th><th>Period (MM)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Chief Advisor/Capacity Building 1</td><td>4.2</td></tr><tr><td>Deputy Chief Advisor/Water Supply Facilities/Capacity Building 2</td><td>7.0</td></tr><tr><td>Operation and Maintenance</td><td>6.5</td></tr><tr><td>Sanitation Education/IEC</td><td>7.0</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>24.7</td></tr></tbody></table> - The period of experts for the 2nd year of the Project was decreased to 70% of the initial plan because of the reduction of the pilot sites due to the suspension of the Japanese grant aid project which was supposed to implemented side by side with this Project, as well as the changes of situation surrounding the Project such as the progress of the privatization. 2. Cost for activities in Rwanda By March 2009 (the end of Japanese fiscal year for 2008), a total of 2,600,000 United States Dollars (USD) (equivalent to 24,890,000 Japanese yen, calculated with the average rate of January 2009, 1USD=95.37JPY) will be spent for the project activities (including the cost for the procurement of equipment). 3. Procurement of Equipment As of December 2008, the equipment worth 12,900 USD (equivalent to 1,231,365 JPY, calculated with the average rate of January 2009) was procured for the Project. 4. Counterpart Training The CP training (in Rwanda or 3rd country) has not been realized so far.	Function of the experts	Period (MM)	Chief Advisor/Capacity Building 1	4.2	Deputy Chief Advisor/Water Supply Facilities/Capacity Building 2	7.0	Operation and Maintenance	6.5	Sanitation Education/IEC	7.0	Total	24.7
Function of the experts	Period (MM)													
Chief Advisor/Capacity Building 1	4.2													
Deputy Chief Advisor/Water Supply Facilities/Capacity Building 2	7.0													
Operation and Maintenance	6.5													
Sanitation Education/IEC	7.0													
Total	24.7													
Input														

	Have the Inputs from Rwandan side been provided as planned?	Allocation of 13 counterparts, Participation in Training, Provision of office space for Japanese experts, Maintenance cost for project office 1. Counterparts - At the moment there are 12 CPs as shown in the attached list of CPs. - Since the commencement of the Project the CPs have been changed various times due to the governmental organizational reform, personnel transfers, and resignations. - As the technical CPs the Directors of units of the districts in charge of infrastructure and health/sanitation have been allocated. Since they are quite occupied, frequently the district under the directors participates in the actual project activities. 2. Participation in training - So far the Project has implemented OJT in the repair of hand pump in Murama Water System, with the participation of technicians from water users association, and a seminar in the leakage survey for MKM Water System, with the participation of technicians from water users association and the Director of the infrastructure unit of the district. 3. Office space - Since the office complex of Eastern Province and Rwamagana District has been under construction since the beginning of the Project, and it was difficult to allocate an office for the Project, a container house which is located in the temporary office premise has been used as the office of the Project. It was necessary to renovate the interior of the container to be adequate as an office, and the cost for the renovation was beared by Japanese side. - The new complex is planned to be completed in August 2009, and the project office will be located in there. 4. Maintenance cost for project office - The maintenance of the container house mentioned above, including electricity, has been provided by Rwandan side.
Progress of outputs	Output 1: Capacity for supervision related to management of water supply services of the 4 target districts is strengthened.	Indicators of PDM3 1. Permit system for water supply management from local administration (including procedures such as selection and contracting) is established. 2. Comités de superviseur are formed at the 4 target districts and are properly functioning. - Since the permit system for water users association was prepared when the software component of the Japanese grant aid project established the associations, the permit system for associations had been prepared regardless of the Project. There is no new association established after that. - In case of Kayanza, which has adopted the privatized type of management of water supply services, the contract has been made between the cooperatives and the district. The PNEAR with the support of World Bank (WB), which has been promoting the privatization and providing support to the districts in the procurement of private service providers, assisted the preparation of contract, and the district prepared it considering their particular situations. - Although the District Water Board was established in Kayanza in October 2008, it has not been functioning satisfactorily yet. - The Review study identified that there are districts which do not have any plan to establish the District Water Board or water committee at district level.

Output 2: Operation and maintenance system for water supply services in the project area is improved through collaboration between local administration and residents as well as use of the private sector.	3. Periodic inspections by local administration following the administrative support manual (revised version) are conducted x times at the pilot sites	- The frequency of the periodic inspections is different depending on the type of facilities. - The Japanese experts have been analyzing the adequate frequency of the inspection.
	4. Evaluation and advisory instructions are given whenever periodic reports are submitted by water supply service providers	- Although the service providers report to the local administrations by any means, it has not been systematized yet. - The local administrations have not given evaluation and advisory instructions in a standardized manner. From the 3rd year of the Project it will be realized based on the manuals, and it is expected to become their regular activities.
	1. Water supply service providers carry out periodic reporting (including record of repairs and financial balance), in accordance with management reports and contracts, continuously once a month to local administration.	- Although the service providers report to the local administrations by any means, it has not been systematized yet. It will be realized based on the manuals from the 3rd year of the Project.
	2. Operation and maintenance system suitable for the facilities type and social environment is selected. (i.e., use of private operators)	- The facilities in the pilot sites are still in the defect liability period of the construction by the Japanese grant aid project. After the period which ends in February 2009, the service providers will deal with the operation and maintenance by themselves. - In the case of Murama Water System, the association will repair the facilities by themselves. - In the case of MKM Water System, serious damages will be repaired contracting a technical service provider.
	3. The operation and maintenance capacities of water supply service providers are identified and compiled by the local administration, and their activities such as repairs are supervised.	- In Murama Water System, as mentioned above, the association does repair by themselves. Actually their technicians have started repairing their facilities, coordinating with the sector office, in case they need some spare parts which are stored in the sector office. - In MKM Water System, the repairs have been done by technical service providers contracted by the Japanese grant aid project. After the defect liability period, the operation and maintenance will be undertaken based on the revised operation and maintenance manual.
	4. The management capacities of water supply service providers are identified and compiled by the local administration, and their activities are supervised for continuous execution of proper water fee collection and expenditure management.	- In Murama Water System, currently the sectors supervise the proper collection of water tariff. - In MKM Water System, there is no supervision of the water tariff collection. - The supervision of the local administration has not been established yet, and it will be conducted based on the revised manuals in the 3rd year of the Project.

Progress of Project Purpose	Output 3: Sanitation education and awareness activities to project site residents by the 4 target districts and water supply service providers are strengthened.	5. Water quality inspections are conducted continuously once every 3 months for each water source at each of the pilot sites under the management of the local administration.	- Water quality analysis is not conducted so far. - The training of water quality analysts will be carried out in the 3rd year of the Project.
		6. Water source protection activities are conducted continuously once a month for each water source at each of the pilot sites under the management of the local administration.	- Water source protection activities have not been realized so far. - In Murama Water System, although there are activities such as cleaning of the surrounding space of the hand pumps by those hand pump managers, there is no record of such activities. - In MKM Water System, there is no such activity so far, and it will be implemented in the 3rd year of the Project.
		1. Practices related to sanitation of target site residents are improved. 2. Sanitation promotion activities of local administration/schools/health centres are improved. 3. Local administration/schools/health centres/local residents collaborate to carry out activities.	- In order to identify the actual practices related to hygiene, a baseline survey was conducted in the areas of Murama Water System and MKM Water System, and the report was submitted in January 2009. However, since it is considered that some of the results of the survey do not sufficiently reflect the actual situation of the hygiene related practices, additional activities to gather qualitative information will be conducted. - So far there is no hygiene promotion activity done by local administration or schools. As to the health centres, they implement such activities under the MINISANTE. - The hygiene promotion activities by the coordination between local administration and schools will be realized as a Project's activity in the 3rd year of the Project, and it is expected to become their regular activity. - There is no activity carried out by the collaboration of these actors. - Apart from the hygiene promotion activities of local administration and schools mentioned above, the Project supports the implementation of the hygiene promotion activities by the health promoters of water service providers in the 3rd year, and it is also expected to become their regular activity.
	Project Purpose The operation and maintenance system for water supply and execution system for sanitation promotion activities will be improved at the	Indicators of PDM3 1. The improved system maintains a stable supply of water throughout the year from the water supply schemes of the pilot sites.	- The definition of "stable supply of water" differs depending on the type of facilities. On the other hand, the stable supply will be difficult when the facility get older even if the management system is improved. Currently the facilities of pilot sites are new and still in the defect liability period, and it can maintain stable water supply even though the management system has not been sufficiently improved - In Murama Water System the operation record has not been obliged. The Project will guide them to keep the record. - In MKM Water System, the amount of water supply can be confirmed by the operation record. There are stops of facilities 4 to 5 times a month due to the lack of fuel. It can be reduced through the guidance of the Project in the 3rd year.

Achievement of Overall Goal	Overall Goal The operation and maintenance system for water supply and execution system for sanitation promotion activities will be improved in the 4 target districts.	2. The percentage of residents in the project area without improved sanitary behaviours (such as washing hands with clean water at appropriate times) is reduced by half.	- According to the report of baseline survey of the Project presented in January 2009, the actual results of the main indicators are as shown in the following table. <table><tr><th>Indicators</th><th>Results of baseline survey</th></tr><tr><td>Wash hands after using toilet</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>Wash hands before eating</td><td>99%</td></tr><tr><td>Wash hands using soap</td><td>83%</td></tr></table> Source: Report on Baseline Survey of the Project	Indicators	Results of baseline survey	Wash hands after using toilet	80%	Wash hands before eating	99%	Wash hands using soap	83%
Indicators	Results of baseline survey										
Wash hands after using toilet	80%										
Wash hands before eating	99%										
Wash hands using soap	83%										
	Indicators of PDM3	- Since it is considered that some of the results of the survey do not sufficiently reflect the actual situation of the hygiene related practices, additional activities to gather qualitative information will be conducted.									
	1. The number of financially sound water supply service providers in the 4 target districts is increased.	- Currently each district does not have information about the financial situation of each service providers. - The realization of supervision based on the administration support manuals in the 3rd year will be applied only in the pilot sites, which cannot reveal the financial situation of all providers in the district. It is expected that the districts would obtain the information by applying the management based on the manual in the other areas of the districts in the future.									
	2. The percentage of residents in the 4 target districts without improved sanitary behaviours (such as washing hands with clean water at appropriate times) decreases by 15%.	- The baseline survey to identify the actual sanitary behaviours was conducted only in the 2 pilot sites of the Project, and there is no related data of the 4 target districts. There is no plan of conducting such survey by the districts or province. Therefore, it is unlikely to be able to obtain data for this indicator in the future.									

2. Implementation Process

ITEMS	INDICATORS	RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION
Plan of activities	Have the activities of the Project been carried out as they were planned?	- Due to the changes of surrounding situation of the Project, such as suspension of the Japanese grant aid project, progress of the privatization and decentralization, and reformation of governmental structure, the design and activities of the Project were reviewed before the commencement of the 2nd year of the Project, and the PDM was changed to the current version 3. - According to the PDM3, the PO also has been revised. The details of the progress of the activities are as described in the following. 1. Activities for the Output 1 1-1. Confirmation of national policies for water supply - The information related to the national policies for water supply has been confirmed, and the Project will keep collecting the update information periodically.

	- The "water and sanitation agency" as well as "water and sanitation technical support units" which were planned to be established at the time of the formulation of the Project have not been established yet. I-2. Compilation of results of survey on present conditions and management situation of water supply facilities in the target area and other related information; and identification of improvement issues - Although it was supposed to be able to obtain information from the "water supply facilities inventory" surveyed and prepared by PNEAR, the completion of the inventory has been delayed. Currently the final draft has been reviewed, and a part of the inventory will be issued in March 2009. The Japanese experts themselves have identified the present situation, problems and needed improvements of existing water supply facilities, and provided the information to PNEAR. I-3. Commencement of activities of "Comité de superviseur" by local administration staff - The allocation of staff/budget of 4 target districts and the project counterparts was confirmed, and the survey on the establishment situation of existing "Comités de superviseur" in non-target areas was carried out. - The District Water Board was established in Kayonza District in October 2008. - Since the situation of facilities and management differs in each district, the Project has been supporting the establishment of a management system which is adequate to each different situation, rather than a standardized committee structure. I-4. Improvement of advisory affairs (such as issuing management permits) of local administrations which manage rural water supply services using private operators - The differences in guidance by local administration between water user association type and privatized type of management have been identified. - The review of administration support manual prepared by the Japanese grant aid project was completed, and the Project has been making changes where there is necessary. Since the contents of the manual of grant aid is general, more detailed information for each type of facility will be added in the revised manual. The first draft will be completed by the end of March 2009, and it will be utilized in the activities of the 3rd year. I-5. Establishment of monitoring system for water supply facilities operations (such as activities evaluation and improvement of reporting system) by local administration staff - The investigation and analysis of the existing system for monitoring have been completed, and the results will be reflected in the revised manual. - In the 3rd year of the Project each district will conduct monitoring based on the revised manual. For those districts without pilot sites, it is necessary to consider a measure such as to learn the process participating in the activities of other pilot sites. I-6. Selection of pilot sites for technical cooperation from the 16 Japanese grant aid sites - In the original design of the Project, it was planned to select 8 sites from the 16 water systems to be installed by the Japanese grant aid project which is planned to be implemented in 3 phases. During the first year of the Project the grand aid project installed 5 water systems and selected those 5 as pilot sites of the Project. However, among the 5 selected sites, the 3 water systems located in Kayonza District were entrusted the management to private operators, and the water
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users associations which have established by the grand aid project was dissolved. Therefore, the Project decided that these 3 sites can no longer be targets for the Project. Moreover, although in the 2nd year of the Project it was supposed to select 3 additional sites from the water systems installed by the 2nd year of the grant aid project, the 2nd year of the grant aid project was suspended and the selection of the sites from the second phase was no longer possible. As a result, those following 2 sites, which mentioned above, have been chosen as the pilot sites of the Project.

Pilot Sites for Technical Cooperation Project

District	Water System Name	Type of System
Rwamagana	MKM Water System	Piped
Ngoma	Murama Water System	Handpump

2. Activities for the Output 2

2-1. Confirmation on policy and execution status of rural water supply projects being promoted under decentralization and privatization.

- The state of execution and progress of decentralization policy, the progress of National Water and Sanitation Program (PNEAR), and the implementation of projects and trends of other donors /funds/NGOs active in the water supply and sanitation sector have been confirmed, and the updates will be followed throughout the project period.

2-2. Identification of responsibilities and powers of operators for rural water services

- The establishment situation of water supply service providers in the 4 districts was investigated
- The Survey on contracting/permit application situation of water supply service providers and the roles of each tier for operation and maintenance of existing water supply facilities in the target area have been confirmed.
- Regarding the survey item, "the relationship between water supply service providers formed for Japanese grant aid project schemes in the target sites and water supply management bodies having jurisdiction over these providers", this was only applicable to Kirehe, but the grant aid project planned for Kirehe has been suspended.

2-3. Identification of capacities of private maintenance contractors (candidates), and preparation of their inventory

- The capacity of private contractors as technical service providers (including surrounding countries and non-target areas) was studied by the Japanese experts, and the information has been compiled in a report, "Actual Situation of Private Operator".

2-4. Identification of present state of rural water supply management system using private contractors, and compilation of candidate contractors

- The survey to identify capacity of private contractors as water supply service providers (including non-target areas) as well as capacity of private organizations in the target area has been completed.
- Currently the Project has been examining the possibilities for private contracting of water supply facilities management in the target area, and will prepare the list of surveyed contractors.

2-5. Establishment of an operation and maintenance system for inspection, repairs and rehabilitation of water supply facilities corresponding to the scheme scale and type

	- The contents of facilities maintenance manual and management manual for water supply service providers, as well as the training tools and training program for water supply service providers prepared by the Japanese grant aid project have been reviewed already, and the needed improvements have been extracted (this will be described in the next report of the Japanese experts). - The surveys on distribution routes of equipment and materials such as spare parts and fuel, as well as the expected large scale repairs and necessary facilities expansions (to be reported in the next report of the Japanese experts) were carried out, and considering these results of the surveys the service providers of pilot sites have been conducting the inspections, repairs and rehabilitation works contracting external engineers. - The revised manuals will be completed by the end of March 2009. 2-6. Strengthening of scheme operator capacities of technical staff of water supply service providers of the pilot sites - The technical operator training tools, training program and operation manual prepared by the Japanese grant aid project, and the operation activities of technical staff were examined, and with the results of these studies the Japanese experts have been revising the technical operator training tools, training program, which will be finished by the end of March 2009. - The guidance through routine OJT on program revised above to operators selected by Japanese grant aid project has been already started in Murama Water System in the repair of hand pump. Also in MKM Water System the training on the investigation of leakage has been undertaken, realizing a seminar in September 2008. The second seminar is planned to be implemented in February 2009. 2-7. Continuous management of water sources and water quality for each type of water source at the pilot sites - The regulation related management of water sources and water quality in the pilot sites, and the staff arrangement of the local administration for the water supply were confirmed by the Project, and the revision of administration support manual in the methods for management of water source and water quality appropriate for each facilities type will be completed by the end of March 2009. - The activities by districts and service providers based on water source conservation regulation in the pilot sites will be implemented in the rest of 2nd year of the Project. 2-8. Through the above activities from 2-1 to 2-7, establishment of an operation and maintenance system which can further develop rural water supply services - Those needed improvement made in the administration support manual will be adopted in the OJT activities in the 3rd year of the Project. Throughout the OJT activities, in case that any further points to improve, are identified the manual will be modified at the end of 3rd year and/or during the 4th year. - Based on the experiences of actual operation in the 3rd year, the operation and maintenance system appropriate for each facilities type and social environment of the site will be discussed with district governments. - At the end of the series of activities, the water supply service management system in the target sites will be agreed with districts and other stakeholders. 3. Activities for the Output 3 3-1. Survey on sanitation conditions in the target area, and confirmation on national policies and activities related to
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water/sanitation and regional health

- The state of application of PHAST and HAMS in the country, efforts for the improvement of hygiene at the district level, and the present activities for hygiene promotion at schools and health centers were confirmed by the Project.
- The development of new local health strategy of MINISANTE, and confirmation on selection/allocation situation of village level facilitators (such as CHWs) also were completed (to be reported in the next report of Japanese experts).

3-2. Revision of administrative support manual to strengthen capacities of hygiene and sanitation facilitators in the target area

- Regarding the support activities related to hygiene formulated and/or executed in the Japanese grant aid project, the contents were reconsidered, and the administrative support manual will be revised based on the results. The revision of the manual will be started from February 2009.
- The improvement of the promotion posters and visual training tools related to execution of health and hygiene promotion activities in the target area has been currently carried out and will be completed by the end of March 2009. Then the implementation will be followed to improve them if necessary.

3-3. Through promotion activities at the pilot sites, promotion of a system for collaboration between local administration, schools, health centers and target residents under supervision of districts

- Regarding the execution of awareness raising activities to improve hygiene concepts of water users, there are 2 plans of activities, which are 1) hygiene promotion in schools, 2) guidance to the person in charge of hygiene promotion in the water users associations. Some trials of a part of these activities have been carried out by Japanese experts since November 2008. The activities are planned to be implemented in the 3rd year of the Project, contracting a local NGO. The lessons learnt and needed improvement gained through the activities will be reflected in the manual.
- The review of contents of the existing HAMS Manual was completed, and with the results the Japanese experts have been preparing a revised version (draft) which will be completed by the end of March 2009.
- The revised version (draft) will be validated through the 3rd year, and at the end the Project it will be approved by the national HAMS committee.

3-4. Based on above activities 3-1 through 3-3, improvement of sanitation promotion activities in the target area

- The revision of administrative support manual will be completed by the end of 2nd year, and the Japanese experts will support the local administration staff to provide training in the hygiene promotion activities for water supply service providers based on the revised manual from the 3rd year of the Project.
- The results and experiences in the 3rd year will be utilized in improvement of information network on community hygiene promotion activities to enable collaborative work between water supply service providers and staff of schools and health centers through the initiative of the local administration.
- In the pilot sites the training such as OJT so that local administrators can promote hygiene awareness of water supply services will be conducted in the 3rd year of the Project.

3-5. Survey on degree of sanitation improvement at the pilot sites

- A baseline survey to collect data to be used as indices to identify improvements in hygiene at the pilot sites was carried out, and the report was submitted in January 2009. However since some of the indicators and data collected were not

		satisfactory to measure the change of actual situation, an additional activity to gather qualitative information of the pilot sites will be conducted.
Technical transfer	Are there any issues or difficulties in the means of technical transfer?	- At the moment of Mid-term Review, the activities implemented by the Project so far were mostly the surveys and investigations, as well as the revision of the manuals prepared by the Japanese grant aid project. Apart from the few seminars and training which already have been done (mentioned in the "Achievement" section, the technical transfer based on the revised manuals will be commenced from the 3rd year of the Project.
Monitoring	Who, how and how often has the monitoring of the Project been carried out? Have the results of the monitoring been utilized for the management of the Project?	- The progress of the Project has been monitored by the Japanese experts, and it has been reported to the Rwandan side in the JCC meetings. - The Japanese experts also report monthly to JICA about the results of the project activities.
Decision making process	How have the decisions been made when the Project needs to change activities, inputs, target areas, etc.	- The discussions have been held among the Japanese experts and CPs to make decisions of the Project. - The principle change of the Project happened so far in the implementation of the Project was the change of the PDM to the current version 3. Although there was a discussion between the Japanese experts and Rwandan CPs, regarding the exclusion of 3 water systems in Kayanza from the pilot sites of the Project due to the privatization of the management, the Rwandan side explained that the contract is entrusted with cooperatives even though they call it "privatization" and both local administration and cooperatives need capacity building, the Japanese side made a decision not to include them. In such circumstances, there was an opinion that the main decisions have been made by the Japanese side.
Relationship among the actors involved (Communication)	Mechanism of communication in the Project team —Among Japanese experts —Between Japanese experts and Rwandese C/Ps —Among Rwandese C/Ps	- The problem regarding the communication among Japanese experts was not identified. - Regarding the communication between Japanese experts and CPs, so far they needed to communicate mainly for the coordination of JCC meetings, and had sufficient communication. - In terms of the communication with technical CPs, it was difficult to get to work with them since they are quite occupied with other works and could not spare sufficient time for the Project. - The problem regarding the communication among Rwandan CPs was not identified. - No other issue in communication has been identified.
Awareness (ownership)	Do the implementing organization and C/Ps have high awareness toward the Project? (Is there sufficient participation and awareness of the related organizations and target groups?)	- It was identified that the purpose and contents of the Project were not understood by some CPs other stakeholders. It was probably due to some circumstances such as there is confusion with the Japanese grant aid project which attracts interests of more people, and the main activities of the Project so far were the surveys and investigations done by the Japanese experts. However, the nickname of the Project "PURA-SANI" has been recognized among the stakeholders. - The responsibility and role related to the project activities were not defined clearly between each actors, such as districts, sectors, and water supply service providers, because of the uncertainty in the demarcation of labours related to the rural water supply management. Since the technical transfer through the OJT activities will be started from the 3rd year of the Project, it is expected that each actor enhances their responsibility and ownership toward the management of water supply through the Project.
CP	Are the C/Ps allocated adequate? What is the background situation for the lack of C/P personnel? How have the C/Ps been got involved in the project activities?	- The technical CPs of the Project are normally quite occupied with their other roles, and it is difficult for them to participate in the project activities. Although there are 1 to 2 persons in charge of infrastructure or hygiene under the unit directors who may be able to join the project activities, they also do not have sufficient time, holding various tasks concurrently. Therefore, there is a concern that they may not be able to participate sufficiently in the OJT activities in the 3rd year of the Project.

Others	Apart from items mentioned above, are there any issues or difficulties happening through the implementation of the Project? What are the reasons of the problems? - In the actual situation, Kayanza and Kirehe Districts do not have a pilot site of the Project. In the OJT activities of the 3rd year of the Project, the Japanese experts are planning to invite them to join the OJT activities in Rwamagana y Ngoma which have a pilot site. However, considering the shortage of local administration staff, it may be difficult for them to join the activities realizing in other districts.
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3. Relevance

ITEMS	DETAILS	RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION
Needs	Is the Project relevant with the needs of target area and society of Rwanda?	- While the national average of the population accessing safe water (available within 500m, 20l/c/d) was 71% in 2007, the average in the target area was about 50%.
	Is the Project relevant with the needs of target groups?	- Through the interviews of the mid-term review, it was identified that the local administrations consider that there is lack of technical and management capacity to improve the operation and maintenance system of water supply. Also they do not have capacity to provide hygiene promotion activities although they concern about hygiene. - Based on the governmental policy of the privatization of water supply management, the local administrations have been making effort to privatize the management of their facilities.
Priority	Is the Project consistent with the development policy of the Rwandan Government?	- The national development plans for Rwanda including Vision 2020, MDG (Millennium Development Goals), EDPRES (Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy) 2008-2012 consider the water supply as one of the priority issues of the country.
	Is the Project consistent with the Japanese aid policy and the JICA's plan of assistance for Rwanda?	- Japanese government considers that the local development is one of the priority issues in the assistance programs for Rwanda. Especially the target areas of the Project, the southern region of the Eastern Province, has been identified as a target of the Japanese assistance program, which provide assistance to improve the access to safe water and sustainable management and utilization of the water supply facilities, and to promote poverty alleviation through the improvement of production activities.
Suitability as a means	Is the Project appropriate as a strategy to contribute effectively to the issues of water supply and hygiene sector in Rwanda? (in terms of approach, selection of target area, collaboration with other donors, etc.)	- The differences in guidance of local administration between water user association type and privatized type of management were identified by the Project. However, the Project deals only with the water users associations. Therefore, it can be said that the operation and management system which the Project has been making efforts to improve is only part of the necessity of the local authorities.
	Are the collaboration and demarcation with other donors and other JICA's projects defined clearly?	Other donors - There are various donors and NGOs which provide assistance in the water supply and hygiene sector in Rwanda. As to the water supply the Rwandan Government has coordinated the interventions of donors by the geographic divisions. - In terms of the assistance in the water supply management, some donors such as Belgian Government have been providing support in different provinces. - Although the Japanese experts have participated in some donor meetings, detailed information about each donor's effort and experiences has not been shared sufficiently in such opportunities. JICA's projects - The Project was designed to improve the operation and maintenance system for water supply and execution system for hygiene promotion activities originally in the 8 pilot sites where the Japanese grant aid project would install water supply

	facilities. However, the grant aid project, which was supposed to be implemented side by side with the Project, was suspended after it installed 6 water systems in the first year of its implementation. This suspension of the grant aid project resulted in the reduction of the pilot sites of the Project. - In the first year the grant aid project, through its software component, established water users associations to manage the newly installed facilities, provided basic trainings to the associations in maintenance of the facilities and hygiene promotion, and prepared administrative support manuals for local administration staff, the management and maintenance manuals for water supply service providers, and so on. One of the main activities of the Project was designed to improve the products of the grant aid project, adapting them to the local situation of the Project sites. - Currently JICA has been conducting the master plan study on the water supply in the Eastern Province, including the 4 target districts of the Project.										
Others	Change of Implementing body - As a result of the restructuring of the administration on 7 March 2008, MINITERE, the executing agency for the Project, was changed to MINIRENA. Then, on 9 June 2008, the responsibilities for water supply and hygiene which were handled by PNEAR were transferred to MININFRA, while water policy and water resources management remained with MINIRENA. As a result of this transfer, one of the Project's counterpart personnel (water and sanitation engineer) was transferred from MINIRENA to MININFRA and became staff member of PNEAR. Privatization of water supply management - Rwandan Government decided to promote Public Private Partnership (PPP) to improve water supply services as one of the sector strategies for 2004 to 2007. The Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) promoted by World Bank has been providing assistance for the introduction of the PPP since 2006, including the promotion to the local administrations and communities, and workshops for districts and private service suppliers in procedures of contracts, technical and financial management and investment plan of the water supply facilities, etc. As of May 2008, there are 51 private operators managing 175 water supply systems, and there are additional 60 water supply facilities which were constructed and have been managed by private institutions (parishes, monasteries, hospitals and NGOs etc.) around the country. Considering that there are 847 water supply facilities in Rwanda as a whole, the rate of privatized facilities by the end of 2008 was 31% (according to the interview of the Mid-term review with a person in charge of PPP promotion in PNERA), while the target for the end of 2008 is 35%. Rwandan Government and WSP/WB aim at 100% prevalence of PPP by 2015. - The current situation regarding the privatization of the 4 target districts is as described below. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th><th>Current situation</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rwamagana</td><td>The management of some of water supply facilities is privatized in 2008. Regarding the MKM system, currently there is no plan of transformation of the association to the cooperative.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ngoma</td><td>All water supply facilities in the district including 1 water system installed by the Japanese grant aid are managed by water users association. There is no plan of privatization of the management at the moment.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kayanza</td><td>All water supply facilities in the district including the 2 water systems installed by the Japanese grant aid project have been privatized (managed by cooperatives).</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kirehe</td><td>All water supply facilities are managed by users associations. In spite of the intention to promote privatization, most of facilities need rehabilitation. The district will either wait till the facilities get rehabilitated or start privatizing with better facilities.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	District	Current situation	Rwamagana	The management of some of water supply facilities is privatized in 2008. Regarding the MKM system, currently there is no plan of transformation of the association to the cooperative.	Ngoma	All water supply facilities in the district including 1 water system installed by the Japanese grant aid are managed by water users association. There is no plan of privatization of the management at the moment.	Kayanza	All water supply facilities in the district including the 2 water systems installed by the Japanese grant aid project have been privatized (managed by cooperatives).	Kirehe	All water supply facilities are managed by users associations. In spite of the intention to promote privatization, most of facilities need rehabilitation. The district will either wait till the facilities get rehabilitated or start privatizing with better facilities.
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	(Source: Interview of the Mid-term Review) - Through the interviews of the Review, it was found that many stakeholders consider that the privatization of the management will make the services more efficient, while some of them are aware of the fact that some facilities such as hand pump system are not profitable. Considering the current situation, there is a possibility that the facilities provided by the Japanese government would also be privatized in the near future. Roles of Districts and Sectors - The main role of decentralization is scheduled to be transferred to the sectors. Although the details of this transformation have not been defined yet, the roles and responsibility of districts and sectors can be changed once this measure is implemented. - It was identified that in the case of Ngoma District the local administration currently work closely with the water users association is the sector, and the district only receives reports from the sector. Meanwhile in the case of Kayanza District after the privatization the cooperative directly reports to the district although the sectors were more involved before the privatization, and one of the executive secretary of the sector thinks that the sector should be involved more even after the privatization in order to supervise closely the local situation. Although the situation of each district is different, the role of sector should be taken into the consideration. Establishment of RWASCO - From June 2009, the Electrogaz will be separated into the 2 entities, i.e. the RWASCO (Rwanda Water and Sanitation Corporation) and RECO (Rwanda Electricity Corporation). It has been announced in the current governmental water forum that the RWASCO is planned to provide technical supports in rural water supply, but the detail of it support and plan of operation will be discussed after the establishment of the Corporate. The responsibility of the RWASCO is not yet clear, and it is necessary to follow the information regarding this new entity.
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4. Effectiveness

ITEMS	DETAILS	RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION
Prospect of achieving the Project Purpose	Dose the Project Purpose have good prospects of accomplishing by the end of project period, reviewing actual achievement and the plan of activities ahead? Is there any constraint in the achievement of the Project Purpose?	- The achievement of each 3 output highly depends on how successfully the OJT activities can be implemented, getting sufficient participation of technical CPs and other actors involved such as technicians of associations, hygiene promoter etc. - The initiative of the districts to establish a management structure of water supply is essential in order to improve the operation and maintenance system. - The availability of CPs is limited as it was mentioned above. - Under the current trend of privatization of water supply management, the management of water supply of the pilot sites also can be privatized after the completion of the Project. - There is uncertainty in some important issues which are mentioned in the "Relevance" section such as the progress of privatization of the management of water supply, and it can affect the implementation of the Project. - The first half of the project period was spent to conduct necessary investigations and preparation for the technical transfer which most of it begins in the 3rd year of the Project. As a design of the Project, it was planned to produce the outputs after the 3rd year of the Project.
Causality between the Outputs and the Project Purpose	Has the Project been producing the outputs sufficiently to achieve the Project Purpose? Are the 3 Outputs sufficient to achieve the Project	

	Purpose? Are the Important Assumptions from Outputs to achieve the Project Purpose, which are "Decentralization is realized without delay", "Roles of Districts and Sectors concerning improvement of water and sanitation do not change", and "Water source continues to be safe and flows continuously" still adequate? Is it possible to satisfy these assumptions?	- The decentralization has been carried out in the 3 phases, such as 1st phase from 2001 to 2005, 2nd phase from 2006 to 2011, and 3rd phase from 2012 to 2015. It has been realized without delay. - Regarding the "Roles of Districts and Sectors concerning improvement of water supply and sanitation do not change", as a strategy of decentralization, the main subject of local administration is scheduled to be transferred to the sector. In case of the implementation of this strategy, the roles of districts and sectors concerning the improvement of water supply services and hygiene promotion may be changed. - As to the "Water source continues to be safe and flows continuously", there have been no contamination of water source so far in the pilot sites.
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5. Efficiency

ITEMS		DETAILS	RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION
Level of achievement of the Outputs		Is the level of achievement of each Output satisfactory so far?	- Although the level of achievement of each Output is low at the moment as it was described in the "Achievement" section, the Project was designed to achieve the Outputs after the implementation of the 3rd year, and the activities were carried out as they were planned.
		Is there any constraint in the achievement of the Outputs?	- As the suspension of the Japanese grant aid project has affected the implementation of the Project, the project design i.e. PDM was changed accordingly. - The inventory of PNEAR was expected to be utilized by the Project to obtain information necessary. However the inventory has not been issued yet. - The exclusion of Kayonza and Kiehe from the pilot sites made the Japanese experts difficult to work with the local administration staff of these districts.
Causality between the activities and the Outputs		Are the activities sufficient for producing the Outputs of the Project?	- Although most of the activities of the Project so far were surveys and revision of manuals prepared by the Japanese grant aid project, which has not produced the Outputs yet, the OJT activities in the 3rd year of the Project will contribute to produce them.
		Are the inputs sufficient for producing the Outputs of the Project?	- The sufficient input of technical CPs or other local administration staff who are in charge of water supply management and/or hygiene promotion activities for the 3rd year will be crucial for the success of the Project.
		Are the Important Assumptions from Activities to achieve the Outputs, which are "Local administration staff such as District and Sector staff whose capacities were strengthened through this Project continue to work in their same positions" and "Cooperation is received from residents" still adequate? Is it possible to satisfy these assumptions?	- Regarding the "Local administration staff such as district and sector staff whose capacities were strengthened through this Project continue to work in their same positions", although the OJT activities with the local administration staff have not been started yet, since the beginning of the Project there were many changes of staff in charge of water supply management and/or hygiene promotion activities. Since this frequent change of staff is a common practice of the governmental organization in Rwanda, it will be important to consider a measure to keep the manuals revised by the Project utilized in any circumstances in the future. - As to the "Cooperation is received from residents", no negative factor was identified through the interview with some member of users association and other stakeholders.

Timing, quality and quantity of the Inputs	Were the timing, quality and quantity in the provision of inputs adequate in order to carry out the activities as they were planned?	- There was a difficulty for Japanese experts to start their works at the beginning of the Project as there was no adequate office space. - Although there is sufficient number of technical CPs, each of them is occupied with many other tasks apart from the water supply management and hygiene promotion activities. - There was a comment that although there is sufficient number of Japanese experts, it seems the Project has not been able to fully utilized their capacities because the pilot sites are only 2 so far and the area of influence is limited.
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6. Impact

ITEMS	DETAILS	RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION
Prospect of achieving the Overall Goal	Will the Overall Goal be accomplished as an effect of the Project? (Will it be possible to measure the level of accomplishment at the time of ex-post evaluation?)	- For Rwamagana and Ngoma Districts, the improved system of operation and maintenance as well as execution of hygiene promotion activities in the pilot sites would be utilized in the management of water supply services in other areas. - For Kayanza and Kirehe, it would be more possible to achieve the Overall Goal for them if they have pilot sites in their district. - The project has been undertaken to improve the operation and maintenance system based on the coordination with water users associations. However, there are an increasing number of cooperatives which manage water supply under the privatization policy of the government. - About the possibility to measure the level of accomplishment at the time of ex-post evaluation, regarding the indicator of the Overall Goal, 1) the number of financially sound water supply service providers in the 4 districts is increased, the financial information of all service providers has not been collected by each district so far. Although the supervision of the financial situation of each service provider is one of the roles of local administration recommended by the Project, the availability of this information at the time of ex-post evaluation would depend on the performance of the local administration. - Regarding the indicator, 2) the percentage of residents in the 4 target districts without improved sanitary behaviours (such as washing hands with clean water at appropriate times) decreases by 15%, the baseline survey conducted through the Project covered only the 2 pilot sites.
	Is there any constraint in the achievement of the Overall Goal?	- The Project Purpose is applied only to the pilot sites. Although the Project will implement a series of OJT activities from the 3rd year, there are 2 target districts, Kayanza and Kirehe, which do not have pilot site to carry out their OJT activities. According to the Japanese experts, it is difficult to establish improved management system without a pilot site. Although the Japanese experts are planning to invite the persons in charge from Kayanza and Kirehe to participate in the OJT activities in Rwamagana and Ngoma, it seems difficult for them to join the activities in other districts when they are quite occupied with their tasks in their own districts. Therefore, unless taking a measure to overcome this circumstance, it may be impossible to predict the level of achievement of the Overall Goal. - The efficiency of the water supply highly depends on the condition of water supply facilities. Even though the system for operation and maintenance is improved, if the facilities are in bad conditions it is impossible to provide water satisfactorily. In fact most of the facilities excepting the facilities installed by the Japanese grant aid project are decrepit. - There is a possibility for water users associations of the pilot sites to be privatized in the future.
Causality	Are there any deviations in the causality	- There is privatized management of water supply facilities in the 4 target districts. However, actual 2 pilot sites of the

between the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal	between the Overall Goal and the Project Purpose?	Project are under the management of water users associations, and currently there is no pilot sites managed by cooperatives.
	Is the Important Assumption from Activities to achieve the Outputs, which is "Basic policies and organization for operation and maintenance of governmental rural water supply services do not change" still adequate?	- Regarding the "Basic policies and organization for operation and maintenance of governmental rural water supply services do not change", there are issues of privatization, and change of roles between district and sectors, which are explained above sections.
Multiplied effects in social and economic situation	Is it possible to satisfy the assumptions?	- No effect has been identified.
	Effects on the Political aspects (system, law, regulation, etc.)	- No effect has been identified.
	Effects on the economic aspects	- No effect has been identified.
	Effects on the gender, human right, poverty (socially vulnerable groups), and other socio-cultural aspects	- No effect has been identified.
	Effects on the environment	- No effect has been identified.
	Effects on the innovations in the technical, political and/or institutional aspects in the water supply and hygiene sector	- No effect has been identified.
	Is there any negative impact of the Project? Has any measure to avoid or alleviate the negative impact been taken?	- No negative impact has been identified.

7. Sustainability

ITEMS	DETAILS	RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION
Policy and institutional aspects	Dose the governmental support of Rwandan in terms of policy continue after the Project?	- As explained above, the governmental policy on the management of water supply has been focused on the privatization.
	Are the regulations and laws related to the water supply and hygiene established?	- As also explained above, the role and responsibility of districts can be transferred to the sector level.
	Is a system to support the extension of the effects of the Project to the other areas secured?	- It is difficult to predict the governmental support in the future with some uncertain issues described above.
Organizational and financial	Do the MININFRA, districts and local administrations have sufficient	- There is a shortage of local administration staff.
		- The decentralization process has been still on going and it is difficult to predict the capacity of local administrations in

	organizational capacity to continue the Project's activities after the Project (in terms of allocation of human resources, decision making process and so on)?	the future at the moment.
aspects	Is the ownership of the MININFRA, districts and local administrations toward the Project secured sufficiently? Is the budget from the Rwandan side necessary for the Project is secured? How much possibility of increase of the budget is there in the future because of the implementation of the Project? Is the budget secured for it?	- Although there were sufficient JCC meetings carried out and the progress was monitored by CPs, the Project has been managed by the Japanese experts, and CPs have not been involved in the management of the Project. - The budget necessary to undertake the project activities after the Project has not been examined yet. - According to some district staff there is lack of budget to carry out sufficiently their tasks, especially for transportation and office equipments.
Technical aspects	Is the method of technical transfer taken by the Project accepted (in terms of technical level, social and conventional factors, and so on)? Is the equipment maintained adequately (Do C/Ps have ability to maintain them)?	- The technical transfer of the Project will be started in the 3rd year. Considering the fact that the technical CPs do not have sufficient time for the project activities, the method should be well discussed among the Japanese experts and CPs before the commencement of the activities. - Since there is a problem of stability of local administration staff, it is necessary to find a measure to retain knowledge and capacity in the organization. - The Japanese grant aid project procured some equipment for operation and maintenance in the pilot site. The guidance on the utilization and maintenance of such equipment is included in the activities of the Project.
Social, cultural, and environmental aspects	Is there any possibility for the Project that a lack of consideration toward gender, poverty, and vulnerable groups hinders the sustainable efficacy of the Project? Is there any possibility for the Project that a lack of consideration toward environment hinders the sustainable efficacy of the Project?	- No such case has been identified. - No such case has been identified.

Attachment 4: List of Expert Dispatch Period (Achievements)

	Function	Name	Contract Year	Dispatch Period			Observation
				First Dispatch	Second Dispatch	Days	
1	Chief Advisor/Capacity Building 1	Shoji Fujii	1st Year Term 1	13 April - 22 April 2007	12 Aug. - 31 Aug. 2007	30	Completed
			1st Year Term 2	1 Dec. - 21 Dec. 2007	13 Feb. - 7 Mar. 2008	45	Completed
			2nd Year	19 July - 6 Sep. 2008		50	1st half Completed
					13 Jan.-21 Feb. 2009 (Sch.)		2nd half On-going
				July-Aug. 2009 (Scheduled)	Feb.-Mar. 2010 (Scheduled)		Scheduled
			4th Year	June 2010 (Scheduled)	Sep. 2010 (Scheduled)		Scheduled
			Total	125			
2	Deputy Chief Advisor/Water Supply Facilities/Capacity Building 2	Jun Yoshikawa	1st Year Term 1	27 Apr. - 25 June 2007	9 Aug. - 7 Sep. 2007	90	Completed
			1st Year Term 2		8 Jan. - 7 Mar. 2008	60	Completed
			2nd Year	19 July - 16 Sep. 2008		60	1st half Completed
					17 Jan.-15 Feb. 2009 (Sch.)		2nd half On-going
				June-July 2009 (Scheduled)	Feb.-Mar. 2010 (Scheduled)		Scheduled
			4th Year	May-June 2010 (Scheduled)	Sep. 2010 (Scheduled)		Scheduled
			Total	210			
3	Operation and Maintenance	Toshiaki Hosoda	1st Year Term 1		25 June - 7 Sep. 2007	82	Completed
			1st Year Term 2	17 Dec. 2007 - 29 Feb. 2008		30	Completed
			2nd Year	24 Aug. - 7 Oct. 2008		45	1st half Completed
					13 Jan.-13 Mar. 2009 (Sch.)		2nd half On-going
				May-June 2009 (Scheduled)	Nov. 2009 (Scheduled)		Scheduled
			4th Year	May 2010 (Scheduled)	Sep. 2010 (Scheduled)		Scheduled
			Total	157			
4	Sanitation Education/IEC	Chieko Yoshikawa	1st Year Term 1	13 Apr. - 12 May 2007	18 July - 31 Aug. 2007	75	Completed
			1st Year Term 2	1 Dec. - 21 Dec. 2007	29 Jan. - 22 Mar. 2008	48	Completed
			2nd Year	22 Oct. - 20 Dec. 2008		60	1st half Completed
					1 Feb.-17 Mar. 2009 (Sch.)		2nd half On-going
				May-June 2009 (Scheduled) Aug.-Sep. 2009 (Scheduled)	Jan.-Feb. 2010 (Scheduled)		Scheduled
			4th Year	June-July 2010 (Scheduled)	Sep. 2010 (Scheduled)		Scheduled
			Total	183			
Experts Dispatched: 4 Nos.			Grand Total			675	

Attachment 5: List of Main Equipment Procured by Japanese side (Achievements)

	Name of Equipment	Q'ty	Purpose	Allocation	Procurement	Unit Price		Amount	
						Frw	JY	Frw	JY
1	Laptop Computer	1	Document preparation, seminar presentation	Project Office	By Team at Rwanda	858,627.00	188,898	858,627.00	188,898
2	Software	1	Document preparation, seminar presentation	Project Office	By Team at Rwanda	280,350.00	61,677	280,350.00	61,677
3	Laser Printer	1	Document preparation, seminar presentation	Project Office	By Team at Rwanda	231,215.00	50,867	231,215.00	50,867
4	Handy Projector	1	Seminar presentation	Project Office	By Team at Rwanda	727,650.00	160,083	727,650.00	160,083
6	Copier	1	Document preparation	Project Office	By Team at Rwanda	2,974,070.00	654,295	2,974,070.00	654,295
7	UPS	1	Protection in case of power failure	Project Office	By Team at Rwanda	381,000.00	83,820	381,000.00	83,820
8	Large Size Post-It (80 packs)	1	Training material	Project Office	By Team in Japan		22,000.00		22,000.00
9	Analog Tester	2	Operation and maintenance of MKM scheme	Project Office	By Team in Japan		4,872.00		9,744.00

N.B.: Above equipment procured in Rwanda include VAT (18%)

Attachment 6: Local Operation Cost Bared by Japanese Side

(Unit : JY)

Item		1st Year Term 1 (Achieved)	1st Year Term 2 (Achieved)	2nd Year (Agreement price) on-going
(1)	General expenses	2,441,000	2,520,000	6,716,000
	① Labor cost	1,003,318	681,680	2,118,600
	② Rental car cost	21,282	38,472	249,301
	③ Equipment maintenance cost	150,164	522,103	697,235
	④ Consumable cost	0	4,950	323,730
	⑤ Transportation & travel cost	32,095	102,234	190,392
	⑥ Communications cost	6,412	8,956	342,450
	⑦ Document preparation cost	1,124,501	1,162,534	2,795,107
	⑧ Local training cost	104,170	0	0
	⑨ Activities cost in Japan	0	0	0
(2)	Procurement cost (Project equipment)	0	0	61,000
(3)	Delivery cost for above	0	0	0
(4)	Procurement cost (Survey equipment)	22,000	0	9,000
(5)	Delivery cost for above	0	0	0
(6)	Procurement cost (Other equipment)	1,177,000	0	0
(7)	Delivery cost for above	108,000	0	0
(8)	Report preparation cost (Printing&binding)	0	75,000	0
(9)	Report preparation cost (Other than printing&binding)	0	500,000	750,000
(10)	Contract with local consultants	0	0	8,602,000
(11)	Contract with local NGOs	0	0	0
(12)	Construction cost	0	327,000	1,578,000
(13)	Conference cost	0	0	0
Total (tax exclusive)		3,748,000	3,422,000	17,716,000

Note) (1) General expenses may not equal the total from ① to ⑨ due to rounding off.

Attachment 7: List of Counterparts

Since the beginning of this project, the Rwandan side counterparts have changed many times, but the allocation of counterparts as of January 2009 is as follows.

Function	Affiliation	Position	Name
Project Director	MININFRA	Acting Permanent Secretary	Mr. GACINYA Faustin
	Eastern Province	Executive Secretary	Mr. GASANA Charles
Project Manager	Eastern Province	Coordinator for District Development Programmes	Mr. MAKOMBE Jean Marie Vianney
Project Coordinator	MININFRA	Water and Sanitation Engineer of PNEAR	Mr. NYIRIGIRA Benoit
Technical Counterpart for Operation and Maintenance	Rwamagana District	Director of Infrastructure Unit	Mr. KIMPAYE NKUSI Innocent
	Kayanza District	Director of Infrastructure Unit	Mr. SEBAREME Emmanuel
	Ngoma District	Director of Planning, Economic Development, Promotion of Employment, Infrastructures, Protection of Environment and Forestry Unit	Mr. NTAGERUKA Charles
	Kirehe District	Director of Land, Urbanization, Habitat and Infrastructure Unit	Mr. SEBUDANDI Alphonse
Technical Counterpart for Sanitation Promotion	Rwamagana District	Director of Health, Gender, Family Promotion and Child Protection Unit	Mr. GASORE Emile
	Kayanza District	Director of Health Unit	Ms. RUDASINGWA UWERA Denise
	Ngoma District	Director of Health, Gender, Family Promotion and Child Protection Unit	Mr. NDAYISABA Jonas
	Kirehe District	Director of Health, Gender, Family Promotion and Child Protection Unit	Mr. KAYIRANGA Jean Damascène

Attachment 8: Proposed Review of PDM (Verifiable Indicators)

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	
	PDM3	Proposed revision
< Project Purpose > The operation and maintenance system for water supply and execution system for hygiene and sanitation promotion activities will be improved at the Project sites	1. The improved system maintains a stable supply of water throughout the year from the water supply schemes of the pilot sites. 2. The percentage of residents in the Project area without improved sanitary behaviors (such as washing hands with clean water at appropriate times) is reduced by half.	1. Non-operational periods of water supply facilities in the pilot sites do not last more than a week. 2. The number of residents in the pilot sites with improved sanitary behaviors (such as washing hands with clean water at appropriate times) is increased. 3. The number of persons not using water from water supply schemes during the dry season decreases.
< Outputs > 1. Capacity for supervision related to management of water supply services of the 4 target Districts is strengthened.	1. Permit system for water supply management from local administration (including procedures such as selection and contracting) is established. 2. Comités de superviseur are formed at the 4 target Districts and are properly functioning. 3. Periodic inspections by local administration following the administrative support manual (revised version) are conducted x times at the pilot sites 4. Evaluation and advisory instructions are given whenever periodic reports are submitted by water supply service providers	1. The contents (items) and procedures for supervision by the districts are documented. 2. Since operational and financial status of water supply schemes in the pilot sites are monitored through monthly reports, proper supervisory guidance to water service providers can be conducted. 3. The district governments will be able to prepare training programs for technicians of water service providers. 4. The district governments will be able to judge (prepare) construction and rehabilitation plans of water supply facilities) 5. Good model cases of pilot sites can be disseminated to other areas within the districts (through seminars, workshops, etc.)
2. Operation and maintenance system for water supply services in the project area is improved through collaboration between local administration and residents as well as use of the private sector.	1. Water supply service providers carry out periodic reporting (including record of repairs and financial balance), in accordance with management reports and contracts, continuously once a month to local administration. 2. Operation and maintenance system suitable for the facilities type and social environment is selected. (i.e., use of private operators) 3. The operation and maintenance capacities of water supply service providers are identified and compiled by the local administration, and their activities such as repairs are supervised. 4. The management capacities of water supply service providers are identified	1. Water service providers continuously submit monthly reports to local administration. 2. Based on the operation and maintenance manual to be prepared according to the type of water supply scheme, technicians will be able to handle and maintain water supply facilities (pumps, pipelines, handpumps, etc.) 3. Based on the revised operation and maintenance manual (accounting edition), water service providers will be able to properly conduct daily accounting. 4. Based on the water quality analysis manual, water quality analysis of water sources and public taps in the pilot sites will be carried out

	and compiled by the local administration, and their activities are supervised for continuous execution of proper water fee collection and expenditure management. 5. Water quality inspections are conducted continuously once every 3 months for each water source at each of the pilot sites under the management of the local administration. 6. Water source protection activities are conducted continuously once a month for each water source at each of the pilot sites under the management of the local administration.	continuously once every 3 months.
3. Hygiene and sanitation education and awareness raising to project site residents by the 4 target Districts and water supply service providers are strengthened.	1. Practices related to sanitation of target site residents are improved. 2. Sanitation promotion activities of local administration/ schools/ health centers are improved. 3. Local administration/ schools/ health centers/local residents collaborate to carry out activities.	1. The districts will be able to prepare plans for awareness raising and execute them. 2. At the pilot sites, participation of residents in awareness raising will increase. 3. Based on the school sanitation activities manual and educational tools to be prepared, promotion by pupils and teachers will be conducted continuously x times/month.

添付資料9 面談者リスト

ルワンダ側		
所属	職位	氏名
MININFRA	Acting Permanent Secretary	Mr. GACINYA Faustin
MININFRA	Water and Sanitation Engineer of PNEAR	Mr. NYIRIGIRA Benoit
PNEAR	Coordinator	Mr. YARAMBA Albert
Eastern Province	Governor	Dr. KABALJA Ephraim
Eastern Province	Executive Secretary	Mr. GASANA Charles
Eastern Province	Coordinator for District Development Programmes	Mr. MAKOMBE Jean Marie Vianney
Rwamagana District	Mayor	Mr. NTEZIREMBO Valens
Kayonza District	Mayor	Mr. MUHORORO Damas
Kayonza District	Director of Infrastructure Unit	Mr. SEBAREME Emmanuel
Ngoma District	Mayor	Mr. MIYOTWAGIRA François
Ngoma District	Director of Health, Gender, Family Promotion and Child Protection Unit	Mr. NDAYISABA Jonas
Kirehe District	Director of Land, Urbanization, Habitat and Infrastructure Unit	Mr. SEBUDANDI Alphonse

日本側		
所属	職位	氏名
専門家	総括／キャパシティ・ビルディング1	藤井 将士
専門家	副総括／給水施設／キャパシティ・ビルディング2	吉川 淳
専門家	衛生教育/IEC	吉川 千恵子
専門家	運営維持管理	細田 年晃
JICAルワンダ駐在員事務所	駐在員	村上 博
JICAルワンダ駐在員事務所	企画調査員	成田 映太
JICAルワンダ駐在員事務所	企画調査員	菊池 慎吾

その他		
所属	職位	氏名
世界銀行	コンサルタント	Mr. MWANAFUNZI Bruno

添付資料 10 議事録・現地踏査メモ

対象：	Rwamagana District インフラ担当職員
日付：	January 27, 2009
時間：	9:00 am
場所：	Project Office

プロジェクトの C/P であるインフラユニットの Director は休暇中（30 日に復帰予定）。インタビューを行ったインフラ担当職員は、3 か月前に現職に就いた（以前のインフラ担当が離職したため、彼が採用された。本職に着く前は大学生だった。）インフラ担当職員は給水以外の全てのインフラも担当しており、着任から現在までに給水インフラに関する活動は一切行っていない。本プロジェクトの内容も理解していないことから、藤井総括から簡単な説明が行われた。Rwamagana 郡の実証サイトである MKM スキームも訪問したことがなかったため、本調査のフィールド調査に同行した。

（Rwamagana 郡の保健ユニットの Director についても休暇中であり、保健担当職員もまた新しい職員であり、なおかつ不在であったためインタビューはできなかった。）

対象：	Executive Secretary, Kigabiro Sector, Rwamagana District
日付：	January 27, 2009
時間：	10:00 am
場所：	Kigabiro Sector Office

（セクターの給水インフラ担当職員が不在であったため、Executive Secretary との面談を行った。）

給水管理にセクターがどのように関わっているか？

→ セクターの農業技師が給水インフラの担当をしている。タンク周辺の清掃活動の監督を行っている。清掃活動などのコミュニティー活動はセルレベルで実施されている。また、Community Affair の担当職員が衛生に関する啓発活動などを担当している。郡レベルには活動の報告を行っており、関係は良好である。

プロジェクトにはどのように関わっているか？

→ プロジェクトが今までに給水施設のメンテナンス等を支援していることを認識している。

民営化について

→ 現在ジェネレーターの燃料を管理することが困難であるが、電気が来てその問題が解決すれば民営化もあり得ると思うが、District レベルで決定することである。

対象：	Executive Secretary, Munyaga Sector, Rwamagana District
日付：	January 27, 2009
時間：	11:00 am
場所：	Munyaga セクター内の小学校（セクター事務所を訪問したものの ES は不在だった。その後 Water users association の President に会うため同セクター内の集会場所に行ったところ、ES もそこにいた。ES と President へのインタビューを行うため、急遽、集会場所の近くにある小学校の校長室を面談のために貸してくれた）

セクターは給水管理にどのように関わっているか？

→ 給水ポイントのセキュリティー（人材の採用のみ。給料は Association が払っている）と、給水ポイントの利用（古いポンプや池の水ではなく給水ポイントで水を調達することを促進）と衛生に関する啓発をセクターが行っている。セルやセクターレベルの集会の際に、議題の一つとして取り上げている。給水管理について、District との直接的な関与はない。

プロジェクトについて

→ プロジェクトの実施により、給水マネージメントが改善している。

対象：	President of Water Users Association (MKM scheme)
日付：	January 27, 2009
時間：	11:30 am
場所：	Munyaga セクター内の小学校（同上）

給水管理を実施していく上での問題点

→ ジェネレーターの燃料コストの高騰により、水の価格を上げる必要があった。技術者 6 人とアカウント 1 名に月 6000F ずつ支払う必要がある。

給水施設の運営開始当初、インフラ省が技術者の給料を負担する約束をしたが、結局果たされなかったため、Association で自ら賄う必要がある。省や郡から給付金などは一切受けていない。

技術者は基本的な技術しかないので、技術的な問題によっては対応できないケースがある。その場合には郡が対応可能な技術者を雇って修理をしてくれる。

地域によってはタンクが小さく、消費量を賄えないところがある（付近の他地域で給水施設がない場所があり、水の売人が多くの水を購入していくため）。

技術者が施設の見回り・点検を行う際に、施設が広範囲に及ぶため、バイクが必要との意見があるが、現在のところは自転車に対応している。

民営化について

→ 利益を上げる目的の団体が管理する場合は、住民のコンセンサスを得る必要がある場合に困難だと思う。水の価格が上がることも考えられる。(実際は、受託者は決まった額で水を売ることが契約で定められているため、価格が法外に上がることは考えにくい)

衛生活動について

→ 各給水ポイント(全部で 63 箇所)に 1 名ボランティアの衛生担当者が決められている(無償のソフトコンポーネントで基礎的な衛生に関する研修を受けている)。今後プロジェクトがまた彼らに対して研修を行うのであれば、彼らが参加することに問題はない。

対象：	給水ポイントのマネージャー (MKM scheme)
日付：	January 27, 2009
時間：	12:30 am
場所：	給水ポイント

どのように給水ポイントを管理しているか？

→ 朝 5 時～7 時、夕方 4 時～6 時をサービス時間としている。家畜(牛)に水をあげるために昼間水を購入するケースがあるので、毎日ではないが昼間も給水ポイントを開いていることもある。それ以外の時間は農業に従事している。給水ポイントの Representative は月に一度程度担当の給水ポイントの見回りを行っており、衛生担当は 2 週間に一回程度、衛生状況の確認のためやってくる。Association のアカウンタントは毎週火曜日に集金に来る。マネージャーの任期は特にない。

どのような問題があるか？

→ 1 容器(jerrican)あたり大体 20 リットル入り、30F で売っているが、容器によっては 20 リットル以上入るため、メーターを確認して集金されると全く儲からないばかりか、損をすることもある。ボランティアとしてこの仕事をしている。

水を無料だと思っている人や、大きな容器でも 30F しか払わない人がいる。

形の違う容器や明らかに大きい容器で水を汲みに来る場合は、メーターを見て量を判断している。

対象：	衛生活動対象の小学校校長
日付：	January 27, 2009
時間：	15:00 pm
場所：	対象の小学校

プロジェクトがトイレや手洗い施設を建設してくれることに感謝している。以前は衛生改善活動を実施したくても水を買わなくてはならいため、実施が困難だった。屋根から雨水をタンクに集める施設を建設してくれたことで、水を無料で使えるようになる。

今までは衛生に関する行政からの支援は全くなかった。

教師は衛生改善活動に関して特別な指導を受けているわけではないので、活動実施の際には専門の指導者に来てもらう必要がある。

ECOSAN トイレにより堆肥の利用が可能になるので、将来的には学校の活動として農業や鶏の飼育なども実施して収入を得て、貧しい子供も学校に通えるような助けをしたい。

対象：	Kayonza District インフラユニットの Director およびインフラ担当職員、 District Water Board の President
日付：	January 28, 2009
時間：	9:00 am
場所：	Kayonza District Office

Director は 2 年前から、インフラ担当職員は 2008 年 6 月から現職に就いている。
現在インフラ担当の郡職員はこの 2 名のみ。

今までに本プロジェクトの活動に参加したか？

→ (インフラ担当職員) Kayonza 郡に建設された給水施設のマネージメントに関するセミナーに参加した (本プロジェクトではなく無償のソフトコンポーネントで実施された)。

(Director) 専門家が実施している調査の支援をした。

どのように給水施設のマネージメントに関わっているか？

→ 2008 年 10 月に District Water Board を設立した (組織図は別表のとおり)。郡職員は Board のメンバーである。Board の機能として District Water Fund (会計を担当) と District Water Users Committee (アドミを担当) がある。Board の組織の中で有給なのは DWF の経理と技術者 (現在

はまだ雇用していない)のみ。以前までは Cooperative との契約は District との間で行われていたが、今後は Board との間で契約を結ぶ。Cooperative は売り上げの 15%を Board に支払う。Board はその資金を使って大規模な施設の修繕や拡張を行う。Kayonza 郡の 12 ある各セクターには既に Sector Water Users Committee が設立されており、セクターレベルの行政も参加している。また、セルレベル、村レベルの Water Users Committee の設立されている。Board の会合は月に一度実施している。今まで特に問題はない。議題として挙げた内容は給水施設の拡張の要求に関することである。

マネージメントの民活化を始めてからどんな問題があるか？

→ Cooperative からは月に一度レポートが提出され、問題等が発生している場合は現場の視察に出向く。Cooperative との関係でこれまでに問題は発生していない。唯一家畜用の水を供給するためにダムを管理している Cooperative で、管理方法が確定していないため早急に Cooperative と受益者の間で話し合いを行う必要がある。

給水の体制を強化するためにはどのような支援が必要か？

→ セクターレベルの技術者の能力強化が必要。

District の監督体制が改善するためには、現場を見に行くための交通手段 (District では全てのセクターがたった一台の車を使っている) やオフィス機器が必要。

今後プロジェクトの活動に参加できるか？

→ 給水以外のインフラも担当しており、忙しいことも多いが参加していきたい。

対象：	COVOMEZA Cooperative の会計担当 2 名
日付：	January 28, 2009
時間：	11:00 am
場所：	COVOMEZA Office

仕事上どんな問題点や困難な点があるか？

→ 特にない。

職員は何人いるか？

→ 技術者が 8 人、Social Organizer が 4 人、警備員 3 人

水料金は集められているか？

→ 個人の家に直接供給しているケースでは 15%が支払っていない。給水を止め、支払いに応じ話し合いで合意してから給水を再開している。給水栓から汲んでいくケースでは、貧し

いことが認識されている住民に無料で水を与えている場合もある。

District との関係は？

→ 問題ない。売上の 15%を支払っている。

住民からの苦情などはないか？

→ Cooperative 化してからはユーザーからの苦情がなくなった。

対象：	Kayonza District Sector Executive Secretary および農業・インフラ担当職員
日付：	January 28, 2009
時間：	14:00 pm
場所：	Sector Office

セクターは給水管理にどのように関わっているか？

→ 以前は直接的に施設の維持管理や住民の啓発活動に携わっていたが、Cooperative が管理するようになってからは、Cooperative は District との契約で業務を行っているため、セクターとしてはほとんど関係がなくなってしまった。District Water Board が設立されたが、会合を行っているのかなど、活動内容は把握していない。現在では、給水に関して問題があると住民がセクターに話しに来るため、それを District に報告している。Social Affairs 担当の職員は Community Work を実施し、給水施設の清掃を行ったりしている。

給水に関してどのような問題があるのか？

→ 水の価格は決まっているが、個人で大きなタンクを購入し、水を買占めて他の住民に好きな価格で売っているケースが 4 件報告されている。

ハンドポンプが故障しているが修理されていないケースがある。

個人の家に水を引きたい場合、電気は 12,000F なのに水の場合は 25,000F かかる。

スペアパーツが保存されているが、使われていない (Cooperative の責任で修理するケースと District が修理を担当するケースが明確にされていないため使えないケースがある)。

このような場合、District に報告してもどのように対処してくれるのかわからない。セクターが Cooperative との契約や Board に含まれる必要がある。District レベルでは実際に水の供給現場で何が起きているのか目が届かない。セクターがそれらを報告する役割があると思う。

対象：	COVOMEZA Cooperative の President
日付：	January 28, 2009
時間：	15:00 pm
場所：	Sector Office

給水管理においてどんな問題があるか？

→ 特に問題はない。

修理が必要なことが多く出費が多いことはある。

Water Board は組織図に示される形でまだ運営できていない。

組合の構成は？

→ 9 人の組合員で形成されている。3 つの給水システムを管理している。

セクターの Executive Secretary が挙げた問題にどう対処しているか？

→ 個人で水をためて売る人たちには止めるように指導している。

その他問題点

→ まだ Board を中心とするメカニズムが各アクターに理解されていない。各アクターの責任など明確にするべきである。

Board のメンバーになっているが、設立以来会合は 2 回のみであった。

毎月 District にレポートを提出しているが、コメント対応が遅れている。

修理の責任分担が以前は明確にされていなかったが、今後は Board で話し合って決めることができる。

対象：	Mr. Jonas NDAYISABA, Director of Health, Gender, Family Promotion and Child Protection Unit, Ngoma District (Technical Counterpart for Sanitation Promotion)
日付：	January 29, 2009
時間：	11:00 am
場所：	Ngomo District Office

今までに本プロジェクトの活動に参加したか？

→ 県レベルで実施された Evaluation Meeting に参加した。

衛生担当のスタッフは何人いるか？

→ Director（本人）と部下 1 名の合計 2 名。

衛生分野ではどんな活動を実施しているか？

→ 公共のゴミ箱の設置、公衆便所の設置、学校の ECOSAN トイレの設置（PURA-SANI の投入と、別の NGO による投入がある）、雨水を集めて活用する、など。

プロジェクトによる ECOSAN トイレ設置が終了したあとはどのような活動をするか？

→ 肥料を活用するためのトレーニングや手洗いなどの促進活動を考えている。プロジェクトとの相談はまだしていない。

専門家とのコミュニケーションについて

→ 良好で、会合に必要な時など連絡が取れている。

実証サイトである Association とはどんな連携を行っているか？

→ 本ユニットでは特に連携していない。インフラユニットが行っている。

Association では水の衛生に関して問題があるが、民営化されれば改善すると思う。

対象：	Hand Pump Manager 1, Murama Sector, Ngoma District
日付：	January 29, 2009
時間：	12:30 pm
場所：	Hand pump site, Mirama Sector, Ngomo District

ハンドポンプを管理していてどのような問題があるか？

→ サービス時間以外は鎖と鍵をかけて管理しているが、鍵を壊す人がいる。

サービス時間は午前 5 時～7 時、11 時～2 時、午後 3 時～6 時。それ以外の時間は農業に従事している。土曜日はほぼ一日中開いている。日曜日は月～金と同じスケジュール。

水組合に参加している世帯数は 62、そのうち水料金を支払っていない世帯が 12 ある。水組合に参加せず、近くの汚い水を汲みに行って使っている家庭もある。

マネージャーとしての手当は 3 か月で 5000F 程度である。

Association から週に 2～3 回やってきてポンプの周りの衛生状態など確認している。

衛生関連の指導はマネージャー本人が行っている（無償ソフコンで研修をうけている）。非衛生的な容器で水を汲みにきた人には清潔な容器を取りに戻らせたりしている。

Association が毎月 2 回程度会合を実施しており問題点を相談しているが、もっと頻繁に実施してほしい。

対象：	Hand Pump Manager 2, Murama Sector, Ngoma District
日付：	January 29, 2009
時間：	13:00 pm
場所：	Hand pump site, Mirama Sector, Ngomo District

どんな問題があるか？

→ 参加世帯 78 世帯中、30 世帯ほどが水料金を払っていない。その場合、セルの役所に連絡している。

ポンプが 1 か月前から請われており、修理を待っている。

近くにポンプの水源とおなじ水が汲める場所があるので、そこから汲んでいる。料金を払わない世帯もそこから汲んでいる。

Association からは月に 1 回程度見回りに来る。

毎月 15 日に Association の会合が実施されている。

給水サービスの時間は、午前 6 時～9 時、午後 3 時～6 時である。給水時間はセクターレベルで決定し、村レベルで合意されている。

3 か月ごとに Association の会合で集めたお金を渡している。回収した額の 30%程度がもらえる (3 か月毎に 5000F 程度)。仕事の量に対してもらえる額はとても少ないと感じる。

衛生に関する指導は村の会合で行っている。

対象：	President, Murama Water Association, Ngoma District
日付：	January 29, 2009
時間：	13:30 pm
場所：	Hand pump site, Mirama Sector, Ngomo District

どのような問題があるか？

→ ハンドポンプの故障。セクターレベルで対応できない時はプロジェクトに連絡している。

Association のスタッフ

- 技術者 2 名（仕事を依頼した時に代金を支払う）

- 衛生担当スタッフ 1 名
- 会計係 1 名（有給）
- Vice President
- President

毎月会合を実施しており、問題が報告された場合には点検に行っている。

料金の未払いなど、問題についてはセクターの Social Affair の担当職員が関与して問題解決を支援している。主に問題解決はセクターと連携している。District とは直接的な関与はない。

ハンドポンプマネージャーの手当については、3 か月毎に 5000F の手当であることが規約に記されているが、マネージャーの料金回収の努力を促すために、集めた額の 30% を手当としている。

ハンドポンプの場合は収益性が低く、従量制の管理も難しいため、Cooperative 化するのは難しいと思う。

スペアパーツが足りないので、もっと都合してほしい。

対象：	Mr. Alphonse SEBUDANDI, Director of Land, Urbanization, Habitat and Infrastructure Unit, Kirehe District (Technical Counterpart for Operation and Maintenance)
日付：	January 30, 2009
時間：	10:00 am
場所：	Kirehe District Office

民活化の動きについて

→ 民活化は検討しているが、施設の老朽化が顕著であるため、施設のリハビリが先に必要と考える（無償による施設の建設・リハビリを待っている状態）。または、現在の Association の中でも施設の状況が良い部分ではセクターレベルで民活化を始めることも考えられる。

Water Board の設立について

→ 検討中であり 6 か月以内には設立する予定。メンバーは、郡の Social Affair の担当、民間セクターの代表、住民代表、Association の代表、郡のインフラ担当、など。詳細はまだ決まっていない。

給水事業管理における問題点

→ Association の技術者の技術レベルが低い。技術的な問題が生じた時は郡が訪問し、アドバイ

スするが、必要に応じて Association が外部の技術者を使用する。

住民の啓発活動については、セクターと議論している。実施に際してはセクターが調整している。

Association について

→ 代表者、技術者、会計は有給。Association の下にセクターおよび給水ポイントごとの委員会が設立されている。

能力強化が必要な部分はどこか？

→ 技術者の技術力と組織のマネージメントスキル

今後のプロジェクトとの連携について

→ プロジェクトが作成したマニュアルに従った能力強化には関心があり参加したいが、他の郡で研修が行われる場合は時間的に参加することが難しい。Performance Contract により業務が規定されているので他の業務をなおざりにできない。

対象：	President, Water Users Association/Regie, Kirehe District
日付：	January 30, 2009
時間：	11:00 am
場所：	Association Office

Association の運営においてどのような問題があるか？

→ 水源の水量が十分でなく、十分な供給ができない場所がある。

District とのコミュニケーションが乏しく、あまり支援を受けられなかったが、現在は改善している。セクターからの支援は増えている（郡の 12 セクター中 10 のセクターに利用者委員会がある）。現在組織の Decentralization を進めており、集めたお金をセクターレベルで貯めている。セクターレベルに、リーダーシップや技術者へのトレーニングを実施しているが、自分たちも十分な技術力がない。

水料金を払わない人がいるが、それについては郡に報告し、郡が啓発活動を実施している。

衛生に関する活動について

→ 実施したいが、どのようにしたらよいのかわからない。郡に支援を頼んでいるが実行されていない。

組織の形態は別表のとおり。

対象：	世銀 Mr. Bruno Mwanafunzi
日付：	February 4, 2009
時間：	9:00 am
場所：	WB Office

・給水施設の維持管理としては、郡、レジー（組合）、契約ベースの3タイプが考えられる。ルワンダでは2004年に政府が調査を行い、レジーシステムがうまく機能しないとの結論が出た。それが民営化政策に繋がり、世銀が後押ししている。

最初の民営化は旧ビュンバ県で始まり、現在ほぼ30%が民営化している。

- ・2007年にクイックレビューを行っており、その報告書が利用可能である。
- ・2月15日から民営化に係るレビュー調査を実施する予定であり、また、コンサルタントによって全国の水料金調査を実施予定。この結果もJICA始めドナーと共有できるだろう。
- ・水料金は重力系施設では料金は低く済むが、ポンプを使用した施設では高い。施設間で差が出るため、問題の一つと認識している。
- ・ルワスコについてはまだ知らない。

明日からギセニで行われる水セクター会議で判るであろうが、テクニカルサポートの一種ではないかと想像する。

・FEA（Fund Eau Assenismain）は中央・地方行政や水セクターへの投資のバスケットファンドであり、コンサルタントが最適な実施方法を模索中である。

水衛生セクターのサブクラスターと言え、ドナー、省、郡等で構成。

- ・セネガル・マリの世銀担当者がルワンダを訪れ意見交換を行ったこともある。
- ・給水事業体に対し、組織運営の研修を昨年行ったので次は技術者への技術移転となろう。

上述の調査の結果を踏まえ、契約で7~8月にかけてコンサルタントを雇う予定。

世銀のポリシーは政府のサポートであるため、実際は政府が行う。

対象：	MININFRA Mr. Gacinya Faustin
日付：	February 4, 2009
時間：	9:45 am
場所：	MININFRA

JCC への招待状手交。

Mr. Gacinya は現在拘留中の次官の代行を務めており、専門家よりプロジェクトについてのブリーフィングは受けているが現地踏査の経験も無く、理解は低いようであった。

JICA への感謝が述べられたが、一般的な内容であった。

現在の経済危機による直接的影響は無いが、ドナー各国への影響により支援が減少する事を懸念。地紙団員から他国での教訓を紹介して終了。

対象：	PNEAR Mr. Yaramba Albert
日付：	February 4, 2009
時間：	10:45 am
場所：	PNEAR Office

給水事業の構造として、plan、implement、management の3つがある。

Water and Sanitation Agency が Plan と Implement、RWASCO が Management を行う。

Agency は PNEAR が変化して出来る予定だが未定。

RWASCO が村落部でどのように活動するかについては、民間事業者に対し技術支援を行う予定。民間事業者はプロではないため技術支援が必要であろうため。

RWASCO のメンバーはエレクトロガズ出身者と新たに雇用されたものとなる予定。

ガズの全員が RWASCO に来るわけではなく、優秀なものだけが再度試験を経て決定される。

対象：	Mr. Nsanbimana Daniel, Technician, MD-1 Tank, MKM Scheme
日付：	February 4, 2009
時間：	14:00
場所：	MKM スキーム MD-1 タンク

- ・無償ソフコンでトレーニングを受けた
- ・高校の技術課程（インフラ）を卒業しているため、トレーニング内容の理解に問題は無い。
- ・プロジェクトの漏水に関するセミナーにも参加し、内容を理解した。
- ・現状で技術的な問題は無いが、スキームが大きいため点検の際、徒歩で長距離を移動し大変。
- ・燃料の高騰に伴い水料金を 20Frw から 30Frw/ジェリカンに値上げしたが、特に根拠無い数値。
- ・エレクトロガズの商用電源の導入が近く、給水コストの低下が見込まれる。
- ・テクニシャンは運転時間、送水量、燃料等の記録を取っている。
- ・WHO の基準に従い、住民 1 人あたり 20ℓ/日使用するとの想定で設計しているが、将来的には兎も角現在は 8~9ℓ/人/日程度であるため回収される料金は想定より少ない。
- ・ジェリカンの容量も実は 20ℓより多いものもあるため、給水栓のマネージャーの収入も予定より少なく、インセンティブが必要である。
- ・2 週間に 1 回 80ℓの燃料を運んで投入している。燃料の運搬は本来行政支援事項として合意されていたが、当てにならないため自分達で行っている。
- ・2 月末の瑕疵担保期間終了までは清水建設の社員が修理を行うため、大きな問題は無い。
- ・郡に毎月報告することになっているが、現在機能しておらず郡からの催促も無い。

対象：	Mr. Gasana Charles, Executive Secretary, Eastern Province
日付：	February 5, 2009
時間：	08:00
場所：	東部県事務所

・JCC は水曜の 9 時で調整することとし、ガサナ氏が行う予定であったプロジェクトの進捗に関するプレゼンは MININFRA のベノア氏が行うこととした。また、サインについては代権者を立てて行う。

・プロジェクトの進捗について、2 点問題があると考えている。一つは、当初 8 つあったサイトが無償の遅れで 5 サイトに、続いて民営化政策により 2 つに減少してしまったことである。民営化は維持管理のみだけであり、これも行っているのはルワンダ人であるから技術移転が必要である。また、当該施設から水を利用する住民がプロジェクトの裨益者ではないであろうか。

→調査団もカヨンザ、キレヘにサイトを設置することを考えている。カヨンザについては無償で建設した施設を管理している Corporative Voma Meza Kayonza が候補であるが、無償による建設が未だ行われておらず、既存施設の老朽化も激しいキレヘの選定は難航していると回答。

・もう一点の問題は無償の遅れである。早く再開されることを期待する。

→担当者が 4 月終わりから 6 月を目処に事業化審査を行い、その後改めて調達を行う旨回答。

・ルワンダの予算年度は現在暦年であるが、AU に合わせ 7 月に始まり 6 月に終わるものになる予定である。

対象：	Mr. Ntezirenbo Valens, Mayor, Rwamagana District
日付：	February 5, 2009
時間：	08:30
場所：	ルワマガナ郡庁舎

・郡は毎月給水事業体に対し技術的支援を行っている。

・MKM に関しては現在の水利用組合による管理に問題を感じておらず、今後も民営化の予定は特に無い。

・給水事業管理委員会は現在無いが、郡のインフラユニットが直接管理する方式が便利であると考えため、特に設置する予定は無い。

対象：	Mr. Eugene, Technician for Rwakibogo Water Source, MKM Scheme
日付：	February 5, 2009
時間：	09:00
場所：	ルワキボゴ水源、MKM スキーム

- ・2基のポンプがあり、一つはスタンバイ用である。
- ・9.2ℓ/秒の水が送り出されている。
- ・送水先から逆流があり、圧力が高まった場合には弁が閉まり施設を保護するようになっている。
- ・タンクは1000時間毎に掃除を行うことになっており、2月の運用開始後、8月に一度している。次の掃除が近づいている。日本でなされるような掃除の際の安全管理がなされていないため、掃除夫の窒息事故が無いかが懸念される。掃除夫は掃除の時だけ雇用される。
- ・丘の上には倉庫があり、大型のスペアパーツが管理されている。小型のものは郡庁舎にある。倉庫の外には大きくて入らないポリエチレン管が野積みになっており、紫外線でだれている。

対象：	Mr. Andre 他3名、Corporative Voma Meza Kayonza
日付：	February 5, 2009
時間：	10:00
場所：	Corporative Voma Meza Kayonza

- ・頭文字を取って COVOMEKA と呼ぶこともある。
- ・ここはムカランゲの支所兼本部であり、23の水売店と160戸の各戸給水を行っている。職員は9人（アカウンタント、プランバー、ポンピスト、ガード等）であり、3系列の給水システムを管理している。ムカランゲセクターのムカランゲ（動力系、無償）、ルインハブセクターのニャンホラ（動力系、無償）とミゲラ（重力系、既存）ルカラセクターのチャトク（動力系、既存）。この他にハンドポンプがルインハブセクターに14程度（うち無償が9改修・建設）とカバロンドセクターに4つ（無償が2）あり、保護湧水も幾つか管理している。
- ・アカウンタントはインボイスを作成し、郡へ15%の上納金を納めるのが仕事である。
- ・ムカランゲとルインハブのプランバー（各2名）は無償によりトレーニングされた者である。
- ・現在の所問題は感じていない。順調に収益を得、一部をスペアパーツに充てている。
- ・無償で供与されたスペアパーツは郡が管理しており、使用することは出来ない。
- ・貧しい住民は郡が発行した免除カードを持ち、無料で給水を受けることが出来る。
- ・施設が建設される前はディーゼル動力の給水施設があったが動作が不安定であった。
- ・住民啓発担当者を2名雇用しており、総雇用者数は29人。

対象：	衛生担当者、ニャンホラシステム、COVOMEKA
日付：	February 5, 2009
時間：	14:00
場所：	Nyankora

・ローカルオーソリティに依頼をし、毎月末午前中 10 時から 12 時に住民に集ってもらい、その席で綺麗な水のメリットや、それにかかるコスト等について説明を行っている。女性も含め出席率は大変良く、問題を感じていない。PNEAR から自転車を供与されたのでこれを活用している。この地域には小学校・中学校が一つずつあり、ここへ出向いて綺麗な水の役割や煮沸等の講義を行うこともある。

対象：	ハンドポンプ
日付：	February 5, 2009
時間：	15:30
場所：	Nyankora

使用者 1 世帯あたり年間 3600Frw を COVOMEKA が徴収することになっているが実際はしていない。また、郡が帰還民の再定住に際し、煉瓦作りに使用する水を COVOMEKA に断らずに利用させる等、連絡体制の不備が見られる。

対象：	東部県知事、次官、秘書、マコンベ、ルワマガナ・カヨンザ郡長
日付：	February 6, 2009
時間：	9:00
場所：	知事オフィス

知事から東部県の給水状況について説明があった。

1 k m以内に各住民が水へのアクセスがあるようにしたい。

20~30 人が給水施設に並び女性や子供が水汲みに時間を費やすようではいけない。

人々の収入は少なく、値段が高騰してもいけない等。

須藤団長より挨拶と調査目的について説明。

ガサナ氏からこれまでの経緯と開調、無償との違いについて説明。

ムホロロ郡長からカヨンザの状況について説明。

40%の人々がまだ給水を受けていない等。

藤井専門家から開調について説明、続いて松崎から無償案件の進捗について説明して終了。

対象：	Mr. Francais Niyotwagira, Mayor, Ngoma District
日付：	February 6, 2009
時間：	10:15
場所：	ンゴマ郡長執務室

ムラマの人々は安全な水にアクセスできるが、その他の人々はまだまだ出来ていない。
プロジェクトと協力していきたい。

レジーにはうまく機能しているものとそうでないものがあり、施設が古い所に問題が散見される。
しかし、エレクトロガズの水売価は 10Frw/ジェリカンであり、レジーの中でも施設の修理を必要とする場合は 20Frw/ジェリカンで売る所もあり、価格で負けている。

郡が全てのレジーに対して監査を実施した。ムラマは問題なかった。
郡はあくまでも住民・村のイニシアチブを支援するというアプローチであり、郡レベルの給水事業監理委員会の設立は予定していない。
ムラマハンドポンプのレジーが維持管理を続けられるようにサポートしていく。
また、カレンボ、ムゲセラの近くでは民営化せずとも好調であり、今は民営化は不要と思料。
システムが正常に稼動する事を担保するために能力開発の必要がある。
その点でムラマは問題ないが、カレンボ、ムゲセラは古いシステムを使っており、改修を要する。

ンゴマ郡には給水事業担当を設置する予定であり、プロジェクトとも関係深くなるだろう。
また、セクターオフィスにアソシアと呼ばれる人間が居り、レジーと関係深く衛生啓発も行う他、セルレベルにも同様のソーシャルアフェアーズ担当がいる。

ウブデヘ等の小規模プロジェクトは地元の人間が行うことになっており、給水に関しても郡が全レジーに対して予算措置を行い、レジーのイニシアチブで修理等を行った。

対象：	Mr. Alfonse, キレヘ郡インフラユニット長
日付：	February 6, 2009
時間：	12:00
場所：	キレヘ副郡長執務室

キレヘ郡にも実証サイトを設置する場合、改修の必要が無い新しい施設が望ましい。
アルフォンソ氏からは「ガトレフェーズ 2」と「ムサザ」の 2 スキームが提案された。
前者はドナーにより建設された施設である。
また、キレヘ郡にはレジーの上位組織として郡レベルレジーがあるが、当該施設のレジーは郡レベルレジーの傘下にはない。
また、今までは郡レベルのレジーが全体を管理していたが、施設ごとのレジーを設立し分権化を行っている。
3 月にはムカラワにレジーを導入した。
そのための施設リハビリは郡が行った。
郡レベルレジーによる資金管理は立ち行かないと感じる。

まだ今後の方針は検討中であるが、各レジーに技術者を配したい。
郡全体を民営化する計画は今のところ無い。

対象：	Gatore2 スキーム、キレヘ郡
日付：	February 6, 2009
時間：	13:00
場所：	水源

実証サイトの候補となる新しいスキームである。

NESTLE SA 出資、LWF (Lutheran World Federation) による IFAPA (Interface Action for Peace in Africa) プロジェクトにより建設されている。3 つのセルをカバーする大きな給水施設であり、水源は斜面に面している。タンクも複数見られる。

同プロジェクトによりレジーのトレーニングも行われており、現在の所特に問題は無い。

レジーのポンプ運転士が燃料の運搬、投入も行っている。

タンク脇及び斜面の最下部にはアウトレットがあり、オーバーフローした水が勢い良く出ている様子から水量は豊富と思われる。

アウトレットから給水を行う子供が一人見られた。

対象：	Gatore2 スキーム、キレヘ郡
日付：	February 6, 2009
時間：	14:00
場所：	給水地点

ムガンザセルにあり、カレンゲとヌンガムの両ウムドゥグドゥの間にあるタップ。マネージャーの女性に話を聞く。

30Frw/ジェリカンで販売し、2Frw/ジェリカンの利益を受け取る。

即ち、1500Frw/m³をレジーに一旦納め、上記割合のキャッシュバックを受ける。

1 日に 6~8 時、12~2 時、16~18 時の 3 回販売する。

蛇口の調子が悪く、常に握っていないと水が出ないと嘆いていたが、専門家曰く無駄水を防ぐため元々その様な仕様であるとのこと。

水の出は良い。

対象：	Murama Sector
日付：	February 6, 2009
時間：	15:00
場所：	ハンドポンプ

無償で建設・改修したハンドポンプ群が道路沿いにあり、その一つ。

一世帯あたり年間 1200Frw を 4 回に分けて徴収することとなっているが、支払い率は良くない。

世帯リストはあるが、この施設を使用していないと断られるケースが多いとのこと。

徴収額の 3 割が管理者に与えられる。