Minutes of the Steering Committee (SC) Meeting of the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water

Date: Friday, 19th April, 2013
Venue: Director's Office, SNNPR Water Resource Bureau,
Time: 10.45 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

Chairperson: Ato Tadele Kibru, Water Resources and Management Core Process Owner

Attendance: See the Annex 1
Agenda: See the Annex 2

Contents:

1. Opening Remarks
In his opening remarks, Ato Tadele Kibru, Water Resources and Management Core Process Owner, addressed challenges that the Government of Ethiopia is facing and stated his expectation towards JICA and the RP project. With this rope pump technology, water supply coverage shall increase together with better irrigation system which will contribute to the Food Security policy. Concluding by showing appreciation to the JICA's past experiences in water sector and sanitation sector, he officially opened the meeting.

2. Remarks from JICA
Mr. Ephrem Fufa, a Programme Officer from JICA Ethiopia Office, described the background of the project highlighting that the self supply as a major challenges this Region is facing and how the project is going to tackle this problem from different aspect. Also he emphasized on the importance of this Steering Committee as a project management body.

3. Presentation of the highlights of the Inception Report Draft and its discussion
Ms. Akino Kitazume, the Chief Advisor of the project, made a presentation on essence of the Inception Report - please refer to the handout document for the detail. After her presentation, Mr. Harada presented on technical part of the project which are the activities under output 1 and 2. Technical part schedule was distributed which corresponds to the activity number 1-5 and 1-12 in the Inception Report. He explained that the well modification activity have already started by Mr. Usami. Several target areas in Awassa are selected and, together with TVET, the trials will be conducted soon.

During the Question and Answer session, following comments and clarifications were made;
Mr. Kassu Eyhote, SNNPR Water Bureau Socio-Economist, commented that the WRB have started procuring 50 RPs. The announcement is done and tendering will be held next week. It is necessary to check the quality of RP if it fits to the project purpose.
➔ Mr. Harada responded that it is necessary to have a discussion and see the specifics.
➔ Mr. Kassu will bring the document. However the bidding cannot be postponed.

Mr. Firew Bekele from Women, Children and Youth Affairs Bureau department asked if it is possible to include his bureau since the department closely relates to water and its activities.

➔ Ms. Kitazume agreed that women is major player for water supply. Therefore the house would like to include the bureau.

Mr. Eyasu Mamo from Water Quality Expert asked how many RPs will be distributed by the project and how many people are going to benefit from it.

➔ Ms. Kitazume responded that the project is not aiming at "number" of RPs but is going to establish a system and technology which will go along with the guideline. In addition, the project is aiming at 80 RPs during 1st period and 120 for 2nd period to be purchased by community people, using a financial schemes. The figure will be shown in the PDM, once the project conducts baseline survey.

Mr. Kassu asked if it is possible for the project to include some activities which the Bureau is facing problem at this moment. One is to fix RPs which was not installed properly and the other one is how to distribute the RPs which is kept at Woreda Water Offices. The RPs were produced 2 to 3 years ago which might not meet the standard.

➔ Ms. Kitazume answered that this is an issue to be discussed among the stakeholders. She further explained that in the new guideline, the Regional/Woreda offices are not the only points where distribute the RPs but also private sector shall be involved. The project will consult with the stakeholders on how to actualize this concept.

Mr. Ephrem raised an issue of how to adjust the quality and technology with the existing RPs. He also advised to have control indicator to be used at the procurement procedure consulting with Regional Quality control team.

➔ Ms. Kitazume responded that the project will assist on national standardization to have clear indicators.

Mr. Kassu asked if the project is planning to have a C/P training and procure office equipment.

➔ Ms. Kitazume responded that the description on office equipment will be added.

➔ Mr. Ephrem further explained that a C/P training and vehicle purchase is under JICA office budget. This project is not planning to have a C/P training but there are several training courses offered by JICA, therefore, the project and the bureau shall discuss. Also, Mr. Ephrem brought a letter for purchase of vehicles and he will submit to the regional office.

4. Presentation on the suggested process of target area selection and its discussion

Ms. Homma, a project member, explained on the process of the target area selection. She tabled out the steps that the project is proposing for site selection and briefly introduced the criteria.

Mr. Eyasu commented to add 1) water supply coverage and 2) cash crop growing areas as a criteria. He pointed out that the criteria has mixed the Woreda and community levels, e.g. ground water cannot be separated by the administrative boundaries.

➔ Ms. Kitazume agreed on including all the suggestions.

5. Approval

The house approved the Inception Report and procedure for site selection.

The chairperson declared this meeting closed at 12:30.

Minutes certified by

Mr. Abas Mohamed Head, Bureau Head SNNPR Water Resource Bureau	**Ms. Akino Kitazume** Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy, JICA Project Team

Annex 1: List of Attendance

SNNPR Water Resources Bureau

Mr. Tadele Kibru	Water Resources Study and Management Core Process Owner
Mr. Eyasu Mamo	Water Quality Expert
Mr. Bekele Kassaye	Water Supply and Scheme Administration Core Processes delegate
Mr. Mulugeta Mussie	WaSH Cooidinator
Mr. Kassu Eyhote	Socio Economist

Other Organizations

Mr. Mulugeta Seyoum	Natural, Resources & Environmental Protection Authority
Mr. Firew Bekele	Women Children and Youth Affairs Bureau

JICA Ethiopia Office

Mr. Ephrem Fufa	Progeram offcer JICA

Project Team

Ms. Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy
Mr. Yoichi Harada	Mechanical Engineering and Design
Mr. Hidekuni Usami	Drilling Technologies / Construction Management
Ms. Takako Uchida	Agriculture
Ms. Ayano Ishii	Micro finance
Ms. Kaina Homma	Hygiene and Sanitation

Annex 2: Programme for Steering Committee

Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE)/ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water

The 1st Steering Committee Meeting

April 19, 2013, Office of the Bureau Head, WRB, SNNPR

Programme

Time	Content	Presenter
10:00	Opening Remarks	Ato Tadele Kibru, Head, Water Resource Administration Core Process
10:10	Remarks from JICA Ethiopia Office	Ato Ephrem Fufa, Program Officer, JICA Ethiopia Office
10:20	Presentation of the highlights of the Inception Report Draft	Ms. Akino Kitazume, Chief Advisor, RP Project
10:50	Discussion and approval of the Inception Report	Participants
11:20	Presentation on the suggested process of target area selection	Ms. Kaina Honma, JICA Expert (Hygiene and Sanitation), RP Project
11:30	Discussion and approval of the process of target area selection	Participants
11:50	AOB	
12:00	Closing Remarks	Ato Tadele Kibru, Head, Water Resource Administration Core Process

Chairperson: Ato Tadele Kibru, Head, Water Resource Administration Core Process

Minutes of the Steering Committee (SC) Meeting of the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water

Date: Thursday, 18th July, 2013
Venue: Conference Hall of Lewi Café and Restaurant, Hawassa, SNNPR
Time: 9:45 - 14:00
Chairperson: Ato Wubishet Tsegaye, Head, Water Supply Schemes Administration Core Process, Water Resource Bureau (WRB)-SNNPR

Attendance: See the Annex 1
Agenda: See the Annex 2

Contents:

1. Opening Remarks
In his opening remarks, Ato Wubishet Tsegaye, Head of Water Supply Schemes Administration Core Process, after welcoming all the participants, emphasized that extension of low cost technology like RPs is important to reach the national and regional goals. He also added that working with communities is essential to improve access to safe drinking water, and to raise awareness of sanitation hygiene, in particular among women and children, the primary users of water supply facilities. He also stressed that dissemination of RPs shall be accelerated where there is community awareness of RP and awareness of RPs should be raised where RPs are not well known.

2. Remarks from JICA
Mr. Ephrem Fufa, a Programme Officer from JICA Ethiopia Office, addressed that this Steering Committee is for Project smooth implementation. Therefore participants are expected to involve actively and have fruitful output from the discussion.

3. Presentation of the highlights of the Progress Report I Draft and its discussion
Ms. Akino Kitazume, the Chief Advisor of the Project, made a presentation on essence of the Progress Report I - refer to the handout document for the detail. Some major activities were explained with pictures and challenges for the coming period were addressed.
At the questions and discussion, a participant asked on how to set the RP price and how to ensure the quality of the RP. Ms. Akino responded that since the RP will be in free market system, the Project will refine the product by studying previous project lessons learnt with further research done by this project and test the product. The product should meet the quality set by the Ethiopian national standard, envisaged as an output of the Project.

4. Report on the Project Target Woreda Selection
Ato Kassu Eshete, Socio-Economist, WRB explained on the process of the target woreda selection. He described the criteria and the data collected by the project through cooperation of stakeholder organization, for each woreda to select appropriate sites for the project. He further explained that the selection committee is suggesting four (4) woreda namely; Yergachefe in Gedeo Zone, Dale in Sidama Zone, Damot Pulasa in Wolaita Zone and Meskan in Gurage Zone.

During discussion, some questions on criteria and some questions on result how it came up with were raised and responded as follows:

1. Criteria on "willingness of the people" is subjective, therefore it is questionable to include it.

→ It was not possible to exclude subjective criteria since it is crucial point to be considered to succeed in "self-supply" promotion. The selection committee discussed this fact and decided to measure willingness by attitude based on actual situation, e.g. in Silti, people do not refund RP therefore it was scored less.

2. Ground water potential indicator, which is the most essential information, is not mentioned in criteria.

→ The project team did not conduct survey for measuring ground water potential. It was measured according to the available data and map, which were kept in the WRB. The project team also asked woreda staff if the area has high potential or not.

3. Since the Project is aiming to refund MF by income from farming, was irrigation/cash crop area considered to be selected?

→ Yes. Irrigation and cash crop areas were selected when narrowing down from 135 to 8 woreda during the shortlisting.

4. The criteria on distance and accessibility from Hawassa should not be included because with this indicator, remote area will have disadvantages.

→Because the newly introduced concept "self-supply" have to be understood and implemented in the community, it is important for the Project Team to visit the site often. For operational effectiveness, the distance from the project office in Hawassa was measured.

5. Water quality is sensitive especially for shallow well. It needs to be considered.

→ Water quality varies from kebele to kebele. Therefore, any of woreda cannot be excluded due to the risk of water contamination. It is better to consider water quality at the area selection stage, which is coming after the woreda selection.

6. Which type of woreda staff were counted in the "number of woreda staff" criteria?

→ Technical staff in woreda were counted.

7. Was water coverage considered in the criteria?

→ Yes. The coverage was referred from National WaSH Inventory.

8. Who are the manufacturers and where are they?

→ The previous projects trained 10 manufacturers in SNNPR, 1 in each zone. However, only 3 or 4 are active because the market is small and not bringing profit for them. It is expected that the Project should capacitate manufacturer to be competent for the market.

9. Why Meskan has higher score even it is known as low potential in ground water?

→ Meskan is considered highly potential according to the recent research report called "Hidden Resource", Meskan has a high potential as most of the houses have hand dug wells.

After thorough clarification and discussions, the participants approved as the suggested 4 woreda to become the project target woreda.

5. Plan of Actions for the coming 1 Year

Mr.Takeshi Ono, Deputy Chief Advisor, illustrated the upcoming activities of the project.

6. Presentation on the Project Logo, Catch Copy and Leaflet Draft

Ms. Kaina Homma, JICA Expert, tabled out ideas on project images for the promotion activity. The logo (the image is on the right)
The short message (English) → Better life with Rope Pump
The short message (Amharic) → "Yeteshale Nuro Begemad Pump"
The nick name → WAS-RoPSS stands for "Water and Sanitation – Rope Pump Self Supply"
The nick name → "Wuhan Begile"

Project Logo

7. Presentation on the RP Users' Survey and its discussion

Mr. Girma, the Technical Coordinator of the Project, presented on the RP users' survey conducted from May to June, 2013. For the detail, refer to the presentation slides and the report.

During the Question and Answer session, following comments and clarifications were made;

1. In the previous project, it was observed that the manufacturer in Amhara Region had their own strategy to market their RPs, i.e. demonstration of RP to the community by individual effort. It is advisable to contact them and discuss for better promotion approach.
→ Noted. Before dissemination activity starts, the Project Team may have interview with Amhara manufactures and learn from them on how to advertise.

2. What is the situation on micro finance availability and willingness of people to use this scheme for purchasing RP?
→ The Project Team started discussions with OMO MFI and planning to design the new schemes which will suit the condition of the project target. At the same time, it is also possible to utilize the currently available schemes such as the loan for agriculture production. . In the past, SNNPR faced a problem with paying back to micro finance. Therefore, MFI will resist giving out loan before the previous loan being fully refunded. According to the survey in Oromia Region, people bought the RP from Osasa, one of the MFI scheme. The Project should learn their experience as well. At the same time, WaSH Implementation Framework/CMP model will be studied to be applied for the Project.

3. How could people responded "good water quality" while the water quality is not tested? What kind of water quality test was done in this survey?
→ The answer is based on their subjective feeling. The Project should care for physical, biological, chemical water quality with awareness raising on water point hygiene, water treatment, health practice, etc.

4. According to the survey result, more than 50% responded "no care" for water treatment. The analysis is questionable because RP is providing safe drinking water, which apparently not requires water treatment.
→ The Project should be careful with how to approach on household water treatment (HHWT).

5. From the survey, various gaps were found. How is the Project going to prioritize and how to approach these problems?
→ People think the RP is simple, but it is a sensitive device, for example, oiling; rain may wash it out if the hole is big and made on the upper side , etc. Therefore it is necessary for users and manufactures to have the correct information with maintenance technique. It is necessary for users to have training during installation time so that they can maintain by themselves in proper way.

6. What is the strategy to standardize? And how everyone is going to follow the standard?

→ The Project will produce "improved models". Once it works fine, then the Project will conduct full scale training. At the same time, the Project will proceed with standardization. To encourage local manufacturer, the standard will only have "minimum" requirement, which will allow manufacturers to make their own modifications.

8. Closing Remarks

Mr. Wubishet Tsegaye concluded the meeting by summarizing challenges ahead and how to handle each challenges. For standardization, not only the parts of the RP to be improved but also the construction of well, affordability, water quality problems will be deemed. Simultaneously, TVETC will be involved so that the students will have proper knowledge about RP and disseminate after graduation. Besides creating supply chain based on the demand of the area is important. Furthermore, management system of the scheme, which is done by community, need to be well understood. To do so, guideline for community on how to prevent breakdown and how to maintain should be published. The activities will be conducted in collaboration with WRB.

The chairperson declared this meeting closed at 14:15.

Minutes certified by

Mr. Bekeli Kasaye	for **Ms. Akino Kitazume**
SNNPR Water Resource Bureau	JICA Project Team
for Water Supply and Schemes Adm Core Process Owner	

Minutes of the Steering Committee (SC) Meeting of the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water (WAS-RoPSS)

Date: Wednesday, 18th June, 2014
Venue: Conference Hall of South Star Hotel, Hawassa, SNNPR
Time: 10:30 - 12:45
Chairperson: Ato Mr. Samuel Tamiru, Vice Head of WRB/ Drinking Water Supply Administration Core Process Owner

Attendance: See the Annex 1
Agenda: See the Annex 2

Contents:

1. Opening Remarks
In his opening remarks, Ato Samuel Tamiru, Vice Head of Water Resource Bureau, after welcoming all the participants, briefly introduced the JICA's cooperation towards water sector in Ethiopia. Then he pointed out the objectives of the 3rd Steering Committee Meeting; 1 sharing the progress report III contents, 2 discussion on rope pump improvement, and 3 presentation on next period's action plan. He also added that the ownership of the WRB as well as smooth communication among the stakeholders are essential for the quality output of this project.

2. Remarks from JICA
Mr. Ephrem Fufa, a Programme Officer from JICA Ethiopia Office, pointed out 2 peculiars of this meeting. The first point is that the Government of Ethiopia is going to embark programme on low cost technology for water supply, including WRB-SNNPR procuring 10,000 rope pumps. The second point is that now is the transformation period for the project from firming foundation in the 1st project period moving to core activities in the 2nd project period. Therefore, it is high time to have this meeting for the project and the counterparts for further smooth implementation.

3. Presentation of the highlights of the Progress Report III Draft and its discussion
Ms. Akino Kitazume, the Chief Advisor of the Project, made a presentation on essence of the Progress Report III by reviewing the 1st year project activities (Refer to the Annex 3 for presentation slides). She added the project progress by showing figure on percentage of achievement by outputs to clearly see the standing point as of now. Finally she has pinpointed some outstanding issues and lessons learnt in this first period of the project.

4. Report on the progress of Rope Pump Improvement
Mr Yoichi Harada, JICA Expert, presented on the activities done for improving rope pump model. He prepared slides with pictures showing different models. Also, he explained about what was tested and its results. At the end of the presentation, 2 final models, called 2014 Model and Pole Model were announced; 2014 model is a modification of the existing models and less expensive, pole model is a budget model with no metal frame.

5. Questions & Answers
Through questions and answers on above presentations, the committee re-recognized the importance of standardization for wide dissemination of the technology through different organizations. At the same time, it became clear that "demand creation" and "establish supply chain from WRB to users

including private sector" are the next step for both WRB and the Project. Detail of the questions and answers were as follows:

10,000 rope pumps of the previous JICA model is going to be procured by WRB for. If there is any problem found from the study, WRB should know and how to solve the problem.

➔ The only problem is the cost. Since the rope pumps will be provided in self-supply manner, the users have to pay for it. The previous JICA model is expensive, therefore, it will burden the household who are purchasing.

From the 6 models, what was the selection criteria to come up with 2 final models?

➔ Cost and users preference, e.g. users prefer having wheel cover, were the major concern. Strength of each model were tested and all types has adequate durability.

Do you have adequate manufactures who can provide rope pumps? Since in the next GTP, rope pump technology is focused, and if this project succeeds, the rope pump will be required in mass number.

➔ The new models are not yet ready. There are several things to be done; draft drawings and manual, train manufacturers, produce jig, etc. The project is expecting the rope pump to be produced by the small scale enterprises. Therefore the target for the training is local manufacturers and the village technicians for production, installation and maintenances of RPs.

In the near future, the WRB will conduct a mass promotion. If the project takes long time for standardization and training, the project will miss the opportunity. Therefore the activities have to be done quickly.

➔ Demand creation is not a procedure like government's supply. The markets need to grow first for the community to reach. At the same time, demand from the community should be raised. The project is taking care of this aspect, also. The governmental organizations should understand the difficulty at the ground.

➔ To create demand, WRB is going to handle in the following procedure. In June, all zones and woredas administration and political leaders will be invited for the "mass mobilization" in Hawassa. After this mobilization, the self-supply promotion will cascade from zone to woreda, woreda to kebele, kebele to community, and use the structure of "development group" and "1 to 5". By October, the communities are expected to dig wells. Moreover, head of WRB and vice president of the regional government/ head of agriculture have established regional steering committee for alignment of the promotion. Besides, agriculture sector's promotion will be not only irrigation but also drinking water supply. In addition, all the water supply technology will be financed through Omo Micro Finance and JICA's experience will be well utilized to scale up.

Once the rope pump is standardized, other donor and NGOs should adapt this product to widen the coverage of rope pump utilization. How much the rope pump cost?

➔ The rope pump cost is still in process of calculation. It depends on which materials to be standardized, depth of the well and well mouth, market price for the materials, distance of transportation, bulk purchase, etc. Currently, the cost of old JICA model rope pump is 3500 to 4000ETB.

What kind of "Certification" will be provided?

➔ Certification is for ensuring the quality of the product. Therefore, it should be renewed regularly, which requires monitoring at the field. The system of certification together with standard quality have to be discussed among ESA, ECAE, TVETC and Ministries in charge.

How are you going to work on repayment failure? For example, if there is dry-up of the well, how can they payback?

➔ In the process of assessment for the rope pump credit, there are several steps to be taken to prevent failure of the repayment. The registration for purchasing rope pump will be done by the extension workers who knows well about each community member. Woreda Water Office conduct technical assessment of the well for ensuring the function. Kebele WASH Team screen the applicants by

seeing their living status and behaviour. Finally, OMFI sub-branch office refer the past document of the applicants and see their repayment experiences. While repayment period, not only OMFI but also all the sectors' organization including WRB are supervising. Besides, the training was conducted for OMFI staff in different levels and quarterly meeting will be held to express any difficulties they are facing to discuss and solve the problems.

➔ In the quarterly meeting, OMFI staff also raised same concern. The response is "the owner have to be responsible for the well and take care of it". Therefore, together with technical advice from woreda water office, the rope pump will be installed where the wells are functioning and the well should be maintained by the owner and local artisans in proper manner.

5. Plan of Actions for the coming Project Period 2

Ms. Akino Kitazume, Chief Advisor, explained the activities in next project period together with the input balance image of the whole period of the project, illustrating how much the input will change towards end of the project period. After her presentation, a few comments / questions were raised.

Federal and Regional level promotions are going on. How is the project going to work together in the next period?

➔ Develop capacity and increase the number of manufactures and installation technician by training them will be a contribution from the project. Furthermore, the project is working on standardization, which will help the technology to permeate in the country. At the same time, how to align water sector and agriculture sector or how to uniform the "distribution system", e.g. those organizations distributing freely, is also important.

8. Closing Remarks

Mr. Ephrem concluded the meeting by thanking participants for fruitful discussion.

The chairperson declared this meeting closed at 12:45.

Minutes certified by

Samuel Tamiru Amade
Vice Bureau Head and Water Supply and Schemes Adm. Core Process Owner

Mr. Samuel Tamiru
Vice Head / Drinking Water Supply Administration Core Process Owner,
SNNPR Water Resource Bureau

Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement Through Dissemination of Rope Pumps
MoWE/JICA Addis Ababa

Ms. Akino Kitazume
Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy
JICA WAS-RoPSS Project

Annex 1: List of Attendance

SNNPR Water Resources Bureau

Mr. Samuel Tamiru	Vice Head, Drinking Water Supply Schemes Administration Core Process Owner
Mr. Tadele Kibru	Water Resource Development Study Core Process Owner
Mr. Kassu Eshete	Socio-Economist
Mr. Dereje Haile	Mechanic

Other Organizations

Mr. Mulugeta Seyoum	Natural, Resources & Environmental Protection Authority
Mr. Ketema Getaneh	Head of Water Department, TVET Hawassa
Mr. Berhanu Feula	World Vision, Hawassa Office

JICA Ethiopia Office

Mr. Ephrem Fufa	Programme officer JICA

Project Team

Ms. Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor
Mr. Yoichi Harada	JICA WAS-RoPSS Expert
Ms. Takako Uchida	JICA WAS-RoPSS Expert
Ms. Kaina Homma	JICA WAS-RoPSS Expert
Mr. Girma Senbeta Ararso	Technical Coordinator

Annex 2: Programme

The 3rd Regional Steering Committee Meeting

June 18, 2014, Conference Room, South Star Hotel, Hawassa

Programme

Time	Content	Presenter
09:00	Opening Remarks	Mr. Samuel Tamiru, Vice Head of WRB/ Drinking Water Supply Administration Core Process Owner
09:05	Remarks from JICA Ethiopia Office	Mr. Ephrem Fufa, JICA Ethiopia Office
09:10	Presentation of the highlights of the Progress Report III Draft	Ms. Akino Kitazume, Chief Advisor, RP Project
09:40	Presentation and Discussion on the Progress in RP Improvement	Mr. Yoichi Harada, JICA Expert
10:20	Discussions	
10:40	Plan of Actions for the Period 2	Project Team
11:00	Discussions	Participants
11:30	AOB	
12:00	Closing Remarks	Mr. Tadele Kibru, Water Resource Development Study Core Process Owner

Chairperson: Mr. Samuel Tamiru, Vice Head of WRB/ Drinking Water Supply Administration Core Process Owner

Minutes of the Steering Committee (SC) Meeting of the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water (WAS-RoPSS)

Date: Thursday, 23rd October, 2014
Venue: Conference Hall of Lewi Café and Restaurant Hawassa, SNNPR
Time: 10:15 - 12:45
Chairperson: Mr. Samuel Tamiru, Vice Head of WRB/ Drinking Water Supply Administration Core Process Owner

Attendance: See the Annex 1
Agenda: See the Annex 2

Contents:

1. Opening Remarks

In his opening remarks, Mr. Samuel Tamiru, Vice Head of Water Resource Bureau welcomed the participants, and shortly indicated that WAS-RoPSS Project is doing well particularly on improvement and standardizing of RP technology and WRB is happy with the effort of the Project. Other sectors are also expected to strengthen their collaboration and integrate their government plan with the project to be more effective. In sight of this, the ideas, suggestion and directions from the Steering Committee members are greatly important for the Project to shape its Second Project Period Plan. Then he mention that the purpose of the 4th Steering Committee Meeting is updating the Steering Committee with the Project progress in Project Period -1, the plans of Period -2 and to discuss on the Project Design Matrix (PDM) proposed to be revised.

2. Remarks from JICA

Mr. Ephrem Fufa, Programme Officer from JICA Ethiopia Office, mentioned that he is happy to participate in this first SC meeting of the Period 2 of the Project. As the Project has carried out the foundation works of the project outlined in the first period, this meeting is a good opportunity to all of us to take experiences and lessons learnt in the first period and give ideas and comments for the Project. In this regard, he requested the participants to actively participate in the meeting. He also mentioned that it is high time for both the Project and Counterparts in view of the plan of dissemination of 10,000 RPs by WRB and mass mobilization to implement self-supply in the region. Thus, further collaboration and coordination at this time to bring the plans to ground is highly to be appreciated.

Coming to the second point of the 4th SC meeting, which is revision of the Project PDM, Ato Ephrem said that emphasis should be given to the PDM that will be the important performance measure of the Project. Commenting on the critically important indicators is very crucial as the Project is going to use the indicators in the remaining Project Period. He finally concluded his remark by thanking the participants for coming to the meeting.

3. Presentation of the highlights of the Period-1 Progress and Plan of Period-2

Mr. Kassu Eshete, the focal person of the Project on behalf of WRB, made a presentation on Progress of the project major activities in Period 1 and the plan of activities in Period-2. Mr. Kassu, in his

presentation tried to touch upon many core points like: project frame work, target areas, stakeholders, achievements and future plan per the outlined out puts and challenges, etc. (See Annex 3 for presentation slides).

Discussion, Questions & Answers

Following the conclusion of presentation by Mr. Kassu, the chairman of the meeting (Mr. Samuel Tamiru) forwarded his appreciation to the Project for its achievement in RP improvement, standardisation and micro finance which is linked with OMO Micro-finance Institute. The way the Project devised to overcome many challenges in the implementation in the first period (being with the MoWIE and the Regional WRB) was also admired by the vice Bureau Head. Then he invited the participant for comments, suggestion and questions. Accordingly, the following questions were raised and answered.

Q#1: WRB and BoA are going to disseminate about 30,000 RPs recently before the Project concludes the standardization. Does the Project Team think of any impact of this?

Ans: Standardization is not to mean to have a single model. It is about to have many models but to fulfil minimum standards in material quality and dimensions. Having many models is good opportunity for choosing price options. Coming to the plan (of 10,000 dissemination) by the WRB, it is based on the old JICA model that will have no problem with the standardization.

Q#2: What have the Project devised for the supply chain in relation to make sustainable the RPs?

Ans: WRB has good experiences in establishing spare part supply shop for town water supply and there are seven shops established in the region and majority of them are still active. There is also a plan to establish additional seven in near future. WAS-RoPSS Project is also working on how to make easy access to parts of the pump to be assembled for the manufacturers and users not only spare parts.

Q#3: How is relationship with other stakeholders like: the relationship with BoA, NGOs and UNICEF is critical. So how does the Project plan to integrate with them?

Ans: Currently the integration with BoA and some NGOs like IDE, IRC and other is at good status. Through the composition of the SC, the members can also witness this. Further discussion is also underway at different levels (discussion with ATA, establishment of task force from MoA and MoWIE, discussion with the private sectors etc.) There was also a platform (where many development partners meet and discuss on such issues) in the MoWIE called Self Supply Working Group (SSWG) which is now not functioning due to re-structuring in the ministry. Hope it will re-start soon.

Q#4: Is the quality control before manufacturing or after manufacturing?

Ans: Quality will be controlled systematically (through training and certifying and reaching consensus among stakeholders). It can be both before and after manufacturing. Currently, the Project is working on identifying stakeholders' role in quality control.

Q#5: To what level is the Project going to implement the standardization? Within the project or at national level?

Ans: As the Project is working with the MoWIE, the experience the Project Team learns from the experiences will be used at the national level at the end. The role and mandate of Ethiopian Standardization Authority, ESA is also to be considered.

4. Presentation on PDM

Ms. Akino, the Project Chief Advisor presented the PDM starting with the definition of PDM, logical construction of PDM before she went to briefing on the Original PDM, the draft PDM, the changes suggested on the PDM and the reason why the changes are suggested. She explained the criteria to be referenced in setting indicators, and the changes made in the indicators, why the changes needed and comparison between the original PDM and the proposed draft PDM. Then the participants were asked to look at the hand outs provided to them. (See Annex_4for the detail of the presentation and the hand outs).

Discussion, Questions and Answers

Q#1. Why is the revision of the PDM at this junction when we are approaching the Mid-term Review?

Ans: It could have been done much earlier. The problem is that the Project didn't know the the detailed figures on the PDM while JICA and MoWIE made an agreement. Moreover, the ground level conditions force to revise the PDM. The Project has internally planned to make it within Project period-1 but failed to do so due to the fact that everybody was very busy with activities during the end of Ethiopian budget year. The main reason for the need for the change is to practically measure the performance of the Project.

Q#2: Why the phrase "in the whole nation of Ethiopia is cancelled from the Project Overall Goal"?

Ans: The suggestion was made mainly in consideration of better logical flow of the PDM. Removal of the phrase was suggested because of the reason that the gap between Project Purpose and Overall Goal in the original PDM was too wide. The impact of the Project in 4 woredas might not logically reach to the national level impact within 3 years after the Project phases out.

And this revision is made to be consistent with the current self-supply acceleration programme, the current policy and national programme which target 5 regions but not the whole nation. The impact of the project might be disseminated into these regions. The ex-post evaluation of the project will be organized jointly with Government of Ethiopia and JICA Ethiopia office to focus on the impact, normally after three years of the Project termination, and this change was suggested for making the overall goal more realistic and logical.

Q#3: Why the phrase "for Drinking Water" is taken out and state as "water supply, Sanitation and livelihood improvement?" is that to align with that of Agriculture? It is better to stick to the original one since the water fit for drinking will automatically fit for other purposes. The concern is not to compromise water quality issue.

Ans: It is not to exclude any activity from the Project and also not to compromise water quality; the reason is to appreciate the reality that regional water bureau is promoting RP in collaboration with the BoA for MUS. As drinking water supply is well indicated in the document, there will be no room to compromise it. The participant from BoA has also supported the rephrasing as it will bring better understanding among stakeholders saying "MUS better clarifies what the Project is doing practically on the ground."

Q#4: Whose responsibility is changing the PDM? Is that of SC or JCC? Why you call it draft revised PDM?

Ans: It is not intended to decide everything today, but to have comments and inputs from the SC members and counterparts before presenting to the coming JCC meeting is very important. It is called draft revised PDM, because revision of PDM should take more steps, including the discussions among JICA Ethiopia Office, JICA HQ, and JCC. The Project incorporated ideas of Project Team and JICA HQ so far and the current version of PDM is still a draft. The main objective of it is to develop workable and realistic PDM and properly measure the performance of the Project.

Suggestion: As commenting on the PDM needs some time, so it is better to have a few days and forward comments for the Project through mail. Provision of the document in soft/hard copy was also requested by the participants for the same.

➔ Accordingly, the Project Team agreed to send all the relevant documents to the participants through their e-mail addresses in addition to the hard copies they have already received. Then the chairman mentioned that comments from the participants have to be forwarded within a maximum of 5 days so that the Project incorporates the comments. Finally it is agreed that if no comment is coming to the Project within the allocated 5 days' time, the Project can go ahead with the draft revised PDM.

5. AOB (Request for Transportation Facilities for Project Target Woredas)

Mr. Kassu Eshete has raised the Project target woredas have critical transport problem and they are facing difficulty to closely support and follow up the project implementation and he requested Project and/or JICA to consider procurement of motorbikes for these woredas. Other participants from BoA and WRB have also supplemented the request saying that the transport facility will assist the sustainability of the Project and even it helps the Project promotion and recognition in the woredas.

Mr. Ephrem Fufa, while responding to the request, the scheme type (as it is Technical Cooperation only) will limit us to consider the request. On top of that, there are many additional unplanned requests also coming from the counterpart side at different levels. Issue of prioritizing the requests is also another concern. Mentioning, JICA has received similar request from Meskan woreda while JICA Country Representative (Mr. Jin) visited the woreda, Mr. Ephrem said that such issue might be considered at the end of the project in case any leftover budget is found. He has also promised to forward the issue to JICA-Ethiopia and try to explain JICA head office though it seems unlikely. The participants commented that it is better if JICA considers this request not at the end, but earlier.

6. Closing Remarks

Mr. Samuel Tamiru, the Vice Water Resources Bureau Head has expressed his appreciation for all the participants for their active participation, and his hope that the Project will incorporate the remarks and comments raised. He has also requested the participants to work in collaboration and in a very integrated manner to achieve the Project Goal and concluded the meeting.

The chairperson declared this meeting closed at 12:45.

Minutes certified by

Mr. Samuel Tamiru
Vice Head / Drinking Water Supply Administration Core Process Owner,
SNNPR Water Resource Bureau

Ms. Akino Kitazume
Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy,
JICA WAS-RoPSS Project

Annex 1: List of Attendance

SNNPR Water Resources Bureau

Mr. Samuel Tamiru	Vice Head, Drinking Water Supply Schemes Administration Core Process Owner
Mr. Tadele Kibru	Water Resource Development Study Core Process Owner
Mr. Bekele	WRB, WaSH Unit coordinator
Mr. Kassu Eshete	Socio-Economist
Mr. Dereje Haile	Mechanic

Other Organizations

Mr. Seifu Atnafu	Natural, Resources & Environmental Protection Authority
Mr. Asres Geda	Environmental Health Manager, International Rescue Committee Hawassa
Mr. Dawit Haile	UNICEF, Hawassa

JICA Ethiopia Office

Mr. Ephrem Fufa	Programme officer JICA

Project Team

Ms. Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor
Ms. Takako Uchida	JICA WAS-RoPSS Expert
Mr. Girma Senbeta Ararso	Technical Coordinator

Annex 2: Programme

The 4th Regional Steering Committee Meeting

October 23, 2014, Conference Room, Lewi Café and Restaurant, Hawassa

Programme

Chairperson: Mr. Samuel Tamiru, Vice Head of WRB/ Drinking Water Supply Administration Core Process Owner

Time	Content	Presenter
09:00	Opening Remarks	Head, WRB
09:05	Remarks from JICA Ethiopia Office	Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office
09:10	Presentation on the Plan of Activities in Project Period 2	Project Team
09:30	Discussions	Participants
10:00	Presentation on the revised Project Design Matrix	Ms. Akino Kitazume, Chief Advisor, RP Project
10:40	Discussions and approval of the revised PDM	Participants
11:30	AOB	
12:00	Closing Remarks	Representative, WRB

Minutes of the 5th Steering Committee (SC) Meeting of the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water (WAS-RoPSS)

Date: Monday, 27th July, 2015
Venue: University of Hawassa, SNNPR
Time: 10:00 - 11:30
Chairperson: Mr. Kassahun Woldegeorgis, Drinking Water Supply Administration Core Process Owner, WRB-SNNPR

Attendance: See the Annex 1
Agenda: See the Annex 2

Contents:

1. Opening Remarks

In his opening remarks, Mr. Letta Yetamu, Vice Head of Water Resource Bureau welcomed the participants, and briefed on the meeting purpose; to share project experience and approve next project period action plan. He expected the participants, especially from zones, to learn from this meeting for dissemination of WRB's rope pumps.

2. Remarks from JICA Ethiopia Office

Mr. Ephrem Fufa, Programme Officer from JICA Ethiopia Office, welcomed all and suggested that there are two things separately dealt with. One is about the WAS-RoPSS Project and the Steering Committee is the place where the Project's progress of Period 1 and 2 is shared. The meeting is also to discuss the plan of activities for Period 3.

On the other hand, WRB is implementing the programme for 10,000 RP procurement and distribution, which should be treated as a separate programme than WAS-RoPSS Project, whereas WRB can utilise the accumulated experiences and lessons of the Project.

3. Presentation of the highlights of the Period-1 Progress and Plan of Period-2

Ms. Akino Kitazume, Chief Advisor of the Project on behalf of WRB, made a presentation on introduction of the project, progress of the project major activities in Period 1&2 and the plan of activities in Period 3. Ms. Akino, in her presentation, emphasized on self-supply approach since the participants were mainly from zonal offices. (See Annex 3 for presentation slides).

Discussion, Questions & Answers

Questions raised from the participants were crucial. The major questions are as follows.

Q#1. What is the status of repayment of loan in this project?
Ans: The project team and OMFI were focusing on spreading awareness on rope pump scheme. It is worth mentioning that OMFI was active in orientating their agents which resulted in numbers of loan agreement signed. On the other hand, repayment part was not yet concentrated. In the coming project period, repayment will be strengthened in the activities.

Q#2: Who installe the rope pumps?

Ans: As the project team has been repeatedly explaining, this project is focusing on finding out sustainable system to disseminate rope pumps. Therefore the Project have trained village technicians, and they are the ones providing the technical services in installation and maintenance of rope pumps. The Project also drafted the rope pump manual which contains all the details of installation with illustrations. This may contribute a lot in future, providing that the manual will be utilized by the trained peoples. d

Q#3: How is the reaction of the community? What are challenges in introducing new technology?

Ans: There were ups and downs in promotional work, in particularly at the initial stage. The people in rural villages showed interests in general, but deciding on the actual investment on rope pump has not been easily done. It is necessary to have many visits to make them believe in it. And the Project has experienced that, as the visibility of the rope pump increases, more easily the people give attention to it.

At this moment, the people's reaction in the target areas are in general positive towards rope pump. There are high demands and people are waiting for installation. Hence, there is no question on rope pump acceptance in the community. However, this doesn't mean everything is smooth and hustle free, there were challenges, such as low water column level, luck of coordination between stakeholders like OMFI, Water office.

Q#4: Isn't it good to organize the project management unit/committee at Kebele level, as the Project involves many sector offices/officers?

Ans: Since the WASH sub-sector already has its own structure, the Project utilizes the existing WASH structure. For instance, there is Kebele WASH Team, which consists of water, health, administration, education and micro finance. The Project also add agriculture sector in it.

Q#5: It may be good to have some coordination between the Rope Pump Credit scheme and the bio-gas credit.

Ans: This suggestion should go to WRB for better coordination.

After clarifying the points raised, project's plan of action for period 3 was approved.

6. Presentation on PDM

Ato Ephrem Fufa of JICA Ethiopia Office explained the revised PDM; PDM ver. 3.1. JICA headquarter is highly concerned about the overall goal of the project and suggested to change its target area from "nation-wide" to "SNNPR". Discussions on this matter have been taken between Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy and JICA Ethiopia Office. Basically it is agreed and minutes will be signed shortly after.

7. Closing Remarks

Mr. Letta Yetamu, the Vice Water Resources Bureau Head has expressed his appreciation for all the participants for their active participation. He has also requested the participants to work in collaboration and in a very integrated manner to achieve the Project Goal and concluded the meeting.

The chairperson declared this meeting closed at 11:30.

Minutes certified by

Mr. Letta Yetamû
Vice Head,
SNNPR Water Resource Bureau

Ms. Akino Kitazume
Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy,
JICA WAS-RoPSS Project

Annex 1: List of Attendance

SNNPR Water Resources Bureau

Mr. Letta Yetamu	Vice Head,
Mr. Kassahun Woldegeorgis	Drinking Water Supply Schemes Administration Core Process Owner

Other Organizations

Mr. Aschalew Seid	Regional WASH programme

Zonal Participants (Water Bureau and OMO Micro Finance Institute (OMFI))

Mr. Teshome Zegeye	Operation & Maintenance, Community participation	Bench Maji	Water
Mr. Temam Abarago	Operation	Bench Maji	OMFI
Mr. Terekegn Dogiso	Water Mines and Energy Department Head	Dawro	Water
Mr. Tamrat Tadese	Manager	Dawro	OMFI
Mr. Solomon Tesfaye	Manager	Gamo Goffa	OMFI
Mr. Fussehayesus Kassaye	Vice president of Zone, Head of Water Office	Gedeo	Water
Mr. Getachew Berasso	Manager	Gedeo	OMFI
Mr. Keyrene Kancharo	Coordinator	Gumayide	Water
Mr. Dereje Lijaytu	Vice Manager	Gumayide	OMFI
Mr. Melis Tsegaye	Manager	Gurage	OMFI
Mr. Assefa Lombeso	Zonal Coordinator	Hadiya	Water
Mr. Eizachew H/Mariam	Generalist	Hadiya	OMFI
Mr. Samson Melese	Operation & Maintenance	Kaffa	Water
Mr. Belay Tessema	Manager	Kaffa	OMFI
Mr. Kadire Gichore	Manager	Kambata Timbaro	OMFI
Mr. Aemiro Dasalegn	Water Mines and Energy Department Head	Sheka	Water
Mr. Yasin Aman	Head	Silti	Water
Mr. Lalu Kamere	Manager	Silti	OMFI
Mr. Tariku Hailu	Water Mines and Energy Department Head	South Omo	Water
Mr. Wondwosen Fekadu	Manager	South Omo	OMFI
Mr. Mulugeta Simon	Head	Wolaita	Water
Mr. Temesgen Yayna	Manager	Wolaita	OMFI
Mr. Tsegaye Petros	Planning	Sidama	OMFI

JICA Ethiopia Office

Mr. Ephrem Fufa	Programme officer JICA

Project Team

Ms. Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor
Ms. Kaina Homma	Community Development
Mr. Tewodros Tadese	Technical Assistant
Mr. Muluken Girma	Promotion Assistant

Annex 2: Programme

The 5th Regional Steering Committee Meeting

July 27 2015, Auditorium of Hawassa University

Programme

Chairperson: Mr. Kassahun Woldegeorgis, Drinking Water Supply Administration Core Process Owner, WRB-SNNPR

Time	Content	Presenter
09:00	Opening Remarks	Representative, WRB
09:05	Remarks from JICA Ethiopia Office	Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office
09:10	Presentation on the Progress in Period 1&2 and Plan of Action in Period 3	Project Focal Person, WRB
09:50	Discussions	Participants
10:20	Tea Break	
10:50	Presentation on the revised Project Design Matrix	JICA Ethiopia Office
11:10	AOB	
11:30	Closing Remarks	Representative, WRB

Minutes of the 6th Steering Committee (SC) Meeting of the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water (WAS-RoPSS)

Date: Wednesday, 28th October, 2015
Venue: Lewi Garden Restaurant and Café, SNNPR
Time: 14:00 - 16:00
Chairperson: Mr. Kassahun Woldegeorgis, Drinking Water Supply Administration Core Process Owner, WIDB-SNNPR

Attendance: See the Annex 1
Agenda: See the Annex 2

Contents:

1. Opening Remarks from JICA Ethiopia Office

Mr. Ephrem Fufa, Programme Officer of JICA Ethiopia Office, first welcomed the participants and explained that the Project is in the third period. Mentioned about WIDB's Self-supply programme, he expressed that JICA is willing to assist the WIDB programme to have better effects. He introduced that Mr. Yamagami from JICA HQ joined this meeting and wished to have a good discussion.

2. Presentation of the highlights of the Period-1&2 Progress and Plan of Period-3

Mr. Kassu Eshete, the project focal person and Socio-economist of WIDB, made a presentation on introduction, progress of the project major activities in Period 1&2 and the plan of activities in Period 3. In his presentation, he briefed on recommendation from the Mid-term Review Study and challenges.

Discussion, Questions & Answers

The chairperson opened the discussions, especially on the challenges. The major questions were as follows.

Q#1. How are you going to tackle the challenges and outstanding issues, which were listed in the presentation slides? (JICA HQ)

Ans: 1. Internal quality control among RP manufacturers
→ It is one of serious issues in WIDB as well. When WIDB procured 10,000 RPs, WIDB conducted inspection of products and found out half of them were fault. This inspection was able to be conducted because WIDB counterparts received training on welding inspection, which the Project supported in collaboration with Ethiopia Metal Industry Development Institute, and gained technical knowledge and skills.
2. Checklist for installation and top work
→ Checklist is now on development process by the project team.
3. Certification of RP manufacturers and installers
→ Certification should be done by the WIDB.
4. Linking private supply of RPs, Village Technicians and users.
→ WIDB is planning to train local artisans and in this training, there is a programme linking artisans and beneficiaries. WIDB will capacitate zone to take over the responsibility in linking them.

5. Channelling the RP technology transfer through TVET system
→ WIDB is planning to utilise the TVET trainers who were trained by the Project for its planned trainings for local artisans and others.
6. "Self Supply" promotion and repayment
→ Because different organizations have different approaches, Head of WIDB is planning to have a discussion with other organizations to follow "Self-supply" approach.
7. H&S Promotion, esp. HWTS promotion
→More activities need to be done especially at woreda level.
If we can achieve the challenges in SNNPR, the experiences will be expanded nation-wide. Therefore, it is very important that WIDB gives due attention to the activities and properly handle the issues.

Q#2: Do you have any feedback mechanism from beneficiaries on the 152 RPs which were installed? (IRC)
Ans: The project is currently conducting RP monitoring and collecting the feedback from the users.

Q#3: In the standardization process, have you included private sector? (IRC)
Ans: Yes, RP manufacturers participated in the discussions and the decision making process of minimum standard specifications of rope pump.

Q#4: How do you manage people who are not eligible for OMFI loan? (IRC and Regional WASH)
Ans: In the self supply, there is a ladder. Rope pump is one option but there are so many options of Self-supply technologies which may fit to the poorer people. The Project is targeting those who can afford rope pump.
It is better to communicate with Woreda WASH Team so that they can mediate any conflict.

After clarifying the points raised, the project's plan of action for Period 3 was approved.

6. Presentation on PDM

Ato Ephrem Fufa of JICA Ethiopia Office explained the revision of PDM. The PDM was finalized in August 2015, signed by MoWIE and JICA. The major change is the target area set in overall goal, which was modified from "nation-wide" to "SNNPR".

7. Closing Remarks

Mr. Keisuke Yamagami, JICA HQ, appreciated the efforts made by the WIDB and outcomes that they achieved since the WAS-CAP time up to WAS-RoPSS. There are still many challenges ahead but the Project and WIDB shall work together.

Mr. Kassahun requested JICA to fill the gap which WIDB is facing; 1) for rural artisan, working tools, 2) for area, dissemination of manual documents, 3) TVET instructor's reviews, 4) organization of sensitization workshop. Both sides shall discuss how the assistant can be effectively conducted.

The chairperson declared this meeting closed at 16:00.

Minutes certified by

Mr. Kassahun Woldegiorgis
Drinking Water Supply
Administration Core Process Owner,
SNNPR Water Resource Bureau

Ms. Akino Kitazume
Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy,
JICA WAS-RoPSS Project

Annex 1: List of Attendance

SNNPR Water Resources Bureau

Mr. Kassahun Woldegeorgis	Drinking Water Supply Schemes Administration Core Process Owner
Mr. Kassu Eshete	Socio-Economist, WAS-RoPSS project focal person

Other Organizations

Mr. Bekele Kassaye	Coordinator, Regional WASH programme
Mr. Zeleke Paulos	Rural Credit Officer, Omo Microfinance
Mr. Asres Geda	Field Coordinator, International Rescue Committee

JICA Office

Mr. Keisuke Yamagami	JICA Headquarter
Mr. Itsuro Takahashi	Programme Formulation Advisor, JICA Ethiopia Office
Mr. Ephrem Fufa	Programme officer, JICA Ethiopia Office

Project Team

Ms. Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor
Ms. Kaina Homma	Community Development
Mr. Yonas G/egziabher	Office Assistant
Mr. Ermias Tekeste	Office Assistant

Annex 2: Programme

The 6th Steering Coordinating Committee Meeting

October 28, 2015, WIDB

Programme

Time	Content	Presenter
13:30	Opening Remarks	Representative, WIDB
13:35	Remarks from JICA Ethiopia Office	Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office
13:40	Presentation on Plan of Action in Period 3	WAS-RoPSS Team
14:10	Q&A, Discussions	Participants
14:30	Tea Break	
15:00	Presentation on the revised PDM and R/D	JICA Ethiopia Office
15:30	Q&A, Discussions	Participants
16:00	AOB	
16:10	Remarks from JICA HQ	Mr.Keisuke Yamagami, JICA HQ
16:30	Closing Remarks	Representative, WIDB

Chairperson: Representative of WIDB

Minutes of the 7th Steering Committee (SC) Meeting of the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water (WAS-RoPSS)

Date: Friday, 24th June, 2016
Venue: Lewi Garden Restaurant and Café, SNNPR
Time: 9:30 - 12:00
Chairperson: Mr. Samual Tamiru, Head, WIDB-SNNPR

Attendance: See the Annex 1
Agenda: See the Annex 2

Contents:

1. Opening Remarks from Head of WIDB

Mr. Samuel Tamiru, Head of WIDB-SNNPR, first welcomed the participants and explained that this meeting is about the terminal evaluation of WAS-RoPSS project. He expects the meeting to be a learning session from the WAS-RoPSS experiences from 4 pilot areas so that WIDB can adapt and expand to 135 woredas.

2. Remarks from Representative from JICA Headquarter

Mr. Keisuke Yamagami, JICA HQ, explained briefly about the Terminal Evaluation Study. "The mission is for 2 weeks; 1st week we interviewed NGOs and other partners, in 2nd week, the site visits were conducted in two areas, Dale and Yirgachefe. The mission met many stakeholders and observed the great outcome of the project. He mentioned that the results the mission would present were subject to be modified before JCC meeting, to be conducted in the next week. The mission appreciates the participants' contributions to brush up the results and would expect to discuss freely.
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3. Presentation on the Findings of Terminal Evaluation Study

Ms. Hiroyo Onozato, the evaluation mission consultant, made a presentation on findings on each indicator in the PDM and evaluation results based on five criteria. (Refer to Annex 3 for detail on her presentation.)

4. Presentation on Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Mr. Agash Asmamaw, the evaluation mission member and self-supply focal person of MoWIE, made a presentation on Recommendations and Lessons Learned. (Refer to Annex 3 for detail on his presentation.)

5. Discussion and Approval of Evaluation Results

The chairperson opened the discussions. The major questions and comments were as follows.

Ato Samuel, Head of WIDB, commented that the presentation on five criteria was very clear and he appreciated the information. "Impact" being "relatively high" is reasonable since the project installed only 200 RPs, and WIDB will scale up to 135 woredas, therefore the impact will be high.

"Sustainability" being "relatively high" will be worked on during the remaining period together with the project team and onwards. Challenges, problems and experiences through this project will be used as an important and vital ingredient for the 10,000 RP's dissemination in the region. Since there is a good fertile ground - collaboration with stakeholders like Bureau of Health, Agriculture and Omo microfinance - created for further expansion of the work, Ato Samuel is confident with continuing even after the project leaves in December.

Ato Samuel also commented on the detail result which project provided and how WIDB will apply to their activities;
1. In the region, 33% are not accessing to clean water and of those WIDB's plan is to cover 20% with self-supply. 10,000 RPs dissemination is part of this approach. Bureau is aware that it needs to do the technology promotion. To do so, the Bureau needs to come up with regional standard of approach by utilizing the lessons learned from this project. For example, RP specification: manuals are already distributed to all woredas and CPs. The specification should be a new standard of RP in the region.
2. There are spare parts outlets all over the region. The Bureau needs to strengthen these outlets and use these outlets to handle with RP spare parts.
3. Integrating with COC system was a great achievement from the project activities. All training should be assessed to comply with COC system and all donor counterparts have to adapt this COC system. WIDB will lead the forum, where all NGOs for water sector gather, to raise this issue so that they will follow this system.
4. It was observed that TVETCs in Wolayita, Hawassa and Wolkite started transferring technology. TVET shall continue and scale up this in the future.
5. Regarding hygiene and sanitation, without "hygiene and sanitation education" the work is not completed. Extension workers have a critical role to play.
6. Collaboration with BoA is a big issue. Self-supply technology should be integrated with household irrigation to generate income and to pay back the loan. WIDB and BoA should promote "multiple use". In addition, we have to integrate with Women's Affairs Office. Most works related to water are carried out by women. Therefore, the Bureau should integrate with Agriculture sector and Women's Affairs.
7. Technicians raised the issue of license. Therefore, the arrangement was made for WIDB to designate the authority of licensing to zonal offices. At this moment, Zonal can provide above 8 level license.

Ato Kassahun, Core Process Owner of Drinking Water Supply Administration, WIDB, and Ato Kassu, focal person of the WAS-RoPSS project in WIDB, asked several questions and comments regarding microfinance. The questions and answers are as follows;
1. Repayment rate is below 50% in most of the project areas. What is the bottleneck of this result?
→ Initially the dried well was a concern. However, the project team together with OMFI and woreda level stakeholders solved the problem and the repayment amount is gradually increasing.
2. In the report, source of repayment rate is not properly mentioned.
→ The data is coming from OMFI branch offices monthly, and the project office is calculating based on the data.
3. WIDB signed MOU with OMFI since 6 month ago. However, the scheme is not yet known to the community because OMFI is not explaining the scheme to them.
→ Woreda sub-branches are waiting for the OMFI HQ's order. However, OMFI HQ is concerned about the new arrangement announced by WIDB and not able to order to the line offices. OMFI needs to be informed and the two parties need to mutually agree if the contents of MOU is going to be changed.

Ato Mekuria, rural credit officer in OMFI HQ, commented that, together with the WAS-RoPSS project, OMFI has achieved a lot and the activities OMFI has with this project are in a much better position compare to other programs we have. However, it would be good if there is a room for refinancing rope pump users.

Ato Kassu raised concern about the drought case because WIDB was informed from the Water Quality Department that most rope pumps are not functioning. The Terminal Evaluation Team and the Project

team responded that the time the mission team visited, most of the rope pumps were functioning because the wells were deepened and they had rain in the areas. No rope pump users were complaining about it because the Project team together with woreda officers and OMFI extension agents explained to the users many times to understand the cause and its solutions. Therefore, users have started repayment. It is expected to the WIDB and the line offices to do the same for the 10,000 RPs.

After clarifying the points raised, the evaluation result was approved.

6. Closing Remarks

Mr. Takeshi Matsuyama, Senior Representative from JICA Ethiopia Office, concluded the discussion with appreciating the efforts made by the Evaluation Team, WIDB and WAS-RoPSS team to achieve the comprehensive and remarkable outcomes. He continued with expressing that the most challenge is to maintain the self-supply policies. To tackle it, not only Water Bureau but other institutions are expected to be involved in it. After three years, JICA will see the impact and sustainability of the project. At that time, it is expected that the local people are benefitting from the project outcomes.

The chairperson declared this meeting closed at 12:00.

Annex 1: List of Attendance

SNNPR Water Resources Bureau

Mr. Samuel Tamiru	Head
Mr. Kassahun Woldegeorgis	Drinking Water Supply Schemes Administration Core Process Owner
Mr. Kassu Eshete	Socio-Economist, WAS-RoPSS project focal person

Other Organizations

Mr. Atnafu Asfaw	Deputy Head, TVET Bureau-SNNPR
Mr. Mekuria Meskele	Rural Credit Officer, OMFI HQ
Mr. Male Matie	Consultant, Disease Prevention Dept., Bureau of Health
Mr. Kahsay Haile	Agriculcure Engineer, Bureau of Agriculture

Terminal Evaluation Mission Team

Mr. Takeshi Matsuyama	Senior Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office
Mr. Keisuke Yamagami	JICA Headquarter
Ms. Hiroyo Onozato	Evaluation Consultant, GLM
Mr. Agash Asmamaw	WASH advisor, MoWIE
Mr. Bekele Belete	Socio-economist, WIDB
Mr. Ephrem Fufa	Programme Officer, JICA Ethiopia Office
Mr. Derebew Kefyalew	Interpreter, REDAT PLC.

Project Team

Ms. Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor
Mr. Hidekuni Usami	Drilling Expert
Ms. Takako Uchida	Agriculture
Ms. Kaina Homma	Community Development
Mr. Girma Senbeta	Technical Coordinator
Mr. Muluken Girma	Promotion Assistant
Mr. Girma Belay	Office Assistant
Mr. Ermias Tekeste	Office Assistant

Annex 2: Programme

The 7th Steering Committee Meeting

June 24, 2016, Lewi Campus, Hawassa

Programme

Time	Content	Presenter
9:00	Opening Remarks	Representative, WIDB
9:05	Remarks from JICA HQ	Mr. Keisuke Yamagami, JICA HQ
9:10	Presentation on Findings of Terminal Evaluation Study	Ms. Hiroyo Onozato, Evaluation Consultant
9:30	Tea Break	
10:00	Presentation on Recommendations and Lessons Learned	Mr. Agash Asmamaw, Evaluation Member / Self-supply Focal Person, MoWIE
10:30	Discussion and Approval of Evaluation Results	Participants
11:00	Closing Remarks	Mr. Takeshi Matsuyama, Senior Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office

Chairperson: Representative of WIDB
Facilitator: Mr. Kassu Eshete, Project Focal Person / Socio-Economis of WIDB

MINUTES OF THE 8th (FINAL) STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING FOR THE PROJECT FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THROUGH DISSEMINATION OF ROPE PUMPS (RPS) FOR DRINKING WATER (WAS-RoPSS)

Date : October, 29, 2016
Venue : Hawassa Central Hotel
Time : 9:00-13:00
Chairperson : Mr. Kassahun W/Giorgis, Water Supply Scheme and Material Maintenance Administration Core Process Owner
Participants : As attached

Contents:

1. Opening Remark

The meeting was opened by **Mr. Kassahun W/Giorgis** and stating that the rope pumps is one of Self-supply technologies for improving water supply in the region. He continued that this meeting would focus on the how to continue the output of the Project.

2. Discussion

During the discussion session, the participants held an active discussion over the various issues as follows;

After the project termination and using the project output

Q. How to continue the project's outputs? What are the problems to continue with work?

A. The region has 12 trained TVETC teachers and that is up to us to do with them. Zones and woredas have responsibility on using the trained people, facilitating spare parts for the users and on some other activities, so the zonal and woreda offices should avoid dependent spirit and go on with the work. After JICA has established the system and we follow it.

- There are many trained people already. The document that the participants received from the project including rope pump manual, should be used properly.
- COWASH 8 woredas. 2-3 million budget for only 2-3 woredas /zones. What then are the problems of resources there? Zonal and woreda offices should not work only on huge construction, but also low cost water supply facilities like rope pumps.
- Business license for small and micro enterprises (SME) issue: In WASH program, MoWIE has experiences to improve the rules. In the country, there is a policy to support SME and the ministry has a section for it. To come up with the rule it will not be a problem. RP technology could be one of these.
- A big issue is demand creation. If no demand, no work opportunity. It is business. If you would like to have constant work, it is not about license but about demand creation

- JICA conducted the Terminal Evaluation and concluded no more extension of the Project. The Project will not be extended; there would be limited resources to follow up the project activities being considered. It is good to facilitate the workshop like this to follow up the situation. JICA would be happy to consider supporting. Now JICA is on the process of hiring one consultant for this purpose.

The issue of 10,000 Rope pumps

Q. In 10,000 RP distribution there is no uniformity (subsidy for 10 households (HH) in group in one hand and 2-3 HH group on the other hand)

A. On the issue of 10,000 rope pumps, the Regional Water and Irrigation Development Bureau (WIDB) distributed for the purpose of promotion, it is not a continuing work for WIDB, woreda and zonal water offices are responsible for this.

- 135 woredas should follow the uniformed way of dissemination. But for promotion, WIDB provided the new option for the groups of 2-3 households with subsidy. Micro finance will provide only installation cost. WIDB procured 10,000 RPs without creating demand. That is a problem. Now it is said that 10,000 RPs are for promotion. This promotion will not be continued. Bulk procurement will not happen again. Demand should be coming from the people. Policy should be implemented.

Q.80 RPs were distributed to Dale woreda. The pipes distributed were 1 inch. No cups. Many wells are 15m and above and we need 3/4 inch pipes.

A. There are places where Village Technicians produced reducer blocks and well covers by themselves. Village Technicians in Gimbo woreda (Kafa zone) procured well cups by themselves, communicating with the supplier in Addis Ababa. Now the participants have supplier list in their hand.

TVETC and COC

Q. There are people who took COC. There were only two kebeles, supported by the Project (in one woreda in Kafa). There are people who passed and not passed. If the people who passed only should work, how can we go with this work? The trained technicians are in need of work. They need to compete in the tender. Should do those who certified only go with business? How to give licences to Enterprises and work with them?

A. For small enterprises having COC certificate is not a must but through time they should be certified. They can continue the process of COC with the support of TVETC and COC Centre.

- There are some trained people who failed COC. There is no reason to stop expanding the business of the technicians. There are costs for COC test. Materials only have costed 800 Birr per person, in addition to the travel cost.

OMFI

Q. Problems in access to finance (procedures), does it go with the proper structure?

A. OMFI has three optional modalities for the distribution of rope pumps, one is direct payment for those who are able to pay, the second option is for potential users but not able to pay directly, the third option is 50% subsidy for those come in group (10 HHs). On the issue of accessibility we need to make use of the seed money to reach all people in need, no free pumps and on the issue of functionality of rope pumps, the woreda water office use the rope pumps as a fence and the grass grows on some of them. The users should make them functional. Finance modalities are provided with 3 options, as explained already. Prices are calculated and explained according to the place. The lots of procurement were assigned to different firms.

- About 2-3 households group, OMFI still needs to discuss with WIDB and will come up with a good solution.

The issue of Spare parts

Q. Spare part problems (there are no enough spar part shops in the region even the existing spare part shops have not been giving good services and distance also a problem).

A. As for the spare parts, in the near future 12 new spare part shops would be opened and the previous shops would be strengthened.

The issue of Logistics

Q. The promotion work in the region is not good enough in order to create demand (there is a need of demand creation and a potential and there are trained man power in the region and some woreda who do not have technicians still remains), however the woreda water office has the problem on logistic facilitation for doing on that

A. To the request for office equipment and vehicles, there are no offices without computer. If no computer, it should be reported to WIDB. Motorbikes have been given to the work, not for individuals. Two motorbikes each were given to all WSAH Woredas.

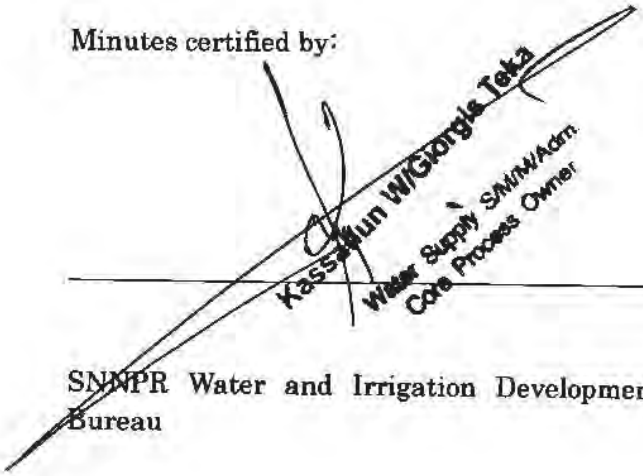
- For each woreda and zone WIDB already procured and distributed tripods and drilling tools. If the management is strong, the offices can manage these resources for a long time.

3. Closing Remark

Mr. Kassahun gave his closing remark by saying; JICA has installed 200 RPs for demonstration and established the system. The participants gathered in order to discuss on how to continue the output of the Project, and they should remember that Self-supply modality should not be ignored. Promotion is very important. All the participants should strengthen themselves to implement the programme. The gap created between OMFI and WIDB should be solved with discussion. SNNPR would like to be Center of Excellency for RP dissemination. He reminded that all the

participants have taken own assignments, therefore, they shall work together.

Minutes certified by:



SNNPR Water and Irrigation Development Bureau

北詰 秋乃

Akino Kitazume
Chief Adviser
WAS-RoPSS Project

Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE) / Water and Irrigation Development Bureau (WIDB) / Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water (WAS-RoPSS Project)

The 8th Steering Coordinating Committee Meeting

October 29, 2016, Central Hotel, Hawassa

Programme

Time	Content	Presenter
09:00	Opening Remarks	Representative, WIDB
09:10	Remarks from JICA Ethiopia Office	Mr. Ephrem Fufa, JICA Ethiopia Office
09:20	Presentation on the Achievements of the Project	Mr. Kassu Eshete, WIDB-SNNPR
09:50	Tea Break	
10:20	Presentation on Rolling Out Strategy	Mr. Tamene Hailu, MoWIE
10:45	Discussion on Rolling Out Strategy and Planning for WIDB	Mr. Tamene Hailu, MoWIE Mr. Kassu Eshete, WIDB-SNNPR
11:00	Closing Remark	Representative, WIDB

Chairperson: Representative of WIDB

Facilitator: Mr. Kassu Eshete, Project Focal Person / Socio-economist of WIDB

Attendance for Steering Committee Meeting
Date and Venue: 29 October 2016 at Central Hotel, Hawassa

No	Name	Position	Organization
1	Tamene Hailu	Rural WASH Coordinator	MoWIE
2	Agash Asmamaw	National Consultant	MoWIE
3	Tedros Tadele	Electro-mechanical Engineer	MoWIE
4	Eyasu Guta	Technical/Programme Support Officer	MoWIE
5	Kassahun G/georgis	Drinking Water Supply Scheme Admin. Core Process Owner	WIDB
6	Kassu Eshete	Socio-economist	WIDB
7	Lebenu Lema	Water Quality Expert	WIDB
8	Mekuria Meskele	Rural Credit Officer	OMFI
9	Tegegnwork Serawit	Rural Credit Officer	OMFI
10	Girma Befekadu	Expert	TVET Bureau
11	Samson Melese	Expert	Zonal Water Office (Kafa)
12	Tedele Bedelu	Rep of head	Zonal Admin Office (Segen)
13	Abdulfetah Yasin	Operation and Mentainace Coordinator	Zonal Water Office (Gurage)
14	Mulat Sherif	Advisor	Zonal Admin Office (Gurage)
15	Mulugeta Negash	Office representative	Zonal Water Office (Konta)
16	Mekonnen Dinke	Officer	Zonal Water Office (Sheka)
17	Temesgen Alemayehu	WSS Coordinator	Zonal Water Office (Wolayta)
18	Abdulfetah Ebrahim	Head	Zonal Water Office (Silte)
19	Abduhman Siru	Officer	Zonal Admin. Office (Silte)
20	Mesele Aynalem	Expert	Zonal OMFI Office (Gamo Gofa)
21	Abdu Kedir	Head of Agri	Zonal Agriculture Office (Bench Maji)
22	Getahun Tadesse	Head repersentative	Zonal Water Office (Bench Maji)
23	Yilef Birhanu	Water Engineer	Zonal Water Office (Sidama)
24	Taddese Katiso	Mechanic	Zonal Water Office (Hadiya)
25	Alemeshet Mergia	Head repersentative	Zonal Water Office (Hadiya)
26	Samuel Shigule	R/Head (Adivsor)	Zonal Admin Office (Hadiya)
27	Getachew Efumo	Driver	Zonal Admin. Office (Hadiya)
28	Tegay Worku	Technical Head	Zonal Water Office (Bench Maji)
29	Gebeyehu Thomas	Water Engineer	Zonal Admin Office (Kambata Timbalo)
30	Mulatu Banti	Water Expert	Zonal Water Office (Gedeo)
31	Mintiwabe Alben	Officer	Zonal OMFI Branch Office (Gedeo)
32	Mekonen Atele	Admin. Officer	Zonal Admin (Besketo)
33	Agegnehu Alemayhu	Manager	Zonal Water Office (Besketo)
34	Adamu Abate	Vice Head	Zonal OMFI Office (Besketo)
35	Mengestu Hailu	Plant Scinece	Zonal Agri Office (Besketo)
36	Markos Liftu	Nutrition Focal Person	Zonal Health Office (Besketo)
37	Dana Dejene	Water Expert	Zonal Water Office (Dawro)
38	Menu Tega	Expert	Zonal Water Office (Dawro)
39	Bafiru Ute	Operation	Zonal Water Office (Dawro)
40	Mulatu Sode	Head	Gombora Woreda WWO
41	Sintalem Matiyos	Water Expert	Gombora Woreda WWO
42	Selamu Ergudi	Head	Gombora Woreda Health Office
43	Eradolo Tadesse	Officer	Gombora Woreda OMFI
44	Eyob Darebo	Water Expert	Lemo Woreda WWO
45	Sintayehu Beyene	Water Expert	Gimbo Woreda WWO
46	Temesgen Tsgaye	Admin. Officer	Gimbo Woreda Admin. Office
47	Dinkinesh Atumo	Water Expert	Gimbo Woreda OMFI
48	Jemal Mohammed	Head	Mesken Woreda WWO
49	Mohammed Awel	Vice Head	Mesken Woreda WWO
50	Shafi Bedru	Water Engineer	Mesken Woreda WWO
51	Esayas Yoseph	Office head	Dale Woreda WWO
52	Zerihun Tadese	Coorinator	Dale Woreda WWO
53	Wansero Wayu	Water Engineer	Dale Woreda WWO
54	Seyoum Mufato	Expert	Dale Woreda Agric Office
55	Addisu Fisha	Expert	Dale Woreda Health Office
56	Mesfin G/Mariam	Adminstrator	Dale Woreda Admin
57	Shurbe Adiko	Generalist	Dale Woreda OMFI
58	Mengistu Bedisi	EMT	Yirgachefe Woreda WWO
59	Mulugeta Bekele	Generalist	Yirgachefe Woreda OMFI

No	Name	Position	Organization
60	Eshet Zema	Water Expert	Damot Pulasa Woreda WWO
61	Dawit Zekariyas	Expert	Damot Pulasa Woreda WWO
62	Aklilu Dawit	Expert	Damot Pulasa Woreda WWO
63	Mathewos Belay	Adiminstator	Damot Pulasa Woreda Admin
64	Aklilu Bereke	Expert	Damot Pulasa Woreda Agric Office
65	Yane Mittiku	Head	Chena Woreda WWO
66	Mekonen W/michael	Water Expert	Chena Woreda WWO
67	Kifle Mengesha	Water Expert	Chena Woreda Agric Office
68	Adugna Alemu	Expert	Chena Woreda Health Office
69	Anteneh Meshesha	Head	Chena Woreda OMFI
70	Zebasuk Mitku	Water Expert	Shea Bench WWO
71	Berihun Abebe	Head	Shea Bench Health Office
72	Adelo H/Mariam	Head	Shea Bench OMFI
73	Fetabegn Tuse	Head	Shea Bench WWO
74	Mesfine Worku	Coordinator	Semen Bench WWO
75	Astel Daroro	Assist	Lemo Woreda WWO
76	Kebede Bake	Officer	Dale Woreda WWO
77	Ayenew Berihun	W/M/E Head	Abeshge Woreda WWO
78	Abdulsemed Mohammed	Manager	Abeshge Woreda OMFI
79	Mohammed Shafo	Village Technician	Mesken
80	Zeinu Oumar	Village Technician	Mesken
81	Shamsu Oumar	Village Technician	Mesken
82	Abebe Zeleke	Village Technician	Mesken
83	Hussain Dawud	Village Technician	Mesken
84	Wondimu Lankamo	Village Technician	Dale
85	Beyene Dukemo	Village Technician	Dale
86	Meshesha Harrago	Village Technician	Dale
87	Tefese Yute	Village Technician	Dale
88	Ashenafi Demise	Village Technician	Dale
89	Ediget Feyisa	Village Technician	Yirga Chefe
90	Essayas Tadese	Village Technician	Yirga Chefe
91	Kassahun Jeniyo	Village Technician	Yirga Chefe
92	Ayano Gemede	Village Technician	Yirga Chefe
93	Daniel Asefa	Village Technician	Yirga Chefe
94	Eyob Gezmu	Village Technician	Damot Pulasa
95	Getachaw Zeleke	Village Technician	Lemo
96	Telahun Wolde	Village Technician	Lemo
97	Tamenech Beyene	Village Technician	Lemo
98	Mulatu Limoro	Village Technician	Gombora
99	Melese Tesema	Village Technician	Gombora
100	Birhanu Getachew	Village Technician	Chena
101	Waleligen Kebede	Village Technician	Chena
102	Mesfine Zewde	Village Technician	Chena
103	Asfaw Legese	Village Technician	Chena
104	Beniyam Abebe	Village Technician	Chena
105	Elias W/Tadick	Village Technician	Gimbo
106	Asres Gebre	Village Technician	Gimbo
107	Birtukan Demisse	Village Technician	Gimbo
108	Askale Bogale	Village Technician	Gimbo
109	Desta Handiso	Village Technician	Gimbo
110	Tekalegn Endalew	Village Technician	Shea Bench
111	Mulugeta Handiso	Village Technician	Shea Bench
112	Birhanu Godi	Village Technician	Shea Bench
113	Haile Shewa	Village Technician	Shea Bench
114	Gizaw Wodajo	Village Technician	Shea Bench
115	Mekoya Bayu	Village Technician	Semen Bench
116	Daniel Jana	Village Technician	Semen Bench
117	Adisu Mesfine	Village Technician	Semen Bench
118	Getachew Mohammed	Mnufacturer	Jinka
119	Getu Hassen	Manufacturer Assistant	Jinka
120	Timotyos Mehari	Mnufacturer	Wolayita Sodo
121	Tadesse Admase	Mnufacturer	Arba Minch

No	Name	Position	Organization
122	Samson Shegena	Mnufacturer	Hawassa
123	Berihun Getachew	Mnufacturer	Hawassa
124	Muhiden Ligbo	Mnufacturer	Butajira
125	Mujibe Nesru	Mnufacturer	Wolkite
126	Mechale Dersha	Mnufacturer	Wolkite
127	Wondwosen Tesema	Mnufacturer	Bonga
128	Asmelash Girma	Mnufacturer	Hossana
129	Habtamu Legessa	Mnufacturer	Laga Tafo
130	Melaku Ayele	Instructor	TVETC Hawassa
131	Befikadu Legesse	Instructor	TVETC Hawassa
132	Tarekege Haile	Instructor	TVETC Wolayita Sodo
133	Admasu Dabara	Instructor	TVETC Wolayita Sodo
134	Mohammed Kadu	Instructor	TVETC ArbaMinch
135	Abera Gebre	Instructor	TVETC Hossana
136	Geletu Fikere	Instructor	TVETC Hossana
137	Tefere Demissie	Instructor	TVETC Wolkite
138	Jemil Mussema	Instructor	TVETC Wolkite
139	Anbese K/Michael	Instructor	TVETC Bonga
140	Alene Hadera	Technical Assistant	WAS-RoPSS
141	Henok Teka	Technical Assistant	WAS-RoPSS
142	Deneke Madebo	GM	Tabor Consultant
143	Ephrem Fufa	Programme Office	JICA Ethiopia Office
144	Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor	WAS-RoPSS
145	Kaina Homma	JICA Expert	WAS-RoPSS
146	Girma Senbeta	Technical Coordinator	WAS-RoPSS
147	Azalech Solomon	Assistant Technical Coordinator	WAS-RoPSS
148	Tewodros Tadese	Technical Assistant	WAS-RoPSS
149	Muluken Girma	Promotion Assistant	WAS-RoPSS
150	Girma Belay	Office Assistant	WAS-RoPSS
151	Yonas G/Egziabher	Office Assistant	WAS-RoPSS
152	Ermias Tekeste	Office Assistant	WAS-RoPSS

List of Media Exposures

Type of Media	Date	Title / Contents	Language	Reference
Web site	July 2013	Ministry of Water & Energy of Ethiopia “Rope Pump Project Launched”	English	http://ftpmowr.w4.etisp.et/index.php
Web site	August 2013	IRC “A visit with the Rope Pump Project team in Ethiopia”	English	http://www.ircwash.org/blog/rope-pump-standardisation-and-five-c%E2%80%99s-marketing-0
Web site	June 2014	JICA Technical Cooperation Project Home Page	Japanese English	https://www.jica.go.jp/project/ethiopia/004/index.html
Web site	November 2014	IRC video on Self-supply “Accelerating Self-supply for more water and more jobs” (Video spripe)	English	http://www.ircwash.org/topics/water-security
Web site	April 2015	Aqua for All “Self-supply business catalogue” Introduction of Self-supply Business Catalogue, produced during Self-supply Fair	English	http://aquaforall.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Self-supply-Matchmaking-Business-Catalogue2015.pdf
Radio	May 2015	Afro-FM 105.3 Introduction of JICA Ethiopia (Water Sector)	English	As attached
Web site	August 2015	RWSN Resources “Self-supply News – Ethiopia” Introduction of Self-supply News (newsletter)	English	http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/671
Newspaper	August 2015	Daily Monitor	English	As attached
Web site	September 2016	JICA Nantoka Shinakya Project	Japanese	http://nantokashinakya.jp/member_reports/37_nakashima_ethiopia.php
Web site	September 2016	“Topics” page of JICA Home page Report of Mr.Koji Nakajima, a Japanese professional football player, on his visit to JICA Projects in Ethiopia	Japanese	http://www.jica.go.jp/topics/summary01.html https://youtu.be/ki9WbG_WZaU

Framework for Production of a Radio Program [1]

Afro-FM 105.3

Introduction of the program objectives and thematic are of focus ***[2 minutes]***

Bridge 1 Minute

General Introduction of the topic **[2 minutes]**

- **Background information about JICA's Water Sector Activity**

Bridge 1 Minute

Specific Introduction to the Program-I **[4 minutes]**

Case of One JICA supported On-going Project in Water Sector:

Project Title*: "The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps for Drinking Water (WAS-RoPPS)"*

Introduction: The Project has just been launched in March 2013, jointly operated by Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). It is aiming at contributing to improvement of water supply, sanitation and rural livelihoods through dissemination of rope pumps for drinking water.

1. Overall Goal: Water supply and sanitation conditions and livelihood in rural areas are improved through dissemination of RPs for drinking water in the whole nation of Ethiopia.

2. Duration: The project starts from March 2013 and ends in December 2016.

3.Target Area: SNNP is target region, focusing on 4 woredas (Yirgachefe, Dale, Damot Pulasa, Meskan)

4. Expected Output

- Specifications of RPs for drinking water and installation technologies are standardized at the national level.
- Strategies are formulated for manufacturing and installation technologies of RPs for drinking water.
- Rural livelihood and sanitation and hygiene are improved through dissemination and marketing systems of RPs for drinking water in the target areas.
- Guidelines are formulated for dissemination of RPs for drinking water, and acknowledged nation-wide.

5. **Implementation partners:** Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, Ministry of Water and Energy(MOWIE), Water Resources Bureau of SNNPR

6. Project Logo: - ***Better Life With Rope Pump*** -

Ad (About JICA Ethiopia Office) [1 minute]

Specific Introduction to the Program-II **[4 minutes]**

Introduction: Brief highlight of the occasion ***"My water My business"*** Self-Supply / WaSH Products & Services Fair and Matchmaking event, Thursday 19th March, 2015.

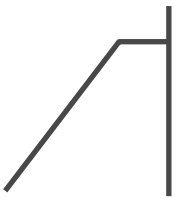
[1] This framework is edited by WAS-RoPSS to adjust to serve the purpose of reporting

Recorded interview with WAS-ROPSS project Chief of Advisor, Ms. Akino Kitazume
[Current Status and Achievement of the Project, for the points discussed, see next page]

Bridge 1 Minute

Specific Issues of the Program **[5 minutes]**

Introduction: Brief highlights of *"What others say about the Project?"* ***Part-I***



- **Interview with SNNPR WRB Head**
- **Interview with SNNPR WRB Experts**

These interviews can be extracted from the already produced video program

Bridge 1 Minute

Specific Issues of the Program **[5 minute]**

Introduction: Brief highlights of *"What others say about the Project?"* ***Part-II***

- **Interview with Community Village Technicians**
- **Interview with Community members/women**

These interviews can be extracted from the already produced video program

Bridge 1 Minute

Closing Remark and Ad (About JICA Ethiopia Office) **[2 minute]**

Interview Notes (Ms. Akino Kitazume, Chief Advisor of WAS-RoPSS Project)

1. What does Self-supply approach means and how it has evolved?

- Definition: Improvement to water supplies developed largely or wholly through user investment by households or small groups of households
- Well construction and upgrading, e.g. water sources, e.g. spring protection, rain water harvesting, water lifting devises and storage facilities, household water treatment
- Characteristic of SS: incremental improvements in steps that are easily replicable to users
- 2012 Self-supply Workshop led to formulation of National Policy guidelines for Self-supply in Ethiopia

2. What is the strategic contribution of the project in the context of Ethiopia?

Self-supply is placed its importance in different policy documents and leading national plans.

In line with GTP/UAP and WIF
One WASH National Plan (2013-)
Upcoming GTP2 also supports Self-supply

*RP is one of the chief low cost technologies to contribute to SS.

3. Ethiopian people is communal than private. How does approach help to insure sustainable water supply?

- Family wells: primarily the well for a family, but shared with many people (90% of wells are shared).
- Communal wells are not always well-maintained by the community, but the sense of ownership for family wells may contribute to better maintenance.
- Communal wells are only for drinking but family wells can contribute to multi-purpose use of water.

4. What are the experiences and expertise gained from the project?

1) RPs are useful in many ways: drinking water, family gardening, washing clothes and utensils, showering.
   Covering of wells contributes to: surface run-off, drain water coming in to wells, protect from dust and debris, protection from children falling.
   Water lifting devise contribute to: reduction of workload and time for fetching water.
2) Village people can promote new technology
3) Importance of quality (manufacturing and installation technology important)
4) Information dissemination could be the key
5) Importance of knowledge on HWTS

5. What are the challenges and how have they been addressed?

1) Conventional water supply projects and Self-supply are different.
   *Government driven is OK, but many do not know Self-supply concept.
2) Initial introduction is not easy.
3) Private sector need to be encouraged.
4) Water quality should be cared. HWTS is effective.

Water by the door step for everyone: The area JICA has been keenly engaged

Ms. Akino Kitazume passionately talks about the WAS- RoPSS project as it is the one that has been supporting rural families not only to supply clean drinking water but also to address multifaceted problems societies have been facing for long. She is the chief advisor of the Project for Rural water supply, sanitation and livelihood improvement through dissemination of Rope-Pumps for drinking water (WAS-RoPSS). The project under implementation since 2013 is enabling rural families' access water by their door steps.

With a background in sociology Akino refers to a more comprehensive definition of Self-Supply (SS) as an approach. She explains that Self-Supply refers to improvement of water supply developed largely or wholly through user investment by households or small groups of households. She adds that well construction and upgrading, water sources enrichment, spring protection, rain water harvesting water lifting devises and storage facilities are done at household levels. The major characteristics of SS approach according to Akino is that the incremental improvements in steps that are easily replicable to users are given due attention. She applauded Self-Supply workshop in 2012 that it has facilitated the formulation of National Policy and Guideline for Self-Supply in Ethiopia.

Akino points out that the WAS-RoPSS has had strategic contribution in the context of Ethiopia. She approves that self-supply has important place in different policy, strategies and leading national plans. The Growth and Transformation Plan I (GTPI), which also adopts the Universal Access Plan, One WASH National Plan 2013 and the upcoming GTP II have relevant emphasis for Self-Supply. One of the main reasons for this is that RP is one of the low cost technologies.

Some inquire that in a society where communal supplies are more preferred people are often seen skeptic in using self supply. Akino suggested that though some wells are family owned they are often shared. She says that on average 70 people share a well and about 120 people share mechanized wells. She even stress that communal wells are often are not well-maintained due to tragedy of commons. Rather ownership is high in the family wells and they are well-maintained. She also emphasize that communal wells are mainly for drinking water. However family wells are often used for multiple purposes.

The WAS-RoPSS as a technical cooperation project has important contribution towards transferring the technology and developing experiences of the village technicians. Akino explains that the important issues in Self-Supply water are constructing wells, management of water, and maintenance of water points. One of the great achievements so far is that transfer of skills and expertise to practitioners at the grassroots level was rewarding. She emphasizes that the issue of management of the well and its maintenance is critical. The availability of local practitioners to make this sustainable is crucial. She stresses that Self-Supply approach first of all is not about using high tech resources and inputs. Therefore, using resources which are locally available and developing the technical capacities locally are given attention. As a result, there are now village technicians who are also users of the rope pump. The technical skills gained by these beneficiaries are enabling them to help others in their community.

Akino points out that the work required on the attitude of the beneficiaries has been enormous. She added that people are often interested in conventional supply driven water services. In addition to this, private sector participation is very minimal. She also reminds users that water supply needs to be accompanied by real concern towards water quality. This according to her is a key part that contributes towards sustainable practice.

Rope Pump News Letter

Issue No. 1　May 31, 2013

- good water, good health, good life -

The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water

Welcome note from our Minister

As a "welcome" to this News Letter, Mr. Alemayehu Tegenu, the Minister of Ministry of Water and Energy, expressed his expectation towards this project.

"The water supply and the sanitation in Ethiopia are very important activities for our population's benefit. Serving safe drinking water contributes to the health condition and accelerates the development of this country. It does not only help our farmers in rural regions but also reinforces economically, socially, and politically. We have a goal to achieve; increasing the water supply level to 98.5 % by 2015. We have only 2 more years left. The water supply coverage is still about 61.1 %, this figure shows us that we have a lot of things to do to improve our community. To contribute to the goal, the Ministry is ready to implement this project – the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps for Drinking Water - with a support from JICA and the expert team."

H.E. Alemayehu Tegenu
Minister,
Ministry of Water and Energy

Do you want to know about the Project?

The Project has just been launched in March this year, jointly operated by Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). It is aiming at contributing to improvement of water supply, sanitation and rural livelihoods through dissemination of rope pumps for drinking water. The outline is presented in the box on the right.

Project Period: March 2013 - December 2016
Implementing Agency: Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, Ministry of Water and Energy (MOWE), Water Resources Bureau of SNNPR
Pilot Areas: 4 target woreda/areas in SNNPR

The expected outputs are;
1) Specifications of RPs for drinking water and installation technologies are standardized at the national level.
2) Strategies are formulated for manufacturing and installation technologies of RPs for drinking water.
3) Rural livelihood, and sanitation and hygiene are improved through dissemination and marketing systems of RPs for drinking water in the target areas.
4) Guidelines are formulated for dissemination of RPs for drinking water, and acknowledged nation-wide.

Project Framework

Seven Japanese Experts are serving for this Project in collaboration with the counterpart staff at national and regional levels, hoping to produce the maximum output from the project activities.

The Project Kick Off!!

-The 1st JCC and Steering Committee held on 16th & 19th April, 2013-

"Provide safe water in rural area through self-supply" is what this project is aiming at. Ms. Akino, the Chief Advisor of the project described how to achieve this goal step by step by this project in our 1st Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) meeting and Regional Steering Committee, both of which are the management bodies of the project.

Ato Yohannes, Project Manager, and Director of Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate of MoWE, reminded the house about the Government policy on WaSH programme and the JICA representative, Mr. Sumi, responded that the project will coordinate with the programme and outcome shall contribute to its goal.

The 1st JCC

From Left: Ms. Akino(Pj.), Mr. Ephrem(JICA), Mr. Sumi(JICA), Mr. Yohannes(MoWE), Dr. Markos(MoWE), Mr. Tegenu(WASH), Mr. Girma(MoFED)

Dr. Markos, Director of Sector Support Directorate pointed out that it is crucial to involve different sectors such as health, agriculture, finance, education, etc. and the house agreed that each member shall provide necessary information.

The Project Team explained the two major activities (RP improvement and site selection) which will be started in the following month.
At the end, the project plans were agreed by the participants from MoWE, WRB and all other related sectors and the project has officially commenced its activities.

The 1st Regional Steering Committee

Activities done in Mar & Apr.

Mar 27	–Japanese Expert Team arrived
Mar 28	–Courtesy call to Vice Minister, MoWE
Apr 16	–1st JCC
Apr 19	–1st Steering Committee

Coming up in May & Jun.

–RP active user Survey

–Test well digging for well improvement test

–Information collection on Agric, Micro finance and Hygiene

–RP improvement

–Project target area selection discussion with WRB in SNNPR

Explaining RP structure

RP Active User Survey

If you have any comments, questions, suggestions, please contact us at;

JICA Rope Pump Project
Room # 016, Ministry of Water and Energy
Tel: +251 - (0)11-651-1455
Mob: +251 - (0)935-353210/11

Webiste
【MoWE】http://www.mowr.gov.et/
【JICA】http://www.jica.go.jp/ethiopia/english/office/index.html
【EWTEC】http://www.ewtec.org.et/

ዜና ገመድ ፓምፕ
፩ ዕትም፡ቁ.፩ 23/9/2005

- ንፁህ፤ዉሃ፤ጥሩ ጤንነት፤መልካም ሕይወት-

ገመድ ፓምፕን ለመጠጥ ዉሃ በማሰራጨት የገጠርን የንጹህ መጠጥ ውኃ አቅርቦት፤ንፅሕና (ሳኒቴሽን) እና ኑሮን የማሻሻል ፕሮጀክት

የእንኳን ደህና መጣችው መልዕክት ከሚኒስተራችን

ለዚህ ኒዉስ ሌተር (ዜና ገመድ ፓምፕ) የእንኳን ደህና መጣችሁ መልዕክት ሲያስተላልፉ የዉሃና ኢነርጂ ሚኒስትር ክቡር አቶ አለማየሁ ተገኑ በዚህ ፕሮጀክት ላይ ያላቸዉን ታላቅ ተስፋ ገልፀዋል፡፡በኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ የሚካሄዱ የዉኃ አቅርቦት እና ሳኒቴሽን ሥራዎች ህዝባችንን የሚረዱ በጣም ጠቃሚ የሆኑ እንቅስቃሴዎች ናቸዉ፡፡የንፁህ መጠጥ ዉሃ አቅርቦት ለህገራችን እድገት መፋጠን እና ለህዝቡ ጤና መሻሻል የሚጫወተዉ ሚና ትልቅ ነው፡፡ በገጠር ያሉትን አርሶ አደሮች ከመርዳቱም በላይ በኢኮኖሚ፤በማህበራዊ፤እና በፓለቲካዊዉ እንደምታ ላይ የሚያሳደረዉ ተፅዕኖ የትየለሌ ነዉ፡፡በ2007 ዓ.ም የዉሃ አቅርቦትን ሽፋን ወደ 98.5 % ለማደረስ ያቀድን ሲሆን፣ለዚሁ የቀረን ጊዜ ሁለት ዓመት ብቻ ነዉ፡፡አሁን ያለንበት የዉሃ አቅርቦት ሽፋን 61.1% ላይ ነዉ ፡፡ ይህ የሚያሳየን ብዙ መሥራት እንዳለብን ነው፡፡ላስቀመጥነዉ ግባችን ይረዳን ዘንድ ይህን በጃፓን አለም አቀፍ ትብብር ኤጀንሲ(JICA) እገዛ የሚከናወነዉን ገመድ ፓምፕን ለመጠጥ ዉሃ በማሰራጨት የገጠርን የንፁህ መጠጥ ውኃ አቅርቦት፣ንፅሕና (ሳኒቴሽን) እና ኑሮን የማሻሻል ፕሮጀክት ተግባራዊ ለማድረግ ሚኒስቴር መስሪያ ቤታችን ሙሉ እገዛ ለመስጠት ዝግጁ መሆኑንም ገልፀዋል፡፡

ክቡር አቶ አለማየሁ ተገኑ
ሚኒስተር,
ዉሃና ኢነርጂ ሚኒስቴር

ስለ ፕሮጀክቱ ምን ያህል ያዉቃሉ ?

ፕሮጀክቱ የተጀመረዉ በመጋቢት ወር በዚሁ አመት ነዉ፡፡ ሥራዉን የሚያከናዉነው በዉሃ እና ኢነርጂ ሚኒስቴር እና በጃፓን አለም አቀፍ ትብብር ኤጀንሲ (JICA) በጋራ ትብብር ነዉ፡፡ ዓላማዉም ለንፁህ የመጠጥ ዉሃ አቅርቦት የገመድ ፓምፕ በማሰራጨት በገጠር ዉሃ አቅርቦትን፤ንፅህናን እና ኑሮን ለማሻሻል የታለመ ነዉ ፡፡ለበለጠ መረጃ በቀኝ በኩል የተቀመጠዉን ሳጥን ይመልከቱ፡፡

የፕሮጀክቱ ዘመን፡ መጋቢት 2005 እስከ ታህሳስ 2008
ፈጻሚዉ አካል ፡ የመጠጥ ዉሃና ሳኒቴሽን ዳይሬክቶሬት የዉሃና ኢነርጂ ሚኒስቴር ፤የደቡብ ብሔር ፤ብሔረሰቦችና ህዝቦች (በደ/ብ/ብ/ሕ/ክ)የዉሃ ሀብት ቢሮ፤
ፕሮጀክቱ የሚከናወንበት ቦታዎች ፡ 4 ወረዳዎች /አከባቢዎች በደ/ብ/ብ/ሕ/ክ

ከፕሮጀክቱ የሚጠበቁ ዉጤቶች

፩ ለመጠጥ ዉሃ የሚያገለግል የገመድ ፓምፕ ቴክኖሎጂ ወጥነት ያለዉ ገላጭ ሰነድ ይዘጋጃል፡፡

፪ ለመጠጥ ዉሃ የሚያገለግል የገመድ ፓምፕ ቴክኖሎጂ የአመራረትና አተካከል የእስትራቴጂ ሰነድ ይዘጋጃል ፡፡

፫ የገጠር ኑሮ የመጠጥ ዉሃ አቅርቦትና ሳኒቴሽን በታለሙት አከባቢዎች ይሻሻላል ፡፡

፬ ለመጠጥ ዉሃ የገመድ ፓምፕን ለማሰራጨት መመሪያ ይዘጋጃል፡፡ በሀገር አቀፍ ደረጃም ይተገበራል ፡፡የጃፓንና የሀገር ዉስጥ ባለሞያዎች በሰፊዉ ተሳትፎ ያደርጋሉ፡፡

የፕሮጀክቱ ማእቀፍ

የፕሮጀክቱ ጅማሮ

የመጀመርያዉ የጋራ አስተባባሪ ኮሚቴ እና የመሪ ኮሚቴ በሚያዚያ 8 እና በሚያዚያ 11 /2005 ዓ.ም ስብሰባ አካሄዱ

''በራስ አቅርቦት የገጠር መጠጥ ዉሃን ማዳረስ''የሚለዉ የፕሮጀክቱ ዓላማ መሆኑን የፕቶጀክቱ ዋና አማካሪ ወ/ሪት አኪኖ አዉስቶ ይህንኑም እንዴት ቀስ በቀስ ማስረፅ ይቻላል የሚለዉን በመጀመርያዉ የጋራ አስተባባሪ ኮሚቴ እና የመሪ ኮሚቴ ስብሰባዎች ላይ መመከሩን ገልፀዋል ::

የመጠጥ ዉሃ እና ሳኒቴሽን ዳይሬክቶሬት ዳይሬክተር አቶ ዩሐንስ በበኩላቸዉ መንግሥት በመጠጥ ዉሃ ፣ሳኒቴሽንና ሥነ ጤና ፕሮግራም ላይ ያለውን ፖሊሲ አስረግጠዉ ሲገልፁ አቶ ሁሳሚም ይህ የገመድ ፓምፕ ፕሮጀክትም ከመንግሥት ፕሮግራም ጋር በጥምረት የሚሰራ እና ዉጤቱም መንግሥት ላስቀመጠዉ ግብ እገዛ እደሚያደርግ ገልፀዋል::

የመጀመሪያዉ የጋራ አስተባባሪ ኮሚቴ ስብሰባ

በግራ በኩል; ወ/ሪት አኪኖ(ፒ.አ), አቶ ኤፍሬም(ጃይካ),አቶ ሱሚ(ጃይካ), አቶ ዩሃንስ(ከዉሃና ኢነርጂ), ዶ/ር ማርቆስ(ከዉሃና ኢነርጂ), ዶ/ር ተገኑ (ከዉሃና ኢነርጂ), አቶ ግርማ(ከገንዘብ እና ኢኮኖሚ)

የመጀመርያዉ የመሪ ኮሚቴ ስብሰባ

የሴክተር ሰፖርት ዳይሬክቶሬት ዳይሬክተር ዶ/ር ማርቆስ ሌሎች ዘርፎችን ለምሳሌ የጤና፣የግብርና፣የፋይናንስ፣የትምህርት ወዘተ ማሳተፍ በጣም አስፈላጊ መሆኑን አበክረዉ ከገለፁ ቡኃላ እያንዳንዱ አባል አስፈላጊ መረጃ ማቅረብ እዳለበት ቤቱም ተስማምቶበታል::የፕሮጀክት ብድኑም ሁለቱ ዋና ዋና ሥራዎች(የገመድ ፓምፕ ማሻሻል እና የቦታ መረጣ)በቀጣዩ ወር እንደሚጀመር ገልፀዋል :: በመጨረሻም ከዉሃና ኢነርጂ እና ከደ/ብ/ብ/ሕ/ክ የመጡ ተሳታፊዎች በፕሮጀክቱ እቅድ ላይ ተስማምተዋል፤ ፕሮጀክቱም በይፋ ሥራዉን መጀመሩን አብስረዋል::

መጋቢት እና ሚያዚያ የተከናወኑ ሥራዎች .

መጋቢት18	የጃፓን የኤክስፐርት ቡድን መጣ
መጋቢት 19	ለዉሃና ኢነርጂ ምክትል ሚኒስተር ጥሪ ተደረገ
ሚያዚያ 8	የመጀመርያ የጋራ አስተባባሪ ኮሚቴ ስብሰባ ተደረገ
ሚያዚያ 11	የመጀመርያ የመሪ ኮሚቴ ስብሰባ ተደረገ

በግንቦት እና በሰኔ የታቀዱ ሥራዎች.

- የገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚዎች አሰሳ ጥናት
- የሙከራ ጉድጓድ ቁፋሮ (ለጉድጓድ ማሻሸያ)
- በግብርና፣ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ እና በሐይጂን ላይ መረጃ መስብሰብ
- ፕሮጀክት ወረዳዎች/አከባቢዎች በደ/ብ/ብ/ሕ/ክ መረጣ ማካሄድ
- ገመድ ፓምፕ ማሻሻል

የገመድ ፓምፕ ላይ ገለፃ ሲደረግ

የገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚዎች አሰሳ ጥናት በክፈል

ማንኛዉንም አስተያየት ፣ጥያቄዎች ሐሳብ ካላችሁ በዚህ አድራሻ ተጠቀሙ

ጃይካ ሮፕ ፓምፕ ፕሮጀክት
ክፍል # 016, በዉሃና ኢነርጂ ሚኒስቴር
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Rope Pump News Letter

Issue No. 2 July 31, 2013

- Better Life With Rope Pump-

The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water

(WAS-RoPSS)

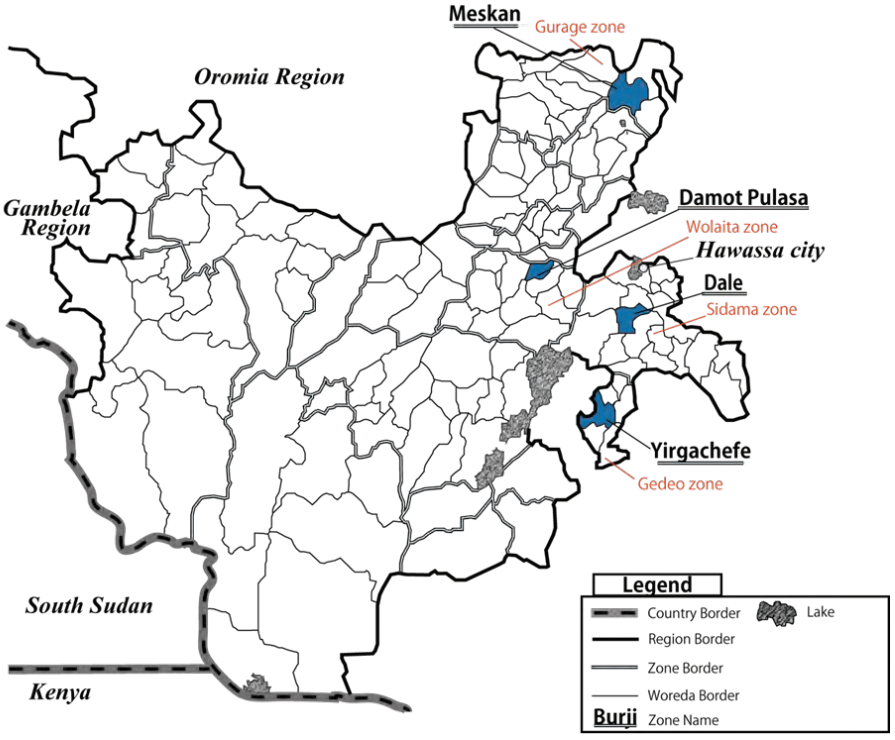
Words from our State Minister

"Rope Pump is an appropriate technology for water supply in Ethiopia, particularly where there is shallow groundwater potential,"H.E Ato Kebede Gerba (State Minister, Ministry of Water and Energy) expressed in the interview with our News Letter. He continued that RPs are useful in scattered type of settlement and difficulty to address the water supply need with complex water supply systems due to lack of infrastructures like road. Its manageability at a village community level in addition to its being low cost makes Rope Pump a good alternative water supply system in rural areas. As it does not need big financial and implementation capacity, the role of this cost effective, simple and affordable technology will be high. to achieve our Growth and Transformation Program (GTP) and Universal Access Plan (UAP).Its role will not be limited to contribution to WaSH but also supports in our food security efforts too. The State Minister added, Improving and Standardization of Rope Pump technology are very important, but should not be the end target. Dissemination of the same should also follow quickly as we are left with only 2 years of the GTP time set."

H.E. Ato Kebede Gerba
State Minister,
Ministry of Water and Energy

4 Woredas as Project Target Selected!

With a study and consultation with stakeholders on groundwater potential and socio-economical aspects of woredas in SNNPR, 4 woredas were selected, namely, Dale in Sidama Zone, Yirgachefe in Gedeo Zone, Meskan in Gurage Zone and Damot Pulasa in Wolaita Zone.



Rope Pump & Project Image for Promotion

The following items are created for the promotion of the Project!

Logo

Short Message

Better Life with Rope Pump
የተሻለ ኑሮ በገመድ ፓምፕ

Project Nick Name

WAS-RoPSS
ዉሃን በጥራቱ

RP Users' Survey in Three Regions - conducted from 29 April to 27 June, 2013 -

Project Team conducted the RP Users' Survey to find out what kind of improvement is necessary for the existing RP models to suit better for users' needs and to examine the technology of RP manufacturers.

The Team found out several points for technical/design improvements, such as: outlet should fit to jerry can mouth, appropriate height of the RPs, provision of back pipes, proper material selection of RP parts (rope, piston, bearing/bushing, bolts and nuts, pipes and fittings) which need to be durable and available. Some manufacturing failures, such as the problems in alignment, poor welding and positioning of the assembling parts were found. In addition, the Team has observed different problems related to well and well head contributing to non-functionality of many RP schemes. These include: improper design and construction of well head, well collapsing in some areas due to soil formation and fluctuation of water level in the well.

It was also disclosed that the mal-functioning and/or breakdown of the RPs are often caused by the failure in improper installation and lack of regular maintenance; for instance, the rope has to be installed with a proper tightness (it should not be too tight and not too loose!) to avoid the friction at the guide box.

Woreda officers and users said "Rope Pump is good because of its easy operation and easy maintenance". However, the survey revealed that the maintenance was not properly done in most of the RPs mainly due to lack of capacity at the users level, lack of tools kit and unavailability of spare parts in nearby markets.

Some issues related to drinking water quality were revealed. Several users responded "We are concerning about water quality. We don't use this RP water for drinking purpose because it is used for irrigation". Project Team understands that the users have high consciousness to safe water. However, when the Team checked the water quality at the RP water point and the water in container in the house (for drinking), the water quality was often worse in the container in the house.

It is commonly said that "Afridev pump is better than RP so it is better to use Afridev pump for drinking purpose". However, Project Team found that it may not be always so. From this experience, Project Team came to think that further investigation is necessary to look at the risk of drinking water contamination between water point and water consumption point.

From this survey, it became clearer on how the Project should approach to succeed in dissemination of RPs for drinking water.

Activities done in June & July

June	– Test well digging for well improvement test
June July	– Project target area selection and discussion with WRB in SNNPR
July	– 2nd JCC meeting
July	– 2nd Steering committee meeting
July	– RP Improvement; Collection of RP models, visit plastic factory, Meeting RP Manufacturers, Produce Trial RP

Coming up in Aug. & Sep.

- RP Improvement; visit plastic factory, Meeting Manufacturers, Produce Trial RP
- Project Progress Report 1
- Project Introduction Leaflet
- Project Website Development
- Preparation for Baseline Survey

Interviewing a women who came back from fetching water

Interview with Manufacturer

If you have any comments, questions, suggestions, please contact us at;

JICA Rope Pump Project
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Mob: +251 - (0)935-353210/11

Webiste
【MoWE】http://www.mowr.gov.et/
【JICA】http://www.jica.go.jp/ethiopia/english/office/index.html
【EWTEC】http://www.ewtec.org.et/
E-mail : jica.ropepump.ethiopia@gmail.com

ዜና ዉሃን በጥረቴ

ዕትመ ቁ 2 ሐምሌ 24/2005

- የተሻለ ኑሮ በገመድ ፓምፕ-

ገመድ ፓምፕን ለመጠጥ ዉሃ በማሰራጨት የገጠርን የንጹህ መጠጥ ውኃ አቅርቦት፤ንፅሕና (ሳኒቴሽን) እና ኑሮን የማሻሻል ፕሮጀክት

(WA$-RoP$$)

(ዉሃን በጥረቴ)

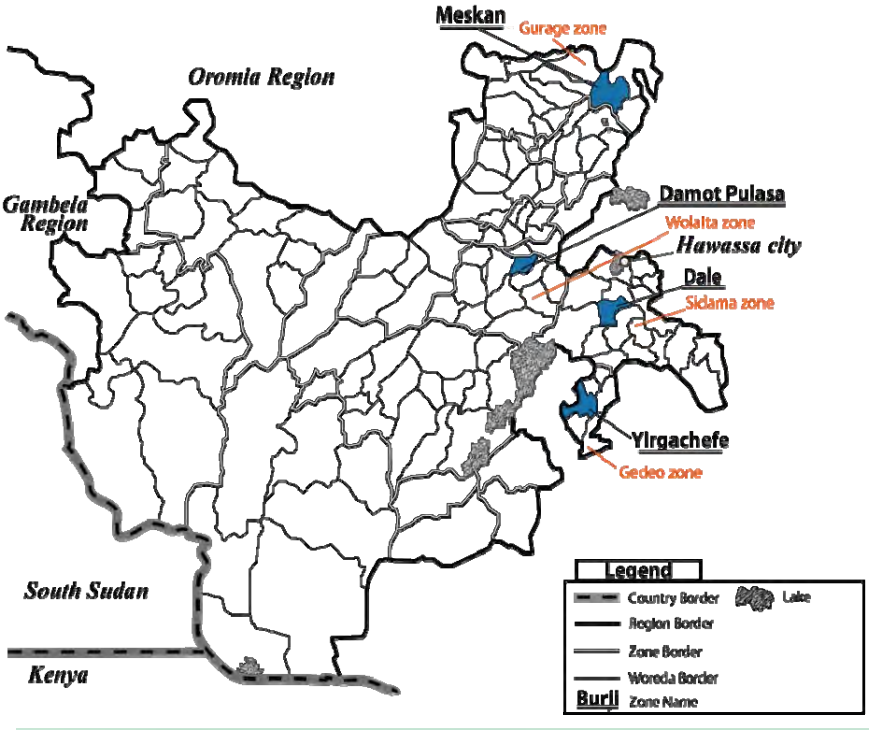
የክቡር ሚኒሰትር ዴኤታ አስተያየት

የገመድ ፓምፕ ለኢትዩጲያ ዉሃ አቅርቦት በተለይም የከርሰምድር ዉሃ ሀብት በቅርብ ጥልቀት ባለበት አከባቢ ትክክለኛ የሆነ ቴክኖሎጂ ነዉ ብለዉ የዉሃና ኢነርጂ ሚኒስትር ዴኤታ ክቡር አቶ ከበደ ገርባ ገለፁ፡፡ ከእኛ ዜና ዉሃን በጥረቴ ጋር ባደረጉት ቃለ ምልልስ አያይዘዉ ሲናገሩ የገመድ ፓምፕ ቴክኖሎጂ ተበታትኖ ለሚኖር ህብረተሰብ ፣የመንገድ መሰረተ ልማት ያልተስፋፋበት አከባቢና በሌሎች የዉሃ አቅርቦት ዘዴዎች ማዳረስ ያልተቻለዉን ህብረተሰብ በቀላል ወጪ የዉሃ አቀርቦትን ለማስተናገድ ጥሩ አማራጭ መሆኑንም ገልጸዋል፡፡ ይህ ቴክኖሎጂ ከፍተኛ የሆነ የፋይናንስና የአፈፃፀም ችሎታ የማይጠይቅ በመሆኑ የእድገትና ትራንስፎርሜሽን ፕሮግራምን ለማሳካት እንዲሁም የሁሉን አቀፍ ተደራሽነት ዕቅድ ኣጋዥ እና ከፍተኛ አስተዋጸኦ የሚያደረግ ነዉ፡፡አስተዋፅኦዉ ለመጠጥ ዉሃ፣ሳኒቴሽንና ሥነ-ንፅህና ብቻም ሳይሆን ለምግብ ዋስትና ጥረታችንም ጭምር ነዉ፡፡ሚኒስትሩ ይህ የገመድ ፓምፕ ቴክኖሎጂ ማሳደግ እና መስፈርቱን ባሟላ ሁኔታ

መጠቀም አስፈላጊ ነዉ ብለዋል፡፡ይሁንና ይህ የመጨረሻ ግብ መሆን እንደሌለበት ጨምረዉ አስገንዝበዋል፡፡የእድገትና ትራንስፎርሜሽን እቅዳችን ሁለት አመት የቀረው ከመሆኑ አንፃር ይህንን ቴክኖሎጂ ለህብረተሰቡ በፍጥነት በማስተዋወቅ እንዲጠቀም ማድረግ እንዳለብን አበክረዉ ገልፀዋል፡፡

4 ለፕሮጀክቱ ግብ የተመረጡ ወረዳዎች!

ከባለድረሻ አካላት ጋር በመመካከርና በተደረገዉ የከርሰምድር ዉሃ እምቅ ሃብት እንዲሁም የወረዳዎች ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ አቅም ጥናት መሰረት አራት ወረዳዎች ከሲዳማ ዞን ዳሌ፣ከጌድዮ ዞን ይርጋጨፌ፣ ከጉራጌ ዞን መስቀን እና ከወላይታ ዞን ዳሞት ፑላሳ ተመርጠዋል፡፡



ገመድ ፓምፕ እና ፕሮጀክቱን ስለማስተዋወቅ

የሚከተሉት ምልክትና መልዕክት ገመድ ፓምፕን እና ፕሮጀክቱን ለማስተዋወቅ ብሎም ለማሰራጨት የምንጠቀምባቸዉ ናቸዉ፡፡

የፕሮጀክቱ ምልክት

አጭር መልዕክት

የተሻለ ኑሮ በገመድ ፓምፕ

የፕሮጀክቱ ቅፅል ስም

ዉሃን በጥረቴ

ገመድ ፓምፕን በተመለከተ በሶስት ክልሎች ላይ የተደረገ የዳሰሳ ጥናት (ከሚያዚያ 21 እስከ ሐምሌ 20/2005)

የፕሮጀክት ቡድን በአሁኑ ጊዜ ያለዉን የገመድ ፓምፕ ቴክኖሎጂ፣ የገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚዎች የሚፈልጉትን ማሻሻያዎች እና የሚመረቱትን ሞዴሎች በዝርዝር ለማየት በሶስት ክልሎች ያሉትን የገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚዎችና አምራቾች ላይ የአሰሳ ጥናት አካሄዷል። በዚሁ መሰረት ቡዱኑ የተለያዩ የቴክኒክ እና የዲዛይን ማሻሻያዎች እንደሚያሰፈልጉ ግንዛቤ ወስዷል።ለምሳሌ ፓምፑ በጀርካን ዉሃ መቅዳት እንዲመች ማድረግ ፣ፓምፑ ትክክለኛ የሆነ ርዝመት እንዲኖረዉ፣ዉሃ ወደ ጉድጓድ ተመልሶ እነዳይገባ ማድረግ፣የፓምፑ መለዋወጫዎች (ገመድ፣ኩሽኔት፣ፒስተን እና ብሎን)ቧንቧዎች እና የመሳሰሉት ረጅም ጊዜ የሚያገለግሉ እና በቀላሉ የሚገኙ መሆን አለባቸዉ።አንዳንድ የአመራረት ችግሮች ለምሳሌ ጥሩ ያልሆነ ብየዳና ትክክለኛ ያልሆኑ ዕቃዎችን ወይም መለዋወጫዎች የመጠቀም ችግሮች ይታያሉ።በተጨማሪም ቡዱኑ ከጉድጓድና ጉድጓድ መካደኛ ጋር በተያያዙ ሁኔታዎች በገመድ ፓምፖች ላይ ብዙ ችግሮች መኖራቸዉን ተገንዝበዋል።ይህም ትክክለኛ ያልሆነ የዉሃ ጉድጓድ ዲዛይን፣ ከቦታ አመራረጥ ችግር የተነሳ የጉድጓድ መፍረስ፣ የዉሃ ወደ ጉድጓድ ተመልሶ ምግባት ፣በበጋ ጊዜ የዉሃ መዉረድ(ዝቅ ማለት)ወዘተ የተስተዋሉ ችግሮች ናቸዉ።እንድሁም የገመድ ፓምፑ ብልሽት ከአገጣጠም ችግር ጋር የተያያዘ የብልሽት ሁኔታም ያጋጥማል።ለምሳሌ ገመዱ በጣም ላላ ተደርጎ ወይም ደግሞ ከርሮ መታሰር የለበትም።የወረዳ ጽ/ቤቶች እና ተጠቃሚዎች የገመድ ፓምፕ በቀላሉ የሚሰራ መሆኑ ጥሩ ነዉ ቢሉም የተደረገዉ ጥናት እንደሚያመለክተዉ በገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚዎች የጥገና አቅም ማነስ ምክንያት በአግባቡ ጥቅም ላይ እየዋለ አለመሆኑን ጥናቱ ያሳያል።ለዚህም የተጠቃሚዎች የስልጠና ማጣት፣የመሳርያዎች እና የመለዋወጫዎች እጥረትና በአከባቢ ባለዉ ገቢያ የማይገኙ መሆናቸዉ ምክንያት ተደርጎ በዋናነት ይወሰዳል ።ከመጠጥ ዉሃ ጥራት ጋር የተያያዙ ጉዳዮችም ይነሳሉ።አብዛኞቹ ተጠቃሚዎች እኛ ለዉሃ ጥራት በቂ ትኩረት እንሰጣለን ይላሉ።ጥቂቶቹ ደግሞ የገመድ ፓምፕ ዉሃን ለመጠጥ አንጠቀምበትም ብለዋል። ምክንያቱም ለመስኖ ዉሃ የሚዉል ብቻ ነዉ ብለዉ በማሰባቸዉ ።ነገር ግን የፕሮጀክት ቡድኑ የገመድ ፓምፕ ዉሃ ጥራትን በሚመረምርበት ጊዜ ጉድጓድ ዉስጥ ያለዉ ዉሃ በቤት ዉስጥ በጀሪካን ከተቀመጠዉ ጋር ሲነፃፀር በጀሪካን ዉስጥ የተቀመጠ ዉሃ ንፅህናዉ የጉድጓዱ ተሸሎ ተገኝቷል።ባአብዛኛዉ አፍረዴቨ ፓምፕ ከገመድ ፓምፕ ለመጠጥ ዉሃ የተሻለ ነዉ ተብሎ ይታሰባል። ይሁንና የፕሮጀክት ቡድኑ ይህ አስተሳሰብ ሁልጊዜ ትክክል አለመሆኑን ተረድቷል።ከዚህም በመነሳት የፕሮጀክት ቡድኑ ዉሃን ከምንቀዳበት እስከ ምንጠቀምበት ድረስ ያለዉ የዉሃ ብክለት ምንጭ ላይ ጥናት መደረግ እንዳለበት አሳስበዋል። በአጠቃላይ ወደ ፊት የገመድ ፓምፑን ለማሰራጨት እንዴት መኬድ እንዳለበት የፕሮጀክት ቡድኑ ከዚህ አሰሳ ጥናት ብዙ ትምህርት አግኝቷል።

በሰኔ እና በሐምሌ የተደረጉ ሥራዎች

በሰኔ	– የዉሃ ጉድጓድ ቁፋሮ (ለማሻሻያ ሥራ)
በሰኔ	– ፕሮጀክቱ የሚሰራበት ወረዳዎች መረጣ
በሐምሌ	– 2ኛዉ የጋራ አስተባባሪ ኮሚቴ ስብሰባ
በሐምሌ	– 2ኛዉ የመሪ ኮሚቴ ስብሰባ
በሐምሌ	– የገመድ ፓምፕ ማሻሻያ እና የገመድ ፓምፕ ሞዴሎች ማሰባሰብ፤የፐላስቲክ ፋብሪካ ጉብኝት እንዲሁም የገመድ ፓምፕ አምራቾች ስብሰባ

በነሐሴ እና በሐምሌ የሚደረጉ ሥራዎች

- የገመድ ፓምፕ መሻሻያ፤ፐላስቲክ ፋብሪካን መነጋገርና፤ከአምራቾች ጋር ስብሰባ ማድረግ
- የፕሮጀክት ሂደት ሪፖርት ቁ 1
- የፕሮጀክት ማስተዋወቂያ በራሪ ወረቀት
- የፕሮጀክት ዌብሳይት መመስረት
- መሰረታዊ የሆነ የቤዝላይን ጥናት ዝግጅት

ቃለ ምልልስ ዉሃ ቀድተው ከሚመለሱ እንስቶች ጋር

ቃለ ምልልስ ከገመድ ፓምፕ አምራቾች ጋር

ማንኛዉንም አስተያየት፣ጥያቄዎች፣ሐሳብ ካላችሁ በዚህ አድራሻ ተጠቀሙ

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Rope Pump News Letter

Issue No. 3 September 30, 2013

- Better Life With Rope Pump-

The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water

(WA$-RoP$$)

Opinion of W$$ Director

"WAS-RoPSS project is very important this time while the Ministry of Water and Energy is at the verge of implementing One WaSH for one plan, one budget and one report." Ato Yohannes Ghebremedhen, Director of Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate mentioned in his interview. The project will play a vital role to achieve the ambitious Growth and Transformation plan (GTP) target which is left only with two-year time. "It is one of the main tools to mobilize the mass to invest in their own water supply for domestic and productive uses recognizing self - supply is one of the government strategies to address the demand of water supply particularly in rural part of the country. As rope pump technology is considered to be one of the main water lifting devices in self -supply for household or for small group, the contribution of the WASRoPSS Project (which is working on improvement and standardisation of RP) in enhancing the implementation of WaSH will be unquestionably high. " At Yohannes also added that the project helps provision of water within or in a close distance to the user's compound. The beneficiaries can use the water for multipurposes so that resources will be effectively and efficiently utilized. He indicated that the project is well progressing in line with its schedule and recommended to continue in the same pace or even faster if possible. He appreciated the support of JICA for its contribution to the Ethiopian national effort to address the people's demand for water supply and sanitation. Finally, he forwarded his message to all the stakeholders to stand by WASRoPSS in order to maximize and speed up the output of the project.

Ato Yohannes Ghebremedhen
Director of Water Supply
And Sanitation Directorate

RP Introduction Workshop at Hawassa TVET

The RP introduction workshop held at Hawassa TVET on August 1, 2013 was mainly focused on the national and international experience sharing on RP technology, different household level water treatment options and improvement of traditional wells (deepening and/or lining techniques) and well head structures. Meanwhile, the Project Team presented the basic approaches, strategies and the expected outputs of WAS-RoPSS Project. General concepts of self-supply, water ladder in the self-supply and scale-up strategies were also briefly introduced to the participants.

The results of Users' Survey carried out in three regions (Amhara, SNNP and Oromia) were also presented by the Project Team and thorough discussions were held.

The discussions emphasized particularly on the sustainability of the RP schemes in relation to manufacturing, installation, and maintenance problems, whereas lack of proper monitoring systems was also focused. A separate discussion was held among RP manufactures from Addis Ababa and SNNP Region on the issues related to RP, such as quality, price, training and certification of manufacturers, demand creation, supply chain and need of establishing a RP manufacturers' association. The participants of this session came to a consensus that RP standardization is important to upkeep the quality standard and the reasonable prices of the products. These events provided a good opportunity for the stakeholders to openly discuss the important issues related to RP technology and self supply.

RP Improvement Activities going on

The RP improvement activities were started in June 2013. The works began with collecting the existing five different RP models from different organisations. Based on the investigation of these models, and the results of the RP User's Survey in Amhara Region, SNNP Region in May by the Project Team, points of improvement were identified. In order to get additional inputs on the existing RP technology in Ethiopia, three workshops were organized (two in Addis Ababa and one in Hawassa) with different stakeholders from private sector (RP and its parts manufacturers and/or suppliers) and government sector (SNNP Water Bureau, TVET Hawassa, EWTI, CoWaSH-MoWE and Ministry of Water and Energy) and nongovernmental organisations (World Vision and International Rescue Committee). The workshops were successful not only for having inputs from the stakeholders but also for experience sharing, particularly that of Mr. Henk Holtslag, the international RP specialist on RP technology and low cost household level water treatment options.

After these workshops, four new models of RPs were developed in view of providing different technical and price options to the end users of RP as well as considering the water ladder in self-supply. These models are: Model-1 (High Quality Model with fully sealed ball bearing), Model-2 (High Quality Model with bushing), Model-3 (Economic Model with basic function but without wheel cover, no bolt and no nut), and Model-4 (Windlass Model with wooden pole pump structure) and the prototypes of these models are installed at Ethiopian Water Technology Institute (EWTI) in Addis Ababa. Currently, the replications of the models are under progress and to be tested at field level.

Technical session at Hawassa

The minimum standards for major parts (wheel, wheel cover, handle, pump structures, pipes and fittings of RP were also proposed and discussed over) which will be further discussed at the higher level for standardisation. It is also to be noted that in parallel to RP improvement works, improvement of the well head, well cover, drainage and soak away pit have been tried out. Furthermore, as one of the issues of the standardisation is the material quality and availability, about 15 factories (of ropes, uPVC pipe and RP pistons) were visited. The RP standardisation needs to be done based on the inventory of the available parts and materials.

Activities done in Aug. & Sep.

Aug.	– RP Improvement and Standardization Workshop
Aug.	– Self Supply Working Group Meeting
Aug.	– WaSH Emergency Coordination Meeting
Aug.	– RP Improvement: Visit plastic factories, Produce Trial RP
Sep.	– Training on Self Supply Acceleration Programme organized by IRC

Coming up in Oct. & Nov.

- Regional Self Supply Planning Workshop
- Site Selection from the 4 target woredas
- PR Standardization Meeting No.1
- Project Website Development
- Preparation and Conduction of Baseline Survey

Model-2

Model-4

If you have any comments, questions, suggestions, please contact us at;

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ዜና ዉሃን በጥረቴ

ዕትም ቁ. 3 መስከረም 20, 2006

- የተሻለ ኑሮ በገመድ ፓምፕ-

ገመድ ፓምፕን ለመጠጥ ዉሃ በማሰራጨት የገጠርን የንጹህ መጠጥ ውኃ አቅርቦት፤ንፅሕና (ሳኒቴሽን) እና ኑሮን የማሻሻል ፕሮጀክት

(WAS-RoPSS)

(ዉሃን በጥረቴ)

የዉሃ እና ሳኒቴሽን ዳይሬክቶሬት ዳይሬክተር ስለ ፕሮጀክቱ ምን ይላሉ ?

አቶ ዩሐንስ ገ/መድን
የዉሃ እና ሳኒቴሽን ዳይሬክቶሬት ዳይሬክተር

"ውኃን በጥረቴ ፕሮጀክት በጣም አስፈላጊ ፕሮጀክት ነው"ሲሉ የመጠጥ ውሃና ሳኒቴሽን ዳይሬክቶሬት ዳይሬተር አቶ ዩሐንስ ገ/መድህን ገለፁ፡፡

አቶ ዩሐንስ ለዜና ውሃን በጥረቴ እንደገለፁት መንግስት አንድ ዋሽ(አንድ እቅድ፣ አንድ በጀት እንዲሁም አንድ ሪፖርት) የሚለውን ፕሮግራም ለመተግበር በሚጥርበት በአሁኑ ወቅት ሁለት አመት ብቻ የሚቀረውን የዕድገትና ትራንስፎርሜሽን ዕቅዳችንን ለማሳካት ፕሮጀክቱ የሚጫወተው ሚና የጎላ መሆኑንም አያይዘ አውስቷዋል ፡፡

ከዚህም በተጨማሪ ፕሮጀክቱ ሰው ውሃን በግቢው ውስጥ ወይም በመኖሪያው ቅርብ የሆነ ቦታ እንዲያገኝ ስለሚረዳው ውሃን ለተለያየ ግልጋሎት(ለመጠጥ ለጓሮ አትክልትና ለመሳሰሉት)እንዲጠቀም ስለሚጋብዝ ሀብቱን በብቃትና በጥራት እንዲጠቀም ይረደዋል፡፡

ፕሮጀክቱ ሰፊው ህዝብ የውሃን በራስ አገዝ አቅርቦት ከመንግስት እስትራቴጂዎች አንዱ መሆኑን ተገንዝበው በውሃ ላይ መዋዕለ ንዋዩን በማፍሰስ ውሃን ለቤት ውስጥ ግልጋሎት ብቻ ሳይሆን ለምርታማነትም እንዲጠቀም የምናደርግበት መሳሪያ ነው ብሏል፡፡በተለይም በገጠሩ አከባቢ የገመድ ፓምፕ በቤተሰብና ወይም አነስ ባሉ ቡድኖች ደረጃ ውሃን ለመሳብ ከሚጠቅሙን መሣሪያዎች አንዱ እንደመሆኑ የውሃን በጥረቴ ይሽን ቴክኖሎጂ ለማሻሻል የሚያደርገው ጥረት "wash"ን የመተግበር ሥራን እንደሚያፋጥን ምንም ጥርጥር የለንም ::

ፕሮጀክቱ በዕቅዱ መሰረት እየሄደ መሆኑን ካወሱ ቡኃላ ጃይካ የሀገራችን የህዝቡን የመጠጥ ውሃና ሳኒቴሽን ጥያቄ ለመመለስ የምታደርገውን ጥረት በማገዙ አድናቆታቸውንና ምስጋናቸውን ገልጿል፡፡

በመጨረሻም የፕሮጀክቱን ውጤታማነትንና ፍጥነትን ለመጨመር ያግዝ ዘንድ ሁሉም የባለድረሻ አካላት ከፕሮጀክቱ ጎን እንዲቆሙ ጠይቋል፡፡

የገመድ ፓምፕ ማስተዋወቂያ ወርክሾፕ በሀዋሳ

በሀዋሳ ቴክኒክና ሙያ ትምህርትና ስልጠና ኮሌጅ አዳራሽ ውስጥ ሐምሌ 25/2005 ዓ.ም በተካሄደ የገመድ ፓምፕ ገለፃ ሀገር አቀፍ እና አለም አቀፍ ልምድ ካለቸው ባለሙያዎች ጋር የልምድ ልውውጥ ተደርጓል፡፡ የተለያዩ በቤተሰብ ደረጃ የሚያገለግሉ የውሃ ማጣሪያ አማራጮች፣ የባህላዊ ጉድጓድን ማሻሻል ዙሪያ (የጉድጓዱን ጥልቀት መጨመርና አለሳሰን)፣ በጉድጓዱ አናት ላይ የሚሰሩ ስራዎችን ጭምር ተነስተው ውይይት ተደርጎባቸዋል፡፡

በዚሁም የፕሮጀክት ቡድን አባላት የውሃን በጥረቴ ፕሮጀክት አቀራረብ ፣ መሰረታዊ እስትራቴጂዎችንና ከፕሮጀክቱ የሚጠበቁ ውጤቶችን ለታዳሚው ገልጿል፡፡

አጠቃላይ የውሃን በራስ ለራስ ማቅረብ ጽንሰ ፣ ሀሳብ ውሃ አቅርቦት በሂደት እንዴት እየተሻሻለ የሚሄድበትን የውሃ አቅርቦት መሰላል እና በሰፊው እንዴት ማሳደግ የሚቻልበት እስትራቴጂ ለተሳታፊው አጠር ባለ መልኩ ቀርቧል፡፡

በሦስት ክልልዎች ማለትም በአማራ፣ በደቡብ እና በኦሮሚያ በገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚዎች ላይ የተደረገውን የዳሰሳ ጥናት ውጤት በፕሮጀክት ቡድን አባላት ቀርቦ ሰፊ ውይይት ተደርጎበታል፡፡

ውይይቱም በዋናነት ያተኮረው የገመድ ፓምፕን የአመራረት፣ የአተካከልና የጥገና ችግሮችን በመፍታት ቀጣይ በሆነ መልኩ ለተጠቃሚው ጥሩ ግልጋሎት እንዲሰጥ ማድረግ እንዴት ይቻላል በሚለው ዙሪያ ነበር፡፡

በዚሁ ዕለት ከሰዓት ቡኃላ ከአዲስ አበባ እና ከደቡብ ክልል ከመጡ የገመድ ፓምፕ አምራቾች ጋር ለብቻ ውይይት የተደረገ ሲሆን በዚህ ከፍለ ጊዜ ዋና ትኩረት የነበሩት የገመድ ፓምፕ ጥራት፣ ዋጋ፣ ለፓምፑ ገበያ እንዴት ይፈጠራል እና ለአምራቾቹ ሥልጠናና የሰርተፍኬት አሰጣጥ ናቸው፡፡

የገመድ ፓምፕን አምራቾች ማህበር የመመስረት አስፈላጊነት ዙሪያም ውይይት ተደርጓል፡፡ብዙዎቹም በአስፈላጊነቱ ተማምኗል፡፡ገመድ ፓምፕን ወጥ ለማድረግና ለማሻሻል የሚደረገውንም የፕሮጀክቱን ጥረት እንደሚደግፉና ለነሱም ጥቅም እንዳለዉ አምራቾቹ ገልጿል፡፡በተለይም ጥራቱን ከመጠበቅ አኳያ፡፡

በአጠቃላይ ይህ ውይይት የገመድ ፓምፕ አምራቾች በግልጽ ስለቴክኖሎጂው እንዲነጋገሩ የጋበዛቸው መሆኑን ተሳታፊዎቹ አውስተዋል፡፡

ገመድ ፓምፕን የማሻሻያ ሂደት እንደቀጠለ ነዉ

የገመድ ፓምፕ የማሻሻያ ተግባር የተጀመረ ሰኔ 2005 ዓ.ም ነው::ሥራው ሲጀመር ከተለያዩ ድርጅቶች አሁን ያሉትን 5 የተለያዩ የገመድ ፓምፖ ሞዴሎችን በማሰባሰብ ነዉ::

እነዚህን ሞዴሎችና በግንቦት ወር 2005 ዓ.ም በአማራ፣በደቡብ እና በኦሮሚያ የገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚዎች ላይ በተደረገ የዳሰሳ ጥናት በመመርኮዝ ማሻሻያ የሚያስፈልጉ ሁኔታዎች ተለዩ::

በአሁኑ ሰዓት ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ባለው ገመድ ፓምፕ ላይ ተጨማሪ ግብዓት ለማግኘት ከተለያዩ አጋር ድርጅቶች እነርሱም ከገመድ ፓምፕ አምራቾችና ሻጮች፣ ከመንግስት ተቋማት (የ/ደ/ቡ/ብ/ ክልል ዉሃ ቢሮ ፣የሀዋሳ ቴክኒክና ሙያ ት/ቤት፣EWTI,COWASH-MoWE,የውሃና ኢነርጂ ሚኒስቴር) እና መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች (world vision, international rescue committee) ሶስት ወርክሾፖች (ሁለቱ በአዲስ አበባ አንዱ በሀዋሳ) ተካሄዷል::

ወርክሾፖቹ ከተለያዩ ባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር በተደረገው የልምድ ልውውጥ በተለይም በአቶ ሄንክ (የገመድ ፓምፕ እስፔሻሊስት)የተደረገው አለም አቀፍ የገመድ ፓምፕና በቀላል ወጪ የውሃ ማጣርያ ዘዴዎችን በተመለከተ የልምድ ማካፈል ሥራ አንፃር ሲታይ በጣም የተሳካ ነበር::

ከዚህ ወርክሾፕ ቡኃላ የተለያዩ የቴክኒክና ዋጋን ታሳቢ ያደረጉ አራት የገመድ ፓምፕ ሞዴሎች ተዘጋጅቷል::

የገመድ ፓምፕ ሞዴል-1

እነዚህም 1)ባለ ኩሽኔታ ጠንካራ ሞዴል 2)ባለ ቡሽንግ (bushing) ጠንካራ ሞዴል 3)አቅምን ያገናዘበ ሞዴል (economic model) እና 4)ፍሬሙ በእንጨት የተሰራ(windlass)ሲሆኑ ለማሳያነት በአዲስ አበባ በሚገኘዉ የኢትዮጵያ ውኃ ቴክኖሎጂ ኢኒስቲትዩት ቅጥር ግቢ ውስጥ ተተክሎ ይገኛሉ::

በአሁን ሰዓት እነዚህን ሞዴሎች ወደ መንደር ወስዶ ለመፈተሽ ይረዳ ዘንድ አባዝቶ የማምረት ሥራ ቀጥሏል::

አንዳንዶቹን የገመድ ፓምፕ አካላት (ጎማ ፣የጎማ ሽፋን፣እጀታ የፓምፑ እግር፣ቧንቧና መገጣጠሚያዎችና የመሳሰሉትን) ወጥና ደረጃውን የጠበቀ ለማድረግ ውይይት ተደርጎበት ሀሳቦች ቀርበዋል::

ወደፊት በሰፊው የሚታይ ይሆናል:: ከነዚህም ጎን ለጎን የጉድጓድ አናት፣ የጉድጓድ ክዳን፣ የፍሳሽ ማስወገጃን ለማሻሻልጥረት እየጠደረገ ነዉ::

ገመድ ፓምፕን ወጥ ማድረግ ወይም ማሻሻል ሲታሰብ እንደግብዓትነት የሚያገለግሉ ዕቃዎች ጥራትና ገበያ ላይ መገኘት ዋና ጉዳይ ከመሆኑ አንፃር ወደ 15 የሚሆኑ ፋብሪካዎች ማለትም የገመድ፣ የ “pvc” ቧንቧ፣የፕስተን ፋብሪካዎች ተጎብኝቷል::ወጥ የማድረግ ሥራ (standardization) የመለዋወጫዎችና የዕቃዎችን ሁኔታ ያገናዘበ መሆን አለበትና::

በ ነሐሴና መስከረም የተሰሩ ሥራዎች .

ነሐሴ.	– የገመድ ፓምፕ ማሻሻልና ወጥ ለማድረግ የተደረገ ወርክሾፕ
ነሐሴ.	– Self Supply Working group ስብሰባ
ነሐሴ.	–WaSH Emergency Coordination ስብሰባ
ነሐሴ.	– የገመድ ፓምፖችን ማሻሻል ፣ የፕላሲቲክ ፋብሪካዎች ጉብኝት እና የመሞከርያ ፓምፕ መስራት
መስከረም .	– በIRC የተዘጋጀ “SSAP’’ ሥልጠና

በጥቅምትና ህዳር ቀጣይ ሥራዎች .

- በክልል ደረጃ self supply ዕቅድ ወርክሾፕ ማካሄድ
- የፕሮጀክት አከባቢ መረጣ በአራቱ የዕታቀዱ ወረዳዎች
- ገመድ ፓምፕን አንድ ወጥ ለማድረግ የመጀመሪያ ስብሰባ (ቁጥር.1)
- የፕሮጀክት ድህረ-ገጽ መፍጠር
- ለ “Baseline’’ዝግጅት ማድረግና ማካሄድ

ሞዴል-2

ሞዴል-4

ማንኛዉንም አስተያየት ፣ጥያቄዎች ሐሳብ ካላችሁ በዚህ አድራሻ ተጠቀሙ

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Issue No. 1 November 30, 2013

Self Supply News

We are pleased to inform you that the Rope Pump Newsletter is now renewed as 'Self Supply News' in response to the requests from the readers, in order to deliver self-supply related information and updates to the wider audience. The stakeholders working on self-supply contribute their articles on the activities and updates.

Message from SNNPR WRB Head

Mobilizing the community and development partners to invest in water development is critically important. Ato Abas Mohammed, Head of SNNPR WRB, mentioned. He stated that even though government is allocating huge amount of budget for water sector, still it is not possible to achieve our GTP that has targeted 100% access to water with government effort alone. The current access to water in the region is 75.53% in urban and 54.45% in rural while the time left for the GTP timeline is only 2 years. Thus, the users can invest on low cost technology such as: hand-dug wells fitted with RPs, spring on spot and rainwater harvesting for their own water supply fitted with low cost water lifting devices as needed.

WRB is preparing a mass mobilization strategic document in order to support implementation of self-supply focusing on low cost technologies. In addition, MoWIE has also assisted WRB in training two manual drilling crews and provision of two manual drilling machines. In line with this, the bureau planned to have well trained and fully equipped crew in each zone to scale it up with time. This shows that how commitments to support self-supply from every directions needed to be well integrated. At this critical junction, the integration of all stakeholders like: agriculture, health, education, NGOs, and CSO is crucial.

Ato Abas Mohammed
Head of SNNPR WRB

"WAS-RoPSS project is ideal at this time to support the implementation of self-supply that will greatly reinforce our effort to increase access to clean water." In view of this, this project, which has played a good role in creating a momentum for self-supply in our regions is very important not only from drinking water point of view but also for its promotion water use for productive purposes. Ato Abas has mentioned that his bureau is ready to closely support self-supply promotion and the Project for its smooth implementation. Finally he recommended to consider low cost water treatment option in order to maintain the water quality of RP to a potable level.

News from WAS-RoPSS

The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water

Test Well Selection for RP Field Test

The test well selection was carried out after Meskan Woreda was selected as a pilot woreda. The test is to check the new RP model durability, functionality, safety, design, user-friendliness and to monitor the preference of the users.

Taking water sample for water quality test

The Project Team visited potential wells in Bati Futo, Yetebone and Wolensho No.2 kebeles following the recommendation of the Woreda Administration and Water Offices, mainly based on the availability of traditional hand-dug wells and model farmers in the villages.

According to the criteria, 12 test wells were selected in Yetebone kebele. Four new models of RPs and the existing JICA model are to be installed and tested for five-month period.

The Memorandum of Understanding was signed among the Project, the test RP users, Woreda Water Office, and Kebele Administration. The test RP users will be monitored and the voices of the RP users will be reflected to further improvement of RP.

About WAS-RoPSS

The Project is aiming at contributing to improvement of water supply, sanitation and rural livelihoods through dissemination of rope pumps for drinking water in the 4 target woredas in SNNPR, Meskan, Damot Pulasa, Dale,

Kick off Workshop Held !

The Kick Off Workshop for the Pilot Woredas was held in Hawassa from October 31st to November 1st. The participants were from selected pilot woreda offices (i.e. woreda office of water, health, education, agriculture and administration, women & children, and OMO Micro-finance Institute), National WaSH Coordination Office, IRC and SNNPR WRB.

On the first day of the workshop, the outlines of One WaSH National Programme, self-supply, WAS-RoPSS Project and RP technology were introduced: the sessions include the lectures on the definitions, objectives, guiding principles, componets and implementation modalities of One WaSH National Programme, the basic concepts, technology, national policy guideline, technical and implementation guidelines of Self-Supply.


Presentation on WAS-RoPSS Project

The findings of the RP User's Survey were also presented focusing on major problems and improvements of RP technology.


Group work assembled in woreda group

The second day was dedicated to group works to come up with the self-supply vision / target at the woreda level. The participants were divided into four (4) woreda-based groups, i.e. Dale, Yergacheffe, Damot Pulasa and Meskan. Each group worked on self-supply potential assessment with priority order of kebeles and RP promotion strategies of its respective woredas. Finally the groups came up with candidate areas for WAS-RoPSS project intervention. And promotion strategy for self-supply acceleration and RP dissemination in their respective woredas were discussed and presented at the plenary session.


Presentation from each woreda

Activities done in Oct. & Nov.

Oct.	– Standardisation Meeting
Oct.	–Selection of trial RP field test sites
Oct.	– Kick Off Workshop
Nov.	– Preparation for Baseline Survey
Nov.	– Target area selection in the 4 pilot woredas

Coming up in Dec. & Jan.

- Baseline Survey
- Self–supply website preparation
- Test RP installation
- Formulation of RP promotion strategies in the pilot woredas
- Experiments for HDW improvements
- Technical Working Group Meetings for RP standardisation
- Meeting on RP promotion activities with pilot Woreda Water Offices

Standardisation Meeting Taken Place

After the launching the RP improvement activities in mid-August, a meeting for the standardisation of RP was held on October 29, 2013 at the meeting room in MoWIE. The participants were invited from the officers of MoWIE and SNNPR. The meeting aimed at building the common understanding of the current situation of the RPs in Ethiopia and identifying what to do for improving the situation.

As a result, organisation of two working groups was proposed by the Project and agreed by the house, in order to proceed and settle the standardisation process of RPs; groups for standardisation and for quality control system establishment. The members of the working groups will be selected from the active stakeholders such as government officials, NGOs, RP manufacturers. The working groups will have a series of sessions, and the opinions for standardisation will be exchanged, through analysis among these groups in the coming sessions. These activities shall be started soon.


Presentation of the RP current situation

If you have any comments, questions, suggestions, please contact us at;

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News from IRC

The first contributor of 'Self Supply News' is IRC, International Water and Sanitation Centre, an NGO working on equitable and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) services.

Self-supply Acceleration Training


Group discussions

The pilot Self-supply – household-led investment in the development of water supplies – is part of Ethiopia's approach to rural water supply. It is expected to make a major contribution, along with conventional approaches, in providing access to water. Picking up this challenge, a group of Self-supply champions, experts and interested organisations met in Butajira from 19-21 September for the 1st Self-supply Acceleration training. Self-supply acceleration activities aim to encourage and support households to develop their own water supplies.

Over 3 days, 25 participants from government, NGOs and related organisations, followed a new Self-supply acceleration curriculum. The participants included teams representing water, agricultural, health and administration from 3 woredas that aim to be pioneers in implementing Self-supply acceleration. These include Meskan, Dudga and Ejere Woreda.

Other participants included the MoWIE Self-supply team where current activities include promoting manual drilling and enterprise development. Amongst the participants were also managers of three other projects that are piloting Self-supply: the JICA-supported Rope Pump project is linking its activities to the Self-supply Acceleration Programme (SSAP); the UNICEF-supported integrated WASH/Multiple-Use Services/ nutrition project includes Self-supply as one of its interventions (to be implemented by IDE); and as part of the Millennium Water Alliance Ethiopia (MWA-E) programme CRS is supporting piloting of Self-supply acceleration in Dugda.


Action planning

The training curriculum was supported by two new draft guidelines developed by the MoWIE with support of IRC. A 'planning and implementation guideline' for Self-supply Acceleration along with a 'technical guideline'.

The training intentionally brought together different departments. Links to agriculture are obvious since Self-supply investments are often directed to productive uses (small-scale irrigation and livestock) as much as drinking and other domestic uses. At the same time, Self-supply acceleration must also integrate Household Water Treatment and Storage. There are also links to sanitation and hygiene: the 15 litres per capita per day target of government is not enough for hygiene and sanitation. Self-supply may fill that gap by providing greater quantity of water for washing, cleaning and other sanitation and hygiene-related practices.

In monitoring Self-supply, the number of Self-supply facilities constructed by households are to be counted as an impact (the long-term benefit). Critical is identification of the outcomes needed to scale-up and improve Self-supply such as raised awareness and increased willingness of households to invest.

The workshop identified several action points, of which the most immediate are budgeted Woreda-specific Self-Supply Acceleration Action plans for direct, practical implementation. In the first week of December 2013, a 2nd Regional Self-supply Acceleration training, including Training of Trainers (TOT), is being planned for in Hawassa town, SNNPR.


Presentation from SNNPR WRB

Dugda Woreda's Action Plan

Dugda Woreda is one of three woreda selected for piloting in self-supply acceleration. The potential for self-supply is high, with existing examples of drilled and hand-dug wells, and locally available wind turbine maintenance and rope and washer pump manufacturing skills. Parts of Dugda are challenged by high levels of fluoride contamination, but there is a local NGO, OSHO, working on fluoride treatment. OSHO pilots found household-level fluoride contamination to be very challenging as household sense of responsibility on the matter is low.

Building upon an action plan drafted in Butajira, Meskan woreda in the September training, revision and further detailing of the action plan required an two additional days. As the Self-supply Acceleration requires an unconventional role of government offices, all those preparing the action plan need to be aligned and carry the same ideas, otherwise the Self-supply Acceleration is little chance of success. Supported by Meki Catholic Secretariat (local NGO), CRS and IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre, the action plan outlined legwork activities to be undertaken by different woreda-level offices in order to create an environment enabling healthy market-based inter/transactions between households, private sectors actors, and MFIs.
A woreda-level Self-supply Working Group (SSWG) was established consisting of major woreda level offices and NGOs, and to be expanded to include private sector actors when these are identified. Dugda woreda aims to closely collaborate with local NGOs (incl. MCS/CRS, iDE, OSHO, etc) on the development of an active, capable and skilled private sector, demand creation, etc. as Dugda woreda is challenged by limited funds.

The kebeles selected for Self-supply have poor WASH committees, and as such, it is not possible for information dissemination to take place through the usual water structure. Instead, the HEWs and DAs will need to be utilized for promotional activities. That said, MCS/CRS is interested to work with WASH committees in the promotion of Self-supply and SanMark or 'WASH' products.

Dugda is challenged by a lack of resources for Self-supply Acceleration - the available funds are for installation of 35 handpumps for subsidized group schemes and upgrading of an additional 100 wells for multiple use. At the same time, will the installation of 135 group schemes take away the development of the unconventional acceleration approach?


Group discussions in the session

More about IRC

IRC (International Water and Sanitation Centre) was founded in 1968 as a non-profit organisation, based in Netherlands. IRC works in the poorest communities in the world, with local and national governments and NGOs to help them develop water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

Ethiopia is now a focus country for IRC under its new strategy (2012-16). Implementing an IRC Ethiopia country programme is a high priority to support the Government of Ethiopia and its development and civil society partners in implementing the country's 'One WASH' vision for achieving the targets of universal access to water and sanitation.

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Self-supply Activities Done

Nov.	– Eighth Joint Technical Review (JTR8–a sector review): Self–supply JTR team field visit
Nov.	– SSWG meeting at MoWIE in Addis Ab–aba
Nov.	– FLoWS Workshop focusing on SS in Adama (FLoWS is a National Workshop called 'Forum for Learning and Sharing on Water Supply and Sanitation, orga–nized by MoWIE and RiPPLE)
Nov.	–ToT (MoWIE, SNNPR WRB, JICA, IRC) in Hawassa

Self-supply Upcoming Events

Dec.	– 2nd Self–supply Acceleration Training and ToT in Hawassa
Dec.	–SSWG meeting
Dec.	–December review workshop (selected par–ticipants) as part of finalizing national SSA Guidelines
Dec.	–Promotion film and photo making for SSA (Addis, Ziway and Hawassa) as part of wid–er SSA package
Jan.	– MSF (Multi–Stakeholder Forum) 5 with Self –supply on the agenda

Issue No. 2 January 31, 2013

Self Supply News

We are pleased to inform you that the Rope Pump Newsletter is now renewed as 'Self Supply News' in response to the requests from the readers, in order to deliver self-supply related information and updates to the wider audience. The stakeholders working on self-supply contribute their articles on the activities and updates.

Message from RDD Director

"Dissemination of standard rope pumps for multipurpose water service (MUS) is very important to enhance access to drinking water supply as well as to food security",Ato Abiti Getaneh, Director of Research and Development Directorate, mentioned. The director has added that self-supply has been clearly stated as one of the water supply modalities in the One National WaSH Program document in which rope pump is considered as the main water lifting device for self-supply projects. So working on the improvement, standardization and dissemination of this technology will unquestionably contribute for the achievement of our GTP/UAP.

Ato Abiti Getaneh
RDD Director

Appreciating the effort of the WAS-RoPSS Project effort in involving the private sector, NGOs and different governmental stakeholders, the director has recommended the project to broaden its scope of participation to all potential regions for better experience sharing, which will provide us with a good opportunity to learn various experience of rope pump in Ethiopia.

News from IRC

2nd Self-supply Acceleration training held !

Photo: Petterik Wiggers

The Bureau of Water Resources in SNNPR, with support of IRC Ethiopia, MoWIE, the WAS-RoPPS Project and partners held the second training course in Self-supply acceleration from 1 to 4 December 2013 in Hawassa. This was timed to support the promotion of Self-supply at scale in the region. Together with Oromia which is also rolling out Self-supply acceleration at the moment, the 'south' is pioneering the implementation of the new approach set out in policy and the One WASH National Programme. The training targeted water supply process owners from all zones in the region. The key actors of Self-supply acceleration at regional level were also engaged in the training and the new household irrigation strategy of the Bureau of Agriculture.

An awareness raising campaign on Self-supply in the 'south' will be cascaded down from the region to zones, woredas, kebeles and ultimately, families. In the session on 'creating demand' participants worked through how to use appropriate [communications] mechanisms to reach different audiences at these levels with the right messages. This campaign was intended to trigger actions that would lead to development of new water supplies (mainly hand dug wells) by 40,000 households and 16,000 small-groups in the region in the current year.

Photo: Petterik Wiggers

One of the main training contents was on coordination, which was emphasized during the course. Water Resources and Agriculture are both looking for families to invest in Self-supply, or household irrigation as it is known in agriculture. The agricultural sector aims to develop 380,000 hand-dug or manually drilled wells under a slogan of 'one family, one well' through its household irrigation strategy. What emerged is that there is the following win-win relationship, combining the agricultural sector's capacity and knowledge on how to get technologies and information to farmers, with the water supply sector's experience of improving water safety from proper protection to safe hygiene practices and household water treatment. One quote that nicely summed it all up was 'Alone we can go faster, together we can go further'.

Article by John Butterworth
Read more at www.irc.nl/page/82364

IRC, International Water and Sanitation Centre, is an NGO working on equitable and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) services.

News from WAS-RoPSS

The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water

RP improvement activities going on

RP improvement activities are in progress in Yetabon Kebele of Masken Woreda. Newly developed four types of improved RP, Bearing Model, Bushing Model, Economic Model, and Windlass Model, were installed after deepening and cleaning of the test wells. Each model has its own strength, such as durability of Bearing Model and low initial investment of Windlass Model. After the completion of RP installation, the water quality test has been conducted and RPs are now used and monitored by the volunteer monitors. The monitoring will be continued for several months whether the RP users would feel comfortable with these RPs in their daily life. So far, the Project Team found that the monitors are satisfied with the performances of new RP models. In addition to the purpose above, the RPs serve as a demonstration tool in the villages.

4 models of improved PR installed in Masken woreda

Bearing Model
(Ball bearing)

Bushing Model
(Similar to IDE model)

Economic Model
(No wheel cover)

Windlass Model
(Wooden body)

About WAS-RoPSS

The Project is aiming at contributing to improvement of water supply, sanitation and rural livelihoods through dissemination of rope pumps for drinking water in the 4 target woredas in SNNPR, Meskan, Damot Pulasa, Dale, Yirgachefe.

Activities done in Dec. & Jan.

Dec.	– Bamboo casing trial
Dec.	– Baseline survey launched
Dec.	– Preparation of new RP credit scheme MOU
Jan.	– Installation of Test RPs in Meskan Woreda
Jan.	– Site selection for RP demonstration
Jan.	– Meeting with Damot Pulasa Woreda WASH sector and target Kebeles
Jan.	– Promotion activity at target Kebeles in Damot Pulasa Woreda

Coming up in Feb. & Mar.

- MSF (Multi-Stakeholder Forum) 6 at Ghion Hotel
- Signing of RP credit scheme MOU
- Baseline survey continued
- RP field test continued
- Installation of demonstration RPs in the target areas
- Promotion activities in target areas
- Training in Pilot Woredas on self-supply for formulation of RP promotion strategy
- Production of promotion goods/tools

Note: The Yellow highlighted event is a common activity for Self-supply Working Group.

If you have any comments, questions, suggestions, please contact us at;

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Issue No. 3 March 31, 2014

Self Supply News

We are pleased to inform you that the Rope Pump Newsletter is now renewed as 'Self Supply News' in response to the requests from the readers, in order to deliver self-supply related information and updates to the wider audience. The stakeholders working on self-supply contribute their articles on the activities and updates.

Message from EWTI Managing Director

"Self Supply approach is very essential at this time in filling the financial constraint of government and substantially improving sustainability of the water facilities by creating better ownership feeling to the users". Dr. Markos Wijore (A/Managing Director, Ethiopian Water Technology Institute : EWTI) / Director of Sector Support Directorate of Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, mentioned.

EWTI, which is established to be a center of excellence for such technology selection works based on research and evidence, will provide necessary supports, he added. The role of the Institute will be in providing training of trainers for government staffs, NGOs and private sectors and Technical and Vocational Education Trainings (TVETs) particularly in producing medium level professionals for transferring the technology to the grass root level.

The government of Ethiopia is currently promoting every farmer to have water bank for drinking and irrigation purposes. Thus, having affordable lifting devices like: Rope Pumps (which is under implementation by WAS-RoPSS Project) for this water will be good news for the farmers.

Dr. Markos Wijore
EWTI A/Managing Director

In this regard, the Rope Pump (RP) standardization and dissemination activities by WAS-RoPSS Project in collaboration with MoWIE and SNNPR-Water Resources Bureau will reinforce the government's effort to address the rural community with low cost technologies through Self-supply approach.

EWTI will continue to play major role in supporting the effort of JICA/WAS-RoPSS Project in Improvement, Standardization and Dissemination of Rope Pumps for Multipurpose use of Water" said Dr. Markos.He has also expressed his belief that the WAS-RoPSS Project will enhance the achievement of our Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) target for rural water supply access and food security. " Reminding that the rural water supply access was about 66.44% by the end 2005 E.C, the-director said "we need to strongly move forward to coordinately work on low cost technologies in order to reach unaddressed community within the remaining GTP time".

Information from IRC

Two new short films about Self Supply have been made by the renowned local film-maker Abraham Haile, working for IRC in association with the MoWIE and the Millennium Water Alliance.

The first film (Self-supply: a new approach to help supply everyone with safe water, 9 mins) has a national focus and features the State Minister HE Kebede Gerba, amongst others, making a powerful case for Self-supply. The second film (A hidden resource: supporting people to develop their own water supplies, 5 min) focuses on the regional level, taking the example of SNNPR. This is one of the regions already implementing a Self-supply acceleration approach. Both films can be viewed on YouTube.

If you would like to use the films and need copies in other formats, please contact Inge Klaassen at the Self-supply Working Group (Klaassen@irc.nl).

- Self-supply: a new approach to help supply everyone with safe water, 9 min http://youtube/EaynfRbZ0yc
- A hidden resource: supporting people to develop their own water supplies, 5 min http://youtube/0zQaNRz1hKs)

Article by John Butterworth

IRC, International Water and Sanitation Centre, is an NGO working on equitable and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) services.

The MOU for Rope Pump Credit Scheme is signed!!

On February 10, the MOU for implementing a Rope Pump credit scheme, a special micro finance scheme, was signed by the three parties; namely, OMO Micro Finance Institute (OMFI), SNNPR Water Resource Bureau (WRB) and WAS-RoPSS Project. The scheme is for communities to be able to purchase Rope Pump for betterment of their life. After the singing, on February 17, the Project organized an orientation session for the OMFI staff and extension agents to help them understand the new scheme and start implementing. The OMFI extension agents together with Health Extension Workers (HEWs) and Development Agents (DAs) will are promoting Rope Pumps in the community from that day on.

MOU signing; from left, head of OMFI, deputy head SNNPR WRB and the Project deputy chief (Hawassa, February 2014)

Orientation for OMFI staff (Hawassa, February 2014)

Objective

- To establish a frame of the RP credit scheme and formalize the RP fund in OMO MFI in order to achieve improvement of rural drinking water supply through RP dissemination.

Beneficiaries	The residents in the Project target area
Credit Loan Amount	4,000 ETB
Loan Term	1 to 2 years (bi-annual or annual)
Interest	10 % flat + 2% service fee
Collateral	

- Have at least half hectare of land
- Have the title to an estate (land certificate) as collateral for RP credit from the kebele administration
- Form a group collateral or
- Have a house in urban areas as collateral issued from the municipalities

RP Sensitisation Seminar held in project target areas!!

As the 1st step of RP dissemination RP Sensitisation seminars were held in the project target areas. These seminars were taken place in each target woreda and each seminar lasted 2-3 days. On the 1st day, the introduction session was held at the woreda capital for the woreda and kebele administrative staff. The concept of Self Supply, the outline of the project and RP technology were introduced by SNNPR WRB.

The 2nd and 3rd day took place in kebele of the target area as on-the-job training sessions. All the sessions were facilitated by the participants of the 1st day. About 100 people gathered in each kebele session on average.

Helena Korte Kebere, Damot Pulasa

The demonstration of RP and water purification filter were favorably received by the people. On the other hand, they posed a lot of questions about RP, for example, structure of RP, availability of ground water, with or without governmental support for RP installation, etc. The woreda and kebele staff responded to each question attentively. Installation of RPs will begin in April. Project will do its best in facilitating the process.

Bera Tedicho Kebere, Dale

About WAS-RoPSS

The Project is aiming at contributing to improvement of water supply, sanitation and rural livelihoods through dissemination of rope pumps for drinking water in the 4 target woredas in SNNPR, Meskan, Damot Pulasa, Dale, Yirgachefe.

There are high needs for RPs among households

The baseline survey was conducted from December 2013 to February 2014 in the project's target areas. 4 woreda offices and nearly 600 households in 10 kebeles were visited to collect information. PH Hydro consultant team brought an enormous effort to conduct this survey in preparation of questionnaires, training enumerators, sampling water for quality test, visiting offices and households, data entry and report writing. The enumerators had a WASH related background which made the survey more accurate.

One of the exciting responses to a question on "will you like to purchase a RP?". According to the survey, 177 households answered they are interested to purchase RP within 3 months. Based on the results of this survey, the indicators to examine the Project achievements on Project Design Matrix (PDM) - a guide and indicator for the project - will be fixed. Furthermore, the result of the survey will be referred for planning the RP promotion strategies and activities.

Baseline Survey: questionnaire to household (Yirgachefe, January 2014)

Baseline Survey: measuring depth of the well (Dale, January 2014)

Model farmer in Yetabon

Increasing income – It may be common desire for farmers who plan to have own RPs. One farmer has already realized this hope. The farmer is Mr. Hussen Dawed living in Yetabon kebele. How does he use RP and lead to the revenue increases?

Save energy to a minimum

Hussen and his wife Ayelech

"I do in this way" Hussen showed the reporter how he uses the RP. He attaches a funnel and a long hose to outlet of RP, and then takes the hose to garden and water crops. Hussen just sits by the RP and turn the handle. In the garden, one member of his family changes the direction of the hose. It is very simple. "My crop production, especially chatt, increased through the efficient watering" Hussen told us his income had gone up since RP installation, too.

Attache a funnel and a hose to outlet of RP

Think with an idea

Turn a handle in a comfortable position

Before Hussen installed RP, his water source for irrigation was an unprotected well dug in his garden. Hussen had taken water from the well, carried to the crops and watered. It was heavy work. However, he was relieved from the heavy work by RP. While the labor input was decreased, the income was increased. "If I had a RP earlier, I would have harvested and earned more".

It is up to our ingenuity- Hussen seems to give us such message.

Bits of knowledge on Self Supply

~We introduce the words related to Self supply from this issue~

What's "Self Supply"?

☞ The basic definition of Self Supply is *"Improvement to water supplies developed largely or wholly through user investment by households or small groups of households".*

It means, households take the lead in their own development and investing in the construction, upgrading and maintenance of their own water sources, lifting devices and storage facilities.

What's "Rope Pump"?

☞ Rope pump is a simple water-lifting device, which may be installed on traditional or other wells, and reduces human contact with source water.

(Look at the 1st issue of our Self Supply News. Some models of RPs are there)

Source: Sally Sutton, John Butterworth and Lemessa Mekonta.(2012) *A HIDDEN RESOURCE: Household-led rural water supply in Ethiopia*

Bushing Model Rope Pump

Windlass Model Rope Pump

Activities done in Feb. & Mar

Feb.	–	RP field test continued
Feb.	–	Baseline survey was finished
Feb.	–	MOU of RP credit scheme was signed
Feb.	–	RP Sensitization seminars were held in target 4 woredas and 10 keberes
Feb.	–	MSF (Multi-Stakeholder Forum) 6 at Ghion Hotel
Mar.	–	Parts for 80RPs were procured
Mar.	–	4(four) RP producers signed a contract for 80 RPs production
Mar.	–	Contract on the RPs promotion activity was signed with a local consultant

Coming up in Apr. & May.

- 80RPs production
- RP promotion activity
- RP promotion goods production
- 80RPs installations
- Demonstration RPs installation in target areas.
- Training on irrigation skill using RP
- Sensitization activities on health and sanitation
- RP promotion activities through several media tools

Note: The Yellow highlighted event is a common activity for Self-supply Working Group.

If you have any comments, questions, suggestions, please contact us at;

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http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/004/index.html (English)
【EWTI】http://www.ewtec.org.et/

Issue No. 4 June 30, 2014

Self Supply News

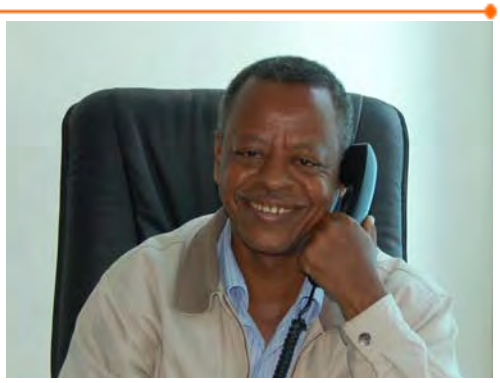
Self Supply News is a bi-monthly newsletter issued by Self Supply Working Group (SSWG) of Ethiopia, which is a forum of government institutions and development partners. JICA WAS-RoPSS Project is currently taking lead to compile this newsletter.

Message from SNNPR-WRB Self-supply Coordinator

"Government in general and we expertise in particular need to support the efforts being carried out by households to have their own water supply source close to their home". Ato Eyasu Mamo (Self-supply Coordinator, SNNPR-Water Resources Bureau) mentioned.
This time, almost 40% of the rural Population of SNNPR does not have access to safe water close to their home (i.e. within 1.5km radius). In order to improve this situation; the government is working hard together with development partners, non-government organization and communities.

Self-supply is taken to be one of strategic intervention areas to ensure that all people in SNNPR have access to Safe water close to their home by the end of the GTP period(2007 EFY) to complement the ongoing effort ,accelerating self-supply is one approach to ensure everyone has access to safe water.

Many people in the region have wells nearby their house. These people have used their own resources to invest in their own water source. However, these household water sources do not always provide safe water for drinking and other household uses. But, upgrading these household water sources is not very costly or difficult and can be done by households themselves with the support of private sector. Government in general and we experts in particular need to support the efforts being carried out by households to have their own water supply source close to their home.



Ato Eyasu Mamo
Self-Supply Coordinator/ Water Quality Expert, WRB-SNNPR

The Project for Rural Water Supply Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement Through Dissemination of Rope Pumps for Drinking water (Was-RoPSS) ,which is being implemented in the SNNPR is believed to contribute to the acceleration of Self-supply in the country. The Project is now increasing values of rope pump as one of the low cost technologies for self-supply. It is considered to be very essential to have clear national strategies for accelerating the dissemination of rope pumps, which may include microfinance facility for the rural population as well as improvement of rope pump as a valued market commodity.

Standardisation of Rope Pump

Quality, quality, quality! Or as one of the manufacturers stated: "if we don't produce quality pumps, we will not sell any pumps".

In the past ten years a lot of Rope pumps have been sold and distributed in Ethiopia. A part of these work very well while others show a lot of breakdowns, due to the use of low quality materials, wrongly produced parts and poor welding and construction skills of non trained manufacturers. Some parts of rope pumps are not always available in the market and are often not exchangeable between different pump models. 'This needs to be changed', one of the manufacturers said. And he is right, now self supply is gaining more interest in Ethiopia, quality of the pumps becomes increasingly important.
WAS-RoPPS, MoWIE and the manufacturers joined hands in an initiative to standardize some critical parts and materials for the production of Rope pumps. So will bushings be interchangeable between different pump models from different manufacturers and all agreed on the fact that pumps should be manufactured of good quality materials.

Meeting of stakeholders discussing about standardisation

Wow! This would be a big step forward. In the new project period, starting in September, WAS-RoPPS will closely follow-up the discussions between MoWIE and the manufacturers towards the standardisation of critical Rope pump parts in Ethiopia. To be continued!

Different Pump Models Field Tested in Mesken Woreda

Yesterday I bought a new laptop. My old one, 7 years old, needed to be replaced. In the shop it immediately became clear, I had choices to make. Very expensive ones that could play games and movies and very cheap ones that may not be quick enough for the software I want to use. Finally I found one, good enough for the software I want to use and still affordable, although I did not have a lot of savings left. And so I am happy that I found a laptop that matched my needs and my budget. It's so good to have choices!

'pole model'

'2014 model'

'economy model'

And with pumps, it's actually not much different. Some want electrical pumps, some want Rope pumps. But even Rope pumps may be sometimes too expensive for the budget saved by a family in the village. But, that may change!

Last year WAS-RoPPS Project has conducted a 6 months field test in Mesken Woreda, testing 12 pumps of different models at village and house hold level. Not only 2014 models, optional equipped with ball bearings or cheaper bushings, but also an 'economy model' and budget 'pole model' for single households were tested. The latter of course with the advantage that the pumps are cheaper and therefore more affordable.

During these 6 months, the pumps were closely monitored and lots of discussions took place with the users of the pumps. What did they think of their own pump model, and what about the other models in the village? Which pump was more attractive to them, and which pump was affordable? All pumps did function very well during the testing period. The more expensive pumps were better equipped to serve a group of households or intensive use, while the cheap pumps did well for use by a single household. …….Something I had to think about yesterday, when I bought my laptop ☺. Isn't it good that we have choices?
Arjen

Arjen van der Wal has been involved in JICA initiated introduction of the Rope pump in Ethiopia since 2004, is author of the Ethiopian Rope pump manual that was integrated in the WRB Guidelines and member of the WAS-RoPPS project team.

80 Rope Pumps Produced!

One of the major activities in WAS-RoPSS Project is to install rope pumps in self-supply manner. The local artisans, who are trained by the Project, are installing rope pumps for the households, who are willing to purchase rope pump for their family use. The rope pumps for this purpose was made by 4 rope pump producers, namely; Mr. Getachew, Mr. Timotiyos, Mr. Menberu and Mr. Makonen. Also well cover and reducer blocks were produced by selected local manufactures.

Well-cover slab training. The trainer is Mr. Getachew, at the back in the picture.

Mr. Kassu from WRB and Meskan Water Office Engineer are happy to see the rope pump produced!

About WAS-RoPSS The Project is aiming at contributing to improvement of water supply, sanitation and rural livelihoods through dissemination of rope pumps for drinking water in the 4 target woredas in SNNPR, Meskan, Damot Pulasa, Dale and Yirgachefe.

News from WAS-RoPSS

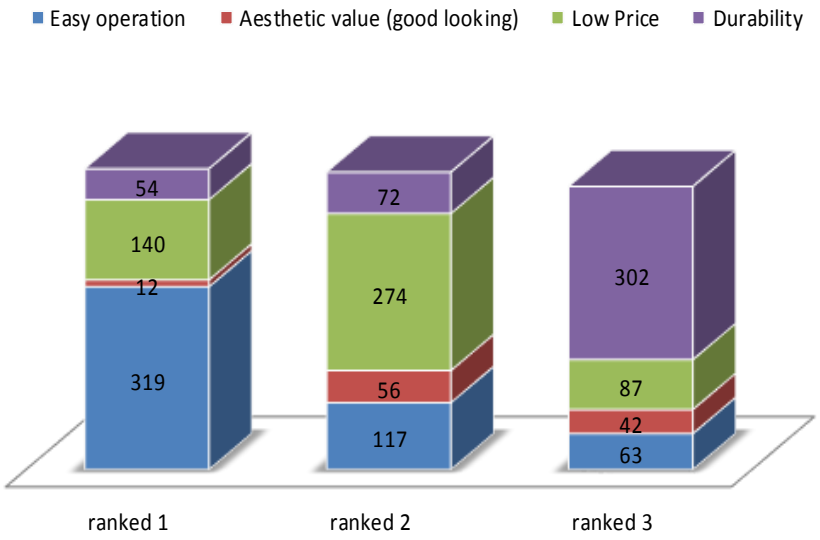
The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water

Baseline Survey Result

In the baseline survey conducted in December 2013 and January 2014, the socio-economic situation and the perception of the people on rope pumps were studied in the project target areas, utilizing the questionnaires.

The right figure shows the high-ranked responses to the questions related to the attractions of rope pump technology. As shown on the table, the frequency of responses is high at "low price" and "easy operation".

(Survey Method: 583 respondents in total by simple random sampling with residents in 10 target kebeles in 4 woreda,)



	ranked 1	ranked 2	ranked 3	total
Easy operation	**319**	117	63	499
Aesthetic value (good looking)	12	56	42	110
Low Price	140	**274**	87	501
Durability	54	72	**302**	428

Bits of Knowledge on Self Supply

~We introduce the words related to Self supply~

What's "MUS/multi-purpose use of water"?

☞ As described in FAO's document, "The term multiple-use of water is increasingly used in the water sector but often referring to Different levels of scale where multiple-use takes place, or originating from different sectoral Backgrounds."

The basic definition of MUS/multi-purpose use of water in "the lowest level" is *" The household or homestead level: this is the lowest level, where people harvest, gather several sources of water for different uses around or near the homestead, including domestic use, small-scale productive uses, such as backyard gardens, livestock, micro-enterprises, etc (FAO)"*

It means, water being used for different purpose, not only for own consumption but also for income generation. With this income, household can repay the loan which they borrowed from financial institution when they purchased water supply facility.

Source: Daniel Renault FAO Water "*Generalities on Multiple Uses of Water Services" URL:http://www.fao.org/nr/water/docs/Generalities-on-MUS.pdf*

Multi-purpose use of rope pump (using for washing, and gardening)

Activities done in April, May and June

Apr.	–	Rope pump field test continued
Apr.	–	80rope pumps produced
Apr.	–	Rope pump promotion activity
Apr.	–	Demonstration wells by "low-cost technology" drilled
May	–	Workshop on formulation of rope pump dissemination strategy and Self-Supply training conducted
May	–	Rope pump promotion goods produced
May	–	Standardization meeting held
May	–	TOT on rope pump production conducted by MoWIE
May	–	Demonstration rope pumps installed in Yetabon in Meskan, Chito Health Center in Yirgachefe and Bera Chale Health Post in Dale
May	–	Rope pump promotion activities by target Ketena conducted
May	–	Household who want to purchase rope pumps identified and surveyed
May	–	Well cover and reducer blocks produced by local manufacturers
Jun	–	Training on agriculture skill using rope pump conducted
Jun	–	Procurement system meeting for WRB conducted
Jun	–	Quarterly progress meeting for OMFI staff conducted
Jun	–	Baseline survey result presented and woreda strategy on self-supply rope pump formulation workshop conducted
Jun	–	JCC and Steering Committee meetings held
Jun	–	Rope pumps installation training for local artisans conducted
Jun	–	Rope pump improvement activity completed and new rope pump models selected
Jun	–	Rope pumps purchased and installed for households who signed on rope pump credit agreement

Forecast of Next Years Plan

The first WAS-RoPPS project period has almost come to an end. The second project period will start in September. While the first year had its focus on standardisation, technical improvements and field testing, in the second year the Project will mainly focus on further imbedding of the rope pump technology in the Ethiopian context. TVETC for example may add the rope pump technology to their curriculum and a quality control system is under discussion. But first of all A–LOT–OF–TRAINING will be conducted to all stakeholders involved in rope pump manufacturing, installation, operation and maintenance. Encouraging after sales of the manufactures, distributing maintenance sheets for users to understand how to maintain their pumps, promotion of the rope pump at all levels… too much to list all down here!

At the end of the first project period the WAS-RoPPS team wants to thank all stakeholders for their tremendous input! We are very much looking forward to the next project year to come. Please stay in touch, more news to come in the next edition of the Self Supply News. Special thanks to the SSWG members, who contributed to this newsletter. We expect their active participation will be extended further for the coming year!

If you have any comments, questions, suggestions, please contact us at;

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