

Self Supply New



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 Rural WASH Coordinator, MoWIE

"Our Ministry is promoting self-supply not only because it fills gaps in financial constraint from government side, but also for its suitability for multiple use of water Services (MUS) and better sustainability" Ato Tamene Hailu (Rural WaSH Coordinator, MoWIE) mentioned. That is why the government of Ethiopia has committed to address up to 30% of population with Self-supplied water particularly in rural parts of the country according to Ato Tamene.

In sight of this, the coordinator has expressed his appreciation for the JICA/WAS-RoPSS Project contribution towards the realization of government's plan in Self-supply. Implementing proper rope pump promotion mechanism, improving and standardizing Rope pump technology which is one of the main water lifting devices in Self-supply are the roles that the Project is playing. The report on the monitoring of the Project activities in Dale woreda (Sidama zone) and Meskan woreda (Gurage zone) by a group of professionals from the Ministry witnesses this fact. The same report indicated that demand for the technology is also increased in the project intervention areas and the users of the already installed rope

pumps are happy with the Project. Ato Tamene has also forwarded his recommendation that detail hydrogeological study and database are important for better sustainability of the schemes as a few rope pumps have



Ato Tamene Hailu
Rural WASH Coordinator,
MoWIE

been installed on drying wells (in dry season) may be due to gap in having necessary data on the wells.

Finally, the coordinator has stated that from its achievements so far, it is not difficult to estimate that the Project can reverse the bad image of rope pumps (due to experience with low quality rope pumps in some areas) through the planned activities in standardization and quality control of rope pumps. Thus, the intended goal of the Project and the government plan in self-supply will be unquestionably achieved.

News from WAS-RoPSS

How are Rope Pumps in the field?



From 18 September for a week, Regional Water Resource Bureau and Woreda Water Offices in Yirgachefe and Meskan conducted monitoring for the rope pumps which was installed in July 2014 - 2 months ago.

In general, the pumps were functioning well. However, we found out some few problems in installation; for example, the pipe was bended because of the bolt was too tight which caused the rope and piston not running smoothly (see the picture 1), and the cup and water tanker had a crack (see the picture 2). Hence



the problems were minor, the monitoring team fixed on-site or the woreda water officers promised to fix all the problems afterwards. This is the advantage of rope pump. EASY TO MAINTAIN!!



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.



Woreda Level Implementation Plan

A three-day workshop on woreda WASH planning was held from June 25 to 27, 2014 with participation of Woreda WASH Team, which is composed of water, education, agriculture, finance and TVET line offices. The representatives of regional and zonal level officers were also participated. Major activities and budget estimates for Self-supply implementation in target woredas were made through group work discussion. The plan was consisting of overview background, analysis on characteristics (strengths and weaknesses) of woreda for dissemination of Self-supply and low-cost technology promotion, and challenges and solutions. Since the new Ethiopian fiscal year starts from July, 2014, the drafted plan can be utilized as their WASH plan while the details of activity plans and budget are modified when necessary. Project Team will continue supporting the woreda level planning in period 2 of the WAS-RoPSS project (during from August 2014 to August 2015).

The summary of the drafted WASH Plan is as the table follows;

Woreda	Major contents of Woreda WASH Plan (Draft)
Dale	Awareness creation, sensitization meeting with community, technical training on RP, linkage with OMO Micro Finance Institute, training on sanitation and hygiene, income generation, supportive supervision
Damot Pulasa	Training on RP manufacturing, Credit provision for RP, Connecting manufacturer with consumers, strengthening the existing and organizing new self-help group
Meskan	Sanitation and hygiene education, awareness and demand creation, RP promotion through HEW, DA, Gender mainstreaming, supportive supervision, surveying HDW, well treatment(disinfection etc.), technical training on agriculture and RP demonstration, demand creation on loan and saving
Yirgachefe	Sensitization meeting, training for selected kebeles/households, technical training, strengthening existing small enterprising support equipment



The woreda-specific information were exchanged and discussed among the participants and draft WASH plans were formulated in woreda-segregated groups.



Eleven Village Technicians Trained on Installation of Rope Pumps

Proper installation and wellhead works are among the most critical processes of improvement of family wells. In order to accelerate self-supply, WAS-RoPSS Project is engaged in training of local human resources, "Village Technicians" who are based in the rural villages and give technical services to the rural communities in installation, wellhead

work and minor maintenance of rope pumps. Eleven Village Technicians were trained between June and July 2014 in Meskan Woreda in Gurage Zone and Yirgachefe Woreda in Gedeo Zone, SNNPR. With actual practices of rope pump installation, the Village Technicians are now equipped with the hands-on techniques in well cleaning, well mouth protection, construction of apron, drainage canal and soak away pit, and installation of rope

pumps. The Project Team hopes that the rural community people in the target areas have an easy access to technical services providers in their own villages and are able to maintain their own family wells by themselves. In addition to the eleven village technicians, six woreda water office experts from three project target woredas (Meskan, Yirgachefe and Dale), two from each woreda have been trained to back up the village technicians when needed.





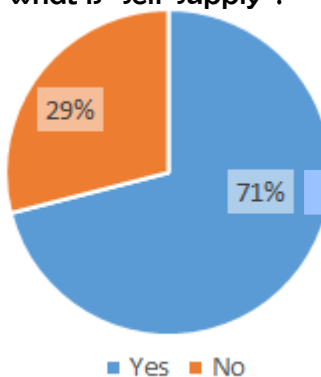
Baseline Survey Result –What’s Self supply?

In the baseline survey conducted in December 2013 and January 2014, the understanding on the definition of self-supply was studied in the project target areas, using questionnaires.

Though the majority of respondents (71%) said that they know the definition of Self-supply, they could not correctly explain it. As indicated in the graph on right, 75% of the respondents - among the ones responded “I know” - were misunderstanding the meaning of “self-supply”. The proper definition of self-supply is: ‘Improvement to water supplies developed largely or wholly through user investment by households or small groups of households.’ While frequent answers for defining by the respondents were “securing water quality” and “sufficient yield”, etc. They have also defined Self-supply as “ownership”, “responsibility”, “low cost technologies” and “extension services”.

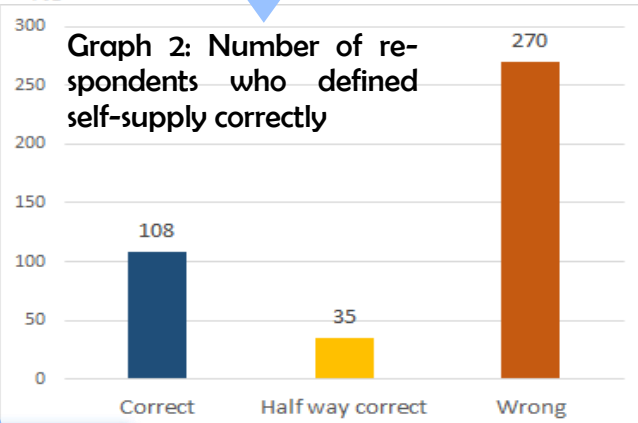
The total responses were 388, including the multiple words counted from one respondent. Frequently used terms in the responses to the open question in defining self-supply are as summarized in the table below.

Graph 1: Do you know what is “self-supply”?



Among the one responded “YES”, almost 75% were misunderstanding about the definition of self-supply (SS).

Graph 2: Number of respondents who defined self-supply correctly



71% of people think they know self-supply but in actual, only 18.5% knew and more than 80% don't know.

Graph 3: Proportion of respondents who knows self-supply (SS)

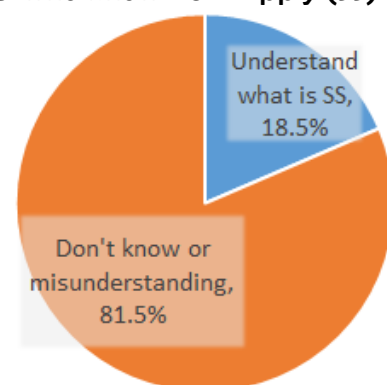


Table 1: Frequency of the terms used in combination for explaining self-supply

Ownership		Livelihood improvement		Water Supply	
private	4	important	8	enough	2
own	41	better	8	sufficient	15
himself	4	needs	21	source	8
ourselves	1	work hard	16	satisfy	24
itself	4	primary	8	supply	45
oneself	2	Sub total	61	access	5
managing	25			scheme	11
Sub total	81			Sub total	110

Usefulness, Easiness		Technology, Water Lifting		Water Quality		Utilization		Cost	
useful	1	modern	4	pure	27	irrigation	7	low cost	31
near	7	construction	8	clean	2	purpose	34	Cheap	1
easy	19	rope pump	2	drink	3	Sub total	41	Sub total	32
easily	4	lift	6	Sub total	32				
simple	8	fetch	1						
convenient	1	install	2						
Sub total	40	Sub total	23						



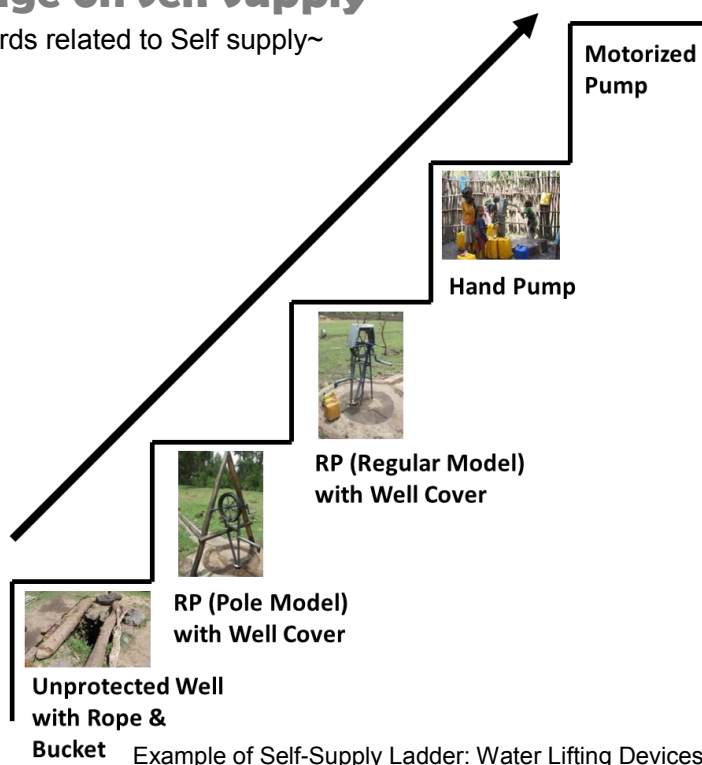
Bits of Knowledge on Self Supply

~We introduce the words related to Self supply~

What's "Self-Supply ladder"?

☞ One of the key concepts of Self-supply for water and sanitation is to get people on the ladder with an affordable solution by themselves in order to improve situation on water and sanitation.

Households can be encouraged to follow a ladder of progressive improvement in the water supply and sanitation system, deciding on what level they can afford to reach at any one time and being made aware of higher level alternatives to which they may aspire. A household can start with a low cost investment (e.g. digging an unprotected hand-dug well with rope and bucket), and then further investments are made in affordable steps to move up the ladder (e.g. rope pump with well cover). In this option they cover all costs while an enabling environment is strengthened both by government and non-governmental partners, which may include provision of micro credit and technical supports in installation and maintenance.



Self-Supply related Activity Schedule

Activities done in Jul., Aug. & Sep.

Jul.	– Rope pumps installation training for village technician in Yirgachefe and Meskan woredas in SNNPR
Jul.	– Rope pumps purchased and installed for households who signed on Rope Pump Credit agreement
Jul.	– Disinfection of wells fitted with rope pumps
Jul.	– Household wells technical assessment in Dale woreda in SNNPR
Aug.	– SSWG integrated into Rural WASH committee under OWP
Aug.	– IRC collaborated with Millennium Water started project
Aug.	– MoWIE/JICA WAS-RoPSS started 2nd period of the project
Sep.	– Rope pump calendar distributed *those who haven't got it, come to WAS-RoPSS office!

Coming up in Oct. & Nov.

– Water Safety Plans and Potatest Training in Hawassa
– Meetings on minimum standard of rope pump
– Meetings on quality control of rope pump
– Drafting of "2014 model" and "Pole model" rope pumps manuals
– TOT for rope pump manufacturing
– RP promotion activities
– Rope pumps installation training for village technician in Dale woreda in SNNPR
– Rope pumps installations in Dale woreda in SNNPR

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

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Webiste

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【JICA】 [http://www.jica.go.jp/oda/project/1100485/index.html\(Japanese\)](http://www.jica.go.jp/oda/project/1100485/index.html(Japanese))
[http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/OO4/index.html \(English\)](http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/OO4/index.html (English))

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Message from WAS-RoPSS's counterparts of WRB/SNNPR

"WAS-RoPSS Project plays an important role and contributes to promotion of Self-Supply in our region. Ato Kassu Eshete (socio-economist) and Ato Dereje Haile (mechanic)" main counterparts of Water Resource Bureau (WRB) of SNNPR for WAS-RoPSS Project mentioned.

They are working in close collaboration with the project team since the beginning of the Project. "We are now in the practical phase for dissemination of rope pumps for Self-supply. Rural people in the Project target areas are benefiting from the installed rope pump using not only for drinking water but also for multipurpose use of water i.e., domestic uses for hygiene and sanitation, agriculture and livestock watering. People appreciate the Project efforts and demand for rope pumps are increasing day to day in the target areas as a result of promotion the technology by the Project". They also point out that WRB benefit from the Project to promote widely Self-supply particularly dissemination of rope pumps for households in the region. "We'd like to share ideas and experiences of this project to other zones and woredas in order to spread Self-supply in the whole



region."

WRB/SNNPR is currently promoting Self-supply technologies widely, especially rope pump in the whole region following the same approach and modality developed by the Project.

News from WAS-RoPSS

JICA Country Representative Visited Rope Pump Users in Yetabon

It was a great pleasure for the users and Village Technicians in Yetabon Kebele to receive a big guest on October 14, 2014. Mr. Kimiaki Jin, Country Representative of JICA Ethiopia Office, accompanied with Mr. Ephrem Fufa, Program Officer visited the rope pump users in Yetabon Kebele, Meskan Woreda in SNNPR.



Mr. Jin, Country Representative of JICA Ethiopia (second left) Office listening to the explanation of Mr. Arjen van der Wal, Dutch Expert (center). Village Technicians (persons in blue work clothes) actively reported the situation.

Water Resources Bureau, Woreda Water Office and Micro Finance Agent also accompanied his visit and explained the situation of rope pump promotion in the village. Mr. Jin, after his visit expressed his appreciation to all the local actors for their efforts in promotion of rope pump technology. In particular, he was impressed by the active involvement of five Village Technicians, who were trained by WAS-RoPSS Project and technically supporting the rope pump users in the village.

About WAS-RoPSS

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Training on Water Safety Plans and Water Quality Analysis (Potatest)

A 6-day training on Water Safety Plans (WSPs) and Potatest kit (rapid water quality test kit) was held from September 29 to October 4, 2014 at Haroni Hotel, Hawassa. Facilitators were from WHO, JICA and GLOWS trained private consultant and participants were from water, health and education offices of each Woreda (*1) and Zones(*2) in the project target areas and WRB/SNNPR.



Mr. Waltaji from WHO

One of the objectives of the training was for the participants to recognize how safe water supply and management are important for well-being of community. The training was combined with lectures, discussions and practices. After the participants understand how to conduct WSPs and the Potatest, everyone went for field visit and assessed water points in Dale woreda. The results of check list and water quality analysis was evaluated according to the WSPs template.

Overall, all participants actively participated in the training with enormous efforts by the facilitators and organizers. The group work presentations by participants were interesting. That is the reason why we believe that the implementations of WSPs can contribute to safe water supply by promoting rope pump!

Overall, all participants actively participated in the training



Demonstration of potatest

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*1: Dale, Damot Pulasa, Meskan, Yirgachefe

*2: Sidama, Gurage, Wolaita, Gedeo

(written by Takashi Nedachi, Potatest Lecturer)



Facilitators and participants

Mr. Takashi Nedachi (right bottom) is a member of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer assigned at Water Quality Lab Section in WRB-SNNPR. He is specialized in Industrial chemistry and microbiology.

News from IRC

IRC Aqua for All



MILLENNIUM WATER ALLIANCE

The Millennium Water Alliance kicks off its second phase and self-supply acceleration activities

The Millennium Water Alliance – Ethiopia Programme (MWA-EP) brings together some of the largest NGOs working on WASH in Ethiopia. Just like in the One WASH National Programme, a new and eye catching activity in the second phase of the MWA-EP programme (2014-2017) is the inclusion of Self-supply acceleration. Seeking to support government in extending services through household investment, the MWA-EP's Self-supply acceleration activities are modest but strategic. They aim to develop and pilot a high-quality and comprehensive package of 'software' activities to promote Self-supply and trigger family investments directly extending or improving services to 55,000 families. The bigger objective is to provide a comprehensive, tested and well documented model for Self-supply acceleration that is influential at regional and national levels.

Activities are starting in two woredas in Oromia (Omo Nada and Dugda) and five in Amhara (Kalu, Kelala, Estie, Farta and Dera). Self-supply acceleration at woreda level involve three lead partners (WVE, Care and CRS) working with the support of their local partners and with the support of IRC and Dutch foundation Aqua for





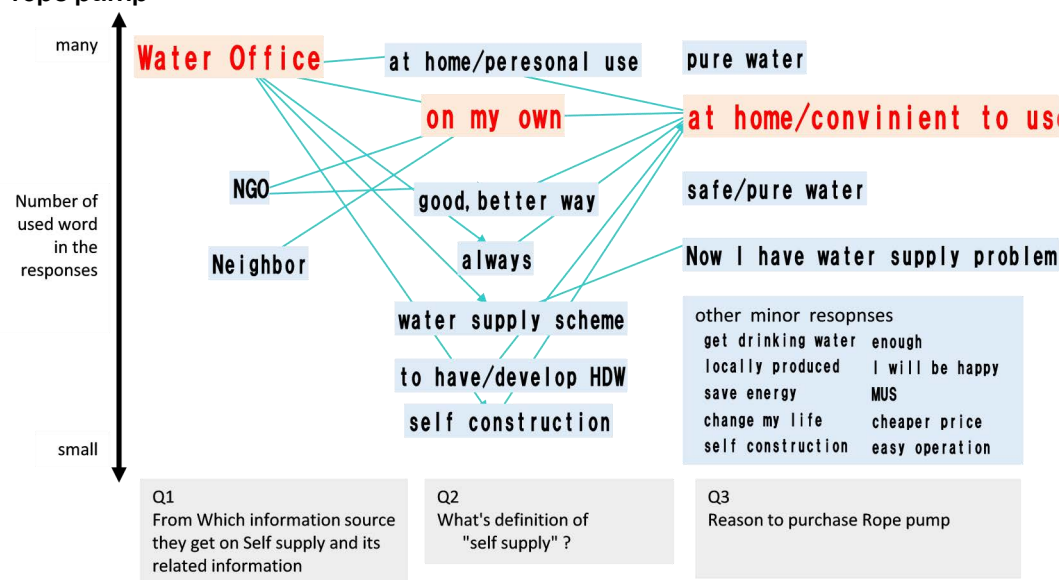
Baseline Survey Result

What the rural people in the WAS-RoPSS Project area think about rope pump and Self-supply in the baseline survey?

At the end of the Period 1 of the WAS-RoPSS Project, 24 households and 1 organization showed their interest to buy rope pumps in utilizing Rope Pump Credit Scheme. Among these 25, 24 households who finally decided to buy rope pumps, were also the respondents of the baseline survey conducted in December 2013 and January 2014.

An analysis was done, attempting to find out the relationship between their responses for three key questions asked during the baseline survey and their actions in purchasing rope pumps. The questions were; 1) information source on water supply, 2) what they know about self-supply, 3) the reason for buying rope pump. The words used by a respondent are connected with blue lines to see the frequency of the responses and the combinations of answers.

Graph : Relationship between understanding of self-supply and reason for purchasing rope pump



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

Check on their website at <http://www.ircwash.org/topics/water-security> (There are 2 videos that you can enhance your understanding on self-supply!)

All. IRC (www.ircwash.org) are coordinating the activities overall, and Aqua for All are focusing on critical business development and finance aspects. On the 2nd October 2014, the partners held Self-supply acceleration sessions as part of the programme kick-off meeting, and from 27-31 October and 4-8 November 2014 training workshops were held in Adama (for Oromia) and Bahar Dar (for Amhara). These training workshops focused on supporting woredas (with NGO support) to develop a Self-supply acceleration plan based upon the national manual and a training curriculum developed by IRC (download at http://www.ircwash.org/sites/default/files/self_supply_planning_guidelines_03062014.pdf). Typically woreda's were represented by administration, water, agriculture, health, and finance or enterprise development staff. Other participants include MFIs, regional government, and other interested NGOs which included IRC (International Rescue Committee) and WaterAid. Trainers and expert inputs included IRC, Aqua for All, WAS-RoPSS, ACIS and water.org staff.

Over the coming months, the participating woredas are expected to further develop and to start to implement their Self-supply acceleration plans. For more information please contact Lemessa Mekonta (mekonta@ircwash.org).





Bits of Knowledge on Self Supply

~We introduce the words related to Self supply~

What's "Household Water Treatment and safe Storage (HWTs) "?

UNICEF and WHO as leading organisations in WASH sector promote household water treatment and safe storage as low cost solutions for low risk drinking water in developing countries. HWTs is considered as one of the important Self-supply technologies to be associated with improvement of water supply facilities. There are several methods to improve the microbial quality of household water which contribute to reduction of the burden of diarrhoeal disease. The method includes filtration, chemical disinfection, disinfection with heat (boiling, pasteurization) and flocculants/disinfectants. In addition, a combination of these methods may be used to increase the efficiency of treatment (WHO, 2012). HWTs has been recommended in the WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality (GDWQ): "Household water treatment approaches have the potential to have rapid and significant positive health impacts in situations where piped water systems are not possible and where people rely on source water that may be contaminated or where stored water becomes contaminated because of unhygienic handling during transport or in the home" (WHO, 2011b).

References:

- WHO (2011b). *Guidelines for drinking-water quality, 4th ed.* Geneva, Switzerland, World Health Organization (http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241548151_eng.pdf).
- WHO (2012). *A toolkit for monitoring and evaluating household water treatment and safe storage programmes.* Geneva, Switzerland, World Health Organization



Demonstration of Sawyer filter



Demonstration of Tulip filter

Self-Supply Fair to be organised!

MoWIE, IRC and WAS-RoPSS Project will jointly organize Self-Supply (SS) Fair from 19th to 22th March in combination with the World Water Day. This SS Fair aims to raise awareness of the public about SS and to enhance the linkage among different stakeholders, including government, development partners and private sector for promotion of SS.

WAS-RoPSS and IRC plan to have multiple events such as seminar for experience sharing in SS, exhibition by private service providers, government organisations and development partners, business matching event, demonstrations of SS technologies, film stripe etc.

Detail program and schedule of this SS Fair will be given in the next newsletter.

Self-Supply related Activity Schedule

Activities done in Oct. & Nov.

- Oct. – Issuing Self-Supply News No 5
- Oct. – Water Safety Plan and Potatest Training in Hawassa
- Oct. – Field visit in the WAS-RoPSS Project area by Mr.Jin, Country Representative of JICA
- Oct. – Training Workshop for Self-Supply Acceleration Planning organized by IRC and Millennium Water Alliance (MWA)
- Nov. – TOT on RP installation in SNNPR
- Nov. – Issuing Self-Supply News No.6

Coming up in Dec. & Jan.

- Starting of RP promotional activities in the target woredas of WAS-RoPSS in SNNPR
- Rope pumps installation training for village technician in Dale woreda in SNNPR
- TOT on RP manufacturing, installation and maintenance in SNNPR
- Rope pump inspectors' training in Addis Ababa

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Webiste

[MoWIE] <http://www.mowr.gov.et/>

[JICA] <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda/project/1100485/index.html> (Japanese)
<http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/OO4/index.html> (English)

[IRC] <http://www.ircwash.org/>

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Opinion of Village Technicians

"Self-supply is what everybody has to taste" mentioned by Ato Mohammed Shafo, one of JICA/WAS-RoPSS trained Village Technician in Yetabon Kebele of Meskan Woreda. Ato Mohammed being one of the test rope pump users and a village technician has witnessed that Self-supply scheme has many advantages that every rural dweller has to taste. He used to say, "Before tasting, nobody can talk how much honey is delicious. Self-supply is like that, before I started to use the rope pump, I didn't expect these all benefits which I am enjoying now. Rather, I was worrying about the price of having the Rope pump scheme. Its proximity to my family made it very easy to fetch water at any time we need. Reduction of water lifting load, easiness for operation, avoiding of risks for my children and livestock (from falling into the well), protection from flood and any dirt are among the advantages of installing rope pump on hand-dug wells. Due to the protection of the well with wellhead construction, the water quality is now by far better than before the installation of the rope pump. The easiness for operation made it feasible for multi-



The village technicians in Meskan Woreda

ple use purpose such as: for agriculture in the garden, livestock watering in addition to the domestic uses".

Ato Mohammed has also mentioned his ambition that "as a village technician, I don't want to see any rope pump not functional in my village."

Finally, the village technician has forwarded his gratitude for JICA/WAS-RoPSS Project for introducing the Self-supply schemes (i.e. dissemination of rope pump, awareness creation on water quality, hygiene and sanitation issues and making linkage with different household water treatment and safe storage suppliers).

News from WAS-RoPSS

RP installation training

The Project has given the trainings on how to install rope pump and how to do the maintenance. This training was given to target woreda, WRB workers, target kebeles village technicians, the different zone TVET instructors and different private sectors workers. By this time the project have trained 40 peoples who can make rope pump installation and maintenance.

During the last installation training held in Dale Woreda in December, one introductory session was held to acknowledge village technicians to the community at the market place. This attempt worked well for community to know who they should contact for rope pump.

Ato Samuel, the head of WRB-SNNPR, visited the training. He encouraged the village technicians by informing "WRB have procured 10,000 rope pumps to be installed".

The village technicians will be very busy!!!



At the market place, kebele Chairman introduced village technicians in the area



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.



Safe Water Chain Training

Trainings on Safe Water Chain (2-days training for 2 groups) were held consecutively from December 29 to January 2nd at Kefle Selam Hotel, Hawassa. The facilitators were from Tabor consultants, SNNPR Health Bureau, Water Resource Bureau JOCV, WAS-RoPSS staffs, and participants were from Woreda health offices, Health Extension Workers (HEWs) and health promoters in the project target areas(*). The objectives were to understand definitions of safe water, mechanism of contamination of fecal and waste, pathogenic bacteria, hand wash

method, house hold water treatment, palpable water quality test using 3M Petrifilm for E.Coli(Fecal bacteria) and so on.

Through the training, the participants analyzed actual situations and challenges that they are facing for each area and planned activities to tackle their issues.

Mr. Takashi Nedachi (right bottom) is a member of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer assigned at Water Quality Lab Section in WRB-SNNPR. He is specialized in Industrial chemistry and microbiology.



Dasalegn from Regional Health Bureau explained about safe water chain and household water treatment



Group work for planning actions immediately after training was done.



Takashi, the Water Quality JOCV, explained about "3M Petri-film", which is a simple water quality test kit, to HEWs.

Safe Water Chain awareness creation sessions everywhere!

The trainees from "Safe Water Chain Training" have been conducting awareness creation sessions according to the action plan they made during the training.

On 14 January 2015, at a secondary school in Bera Tedicho Kebele in Dale Woreda, during the break time between the classes, around 460 students gathered and listened to the session enthusiastically.

On 19 January 2015, at Yetabon Health Post in Meskan Woreda, around 300 men, women and children gathered. Some participants were interested in purchasing water filter.

On 21 and 22 January 2015, in 2 kebeles in Damot Pulasa Woreda, the Lera Health Center staff con-

ducted education sessions for their community.

In February, Lebenu and Takashi from WRB led the training participants to conduct water quality test to bring people's attention to the risk that they are facing from their well, using 3M petrifilm. This palpable and easily handled test kit was found effective in showing people the bacteria and stimulating them to treat water before drinking.

In every session, the health personnels talked about why we need clean water and how to treat water at home. They also demonstrated household water treatment tools, such as ceramic filters and water purification chemicals



Addisu from Dale Woreda Health Office conducted a session on safe water chain for Bera Tedicho High School students



Tigist, Gedema, Gennemo, Awol, Tadele who are Meskan Woreda health workers and kebele admin officers gave lecture to Yetabon community.



At Dale Woreda Gajamo Primary School. Teachers and students listen to our session very seriously.



Disinfection for PR installed well at Dale Woreda

It is important to do proper disinfection (*) to improve water in terms of microbial water quality. After installation of rope pumps, the disinfection for the wells was conducted by the staff members of Dale Woreda Water Office, Dale Woreda Health Office, SNNPR Water Resource Bureau and JICA WAS-RoPSS from 26th to 28th December, 2014. The objectives of this activity were not only to disinfect the wells but also to improve technical skills of the government officers in water treatment and, at the same time, to create awareness of safe water for local people. During disinfection, a lot of users and children came to see the activities, and woreda office staffs explained the importance of safe water to them.

Bits of knowledge on Self Supply

**Disinfection: One of the ways to treat water by killing bacteria in the water using Chlorine such as Calcium hypochlorite. Chlorine is chemical for strong oxidant. Therefore, most of bacteria can not survive under Chlorine. The working method is as follows; firstly adding Chlorine as 50-100 mg/L residual chlorine depend on turbidity, and then keep it overnight(12-24 hours). During that, it is not available to use the water due to high concentration of Chlorine. After that, throwing out the treated water until <0.5 mg/L as residual chlorine- at this point, the smell of Chlorine disappears.*



Zerihun (yellow Tshirt), from Dale Woreda Water Office, is mixing chlorine before putting to the well.



Pouring high chlorine dissolved water into the well



While disinfection, woreda water office staff taught children to clean the surrounding of the well for better hygiene.

Training on Rope Pump Credit Scheme

On 24 and 25 January 2015, Omo Micro Finance Institute (OMFI) and WAS-RoPSS Project conducted a training on rope pump credit scheme. The scheme was introduced a year ago, however, because the scheme is still on trial stage with complicated procedures, Some OMFI staff and clients were not very sure about the procedure. Intensive preparation was done by OMFI and the Project, with site visits before the training.

The programme was not only review the scheme but also explaining about the coupon system* for the purpose of beneficiaries to understand that it is a loan, new uniformed formats for this scheme, saving box, etc. Several group works were done for them to plan next action for accelerating number of loan agreements and clarify repayment schedule. The discussion among the participants were very fruitful in terms of solving challenges that they are facing.

**The coupon system was introduced for the clients to feel that they are actually "paying" for RP installation, instead of providing everything in kind.*



Coupon that we are introducing

የገመድ ፓምፕ ብድር ኩፖን < ለተከለ አገልግሎት >			
Rope pump credit coupon <INSTALLATION>			
የኩፖን ዋጋ Coupon value	ETB		SN : 2014/088 ጠቅላላ ብድር Total Loan Amount
የተሰጠበት ስም Name	ፊርማ Sign	ፊርማ Sign	
ቀበሌ Kebele	ወረዳ Woreda	Dale	
የአዋግ ማፋት ወኪል ስም Name of OMFI Agent	ፊርማ Sign	ፊርማ Sign	
<p>ማሳሰቢያ ፓምፕ ተተክሎ አገልግሎት የሰጠበት የአካባቢ ባለሙያ ይህ ኩፖን ለተከለ አገልግሎት ለመስጠት ይጠቅም፡፡ ባለሙያውም ከፊት ባለው ቦታ ላይ ስም እና ፊርማውን ያስፋራል፡፡</p> <p>After installation is completed, the user will give this coupon to the installer (village technician). The Village Technician should write his name and sign below.</p>			
የአካባቢ ባለሙያ ስም Name of Village technician	ፊርማ Sign	ፊርማ Sign	
<p>ፓምፕን የተተክሎ የአካባቢ ባለሙያ ኩፖንን ለወረዳ ውሃ ጽ/ቤት ያቀርባል፡፡ በወረዳው የወረዳ ውሃ ባለሙያ ፓምፕ በተከለ መተካትን ካረጋገጠ በኋላ በወረዳው ያረጋግጣል(ከፊትው አገልግሎት ያካፈልፈለፈ)፡፡</p> <p>The Village Technician should take this coupon to Woreda Water Office. Woreda Water Office should check the rope pump installation was done properly and approve by signing below.</p>			
የወረዳ ውሃ ተወካይ ስም Name of W. Water Officer	ፊርማ Sign	ፊርማ Sign	



News from IRC

As part of the CNHF fourth program, particularly in line with the self-supply acceleration program, Millennium Water Alliances- Ethiopian Program (MWA-EP) are planning to undertake baseline survey in project target woredas in two regions. The project target woredas are Dera, Estie, Farta, Kalu and Kelela in Amhara region, and Dugda, Jeldu and Omo Nada woredas in Oromia region. Prioritized kebeles based on self-supply potential will be the focus areas of the survey within each woreda. The lead partners are World Vision, Catholic Relief Secretariat (CRS) and Care; there are also local implementing partners. These NGOs will facilitate the survey and will be supported by IRC and A4A.

The baseline survey is aimed at augmenting the main baseline survey undertaken previously under different program, and collecting comprehensive information about self-supply for woreda based self-supply acceleration

planning; and it has five components with all components directly or indirectly related to self-supply: self-supply facility survey including water quality, business enterprise survey, financial institutions survey, key informant interview survey, and wealth ranking. The survey is supposed to respond to different self-supply technology ladders, number of self-supply facilities, water quality situations, private sectors involvement, etc. The survey uses the smart phone based data collection. It is designed and uploaded to the smart phones using Akvo Flow, and has already been tested both at Office and field level.

IRC, International Water and Sanitation Centre, is an NGO working on equitable and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) services. Check on their website at <http://www.ircwash.org/topics/water-security> (There are 2 videos that you can enhance your understanding on self-supply!)

Self-Supply related Activity Schedule

Activities done in Dec., Jan & Feb.

- Dec. – Rope pumps installation training for village technicians in Dale woreda in SNNPR
- Dec. – Starting of RP promotional activities in the target woredas of WAS-RoPSS in SNNPR
- Dec – Safe Water Chain Training for WAS-RoPSS Project target kebeles
- Jan. – Rope pump inspectors' training in Addis Ababa
- Jan. – Training on RP credit scheme for WAS-RoPSS Project target area OMFI and Woreda Water Offices
- Jan– Feb – Awareness creation on hygiene and water quality of the well in the Project areas
- Feb. – Advance course on RP manufacturing, installation and maintenance in SNNPR

Coming up in Mar & Apr.

- TOT on RP manufacturing, installation and maintenance in SNNPR
- Self Supply Fair and World Water Day and celebration for MDG achievement at Addis Ababa (March 19–23)
- Rope pump installation by village technicians in WAS-RoPSS Project areas
- Self supply training held by WRB-SNNPR in Arba Minch and Mizan
- Rope pump promotion activities in WAS-RoPSS project areas
- Well technical assessment for the candidate households in WAS-RoPSS project areas

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

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Mob: +251 - (0)935-353210/12/14
E-mail: jica.ropepump.ethiopia@gmail.com

Webiste

【MoWIE】 <http://www.mowr.gov.et/>

【JICA】 <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda/project/1100485/index.html> (Japanese)
<http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/004/index.html> (English)

【IRC】 <http://www.ircwash.org/>

Self Supply New

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★ Self-Supply Fair ★

Self-supply Fair was held from March 19 to 22, 2015 (4 days) in Addis Ababa, as a part of World Water Day (WWD) event, organised by MoWIE. The Fair was supported by the development partners, such as WAS-RoPSS, IRC, Millennium Water Alliances, Aqua for All, Water.org and RWSN.

A series of events were organised, focusing on Self-supply with the theme "My Water, My Business", aiming at encouraging the Self-supply promoters, including private sector service providers; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) products producers and suppliers. On March 19, the exhibition and a match-making event were held, while more than 30 exhibitors working in WASH sector displayed and demonstrated their products. The exhibition was opened by H.E. Ato Wondimu Tekle, State Minister and continued till March 22 and a variety of people visited the exhibition booth, including the ministers; H.E. Ato Alemayehu Teganu and H.E. Ato Kebede Gerba, government officers, development partners, students, entrepreneurs and others.

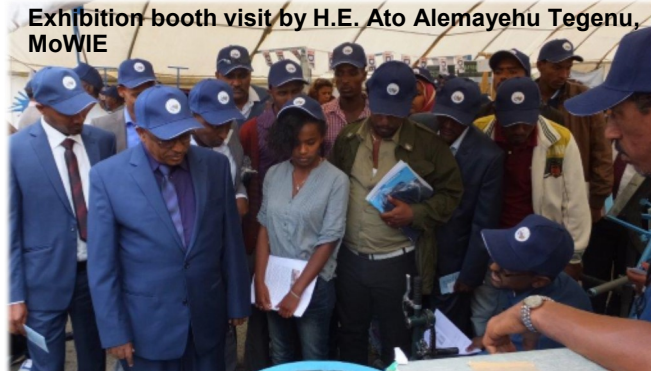


Business match making event
*Read more about this event in the next page→

Seminar on Water Supply and Sustainable Development was organized by MoWIE from March 20 to 21. The focus of the 1st day of the seminar was Self-supply. Over 160 participants attentively listen to the presentations on the experiences of Self-supply from Ethiopian and international experts. Active discussions were held in the panel sessions on how to accelerate Self-supply in Ethiopia.

On the second day of the seminar (March 21), 6 academic papers were presented by the outstanding researchers and practitioners, whose main focus were on sustainable development and water.

Exhibition booth visit by H.E. Ato Alemayehu Teganu, MoWIE



HE. Ato Kebede Gerba, State MoWIE, watching how rope pump works.

Throughout the series of events, the key players in rural water supply including from drilling and HHWT businesses meet with each other and were encouraged to make business relationships. In particular, it was a good opportunity for the private sector partners being triggered for further promotion of Self-supply.



Seminar (March 20 to 21, 2015, Capital Hotel)



Exhibition (March 19 to 22, 2015, in MoWIE compound)



★ Self-Supply Fair ★

Exhibition, matchmaking event and introduction of the business catalogue (Marlies Batterink, Aqua for All)

Ethiopia is pioneering new approaches in water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) that draw upon the resources of local people, communities and entrepreneurs to further improve water security, food security and wealth. The 'My Water, My Business' fair on March 19-20th -part of the official celebrations around World Water Day- included two events which tap into these new efforts and connected sector policy-makers, development partners and professionals. The key message: Households can do a lot by themselves to improve their water and sanitation facilities and related hygiene practices, which are underpinned by the efforts of utilities, governments and other traditional service providers.



present – describing their business models and their requirements (Self-supply business catalogue: <http://aquaforall.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Self-supply-Matchmaking-Business-Catalogue-2015.pdf>). During the fair the entrepreneurs had the opportunity to not only show their products and services, but also to connect with potential customers and exchange ideas with other partners to improve their business. During an exciting afternoon session, five ambitious WASH-related entrepreneurs pitched their business cases to an experienced panel of experts, chaired by Aqua for All's managing director Sjef Ernes. The panel provided the entrepreneurs feedback and offered links to potential new partners, customers or funders to improve and accelerate their business opportunities. This kind of matchmaking between entrepreneurs and potential partners is new to the Ethiopian context – but was received with great enthusiasm! Entrepreneurs and the audience showed great interest in repeating these kind of showcase events at the regional level - and putting en-



Aqua for All is currently involved in the Self-Supply Acceleration program with IRC and MWA. Aqua for All's specific contribution in this program is to support local private sector development to deliver those goods and services to meet the (potential) demands from households.

Together with key Self-supply stakeholders (Ministry of Water, JICA, MWA, IRC, Water.org and RWSN), Aqua for All co-organised a self-supply business fair & matchmaking event. At the fair/exhibition more than 30 entrepreneurs showcased their products and services, targeting urban and rural household markets. A business catalogue was produced, including an overview of all businesses

Bits of knowledge on Self Supply

**Irony? Subsidy in Self-supply*

The Government of Ethiopia committed itself to accelerate Self-supply as one of the service delivery modes in water supply and produced "the Policy Guidelines for Self Supply Acceleration" in 2012, which stipulates the principles, strategic approaches to Self-supply acceleration as well as the roles of the stakeholders. In the Guidelines, "partial subsidy approach" is introduced as the group-led households may apply for subsidy not more than 50% of its investment for their water supply improvement activities.

*It is not easy to demarcate the communal water supply and this partial subsidy approach in Self-supply, while many stakeholders in water sector misunderstand that Self-supply is a supply-oriented improvement of water supply. It is important for the Self-supply promoters to be aware that **the presence of subsidy and non-subsidy approaches in a same place, both as a part of Self-supply programme, may cause confusions in the rural communities and may have a risk of discouraging the ones who would like to self-finance his/her family well without subsidy.***

WAS-RoPSS Project is currently focuses on the household level improvement of family wells, which should be 100% self-financed.



Self-Supply Fair: State Minister, HE. Ato Kebede visiting the exhibition



Self-Supply Fair: Rope pump manufacturer showing his product



Self-Supply Fair: Participants interested in Rope pump



★Self-Supply Fair★

Field Trip to Meskan Woreda (André Olshewski, RWSN and Henk Holtlag)

In a one day excursion, a group of national and international experts visited Meskan Woreda in SNNPR to learn on the ongoing efforts for accelerating Self-supply and in particular on the promotion of the rope pump. Different types of rope pumps



Field Trip: visiting pole model rope pump

were visited including wooden poles at lower costs or a prototype using reformed rubber for the wheel.

Through discussions with producers of rope pumps it became clear that households are



Field Trip: demonstration of pump repair by village technician

interested to purchase their own rope pump, but it needs ongoing promotion and follow up.

Financing systems through locally managed credit schemes allow rural households to purchase rope pumps at affordable conditions. The rope pumps visited were installed both at household compounds and institutions. The water from rope

pumps is mostly used for drinking water purposes as well as for some productive use. So far mostly better off households decided to invest in a rope pump. This might be as these households are more open and have the capacities for investments and own initiatives.

How to get attention to water quality? (Takashi Nedachi, JOCV)

Let us think about "what can we contribute for Ethiopian people using our water profession under self supply?". In terms of water quality testing, I would like to suggest several essential activities to be conducted, based on my field experiences.

Firstly, it is important to select adequate water quality test kit to be sustainably used. In other words, it is not always necessary to have expensive and complicate tools. Usually, simple test kits are sufficient for knowing water quality of hand-dug wells.

Secondly, the officers in charge of water quality needs practical follow-ups – on-the-job trainings - to avoid the test kit kept locked in a store room for no use. Nowadays, Water and Health Bureaux at any level have the test kit, however unfortunately, most of the cases, the kits have been out of use. I believe anyone can conduct water quality test if they repeat practicing. I can state that all the officers have a high potential to do it based on my observation of the activities.

Thirdly, water quality testing can be an opportunity to attract local people and bring attention to "what is safe water?" It is a trigger for households to think about improving their water supply facilities in self supply manner. Through integration of sanitation and hygiene activities, synergetic effect will emerge.

As a conclusion, my recommendations on intervention method of water quality activities are; 1) simple water quality test should be conducted at the field to raise awareness of water and hygiene for local people, in terms of specific definition of "safe water" and 2) practical training on how to use test kits for bureau staff should be repeatedly implemented for them to acquire the technique with confidence. The inclusive self supply activities are nothing less than well-being for all.

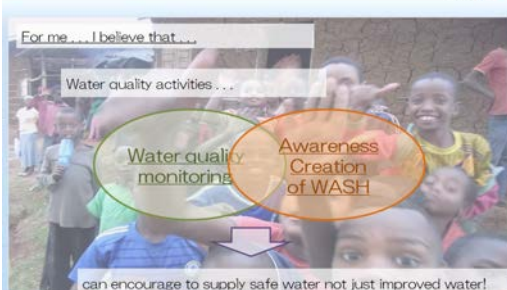
Journey to on-site!



2. How do we analyze water quality on-site?



Conclusion...





TVETC* Instructors Trained on RP Manufacturing, Installation and Maintenance

"This was my first experience in my career in TVETC* to receive such a well-organised training", said Ato Mohammed, one of the participants of Training of Trainers (TOT) on rope pump manufacturing, installation and maintenance in his remark at the closing ceremony. The participants



were twelve instructors from 6 different TVETCs in SNNPR. These TVETCs are of: Hawassa, Wolaita Sodo, Arba Minch, Hossana, Wolkite

The participants individually made one and Bonga, and the whole unit of rope pump

training was organized at Wolkite TVETC (Poly Technic College) from March 2 to 31, 2015. Three private trainers also participated. The training was the continuation of the installation training held in November 2014, composed of lectures and practical exercises, and all the participants produced one each unit of rope pump. Four rope pumps were installed at neighbor churches and mosques during the installation exercises, which will be maintained by the users

and supervised by the Wolkite TVETC. Throughout the training period, the Dean of the college as well as some technical staff attentively supported in the administrative and logistic aspects, and both Zonal and Woreda Water Offices extended its assistances to the training activities as well. All 15 trainees successfully completed the training course and are expected to practice teaching of rope pump technology to the others in near future. It is a great opportunity for the Self-supply acceleration in SNNPR, where a large number of rope pumps are to be promoted and disseminated.

**Technical and vocational education and training college*

TOT participants took an excursion trip to Addis Ababa and participated in Self-supply Fair on March 19, 2015



Self-Supply related Activity Schedule

Activities done in Mar. & Apr. 2015

- Mar. - TOT on rope pump manufacturing, installation and maintenance in SNNPR
- Mar. - Self Supply Fair and World Water Day and celebration for MDGs achievement at Addis Ababa (March 19-23)
- Mar. - Rope pump installation by village technicians in WAS-RoPSS Project areas
- Mar. - Self supply training held by Water Resource Bureau (WRB)-SNNPR in Arba Minch and Mizan
- Mar. - Rope pump promotion activities in WAS-RoPSS project areas
- Mar. - Baseline Survey design and undertaking using Akvo Flow (smart phone) in Omo Nada woreda
- Mar-Apr - Well technical assessment for the candidate households in WAS-RoPSS project areas
- Apr. - Training on "agriculture and rope pump" for livelihood improvement
- Apr. - Awareness creation on hygiene and water quality of the well in the Project areas
- Apr. - Self-supply sub working group preparatory meeting
- Apr. - Proceeding the baseline survey in other woredas six woreda
- Apr. - Review and planning workshop with MWA-EP Partners on self-supply Acceleration
- Apr. - Joint SSA training with MoWIE to five regions water Bureau staffs

Coming up in May & Jun. 2015

- Production of two new rope pump models by rope pump manufacturers
- Training on installation of two new rope pump models for village technicians in the WAS-RoPSS project areas in SNNPR
- Orientation on rope pump and self supply for four newly selected woredas in SNNPR (organized by WAS-RoPSS)
- Hand-dug well technical assessment, households survey and water quality tests in the WAS-RoPSS project areas in SNNPR.
- Mini-WASH workshop for the WAS-RoPSS project areas.
- Self-supply sub working group meeting.
- Data analysis and fact sheet production for Omo Nada Woreda
- Self-supply learning retreat for key self-supply cadres
- Private sector involved in self-supply mappings in MWA-EP project woredas
- Proceeding the MWA-EP project baseline survey in other six woredas

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

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E-mail : jica.ropepump.ethiopia@gmail.com

[JICA] <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda/project/1100485/index.html>

(Japanese)

<http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/004/index.html>

(English)

Websites

[MoWIE] <http://www.mowr.gov.et/>

[IRC] <http://www.ircwash.org/>

[A4A] <http://www.aquaforall.org/>

[RWSN] <http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662> (Self supply fair presentations are available!)

[IRC] <http://www.ircwash.org/>

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Rope Pump Installation and Maintenance Trainings Conducted

- JICA WAS-RoPSS



Village Technicians and woreda water experts were trained between May 11th and July 4th, 2015 in four (4) WAS-RoPSS target woredas, in order to develop human resources in giving technical services to rural communities for installation and maintenance of rope pumps.

In Dale (Sidama zone), Yirgachafe (Gedeo zone) and Meskan woredas (Guraghe zone), Village Technicians have started their activities after the training provided in the previous year, and it was considered refresher training to strengthen their technical skills. In Damot Pulasa woreda in Wolaita zone, six (6) village technicians and two (2) woreda water technicians were newly trained. (Continued to the next page...)



In addition to WAS-RoPSS target woredas, Village Technicians and woreda water technicians from four (4) additional woredas (Debub Ari woreda in South Omo zone, Shashago woreda in Hadiya zone, Decha woreda in Kaffa zone and Debub bench woreda from Bench Maji zone) participated in these trainings. It was requested by Water Resources Bureau to develop human resources for supporting the rope pump dissemination program in SNNPR.

Through this trainings, the trained Village Technicians are now equipped with the hands-on techniques in well cleaning, well mouth protection, construction of apron, drainage canal and soak away pit, installation of rope pumps and its maintenance. The project team is now following and supporting their activities as private service providers of rope pump in the rural communities.



Installation of Rope Pump by trained Village Technicians (Yirgachafe woreda)

How to install Rope pump

The procedures in installation of Rope Pump by Village Technicians



Measuring of depth and water level of well and checking well structure before installation of Rope Pump. 1



Setting of reducer blocks 2



Construction of apron, drainage canal and soak away pit 3



Placing of well cover 4



Preparation of riser pipe, rope and pistons 5



Installation of riser pipe 6



Installation of Rope Pump 7



Explaining how to maintain Rope Pump to the users 8



Renewal Working Group Launched for Acceleration of Self-Supply

- The National Self Supply Sub Working Group (SSSWG)

It was in February 2012 that the initial the National Self-supply Working Group (SSWG) was established by the then Ministry of Water and Energy as a chair and IRC as a co-chair/secretary. The objective of the SSWG was to support coordinated and effective activities in Self-supply acceleration in the country through dissemination of policy and implementation guidelines of self-supply, sharing best practices of self-supply acceleration activities, etc.

These Self-supply acceleration activities, implemented by regional governments and Non-Governmental Organizations in line with the self-supply policy and guidelines, will support a dramatic increase in investment and safe utilization of water supplies by households and small groups of households, transforming lives through the scale and multiple benefits from Self-supply showed great interest in repeating these kind of showcase events at the regional level - and putting entrepreneurs at the centre of attention.

After continuous operations of the working group until January 2014, the Working group couldn't undertake its regular meeting due to some arrangement in the Ministry. Therefore, the Ministry has arranged a meeting in late January 2015 to discuss on the revitalization of the Working group. Major Key points raised and discussed were on how to reactivate the working group through engaging more potential partners who are working on self-supply acceleration activities in the country. Accordingly, the current members of the Self Supply Sub Working Group (SSSWG) members are fifteen including Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Energy (MoWIE), IRC International Water and Sanitation

Centre, UNICEF, CoWASH, JICA, International Development Enterprises (IDE), JICA-supported WAS-RoPSS project, WHO, CCRDA, Water Aid, CARE, World Vision, CRS, Millennium Water Alliances (MWA), Aqua For All, and RiPPLE.

The first meeting of the Working group was undertaken on May 14, 2015 at the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy. The Ministry is the chair of the group with other group members taking the role of co-chairing on round basis.

The Working group is envisaged to support the Water sector Development Working group, particularly the R-WASH component, on sharing updates inline with self-supply acceleration activities in the country.

The next meeting of the Working group will be during mid June 2015; and the group members have agreed to make a regular monthly meeting, which will be adjusted to quarterly basis in the future.

(Lemessa Mekonta, IRC International Water and Sanitation Center)



May 14, 2015 SSSWG members meeting

Annual Woreda Planning Workshop on Self-Supply and Rope Pump

- JICA WAS-RoPSS

A three-day workshop on woreda annual WASH planning was held from June 24 to 26, 2015, at Central Hotel in Hawassa, with participation of woreda level water, health, education, agriculture, administration, women & youth affairs and Omo Micro Finance Institute offices. This workshop aimed to formulate the annual Woreda WASH Action Plans based on the experiences of Self-Supply implementation I with WAS-RoPSS Project and

also in consideration of large scale Rope Pump dissemination program conducted by WRB/SNNPR.

Previous year's Woreda WASH Action Plans for 2007 EC were reviewed, and then major activities and budget estimates for Self-supply implementation and Rope Pump dissemination in target woredas were made through group work discussion. (Continued to the next page...)

The plans were consisting of overview background, analysis on characteristics (strengths and weaknesses) of woreda for dissemination of Self-supply, detailed activities on promotion of Rope Pumps and HHWT, and challenges and solutions.

During the workshop, current situation analysis on micro finance scheme implementation was presented by responsible of Omo Micro Finance Institute, and Rope Pump dissemination tools using at field level were actively discussed among the participants in order to improve the implementation of activities.

Since the new Ethiopian fiscal year (2008 EC) starts from July, 2015, the drafted plan can be utilized as their WASH plan while the details of activity plans and budget are modified when necessary.



Presentation on activities by project team



Annual strategy formulation by stakeholders in WAS-RoPSS target woreda



Presentation of drafted woreda strategy by head of woreda water office

Activities done in May & June 2015

May to June	Production of two new rope pump models by rope pump manufacturers (WAS-RoPSS)
May to June	Hand-dug well technical assessment, households survey and water quality tests in the WAS-RoPSS project areas in SNNPR.
May 11 - 20	Training on installation of two new rope pump models for village technicians in Dale woreda, the WAS-RoPSS project areas in SNNPR
May 14	Self-supply sub working group meeting.
June 24 - 26	Mini-WASH workshop for the WAS-RoPSS project areas.
June 26 - 27	Orientation on rope pump and self supply for four newly selected woredas in SNNPR (supported by WAS-RoPSS)
June 29 - 30	Orientation on Rope pump credit scheme for four newly selected woredas in SNNPR (supported by WAS-RoPSS)

Coming up in July & August 2015

- Training on installation of two new rope pump models for village technicians in the WAS-RoPSS project areas in SNNPR
- Rope pump Installation through Self supply in the target areas of WAS-RoPSS Project
- Orientation on rope pump and self supply for four newly selected woredas in SNNPR (organized by WAS-RoPSS)
- Visiting regions (Oromia, Amhara and SNNPR) to discuss with self-supply focal (MWA-EP and A4A self-supply project)
- Self-supply sub working group meeting.
- Self-supply baseline survey (MWA-EP and A4A self-supply project)
- Updating self-supply technical guideline (MWA-EP and A4A self-supply project)
- Mapping MFIs and identifying with whom to work on self-supply (MWA-EP and A4A self-supply project)
- Preparation of business development strategy for self-supply (MWA-EP and A4A self-supply project)

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

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Websites

[JICA] <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda/project/1100485/index.html> (Japanese)
<http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/004/index.html>

(English)

[MoWIE] <http://www.mowr.gov.et/>

[IRC] <http://www.ircwash.org/>

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[RWSN] <http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662>

(Self supply fair presentations are available!)

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Message from Our New Leader at WIDB in Southern Region



"Self-supply is simply self-financing.", said, Ato Kassahun W/Giorgis, Core Process Owner, Water supply scheme, Maintenance, Monitoring and Administration, Regional Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, Southern Nations and Nationalities' People Region.

"In the first place when we say Self-supply, we mean by developing small scale water supply schemes, community based water points and of course rope pump dissemination," He continues, "And if we look at the Self-supply progress on rope pump alone, things are moving slowly for obvious reasons from different self-supply players in the region.

For example, Production capacity and quality limitations on the rope pump production from the manufacturers side were the main challenge over the last couple of years when it comes to the 10,000 rope pump dissemination in the Region, but this budget year we have a plan to install



Delivered rope pumps in Bureau's compound (Photo by Dr John Butterworth)

10,000 rope pumps in different part of the region. We have already distributed 8,500 rope pumps to zones and then to the woredas. So we hope that by the end of Growth Transformation Plan (GTP)-2 clean water coverage will grow 100% from where it is now 67%. And at the same time we will cover 20% of the uncovered population of clean water access through self-supply alone which is a big step forward on clean water supply and coverage. (Continue to next page)



Loading rope pumps and distributing to zones and woredas water offices

(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

And with this growth we will reach 28,000 schemes.

And different stake-holders like JICA also playing their role in our region to address the issue of drinking water supply, which is great and more coordination and experience sharing needed to achieve what is on the policy. I'm optimistic on Self-supply in general, and rope pump in particular will fill the gap of clean water coverage. The region has already plan to use different channels to mobilize community to work hand in hand with Woreda WASH Teams.

Ato Kassahun also commented on the challenges of Self-supply: "Yes! There are obvious limitations in our part like lack of skilled man power, adapting new technology and addressing the issue of water quality, promoting with sanitation and hygiene education.

(Interviewed by JICA WAS-RoPSS)

Self-supply Learning Retreat held in Butajira

Millennium Water Alliance

A learning retreat on Self-supply involving regional Self-supply focals and Millennium Water Alliance (MWA) Ethiopia partners was held in Butajira from September 07- 09, 2015 (<http://www.ircwash.org/blog/learning-butajira-capital-self-supply>). The learning retreat was organized by the MWA/IRC (International Water and Sanitation Centre) in collaboration with the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity. Regional and national level Self-supply acceleration activities were presented during the retreat; and experiences were shared, challenges were discussed among the participants, and action points to establish networking among the regional focals and national level Self-supply Task Force have been set. The participants have visited and discussed with the households that have gone through Self-supply acceleration steps to have their own Self-supply facilities by JICA supported WAS-RoPSS Project.



News from National Self-supply Task Force

The National Self-supply Task Force meeting were held on 8th October and 13th November 2015. The focus areas of the Task Force meeting were Self-supply monitoring, networking and advocacy.

Self-supply in Tanzania with 4000 Rope

Mr. Henk Holtslag, Working at SMART Centre, Tanzania

Besides Ethiopia there are also other countries where Self-supply is scaled up and an example is Tanzania. A recent well drilling and rope pump forum revealed that there now are some 4000 rope pumps paid and used by families. This forum was organized by Winrock Tanzania, a USAID funded organization and some 70 people from hand drilling and rope pump companies participated. The Rota sludge manual drilling and rope pump technology was introduced in Tanzania in 2005 by the organization SHIPO with funding from the Netherlands. Now SHIPO runs a so called SMART Centre where the local private sector is trained in the production and business skills of wells, pumps, groundwater recharge, household water filters and other technologies. In the last years SHIPO receives support from Winrock and the SKAT Foundation.

The results after 10 years training is that there now are over 30 small local companies who drill tube wells and produced over 10.000 rope pumps. Some 60% of this total is installed for communal water supply mostly smaller rural communities. The other 40% is used for Self-supply mostly in Peri urban areas. Most families make a direct deal with the local rope pump producers and in some cases the pumps were purchased with micro credit. Information on the SMART Centre at www.shipo-tz.org



Practice of small scale irrigation (water distributed through closed pipe system with gravity)



At a car washing, they are using water lifted by rope pump

Self-supply Baseline Survey

Millennium Water Alliance

The MWA/IRC/A4A (Self-supply acceleration project has been conducting Self-supply baseline survey in the project woredas. In addition to the individual households, the group households for group Self-supply are also the focus of the survey. The group Self-supply that have been implemented by both government and NGOs are also analyzed for per capita cost, use and the approaches. The baseline survey is meant to provide information for the project and will be used in devising Self-supply monitoring. The first finding from Omo Nada woreda, one of the project woreda, is published as a poster; and it can be accessed at <http://www.ircwash.org/resources/poster-my-water-my-business-monitoring-self-supply-rural-ethiopia>.

Omo-Microfinance is committed

JICA WAS-RoPSS

On recent visit to the one of target woreda for monitoring of rope pumps; the team came across with an interesting development from Omo Microfinance Institution (OMFI), one of partners in rope pump dissemination activities. The activity of Yirgachefe sub-branch office on loan repayment is worth noted as a good practice. At the visit the team had an interview with Mr Mulugeta, Generalist, Yirgachefe sub branch office, OMFI.

“This budget year alone, it is already in our plan to collect half of Rope Pumps Credit in our account. We are committed to do this as a team because we know how much money tied with Rope Pump Credit scheme and it will help us a lot for revolving the money for other loan schemes.” Says, Ato Mulugeta. “We have already started this loan repayment end of last budget year partially, but this year it will be our main agenda and we are doing it now. I know some rope pump owners are started paying small amount of money which is not more than 500 birr but I’m sure if you come back and ask us around December and January, this money will be collected from the majority rope pump owners. So it is our work and our money.”

When asked about the challenges, “Yes! There were a couple of challenges or confusion about this Rope Pump Credit payment mechanism. The main challenges were to attitude and our gap. The first challenge was a question of dependency and a mentality to get things for free, still some people think that these rope pumps are gifts from the government of Japan. And it was a wrong perception. And it was difficult to change the attitude of the community in that regard. But after involving the kebele admin in our activity, we have started to see some fruits. Thanks to these different bodies on the chain. And at the moment, the story is different and the community is well informed about it. We have no attitude problem from the people. The second challenge was proper handling of documents related to the loan by the stakeholders, like water office, our agents in each kebele. I know some household owners got rope pump without providing us any documents. And it was a challenge; that entire job is done now and life is simple with OMFI”



Ato Mulugeta, in left, visiting the RP user to installed household
(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)



Ato Mulugeta, left, meeting with WAS-RoPSS team members
(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Finally, Ato Mulugeta, ended his interview with the following message:

“We, OMFI workers, primarily need to understand that Rope Pump Credit is our financial strength and is to use the seed money for other sector. I think it is important and I want OMFI people to be clear with that. It’s a huge amount of money and it helps us in many ways to use as revolving seed money. And once that is clear I’m sure Credit repayment may not be an issue. So let’s collect this money.”

“I keep it clean for my own healthy life” Good Practice on Hygiene and Sanitation

Voice from a Rope pump user, Interviewed by JICA WAS-RoPSS

Clean water supply for rural and livelihood improvement through rope pump dissemination with self-supply sometimes looks difficult but it may not be always true.

Ato Geremew Hidimo's rope pump is a typical example from Dale Woreda, Bera Tedicho Kebele for its hygiene and sanitation. A farmer and former soldier kept his rope pump surrounding clean and protected by three layers which give to the rope pump less contact with animals.

“Some years ago I was in the northern part of Ethiopia for military service and I saw the rope pumps there. I didn't know this easy operational water pumps were here. Then my wife and I discussed about it and we wanted to have one. After a while we have it here. Then it was not that difficult for me and my family on how to use and care the surroundings of the rope pump. Because having clean water means having a healthy life. So that is the reason”, said Ato Geremew Hidimu.

On a recent water quality test carried out by the Project in collaboration with Regional Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, Ato Geremew's well was found E-coli free. And it is good to point out the contribution of Ato Geremew and his families' commitment to their hygiene and sanitation.

“We do this cleaning turn by turn to each other in the family.”, says Ato Geremew. If I'm not around my wife will take care of it. If both of us are not around then our children do the cleaning. It's easy, there is no money used for putting fence around the pump, everything I have used for this pump is from the source I have. And I don't mind to use money if necessary but I don't think it is that important. “



Ato Geremew, in center
He made a wooden fence for protection the RP well by himself
(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

“I will be happy if people use my experience to their own wells (rope pumps). Added Ato Geremew when asked about for his message, “Our health is on our hand. This is water, can be contaminated in many ways. I have been told to do certain things about hygiene and sanitation on rope pump by Health Extension Workers and people from the Project. Then I have been practicing it since I heard”

Geremew Hiddimu, Rope Pump user
Bera Tedicho Kebele, Dale woreda

(Interviewed by WAS-RoPSS)

RP Standardization is under completion

JICA WAS-RoPSS

Rope pump technology, which has been introduced to Ethiopia 10 years ago by JICA, is under a process of standardization.

A technical working group was formulated with private manufacturers, local and international rope pump specialists, and held a series of discussions for standardisation. As the idea of rope pump standardization is not to have a single RP model, but a range of models that fulfil minimum specified standards, the group has stipulated dimensions and specifications of materials for the rope pump with a leading role of WAS-RoPSS Project. These all pre-condition processes for the standardization have been completed and submitted to the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity in July 2015, and now the Ministry is expected to apply to Ethiopian Standards Agency to secure the standard.

Activities done in October & November 2015

SEP	7-9	Self-supply learning retreat in Butajira (MWA-EP)
SEP	15-17	Program management meeting in Assosa (MWA-EP) with the main focus on SSA plan strategic revision
NOV	26-30	2015 Water and Health Conference, UNC Water Institute – at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (WMA)
NOV	12	RP dissemination Handbook Outline meeting (WAS-RoPSS)
NOV	19	RP manufacturing, installation, O&M Manual Validation Workshop (WAS-RoPSS)
NOV	20	RP Installation check list Making Workshop (WAS-RoPSS)

Coming up in December 2015 & January 2016

- Baseline survey in Dugda woreda, Data cleaning, analysis and write-up (WMA)
- Designing challenge fund and launching it for private sectors in line with self-supply (WMA)
- Self-supply baseline survey in five woredas of Amhara region, Data cleaning, analysis and write-up (WMA)
- Discussion with ACSI to engage them in providing loan for self-supply (WMA)
- Market Assessment and product development by ACSI in some woredas of self-supply acceleration project woredas (WMA)
- Promotion Orientation and Introductory RP Installation training in Southern Region, supporting for 10,000RP dissemination (WIDB/WAS-RoPSS)
- OMFI Progress Meeting (WAS-RoPSS)
- Community meetings for RP promotion and Installation of RPs by village technicians in business base (Supported by WAS-RoPSS)

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

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Websites

- [JICA] <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda/project/1100485/index.html> (Japanese)
<http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/004/index.html> (English)
- [MoWIE] <http://www.mowr.gov.et/>
[IRC] <http://www.ircwash.org/>
[A4A] <http://www.aquaforall.org/>
[RW5N] <http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662>
(Self supply fair presentations are available!)
- [IRC] <http://www.ircwash.org/>



ዜና ስለ ራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት



ዜና ስልፍ ሰጥላይ በየሁለት ወሩ አንዴ በ ስልፍ ሰጥላይ ግብረ ሐይል በኢትዮጵያ አማካይነት የሚዘጋጅ ሲሆን ይህም ግብረ ሐይል በመንግስት ተቋማትና ከልማት አጋሮች የተወጣጣ ፎረም ነው። የጃይካ ዋስ ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት ዜና በማዘጋጀት ረገድ ቅድሚያውን ወስዷል።



ማውጫ

የላይኛው መልዕክት

- ◇ መልዕክት ከአዲሱ የደቡብ ክልል የመጠጥ ውሃ ተቋ/አስ/መሣ/ጥገና ዋና የስራ ሂደት ባለቤት ከአቶ ካሳሁን ወ/ጊዮርጊስ ቴታ ጋር የተደረገ ቃለ መልዕክት ከአቶ አጋሮች እየተከናወነ ያሉ ስራዎች
- ◇ ትምርታዊ ጉዞ በስልፍ ሰጥላይ ዙሪያ በብታጅራ
- ◇ ራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት ቅድመ ጥናት
- ◇ ራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት በታንዛኒያ 4000 የባለገመድ ፓምፕዎች
- ◇ አሞ ማይከሮ ፋይናንስ ቁርጠኛ ነው
- ◇ የውሃን አከባቢ ማፅዳው ለጠናቀቀ ነው
- ◇ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚዎች ድምፅ
- ◇ ጥሩ ተሟክሮ በሀይጅንና ሳንቴሽን የገመድ ፓምፕ ስታንዳይዝን በመጠናቀቅ ላይ ነው

ማስተዋወቂያ /መረጃ/

- ◇ ዜና በብሔራዊ ስልፍ ሰጥላይ ግብር ሐይል
- ◇ ከንውኖች

መልዕክት ከደቡብ ክልል ውሃ መስኖ ልማት ቢሮ



“ራስ አገዝ ማለት በራስ አቅም ወይም በአጭሩ በራስ ወጪ የውሃ ተቋማት መገንባት ነው።” ይላሉ አቶ ካሳሁን ወ/ጊዮርጊስ ቴታ የመጠጥ ውሃ ተቋ/አስ/መሣ/ጥገና ዋና የስራ ሂደት ባለቤት “በመጀመሪያ ደረጃ በራስ አቅም መገንባት ሲባል አነስተኛ የውሃ አቅርቦቶችን ማለትም ማህበረሰብ አቀፍ የውሃ ተቋማት አነስተኛ ምንጮች ማለትና እንዲሁም የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ስርጭትን ይመለከታል።

“ሲቀጥሉ አቶ ካሳሁን “የራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት ዕድገትን በባለገመድ ፓምፕ ስናየው በተለያዩ ምክንያቶች ዕድገቱ አዝጋሚ ሆኖ ቆይቷል።

ለምሳሌ የማምረት አቅም እና የጥራት ውስንነቶች በአምራቾች በኩል ትልቁ እና ዋናው ችግር ሆኖ ላለፉት ሁለት አመታት ቆይቷል።ይህ በዋናነት በ10000 የባለገመድ ፓምፕ ጋር ተያይዞ ያለ ችግር ነበር።

ሆኖም ግን በዚህ የበጀት አመት አብዛኞቹ በተለያዩ በክልሉ በሚገኙ ቦታዎች ለማስተካከል ዕቅድ ይዘናል።እስከ አሁን ባለው ሂደት 8500 የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ወደ ዞኖች ከዛም ወደ ወረዳዎች ተሰራጭተዋል።

ስለዚህ በእድገትና ትራንስፎርሜሽን ዕቅድ / GTP-2/ መጨረሻ የንፁህ ውሃ ሽፋንን አሁን ካለበት 67% ወደ 100% ለማድረስ ተስፋ እናደርጋለን።በተመሳሳይ መልኩ የንፁህ ውሃ



የክልሉ ውሃ ቢሮ ተረክቧቸው የሚገኙ የባለገመድ ፓምፕዎች

አቅርቦት ላልደረሰበት 20% የሚሆነውን የገጠሩ ህዝብ በራስ አገዝ ጭምር እናደርሳለን ብለን እናምናለን ። ይህ ማለት ደግሞ በንፁህ ውሃ አቅርቦት እና ሽፋን ትልቅ እርምጃ ወደ ፊት እንደ ማለት ነው።



የክልሉ የገመድ ፓምፕዎች ወደ ዞኖችና ወረዳዎች ለማሰራጨት ሂደት ላይ (ፎቶ ዋስ - ሮፕስ)

በዚህም እምረታ ወደ 28000 ሲኪሞች (ተቋማት) ማድረስ ይቻላል ማለት ነው። እንደ ጃይካ ያሉ የባለ ድርሻ አካላት ሚና በክልሉ በመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት እየተጫወቱት ያለው ሚና ከፍተኛ ነው። ይህ ተሳትፎአቸውም በጣም ጠቃሚና ብዙ ቅንጅታዊ ስራዎች እና ልምድ ለመለዋወጥና በፖሊሲው ላይ የተቀመጠውን ግብ ለመምታት ያስችላል።

ክልሉ የተለያዩ ስራዎችን በተገኙ መንገዶች እና አማራጮች በመጠቀም የወረዳው የዋሽ ቡድን ተጨምሮበት ህብረተሰቡን የመቀሰቀሰና የማነሳሳት ስራ እየተሰራ ይገኛል።

አቶ ካሳሁን በራስ አገዝ ዙሪያ አስተያየታቸውን ሲሰጡ “ትክክል ነው። በጣም የሚታወቁና ግልፅ የሆኑ ተግዳሮቶች በኛም በኩል ይስተዋላሉ። ለምሳሌ የሰለጠነ ባለሙያ አዳዲስ ቴክኖሎጂዎች ከመቀበል የለው ተግዳሮት አንፃር የውሃ ጥራት ጉዳይ እና ሃይድሮና ሳንቴሽን ትምህርቶችን

በስፋት መስራት ናቸው።

የራስ አገዝ ተቋማት የመማማሪያ ጉብኝት በቡታጂራ ተደረገ

በራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት ዙሪያ የሚሰሩ ወኪሎች እና የሚሊኒየም ዋተር አጋሮች በቡታጂራ እ.ኤ.አ ከመስከረም 07-09 2015 ትምህርታዊው ጉብኝት ውይይት አድርጓል። ይህ ትምህርታዊ ጉብኝት የተዘጋጀው ከውሃ መስኖ እና ኤሌክትሪክ ሚኒስትር መስሪያ ቤት ፣ ከአይ አር ሲ /IRC/ እና ሚሊኒየም ዋተር አሊያንስ ጋር በቅንጅት በመሆን ነው። በትምህርታዊ ውይይት ሀገራዊና ክልላዊ የራስ አገዝ የውሃ ተቋማት የግንባታ እንቅስቃሴዎች የቀረቡ ሲሆን የተገኙ መልካም ልምዶችና የገጠሙ ችግሮች በተሳታፊዎች ውይይት ተደርጓል።

ከሀገር አቀፍ ራስ አገዝ ግብር ሀይል እና ክልላዊ የድርጊት እና የኔትዎርክ አሰራር ጋር እንዴት መስራት እንዳለባቸው ተማክረዋል።

ተሳታፊዎቹም በጃይካ ዋስ ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት ድጋፍ እየተሰሩ የራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት ግንባታ በቤተሰብ ደረጃ እየተከናወኑ ስላሉ ስራዎች የመስክ ጉብኝት በማድረግ ተጠናቋል።

(<http://www.ircwash.org/blog/learning-butajira-capital-self-supply>)

Millennium Water Alliance



ዜና ከብሔራዊ የራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት ግብረ ሀይል

ብሔራዊው የራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት ግብር ሀይል ውይይት እ.ኤ.አ በ ጥቅምት 8 እና በህዳር 13 2015 ተካሄደ። የግብረ ሀይሉ ዋና ውይይት ርዕስ የነበረው የራስ አገዝ ሂደትን የእርስ በእርስ ግንኙነት እና ቅስቀሳ ላይ ያተኮረ ነበር።

የራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት በ4000 የገመድ ፓምፕ በ ታንዛኒያ

በራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት ኢትዮጵያን ጨምሮ ብዙ ሀገራት ከፍተኛ ደረጃ ላይ የደረሱ ሲሆን ከነዚህም ውስጥ እንደ ምሳሌ ታንዛኒያን ልናይ እንችላለን፤ የውሃ ጉድጓድ ቁፋሮና የገመድ ፓምፕ ፎረም በቅርብ ጊዜ እንዳሳወቀው 4000 የገመድ ፓምፖች ተገዝተው በአባወራዎች ጥቅም ላይ ውለዋል። ይህ ፎረም የተዘጋጀው በ ዊንሮክ ታንዛኒያ በየስ ኤድ የሚደገፍ ድርጅትና ከ ገመድ ፓምፕና በእጅ ውሃ ጉድጓድ ቁፋሮ ካምፓኒ 70 ሰዎች ነው።

ሺፖ(SHIPO)በኔዘርላንድ የሚደገፍ ድርጅት ሲሆን ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የገመድ ፓምፕንና ሮታ ስለጅ የእጅ መቆፈሪያ (Rota sludge manual drilling) በታንዛኒያ ያስተዋወቀው እ.ኤ.አ በ 2005 ዓ.ም. ነበር። በአሁን ሰአት ሺፖ(SHIPO) ስማርት(SMART) የተባለ ማእከልን በውሃ ጉድጓድ፣ባንቢ፣በውሃ ጉድጓድ ማገገም፣ በአባወራ ደረጃ ውሃን ማጣራት እና ሌሎች ቴክኖሎጂዎችን በማምረትና በቢዝነስ እውቀት በሰለጠኑ የአካባቢ የግል ድርጅቶች እንዲሰራ እያደረገ ይገኛል። በአለፈው አመት ሺፖ(SHIPO) ከ ዊንሮክና ከ ስካት(SKAT) ፋውንዴሽን እርዳታ አግኝቶ ነበር።

ከ10 አመት ስልጠና በኋላ በውሃ ጉድጓድ ቁፋሮ የተሰማሩና 10.000 የገመድ ፓምፕ ያመረቱ 30 አነስተኛ ተቋማት በአሁን ሰአት ሊፈጠሩ ችለዋል። ከነዚህም ውስጥ 60% ለማህበረሰቡ በተለይም ለአነስተኛ የገጠር ማህበረሰብ ተተክሏል።የተቀረው 40% ለራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት በከተማዳርቻ በሚገኙ አባወራዎች ጥቅም ላይ ውለዋል። በአብዛኛው ጊዜ አባወራዎች ቀጥታ የገመድ ፓምፕን ከ አምራቾች ሲገዙ አንዳንድ ጊዜ ግን በአነስተኛ ብድር ገዝተው ይጠቀማሉ። ስለ ስማርት ማእከል (SMART Centre) መረጃ ለማግኘት ይህን ድህረ ገፅ ይጎብኙ www.shipo-tz.org



ለአነስተኛ መስኖ የገመድ ፓምፕን ሲጠቀሙ (ግፊትን በመጠቀም ውሃን በቀጭኔን ተቦ ማስተላለፍ)



መኪና አጣቢዎች የገመድ ፓምፕን በመጠቀም ውሃ ከውሃ ጉድጓድ ሲያወጡ

ለራስ አገዝ የውሃ ተቋማት የሚረዳ ቅድመ ጥናት ተደረገ

Millennium Water Alliance

ሚሊኒየም ዋትር አሊያንስ ከአይ አር ሲ እና ከአኳ ፎር አል በጋራ በመሆን ፕሮጀክቶች በሚሰሩበት ወረዳዎች የቅድመ ጥናት ስራ ፕሮጀክቶች በሚሰሩበት ወረዳዎች ተካሄዷል።ከቤት ለቤት በተጨማሪ የቡድን ቤቶች ጥናት የራስ አገዝ ትኩረት አቅጣጫ ነበር።የቡድን የራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት ግንባታ እስከ ዛሬ ሲተገበር የቆየው ለሁለቱም ማለትም በመንግስትና በግብረ ሰናይ በ ነፍስ ወከፍ ሊያወጣ የሚችለው ዋጋ ትንተና ጥቅሙና አቅራቢ ታይቷል።ይህ ቅድመ ጥናት ለፕሮጀክቶች መረጃ ለማቅረብ እና የራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት ክትትል ሊጠቅም እንደሚችል ይታመናል።የመጀመሪያውና የጥናት ውጤት የሆነው የአሞናዳ ወረዳ በፖስተር መልክ ታትሞ ወጥቷል።ተጨማሪ መረጃ በየ ድርጅቶቹ ድህረ ገፅ ማግኘት ይቻላል።

<http://www.ircwash.org/resources/poster-my-water-my-business-monitoring-self-supply-rural-ethiopia>.

አሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ በቁርጠኝነት ይሰራል

JICA WAS-RoPSS

በቅርቡ በፕሮጀክቱ ታርጌት ወረዳዎች የመስክ ምልከታ እና ግምገማ ተደርጎ ነበር። የዋስ ሮፕስ ቡድን አባላት ከአሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋም ጥሩ የሆነ ተሞክሮ አግኝተዋል።

በዚህም የይርጋጨፌ ወረዳ ብድር አመላለስ በጥሩ ተሞክሮነት አይተነዋል። በመስክ ምልከታ ወቅት አቶ ሙሉጌታ የወረዳው አሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ጀነራሊስትን አነጋግረናቸው ነበር።

ከዚህም የበጀት አመት ብቻ ግማሽ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ብድሩን ወደ አካውንታቸው ለማስመለስ ዕቅድ ይዘዋል። እንደ አሞ ይህን ብር ለማስመለስ ቁርጠኝነቱ አለ።

ይህን ምናደርግበት ዋናው ምክንያት ምን ያህል ገንዘብ በባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተይዞ እንዳለ እንደናውቅ ነው። ይህ ብር ቢመለስ ብሩን ለሌሎች ፕሮግራሞች እንደ ዘር ብር መጠቀም ያስችላል ይላሉ አቶ ሙሉጌታ ይህን የማስመለስ ዘመቻ ባለፈው የበጀት አመት ጀምረናል። በዚህ አመት ደግሞ ብድር የማስመለሱ ስራ ዋናው አጀንዳችን ይሆናል። ይህንንም ስራ ከወዲሁ ጀምረናል። በርግጥ የተወሰኑ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚዎች በጥቂቱም ቢሆን መክፈል ጀምረዋል። በዚህም የተወሰኑ ተጠቃሚዎች 500 ብር ያህል ከፍለዋል። ምን አልባትም በሚቀጥለው ጥቂት ወራት ውስጥ መጥታችሁ ሁኔታውን ብትመለከቱት የተለየ ገፅታ ይኖረዋል።

ብድሩንም አብዛኞቹ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚዎች መክፈል የጀመሩ በመሆኑም ብዙም ችግር አይገጥመንም ይህ የኛ ስራ ነው፤ የኛ ገንዘብ ነው።

ስለገጠማቸው ችግሮች ሲያብራሩ መጀመሪያ አካባቢ አንድ ሁለት ያህል ችግሮች ነበሩ ዋናው ችግር ግን የአመለካከት ክፍተቱን መድፈን ነው። የጥገኝነትና የአመለካከት ለውጥ አለመኖሩ ችግሩን አባብሶት ነበር።

ብዙ ሰዎች የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ከጃፓን መንግስት በነፃ የተሰራጨ ይመስላቸው ነበር። በዚህ የሕብረተሰብን አመለካከት መቅየር አስቸጋሪ ነበር። በኋላ ላይ ግን የቀበሌ አስተዳደሩን አካተን መስራት ከጀመርን በኋላ ነገሮች መልክ መያዝ ፍሬ ማፍራት ጀምረዋል። ዛሬ ብዙ ነገር ተለውጧል።

ሕብረተሰቡም ግንዛቤ ጨብጧል። ለተለያዩ ተግባራት ስንመጣ ከተለያዩ የባለ ድርሻ አካላት ጋር በተለይም ከውሃ እና ከሕብረተሰብ ጋር ከሚሰሩ የኤክስቴንሽን ሰራተኞች ሰነዶችን በስርዓትና ባግባቡ አለመያዝ ችግር ነበር። አንዳንድ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚዎች እኛ መረጃ በሰነድበደንብ ሳናቀርብላቸው ተከላ ሁሉ አድርገው ነበር። ይህ ሁሉ በጣም ችግር ፈጥሮብን ነበር። አሁን ግን ሁሉም ነገር መልክና መስመር ይዞ ተስተካክሏል።



አቶ ሙሉጌታ በስተቀኝ በተከላ የሚገኘውን የገመድ ፓምፕ በመጎብኘት ላይ

አቶ ሙሉጌታ የሚከተለውን መልዕክት በማስተላለፍ ቃለ ምልልሱን አጠናቀዋል። እኛ እንደ አሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ሰራተኛ በመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ማወቅ ያለብን በባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ምክንያት የምንጠቀመው ጥቅም አለ።

የፋይናንስ አቅም ከመፍጠር በተጨማሪ የተገኘውን ገንዘብ እንደ ዘር በመጠቀም ለሌሎች ተመሳሳይ ፕሮግራሞች መጠቀም ያስችለናል። በግሌ እንደሚገባኝ ይህ በጣም ጠቃሚና የአሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ሰራተኞች መረዳት ያለብን ይመስለኛል። ይህ ብዙ ገንዘብ በተለያዩ መንገዶች ለሌሎች ተመሳሳይ ጉዳዮች ለመጠቀም ያስችለናል።

ይህን ጉዳይ በአግባቡ ከተረዳን ገንዘብን መሰብሰብ ችግር የሚሆን አይመስለኝም።

“ለጤንነቴ ስል የውሃውን አካባቢ አፀደዋለሁ”

መልካም ተሞክሮ ከባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚ ቃለ ምልልስ በዋስ ሮፕስ !

የገጠር የንፁህ ውህ አቅርቦት በባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ስርጭት በራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት ዘዴ አስቸጋሪ ቢሆንም ይህ ማለት ግን ሁልጊዜ ትክክል ላይሆን ይችላል።

አቶ ገረመው ሂዲሞ በዳሌ ወረዳ በቤራ ጠድች ቀበሌ ነዋሪ እና የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚ ናቸው።የፓምፑን አካባቢ በማፅዳት ረገድ አርአያ ናቸው።

እኚህ ሰው አርሶ አደርና የቀድሞ ወታደር ሲሆኑ የፓምፖችን አካባቢ በአጥር ከልለው ከሰው እና ከእንስሳ ንኪኪ ፍፁም ንፁህ አድርገው የተሻለ የውሃ ጥራት እያገኙ መሆኑን ይገልጻሉ። “ከጥቂት አመታት በፊት ለወታደራዊ ግልግሎት ሰሜን ኢትዮጵያ በነበርኩበት ወቅት ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ አየሁ። ነገር ግን ይህ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ በቀላሉ የሚመረት መሆኑን አላውቅም ነበር።

ከዛ መልስ እኔ እና ባለቤቴ ተማክረን ይህን ቴክኖሎጂ ለመግዛት ወሰንን በዙም ሳንቆይ እዚሁ በራችን ላይ ቴክኖሎጂውን አስተክልን። ካስተክልን በኋላም ፓምፑን መከባከብና ንፅህናውን መጠበቅ ለኛ ብዙም አስቸጋሪ አልነበረም።ምክኒያቱም ንፁህ ውሃ ማለት ጤናማ ህይወት ማለት ነው። የዚህ ሁሉ ምክንያት እንግዲህ ይህ ነው።” ይላሉ አቶ ገረመው በቅርብ በወረዳው ከፕሮጀክትና ከክልሉ ውሃ ቢሮ ጋር በተደረገው የውሃ ጥራት ምርመራ የአቶ ጌታቸው የጉድጓድ ውሃ ከ ኢ- ካይ ነፃ መሆኑን ለማየት ተችሏል።

የፓምፑን አካባቢ የማፅዳት ስራ ከቤተሰቦቹ ጋር ተራ በተራ እናደርጋለን። እኔ በማልኖርበት ጊዜ ባለቤቴ የፓምፑን አካባቢ እንክብካቤ ታደርግለታለች።በአጋጣሚ ሁለታችንም በማንኖርበት ጊዜ ልጆቻችን የማፅዳቱን ስራ ይሰራሉ። ቀላል ነው።አጥር ለማጠር ያወጣነው ገንዘብ የለም ሁሉም ነገር አካባቢዩ ካሉት አማራጮች ነው።የተጠቀምኩት ዘዴ ገንዘብ የሚያስወጣ እንኳን ቢሆን ለመጠቀም ዝግጁ ነኝ።

“ሰዎች እኔ የማደርገውን አይተው ልምድ ቢወስዱ ደስተኛ ነኝ።” ይላሉ አቶ ገረመው በማጠቃለያቸውም ጤናችን በእጃችን ነው። ይህ ውሃ ነው በብዙ መንገድ ሊበከል ይችላል።በጤና ኤክስቴሽን ሰራተኞች የገመድ ፓምፑን ንፅህና ለመጠበቅ የተወሰኑ ስራዎች እንዲሰሩ ተነግሮኝ ነበር።በፓምፑ ዙሪያ ስላለው ንፅህና የአካባቢ ፅዳት ከተነገረኝ ጀምሮ እየተገበርኩ ነው።



አቶ ገረመው ሐድመ በመሀከል ሆነው ከእንጨት የሰሩትን ባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ የሚያደርጉትን እንክብካቤ በማሳየት ላይ

(ፎቶ ከዋስ ሮፕስ)

በኢትዮጵያ የዛሬ አስር አመት በጃይካ ሲተዋወቅ የነበረው የገመድ ፓምፕ የጥራት አወጣጥ ከንውን በሂደት ላይ ይገኛል፡፡

JICA WAS-RoPSS

በገመድ ፓምፕ የጥራት ደረጃ አወጣጥ ሂደት ላይ በተደረገው ተከታታይ ውይይት ላይ የተሳተፉት ቴክኒካል ቡድኑ የተውጣጡት ከግል አምራቾች፣ የአገር ውስጥና ከውጭ ሀገር የመጡ የገመድ ፓምፕ ስፔሻሊስት ይገኙበታል፡፡

የገመድ ፓምፕ የጥራት ደረጃ ማውጣት ማለት አንድ የተወሰነ የገመድ ፓምፕ ሞዴል እንዲኖር ማድረግ ብቻ ሳይሆን የተለያዩ ሞዴሎች ያን የተወሰነውን የገመድ ፓምፕ ጥራት ደረጃን የሚያሟሉ እንዲሆኑ ሲሆን የቴክኒካል ቡድኑ ያደረገው የገመድ ፓምፕ የተለያዩ ክፍሎች መጠንና የገመድ ፓምፕን ለማምረት የሚጠቀሙባቸውን እቃዎች (ማቴሪያል) ጥራትና ደረጃ ማውጣት ሲሆን ይህም የ ዋስትማ ስራ ፕሮጀክት ዋና አላማ ነው፡፡

እነዚህ ለጥራት ደረጃ የሚጠቅሙ ቅድመ ሁኔታዎች ተጠናቀው ለውሃ መስኖና ኤሌክትሪክ ሚኒስቴር እ.ኤ.አ በሐምሌ 2015 ያስረከብን ሲሆን በአሁን ሰአት ሚኒስቴር መስሪያ ቤቱ ለኢትዮጵያ ጥራት ደረጃ ኤጀንሲ ጥያቄ አቅርቦ ያስፈፅማል ተብሎ ይጠበቃል፡፡

እ.ኤ.አ በጥቅምት እና በህዳር 2015 የተሰሩ ስራዎች

መስከ	7-9	የራስ አገዝ ትምህርታዊ ግብኝት በቡታጅራ
መስከ	15-17	የፕሮግራም ማኔጅመንት ስብሰባ በአሰሳ የሰልፍ ሰጥላይ ስትራቴጂ ክለሳ ማድረግ
ህዳር	26-30	26-30 2015 (እ.ኤ.አ) የውሃ እና ጤና ኮንፍረንስ የኒቨርስቲ አፋ ፍርዘርን ካሎሪያና ቻፕል ሂል
ህዳር	12	የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ አጭር መፅሀፍ የንድፍ ስብሰባ/ዋስ ሮፕስ/
ህዳር	19	የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ አምራቾች ተካዮች እና የአሰራርና ጥንና ማንዋል ላይ የተደረገ ዋርክ ሾፕ
ህዳር	20	የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተከላ የቼክ ሊስት ወርክ ሾፕ

እ.ኤ.አ በታህሳስ 2015 እና ጥር 2016 የሚሰሩ ስራዎች

- ቅድመ የራስ አገዝ ጥናት በዱግዳ ወረዳ ዳታ ክሊንግ ትንተና መስጠትና መጻፍ
- ቻሌንጅ ፈንድ ዲዛይን ማድረግ ማስተዋወቅ በተለይም ለግሉ ዘርፍ ከራስ አገዝ ጋር በተያያዘ
- የራስ አገዝ ቤዚላይን ጥናት ለ 5 ወረዳዎች አማራ ክልል ዳታ ክሊንግ ትንተና መስጠት እና መጻፍ
- ከአማራ ብድርና ቁጠባ ጋር በራስ አገዝ ዙሪያ የቡድን ውይይት ማድረግ
- ከአማራ ብድርና ቁጠባ ተቋም የገበያ ጥናት እና ምርት ማምረት በተለይም በራስ አገዝ ላይ
- የ 10000 የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ማስተዋወቅ የመግቢያ ስራዎች መስራት የጠጋኞች ስልጠና መስጠትና ድጋፍ ማድረግ
- የአሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ፕሮግራም ስብሰባ
- የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ የማህበረሰብ አቀፍ የማስተዋወቅ ስብሰባ ለአካባቢ ባለሙያዎች ከቢዚነስ አንፃር

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<http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/004/index.html> (English)

【MoWIE】 <http://www.mowr.gov.et/>

【IRC】 <http://www.irwash.org/>

【A4A】 <http://www.aquaforall.org/>

【RWSN】 <http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662>
 (Self supply fair presentations are available!)